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STAGE 2/3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS OF THE TOUCHDOWN DEVELOPMENT TOWN OF FISHKILL DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION
by William I. Roberts IV

This report documents Stage 2 and Stage 3 archaeological work conducted by Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated at the Touchdown development project area in the Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. The project area is located on the east side of Route 9 south of Snook Road and north of Van Wyck Road in the Town of Fishkill, New York. The property consists of a roughly 11.7 acre parcel approximately rectangular in shape. There is an extension to the east along the north side of Van Wyck Road. This extension will not be developed due to its topography. See Figure 1 for a map illustrating the location of the project area.

The Stage 1A archaeological/historical sensitivity evaluation report on this development concluded that this parcel could preserve evidence from the prehistoric and historic period. A prehistoric site was identified near the intersection of Route 9 and Van Wyck Road. The project area is the likely location of the Continental Stables dating to the Revolutionary War. It is also a possible location of a Revolutionary War burial ground. Stage 1B testing was recommended for all portions of the project area not previously disturbed (Guillet 1996:11-12). Stage 1B/2 testing in the northwest corner, Lot 1, of the project area was completed during 1996, and nothing significant was found (Roberg-Lopez and Guillet 1996a, 1996b).

Greenhouse Consultants conducted Stage 1B testing within Lot 2, which includes approximately 6.9 acres from July 1, 1998 through July 7, 1998, and on December 7, 1998. The first episode consisted of shovel testing, and the second the excavation of two large shallow backhoe trenches. One feature consisting of a pit filled mostly with handmade red bricks was found in Backhoe Trench 2. The results of the second episode of Stage 1B testing were discussed with Dr. Robert D. Kuhn of the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. It was decided that the feature found could be part of the Continental Stables, and that Stage 2 testing should proceed to search for more evidence of the Stables.

The purpose of Stage 2 archaeological survey is to determine the potential for eligibility to the New York and National Registers of Historic Places, as well as to document the boundaries of the historic archaeological resource within the project area through the use of physical testing techniques. The Stage 2 testing at Touchdown included the excavation of four more backhoe trenches, and was completed from May 19 through May 21, 1999. No further features were found in Backhoe Trenches 3 through 6, excepting one small posthole in Backhoe Trench 4. This part was not considered to be significant since it was aligned with

a partially rotted post seen on the surface. The posthole in Backhoe Trench 4 included a similar partially rotted post in the bottom.

Since the feature found in Backhoe Trench 2 was considered significant as a possible part of the Continental Stables, and its location could not be avoided by the planned construction, Stage 3 data recovery excavations were undertaken as laid out in our scope-of-work dated May 10, 1999. The purpose of the Stage 3 excavations was to recover the data remaining in the ground that was part of the Continental Stables, prior to the destruction of this location by the planned construction. This excavation was to include the remainder of Feature 1 and any other similar features found nearby. An area 50 feet square immediately west of Backhoe Trench 2 was excavated on May 21, 1999. This excavation, labeled Backhoe Trench 7, included the remainder of Feature 1, originally found in Backhoe Trench 2, as well as two additional features. These features included red bricks similar to those found in Feature 1. The features were excavated on June 3 and 4, 1999.

CHAPTER 2
FIELD METHODOLOGY
by William I. Roberts IV

The methodology employed to excavate the four shallow trenches, Backhoe Trenches 3 through 6, was as follows. The corners of the proposed trenches were measured from the property boundaries and marked on the ground. The backhoe operator was instructed to clear any trees or other vegetation from the trench locations. The trenches measured approximately seven to eight feet by 75 to 80 feet. Soil was then removed by the backhoe in increments of less than 0.5 feet each. This was done under constant observation by the archaeologists. Mechanical excavation ceased after it was certain that subsoil had been reached over the entire trench. The exposed surface of the subsoil was then scraped using flat shovels and the cleaned surface inspected for possible features. Any locations with different color or texture to the surrounding soil were further investigated. This procedure was done manually with trowels or shovels. Soil anomalies determined to be potential features were drawn in plan and half-sectioned. Those anomalies determined to be rodent burrows or tree root disturbances were abandoned. See Figure 2 for the location of the four trenches. See Plates 1 through 4 for views of Backhoe Trenches 3 through 6.

The only features found were small postholes which align with the early twentieth century field boundaries. A partially rotted post was seen in line with a small posthole found in Backhoe Trench 4. Remnants of a similar post was found in the excavated posthole. No other features were found in Backhoe Trenches 3 through 6.

Stage 3 data recovery excavations consisted of the opening of a 50 by 50 foot area adjacent to the feature found in Backhoe Trench 2 during December 1998. This large area was designated Backhoe Trench 7. It was necessary to remove several large trees and their roots, which disturbed parts of Backhoe Trench 7. The methodology followed was as outlined above. See Plates 5 through 7. Parts of Backhoe Trench 7 were disturbed by the removal of the trees and their roots. This was particularly true of the southeastern part of the trench. Mechanical excavation followed by shovel scraping revealed three features. All included stone and/or brick rubble. Feature 1 was the continuation of the pit found in Backhoe Trench 2. See Plate 8. Feature 2 was a small oval with a few bricks and stones. See Plate 9. Feature 3 was a large concentration of rubble west of Feature 1. See Plate 10. Figure 3 provides a plan of Backhoe Trench 7 and part of 2 showing the feature locations.

Nearly all of Feature 1 within Backhoe Trench 7 was excavated leaving only a narrow strip between this and the portion excavated within Backhoe Trench 2. Overall approximately 75 percent of Feature 1 was excavated. A plan and section were drawn. Feature 2 was completely excavated, and a plan was drawn. The small size precluded excavating half and

drawing the section. Feature 3 was cross-sectioned. The southern 65 percent was excavated. A plan and section were drawn. A number of artifacts were recovered from all three features.

CHAPTER 3
STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY
by William I. Roberts IV

Three layers were recorded in Backhoe Trenches 3 through 7. In addition to these deposits, three features and one posthole were recorded. These were all cut into the third layer.

The top layer in all five cases had a texture described as silty loam. Rootmat was present in all five trenches. The color was either very dark greyish brown or very dark brown. The latter was more common. Thickness ranged from 0.2 to 0.5 feet. It averaged 0.36 feet. The top layer was identified as topsoil.

The second layer in all five trenches had a texture described as silt or silty loam. Silty loam was more common. Color was either dark brown or dark yellowish brown. Dark brown was more common. Thickness ranged from 0.5 to 0.9 feet. It averaged 0.64 feet. The second layer was identified as a former plowzone.

The third and deepest layer recorded in the five trenches had a texture described as silt or sandy silt. The former was more common. Gravel or pebbles were present in four cases, and cobbles in one. Color was consistently dark yellowish brown. The top of the third layer was found between 0.8 and 1.4 feet below grade. It averaged 1.0 feet down. The third layer was identified as subsoil.

The posthole was recognized by its dark color. It was filled with very dark brown silt and decomposing wood fragments.

The three features were recognized by the presence of red brick and/or stone fragments in their fill. All three were cut into the subsoil which began at approximately 1.4 feet below grade.

Feature 1 had a top layer of fill consisting of brown to dark brown silt with many fragments of red brick and stone, and flecks of charcoal. This layer extended 0.8 to 1.0 feet below the top of the subsoil. Beneath this layer was a dark yellowish brown silt with stone fragments and a few red bricks. This layer extended to the bottom of Feature 1 at 3.0 feet below the top of the subsoil.

Feature 2 had a fill consisting of dark yellowish brown silt with some stone fragments and a few pieces of charcoal. The fill extended to the bottom of the feature at 1.5 feet below the surface of the subsoil.

Feature 3 had a fill consisting of very dark grey silty loam with fragments of stone and red brick. It extended to the bottom of the feature at 1.2 feet below the top of the subsoil.

CHAPTER 4
ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

by Paula M. Crowley

Stage 3 fieldwork at the Touchdown project in Fishkill, New York produced a total of 730 artifacts. Subsequent to fieldwork, the artifacts were washed, labeled and catalogued. Artifacts were washed in tepid tap water. They were then rinsed in clear water and air dried. The drying procedure was slow air drying on screens in the laboratory processing area. The artifacts were labeled with their appropriate context number.

Upon completion of artifact processing and identification, all recovered materials were catalogued. Cataloguing and inventorying of the archaeological remains entailed use of a modified National Park Services Material Culture Data Base Taxonomy which is based on South's system of organizing material culture (1977:95-96). This system codes the collection by functional group, class, morphology, and material thus creating a artifact inventory. This inventory and a listing of the coding system are set forth in Appendix 3. Organization of material culture in a systematic fashion is conducive to analysis of the artifacts and for reconstructing past lifeways of people, both historic and prehistoric. Briefly, Groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are historic categories. Group 2 contains faunal and botanical evidence while Group 10 covers all prehistoric material. Group 11 includes flotation samples, both light and heavy fractions; soil samples; and charcoal samples. Group 98 encompasses items brought back from the field which were subsequently determined to be natural objects, unaltered by man, such as chert and quartz, or functionally unassignable items such as coal and slag. Technological and stylistic manufacturing ranges were assigned when an artifact exhibited a datable attribute. Establishing the date range of the manufacture of artifacts provides a time frame for establishing dates after which the refuse deposits were made. This information was recorded on a Tyvek label which was inserted with the artifact into a clear polyethylene ziplock bag. The bags were also labeled with context and catalog numbers.

Subsequent to cataloguing, the information from all artifacts with their appropriate codes were inventoried using database software, which provided sorted inventory lists for contexts and artifact groups.

Contexts were assigned series numbers in accordance to the type of data recovery method. A backhoe stripped wide area exposures and these are identified by the 4000 series. Excavation Units are identified by the 5000 series and features by the 6000 series. See Appendix 2 for the context labeling system and Appendix 3 for the artifact inventory.

CHAPTER 5
HISTORIC ARTIFACTS
by Paula M. Crowley

Five contexts yielded 730 artifacts for analysis from the Touchdown project area in Fishkill, New York. The functional categories represented by these artifacts were mainly architectural and faunal.

Context 4006.01	6	0.82%
Context 6001.01	174	23.83%
Context 6001.02	293	40.13%
Context 6002.01	6	0.82%
Context 6003.01	251	34.38%
TOTAL	730	99.98%

Brick represented 64.65 percent of the artifacts and faunal material was 18.76%. Their representation among the contexts is illustrated as follows:

Context	Brick	% of Context	Faunal	% of Context
4006.01	---	---	---	---
6001.01	140	80.46	7	4.02
6001.02	161	54.94	84	28.66
6002.01	3	50.0	2	33.33
6003.01	168	66.93	44	17.53
	Total = 472		Total = 137	

These two categories are analyzed in separate chapters. Brick remains in Context 6001.01 was ca. 4,838.5 grams; in Context 6001.02, 27,739 grams; 6002.01, 1,040 grams; and in Context 6003.01, 24,357.8 grams.

The remainder of the artifacts lie in the functional categories of building and kitchen debris.

Context 4006.01

Six artifacts were recovered from this trench. One sherd of Chinese export porcelain, handpainted blue, three pieces of bottle glass and two pieces of yellowware. The yellowware may have functioned as a flowerpot. The exterior had been painted green and a lug survives for suspension. See Plates 11 and 12 for views of the porcelain and yellowware.

Context 6001.01
Twenty-seven non-brick, non-bone artifacts present in this feature included:

a rusted and corroded metal container	16
base of an olive green glass bottle	1
rusted and corroded nails	4
burnt wood	1
button	1
lead	1
chert, natural	1
quartz, natural	1
coal	1

The metal was rusted and corroded. Nails found in this and other contexts were square in cross-section but were too corroded to determine whether they were cut or hand-wrought.

The brass button had a plain, flat face and plain rim. The eye was broken and corroded. Its diameter was 22 mm. It resembles Types 7, 9 or Type 31 (Hume 1969:91). It is a style of button that developed during the eighteenth century and continued into the early nineteenth century. See Plates 13 and 14 for face and reverse sides.

Context 6001.02
This layer of the feature contained 48 non-brick, non-bone artifacts.

White salt-glazed stoneware	1
Rusted and corroded nails	22
Rusted and corroded spikes	5
Hasp	1
Beam hanger	1
Button	1
Rusted and corroded farm equipment	1
Hook	1
Other corroded metal	13
Wire	1
Coal	1

All metal was rusted and corroded. See Plates 15 and 16 for hasp and beam hanger.

Only one ceramic sherd was found in this layer, a white salt-glazed stoneware rim with the dot, diaper and basket pattern discernible. Its size is approximately two centimeters. This

style of decoration was most popular during the 1740s (South 1972:Figure 1;Hume 1969:115-116). See Plate 17.

The white metal button had a flat face with an intertwined USA embossed on its face. The eye was still attached to the back. Part of rolled edge is broken or eroded. This button closely resembles Type 11 (Hume 1969:91-92) and were used by the Continental Army. Hume refers the Type 11 to the Calver and Bolton publication for reference to use during the Revolution, in particular Plate 1/#1 (1950:82-84). The 'A' was not dropped until the War of 1812. The button measures around two centimeters. See Plate 18.

Context 6002.01

Of the six artifacts recovered from this feature, only one was not a brick or bone. This artifact was the neck portion of an olive green glass bottle.

Context 6003.01

Thirty-nine artifacts were also recovered from this layer of the feature. They consisted of

Trailed white slip redware	1
Combed slipware	1
Dark olive green bottle glass	10
Shell	3
Rusted and corroded nails	19
Hasp/staple	1
Mortar	1
Rusted metal	3

The metal, mortar, nails and hasp represent other architectural remains.

The ceramics were around one centimeter in size. The redware spall had a trailed white slip under clear lead glaze. See Plate 19. The slipware had a brown slip under a clear lead glaze. See Plate 20. This style of decoration was used generally from 1670 to 1795 (South 1972:Figure 1; Hume 1969:107; 134-136).

In concluding this chapter, scant artifactual evidence existed for the functional categories of kitchen, furnishing, arms, apparel, personal, and occupations. For the four feature contexts, only three minute sherds of ceramics were recovered, pieces small enough that they could have been tracked into the area on a boot. Twelve pieces of olive green bottle glass were present, one each in Context 6001.01 and 6002.01, the remaining ten from Context 6003.01. Two buttons were found in Feature 1, one from each layer. This artifactual evidence indicates that the main activities of living occurred elsewhere, not at this location.

CHAPTER 6
BRICK ANALYSIS
by Dr. Allan S. Gilbert

The bricks are currently undergoing analysis and this chapter will be sent under separate cover when available. The following summary was written by the Principal Investigator based on the notes and descriptions supplied by Dr. Gilbert.

Summary of Brick Analysis

Dr. Allan S. Gilbert of Fordham University is analyzing the bricks from this project. He visited the Greenhouse Consultants laboratory during January 2000 to take samples of the bricks. We selected eight bricks for sampling, four from Context 6001.02 and four from Context 6003.01. All were from broken bricks. All the samples, except one were abraded from the broken ends using a carbide burr in an electric drill. One sample was drilled and therefore comes from the interior of the brick. The samples are being sent to Great Britain where they will be subjected to Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission testing. This procedure will determine the quantities of approximately 30 elements within each sample. This data will be used in an attempt to characterize the clay source for the bricks. The results will be compared with those from bricks of known sources in the Hudson Valley. The samples will ultimately become part of the New Netherland/New York Brick Archive at Fordham University which includes seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century bricks from the Hudson Valley. Even if the clay source for these bricks cannot be identified now, the samples will be useful for future comparisons.

Dr. Gilbert described the bricks as being mostly underfired and soft. The colors were primarily 2.5YR5/6 (red) but 2.5YR6/8 (light red) and 5YR7/8 (reddish yellow) were also present. Two samples were harder and darker. These had colors of 10YR6/6 and 10YR7/6 (both light red). There was evidence of coarse sand and pebble tempering. The clay had been unevenly mixed and some clumps of unmixed clay were seen in the fabric. There was no evidence of grog tempering. The internal color appeared uniform. One whole brick was measured and the dimensions were 7.5 x 3.5 x 1.75 inches. The two shorter dimensions appeared approximately the same on the broken specimens. There was some evidence of water erosion seen. No residue of mortar could be detected. Results of the compositional analysis will be submitted as an addendum to this report when they are available (Gilbert 2000:pers. comm.; Gilbert *et al.* 1992; Gilbert *et al.* 1993).

CHAPTER 7
FAUNAL ANALYSIS

by Gary A. McGowan
The Artifact Research Center

The site yielded a small faunal assemblage. Each bone was identified by class and species, skeletal element, aged and examined for signs of bone modifications, including butchering marks, gnaw marks, heat exposure and weathering. The bone was tabulated in two ways. The first count is the Total Number of Bone Fragments (TNF) which serves simply as a curation tool. The second count is the Minimum Number of Bone Units (MNU) which is an adjusted bone count that describes actual numbers of bones. The faunal assemblage was identified through the use of a comparative skeletal type collection and reference manuals including, but not limited to Brown and Gustafson (1979), Cornwall (1956), Gilbert (1973), Olsen (1964), Reitz and Wing (1999), and Schmid (1972).

There was a total of 132 Total Number of Bone Fragments (TNF) and seventeen Minimum Number of Bone Units (MNU) recovered from three contexts (see Table 1). The largest bone deposit was found in Context 6001. It was composed only of mammal bone from which cattle and pig were identified. Cattle consisted of a large shaft fragment from a tibia, a rib fragment and an incisor. Neither the tibia nor rib exhibited signs of butchering. The incisor was aged at 1¾ years plus. See Plate 21.

Table 1
Summary of the Total Number of Bone Fragments (TNF)
and Minimum Number of Bone Units (MNU)
By Context, Class and Species

Class/Species	Context 6001		Context 6002		Context 6003	
	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU	TNF	MNU
Cattle	4	3	3	1	24	2
Pig	42	9	-	-	-	-
Large Mammal	10	2	-	-	1	-
Medium Mammal	28	1	-	-	20	-
Totals	84	15	3	1	45	2

Pig remains were the most common (9 MNU). All of these bones came from the same individual, one-half year in age. The bones consisted of a skull and vertebrae. The skull was composed of the cranium, two maxillaries, a molar and a left mandible. The vertebrae

included a partial atlas and fragments of three other cervical vertebrae. None of the pig bones exhibited signs of butchering. See Plates 22 through 27.

Other mammal bone included medium and large mammal bone. Most of the medium mammal bone was calcined. The single exception was an ilium fragment possibly from a pig. The other bone represented fragments of rib, longbone and other unidentified fragments. On the other hand, with the exception of one metapodial, large mammal bone fragments were not calcined. Large mammal fragments represented a butchered lumbar vertebra and a longbone. The vertebra was cleaved in half. The metapodial fragments may be deer.

Context 6002 yielded the smallest bone deposit consisting of a single cattle rib. This specimen was a chopped distal rib section.

Context 6003, like Context 6001, yielded strictly mammal bone. Cattle was the sole identified species. It was represented by a cervical vertebra and a calcined thoracic vertebra. Medium mammal bone consisted of calcined bone from a rib and other unidentified fragments. In addition, one large mammal longbone fragment was also present.

The bone recovered from each of the deposits consisted primarily of dietary refuse. The piglet and the cattle incisor may represent other types of discards. The piglet from Context 6001 may or may not have been eaten. Small pigs were often roasted whole. However, the lack of cut marks or teeth marks on the bone leave the question open. The cattle incisor came from a mandible. The mandibles of cattle were frequently processed for the tongue. If this were the case here, then the tooth would represent food processing waste. Bone modifications consisted mainly of heat exposure. Two bones exhibited butcher marks and another two were weathered. The butchered bones were chopped and cleaved, respectively. In Context 6001 one large mammal longbone fragment suffered from flaking context while in Context 6003 another longbone fragment was stained. No bone showed signs of having been gnawed. The high frequency of calcined bone (52 TNF) suggests that organic waste was disposed of by burning.

Table 2
Distribution of Bone by Class/Species

Context	Bone	Portion	TNF	MNU	Age	Cut Marks	Gnaw Marks	Heat Exposure	Weathering	Comments	Cat #
Bos taurus - Cow											
6001.02	Tibia	Shaft	1	1							73
6001.02	Rib	Fragment	2	1							74
6001.02	Incisor	Whole	1	1	1¾ Plus					Incisor 1	77
6002.01	Rib	Distal section	3	1		Chopped					46
6003.01	Thoracic Vertebra	Dorsal spine	4	1				Calcined			93
6003.01	Cervical vertebra	Partial	20	1							93
Sus scrofa - Pig											
6001.02	Calvar (skull)	Partial	25	1	@½ year						75
6001.02	Atlas	Partial	1	1	@½ year						75
6001.02	Cervical vertebra	Partial	11	3	@½ year						75
6001.02	Molar	Partial	2	1	@½ year					M1, newly erupted	78
6001.02	Maxilla	Fragment	1	1	@½ year						79
6001.02	Maxilla	Partial	1	1	@½ year						80
6001.02	Left mandible	Partial	1	1	@½ year						81

Context	Bone	Portion	TNF	MNU	Age	Cut Marks	Gnaw Marks	Heat Exposure	Weathering	Comments	Cat #
Large Mammal											
6001.01	Lumbar vertebra	Section	3	1	Unfused	Cleaved					50
6001.02	Longbone	Fragment	1	0					Flaking cortex		74
6001.02	Unidentified	Fragment	3	0							75
6001.02	Metacarpus/ Metatarsus	Fragment	3	1				Calcined		Possibly deer	82
6003.01	Longbone	Fragment	1	0					Stained		93
Medium Mammal											
6001.01	Rib	Fragment	1	0				Calcined			49
6001.01	Innominate - Ilium	Fragment	3	1						Possibly pig	50
6001.02	Rib	Fragment	4	1							75
6001.02	Longbone	Fragment	2	0				Calcined			75
6001.02	Unidentified	Fragment	1	0				Calcined			75
6001.02	Unidentified	Fragment	21	0				Calcined			76
6003.01	Rib	Fragment	1	0				Calcined			93
6003.01	Unidentified	Fragment	19	0				Calcined			93

CHAPTER 8
DISCUSSION

by William I. Roberts IV

The Stage 2 survey was designed to search for evidence of the Continental Stables and a Revolutionary War Burial Ground. No graves and no features excepting recent postholes were recorded during the Stage 2 work. This information combined with that from the previous Stage 1B work provides only negative results in the search for the burial ground. The excavation of large shallow backhoe trenches followed by careful examination of the surface of the subsoil is a good method for use in searching for graves, so it is very unlikely that the project area was the location of the Revolutionary War burial ground.

The previous Stage 1B testing located one pit feature filled primarily with red brick rubble. This pit, Feature 1 in Backhoe Trench 1, was seen as possible evidence of the Continental Stables. The Stage 3 excavations were designed to recover the remainder of Feature 1 and any other remains of the stables within the 50 by 50 foot area immediately west of the southern end of Backhoe Trench 1. Two additional features also containing brick and/or stone rubble were found, as well as the remaining portion of Feature 1. The majority of Features 1 and 3 were excavated, as well as all of Feature 2.

Feature 1 contained a pewter button with the intertwined initials USA. This is an enlisted man's button from the Revolutionary War period. This is the only artifact found during this project which could have been from the time when the Continental Stables were in use. All of the other diagnostic artifacts found in Features 1, 2 and 3 could have been used during this period, but are not necessarily military. It is the button from Feature 1 that links these features to the Revolutionary War. Features 2 and 3 are associated with Feature 1 and the Revolutionary War due to their similar locations and fill. The only structure in this vicinity on the 1778-1779 Erskine map is the Continental Stables (Guillet 1996:14, Map 4).

The discovery of a fairly large quantity of bricks in the location of a stable is somewhat perplexing. Stables generally did not have fireplaces and chimneys, and were usually wooden structures. If there was a blacksmith at the stables, the bricks could be from the furnace. However, the Erskine map shows a blacksmith's shop on the west side of the Albany Post Road opposite the Van Wyck house (Guillet 1996:14, Map 4). The bricks could have served as part of the foundation of the stables, or as packing around large posts set in postholes. Most of the bricks were broken. They may have been reused from an existing structure. If so, many may have been broken prior to their use in the stables. If this is true, then their use as packing round large posts could be the reasons they were associated with the stables. The bricks themselves appear to be handmade red brick in English dimensions.

The bones recovered are probably evidence of the diets of the soldiers working at the stables and/or those responsible for their demolition. The meat in their diets was pork and beef. The food waste may have been disposed of in fires, as evidenced by the large numbers of calcined bone fragments.

The limited amounts of other artifacts recovered is to be expected at a stables location. The barracks were on the opposite side of the Boston Post Road, and this is where most of the activities of living took place.

CHAPTER 9
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

by William I. Roberts IV

This report has documented the Stages 2 and 3 archaeological investigations of the Touchdown Development in the Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. The investigations resulted in the discovery of three features, one of which contained a Revolutionary War button. These features lie in the location of the Continental Stables as shown on the Erskine map of 1778-1779, and they date to the appropriate period. For these reasons, they are seen as the remains of the stables. The Stage 3 excavations have mitigated the anticipated impacts to these remains. No further work is recommended.

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1956 *Wappingers Falls, N.Y. Quadrangle*. 7.5 minute series topographic map. Photorevised 1981.

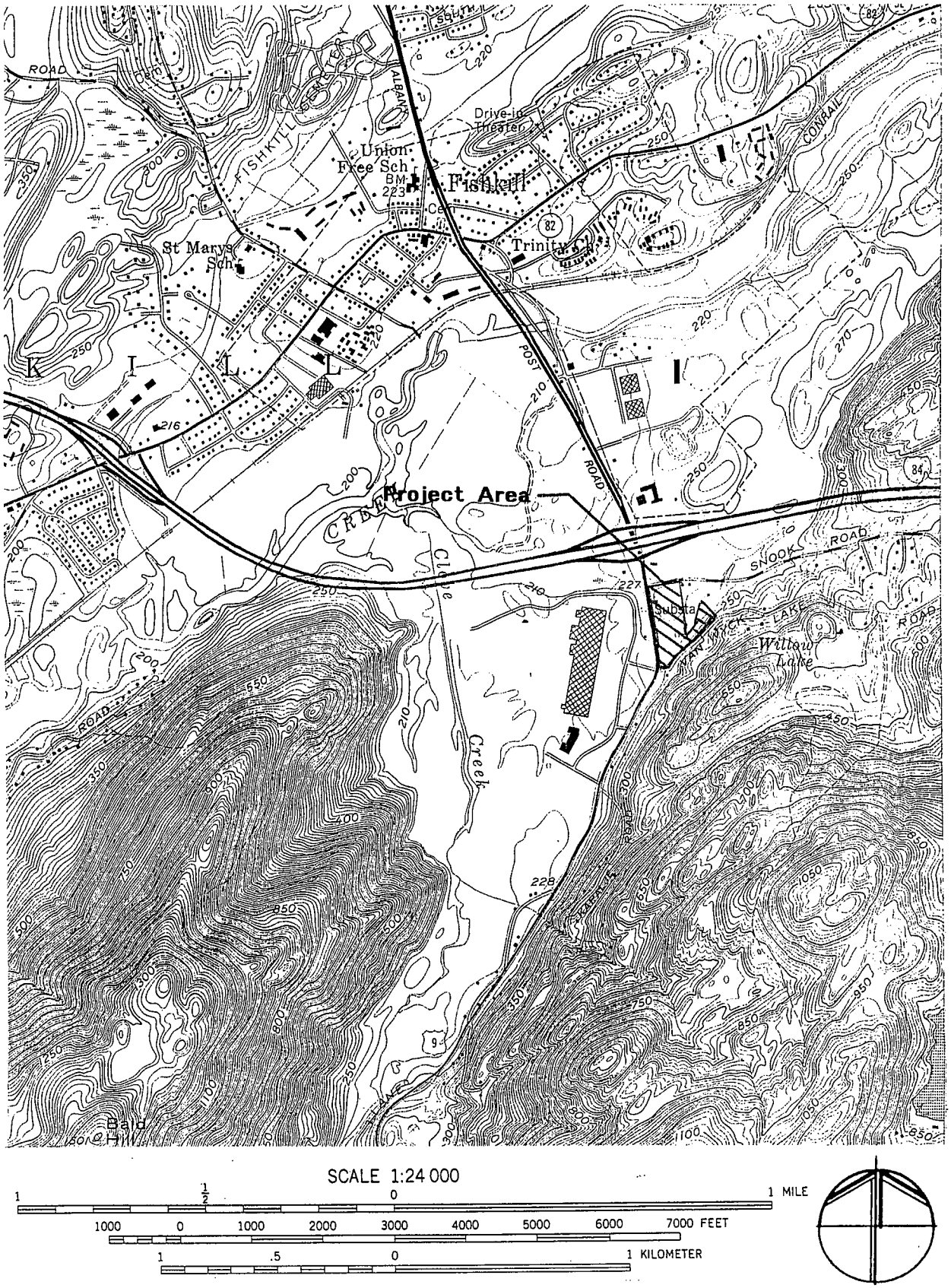


Figure 1 Location of the project area shown on portion of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Wappingers Falls, New York quadrangle, 1956, photorevised 1981.

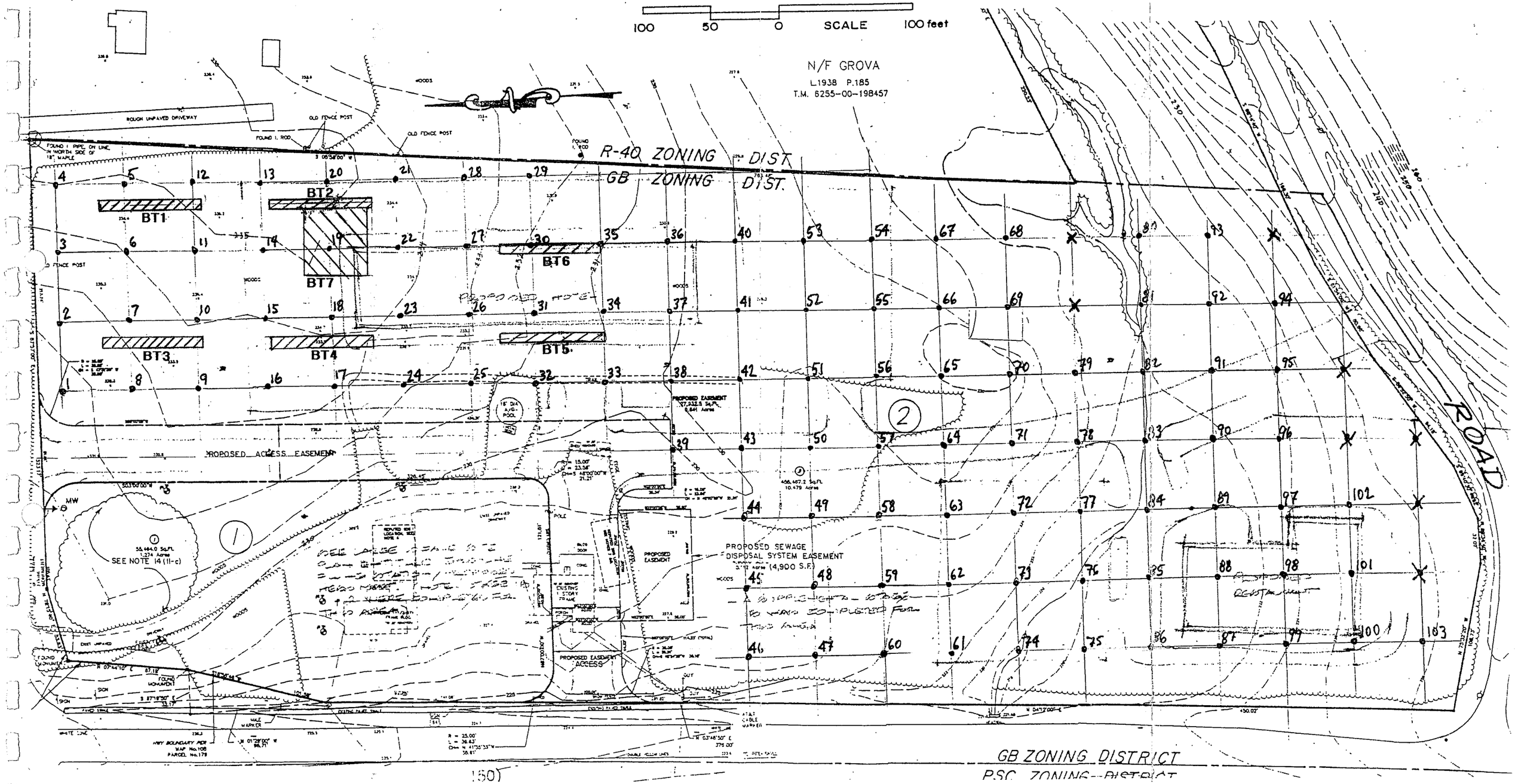


Figure 2 Location of backhoe trenches and shovel tests within the project area.

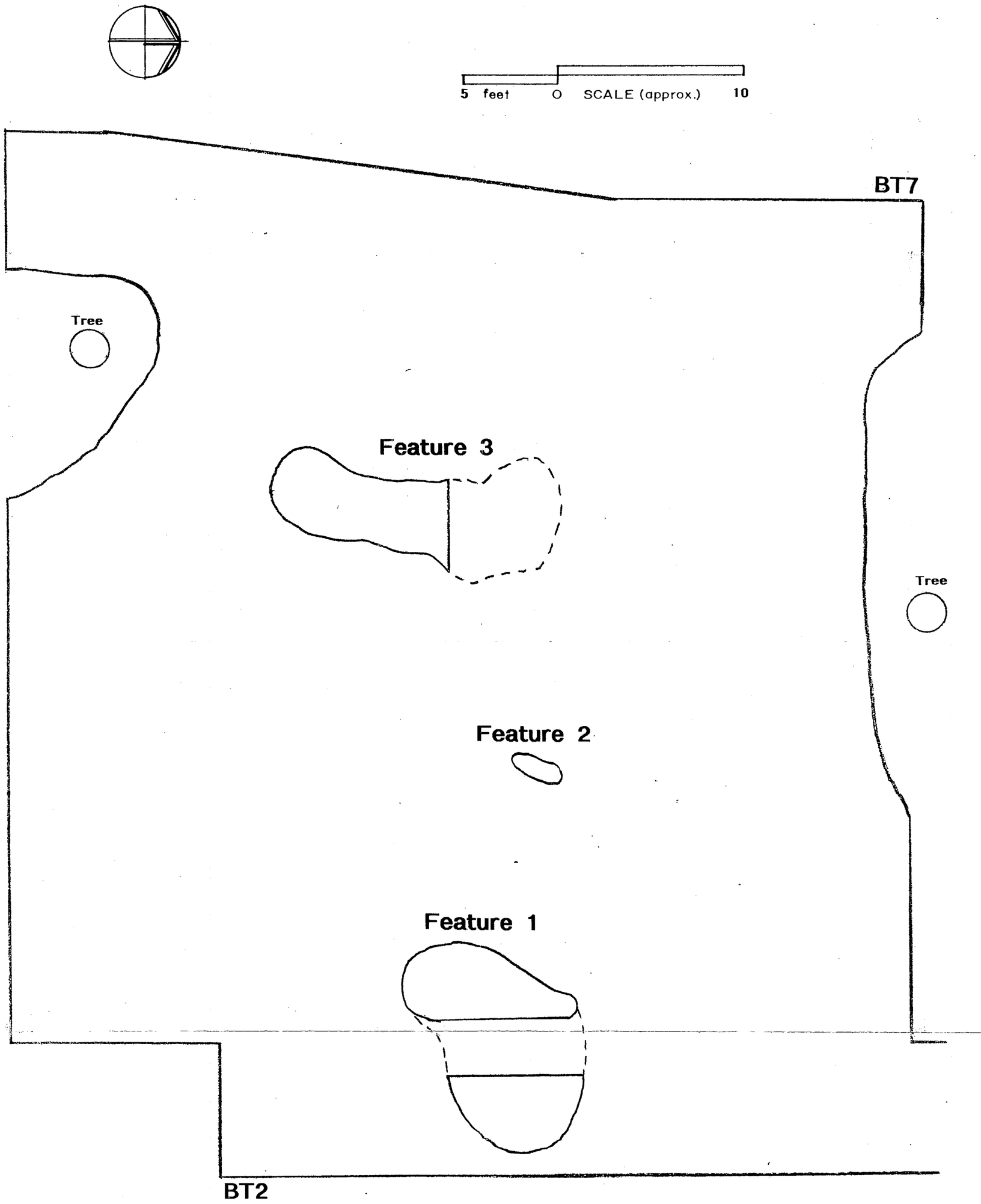


Figure 3 Plan of Backhoe Trenches 2 and 7 showing Features 1, 2 and 3.

Plate 1 View of Backhoe Trench 3 looking north.

Plate 2 View of Backhoe Trench 4 looking north.

Plate 3 View of Backhoe Trench 5 looking north.

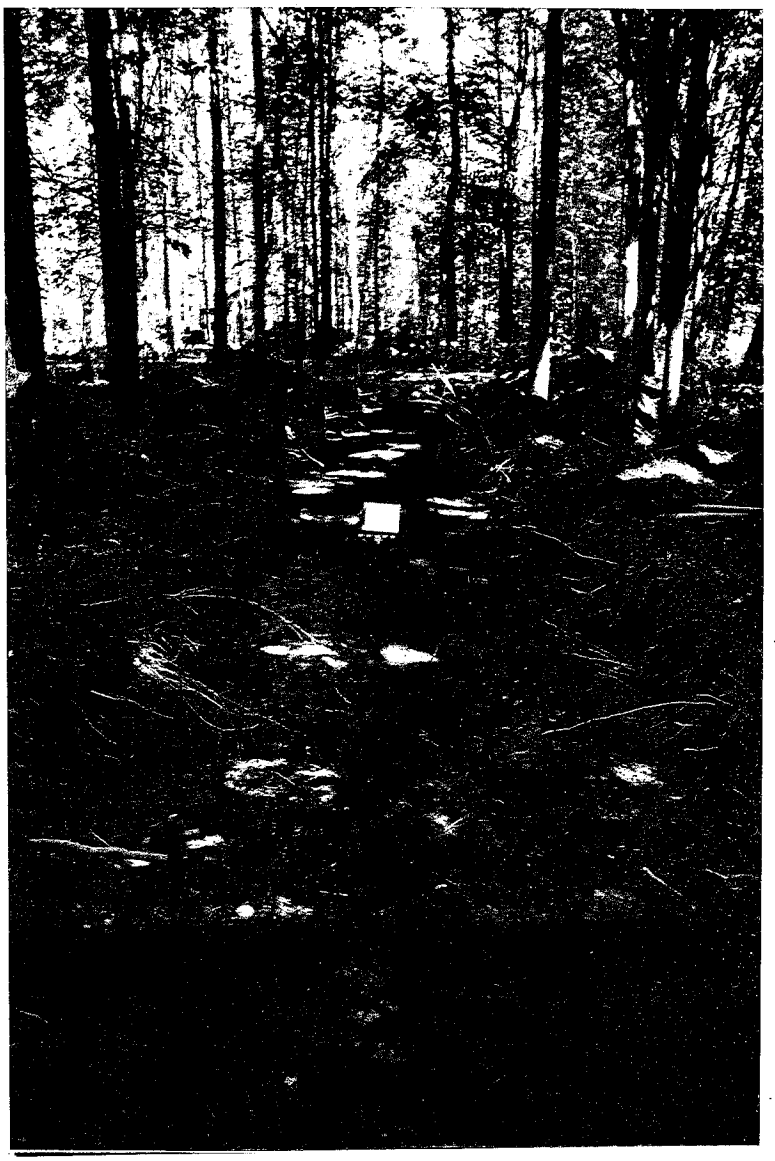


Plate 4 View of Backhoe Trench 6 looking north.

Plate 5 View of Backhoe Trench 7 during excavation by backhoe, looking northwest.

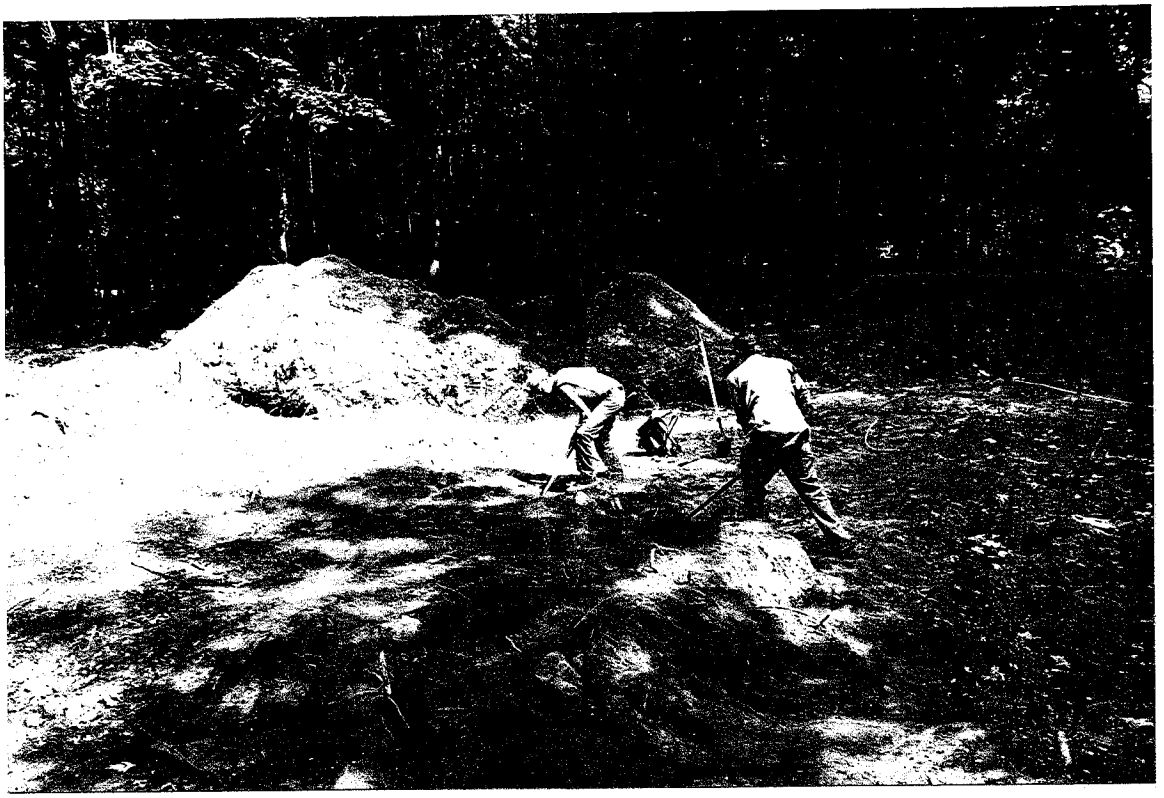


Plate 6 View of Backhoe Trench 7 during manual scraping to locate features, looking north.

Plate 7 View of Backhoe Trench 7 looking west showing disturbance from the removal of trees and roots.

Plate 8 View of Feature 1 after excavation looking north.

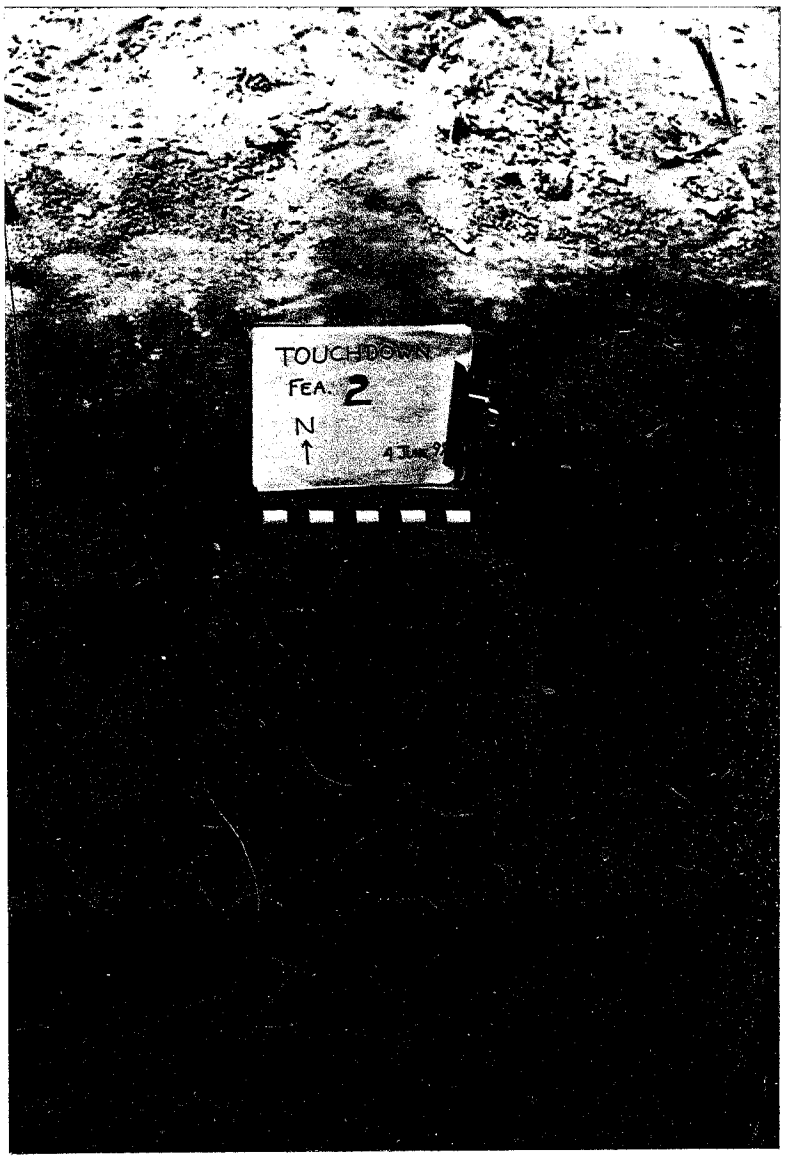


Plate 9 View of Feature 2 after excavation looking north.

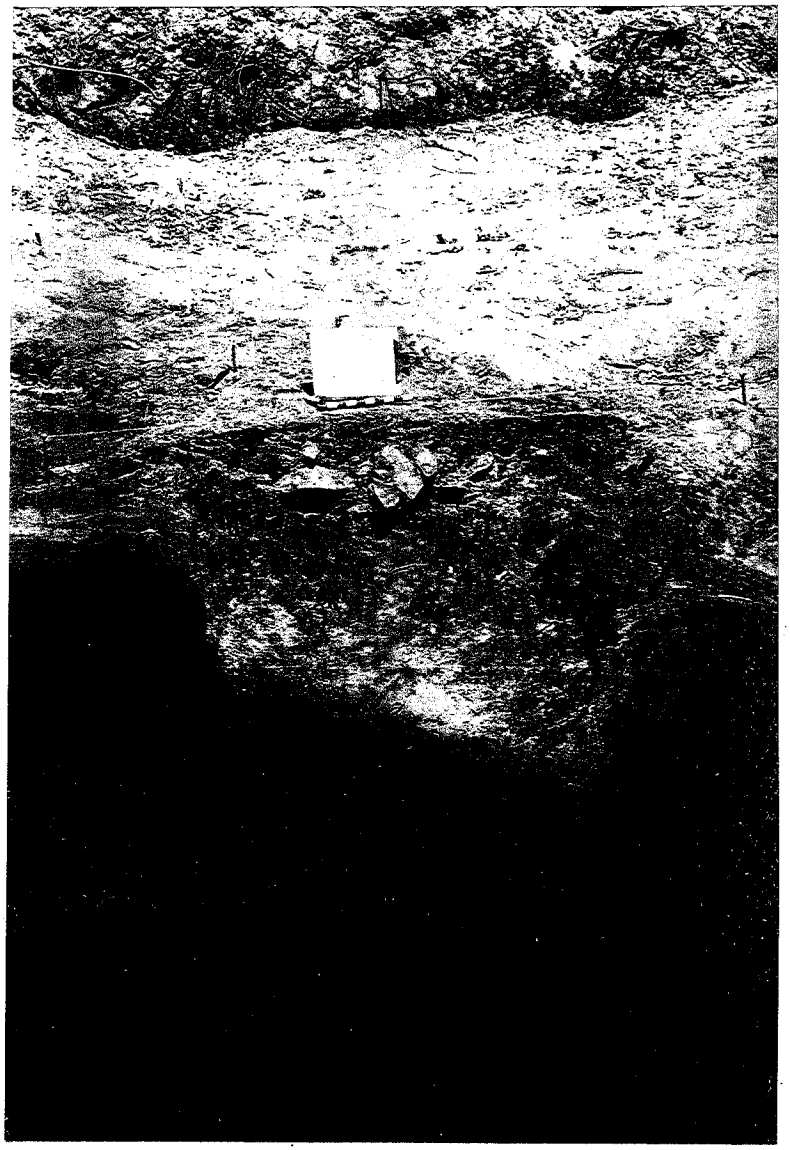


Plate 10 View of Feature 3 showing cross-section looking north.

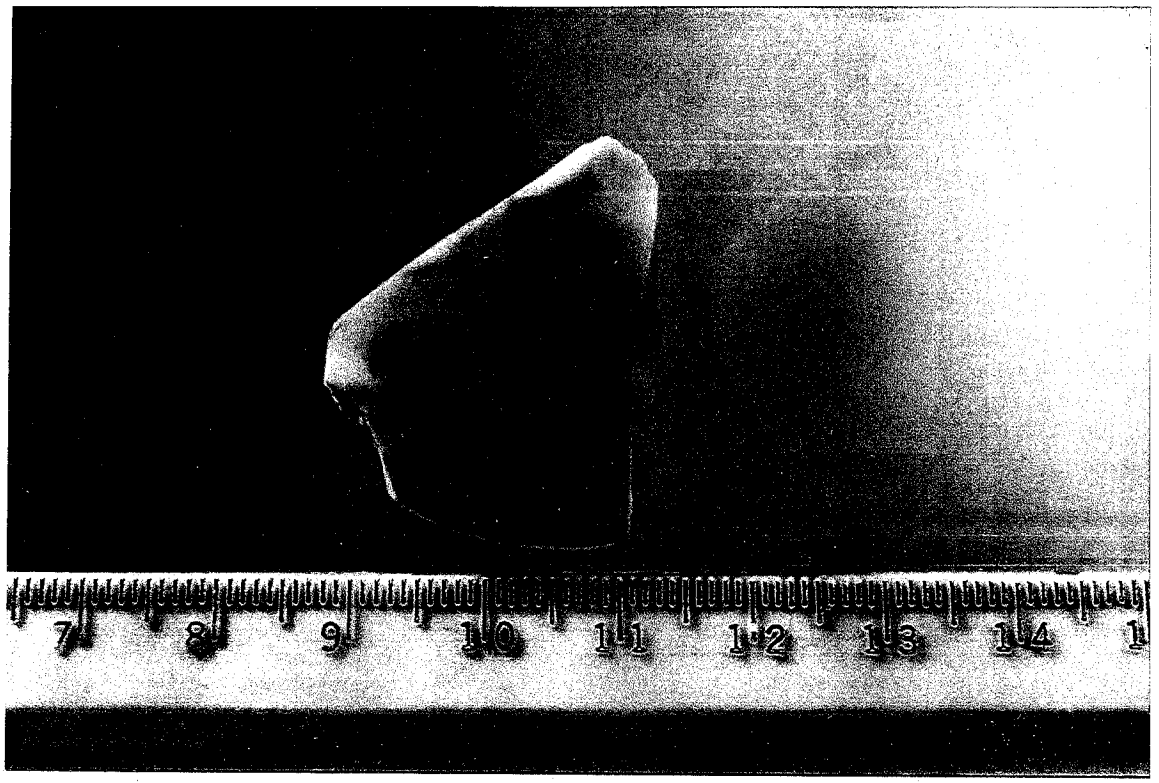


Plate 11 Handpainted blue porcelain from Context 4006.01, Catalog #43.

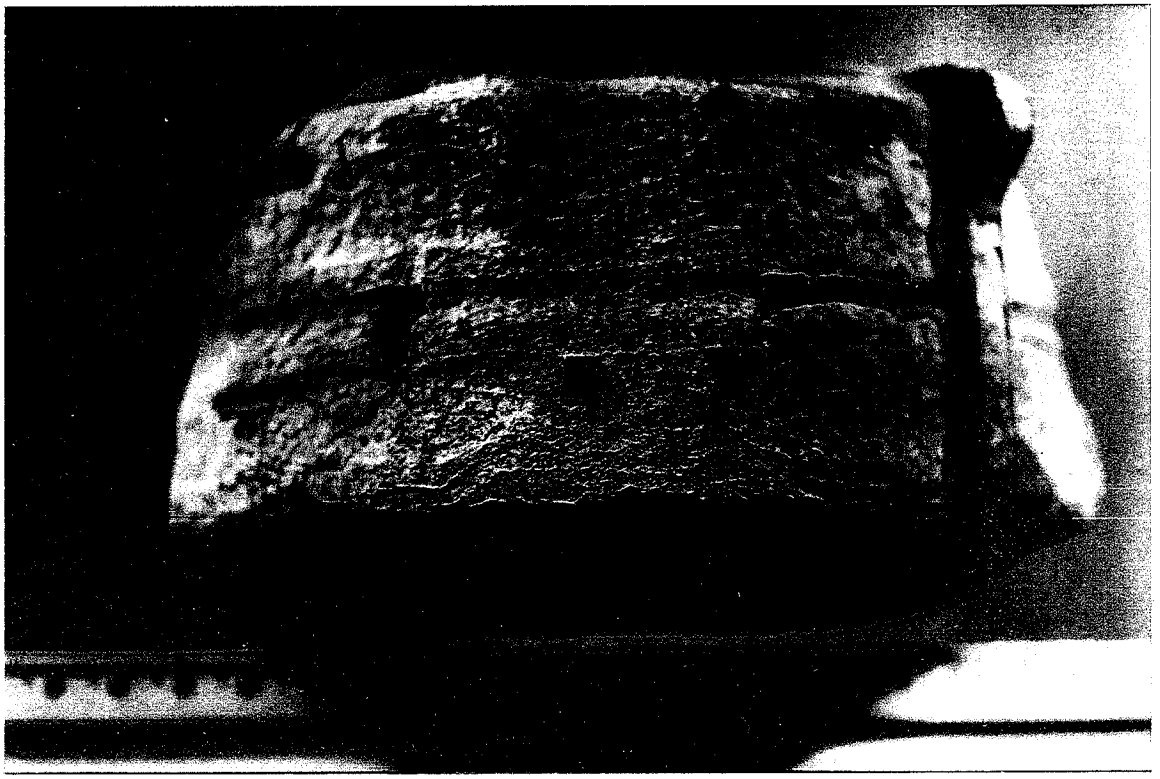


Plate 12 Green glazed yellowware from Context 4006.01, Catalog #45.

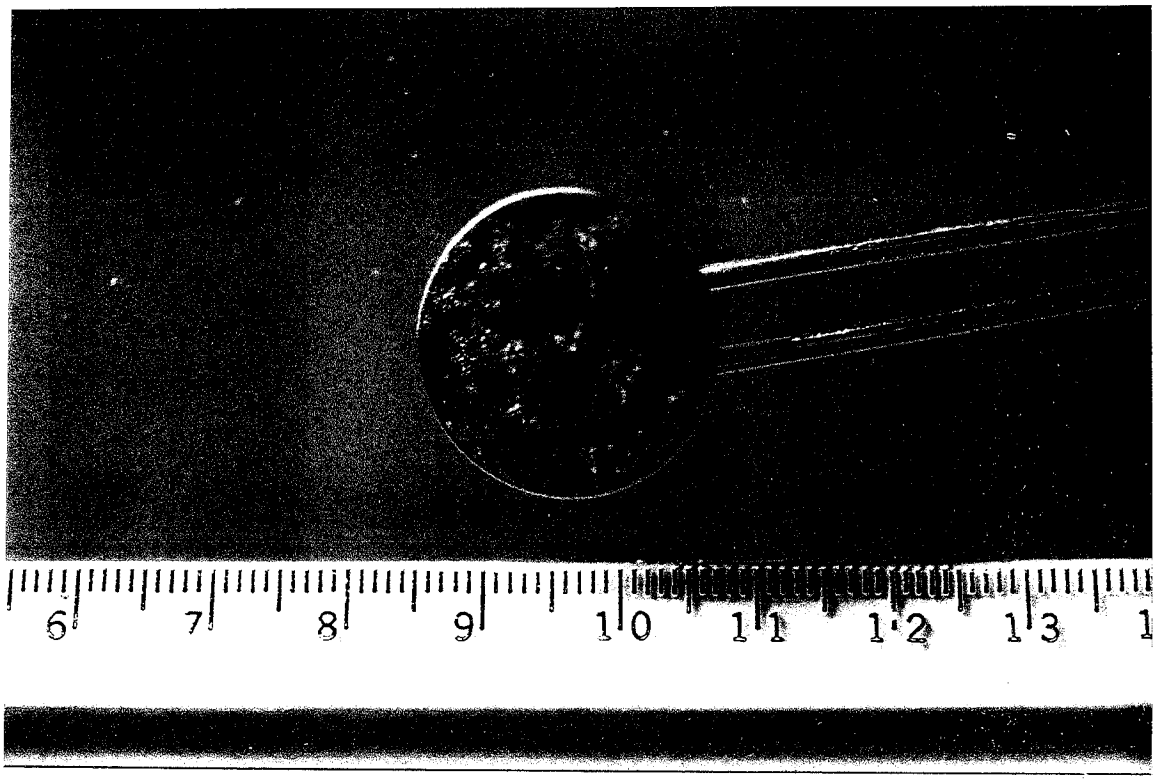


Plate 13 Face of brass button from Context 6001.01, Catalog #59.

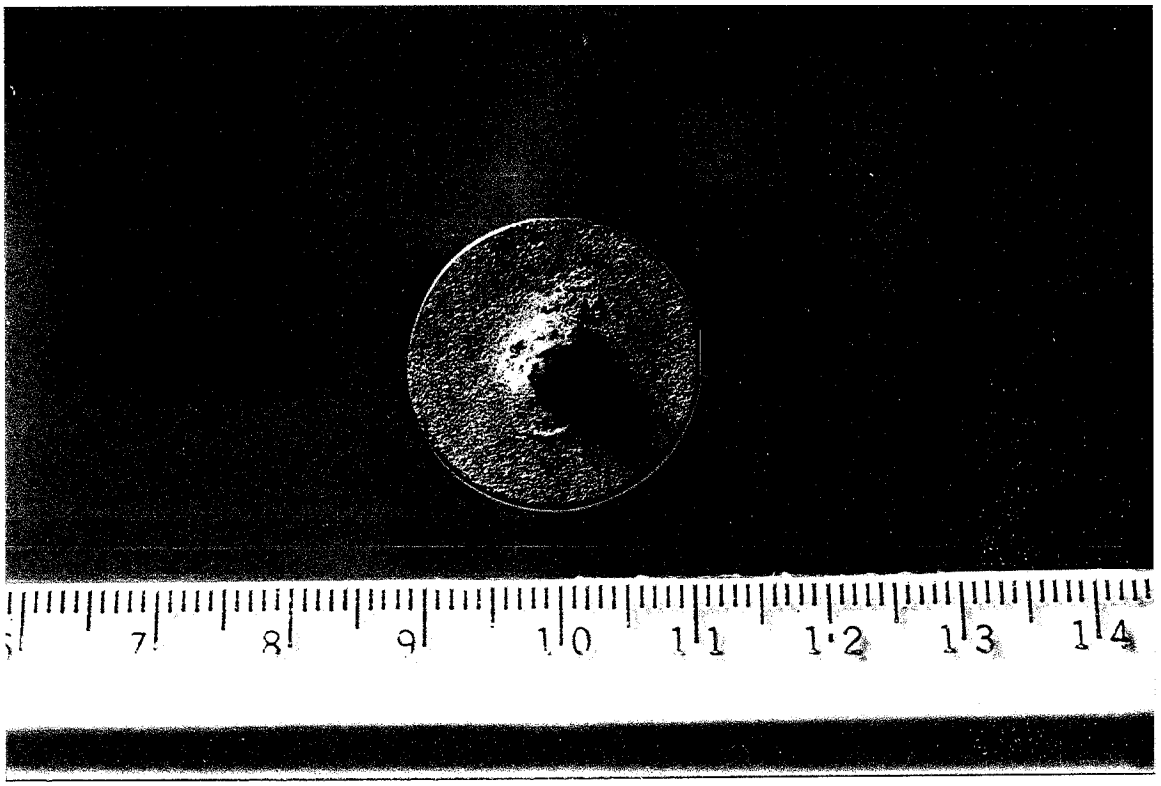


Plate 14 Reverse of brass button, Context 6001.01, Catalog #59.

Plate 15 Rusted hasp from Context 6001.02, Catalog #69.

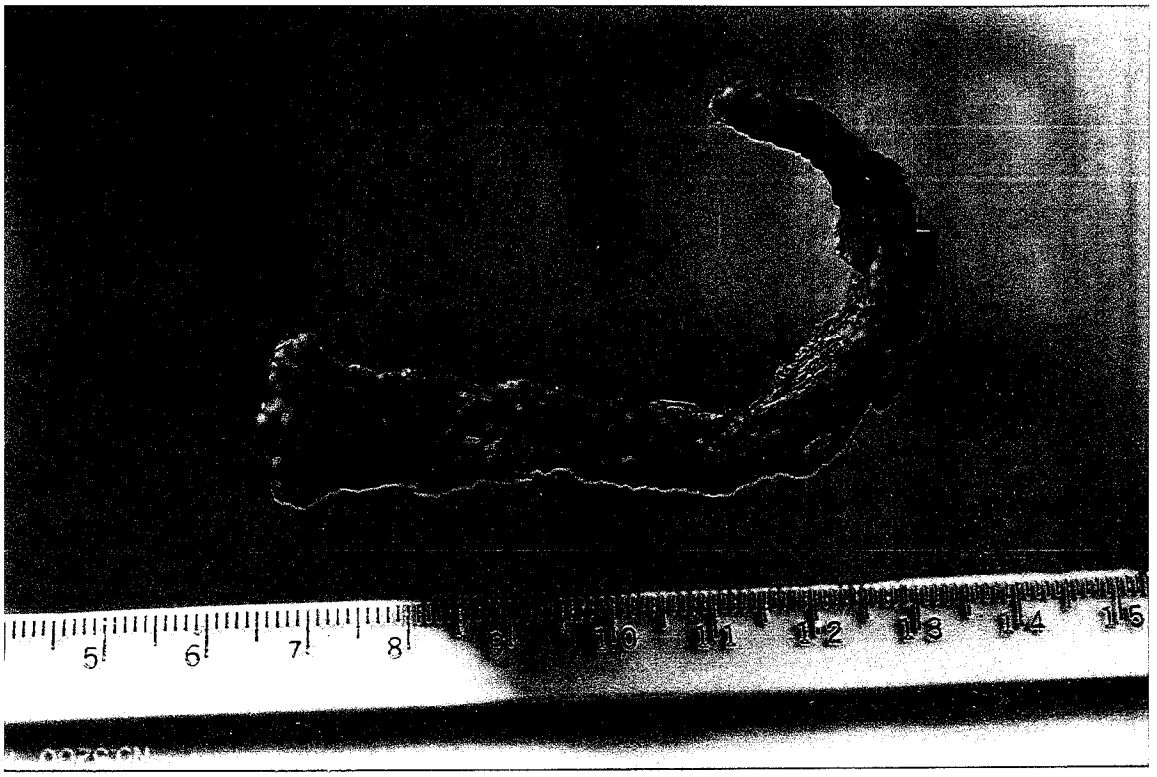


Plate 16 Rusted hook or beam hanger from Context 6001.02, Catalog #67.

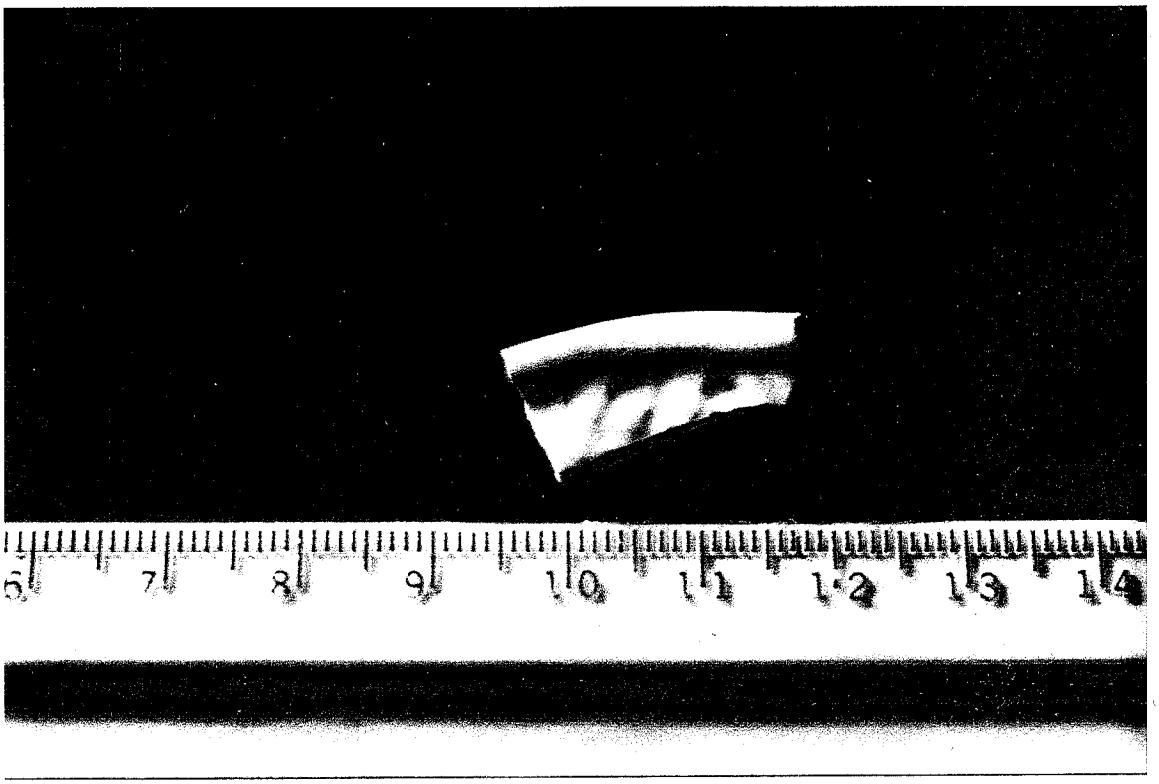


Plate 17 White salt-glazed stoneware rim from Context 6001.02, Catalog #65.

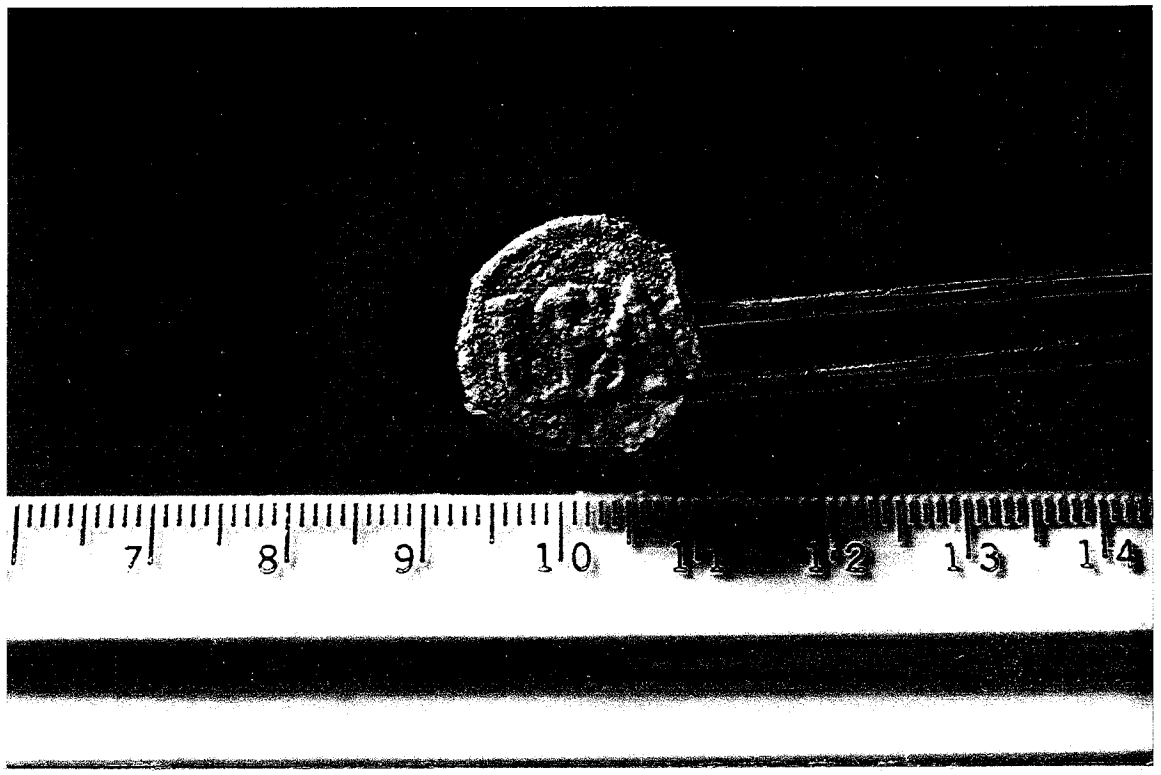


Plate 18 White metal USA button from Context 6001.02, Catalog #94.

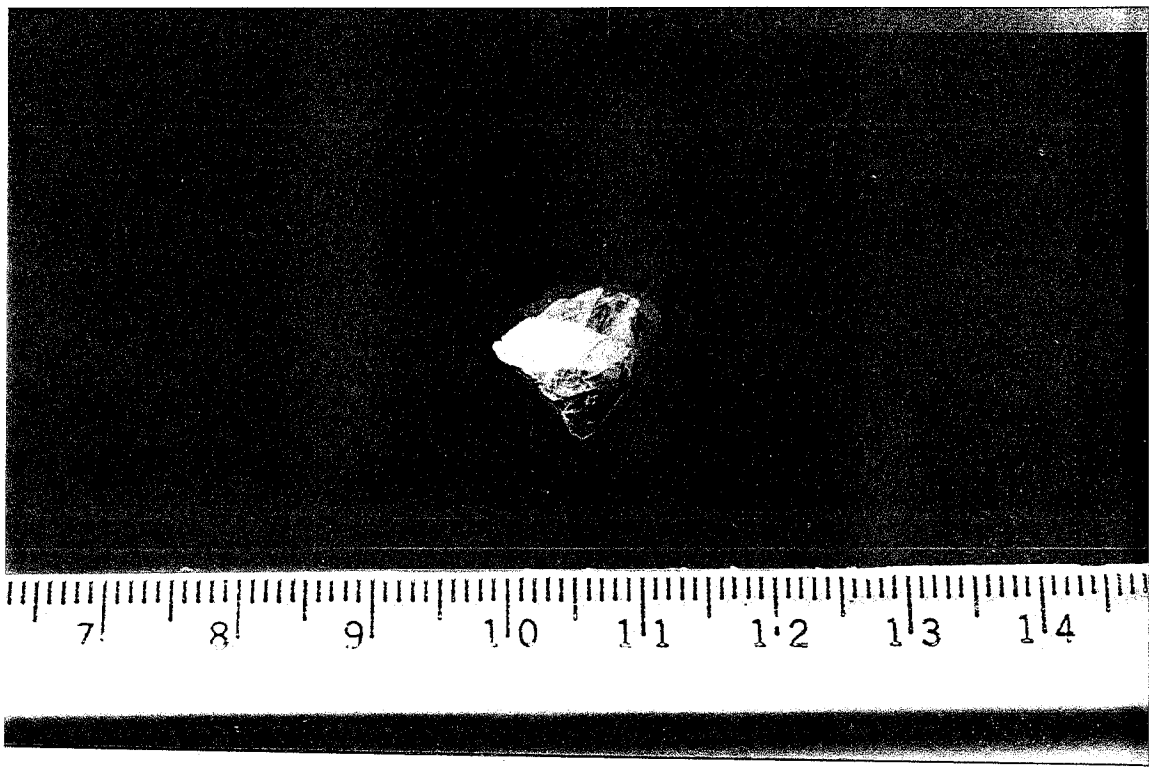


Plate 19 Redware from Context 6003.01, Catalog #91.

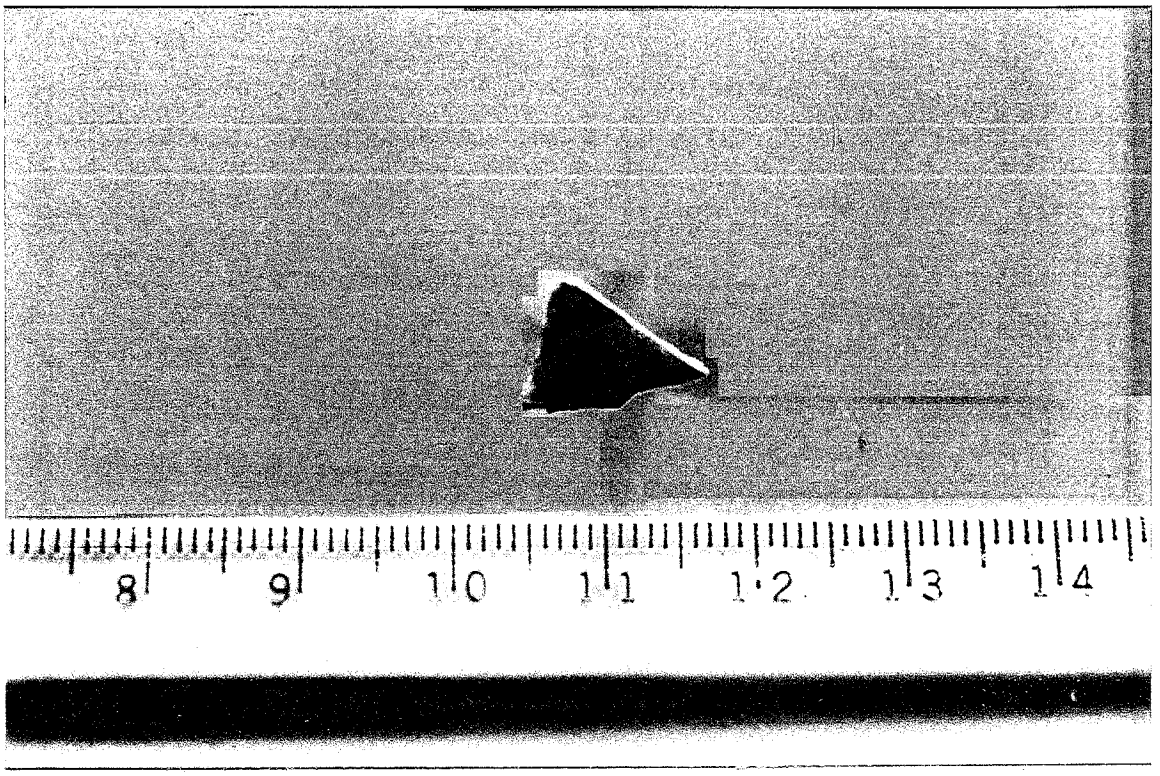


Plate 20 Combed slipware from Context 6003.01, Catalog #92.

Plate 21 *Bos taurus* I1 incisor, Context 6001.02, Catalog #77.

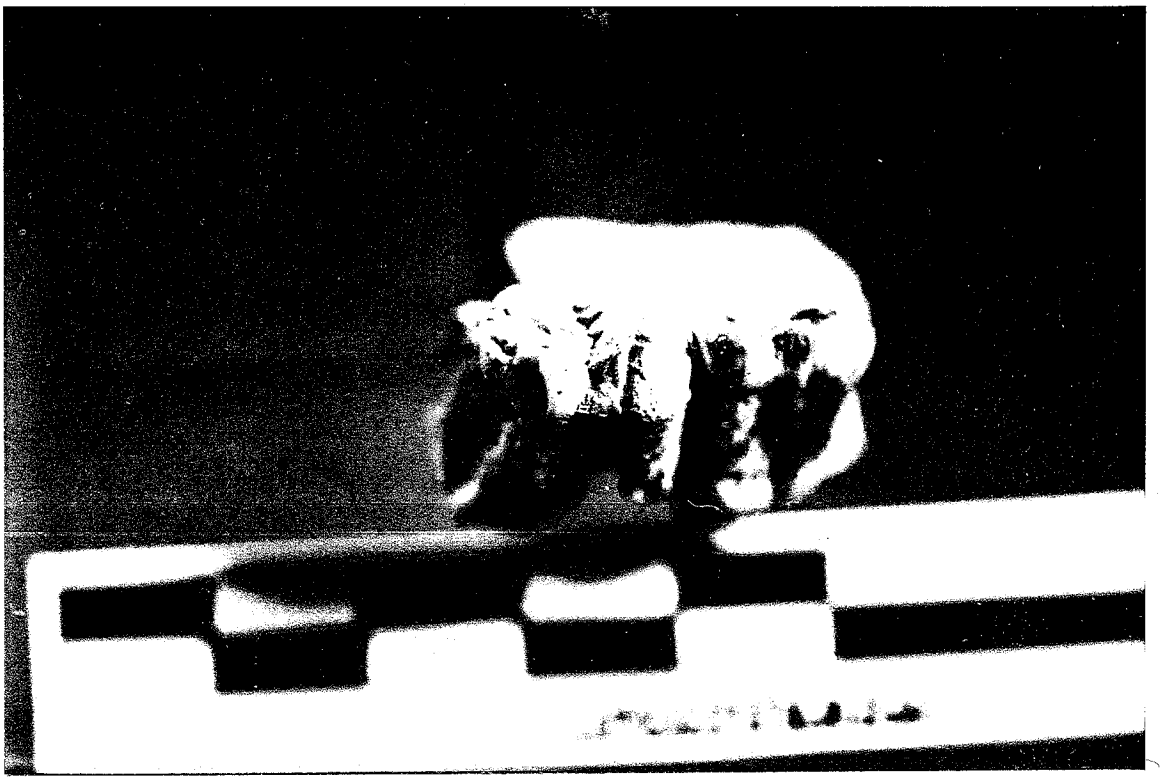


Plate 22 *Sus scrofa*, maxilla fragment, Context 6001.02, Catalog #79.

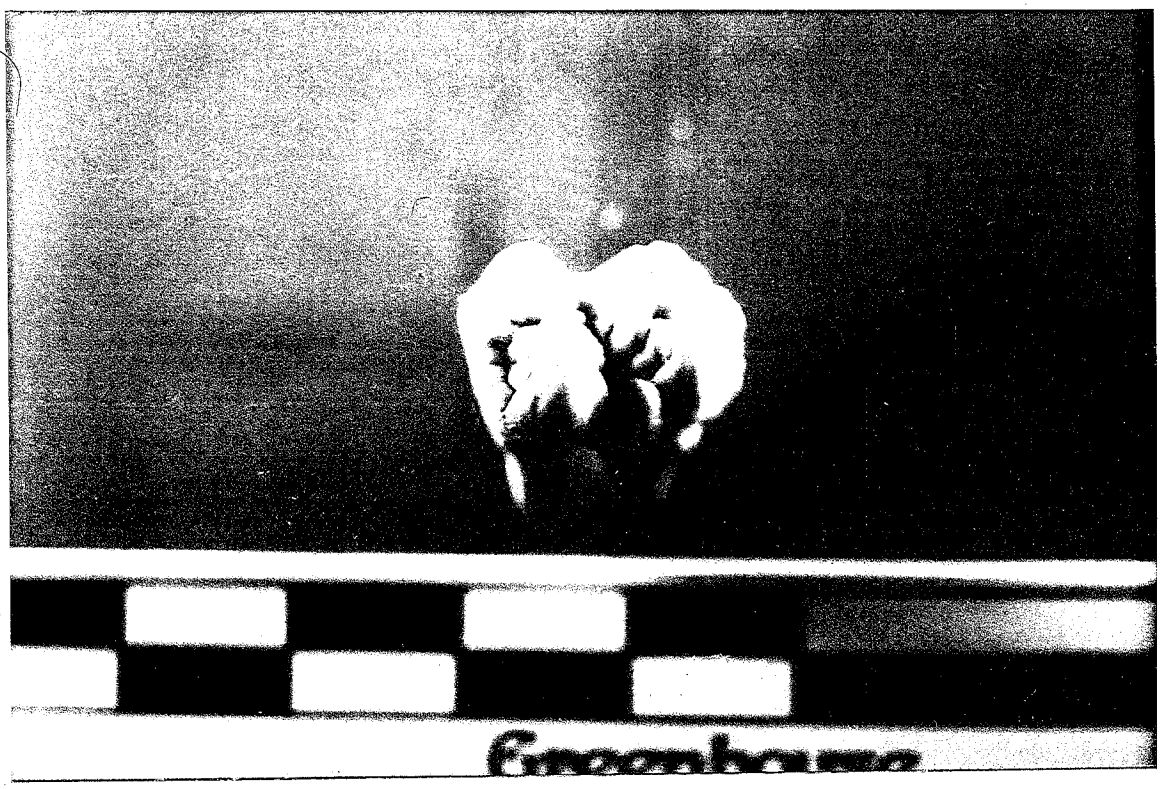


Plate 23 *Sus scrofa*, newly erupted M1 molar, Context 6001.02, Catalog #78.

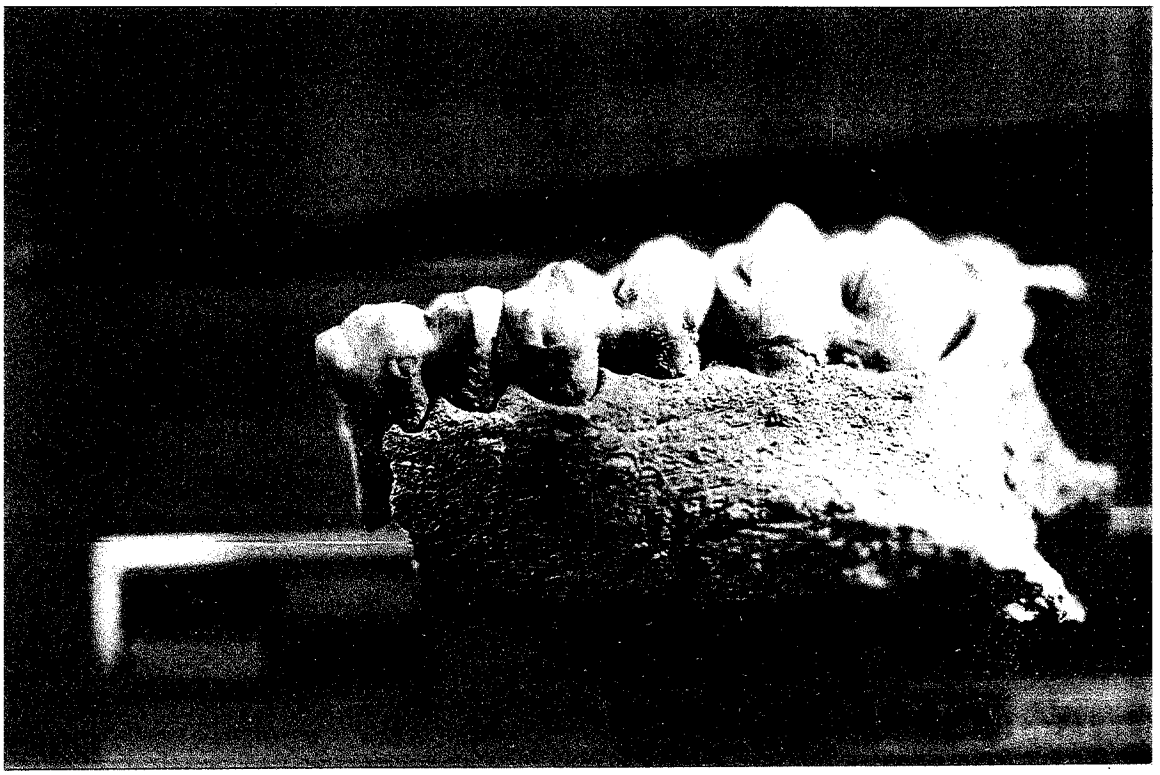


Plate 24 Profile of *Sus scrofa* partial maxilla, Context 6001.02, Catalog #80.

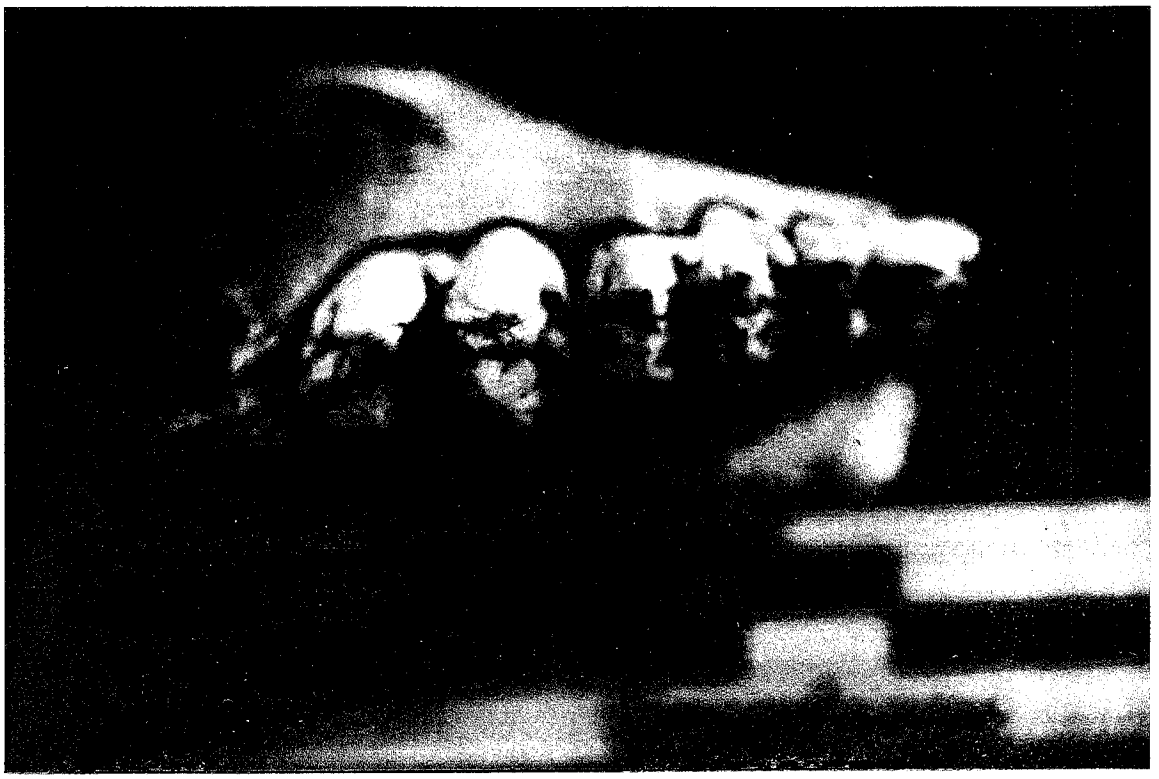


Plate 25 Surface view of *Sus scrofa* partial maxilla, Context 6001.02, Catalog #80.

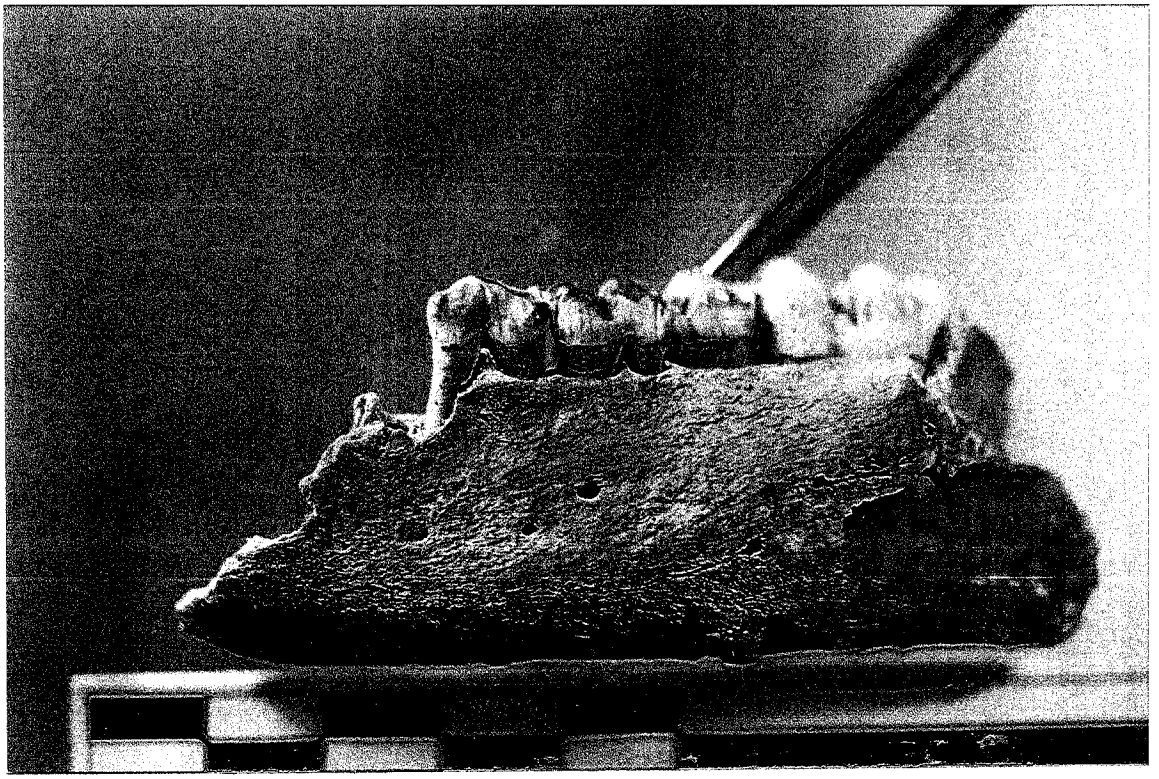


Plate 26 Profile of *Sus scrofa* left mandible, Context 6001.02, Catalog #81.

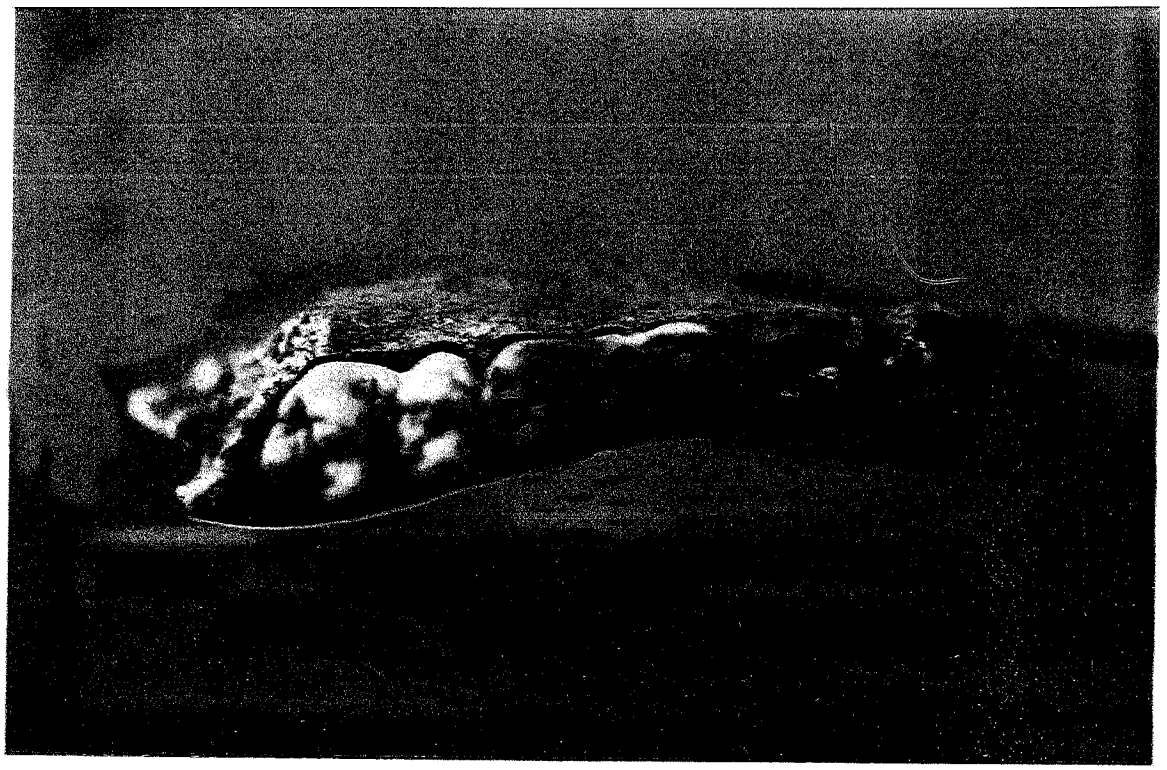


Plate 27 Surface view of *Sus scrofa* left mandible, Context 6001.02, Catalog #81.

APPENDIX 1

FIELD RECORD FORMS AND CONTEXT NUMBERING

APPENDIX 1
CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

A field recording system which encompasses a variety of conditions and situations is optimal for any archaeological project. Among these situations are the size of the project, the number of different field techniques and the number of expected artifacts. The field recording system used was developed by Greenhouse Consultants and was based on modifications of other accepted systems.

All contexts are numbered in the field and these numbers are applied to the artifacts. The format for numbering is XX-9999.99 where X is alphanumeric and 9 is numeric. The alphanumeric characters to the left of the hyphen are the prefix. The two digits to the right of the decimal point are used only when it is necessary to refer to strata within a context. The four digits between the prefix and decimal subdivision may be called the base code.

The prefix is a two character designation of the project parcel. The four digit numeric base code can be divided into two parts; the first digit being separate from the last three. The first numeric digit indicates the type of field technique used. The codes are as follows:

1000: unprovenienced surface collection
2000: provenienced surface collection
3000: shovel testing
4000: trenching
5000: excavation units
6000: feature excavation
7000: borings
8000:
9000: transects

The three digits following the technique code are unique for each location and are assigned sequentially. Decimal subdivisions may be used for techniques three through six to indicate specific strata. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Touchdown			COORDINATES : S end 97' E of drive; N end 86' E of drive; 50' from Sunset Rd (Prop Line); [illegible]		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : CCY	SCREENED ? no	DATE : 19 May 99	TEST TYPE AND NO. : BT 3

STRATIGRAPHY :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0-0.3'	silty loam w/ root mat	10YR 3/2 VD GR BR	—	Top soil
2	0.3-0.9'	silt	10YR 3/4 DK yellow BR	—	PZ
3	0.9-1.5'	compact silt w/ some pebbles	10YR 4/6 DK yellow BR	—	subsoil
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Tr. 7.5' x 79'

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos looking N. 4-9.
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Touchdown			COORDINATES : 8 x 80'; N end 95' to curb; S end 108' to curb		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : CCG JG	SCREENED ? No	DATE : 19-20 May 99	TEST TYPE AND NO. : BT 4

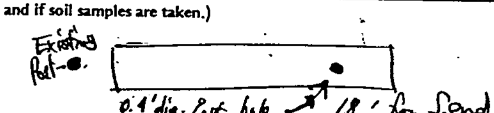
STRATIGRAPHY :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 0.4'	Silty Loam w/ Root Mat	10 YR 3/2 V.D.K.G. Br.	window glass bottle glass (disc.)	Topsoil
2	0.4-0.9'	Silty Loam	10 YR 4/3 Br./Dk. Br.	—	PZ
3	0.9 → ?	Sandy Silt	10 YR 4/6 dk. Yel. Br.	—	Subsoil
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 1.3'



Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Looking N Fr. 10-15
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

N end 130' to curb
S end 105' to curb

PROJECT : Touchdown			COORDINATES : 8'x80'		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : CCG JG	SCREENED ? No	DATE : 19-20 May 99	TEST TYPE AND NO. : BT 5

STRATIGRAPHY :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0-0.2'	Silty Loam w/ Rootmat	10YR 2/2 V Dk Br	—	Topsoil
2	0.2-0.8'	Silty Loam	10YR 3/3 Dk Br	—	P.Z.
3	0.8-?	Silt w/ some pebbles	10YR 4/4 Dk Yel. Br.	—	Subsoil
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 1.2 ft.

Cross Refs :
Plan
Section
Photos Looking N. Fr. 16 – 22
Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

N end 58 ' E of BT 5 (E side)
S end 58 ' E of BT 5 (")

PROJECT : Touchdown			COORDINATES :		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : JG	SCREENED ? No	DATE : 20-21 May 99	TEST TYPE AND NO. : BT 6

STRATIGRAPHY :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 0.4'	Silty Loam w/ Rootmat	10 YR 2/2 V. Dk. Br.	[illegible] Porcelain; S. end Earthenware [illegible]	Topsoil
2	0.4' – 1.0'	Silty Loam	10 YR 3/3 Dk Br	NCM	P.Z.
3	1.0' – ?	Silt w/ occasional pebbles/cobbles	10 YR 4/4 Dk Yel. Br	NCM	Subsoil
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 1.3' (N. end)

Cross Refs :
Plan
Section
Photos
Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Touchdown			COORDINATES : 50x50' W. of B.T. 2		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : Backhoe	SCREENED ? No	DATE : 21 May 1999	TEST TYPE AND NO. : B-T. 7

STRATIGRAPHY :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 0.5'	Silty loam w/ Root Mat	10 YR 2/2 V.D.K. Br.	—	Topsoil
2	0.5 – 1.4'	Silt	10 YR 3/4 Dk Yel. Br.	—	P. Z.
3	1.4' – ?	Silt w/ gravel	10 YR 4/6 Dk Yel. Br	—	Subsoil
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Several disturbances into subsoil by removal of tree roots.

3 Features Found – See Context Forms for descriptions

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

CONTEXT NUMBER

TOUCHDOWN 6001 01

SITE CODE ____ GRID UNIT N____ E____

CREW CHIEF WR

RECORDER WR

DATE 3 / JUNE / 1999

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

X____ Y____ Z____

DIGGING TOOLS Trowel + Shovel

Context Description (Composition, texture, inclusions) Munsell Color 10 YR 4/3

Silty Loam w/ Red Brick Frags & Flecks of Charcoal and Many Large Stone Frags.

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # 7.02

Overlies Cx # 6001.02 (West ½)

Cuts Cx #

Cut by Cx #

Abuts Cx #

Eqvlent to Cx # 6001.03 (East ½)

INTERPRETATION

Top of Feature 1, West Half

1st Layer of fill.

Was 0.8' to 1.0' thick.

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

Brick Fe Nails, other Fe frags, Bottle Glass, Bone frags., 1 pc. lead, 1 Cu Alloy Button

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

	B&W	COLOR
VERTICAL		
SECTION		
OBLIQUE	2:7+8	
GENERAL		

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #:

PLAN #: ✓

Samples Taken:

Flotation

Soil Other

CONTEXT NUMBER

TOUCHDOWN 6001 02

SITE CODE ____ GRID UNIT N____ E____

CREW CHIEF WR

RECORDER WR

DATE 3 / JUNE / 1999

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

X____ Y____ Z____

DIGGING TOOLS Trowel + Shovel

Context Description (Composition, texture, inclusions) Munsell Color 10 YR 4/4

Silt w/ Stone Frags. and some Red Brick

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # 6001.01

Overlies Cx #

Cuts Cx #

Cut by Cx #

Abuts Cx #

Eqvlent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

West ½ of Feature 1

Second layer of fill

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

Red Brick, Bone,

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

	B&W	COLOR
VERTICAL		
SECTION		
OBLIQUE		
GENERAL		

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #:

PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation

Soil Other

CONTEXT NUMBER

Touchdown 6002 01

SITE CODE ____ ____ ____ GRID UNIT N____ E____

CREW CHIEF MR

RECORDER MR

DATE 4 / JUNE / 89

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

X____ Y____ Z____

DIGGING TOOLS Trowel & Shovel

Context Description (Composition, texture, inclusions) Munsell Color 10 YR 3/4

Silt w/ some stone rubble & a few pieces of charcoal

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx #

Overlies Cx #

Cuts Cx #

Cut by Cx #

Abuts Cx #

Eqvlent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

Small pit feature

Max depth = 1.5 ft.

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

Red Brick & Bottle Glass

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

	B&W	COLOR
VERTICAL		
SECTION		
OBLIQUE	Roll 2: 12-13	
GENERAL	Roll 2 14-15	

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #:

PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation

Soil Other

CONTEXT NUMBER

TOUCHDOWN 6003 01

SITE CODE ____ ____ ____ GRID UNIT N____ E____

CREW CHIEF W. ROBERTS

RECORDER W. SANDY / AUSTIN D.

DATE 06 / 03 / 99

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

X____ Y____ Z____

DIGGING TOOLS Shovel / TROWEL

Context Description (Composition, texture, inclusions) Munsell Color 10YR 3/1 V. DK GREY

This context is the first level of the south half of Feature 3

Silty loam, with stone and brick rubble

SUBSOIL MATRIX = 10YR 3/3 DK BROWN

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx #

Overlies Cx #

Cuts Cx #

Cut by Cx #

Abuts Cx #

Eqvlent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

Bricks, Nails, Spikes, Glass, Bones, Bottle glass, and Ceramic

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

	B&W	COLOR
VERTICAL		
SECTION		
OBLIQUE	R2 52-6	
GENERAL	R2 " 9-10	

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #:

PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation

Soil Other

MCS EIHS

TOUCHDOWN

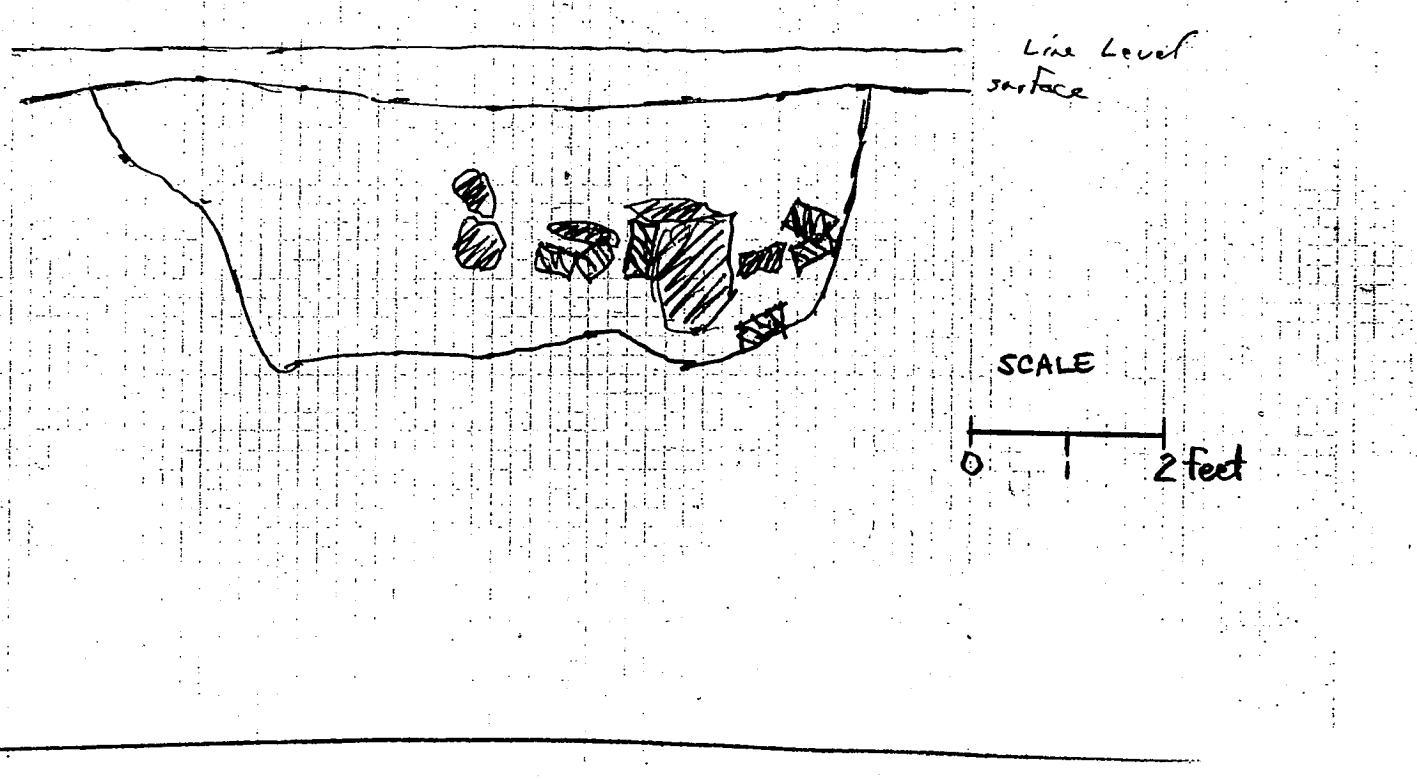
FEATURE 1

EAST SECTION

WR

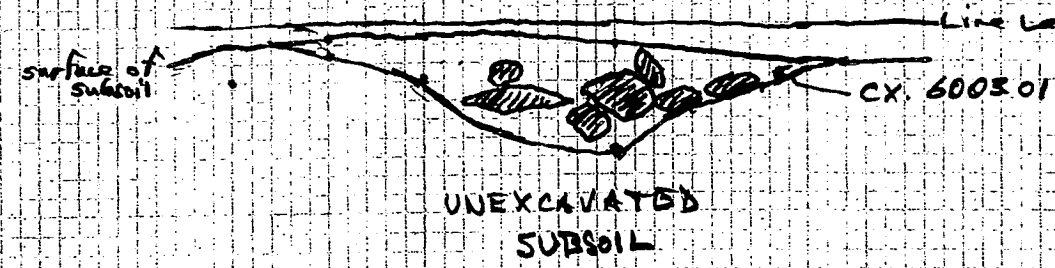
1" = 2'

4 JUNE 99



FEA. 3
NO. SECTION
1" = 2'
4 JUNE 99 NR

E145



= Stone

0 1 2 feet
SCALE

APPENDIX 2

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

APPENDIX 2

A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Materials

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN GROUP
- 01 Dishes
- 02 Containers
- 03 Tableware
- 04 Kitchenware

02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP
- 01 Mammalia
- 02 Ares
- 03 Reptilia
- 04 Amphibia
- 05 Pisces
- 09 Ethnofaunal/Zoological
- 16 Ethnobotanical

03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
- 01 Window glass
- 02 Nails
- 03 Spikes
- 04 Door & Window hardware
- 05 Other structural hardware
- 06 Construction materials

04 FURNITURE GROUP
- 01 Hardware
- 02 Materials
- 03 Lighting device
- 04 Decorative furnishings

05 ARMS GROUP
- 01 Projectiles
- 02 Cartridge case
- 03 Arms accessories
- 04 Gun parts

06 CLOTHING GROUP
- 01 Apparel
- 02 Ornamentation
- 03 Making and repair
- 04 Fasteners

07 PERSONAL GROUP
- 01 Coins
- 02 Keys
- 03 Writing paraphernalia
- 04 Grooming and hygiene
- 05 Personal ornamentation
- 06 Other personal items

08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
- 01 Kaolin pipe class
- 02 Nonkaolin pipe
- 03 Smoking accessories

09 ACTIVITIES GROUP
- 01 Construction tools
- 02 Farm tools
- 03 Leisure activities
- 04 Fishing gear
- 05 ---
- 06 ---
- 07 Pottery class
- 08 Storage items
- 09 ---
- 10 Stable and barn
- 11 Miscellaneous hardware
- 12 Specialized activities
- 13 Military objects
- 14 Housekeeping
- 15 Public services

10 PREHISTORIC GROUP
- 01 Hunting and fishing activities
- 02 Domestic activities
- 03 Stone working
- 04 Wood working
- 05 Digging tools
- 06 Other fabricating or processing tools
- 07 Other general utility tools
- 08 Ceremonial & ornamental
- 09 Miscellaneous

11 SAMPLES
- -- Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating
- -- Flotation samples
- -- light fraction
- -- heavy fraction
- -- Soil samples

98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)

INORGANIC MATERIALS

CERAMIC
- 001 Porcelain
- 002 Stoneware
- 003 Earthenware
- 004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite
- 134 Undifferentiated ceramic

CLAY
- 047 Clay
- 062 Kaolin
- 079 Red clay

CONSTRUCTION
- 069 Brick
- 071 Cement
- 070 Mortar
- 072 Plaster

GLASS
- 013 Milk glass
- 078 Glass
- 112 Slag and clinker

METALS
- 005 Tin
- 019 Silver
- 021 Gold
- 026 Cuprous metal
- 028 Ferrous alloy
- 029 Aluminum
- 032 Steel
- 034 Lead
- 035 Chrome
- 096 Mercury
- 136 Undifferentiated metal

STONE
- 129 Agate
- 075 Asbestos
- 133 Chalk
- 052 Chert
- 042 Granite
- 046 Gravel
- 109 Jet
- 038 Limestone
- 041 Marble
- 049 Mica
- 058 Obsidian
- 057 Ochre
- 068 Precious stone
- 053 Quartz
- 054 Quartzite
- 039 Sandstone
- 044 Shale
- 040 Slate
- 060 Steatite
- 043 Schist
- 126 Undifferentiated stone

ORGANIC MATERIALS

CELLULOSIC
- 115 Bark
- 108 Burlap
- 128 Charcoal
- 092 Cork
- 087 Cotton
- 131 Fiberboard/masonite
- 085 Hemp
- 011 Paper
- 006 Wood
- 121 Cellulose seeds/ seed covering

CONSTRUCTION
- 093 Asphalt
- 125 Formica
- 101 Linoleum
- 102 Tar paper

WAX
- 076 Wax

GUM/RESIN
- 010 Rubber, elastic
- 009 Rubber, hard

PETROCHEMICALS
- 073 Carbon
- 095 Coal
- 048 Graphite
- 116 Tar

PROTEIN
- 118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton)
- 106 Felt
- 122 Flesh
- 016 Hair
- 117 Keratin (horns/fingernail/claws)
- 015 Leather
- 107 Silk
- 090 Sponge, natural
- 105 Wool

COMBINATION MATERIALS
- 017 Bone
- 132 Ivory
- 067 Pearl
- 089 Shell

SYNTHETIC MATERIALS
- 103 Celluloid
- 088 Nylon
- 008 Plastic
- 077 Soap
- 091 Sponge, synthetic
- 104 Synthetic

TEXTILE
- 151 Undifferentiated textile

APPENDIX 2
B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES	SAMPLE ARTIFACTS
01 KITCHEN	
01 Dishes	Plate, cup, salt cellar
02 Containers	Bottle glass fragments
03 Tableware	Eating utensils
04 Kitchenware	Cooking utensils, pot, kettle
02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP	
01 Mammalia	Mammal
02 Aves	Bird
03 Reptilia	Reptile
04 Amphibia	Amphibian
05 Pisces	Fish
09 Other ethnofaunal/zoological	Oyster, crab, egg shells
16 Ethnobotanical	Seeds, nuts
03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	
01 Window glass	Window pane glass
02 Nails	Nails
03 Spikes	Railroad spikes
04 Door & Window hardware	Doorknob, door hinge
05 Other Structural hardware	Pipe, fireplace tiles
06 Construction materials	Brick, mortar, roofing
04 FURNITURE GROUP	
01 Hardware	Handle, drawer pull, latch
02 Materials	Stove parts, chair part, bedframe
03 Lighting device	Candlestick, lamp base
04 Decorative furnishings	Flowerpot, clock parts, vase
05 ARMS GROUP	
01 Projectiles	Shot, bullets
02 Cartridge case	Cartridge
03 Arms accessories	Gun flints, bullet molds, powder horn
04 Gun parts	Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly
06 CLOTHING GROUP	
01 Apparel	Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe
02 Ornamentation	Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather
03 Making and Repair	Thimble, straight pin, scissors
04 Fasteners	Buttons, snaps, buckles, cufflink
07 PERSONAL GROUP	
01 Coins	Coins
02 Keys	Door lock keys, padlock keys
03 Writing paraphernalia	Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil
04 Grooming & hygiene	Hairbrush, razor, mirror, tweezers
05 Personal ornamentation	Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb
06 Other personal items	Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife

GROUPS AND CLASSES	
08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	
01 Kaolin pipe	Kaolin pipe
05 Nonkaolin pipe	Corncob pipe
06 Smoking accessories	Snuff tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner
09 ACTIVITIES GROUP	
01 Construction tools	Axe head, drill bit, saw, paintbrush
02 Farm tools	Hoe, rake, plow blade
03 Leisure activities	Marbles, jew's harp, doll parts
04 Fishing gear	Fish hooks, sinkers, crab trap
05 ---	
06 ---	
07 Pottery class	Indian water jar, effigy pot
08 Storage items	Crock, barrel staves, sacks
09 --	
10 Stable and barn	Stirrup, horseshoe, rein, harness belt
11 Miscellaneous hardware	Rope, bolts, nuts, washers, chain
12 Specialized activities	Button blanks, metallurgic debris, saggars
13 Military objects	Insignia, bayonets
14 Housekeeping	Broom, coat hanger, washboard
15 Public services	Sewer pipe, water pipe
10 PREHISTORIC GROUP	
01 Hunting and Fishing	Projectile point, ataltl hook
02 Domestic	Vessel, mortar, pestle
03 Stone working	Hammerstone, baton, flake, core
04 Wood working	Celt, grooved axe
05 Digging Tools	Hoe
06 Other fabricating or processing tools	Drill, chisel, needle
07 Other general utility tools	Knife, prismatic blade, chopper
08 Ceremonial & ornamental	Sheet, gorget, bead
09 Miscellaneous	Function unknown

APPENDIX 2

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts - Class and Morphology

Class 01: Hunting and Fishing Activities

01 - Projectile point
02 - Birdstone
03 - Bannerstone
04 - Boatstone
05 - Fish hook
06 - Netsinker
07 - Atlatl hook

Class 02: Domestic Activities

13 - vessel
14 - mortar
15 - pestle
16 - muller
17 - groundstone fragment

Class 03: Stone Working

21 - Hammerstone
22 - Baton
23 - Tine
24 - Splinter
25 - Drift or "punch"
26 - Anvil
27 - Flake, primary
28 - Flake, secondary
29 - Bifacial thinning flake
30 - Core
31 - Blank
32 - Tested piece

Class 04: Wood Working

37 - Celt
38 - Grooved axe
39 - Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

Seeds
Nuts

Class 06: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

51 - Perforator
52 - Drill
53 - Awl
54 - Reamer
55 - Chisel
56 - Microperforator
57 - Needle
58 - Graver

Class 07: General Utility Tools

67 - Knife
68 - Side scraper
69 - Core scraper
70 - Stemmed end scraper
71 - Other end scraper
73 - Prismatic blade
74 - Chopper
75 - Utilized/Retouched flake
76 - Pitted pebble
77 - Gouge
78 - Maul
79 - Abrader
80 - Whetstone
81 - Biface
82 - Adze
83 - Distolateral scraper
84 - Bifacial end scraper
85 - Bifacial scraper

Class 08: Ceremonial & Ornamental Objects

85 - Angled pipe
86 - Tube
87 - Platform pipe
88 - Cloud blower pipe
89 - Sheet
90 - Plates
91 - Comb
92 - Bead
93 - Gorget
- - Hematite
- - Ochre

APPENDIX 2

D. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

Note: The items listed below may be ambiguous or hard to place in a taxonomic category, but as a convention, for inventory purposes, will be coded as follows:

Unidentified wood fragments	98	00	006
Construction wood	03	06	006
Pegs, Wood planks	03	06	006
Twigs, branches	09	16	006
Burned wood (partial)	Code as wood (above) and put "burnt wood" in the comments section		
Charcoal and all small fragments of completely burnt wood	Code as charcoal		
Coal	98	00	095
Slag, burned coal, vitrified metalworking or manufacturing by-products	98	00	112
Pantiles	03	06	003
Delft fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom furniture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001
Chamber pot	04	02	00-
Flowerpot	04	04	002 00-
Teeth	02	-	132
Fish scales	02	09	118
Coral	04	04	119
Eggshell	02	09	119
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121
Schist (construction)	03	06	043
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043
Red brick	03	06	169
Yellow brick	03	06	155
Linoleum	03	06	101
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	( )
Furniture hardware	04	01	( )
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified including screws, car parts)	09	11	( )
Leather shoe parts	06	01	015
Unidentified leather scraps	98	00	015
Leather personal items	07	( )	015

Artifact Inventory
Stage 3
Touchdown Development Site
Fishkill, New York

CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#
CONTEXT : 4006.01											
4006.01	01	01		001	Porcelain	1		Chinese Export;Underglaze handpainted blue			43
4006.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	3					44
4006.01	04	04	002	003	Yellowware	2		Eroded green glaze exterior			45
					Subtotal : 6						
CONTEXT : 6001.01											
6001.01	01	02		028	Metal container	16		Rusted & corroded			55
6001.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1		Base;Olive green			51
6001.01	02			017	Bone	6	12.70				50
6001.01	02			017	Calcined bone	1	.20				49
6001.01	03	02		028	Nails	4		Cut;Rusted & corroded			56
6001.01	03	06		006	Burnt wood	1					53
6001.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	140	4838.50				60
6001.01	06	04		024	Button	1		Shank broken off			59
6001.01	09	11		034	Lead	1					58
6001.01	98			052	Chert	1		Grey			54
6001.01	98			053	Quartz	1					57
6001.01	98			095	Coal	1					52
					Subtotal : 174		4851.40				
CONTEXT : 6001.02											
6001.02	01	01		002	White stoneware	1		White salt-glazed stoneware;Rim;Dot, diaper & basket pattern	South 1972:Figure 1;Brown 1982:11;Hume 1969:115-116	1740s	65
6001.02	02			017	Bone	3	9.90				74
6001.02	02			017	Bone	54	30.60				75
6001.02	02			017	Calcined bone	20	9.50				76
6001.02	02	01		017	Bone	1	7.90	Burnt			82
6001.02	02	01		017	Bone	1	61.30				73
6001.02	02	01		017	Incisor	1	3.10				77
6001.02	02	01		017	Molar	1	1.70				78
6001.02	02	01		017	Molars	1	3.30				79
6001.02	02	01		017	Molars	1	8.60				80
6001.02	02	01		017	Molars	1	11.20				81
6001.02	03	02		028	Nails	22		Cut;Rusted & corroded			62
6001.02	03	03		028	Spikes	5		Rusted & corroded			63
6001.02	03	04	014	028	Hasp	1		Rusted & corroded			69
6001.02	03	05	005	028	Beam hanger	1		Rusted & corroded			67
6001.02	03	06	015	069	Brick	161	27739.0				61
6001.02	06	04	004	033	Button	1		Pewter;Intertwined USA	Hume 1969:91-92;Calver & Bolton 1950:82-84	ca. 1778-1812	94
6001.02	09	02		028	Farm equipment?	1		Rusted & corroded			70
6001.02	09	10		028	Hook	1		Rusted & corroded			68
6001.02	09	11		028	Corroded metal	1					72
6001.02	09	11		028	Corroded metal	12					71
6001.02	09	11	012	028	Wire	1		Rusted & corroded			66
6001.02	98			095	Coal	1					64
					Subtotal : 293		27886.10				
CONTEXT : 6002.01											
6002.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1		Neck;Olive green			47

CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#
CONTEXT : 6002.01											
6002.01	02	01		017	Bone	2	38.60				46
6002.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	3	1040.00				48
					Subtotal : 6		1078.60				
CONTEXT : 6003.01											
6003.01	01	01		003	Redware	1		Trailed white slip under clear lead glaze			91
6003.01	01	01		030	Combed slipware	1		Brown slip under clear lead glaze on yellow paste	South 1972:Figure 1;Brown 1982:14;Hume 1969:107;134-36	1670-1795	92
6003.01	01	02		078	Bottle glass	10		Dark olive green			85
6003.01	02			017	Bone	44	54.60				93
6003.01	02	09		089	Shell	3	10.60				88
6003.01	03	02		028	Nails	19		Cut;Rusted & corroded			86
6003.01	03	04	014	028	Hasp/staple	1		Rusted & corroded			90
6003.01	03	06	001	070	Mortar	1	3.70				89
6003.01	03	06	015	069	Brick	168	24357.8				84
6003.01	09	11		028	Rusted metal	3					87
					Subtotal : 251		24426.70				
					TOTAL : 730		58242.80				