HUNTER RESEARCH

A HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF THE FISHKILL SUPPLY DEPOT

TOWN OF FISHKILL
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

Redacted Copy

Prepared for:

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ABSTRACT

This report presents a synthesis of past historical and archeological research relating to the Fishkill Supply Depot, a key facility in the Hudson Highlands that supported the operations of the Continental Army and New York State militia throughout the Revolutionary War. This project was undertaken by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot and was funded by a grant from the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program. The principal work tasks, carried out between January and October 2015, involved extensive archival and background research, landscape and military terrain analysis, several field visits, review of archeological reports and data, creation of a series of four presentation maps, and preparation of this technical report and public outreach materials (including one public presentation on October 25, 2015).

The Fishkill Supply Depot Site was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on January 21, 1974. The site was judged significant for its role in the Revolutionary War, for the historic architecture of the Van Wyck Homestead, and for its archeological qualities.

Archival and background research concentrated on identifying, characterizing and prioritizing the voluminous manuscripts, historic maps and other primary documentary materials that are available for study in a wide range of repositories and online. The gathering and analysis of historical information on Fishkill is a daunting task that is likely to continue far into the future and this report merely scratches the surface of available data. The archeological synthesis focused more specifically on the close to 50 different investigations that have taken place over the past half century in the immediate area of the Fishkill Supply Depot Site. These investigations were summarized with the goal of assessing the archeological sensitivity and potential information yield of the site in its current partially developed condition.

An important result of this synthesis is the recognition that the Fishkill Supply Depot was a core location within a geographically much larger military supply hub that included important facilities in the village of Fishkill and Fishkill Landing, as well as a critical defensive position on the New York-Albany Post Road (Route 9) in Wiccopee Pass, along with several mills and numerous houses and farms that collectively, with the depot, supported the wartime effort. This larger hub generated, stored and distributed provisions, forage, equipment and munitions for fortifications and encampments throughout the region. Fishkill played an especially important role in supplying West Point and other fortified positions on the Hudson as well as the New Windsor Cantonment and the various winter encampments in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In addition to its supply function, the depot and broader hub served as an important muster point for militia and regular troops.

The final chapter of this report offers recommendations for future archival and archeological research, local historic and archeological resource management, and historic interpretive measures in support of heritage tourism development.

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We greatly appreciate the administrative and technical support of Kristen McMasters, Archeologist and Grants Manager (NPS/ABPP) and the eye-opening input of Patrick Jennings, Ph.D., Military Historian, on the subject of military terrain analysis. We also appreciate the deftness, patience and keen interest displayed by Lance Ashworth, President of the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, while directing this challenging project. Lance's enthusiasm for and knowledge of the subject matter has been a constant source of encouragement. Other Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot members also made significant contributions to this study, in particular William Sandy, Archeological Consultant, as well as William R. Marsch, Vice President, and Francis J. Giusto and Judy Wolf, Trustees.

For their assistance in providing access to their archival holdings and research materials, we owe a considerable debt to the members of the Fishkill Historical Society (particularly Marty Byster and Roy Jorgensen) and the staffs of the Dutchess County Historical Society; the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (notably Tim Lloyd); the New-York Historical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the David Library of the American Revolution; the William L. Clements Library; the Library of Congress; and the National Archives.

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With regard to Hunter Research staff involvement, the project was largely undertaken by Richard Hunter and James Lee. The synthesis of historical research was performed by Richard Hunter and Patrick Harshbarger. Archeological synthesis was chiefly undertaken by James Lee. Archeological field inspections were carried out by Richard Hunter and James Lee. Report graphics, graphic design work and report layout were completed by James Lee and Evan Mydlowski. This report was written and edited by Richard Hunter and James Lee.

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., RPA
Principal/President

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

This report describes the results of a nine-month-long project synthesizing historical and archeological research on the Fishkill Supply Depot, a critical logistical hub for the Continental Army and New York State militia for the duration of the Revolutionary War (Figure 1.1). The synthetic work reported on here was completed by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the non-profit organization, the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, and was funded by a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program [ABPP] of the National Park Service (#GA-2287-14-003). The Fishkill Supply Depot Site is recognized by the ABPP as a Priority II Associated Historic Property and is referenced as site NY1011 in the *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States* (American Battlefield Protection Program 2007:57).

In addition to this technical report, the project has also involved the production of four "presentation maps" and a 12-page illustrated popular booklet. These products collectively aim to introduce the Fishkill Supply Depot to local residents, visitors, government agencies and other institutions with an interest in the site.

During its period of operation, from the fall of 1776 through the winter of 1782-83, the Fishkill Supply Depot comprised a sprawling complex of buildings arranged along both sides of the Albany Post Road (modern U.S. Route 9) on the left bank of Fishkill Creek, just south of the village of Fishkill (Figure 1.2). Included within the core of the facility were barracks and officers' housing, workshops, storehouses and stables. There is also evidence, less certain with regard to location, that the depot contained a prison, a hospital and a parade ground. A related feature was a military cemetery, important physical evidence of which has come to light through recent archeological work. Today, the only surviving building at the depot site is the Van Wyck Homestead, a Dutch-American timber-framed farmhouse that served as a headquarters for American officers and that now functions as a museum and the headquarters of the Fishkill Historical Society.

The Fishkill Supply Depot Site was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on January 21, 1974. The site was judged significant for its role in the Revolutionary War, for the historic architecture of the Van Wyck Homestead, and for its archeological qualities. Although not made explicit in its nomination, the site effectively meets all four of the evaluation criteria of the National Register. As a fairly typical example of an early listing, minimal historical and archeological documentation was compiled in support of this designation (Rennenkampf 1973). A boundary was delineated for the resource that most likely would not pass muster under modern National Register designation standards. Only a portion of the core of the depot site lies within the currently designated limits of the National Register-listed property (Figure 1.2).

Over the past half century, considerable historical and archeological effort has been expended on researching the Fishkill Supply Depot. The site has long been a subject of acute interest to local historians, an interest fueled in recent years by the increasing availability of archival materials on the Internet, which has allowed a depth of study hitherto unimaginable to historical researchers. Archeological investigation of the depot

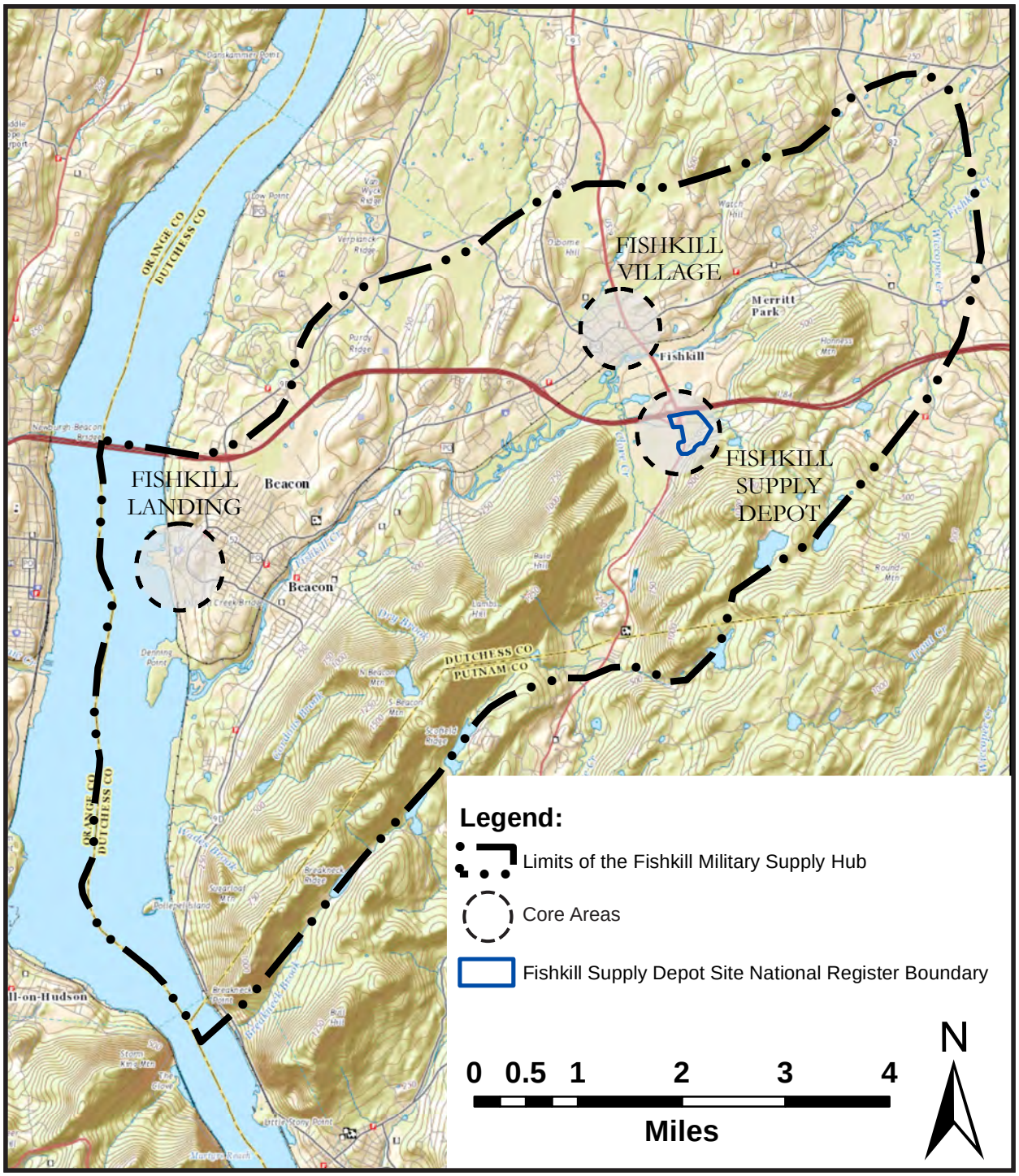

Figure 1.1. Location of the Fishkill Military Supply Hub.

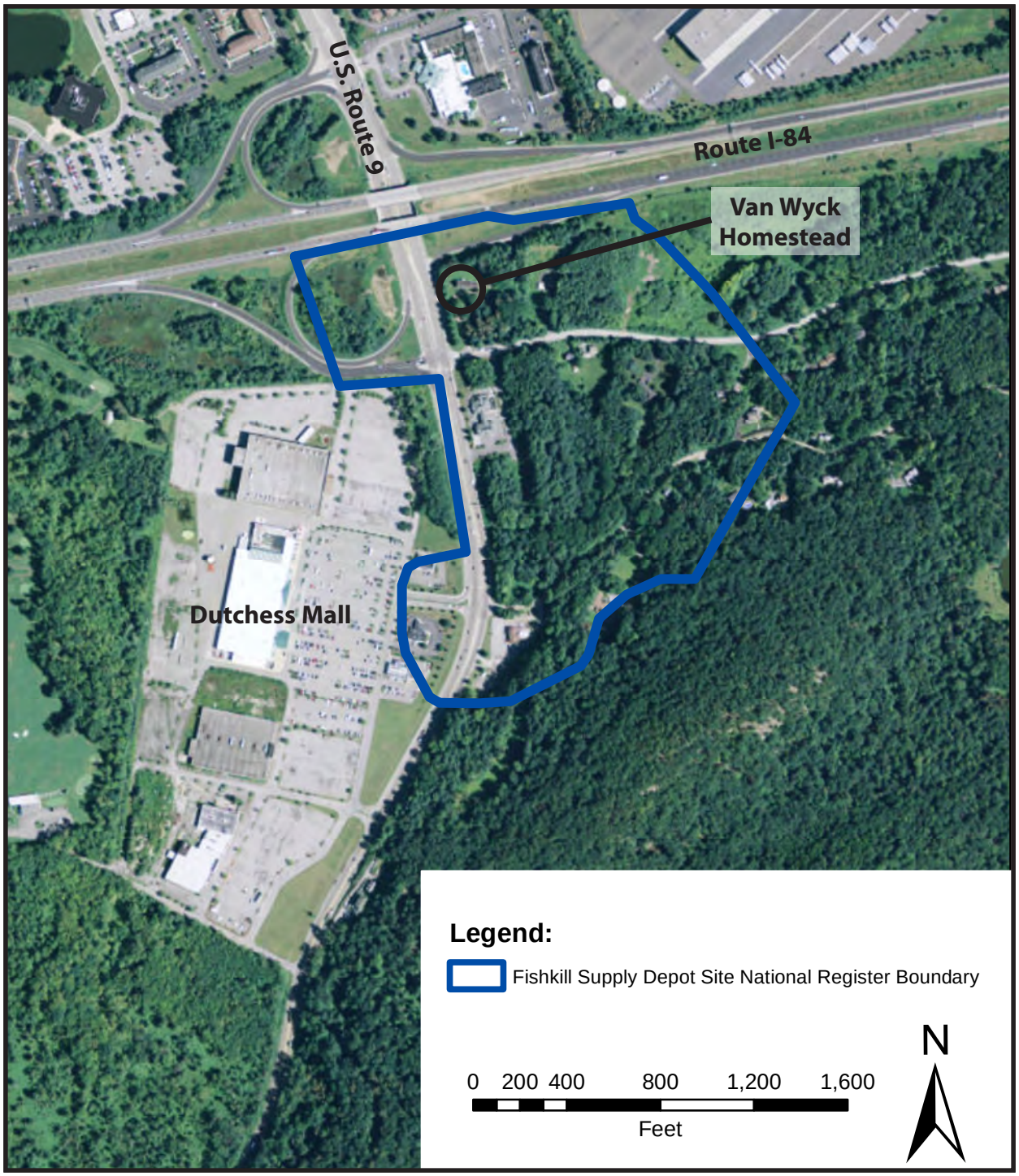

Figure 1.2. Aerial Photograph Showing the Limits of the Fishkill Supply Depot Site as Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

has been no less intense and revealing in its detail, prompted to a large degree by the historic preservation compliance requirements imposed on land development by federal and state law. There has been a proliferation of subsurface testing, excavation, monitoring, and remote sensing within and around the depot in an attempt to gauge the site's archeological character and recover archeological data prior to destruction. The principal aim of the current project has been to summarize and synthesize the vast amount of historical and archeological activity that has occurred over the past five decades and offer a balanced assessment of the depot site in terms of both its historical research possibilities and its archeological potential.

This project commenced on January 21, 2015 on the basis of a signed agreement between the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot and Hunter Research, Inc. On that date, officials from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot and Hunter Research, Inc. participated in a telephone conference call that served as a project "kick-off" meeting. Work began shortly thereafter with the first step involving the development of a work plan and schedule. The plan envisaged a series of milestones and submissions of written and graphic materials extending over a roughly six-month period with all draft deliverables to be completed by July 31, 2015. In large part because of the complexity of the data being synthesized, the project timeline was ultimately extended by approximately two-and-a-half months into mid-October.

Five main tasks were identified in the project work plan, as follows:

1. Research Synthesis – This task entailed the compilation and review of historical and archeological research materials that ultimately have informed the production of the presentation maps, popular booklet and this technical report (see below, Tasks 3, 4 and 5). These materials were largely gathered from members of the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot and the Fishkill Historical Society and from key public agencies and research institutions, notably the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; the New-York Historical Society; the Dutchess County Historical Society; the David Library of the American Revolution; and the William L. Clements Library. Extensive online research was also carried out in support of this work. Chapters 2 and 4 below provide greater detail on the sources of information reviewed during this task.

2. Site Visits – Hunter Research project staff undertook three formal site visits. An initial half-day visit was made at the outset of the work when key project staff were introduced, the scope-of-work was reviewed and a first batch of research materials was received from the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot. A second site visit was made once most of the research synthesis task had been completed. This visit focused on a thorough pedestrian survey of the depot site with careful attention being given to establishing site boundaries, understanding where previous archeological finds have occurred, and locating surface evidence of buried features.

The third site visit, undertaken on May 1, 2015, entailed Hunter Research project staff participating in a site inspection facilitated by the National Park Service's ABPP Military Historian and the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot. This visit addressed the feasibility of applying the KOCOA system of military terrain analysis in the study of the depot (see below, Chapter 3B). The acronym KOCOA references the five key aspects of military terrain analysis; key terrain; observation; cover and concealment; obstacles; and avenues of approach and withdrawal.

3. Presentation Maps – Using ArcGIS 10.3 and Adobe Illustrator, a series of four presentation maps were prepared independently of this technical report, as follows:

Map 1. *Fishkill: Military Supply Hub of the American Revolution.* (See below, Figure 3.1). A historic overview map placing the Fishkill Supply Depot within the context of other Revolutionary War-era historic sites in the Fishkill area;

Map 2. *Fishkill Supply Depot: Selected Historic Features and Past Archeological Investigations.* (See below, Figure 4.1). A map of the Fishkill Supply Depot showing its National Register boundaries, the principal features of the depot facility and the locations of past archeological investigations;

Map 3. *Fishkill: Revolutionary War Sites and Historical Markers.* A tourist guide map showing the locations of key historic sites and historical markers in the vicinity of the Fishkill Supply Depot;

Map 4. *Fishkill Supply Depot: Property Ownership, August 2015.* A tax parcel map on an aerial photographic base showing current property ownership within the limits of the Fishkill Supply Depot.

These four maps were primarily designed for consumption by the general public as a means of heightening awareness of the location, scale and historical importance of the Fishkill Supply Depot. In addition, they aimed to inform local, county, state and federal officials in making planning and land use decisions affecting the depot site.

4. Illustrated Booklet – Using Adobe Illustrator, a 12-page illustrated introductory booklet about the Fishkill Supply Depot was conceived, written, designed and produced. As with the four presentation maps, this item was prepared independently of the technical report.

5. Technical Report – This technical document presents the results of the various research activities undertaken and, in combination with the presentation maps and booklet, is one of the three main deliverables of this project.

Senior Hunter Research staff engaged in this research met the National Park Service's Professional Qualifications for History, Architectural History and Archeology (36 CFR 61). Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., served as Project Director. J. Patrick Harshbarger, M.A., served as Principal Historian/Architectural Historian. James S. Lee, M.A., served as Principal Investigator/Archeologist.

B. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND RESEARCH GOALS

As a hub of the American military supply system in the Hudson Valley for close to seven years, the Fishkill area has tended to receive less attention from military historians and archeologists than, say, the vaunted battle sites with their short, sharp bursts of action and their detritus of warfare. Yet there is a vast, almost overwhelming body of archival and, to a lesser extent, archeological data pertaining to the activities of the Continental Army and the state militia (and the federal and state governments) at Fishkill.

The archival material pertains not just to the depot, but also to the village and the landing, and the territory in between, and may be found most especially in official and private correspondence, in officers' orders, and in the records of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments and related agencies. There are also countless incidental references to Fishkill throughout the archival realm, for example, in travelers' accounts and newspapers. There is so much contemporary written material to work with that it is often difficult to "see the wood for the trees," so to speak. The

proliferation of manuscript data, and the recent explosion of archival accessibility wrought by the Internet, have conspired against the creation of a balanced historical narrative about Fishkill's role in the American Revolution, not only as a critical link in the military supply chain, but also as a place of rendezvous and government, and as a community whose economic well being depended almost entirely on the war effort.

To date, there is no published history of Fishkill that addresses the war years (1776-83) in a comprehensive manner. Most synthetic writing has focused on specific events or individuals, or on a portion of the war era, usually the early years, *circa* 1776-78, when the conflict swirled most intensely up and down the Lower Hudson Valley (e.g., Goring 1975). A primary goal of the current historical research synthesis, therefore, has been to address the totality of Fishkill's voluminous historical record and its uneven treatment by historians. This document provides a clearer and fuller sense of the types of archival materials that are available to researchers, offers a simple timeline of events and presents some brief synopses of key topics (see below, Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Fishkill's archeological record offers a different set of challenges and investigative approaches, most of which have focused on establishing the extent and quality of subsurface remains relating to the Revolutionary War period, and on the accurate interpretation of such remains. Again, a superfluity of information is available. Numerous archeological studies have been conducted on the site of the Fishkill Supply Depot since the 1960s, with widely varying degrees of success in terms of unequivocally demonstrating the survival of Revolutionary War resources. On the one hand, recent work has succeeded in delineating a portion of the military cemetery associated with the depot; on the other, debate still surrounds the attribution of numerous features found over the years on both sides of U.S. Route 9. In some instances, these features no longer exist, having been removed by development activity; in others, they still await further examination and interpretation.

The primary goal of the current archeological synthesis is to present a clear summary of the archeological investigations conducted over the past half century: mapping their locations; laying out their findings; and analyzing and, where possible, consolidating the various interpretations put forward by the many archeologists involved (see below, Chapter 4). Completion of these tasks has then been used to inform a depot-wide preliminary assessment of archeological potential and a delineation of archeologically sensitive areas meriting further investigation and preservation.

C. AREA OF STUDY

The main focus of the current study is on the core of the Fishkill Supply Depot, which is contained within a roughly triangular area bounded on the north by Route I-84, on the west by Clove Creek and on the southeast by Van Wyck Lake Road (Figure 1.2). It is within this area that the bulk of the depot-related archeological work has taken place and it also includes the National Register-designated "Fishkill Supply Depot Site" in its entirety. However, as the historical and archival data vividly demonstrate, the broader zone of military supply operations within which the supply depot functioned covers a much expanded area that includes most of the Fishkill Creek valley and several surrounding hills (Figure 1.1). In synthesizing the historical and archival data, the current study has addressed this expanded area, rather than just the depot, in part because it is often difficult to tell whether documentary references relate specifically to the depot or to some other element of the supply system located elsewhere.

For the purposes of this study, the term "the Fishkill military supply hub" is used to refer to the expanded area. Three core locations are recognized within this area, in which the vast majority of the military supply functions were concentrated: the depot, lying south of Fishkill Creek astride the New York-Albany Post Road; Fishkill Village, a crossroads settlement where several institutional buildings, churches, shops and homes were co-opted for military use; and Fishkill

Landing, a critical docking and crossing point on the Hudson through which troops and war materiel frequently passed. Scattered across the landscape between and around these three core locations were farmhouses, fields, woodlots and mills, whose wartime economic output was geared toward supporting the military supply infrastructure. One key defensive position was maintained at Wiccopee Pass, where redoubts and barracks guarded the southern land approach into Fishkill along the Post Road. This latter area is often referred to as the Lower or Naked Barracks.

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS

A. HISTORICAL SOURCES

A wealth of written and cartographic information awaits the serious student of Fishkill's Revolutionary War history. Such information is available in many forms: original manuscripts; reproductions of manuscripts on microfilm, microform and online; published, edited and annotated transcriptions; and as digested and interpreted data in secondary sources. The purpose of this initial section of this chapter is to provide a general sense of the primary source materials that exist, upon which a future detailed historical narrative might someday be constructed. These materials are summarized in Appendices B and C and discussed below, and serve as the basis for a preliminary historical timeline (Section B; Appendix D) and for some brief comments on historical aspects of the Fishkill Supply Depot (Sections D-F). Historic maps from the Revolutionary War period, a critical source for the landscape analysis and archeological synthesis in Chapters 3 and 4, are treated separately in Section C and Appendix F, while a few words are offered in Section G on the evolution of the post-Revolutionary War landscape, another topic of particular archeological relevance.

Perhaps in part because of the sheer volume of documentary material at the researcher's disposal and because of its widely scattered nature in multiple repositories, there are surprisingly few published secondary sources that address in any kind of measured way the history of the Fishkill Supply Depot, or even the history of the village and the landing. The most notable texts are two heavily anecdotal late 19th-century works, T. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff's *Historical Sketch and Directory of the Town of Fishkill* (1866) and D.B. Bailey's *Local Tales and Historical Sketches* (1874), and three more recent short offerings, all prompted by the suburban transformation of the Fishkill landscape in the later 20th century: Helen Myers' newspaper article "Historic Interest Rekindled in Old Fishkill Encampment" (1962); a prospectus prepared by the Office of State History titled "The Fishkill Supply Depot: Historical Background-Interpretive Proposal" (Bielinski and Wilcox 1970); and Rich Goring's report "The Fishkill Supply Depot and Encampment" (1975). Goring's extensively referenced document is exceptionally helpful in opening a window on to the extraordinary range of archival materials pertinent to the study of the depot, but it deals only with the first three years of the war, leaving the reader with an unbalanced view of the facility's contributions to the American war effort. There are, of course, numerous other, more general published works on the Revolutionary War and Hudson Valley history that make mention of Fishkill (e.g., Lossing 1850; Smith 1882; Flick 1926; Johnson *et al.* 2013), but these dwell only tangentially on the depot.

The proliferation of primary sources containing information on the Fishkill Supply Depot and its immediately surrounding area has precluded an exhaustive and comprehensive analysis of archival data. For the purposes of this study, much of the synthetic research was conducted using online historical researching tools, notably Google, fold3, GenealogyBank.com, newspapers.com and ancestry.com. The websites of numerous libraries and research repositories were visited on countless occasions and online digital versions of manuscripts and books were routinely and repeatedly examined. Among the more critical websites whose depths were plumbed were those of the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the New-York Historical Society, the New York State Archives and

the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. Research in person was conducted at the New-York Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the David Library of the American Revolution.

Review of the primary sources materials has resulted in the creation of two tables, one organized around key individuals who have a close connection to Fishkill (Appendix B) and the other an attempt at identifying some of the more critical general sources where Fishkill references may be anticipated (Appendix C). Neither table, as presented, is considered to be comprehensive; they can serve as a starting point for researchers and should certainly be added to as more sources are unearthed. For example, in Appendix B, certain individuals known to have a strong link to Fishkill have been omitted, since no major manuscript collections related to these persons have yet been identified where Fishkill is prominently represented. Among the more notable individuals who fall into this category are: Brigadier-General Henry Knox, commander of the artillery corps; Thomas Mifflin and Stephen Moylan, Quartermasters General in the early years of the war; other senior American military officers active in the Hudson Valley, such as Alexander MacDougall, Edward Hand, William Alexander (Lord Stirling) and Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Von Steuben; and supply officers such as Deputy Quartermaster General Udny Hay and Deputy Commissary of Military Stores John Ruddock. These individuals, however, crop up frequently in the correspondence of others who are included in Appendix B.

Appendices B and C are also internally somewhat unbalanced. Some sources are of supreme importance and contain innumerable references to Fishkill, but others may include only a handful of comments. The Adams Family Papers in Appendix B, for example, contain only three minor mentions of Fishkill and are included here chiefly because of the prominence of John Adams as an individual in American history. Similarly, Thomas Anburey's letters and the Marquis de Chastellux journal are included for their relatively detailed and curiously similar accounts, which represent in each case a single extended reference to Fishkill. Indeed, one wonders whether Chastellux may even have had Anburey's published letters of 1778 at hand when he penned his own account several years later. Of the sources identified in Appendix B, the most voluminous and potentially informative are the *Public Papers of George Clinton*, *The Papers of Nathanael Greene*, the letterbooks of Samuel Hodgdon and the papers of Timothy Pickering. In Appendix C, the exhaustive records of the War Department (chiefly those of the Quartermaster's Department and Commissary Department) overshadow all of the other manuscript materials as a category of primary source material that cries out for thorough and systematic analysis of Fishkill-related data.

B. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Appendix D lays out a detailed, but partial, timeline for the history of the Fishkill Supply Depot set against selected key national events of the Revolutionary War.

As the American Revolution rose to a crescendo in the summer of 1776, with the massing of British troops on Staten Island and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Fishkill was quickly sucked into the maelstrom of war. Patriot fervor and loyalist sentiment were both pervasive in the Lower Hudson Valley, and in Fishkill, like many other communities, the more proactive patriots formed a Committee of Observation to root out and detain Tories in their neighborhood. This activity commenced in July of 1776 and continued intermittently throughout the early years of the war. However, it was the British defeat of American forces at the Battle of Long Island and their overrunning of Manhattan that caused Fishkill for a few critical months to assume an important stand-in role as the center of provincial government.

In late August of 1776 it was decided as a precautionary measure to move "the treasury and the archives of the state" to Fishkill and then in the following month, with the British threat increasing, the entire Provincial Congress (also referred to as the Convention of the State of New York) relocated to the village to conduct the business of the state government. Initially, the Provincial Congress met in the Trinity Church, but this space soon proved inadequate and the proceedings removed to the nearby Dutch Reformed Church. Over the next seven months, the Provincial Congress met to carry out its governmental duties, formed committees, drafted the greater part of the state's first constitution (under the direction of Judge John Jay), and mobilized spies to gather intelligence about British and Loyalist activities all across the Hudson Valley and Highlands. In April of 1777, in need of more space and better facilities, the Provincial Congress reconvened in the much larger town of Kingston, a few miles further up the Hudson River, where within a few days the constitution was formally adopted.

Coincident with the relocation of the Provincial Congress from Manhattan to Fishkill, one of New York's leading newspapers, Samuel Loudon's *New York Packett and American Advertiser* made the same move in mid-September. Setting up shop in the heart of the village, and printing his first Fishkill edition on January 16, 1777, Loudon remained in Fishkill for the duration of the war, periodically broadcasting details and opinions of the patriotic cause until August 28, 1783.

A major factor in the state government's decision to move to Fishkill was the village's position in the landscape, nestled securely behind the first main range of hills in the Hudson Highlands, a few miles off the Hudson River corridor. The possibilities of this location as a military supply base and encampment for the Continental Army and the militias were recognized from the outset of the Revolutionary conflict. In June of 1776, it was being suggested to soon-to-be Governor George Clinton that the Fishkill area would be suitable place for a "magazine" or depot. On August 14, the Provincial Congress, meeting in White Plains, resolved that troops should be quartered and hospitals and depots established there.

In late October 1776 William Duer was ordered by Quartermaster General Thomas Mifflin to construct barracks at Fishkill and Peekskill, each to accommodate 2,000 men. A working specification of 36 feet by 19 feet by 7 feet high was provided for these structures, although a shortage of board led to mud walls being substituted for timber. The Fishkill barracks were built between late October and the end of December and evidently involved the construction of buildings both at Wiccopee Pass, about three miles south of the village (the "Lower Barracks"), and at what later became referred to as the Fishkill Supply Depot, on the south side of Fishkill Creek, a mile or so from the village (the "Upper Barracks"). Both barracks were positioned alongside the New York-Albany Post Road (modern Route 9). It is a reasonable assumption that, concurrent with the establishment of the Upper Barracks, other facilities such as the main storehouse and stables, and perhaps the smith's shop, were constructed and put into operation, even though documentary references to these key elements of the depot first appear somewhat later.

From October 1776 onward, a guardhouse and a church in the village were being used as a prison and within a few months at least one of the barracks was being used for the same purpose. The guardhouse consisted of more than a single room and over the winter of 1776-77 was being used to confine considerable numbers of prisoners - around 20 on October 11, 1776 and as many as 37 on January 12, 1777 (Appendix D). Throughout the war, fluctuating numbers of prisoners were being held in Fishkill in multiple facilities and there were periodic escapes and incidents involving those taken captive. An armorer's shop was active in the village by early 1777

and wagon making and repair were taking place in February of that year, although exactly where remains uncertain. A pay office was also established in early March of 1777, possibly in the Van Wyck Homestead. The basic infrastructure of the supply depot appears to have been put in place over the six-month period between October 1776 and March 1777, with additional provisioning, storage and weapon maintenance functions likely occurring over a broader area that included the village, Fishkill Landing and other locations within the Fishkill Creek valley. As Rich Goring notes: "Of the various structures which together formed the Fishkill Supply Depot, the existence of the barracks, prison hospitals, guardhouse, paymaster's office, clothing store, huts, printing shop, saw mill, provost, stables, armory, workshops, post office, magazine, blacksmith's shop, storehouse, ordinance [sic] store and defensive fortifications have been confirmed in primary source documents" (Goring 1975:4).

Over the six to seven years that the supply depot was in existence, one expects that numerous modifications and additions were made to buildings, while facilities maintenance must have been an ongoing concern. In September of 1778, a communication with barrack master John Bancker noted "the absolute necessity of repairing the barracks" at Fishkill. By late October this situation was being addressed through plans to construct new barracks, which soon after occurred since in November there are references to barracks chimneys being built. A year later, however, in November 1779, the need for repairs to the barracks and storehouse was again noted and an addition was being proposed for the hospital. This time around, Quartermaster General Nathanael Greene ordered Udny Hay, Deputy Quartermaster General at Fishkill, not to proceed with the barracks repairs or the hospital addition, and only to address the basic security of the storehouse, since there was a shortage of boards.

Fishkill's hospital function was important and seems to have continued throughout the war, involving several different locations, mostly in the village, but also in the Lower Barracks area.

Dr. Chauncey Graham's academy building, on the outskirts of the village, served as a "general hospital for the sick of our arm" for at least four years from 1776 until the summer of 1780. In mid-April of 1777 there was small pox outbreak in Fishkill that led to a program of inoculation among the troops. Sickness was especially rife in late 1778 when the afflicted were being accommodated in additional hospital facilities in the barracks and both the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. During this round of illness, an ailing Marquis de Lafayette lodged for several weeks in the house of Abraham Brinckerhoff a short distance east of the village.

Over the course of the war, as the British became progressively more entrenched in New York City and the American forces shifted among a number of different encampments (principally Morristown, Valley Forge, Middle Brook, Jockey Hollow and New Windsor), Fishkill fulfilled its main role as the Continental Army's primary supply base in the Hudson Valley. Provisions and war materiel were distributed to troops in camps and forts, and the depot maintained stores of food, forage, clothing, military equipment, weapons and ammunition. At times when British attacks up the Hudson were anticipated, the stores were sometimes moved out of Fishkill for safekeeping, as occurred in late March of 1777, in April of 1778 and early June of 1779. Similarly, defensive works were on more than one occasion thrown up at Wiccopee Pass, as in late March and October of 1777. The activity in late March of 1777 was in response to a British attack on Peekskill, while that of October in that year was prompted by the British naval advance up the Hudson that resulted in the burning of Kingston. These two episodes were as close as Fishkill came to seeing a true military engagement (see below, Chapter 2D).

American anticipation of British advances up the Hudson Valley, whether or not these forays ultimately materialized, prompted troop build-ups at Fishkill on several occasions and the village and depot frequently served as a rendezvous or mustering point for the Continental Army and local militias. The October 1777 British sortie up the Hudson resulted in as many as 1,000 soldiers being stationed at Wiccopee Pass under Israel Putnam and another 5,000 or so troops in the village of Fishkill. On February 26, 1778, Congress resolved that "all drafts from the New England states shall rendezvous at Fishkill," while two months later an anticipated British attack led to the assembling of more than 3,000 militia troops, one third of which came from Connecticut. Less than two months after this, in early June 1778, Governor Clinton ordered the New York militia to again muster at Fishkill. Regular mustering of militia at Fishkill continued until at least the late summer of 1781, with several hundred and sometimes a few thousand soldiers being assembled.

Supply depot operations were also directed at supporting American offensive plans. In April and May of 1779 the Fishkill facility helped American forces prepare for the Sullivan expedition against the Iroquois in upstate New York and western Pennsylvania, a campaign that lasted into September and resulted in the destruction of more than 40 native villages. The depot supplied tents, wagons, tools and provisions for this effort. In September and October of 1779, the Fishkill depot participated in preparations for a joint American-French attack on New York City. The attack was aborted, but not before Fishkill artificers, chiefly ships carpenters and tent makers, had expended considerable effort building boats and gathering and repairing tents.

In the normal course of American military maneuvers there were also times when massive numbers of troops would pass through Fishkill en route to farther destinations. Perhaps the most notable of these troop movements occurred in late November of 1778 when the main body of the Continental Army headed west through the village, crossing the Hudson at Fishkill Landing to Newburgh, and heading on to the winter encampment at Middle Brook in New Jersey. Concurrent with this deployment, a sizeable contingent of British and Hessian soldiers taken captive at Saratoga more than a year earlier were marched through Fishkill under American guard en route from Cambridge, Massachusetts to Charlottesville, Virginia. Known as the Convention Army, this group of prisoners included British officer Thomas Anburey, who provided one of the few extended contemporary accounts of what the Fishkill Supply Depot looked like (Anburey 1789).

The Fishkill Supply Depot remained especially active in the early years of the war during the period when British incursions up the Hudson Valley were a constant threat. As the focus of the war shifted increasingly to the southern colonies, beginning in December of 1778 and continuing until the British surrender at Yorktown in October of 1781, the provisioning role of the depot gradually declined. In March of 1781 Congress put forward plans to discontinue supply operations at Fishkill, but this was resisted by several in the military, most notably artillery commander Henry Knox. The depot continued to function and returns of military ordnance and stores were periodically filed through July of 1782. Artificers were discharged in January of 1782 for the winter, but were working again within a few months. The creation of the New Windsor Cantonment as a major American army base in the spring and summer of 1782 probably helped keep the Fishkill Supply Depot in operation during these later war years. In October of 1782, Colonel Lewis Nicola's Invalid Regiment, a troop of retired and infirm soldiers, was garrisoned at Fishkill, assigned to guarding the depot. Questions were raised by Knox concerning whether this force should overwinter at Fishkill and it remains uncertain whether the Invalid Regiment remained there into 1783. The final

closure of the depot may in fact have occurred in late November of 1782 when orders were issued to the 9th and 10th Massachusetts Regiments to remove supplies and military stores from the facility in conjunction with the army going into winter quarters at New Windsor and West Point.

C. HISTORIC CARTOGRAPHY

Historic maps are a critical part of the archival record and are of special value to archeologists and researchers interested in reconstructing historic landscapes. A thorough search was made of historic cartographic sources in the hope of finding detailed depictions of the Fishkill Supply Depot and other key military facilities and buildings used by the American military. The results of this search are summarized in Table 2.1 and portions of all 11 maps identified in this table, each showing the Fishkill area, are reproduced in Appendix E.

Numerous general maps of New England and the Middle Atlantic region were produced in the mid-to-late 1770s, the vast majority of which were surveyed and drawn by British and French cartographers, with many being printed by William Faden in London. These maps illustrate a somewhat simplified pre-war landscape with rudimentary topography and roads; a number of them bear close similarity to one another and seem to be merely later copies. An impressive array of these maps is viewable online at the Library of Congress website (https://www.loc.gov/maps/) and two fairly typical examples published in 1775 and 1776 are included in Appendix E (Maps E.1 and E.2). These clearly show Fishkill as a prominent node of settlement in the landscape and an important way station on the Post Road between New York and Albany. Larger water-powered operations along the Fishkill Creek drainage (Stringham's Ironworks and Verplanck's Mill) are indicated, but Fishkill Landing does not feature on these maps, perhaps suggesting that this location first acquired a greater importance in the war years.

With the onset of war and the almost instant emergence of the Hudson River as a strategic corridor, mapping took on a more localized focus for both British surveyors working downstream in New York City and American surveyors attached to the more mobile Continental Army. Since Fishkill was under American control throughout the war, the more accurately surveyed maps of the Fishkill area are those produced by American cartographers, while the British-made maps were remotely based on information supplied by spies, Loyalist sympathizers and the occasional naval foray upstream.

No less than five maps created by Robert Erskine, Surveyor General of the Continental Army, show the Fishkill area. Four of these were made in 1778 and one in 1779 (Appendix E, Maps E.4-E.7 and E.10). A sixth map, produced in 1780 by Erskine's successor, Simeon DeWitt, also shows the Fishkill vicinity (Appendix E, Map E.11). All of these maps were based on in-field survey data gathered by American military personnel working under Erskine's and DeWitt's direction. For reasons of moving troops and supplies across the landscape, these maps concentrate on the depiction of roads. As a result, road alignments and intersections, roadside landmarks and topography, and river crossings are all shown with considerable accuracy and there is a remarkable consistency between these six maps with regard to the various features of the Fishkill Supply Depot.

In contrast, the British maps, produced without the benefit of field survey data, are less accurate, less precise in their depiction of roads and little more than sketches informed by wishful thinking and whimsy. One map, made by an unknown cartographer in 1777, shows the stretch of the Hudson River between Fishkill Creek and the Croton River (Appendix E,

Table 2.1. Fishkill Supply Depot - Revolutionary War-Era Maps (see Appendix E for Fishkill area reproductions).

Figure #	Date	Map Author	Map Title	Location of Original	Map Content
E.1	1775	John Montresor	A map of the Province of New York, with part of Pensilvania, and New England	Manuscript map, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.	topography, roads, drainage, major settlements, selected mills and ironworks
E.2	1776	Samuel Holland	The provinces of New York and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the province of Quebec	Manuscript map, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.	topography, roads, drainage, major settlements, selected mills and ironworks
E.3	1777	unknown	[From Fishkill Creek to the Croton River]	Manuscript map (Clinton Map 188), William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan	British map; selected drainage, roads, settlements, individual properties; military features; may date from time of Peekskill raid of March 23, 1777; shows Van Wyck homestead
E.4	1778	Robert Erskine	Road from Newborough to Peekskill. No. 6 & 7	Manuscript map, New-York Historical Society, New York, New York	American map; topography, roads, drainage, major settlements, selected mills and ironworks; shows upper and lower barracks, smith shop, stable, store, Van Wyck homestead
E.5	1778	Robert Erskine	Draught of the road from Fishkill to Danbury, etc. etc. No. 35	Manuscript map, New-York Historical Society, New York, New York	American map; topography, roads, drainage, major settlements, selected mills and ironworks; shows upper and lower barracks, smith shop, stable, store, Van Wyck homestead
E.6	1778	Robert Erskine	A General Contraction. No. 37	Manuscript map, New-York Historical Society, New York, New York	American map; topography, roads, drainage, major settlements, selected mills and ironworks; shows upper and lower barracks, smith shop, stable, store, Van Wyck homestead
E.7	1778	Robert Erskine	Map of Part of the State of New York	Manuscript map, New-York Historical Society, New York, New York	American map; topography, roads, drainage, major settlements, selected mills and ironworks; shows upper and lower barracks, smith shop, stable, store, Van Wyck homestead
E.8	1778	Patrick Ferguson	[Part of the modern counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester]	Manuscript map (Clinton Map 187), William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan	British map; sketch map with selected drainage, roads, settlements, individual properties and annotations; shows upper and lower barracks, storehouses, Van Wyck homestead
E.9	1778	Patrick Ferguson	[Part of the modern counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester]	Manuscript map (Clinton Map 187), William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan	British map; sketch map with selected drainage, roads, settlements, individual properties and annotations; shows upper and lower barracks, storehouses, Van Wyck homestead (second copy with many variations in buildings and annotations)
E.10	1779	Robert Erskine	A Map of the Highlands in the State of New York	Manuscript map, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	American map; topography, roads, drainage, major settlements; shows lower barracks and unidentified buildings in area of upper barracks, smith shop, stable, store, Van Wyck homestead
E.11	1780	Simeon DeWitt	Philips Town, Frederick's Town, North Salem, Carmel, Fredericksburgh, Beekman	Manuscript map, New-York Historical Society, New York, New York	American map; topography, roads, drainage, major settlements; on edge of map are shown unidentified buildings in locations of upper barracks, smith shop,

Figure 2.1. Erskine, Robert. Draught of the road from Fishkill to Danbury, etc. etc. No. 35. 1778. Detail of the Fishkill area (core area of supply depot circled). Scale: 1 inch = 3,800 feet (approximately).

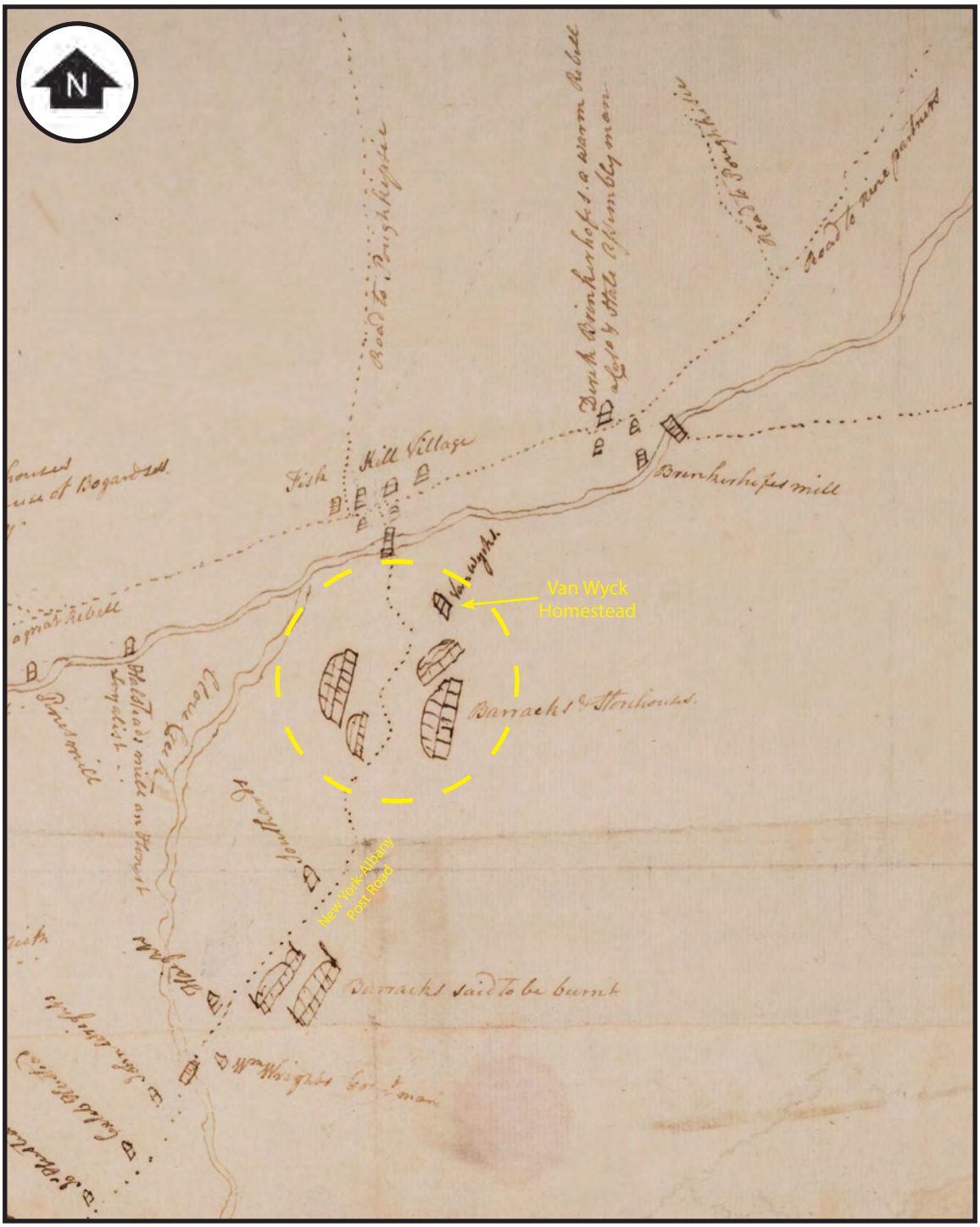

Figure 2.2. Ferguson, Patrick. [Part of the modern counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester {Version 1}]. 1778. Detail of the Fishkill area (core area of supply depot circled). Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile (approximately).

Map E.3). This map most likely was created from information gathered during a trip by boat up the Hudson. Two other sketch maps, attributed to Patrick Ferguson, a Scottish officer in the British Army, are believed to be based on information gathered by spies in 1778 when the British were actively contemplating assaults on Fishkill (Appendix E, Maps E.8 and E.9). These latter two sketches are very similar at first glance and clearly drawn by the same hand, but there are significant differences in their content, including in the area of the Fishkill Supply Depot.

A more detailed comparison of the Erskine and Ferguson cartography, as it applies to the depot, is instructive and emphasizes the difference between the accurately surveyed American road maps and the British sketches of enemy-occupied territory (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). Where Erskine shows specific locations of barracks, a stable, a store, a smith shop and the Van Wyck Homestead, Ferguson depicts schematically a roughly similar arrangement of buildings, very out-of-scale and only generally identified as "Barracks & Storehouses." One senses strongly that Erskine's map was based on an actual measured survey, while Ferguson's sketch was the result of semi-educated guesswork. Likewise, Erskine's rendering of Fishkill Village is far more precise than Ferguson's sketch. From an archeological standpoint, the American maps are an infinitely more useful and credible source of information than the British sketches; yet, the latter with their choice annotations ("Derek Brinkerhofes. A warm Rebel a Col[l] & State Assemblyman"; "Halsteds mill an Honest Loyalist") provide a revealing alternate and opposing view of the cultural landscape.

D. MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Despite the almost constant movement of troops and war materiel in and out of Fishkill throughout the Revolutionary War and the proximity of the supply depot to the Hudson River and New York City, no major military engagements took place in the immediate Fishkill area. In many ways this absence of large-scale conflict is a testament to the American military's sound strategic thinking and the intelligent selection of Fishkill as a base from which to orchestrate supply operations and troop deployments. As a naturally protected location just beyond the contested zone around New York City and along the eastern seaboard, Fishkill was well situated to support the American war effort, even though on several occasions, as the British periodically pressed upriver to engage American fortifications, the depot was evacuated and stores were relocated deeper into the Hudson Highlands.

There were only two incidents of real consequence close to Fishkill, both occurring in 1777. On March 23, the British moved up the Hudson and launched an attack on Peekskill some 20 miles to the south. As part of this move British troops raided northward along the Post Road toward Fishkill. In a poorly documented episode, it appears that an American picket guarding Wiccopee Pass repelled a British attack, killing five soldiers and wounding two or three more. This action most likely occurred along the road in the Lower Barracks area (Clinton 1899 [I]:679-681; Goring 1975:23).

In October of 1777, the British launched an expedition up the Hudson toward Albany, aiming to relieve American pressure on Burgoyne's southward march down the Champlain and Upper Hudson valleys. Following their capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, British forces continued upriver, destroying Continental Village and burning Kingston and Clermont, before returning downstream to the safety of New York harbor and Manhattan. During the course of this foray a pair of brief skirmishes took place on the river near Fishkill Landing. On October 13, the British brig *Diligent*, under the command of Lieutenant Thomas Farnham, came under American fire from the riverbank. Two days later, a larger group of ships, the *Diligent*, the galleys *Crane* and

Spitfire and 13 transports, again commanded by Farnham, were exposed to more rounds of American fire from the riverbank. Three American sloops were subsequently captured trying to escape from Fishkill. The British burned these vessels as well as two pettiaugers (Desmarais 2010:79, 105). This last action on the river took place a couple of days before Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga and in retrospect British attempts at loosening the American grip on the Hudson Valley corridor during the fall of 1777 can be judged as entirely ineffective.

Aside from these small-scale engagements, there are sporadic references to Loyalist nuisance crimes and minor disturbances involving disaffected soldiers, sometimes related to inadequate compensation, and there are several mentions of thefts of supplies. A newspaper account of early September 1780 vividly describes some of the ignominious treatment received by soldiers and local inhabitants at the hands of what were most likely unruly Loyalist sympathizers rampaging around the countryside. Wagon parts and other items were stolen, debris and filth were stuffed down barracks chimneys, and some barracks were even set on fire (*New York Packett and American Advertiser*, September 14, 1780). These incidents, however, really constitute petty offenses and harassment and do not rise to the level of a full-blown military engagement.

E. OFFICERS AND ARTIFICERS

For most of the Revolutionary period the Fishkill population was swelled by military personnel numbering in the hundreds, sometimes in the thousands. Officers and rank and file of both the Continental Army and the local militia frequently mustered here, but it was the staff of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department and the many artificers and laborers working under them who were the backbone of the community, striving daily to provide the military with equipment and supplies.

Working in concert with General George Washington and Governor George Clinton of New York, a series of Quartermasters General (Thomas Mifflin, Stephen Moylan, Nathanael Greene and Timothy Pickering) and Commissaries General of Military Stores (Benjamin Flower and Samuel Hodgdon) orchestrated the operations of the Fishkill Supply Depot and related facilities in the village and at the landing (Figure 2.3). Occasionally visiting the Fishkill area, these senior officers delegated the day-to-day supply duties to a Deputy Quartermaster General, Colonel Hugh Hughes (1776-78 and 1780-82) and Colonel Udny Hay (1778-80), and a Deputy Commissary of Military Stores, John Ruddock (1777-82). There is also extensive correspondence back and forth between the senior officers and the supply officers at the depot.

Nathanael Greene, Quartermaster General from early March 1778 until August 1780, was much involved in the operation of the Fishkill Supply Depot, which is evident from his communications with Hughes and Hay. He personally visited the depot on several occasions. For example, he spent time there in mid-May of 1778, shortly after he took office as Quartermaster General, probably to review the facility in the wake of Hugh Hughes's resignation (Hughes was re-instated later the same year). Greene visited again in mid-June of the following year, overseeing preparations for defending Fishkill against enemy attack. However, during Greene's tenure as Quartermaster General, the Quartermaster's Department was continually short of cash and there was often turmoil among the staff under his direction. Greene held on until the summer of 1780 at which point Congress reorganized the department and Greene took the opportunity to resign. As conditions on the ground dictated, senior officers of the line also interacted frequently with the supply officers at Fishkill, often independently of the higher ranking Quartermaster's Department and Commissary Department officials. Israel Putnam, commander of the American forces in the Hudson Highlands in 1777-78, and Alexander MacDougall, his succes-

Thomas Mifflin
Quartermaster General
1775-77

Nathanael Greene
Quartermaster General
1778-80

Thomas Pickering
Quartermaster General
1780-85

Samuel Hodgdon
Commissary General
of Military Stores
1781-83.

Figure 2.3. Senior Officers Who Oversaw Operations at the Fishkill Supply Depot.

sor appointed in mid-March 1778, both coordinated with Hughes, Hay and Ruddock on matters of supply. Henry Knox, as the senior officer in charge of artillery, was also much in evidence at Fishkill, requisitioning ordnance. He spent an extended period at Fishkill from mid-March to mid-May of 1777 as American forces sought to fortify their positions in the Lower Hudson Valley. Knox frequently communicated with Samuel Hodgdon of the Commissary Department, a relationship documented in a wealth of bureaucratic correspondence, and he often expressed concern about artificers' working conditions. On March 24, 1781, for example, whilst in New Windsor, he reported that 17 armorers employed at Fishkill (working under Ruddock) had not been paid for nearly two years and that he feared they would quit unless provided with clothing.

For the most part, however, it was Hughes, Hay and Ruddock and an array of other junior supply officers (e.g., William Betts, Andrew Bostwick, John Fisher, John Keese, Nathaniel Stevens, James Weeks, and Thomas Wickes) who dealt day-to-day at Fishkill with the formidable challenge of servicing the army, usually with limited resources and a discontented labor force, all the while under threat of British attack. A wealth of military paperwork survives documenting this activity, the surface of which is barely scratched in Appendix D. One senses from the documents that the lives of these officials were especially stressful, caught between demanding senior officers above and disaffected workers below. Udny Hay, for instance, was constantly informing Greene of his need for cash to pay workers, of wage discrepancies and of the difficulties of maintaining stocks of stores. He also had to fend off attacks from his colleagues, most notably those of barrack master John Bancker with whom he feuded over their respective job responsibilities and job performance in 1779. Following a decision of Congress in the spring of 1781, both Hay and Hughes also had to contend with a loss of rank, since neither of them was commissioned as a line officer.

At the other end of the spectrum, a range of workers buckled down to the tasks of making and repairing weapons, tools, equipment, clothing and buildings; gathering in provisions for troops and forage for livestock; and transporting soldiers, animals, raw materials and supplies in and out of the Fishkill hub. Among the most essential workers were the artificers – carpenters, masons, wheelwrights, armorers, blacksmiths, saddlers and shipwrights, for whom compensation was frequently an issue. Indeed, throughout the war, there was unrest among Fishkill artificers over pay and working conditions. Often they had to wait months or even years for compensation for services rendered; wage rates were invariably low, noticeably so when compared to those of artificers in places like Philadelphia; and sometimes they were deprived of even the most basic of life's necessities such as clothing and food. In January 1779 the Fishkill carpenters and wheelwrights formally petitioned Quartermaster General Greene for better wages setting off a dispute that simmered throughout the year. In March 1781 General Knox drew Congress's attention to the fact that the Fishkill armorers had not been paid for two years. Getting paid, however, was a problem that extended throughout the Fishkill supply hierarchy; Deputy Commissary Ruddock in April 1781 was owed no less than four years back pay.

F. SUPPLIES IN THE DEPOT

Every imaginable item of supply was handled at Fishkill at the supply depot and its related facilities in the village and at the landing. Among the most critical were ordnance, muskets, bayonets, powder and shot; tools such as axes, shovels, sledgehammers and crowbars; tents; pots and camp kettles; blankets, shirts and shoes; hay, corn, flour, bread and salt; and wagons, sleds and boats.

Throughout the war, but especially in 1776-79, artillery and shot, muskets, musket balls, powder, lead and cartridges were all held at the Fishkill depot, although the precise locations where such items were stored remains uncertain. In June and July of 1777, for instance, two iron three-pounders, a pair of iron 12-pounders and a brass 24-pounder, were shipped from the facility to Fort Montgomery. In the late summer of 1778, several requests for munitions, including weapons and shot, were made to John Ruddock, Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill, from Deputy Commissary General Samuel Hodgdon in White Plains. Artificers at Fishkill also repaired firearms in the armory and smith's shop, and there are several records of shipments of steel coming into the depot, which would have been an essential material for weapon, tool and wagon repair. A typical range of tools being handled at the depot is provided in a request from Governor Clinton on May 19, 1777 for "… 100 spades & shovels, 40 wheel & as many Hand barrows, 20 Crow Barrs, and 20 Sledges or Stone Hammers," all apparently available at the stores at Fishkill.

Tents, a critical item of shelter for soldiers on the move, were a common preoccupation of the supply officers. There are numerous references to Fishkill making, repairing, storing and supplying tents from the fall of 1776 onwards. On December 29, 1776, for instance, Hugh Hughes, writing to Washington from Peekskill, reported that "[t]he Tents, to the Amount of about eight Hundred, good and bad, have been forwarded to Fishkill." Fishkill tents were supplied to soldiers at the Middle Brook encampment in December of 1778, and the depot produced tentage for the Sullivan expedition in April of the following year, with Greene specifically requesting that Udny Hay make horsemen's tents. In May of 1779, Hay received 495 tents at Fishkill from Springfield, presumably intended for Sullivan's use. The supply at Fishkill would sometimes fluctuate. In October 1779, there was only enough duck for 160 tents and artificers set about patching those that were damaged. A return of November 1, 1779, however, indicated that the store had in stock 10 horsemen's tents and 245 common tents. By mid-November, it was reported that 12 hogheads of tents made in Boston were being stored at Fishkill, possibly a recently received shipment added to the supply enumerated at the beginning of the month.

Many other tasks occupied the denizens of the supply depot, amongst which were such activities as wagon making and wagon repair, the stabling of horses, the gathering in and storage of wheat, bread and forage, and the provision of clothing. The building and repair of boats at Fishkill Landing, however, stands out as an endeavor of particular importance. There are occasional references to boats being repaired at the landing throughout the war period, but from late September through early November of 1779 Udny Hay orchestrated a major campaign of boat building as part of American preparations for a possible joint expedition with the French against New York City. The expedition was eventually called off, but not before ships carpenters at Fishkill Landing, West Point and Wappinger Creek had invested several weeks of effort.

Quartermaster General Greene estimated in late September that at least 100,000 boards were needed at West Point and Fishkill for building the necessary flat-bottomed vessels for the assault on New York, and Washington informed Hay he wanted him to use Philadelphia carpenters for the boat-building endeavor. By October 7, Hay had created several ten-man companies with the promise of a reward to the team that built the most boats. In the meantime he was awaiting a delivery of boards and planks from Albany. Ten days later, ships carpenters were working overtime at the landing and were in need of extra rations. However, there were persistent difficulties obtaining raw materials and an ongoing issue over pay rates. On October 22, Hay reported that the boat builders at

Wappinger Creek wanted $45 a day (the same as the Philadelphia ships carpenters who were apparently working at Fishkill Landing). This request seems to have been denied as the Wappinger Creek carpenters promptly quit. The flurry of boat building activity continued into early November before being terminated, leaving the river with a sizeable stock of new vessels. Some of these were no doubt used on August 8, 1780 when the American army crossed the Hudson en masse as Washington established his headquarters in Tappan, ready to move at once to defend American positions in the Hudson Highlands or launch an attack on New York City if the opportunity arose.

G. POST-REVOLUTIONARY WAR LAND USE HISTORY

The Fishkill Supply Depot, from documentary references, was beginning to be demobilized and disassembled over the winter of 1782-83 (Appendix D). The land appears to have reverted fairly rapidly to agricultural use and woodland regrowth, and remained largely in Van Wyck family hands until well into the second half of the 19th century. A series of detailed maps of major roads in the United States, prepared by Christopher Colles in 1789, includes a depiction of the route from New York to Poughkeepsie, showing the principal buildings along its course (Figure 2.4). Colles marked "Van Wycks" along the stretch of highway extending south from Fishkill, today's Route 9, but shows no other structures further south. The implication here is that the supply depot was non-operational and abandoned by this time.

The sequence of historic maps available for the second half of the 19th century confirms the lightly settled nature of the landscape, although a gradual increase in agricultural activity and the number of buildings is evident. In 1850, as shown on the Sidney *Map of Dutchess County New York*, aside from the Van Wyck Homestead, the only other building in the depot vicinity was a structure on the south side of Van Wyck Lake Road, perhaps a half mile east of the Post Road (Route 9), shown as being in the hands of the "Heirs of C.C. Van Wyck" (Figure 2.5). By 1858, however, in addition to these two buildings, the Bachman and Corey *Map of Dutchess County New York* shows another structure roughly in the location of the Continental Stables and annotated "I. Van Wyck Horticulturist" (Figure 2.6). Another new structure is also shown on this map just north of the Van Wyck Homestead (neither are specifically identified), while a road corresponding to modern Snook Road is depicted heading east from the Post Road just south of the Van Wyck Homestead. Across the Post Road from the Van Wyck Homestead, where the Route I-84 eastbound off-ramp is located today, land is identified as "S. Van Wyck Vineyard 2000 Vines." Clearly, members of the Van Wyck family were heavily invested in horticulture in and around the former depot site in late 1850s.

Roughly a decade later, the Beers map of Fishkill (Figure 2.7) depicts a similar, but slightly modified, landscape to that shown on the Bachman and Corey map of 1858. The horticultural structure present on the site of the depot stables in 1858 is no longer shown, the Van Wyck Homestead is annotated as "VAN WYCK PLACE Known as Warton House" (the capitalization perhaps an acknowledgment of the property's historical importance) and a new building appears for the first time on the site of the modern Maya Café, annotated as "Heirs of T. Van Wyck." The Van Wyck stranglehold on property ownership in the depot vicinity seems to have been loosening by this time. In addition to the W[h]arton name now being associated with Van Wyck Homestead, the former Van Wyck-owned building along Van Wyck Lake Road, half a mile from the Post Road, was in the hands of "G. Knapp."

An especially notable feature of the Beers map of 1867 is the annotation "Revolutionary Redoubts" for two structures on the west side of the Post Road

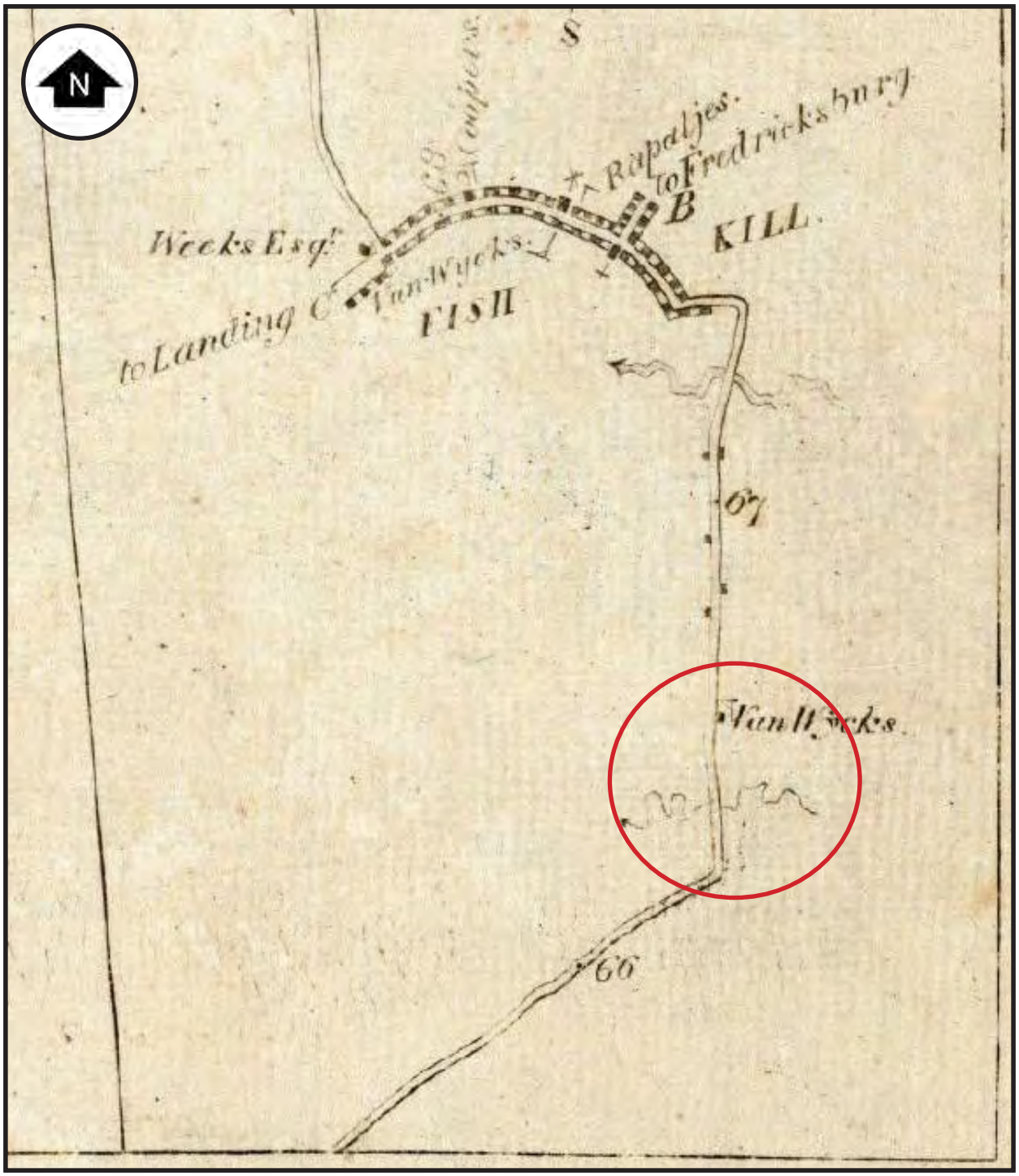

Figure 2.4. Colles, Christopher. From New York to Poughkeepsie. *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America, 1789*. 1789. Location of Fishkill Supply Depot circled. Scale: 1 inch = 1,425 feet (approximately).

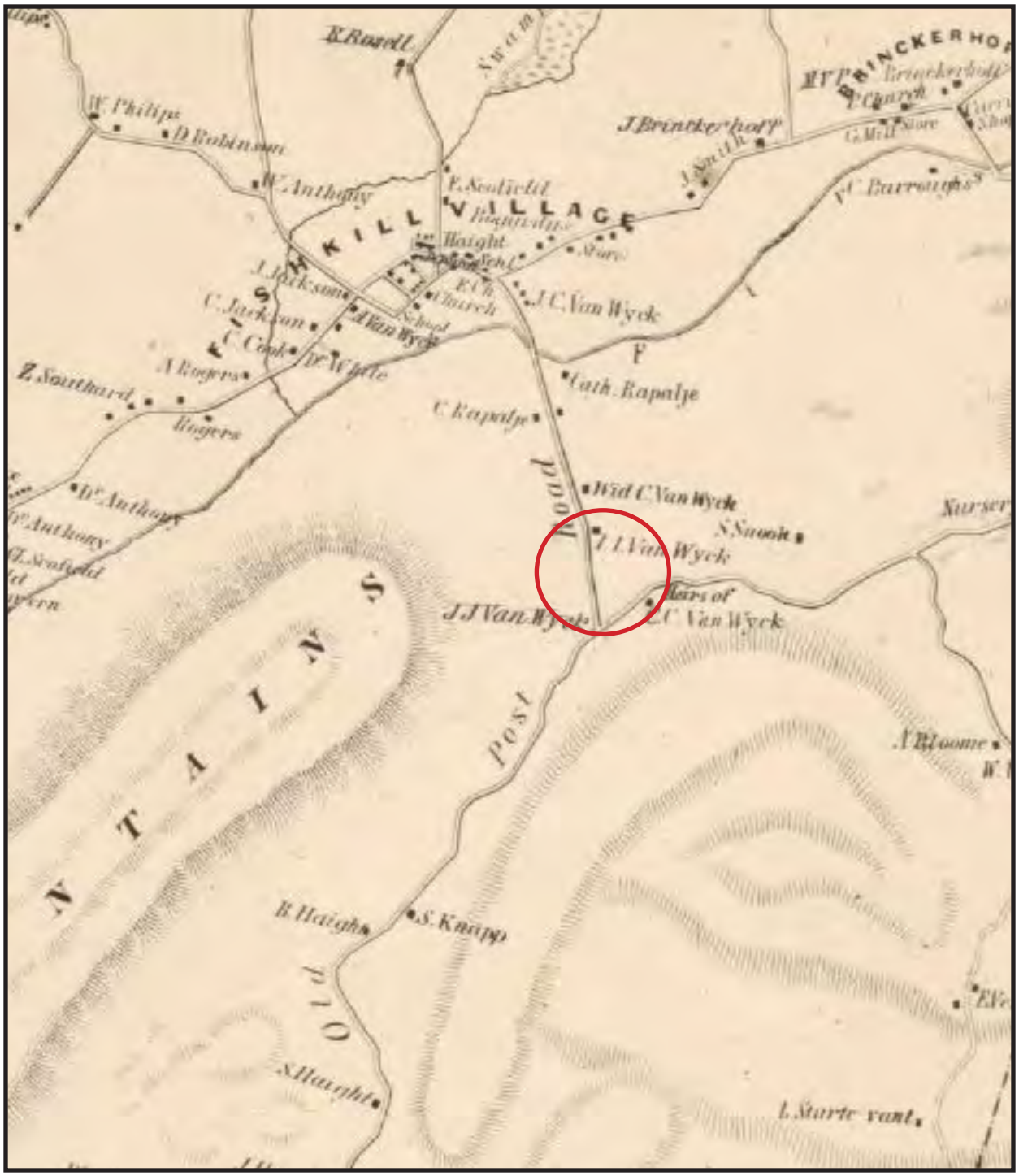

Figure 2.5. Sidney, J.C. Detail of Fishkill Area. *Map of Dutchess County, New-York*. 1850. Location of Fishkill Supply Depot circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2,700 feet (approximately).

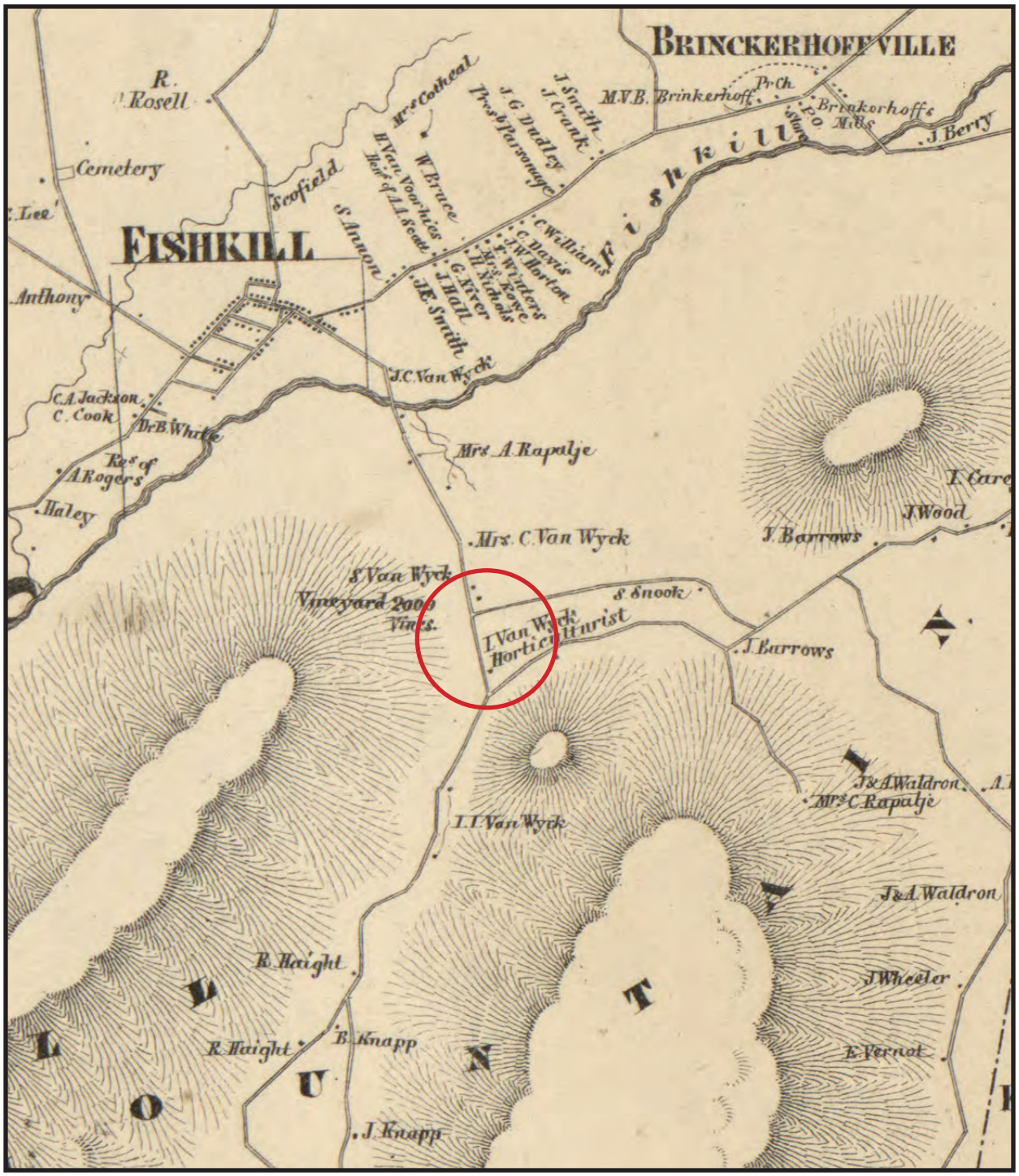

Figure 2.6. Bachman, Charles, and G.H. Corey. Detail of Fishkill Area. *Map of Dutchess County, New York*. 1858. Location of Fishkill Supply Depot circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2,300 feet (approximately).

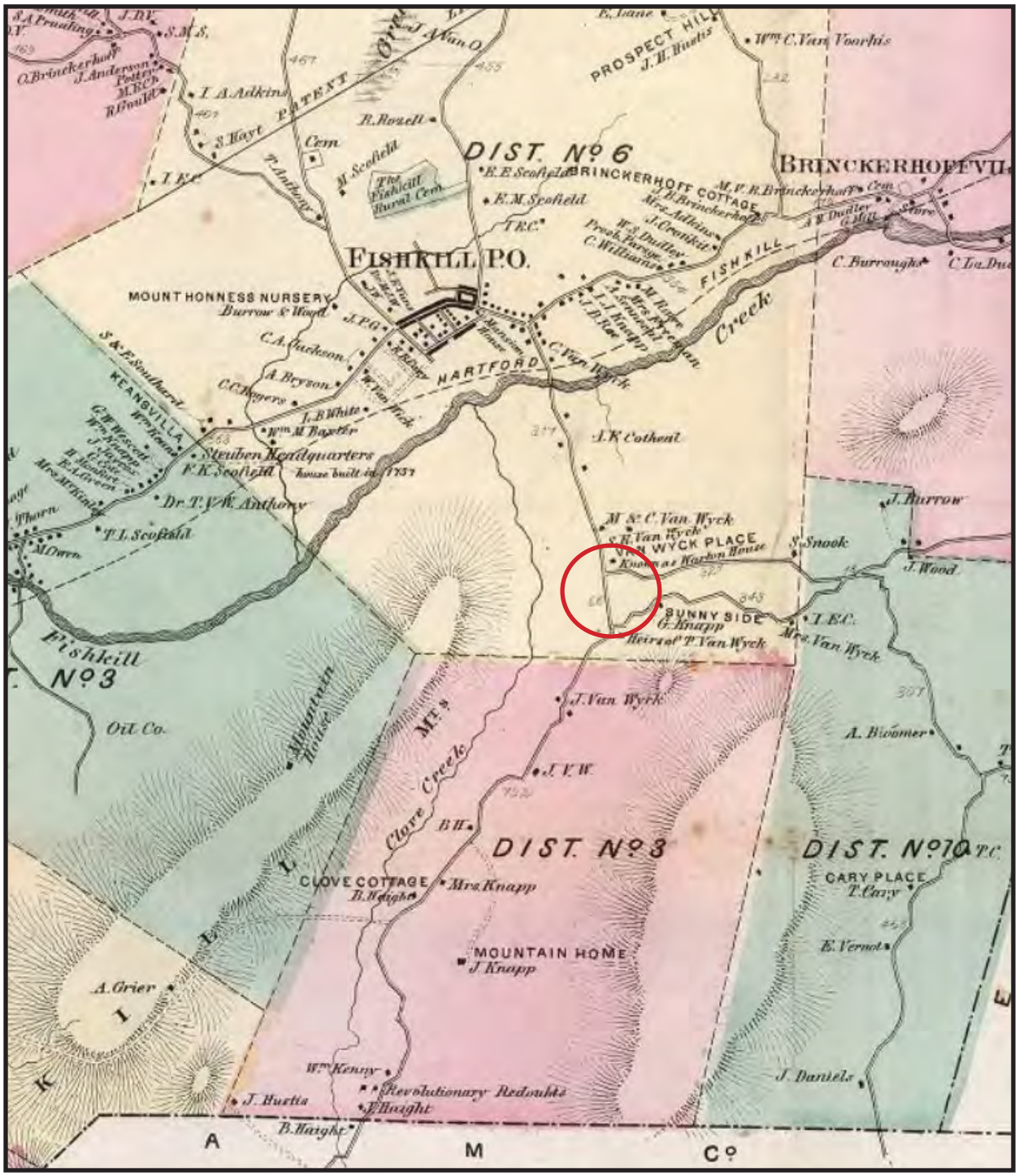

Figure 2.7. Beers, Frederick W. Fishkill. *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*. 1867. Location of Fishkill Supply Depot circled. Note "Revolutionary Redoubts" on the west side of the NewYork-Albany Post Road at the bottom of the map. Scale: 1 inch = 3,150 feet (approximately).

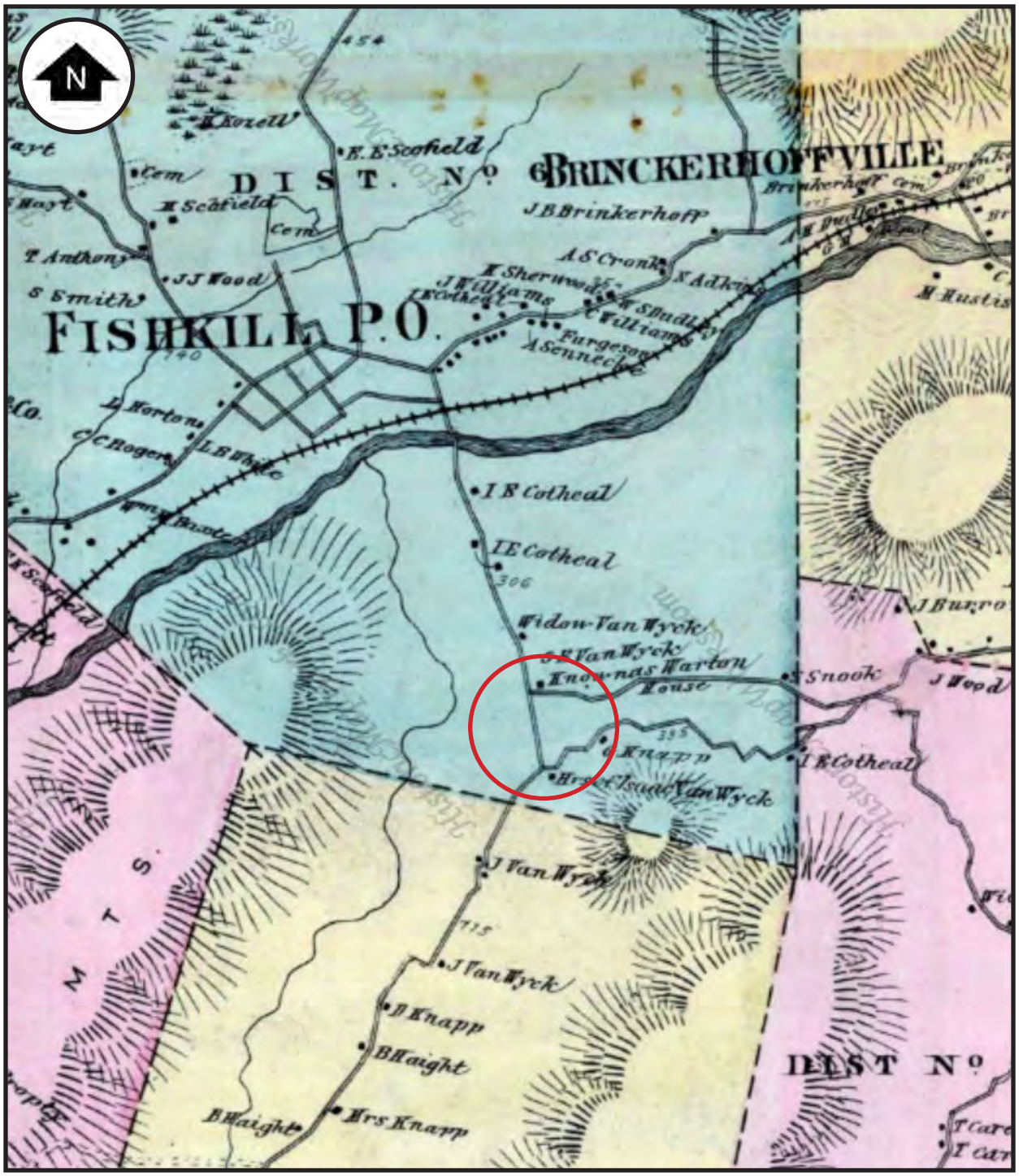

Figure 2.8. Gray, O.W. and Son, and F.A. Davis. Fishkill. *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York.* 1876. Location of Fishkill Supply Depot circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2,200 feet (approximately).

in the area of the Lower Barracks in Wiccopee Pass. Evidently remains of these defenses were still visible at the time. The *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York*, published in 1876, shows virtually identical information as the Beers map of 1867, but does not mark the defenses at Wiccopee Pass (Figure 2.8). In the early 20th century, Route 9 was re-aligned just south of Van Wyck Lake Road to reduce the angle of the bend in front of the present-day Maya Cafe. The road was shifted slightly to the west and widened into the fields near where the Upper Barracks were located.

There are few detailed maps available for the Fishkill area for the half century or so following the publication of the 1876 atlas and none provide the level of detail about individual buildings and property owners that is obtainable on maps for the period 1850-76. Aerial photographs from the 1930s onward, however, give a new, revealing impression of the evolving cultural and agricultural landscape in the mid- and late 20th century. The earliest aerial photograph available, dating from 1936 (Figure 2.9), shows most of the supply depot site as being farm fields, some cultivated, others apparently pasture. On the west side of Route 9, a cluster of buildings is shown in the area of today's Dutchess Mall parking lot, just to the north of the projected barracks location, on the north side of Raiche Run. The fields surrounding this complex of buildings, especially to the north, show numerous tantalizing surface markings, some of which may possibly derive from features of the Revolutionary War depot. On the opposite, eastern side of Route 9, north of Raiche Run, a large building, most likely the so-called "barn" structure noted in many of the archeological reports, is visible set back from the highway toward the rear of where the depot stables are believed to have been located. This photograph also appears to show a small "built" feature close to the road on the south side of Raiche Run; this may be the original location of the Daughters of the American Revolution marker for the military cemetery.

Among the later aerial photographs, the clear coverage of 1955 is especially useful as the imagery was recorded when there was minimal leaf cover and with little interference from shadows (Figure 2.10). The buildings both west and east of Route 9 fields, Raiche Run and the field pattern are all much more clearly visible. There are no obvious markings visible in the fields, which may imply that prolonged cultivation had perhaps taken a toll on archeological remains within the depot. South of Raiche Run, there is a roughly rectangular area extending south from the run to the building that is today's Maya Café that may correspond to the military cemetery.

Route I-84 was the principal propellant for land use change in the area of the Fishkill Supply Depot. Construction of this highway commenced in the early 1960s with the section between the New York Thruway (Route I-87) in Newburgh and Route 9 being completed in 1963. In the following year Route I-84 was extended eastward to the Taconic State Parkway. The Route I-84/U.S. Route 9 interchange was originally accomplished with simple on-off ramps (Figure 2.11). This arrangement was reconfigured beginning in 1999 with the addition of a second overpass, widening of the highway in both directions, widening of the ramps and conversion of the ramps on the west side of Route 9 into a cloverleaf arrangement.

The coming of the interstate spurred development along Route 9, especially to the north between the Route I-84 and the Fishkill Village, but also to the south of the Route I-84/U.S. Route 9 interchange. By 1970 a filling station was in place on the west side of Route 9, directly opposite the Van Wyck Homestead, and two new homes had been built on the east side of the road, south of Snook Road (Figure 2.10). Many of the surrounding fields were reverting to woodland by this time. The filling station was subsequently removed when the cloverleaf was added in the southwest quadrant of the Route I-84/Route 9 interchange in the late 1990s. Dutchess Mall opened in 1974 as the first mall in Dutchess County, its construction

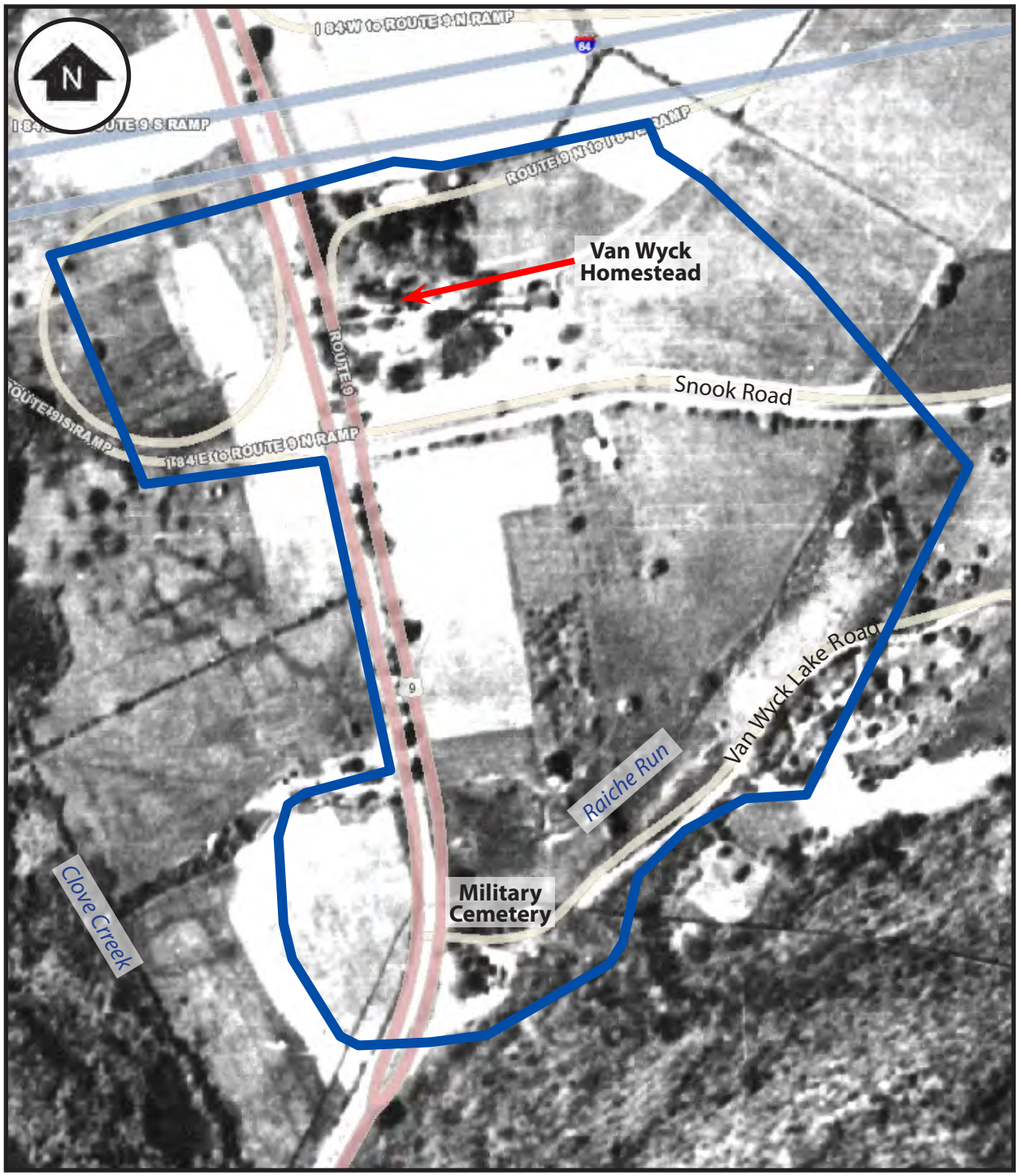

Figure 2.9. GIS in Dutchess County. Aerial Photograph of the Fishkill Supply Depot Area. 1936. Modern roads superimposed. Scale: 1 inch = 350 feet (approximately).

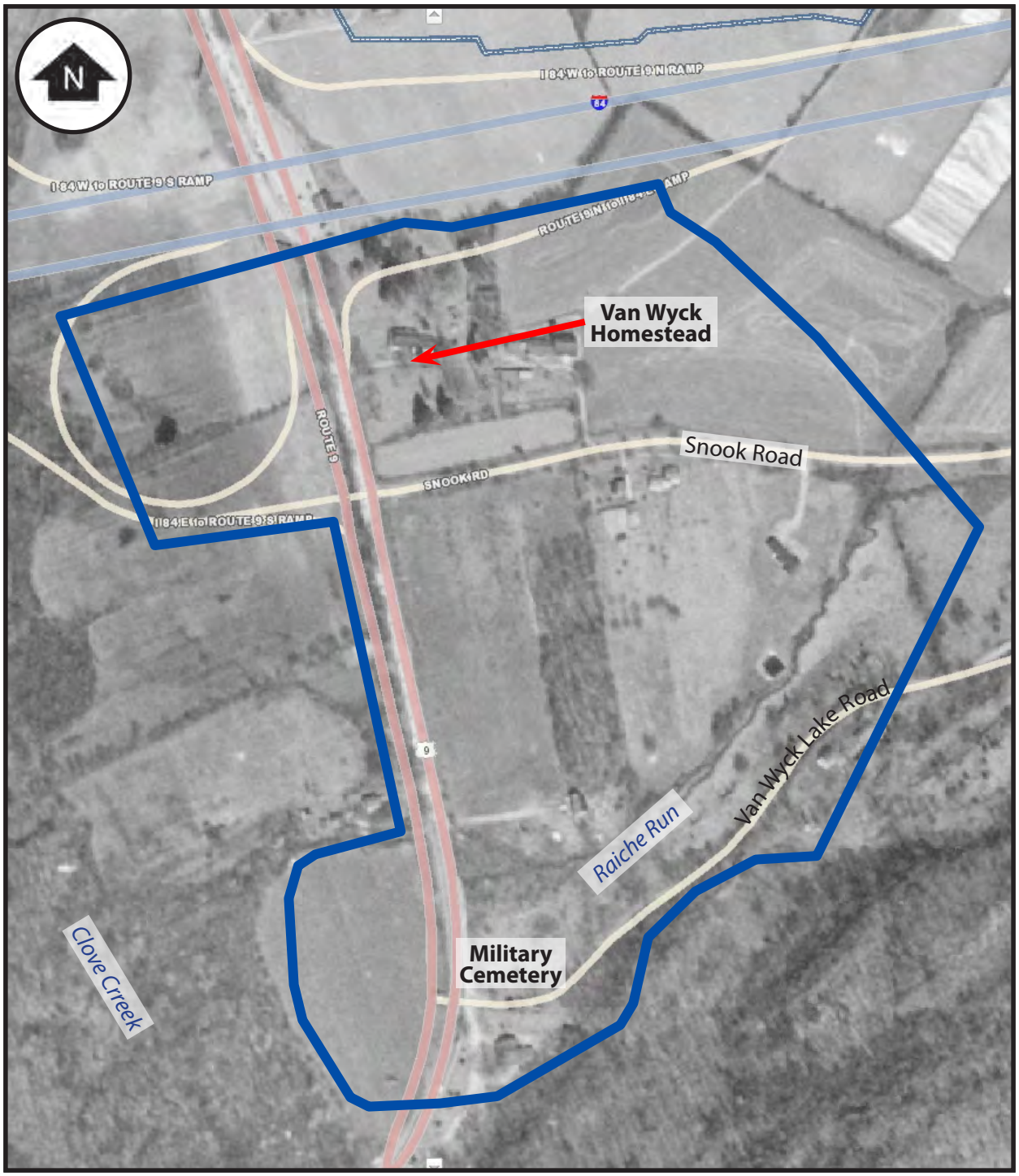

Figure 2.10. GIS in Dutchess County. Aerial Photograph of the Fishkill Supply Depot Area. 1955. Modern roads superimposed. Scale: 1 inch = 350 feet (approximately).

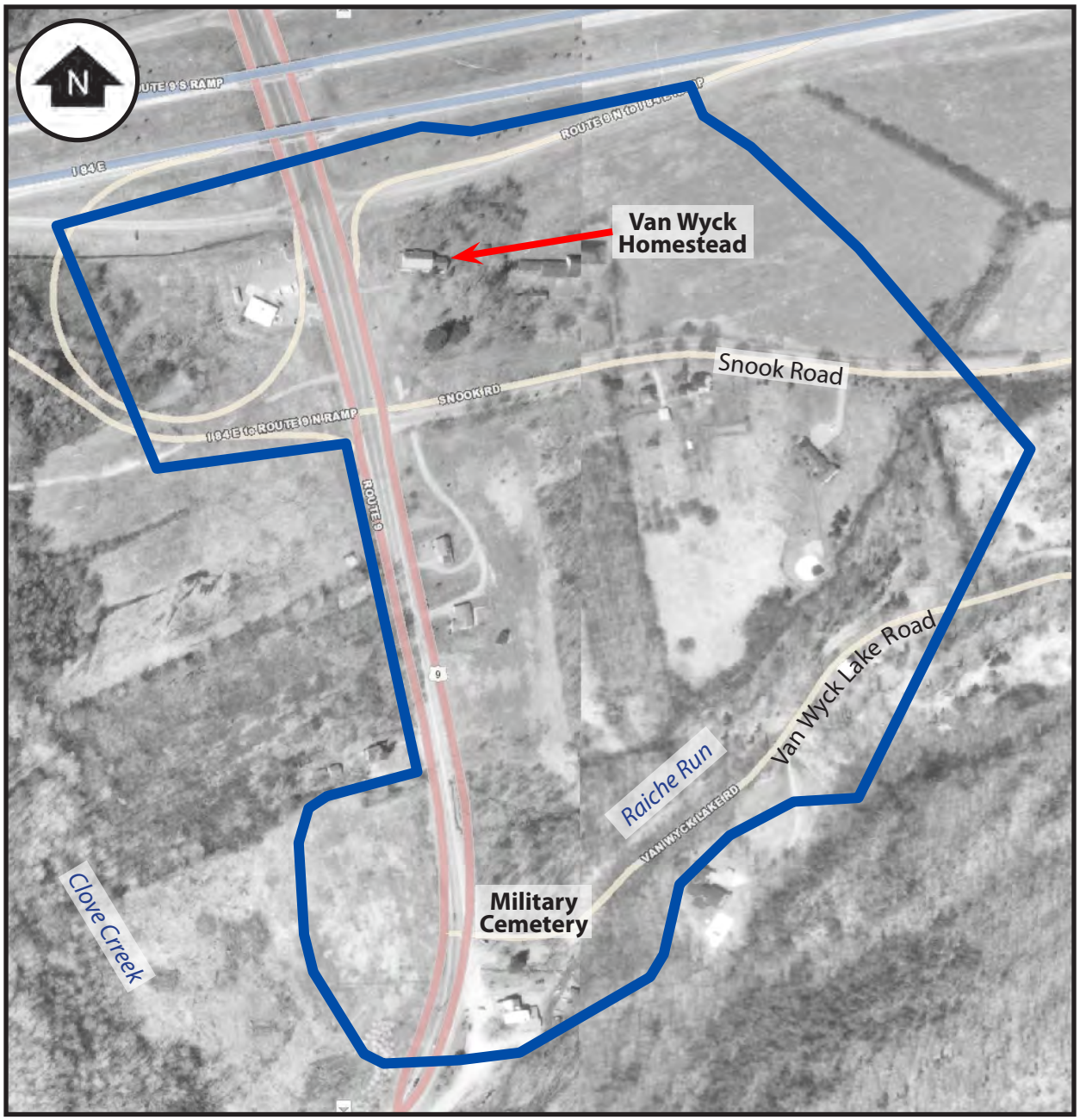

Figure 2.11. GIS in Dutchess County. Aerial Photograph of the Fishkill Supply Depot Area. 1970. Modern roads superimposed. Scale: 1 inch = 350 feet (approximately).

resulting in the destruction of the majority of the Fishkill Supply Depot site on the west side of Route 9. The Fishkill Golf Course and Driving Range, behind the Dutchess Mall, was opened in 1989. A new filling station was added on the east side of Route 9, south of Snook Road, in 1997. Over the past half century, aside from these specific developments, land within the supply depot has continued to grow back as secondary woodland.

Chapter 3

MILITARY LANDSCAPE

A. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FISHKILL AREA

The Fishkill Supply Depot site straddles U.S. Route 9, the old New York-Albany Post Road, roughly a mile south of the center of Fishkill Village and five miles east of the Hudson River (see above, Figure 1.1). The village took root in the colonial period as a crossroads settlement where the Post Road intersected with the main east-west route linking Danbury, Connecticut with the ferry location on the Hudson River that linked Fishkill Landing (modern Beacon) with Newburgh. This regional east-west route, approximately followed by modern New York Route 52, has within the past half century been largely superseded by Route I-84. The interstate, which is serviced by a major interchange at its intersection with Route 9, cuts through the northern section of the Fishkill Supply Depot.

Fishkill Village and the supply depot lie on opposite sides, respectively north and south, of Fishkill Creek, a major tributary of the Hudson River that drains a substantial portion of southern Dutchess County. The Fishkill Creek watershed encompasses a sizeable area extending upstream some 25 miles northeast of its confluence with the Hudson deep into the Hudson Highlands. The village and depot are located toward the downstream end of the drainage system in a broad valley that stretches southwestward for five to six miles to the confluence. The creek is barely navigable by small, flat-bottomed vessels, meaning that the village and depot were well protected from British naval attacks up the Hudson during the Revolutionary War.

Locally, just downstream of the Route 9 crossing of Fishkill Creek, the tributary known as Clove Creek flows in from the south. This stream drains northward through Wiccopee Pass and passes along the west side of the supply depot. A still smaller stream, Raiche Run, flows west through the depot site to join Clove Creek just south of the Route I-84 corridor. In recent years, the course of the run has been much modified by the construction of Dutchess Mall. Fishkill Village sits on an elongated tongue of land on the north bank of Fishkill Creek, bounded to the northwest by an unnamed tributary. About three-and-a-half miles upstream of the village, the main stem of Fishkill Creek draws in water from two large tributaries, Sprout Creek and Wiccopee Creek, the combined flow of these three streams providing ample waterpower for milling during the historical period.

The sites of Fishkill Supply Depot and Fishkill Village lie in the base of the valley immediately to the rear or north of the frontal range of the Hudson Highlands as approached from the Lower Hudson. A range of hills, reaching heights of more than 500 meters above sea level in places, extends to the southwest to the Hudson River. This range comprises, from northeast to southwest, Bald Hill, Lamb's Hill, North Beacon Mountain and South Beacon Mountain, Breakneck Ridge and Bull Hill. Directly south of the depot, on the east side of Wiccopee Pass, rises a less articulated and slightly lower agglomeration of hills, culminating in Round Mountain. To the east of the depot and village is the single, well-defined summit of Honness Mountain, whose peak exceeds 275 meters above sea level. Collectively, these hills provide effective protection from attacks by land from the south. North of the village, two low hills, Osborne Hill and Watch Hill, offer little protection, but good views of the rolling landscape extending north to Wappingers Falls and Poughkeepsie.

B. KOCOA ANALYSIS

The U.S. military and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) evaluate the military significance of a battlefield's landscape by a process known by the acronym KOCOA. According to the ABPP (May 2008), the five aspects of KOCOA are:

1. Key Terrain – "any local feature that dominates the immediate surrounding by relief or some other quality that enhances attack or defense."

2. Observation – "the ability to see friendly and enemy forces and key aspects of the terrain in order to judge strength, prevent surprise and respond to threats."

3. Cover and Concealment – "protection from enemy fire" and "protection from enemy observation and surveillance."

4. Obstacles – "natural or manmade features that prevent, impede, or divert military movement."

5. Avenue of Approach/Withdrawal – "relatively unobstructed ground route that leads to or from an objective or key terrain."

The Fishkill Supply Depot and the larger military supply hub of which it is a part pose some challenges to the typical process of KOCOA analysis (Figure 3.1). KOCOA is designed to address "battlefield land – sites where armed conflict, fighting, or warfare occurred between two opposing military organizations (not civil unrest)." With the exception of two minor engagements – a brief skirmish in the vicinity of Wiccopee Pass on March 23, 1777, and some exchange of fire between ships and onshore troops, along with the burning of some boats, on October 13 and 15, 1777 – there was very little actual military conflict within the Fishkill area during the Revolutionary War. There are no battlefield sites *per se* and the precise locations of both of the above engagements remain uncertain. KOCOA analysis, nevertheless, still provides a useful framework for thinking about the role landscape played in the siting of the supply depot and its related operations, particularly by focusing our attention on how the terrain may have looked through the eyes of the American military officer.

From the standpoint of key terrain, the basic elements of the landscape around Fishkill offered the American supply system an excellent defense against British attacks launched by land from New York City to the south. The range of hills to the south and east and Wiccopee Pass, through which the Post Road was funneled and where American redoubts were placed, were the chief elements contributing to the defense of the depot. The siting of the depot more than five miles upstream along the Fishkill Valley, out of sight and range of the British Navy on the Hudson River, further cemented the strength of this defensive position. Only in a broadly regional sense, through the secure logistical support provided to the front lines and to expeditionary forces, did the terrain around the depot enhance the American ability to make attacks on enemy positions. Thus, Fishkill contributed significantly to the equipping of troops for the Sullivan expedition in the summer of 1779 and for the planned, but never executed, attack on New York City in the fall of the same year.

The Fishkill area surrounding the depot offered several excellent locations where friendly and enemy forces could be observed. The crest of the range of hills extending southwest along the southeast side of Fishkill Creek and terminating on the Hudson at Storm King and Breakneck Point enjoys a fine southerly prospect. North Beacon Mountain was the site of a beacon manned by New York militia which formed part of a network of signal fires that could warn of enemy approaches. Honness Mountain to the east of the depot provided a good view down the Fishkill Valley to the Hudson, while Osborne Hill and Watch

Hill to the north of Fishkill Village allowed observation of the roads leading out of town to the north and east. Fishkill Landing commanded a fine line of sight down the Hudson River to the narrow strait at Storm King and across the river to Newburgh and New Windsor. Monitoring of these vistas gave the supply depot added security against approaching enemy forces both on land and by the Hudson River.

In macro landscape terms, the depot was reasonably well-protected from enemy fire. The site was not visible from the Hudson, nor was Fishkill Creek navigable, so the depot was never under direct threat from British naval vessels. Similarly, the depot was well concealed behind the hills to the south. Large-scale land attacks from the south necessarily had to proceed up the Post Road and the depot would only have become visible if British troops were able to overwhelm the defenses at Wiccopee Pass. The one raid that did occur in late March of 1777, in conjunction with the British forces' overwhelming of Peekskill, was unsuccessful and the depot remained intact and largely undetected. However, the Ferguson sketches of the Fishkill area produced in 1778 (see above, Figure 2.3) do indicate that British spying activity did result in their obtaining a reasonable sense of the layout of the American supply facilities and the locations of homes and mills of active rebels and Loyalist sympathizers.

Fishkill Landing was obviously visible to British naval vessels moving up the Hudson and was open to fire from the river. There were no major shoreline fortifications at Fishkill Landing, the Americans choosing instead to rely on forts downstream, notably Montgomery, Clinton, Putnam and Constitution, and chains and *chevaux-de-frises* across the river to provide protection to the ferries and landings above the narrows at West Point. A short-lived *chevaux-de-frises* between Forts Lee and Washington was breached by the British in October and November of 1776, while another was partially built but never completed between Plum Point and Pollepel Island, just downstream of Fishkill Landing. A more substantial and effective chain was strung across the river from Fort Montgomery to Anthony's Nose, just upstream of modern-day Bear Mountain Bridge. This was dismantled by the British in early October 1777 after they captured Forts Montgomery and Clinton, allowing them to proceed upriver to Kingston and Clermont. It was during this advance that engagement occurred on the river at Fishkill Landing. In the following spring, the Americans successfully installed for the first time the so-called "Great Chain" across the Hudson at West Point, which effectively prevented any naval incursions further upstream by the British.

The chain across the Hudson at West Point, coupled with the forts onshore, represented a most effective obstacle to British naval movement on the river from the spring of 1778 to 1782 and protected the larger Fishkill military supply hub from naval attack. With this system in place, there was no necessity for other obstacles in the Hudson off the mouth of Fishkill Creek or at the landing. Insofar as land obstacles are concerned, the Fishkill facilities were protected by the natural obstacles presented in the range of hills to the south and by the manmade defenses installed at Wiccopee Pass on either side of the New York-Albany Post Road.

The critical routes by which the Fishkill Supply Depot were serviced by and catered to friendly American forces were the Post Road approaching from Albany to the north, the road from Danbury to the east, the road west to the landing, and two lesser roads into the hills to the northeast that split off at Verplank's Mill (one to Hopewell Junction and the other a back road to Poughkeepsie via Red Oaks Mill). These latter two routes and the Albany and Danbury roads were likely utilized on the several occasions that stores were ordered to be removed to the safety of the surrounding hills in anticipation of British attacks, as happened, for example, in late March of 1777, April of 1778 and

May/June of 1779. The road west to the landing was used extensively for moving troops and transporting goods back and forth across the Hudson throughout the war, but served little purpose when British attacks were anticipated other than to facilitate withdrawal from the river. The river itself was also a vital supply artery, linking Fishkill with Albany and other upriver supply stations.

With regard to enemy avenues of approach, the overwhelming emphasis for Americans in the Fishkill area was the need to guard against British advances from the south, either by ship upriver along the Hudson or by land along the Post Road. In the context of the broader Hudson Highlands defensive system, Fishkill was well protected from naval attacks by the cluster of forts (Putnam, Clinton and Constitution) and the Great Chain at the constriction in the river at West Point, and by fortifications further downstream at the foot of Bear Mountain (Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton) and on Fort Hill in Peekskill. Protection along the land route from the south relied on the funneling effect of the topography, which concentrated movement to the defensible portal at Wiccopee Pass. British land attacks from the east were less likely, and from the north and west virtually unimaginable, since American control extended deep into these areas. In early May of 1777, 2,000 British troops did attack Danbury and moved on toward Fishkill to destroy the stores there, but this projected assault was successfully deflected by a combination of Continental and militia forces making good use of the natural topography.

C. KEY COMPONENTS OF THE FISHKILL MILITARY SUPPLY HUB

Early on in the course of conducting the current study it became clear that the Fishkill Supply Depot was but one component, albeit one of the key components, of a larger military supply hub that comprised several other elements in the surrounding countryside. An initial task was therefore to establish a boundary for an area of study that adequately encompassed and identified all of the elements of the larger hub. This boundary is shown in Figure 3.1 and is scribed to include not just the various supply-related facilities, but also the principal natural landscape features that gave them protection and concealed them from British attack. The military supply hub is seen as being an entity in the landscape that is distinct and separate from the nearby West Point fortifications and New Windsor Cantonment, while at the same time serving as their primary source of war materiel and a critical mustering point for troops bound for these two facilities. The military supply hub also, of course, nourished American installations and campaigns elsewhere in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic, linking to a much broader network of important locations that included Philadelphia, Morristown, Albany, Danbury, the Springfield arsenal and the various winter encampments.

The larger military supply hub is based around three core locations: the Fishkill Supply Depot itself, Fishkill Village and Fishkill Landing. The supply depot is known to have contained barracks, stores, stables and a smith's shop, and likely also had other workshops and storage facilities. The barracks may have served periodically as a prison and hospital, and there is believed to have been a parade ground within or close to the depot. The Van Wyck Homestead, toward the northern end of the depot, provided accommodations for officers and seems also to have functioned as an office.

A military cemetery was located at the opposite southern end of the depot on the east side of the Post Road and is believed to be populated chiefly by military personnel who died while serving in Fishkill. The attribution of this burial ground as a Revolutionary War military cemetery is based on the recovery of human remains, a persistent oral tradition (reinforced by the erection of a Daughters of the American Revolution

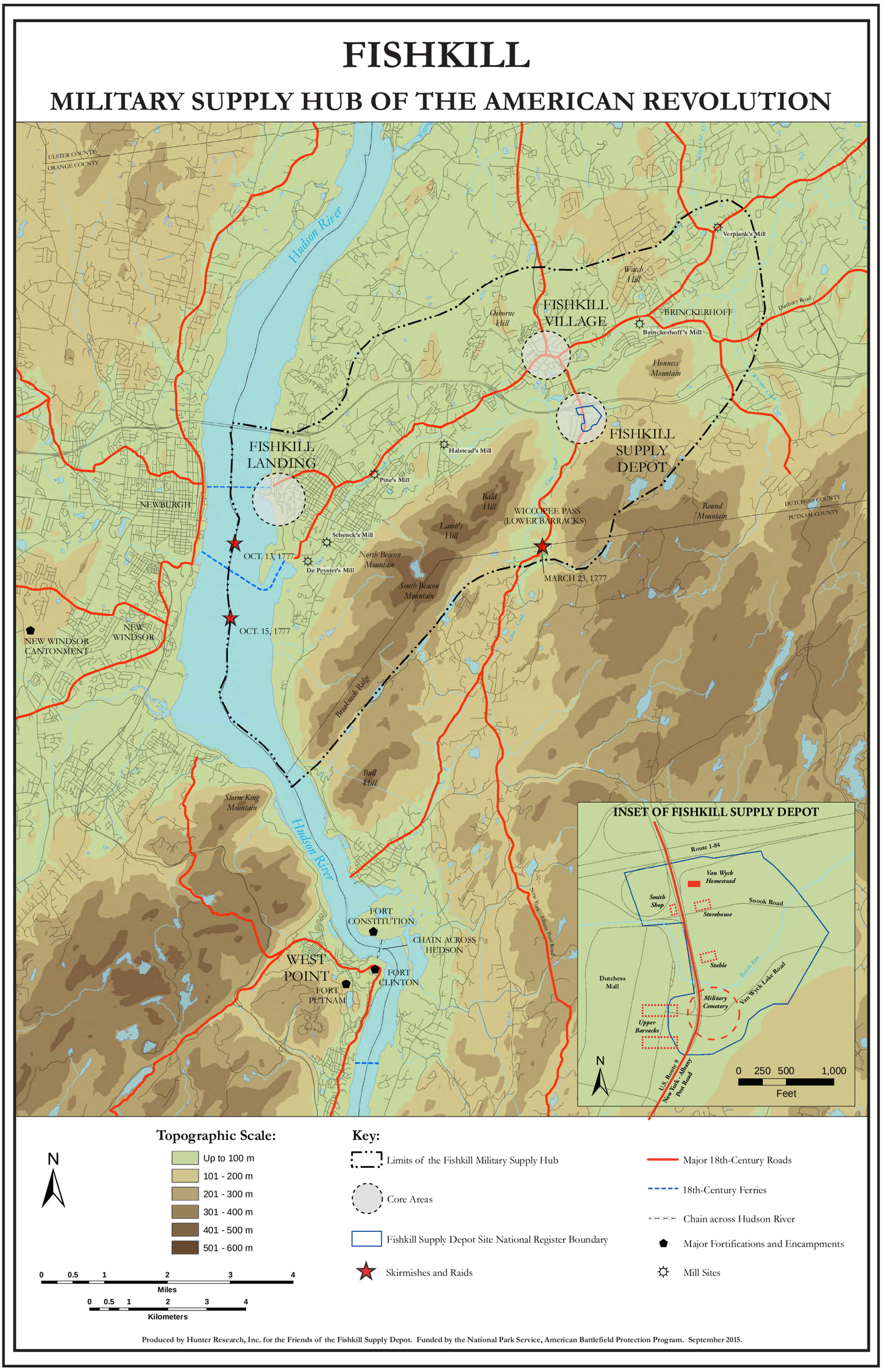

Figure 3.1. Map of the Fishkill Region Showing Roads, Ferries, Mills and Military Sites and During the American Revolution.

roadside monument) and its proximity to the depot. In recent years archival research has identified close to 90 soldiers by name who died in the Fishkill area; some of these may be interred in this cemetery.

Many buildings in the village of Fishkill, including churches, an academy and numerous homes and shops, were converted to military use during the war, some merely as accommodations, others as hospitals, or for the purpose of confining prisoners, or for making or storing military equipment and supplies. The village supported a printing shop that published a newspaper wedded to the patriot cause, the *New York Packett and American Advertiser*, and was a center of provincial government for several months and of militia administration for the duration of the war. Fishkill Landing was a vital break-in-bulk point and transportation nexus on the Hudson River, where ferries crossed back and forth to Newburgh and vessels carrying troops and freight up and down the river docked, loaded and unloaded. The landing also maintained storage facilities and was a focus of boat building and boat repair.

Outside of the three core locations, the hub supported one key defensive location at Wiccopee Pass where redoubts and barracks were erected. A hospital was also maintained at the pass for much of the war. Other defensive features of the hub included a beacon on North Beacon Mountain, manned by the state militia, and look-outs on other hilltops. The hills surrounding the depot and village are also believed to have been occupied on occasion by troops camped out or more salubriously sheltered in huts, although clear documentary and physical evidence for this activity has not been especially forthcoming. Along Fishkill Creek were a number of mill seats, at least five along the main stem, and Verplank's Mill on Sprout Creek, most of which contributed processed goods to the military supply chain. Scattered throughout the hub area were private homes and farms, most of them supportive of the war effort, providing accommodations, crops, fruit, forage, livestock, pasture and wood (for fuel and construction).

Chapter 4

ARCHEOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS

A. PREAMBLE

Almost 50 separate archeological studies have been conducted within the limits of the National Register-designated Fishkill Supply Depot Site (Figure 4.1). These studies include early 20th-century surveys by nascent historical archeologists, mid-20th-century explorations by local historical society members and avocational archeologists, and a variety of investigations conducted from 1968 onwards by professional archeologists and academic researchers, most of which fall under the rubric of cultural resource management. Table 4.1 lists the various publications that address the archeology of the depot; however, this list does not separately distinguish the numerous excavations conducted by avocational archeologists associated with the Fishkill Historical Society. For the purposes of this synthesis the publications listed relate to studies that discuss either work physically conducted at the depot or represent the only known record of such activity. Summary studies and specialist investigations have mostly been excluded, as have nearby studies that did not extend into the area of the National Register-listed property. The designated limits of the National Register-listed property, which were imposed upon the site in the mid-1970s, should not be considered an accurate delineation of the true archeological extent of the depot, although they have helped to define the focus of archeological activity at the site over the last 40 years.

Although local residents and historians have long known of the existence and general location of the depot, its site did not receive archeological attention until the discipline of historical archeology began to take shape as a focus of academic study in the early 20th-century. Members of the New-York Historical Society Field Exploration Committee visited several Revolutionary War-period sites including Fishkill in the early part of the 20th century. While their activities at some of these locations are partially documented (e.g., Calver and Bolton 1950; Thomas 1921), what exactly took place at Fishkill in the way of archeological inquiry is not always clear. It was not until Route I-84 was proposed in the late 1950s that the historical and archeological significance of the Fishkill Supply Depot became increasingly apparent. The first professional archeologists who are known to have examined the site were associated with the Temple Hill Association and the West Point Museum. These archeologists, who had been working at other Revolutionary War-period sites in the region, were asked to look at the property in the early 1960s, by which time construction of Route I-84 was underway. No formal written reports have been found that detail the exact areas studied, but a local newspaper reported that these archeologists examined soils newly exposed by the highway construction and offered some preliminary interpretations of their findings (Myers 1962).

The following summary discusses the archeological investigations conducted within the Fishkill Supply Depot Site and is largely organized by geographical location, starting with the Van Wyck Homestead, moving on to those studies conducted in connection with the construction of Route I-84 and related roadwork, and then ending with the development-driven archeological work conducted on either side of U.S. Route 9 south of Snook Road. Table 4.2 lists the archaeological features identified during the various excavation campaigns and is also organized by geographical location.

B. VAN WYCK HOMESTEAD

Approximately 19 separate excavations were conducted on the Van Wyck Homestead property between 1974 and 1986 (Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2; Table 4.2). These included excavations by Temple University and the State University of New York (SUNY) New Paltz, although the majority of the investigations were carried out by members of the Fishkill Historical Society. These excavations are summarized by Art Carver in a report submitted in 1989 to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) (Carver 1989). The most extensive of these excavations was conducted by Temple University in 1974, but the report on this work has so far not been located. The other excavations were largely conducted in response to various improvements being made around the property. In addition to a significant number of Native American and 18th-century artifacts, they identified at least three outhouse foundations, an icehouse, a 19th-century barn foundation, and the foundation of an earlier kitchen wing (Carver 1989). Excavations were also conducted during this period by the Fishkill Historical Society at the southern end of the Van Wyck Homestead property in an attempt to find the storehouse identified on historic maps in this area, but these were unable to recover credible evidence for this structure. Archeologists did succeed in locating a buried rectilinear section of stone floor, 7 by 8 feet in plan, but were unable to offer an interpretation of this feature (Carver 1989:6). According to Carver the artifacts from all of these excavations were placed in storage at the Van Wyck Homestead. He also mentions that several Native American artifacts were recovered during this investigation.

The first cultural resource survey at the Fishkill Supply Depot was conducted in 1977 by Charles Fisher, working for the New York State Museum on behalf of the New York State Department of Transportation (Figure 4.1 [Block 7]; Table 4.2). These survey excavations were occasioned by the reconfiguration of the driveway into the Van Wyck Homestead property. Fisher excavated 21 shovel tests southwest of the house and identified a feature he determined to be 20th-century in origin, along with several 18th-century artifacts, although none of these materials could be related directly to the military occupation of the site (Fisher 1977).

Cultural resource studies were also conducted on the properties immediately east of the Van Wyck Homestead (Figure 4.1 [Blocks 9 and 12]; Table 4.2). A survey for a town well was conducted in 1990 (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 1990). This investigation did not locate any features or artifacts related to the depot, but the area of study was limited to the center of the property where the well structure and access drive were subsequently built. The 19th-century barn foundation associated with the Van Wyck Homestead was located on the town property and was removed as part of this project. The next two properties adjoining the town property to the east were investigated by Greenhouse Consultants Inc. in advance of a proposed housing development and church. No 18th-century artifacts were identified, although a small prehistoric site was delineated (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2001).

C. ROUTE I-84 STUDIES

Two archeological studies were conducted in connection with the construction of Route I-84 and related improvements to U.S. Route 9. In the early 1960s when the interstate highway was under construction, the Fishkill Rotary Club, led by Godfrey Olson, was allowed to examine two foundations exposed by machines during the widening of U.S. Route 9 (Figure 4.1 [Block 2]). One of the foundations was of uncertain size with a hearth and a layer of wood ash, and

FISHKILL SUPPLY DEPOT

SELECTED HISTORIC FEATURES AND PAST ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

N

Key:

- Fishkill Supply Depot Site National Register Boundary
- 18th-Century Building or Site from Historic Maps
- 18th-Century Building (Extant)
- Major 18th-Century Roads
- Property Boundaries

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Feet

0 50 100 200 300 400
Meters

Archeological Investigations:

1. Unrecorded Excavations 1960s
2. Godfrey J. Olsen 1962-1964
3. and ✳ Paul Huey 1968
4. Temple University 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974
5. John H. Mead 1974
6. Fishkill Historical Society - Various Excavations 1974-1986
7. Charles Fisher 1977
8. Mark S. Lorusso 1986
9. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 1990
10. City/Scape 1996a-c, 1997
11. Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1998, 1999, 2000, 2007, 2009
12. Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2001
13. John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008
14. Landmark Archaeological Associates 2010
15. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
16. Radar Solutions International, Inc. 2012; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2013b
17. Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2013a

Produced by Hunter Research, Inc. for the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot. Funded by the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program. September 2015.

Figure 4.1. Fishkill Supply Depot - Selected Historical Features and Past Archeological Investigations.

Table 4.1. Summary of Archaeological Investigations at the Fishkill Supply Depot.

Year	Author/Excavator	Company/Institution	Title	Client/Funder	Area	Map?	Summary	Comments
1921	Thomas, William S.	New-York Historical Society Field Exploration Committee	*Revolutionary Encampments of the Hudson Highlands*	n/a	Field opposite Van Wyck Lake Road; Hell Hollow (hospital barracks south of FSD)	No	Visited site. "Cultivation has destroyed traces of its military occupation." Also visited Hell Hollow and observed remains of stone structures. No mention of excavations at Fishkill.	Unclear if any artifacts were collected from the FSD.
1950	Calver, William Louis, and Reginald Pelham Bolton	New-York Historical Society	*History Written With Pick and Shovel*	n/a	n/a	No	Visited site.	NYHS Field Exploration Committee conducted various activities at sites in New York, including FSD, between 1918 and 1937, but did not provide details. A review of the New-York Historical Society's Quarterly Reports found no further information.
1962	Myers, Helen (journalist)	Poughkeepsie Journal	*Historical Interest Rekindled in Old Fishkill Encampment*	Temple Hill Association	I-84 ROW and near Route 9 "south of Fishkill"	No	Ernest A. Rodman, Kenneth Miller and J. Duncan Campbell examined soil cleared for I-84 construction in 1962 but found no evidence of FSD-related structures. A road engineer, James Bixby, working on Rt. 9 in 1914, observed "quite a number" of horseshoe-shaped stone structures, always facing south, "south of Fishkill." The stones were re-used in the bedding of the new road. J. Duncan Campbell (Smithsonian Instituion) suggested they could be luntte artillery emplacements.	Stone structures identified and destroyed in 1914 may have been soldiers' huts. No report of the Temple Hill Association investigations has been found.
1962	Hammond, W.J.	Fishkill Rotary Club	Preliminary Report on the Fishkill Encampment 'Dig,' June 2nd and 3rd; June 18th through 23rd,1962	n/a	Field opposite Van Wyck House and field across from Van Wyck Lake Road	No	Examined two foundations exposed by a bulldozer during widening of Route 9. One of indeterminate size with a hearth and the other 12x16'. Identified an area of possible burials west of building with hearth (Blacksmith Shop).	Dig led by Godfrey J. Olsen that lasted until 1964 (according to Huey).
1964-1965	Rogers, A, A. Trowbridge and R. Curdy	Fishkill Historical Society	Unreported excavation of trench in field west of Rt. 9 opposite Van Vyck Lake Road (No Report)	Fishkill Historical Society	Field across from Van Wyck Lake Road	n/a	Identified two long east-west trenches (the Rogers Trench or "Water" Trench and the "Borys" Trench) along with several trash pits	No report for these investigations was prepared. Reported and mapped in Crozier, Gifford and Weiland 1973.
1968	Huey, Paul R.	New York State Council on the Arts	Test Excavations at the Fishkill Barracks and Supply Depot Sites, Fishkill, New York	Fishkill Historical Society	Van Wycke House Property, property east of Van Wyck House, north of Van Wyck Lake Road and south of Raiche Run, field opposite Van Wyck House and field across from Van Wyck Lake Road.	Yes	Conducted four days of testing: 18 tests pits were excavated across Route 9 from the Van Wyck House north of Raiche Run and 17 across from Van Wyck Lake Road, 2 tests were excavated south of Van Wyck Lake Road (east of Moog's Bar), 3 tests were excavated between Van Wyck Lake Road and Raiche Run, 2 tests were excavated south of Snook Road and 2 tests were excavated east of the Van Wyck House and Barn.	Huey observed "packed earth" west of Van Wyck House. 'Barracks site" yielded evidence of "buildings in addition to barracks" (small brick fragments and a few wrought nails). No evidence of hut sites east of Route 9 but a test between Van Wyck Lake Road and Raiche Run yielded evidence of Revoutionary War period activity (slag and creamware). Huey also mentions looters' pits and the previous discovery of the "water trench" and "cobble pavement" in the barracks field.
1971	Gifford, James C., Daniel G. Crozier and James F. Kerrigan	Temple University	Archaeological Salvage Operations in Portion of the Upper Barracks Area of the Fishkill Supply Depot, Part I, General Considerations." Special Report of the Archaeological Facility, No. 1	National Merritt, Inc. (landowners)	Field opposite Van Wyck Lake Road	Yes	Hand excavation of squares, trenches and features; excavation of several trenches with a backhoe; and bulldozer stripping of at least one large block. Square excavations were screened.	Extensive excavation. Results summarized by saying barracks are believed to be located elsewhere, maybe close by. Property was thought to be the locus of the soldiers' huts, temporary tenting area and trash disposal zone.
1972	Crozier, Daniel G. and Edward A. Tumolo	Temple University	Archaeological Survey Operations 1972 In a Portion of the Upper Barracks Area of the Fishkill Supply Depot: A Preliminary Report. Special Report of the Archaeological Facility, No. 2	National Merritt, Inc., New York State Council on the Arts, Dutchess County Historical Society	North of Van Wyck Lake Road on both sides of Raiche Run	Yes	Excavated 25 five-foot-square excavation units and 2 two-foot-wide hand-excavated trenches. Identified 7 features including angular rock concentration and slag deposits south of Raiche Run and a dry-laid stone wall (Feature 7) north of Raiche Run.	This report made the argument that the barracks may be at least partially under the current alignment of Route 9. Limited testing north and south of Raiche Run yielded 18th-century material, but this report does not provide an interpretation of what was found, only recommending that the property be preserved or the archaeology salvaged.
1973	Crozier, Daniel G., James C. Gifford and Boris Weiland	Temple University	The Archaeological Salvage and Survey of a Portion of the Revolutionary War Supply Depot at Fishkill, New York	National Merritt, Inc., New York State Council on the Arts, Dutchess County Historical Society	North of Van Wyck Lake Road on both sides of Raiche Run	Yes	Summarizes work done in 1971 and 1972.	Includes Ellen Cantor, "Buckles and Buttons" (1972) study [72 buttons recovered from Upper Barracks area, 16 are military, most of the remainder were 18th-century]; James F. Kerrigan, "Nails and Fasteners 1971-72" (1972) [All nails recovered from features were hand wrought n=147].
1974	Cartwright, Juliette J.	Temple University	Report of the 1973 Excavation of a Portion of the Fishkill Supply Depot Upper Barracks Area, Fishkill, New York	Dutchess County Historical Society, Poughkeepsie Area Fund, New York Bicentennial Commission	North of Van Wyck Lake Road on both sides of Raiche Run	Yes	Hand excavated seven trenches (660 lineal feet). Relocated and investigated Feature 7 (now referred to as Feature 1) from 1972. Identified 21 features in all, including six modern disturbances. Eight features provided structural evidence (for a building measuring 30 by 45 feet). Significant number of artifacts recovered (over 2,300 not counting bricks, slag, bone, glass, coal, etc.). Many of these artifacts were 18th-century in date and military items, including a "USA" button, .60 cal musket balls and a 6 lb. cannonball were recovered. Slag analyzed and considered to be from the production of wrought iron from pig iron.	"...enough Revolutionary War debris was scattered across the site to state that the area was occupied and utilized as a portion of the Fishkill Supply Depot Complex..." Recommended further investigation.

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Table 4.1. Continued.

Year	Author/Excavator	Company/Institution	Title	Client/Funder	Area	Map?	Summary	Comments
1975	Mead, John	n/a	Archaeological Assessment for Town of Fishkill Wastewater Facilities.	Town of Fishkill	Along western edge of Rt. 9	Yes	No excavations within the Fishkill Supply Depot	
1975	Scardapane, F.A. Jr.	Fishkill Historical Society	Chronology of Archaeology at the Fishkill Supply Depot. Fishkill, New York	Fishkill Historical Society	n/a	No	Summarizes archaeological investigations by all parties through 1975.	Details of excavations by society members and amateurs not provided.
1977	Fisher, Charles	The Anthropological Survey, State Science Service	A Report on Archeological Testing of Two Portions of NYS DOT Pin 8381.00, Fishkill, Dutchess County	New York State Department of Transportation	Area around new driveway to Van Wyck House	Yes	Excavated 21 shovel tests. Expanded Shovel Test 1 to examine feature and confirmed it was of 20th-century origin. Found several 18th-century artifacts but nothing related to military occupation. Determined that new driveway would have no effect.	Intensive shovel testing of limited survey area.
1986	Lorusso, Mark S.	Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, New York State Museum	Cultural Resource Survey report at the Route 9/I84 Interchange, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess Co.	New York State Department of Transportation	Below interchange west of Rt. 9	Yes	Reviewed previous investigations, interviewed knowledgeable local residents and archaeologists, and excavated 82 shovel tests. Identified no archaeological deposits.	Recommended that no further investigation was necessary. This report discusses the blacksmith shop site identified by Olsen in 1962 but states that "conclusive data about the function of the area … would require intensive investigation considered not appropriate within the current project scope" (p. 31).
1989	Carver, Arthur H.	Fishkill Historical Society	Excavations at the Van Wyck Homestead, Fishkill, 1975-1986	Fishkill Historical Society	Van Wyck House property	Yes	Excavations conducted between 1974 and 1986 on the house lot, particularly to the northeast of the house.	Summarizes excavations and states that more complete reports will be prepared.
1990	Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Hartgen Archaeological Associates, Inc.	Report for Archeological Potential SEQR parts 1 & 3, Fishkill Town-wide Water Improvement Area #1, Snook Road Well Site, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	Fishkill Town Board	Lot immediately east Van Wyck House (well site)	Yes	Identified stone foundation of barn and (concrete) silo foundation. No other resources identified.	Recommended that no further investigation was necessary.
1996a	City/Scape	City/Scape	Stage 1A Literature Review, Touchdown Development Site, U.S. Route 9 and Snook Road, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	The Chazen Companies	Lot east of Route 9, south of Snook Road, north of Van Wyck Lake Road and extends along road to east	No	Identified two standing houses, the foundation of a barn and the brick company, a prehistoric site, considered site highly sensitve for prehistoric archaeological resources and "sensitive for Revolutionary War period materials."	Recommended Phase IB testing
1996b	City/Scape	City/Scape	Stage 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey, Touchdown Development Site, U.S. Route 9 and Snook Road, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	The Chazen Companies	250 by 300 foot area southeast of Route 9 and Snook Road (Hess Station property)	Yes	Excavated 66 shovel tests. Identified two prehistoric loci. No historic artifacts recovered.	Recommended Phase II testing
1996c	City/Scape	City/Scape	Stage 2 Archaeological Investigation, Touchdown Development Site, U.S. Route 9 and Snook Road, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	The Chazen Companies	250 by 300 foot area southeast of Route 9 and Snook Road (Hess Station property)	No	Excavated 8 four-foot-square units in two areas. Identified two lithic reduction areas. Area 1 is associated with a Late Archaic period Squibnocket point.	Recommended no further work.
c. 1996	Jorgensen, Roy	Fishkill Historical Society	Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York					
1997	City/Scape	City/Scape	Supplemental Stage 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey, Touchdown Development Site, U.S. Route 9 and Snook Road, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	The Chazen Companies	Perimeter of 250 by 300 foot area southeast of Route 9 and Snook Road (Hess Station property)		Supplemental investigation after change in project layout. Excavated 24 additional shovel tests and recovered 4 lithic flakes.	Recommended no further work.
1997	Guillet, Gail T.	City/Scape	A02706.000045 New York State Prehistoric Archaeological Site Inventory Form					
1998	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Stage 1B Archaeological Survey of the Touchdown Development, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	Battoglia Lanza Architectural Group, P.C.	From Route 9 400 feet east between Snook Road and Van Wyck Lake Road, excluding Hess Station	Yes	Excavated 103 shovel tests at 50-foot intervals. No prehistoric artifacts identified. Only diagnostic artifact was a single sherd of pearlware.	Suggested that Revolutionary War-era deposits and burials, if present, were destroyed by construction of two 20th-century houses. Recommended no further work.
1999	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Addendum to the Stage 1B Archaeological Survey of the Touchdown Development, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	Battoglia Lanza Architectural Group, P.C.	Northeast corner of previous project site from Snook Road to approximately 225 south of Snook Road, approximately 350 east of Route 9	Yes	Supplemental excavation to Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1998. Mechanically excavated two 7.5 by 75-foot trenches. Identified a single ovate pit feature (#1) that extended to 2.6 feet b.g.s. and yielded a horse jaw with molar, other mammal bones, delftware, olive green bottle glass, a large ornamental hook, 3 cut nails, 2 cut spikes and 2 fragments of brick (1 of which is vitrified at the end).	Interpreted feature as 18th-century. Text suggested the feature contains a number of bricks, not just 2 brick fragments. Recommended no further work.
2000	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Stage 2/3 Archaeological Survey and Excavations of the Touchdown Development, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	Battoglia Lanza Architectural Group, P.C.	Northern section of previous project site from Snook Road to approximately 225 south of Snook Road	Yes	Supplemental excavation to Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 1999. Mechanically excavated four additional 10 by 50-foot trenches and expanded Trench 1 50 feet to west, creating 50-foot square trench. Identified 3 additional features and fully excavated Feature 1. Recovered additional brick and pewter "USA" button along with pig and cattle bones. 18th-century ceramics and brass button recovered from other features.	Interpreted features as 18th-century remains of Continental Army stables. No evidence of burials. Recommended no further work as this investigation "mitigated the anticipated impacts."
2001	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Stage 1 Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Evaluation and Survey, Oasis Ministries Development, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	Matthew D. Rudikoff Associates, Inc. for Oasis Ministries Church	North of Snook Road immediately east of town well lot	Yes	Identified prehistoric archaeological sensitivity. Also mentioned the potential for the Fishkill Supply Depot cemetery but offers no evidence. Excavated 146 shovel tests. Identified four prehistoric artifacts and a few non-significant modern artifacts.	Recommended no further work.

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Table 4.1. Continued.

Year	Author/Excavator	Company/Institution	Title	Client/Funder	Area	Map?	Summary	Comments
2002a	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Memorandum to William Agresta, Matthew D. Rudikoff Associates, Supplemental Archaeological Testing Borrow Area and Haul Road, Oasis Ministries, Fishkill, NY	Matthew D. Rudikoff Associates, Inc.	North of Snook Road immediately east of town well lot	Yes	Supplemental investigation to Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2001. Excavated unknown number of shovel tests along haul road and in borrow area of newly acquired property. Identified prehistoric artifacts in three adajcent tests.	Recommended Phase II testing.
2002b	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Memorandum to William Agresta, Oasis, Fishkill, Dutchess County, February, 13	Matthew D. Rudikoff Associates, Inc.	North of Snook Road immediately east of town well lot	Yes	Supplemental investigations to Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2002a. Excavated 26 shovel tests and one 3-foot-square unit. Excavations yielded a few additional prehistoric artifacts.	Recommended no further work.
2002c	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Stage 1B/2 Archaeological Survey, Oasis Ministries Development, Parcel III, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess, County, New York	Matthew D. Rudikoff Associates, Inc.	North of Snook Road east of town well lot. Eastern end of the property studied previously.	Yes	Excavated 71 shovel tests and one 3-foot-square unit. Identified limited number of prehistoric artifacts included a biface fragment.	Recommended no further work.
2007	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.	Review of Previous Investigations at the Proposed Crossroads Development Upper Barracks and Continental Stables, Scope of Work Evaluating Potential for Cultural Resources, Fishkill, New York					This report was not obtained.
2008	Chadwick, William J.	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Ground Penetrating Radar Survey to Identify Potential Grave Shafts, Fishkill New York	Kyle Properties Real Estate Group LLC	Northeast of the intersection of Rt. 9 and Van Wyck Lake Road, south of Raiche Run	Yes	Ground-penetrating radar survey.	"Identified an area where hundreds of anomalies consistent with the previously identified grave shaft are present." Made no recommendations.
2009	Greenhouse Consultants Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants Inc.	Further Evaluation of Potential for Cultural Resources at the Proposed Crossroads Development Upper Barracks and Continental Stables, Fishkill New York	400 Executive Boulevard, Ossining, LLC	Lot east of Route 9, south of Snook Road, north of Van Wyck Lake Road and extends along road to east	Yes	Reviewed previous investigations. Excavated eight 1-meter-square units, two slit trenches and six mechanically excavated trenches. Identified grave shafts in trench south of Raiche Run and activity areas related to barracks or workmen's huts. Temple University's Feature 1 relocated and interpreted as stables or potentially hospital.	Recommended further investigation north of Raiche Run and the preservation of the area south of the run.
2010	Landmark Archaeological Associates	Landmark Archaeological Associates	*End of Field Letter, Archaeological Monitoring-Maya Café Septic System Upgrade, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York OPRHP No. 010PR03216*	Maya Café	Parking lot north and south of Maya Café	No	Monitored the excavation of two trenches. Noted deep fill in northern trench and cobbles at base of excavation. Noted thin A horizon and B horizon soils in southern trench. "No features, burials, grave shafts, or human remains were found."	Brief report (less than one page with two photographs and no map). Recommended no further work.
2011	Greenhouse Consultants Inc.	Greenhouse Consultants Inc.	Phase 1B and Phase 2, Irongate Village, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, September. GCI, New York	DEVCO NY, LP	North of Snook Road immediately east of town well lot	Yes	Excavated 213 shovel tests and 6 excavation units. Identified prehistoric lithic scatters and 19th-century Snook Farm site.	Addressed presence of nearby FSD, but stated that no evidence related to this was found. Recommended no further work necessary.
2011	Krievs, Andre	Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.	Archeological Assessment, Fishkill Finalmente LLC Property, US Route 9, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York [07PR00517]	Cuddy & Feder LLP	Northeast of the intersection of Route 9 and Van Wyck Lake Road, north of Raiche Run	Yes	Reviewed previous investigations. Detailed 29 archeological features relating to the Fishkill Supply Depot.	Recommended further investigation north of Raiche Run.
2012	Kutrubes, Doria	Radar Solutions International, Inc.	Geophysical Survey Results, GPR Survey in Support of the Archaeological Assessment, Fishkill Filamente [sic] Property, Fishkill, NY	Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.	Northeast of the intersection of Route 9 and Van Wyck Lake Road, north of Raiche Run	Yes	Conducted a GPR survey of eight 50-foot square blocks.	Recommended ground-truthing.
2013a	Krievs, Andre	Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.	Ground Truthing Archaeological Investigation, Southernmost End of the Fishkill Finalmente LLC Property, US Route 9, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York [07PR00517]	Cuddy & Feder LLP	Northeast of the intersection of Route 9 and Van Wyck Lake Road, south of Raiche Run	Yes	Excavated 10 trenches to investigate anomalies identified by John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008. Identified seven features of which at least three were grave shafts/burials. At least 8 trenches yielded no evidence of burials and were used to establish the northern and northeastern boundaries of the cemetery.	No recommendations were provided beyond establishing the northern and northeastern limits of the cemetery. This report includes JMA 2008 as an appendix.
2013b	Krievs, Andre	Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.	GPR and Ground Truthing Archeological Study, Burial Identification North of Raiche Run, Fishkill Finalmente LLC Property, US Route 9, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York	Cuddy & Feder LLP	Northeast of the intersection of Route 9 and Van Wyck Lake Road, north of Raiche Run	Yes	Mechanically excavated topsoil from six of the eight blocks. Found no evidence of burials in these areas.	No recommendations were provided.

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Table 4.2. Summary of Historic Archeological Features Identified at the Fishkill Supply Depot.

Feature	Description	Period	Figure	Reference
Van Wyck Homestead				
Rectangular stone foundation	Possible outhouse foundation examined in 1980 by SUNY/New Paltz (Eisenberg, Beaudway and Carver)	18th century	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Rectangular stone foundation (shaft feature)	Outhouse foundation examined in 1981-82 by Carver	19th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Rectangular stone foundation (shaft feature)	Outhouse foundation examined in 1980-81 by Wiggins and Carver	19th/20th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Stone foundation	Barn foundation examined in 1981 by SUNY/New Paltz (Eisenberg, Carver and Beaudway) and in 1981-82 by Carver	19th century	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Rectangular stone foundation	Probable ice house foundation examined in 1975 by Beaudway and Scardapane, and in 1980-81 by Carver	19th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Stone foundation and related deposits	Remains of former kitchen wing, including root cellar, fireplace base and stone foundations, examined in 1975 by Linck and Weller and in 1978 and 1981-83 by Carver	18th/19th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Stone surface	Possible floor; unclear if related to the storehouse; discovered in 1979-80 by Carver and Beaudway	Unknown	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Dog skeleton	Discovered in 1979-80 by Carver and Beaudway	Unknown	Figures 4.1 [Block 6] and 4.2	Carver 1989
Pit with wooden beams and concrete blocks	Modern disturbance found during testing along driveway alignment	20th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 7]	Fisher 1977
Stone foundation	Found during survey for town well	19th/20th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 9]	Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 1990
Route I-84 Studies				
Stone foundation with hearth and wood ash	Blacksmith shop found by Olson in 1962-64; possible metalworking-related artifacts	18th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 2]	Hammond 1962; Huey 1968
Stone foundation	Structure, 12 by 16 feet in plan; possible metalworking-related artifacts	18th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 2]	Hammond 1962; Huey 1968
Depression	Found during test borings by Olson in early 1960s and suggested as possible mass burial site; Huey in 1968 and Lorusso in 1986 were unable to confirm this feature	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 2]	Hammond 1962; Huey 1968
West Side of U.S. Route 9 (Dutchess Mall)				
Rock alignments	Features observed by Bixby and Mosher during road construction in the 1920s	Unknown		Myer 1962; Gifford *et al.* 1971
Trench or ditch	200-foot long, 2-foot-wide "water trench" filled with Revolutionary War artifacts; intepreted as either a drainage feature or trench from robbing out of a foundation (possibly for a barracks building)	18th century	Figures 4.1 [Block 1] and 4.3	Huey 1968
Building foundation with fireplace	Anecdotal evidence for foundation found to the north of the "water trench" in the 1960s	18th century?	Figure 4.1 [Block 1]	Huey 1968
Cobblestone paving and fireplace	10-foot square area of paving and nearby fireplace noted in the 1960s 200 feet north of the "water trench"	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 1]	Huey 1968
Pits	Three garbage pits or latrines found in the 1960s to the west of and aligned with the "water trench"	18th century?	Figure 4.1 [Block 1]	Huey 1968
Trench or ditch	"Borys trench" documented running parallel and north of the "water trench"	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.3	Gifford *et al.* 1971 (Temple University)
Several pits and postmolds	Approximately 4,300 artifacts recovered from a range of features probably related to barracks occupation	18th century	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.3	Gifford *et al.* 1971 (Temple University)
East Side of U.S. Route 9 (Source: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011, 2013b)				
Stone concentration	Foundation remains of a large structure; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 7-1972 and Feature 1-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 1)	18th century	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Crozier and Tumolo 1972; Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Non-stratified midden	Personal, domestic and architectural artifacts dating from the mid- to late 18th century; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 4-1972 (by Hartgen as Feature 2)	18th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Crozier and Tumolo 1972; Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Postmold	Cone-shaped intrusion into the subsoil; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 2-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 3)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Hearth	Charcoal concentration; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 3-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 4)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Hearth	Charcoal concentration; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 4-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 5)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 5-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 6)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 11-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 7)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Unknown	Circular stain within the subsoil; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 12-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 8)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Refuse pit/midden	Recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 14-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 9)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological
Rock concentration	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 15-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 10)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 16-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 11)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 18-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 12)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 19-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 13)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Cobble concentration	A line of large cobbles; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 20-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 14)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 4]	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 21-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 15)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Block 4] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011
Pit and oval-shaped stone and brick concentration	Architectural, domestic, and personal items dating from the late 18th century; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 1 (by Hartgen as Feature 16)	18th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 11]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 1999, 2000; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Small oval-shaped brick and rubble concentration	Small assemblage of domestic and architectural items; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 2 (by Hartgen as Feature 17)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Block 11]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2000; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Elongated stone and brick concentration	Architectural, domestic, and personal items dating from the mid- to late 18th century; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 3 (by Hartgen as Feature 18)	18th century	Figure 4.1 [Block 11]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2000; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Circular stain in subsoil	Possible post mold, depth not determined; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6115 (by Hartgen as Feature 19)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Circular stain in subsoil	Possible post mold, depth not determined; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6118 (by Hartgen as Feature 20)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Circular stain in subsoil	Possible post mold, depth not determined; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6119 (by Hartgen as Feature 21)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Oval, basin-shaped soil stain with charcoal	Small fragments of calcined bone, brick and charcoal; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6120 (by Hartgen as Feature 22)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Linear concentration of mottled soil, midden	Architectural and domestic items dating from the mid- to late 18th century; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6110/6111 (by Hartgen as Feature 23)	18th century	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Rock concentration	Possible southeastern extent of foundation recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 7-1972 and Feature 1-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 1 [see above]); also recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6114 (by Hartgen as Feature 24)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Blocks 4, 11 and 15] and 4.4	Crozier and Tumolo 1972; Cartwright 1974; Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Oval concentration of dark brown soil	Only a portion of feature investigated, no cultural material; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6116 (by Hartgen as Feature 25)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Concentration of large stones	Possible foundation remains, interpreted as east wall of foundation recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 21-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 15 [see above]); also recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6117 (by Hartgen as Feature 26)	18th century?	Figures 4.1 [Blocks 4, 11 and 15] and 4.4	Cartwright 1974; Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Foundation remains	Possible northwest corner of foundation recorded by Temple University excavators as Feature 7-1972 and Feature 1-1973 (by Hartgen as Feature 1 [see above]); also recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6001 (by Hartgen as Feature 27)	18th century	Figures 4.1 [Blocks 4, 11 and 15] and 4.4	Crozier and Tumolo 1972; Cartwright 1974; Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Linear concentration of cobbles and bricks	Possible foundation remains; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6112 (by Hartgen as Feature 28)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Oval concentration of mottled soil	No depth provided, bone fragments recovered from feature fill; recorded by Greenhouse as Feature 6113 (by Hartgen as Feature 29)	Unknown	Figure 4.1 [Blocks 11 and 15]	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2009; Hartgen Archeological Asociates, Inc. 2011
Grave shafts	Military cemetery south of Raiche Run and north of Van Wyck Lake Road; multiple graves and GPR anomalies	18th century	Figures 4.1 [Blocks 11, 13 and 17] and 4.5	Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. 2000, 2009; John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008; Hartgen
Human remains	Found within Maya restaurant parking lot south of Van Wyck Lake Road; possible grave[s] associated with military cemetery	18th century?	Figure 4.1	(anecdotal)

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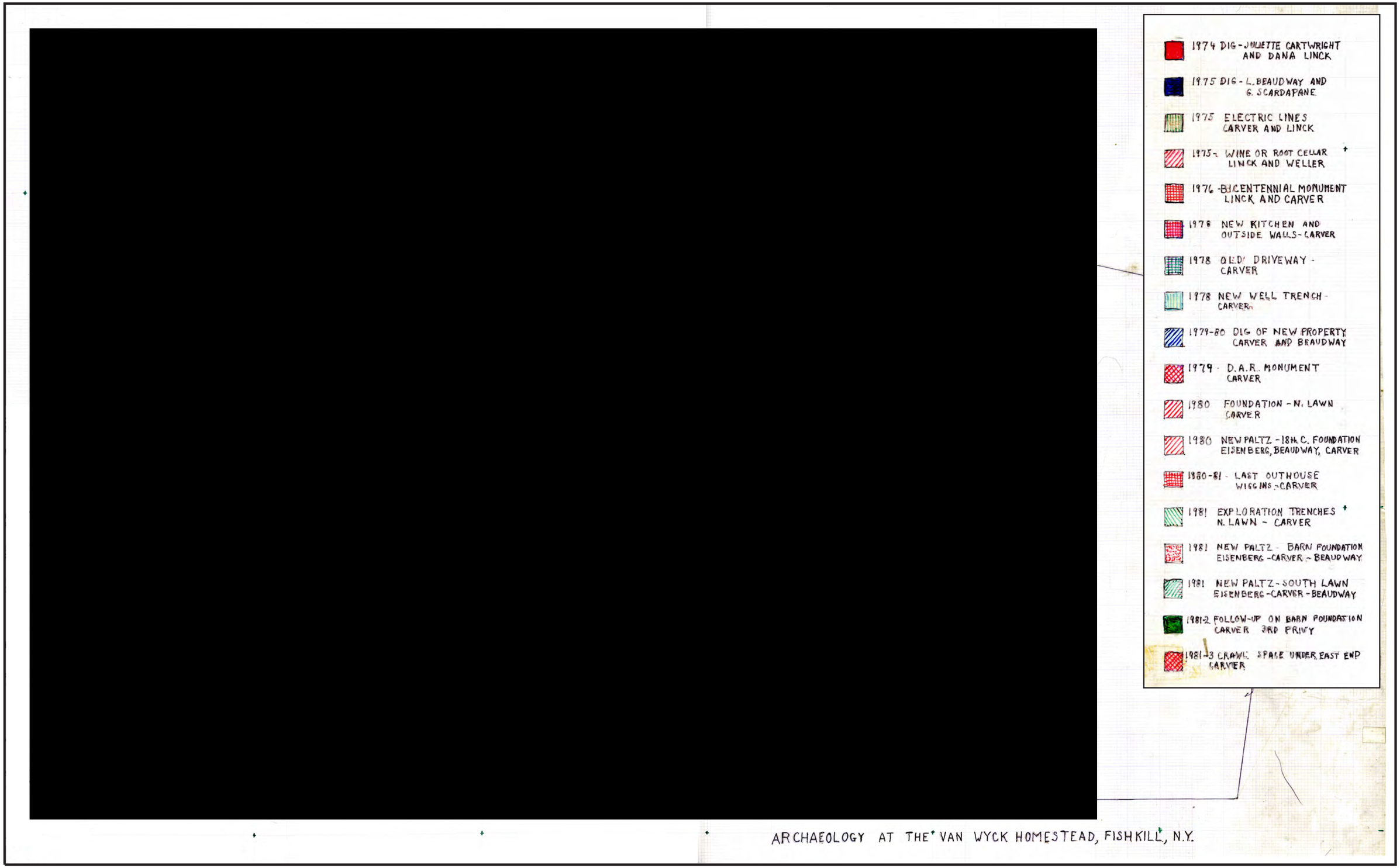

Figure 4.2. Plan of Excavations Conducted Around the Van Wyck Homestead from 1974 to 1986. Source: Carver 1989.

the other measured 12 by 16 feet. The building with the hearth was interpreted as a blacksmith shop. No drawings or photographs of these foundations survive. A brief letter details these investigations noting that some of the artifacts associated with the buildings included bricks, slag, pottery, animal bone and large pieces of iron (possibly parts of an iron fireback). A 1796 U.S. penny was also identified above a layer that yielded a "bayonet reworked to make a tool of some sort." Although not reported in the letter, Huey later stated that the excavators also found a depression through "test borings" further away from the road to the southwest that they thought might be a Revolutionary War-period mass burial, but no other specific details about this find are given. Huey looked for this feature during his own investigations in 1968 but found no further evidence of it (Hammond 1962; Huey 1968).

In 1986, Mark Lorusso, working for the New York State Museum and the New York State Department of Transportation, investigated the area immediately south of the original eastbound exit ramp from Route I-84 in connection with proposed interchange improvements (Figure 4.1 [Block 8]). Archeologists excavated 82 shovel tests but did not identify any significant buried remains. Lorusso was aware of the possibility of a burial ground near this area, but found no evidence of it. The exit ramp was subsequently reconfigured as a partial cloverleaf and expanded to the south in the late 1990s (Lorusso 1986).

In 1974, a reconnaissance study was carried out for a new water line that extended alongside the southbound lane of U.S. Route 9 through the depot (Figure 4.1 [Block 5]). The author of the report on this study, John Mead, acknowledged the importance of the Fishkill Supply Depot Site and provided some general historical background, but did not conduct any subsurface investigations within the boundaries of the site as defined in the National Register of Historic Places (Mead 1974).

D. WEST SIDE OF U.S. ROUTE 9 (DUTCHESS MALL)

Formal archeological investigations in this portion of the Fishkill Supply Depot Site officially started in the early 1960s, although various reports mention that relic hunters had been active here prior to this time. There are also two separate accounts of potential Revolutionary War-period features being found in this area by James S. Bixby and a Mr. Mosher. Both men claimed that they had witnessed road construction crews in the 1920s removing rock alignments from the area that is now under Route 9 and redepositing this material along the creek bed of Raiche Run (Gifford *et al.* 1971:37). Bixby even described the rock alignments as being "horseshoe-shaped" and said that there were "certainly more than a dozen, perhaps more than two dozen" such features (Myer 1962).

In the summer of 1962 the Fishkill Rotary Club, led by W.J. Hammond, excavated in the field opposite Van Wyck Lake Road (Figure 4.1 [Block 1]). The newly founded Fishkill Historical Society also investigated this field from 1962 to 1965 under the direction of S. Olsen, Rad Curdy and Alex Rogers. Another Fishkill Historical Society effort, led by Rogers, Curdy and A. Trowbridge, excavated a more substantial trench in 1964-65 (Scardapane 1975). Unfortunately none of these excavations were formally reported, although they did apparently result in several discoveries that were described later by Paul Huey, who was retained in 1967 by the New York State Council on the Arts to conduct a professional survey of the depot. As part of this latter investigation Huey interviewed the avocational archeologists who had worked at the site between 1962 and 1965 and recorded details of the features they had identified (Figure 4.3). These features included a so-called "water trench", a 200-foot-long, 2-foot-wide, shallow trench that ran east-west from near Route 9 close to the site of the Upper Barracks. This trench was filled with "Revolutionary debris" and was interpreted as either a historic drainage fea-

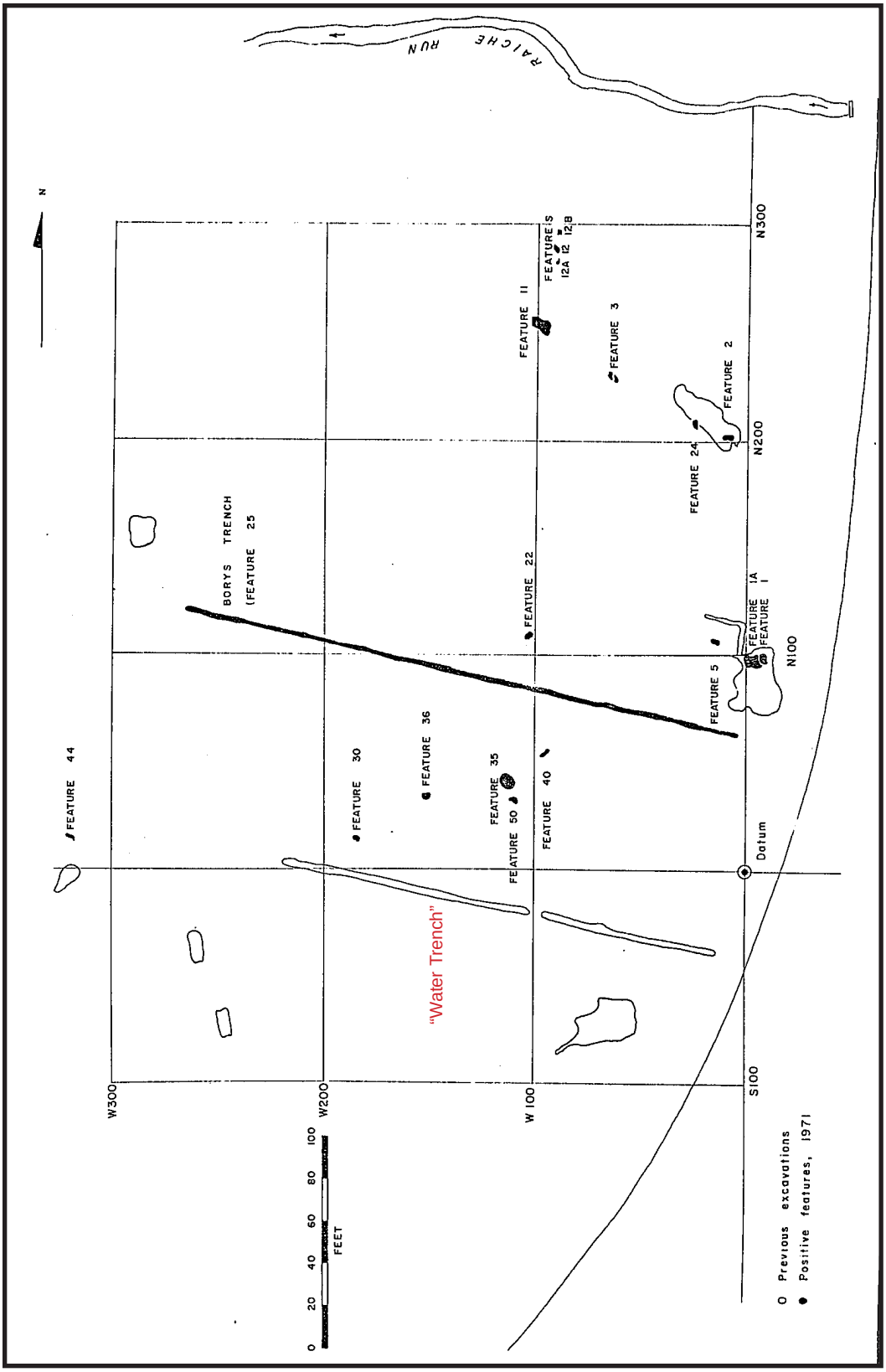

Figure 4.3. Plan of Archeological Features Identified by Temple University and Avocational Archeologists in the Field West of Route 9 Opposite Van Wyck Lake Road. Source: Crozier *et al.* 1973.

ture or the robbed-out foundation wall of a possible long barracks building. Just north of this trench there is anecdotal evidence that part of a building foundation with fireplaces was discovered, while a 10-foot-square area of cobblestone paving was also identified some 200 feet north of the "water trench" along Route 9 near another possible fireplace feature. Huey also reported that three large garbage pits or latrines were found by amateur archeologists and relic hunters, one to the west of, but in line with, the "water trench." None of these features were fully documented by their excavators and Huey only included their approximate locations on his testing plan (Huey 1968:5-6).

Huey also conducted his own excavations, which entailed shovel testing on a grid in the field opposite the Van Wyck Homestead; in the field opposite Van Wyck Lake Road; and in limited areas to the east of Route 9 (Figure 4.1 [Block 3]). In the 42 shovel tests excavated by Huey over a three-day period very little evidence of the Fishkill depot was recovered (Huey 1968). Nothing was found in the fields west of Route 9 and only a chip of soft brick was recovered from a shovel test just south of Snook Road. The most interesting test that Huey excavated was located 118 feet east of Route 9 and south of Raiche Run. This yielded slag, brick fragments, a piece of bone, a piece of charcoal and three creamware sherds (Huey 1968:26). While the results of his own archeological testing did not contribute much, Huey's documentation of the work done by others within the depot and his general discussion of the site have proved invaluable to subsequent investigators.

Starting in 1971 a team from Temple University's Department of Anthropology began investigating the Fishkill depot in anticipation of the future development of those portions of the depot site lying west of U.S. Route 9 (Figure 4.1 [Block 4]). The team's first season of work was concentrated in the field opposite Van Wyck Lake Road (Gifford *et al.* 1971). Archeologists screened soils from squares excavated by hand and re-exposed some of the features previously identified by avocational archeologists. They documented another long trench, the "Borys trench," that was similar and ran roughly parallel to the previously discovered "water trench" (Gifford *et al.* 1971:52). They also excavated several long trenches with a backhoe and stripped the topsoil off a large section of the field with a bulldozer. It should be noted that in addition to the various historical archeological deposits and features, they also found evidence of Native American occupation in the field. In the 1972 and 1973 field seasons the Temple University archeologists concentrated on investigating portions of the depot lying east of U.S. Route 9.

The Temple University investigations west of Route 9 also identified a few possible postmolds and several pits. Particular attention was paid to the stratigraphy of the pits and it was suggested that these features were used for the disposal of food waste and then quickly covered with soil for sanitary reasons (Gifford *et al.* 1971:56-57). The excavations recovered over 4,300 artifacts, including a large number of animal bones. Many of these materials were thought to relate to the Fishkill depot. Clear evidence for the presence of the barracks was minimal and it was concluded that the area investigated was more likely used for staging, refuse disposal and perhaps for soldiers' huts. While it is difficult to argue against these conclusions given the length of time that has passed since the excavations took place, other potential interpretations could possibly be offered on the basis of a re-analysis of the artifacts and field documentation. The Dutchess Mall was subsequently built in this area and opened in 1974, adversely affecting the site and covering much of it in asphalt.

E. EAST SIDE OF U.S. ROUTE 9

The properties immediately east of U.S. Route 9 and south of Snook Road have received the most attention from archeologists in recent years. Investigations began in this area in 1968 when Paul Huey, as part of the study conducted west of Route 9, excavated several shovel tests along both sides of Van Wyck Lake Road and north of Snook Road (Figure 4.1 [green asterisks]). At this point, the two fields then present in this area were fallow and two mid-20th-century houses stood where a gas station is currently in operation.

Huey's investigations and the work by Temple University west of Route 9 led to interest in the properties on the opposite side of the highway and in 1972 the Temple University team shifted the focus of their investigations to the partially wooded area lying north of Van Wyck Lake Road and south of Snook Road (Figure 4.1 [Block 4]). They conducted two seasons of excavations in this area starting with a series of hand-excavated, one-to-two-foot-wide trenches north and south of Raiche Run, along with a series of approximately 25 five-foot-square excavation units placed along an "L"-shaped transect that ran north-south beginning on the south side of Raiche Run. Excavations proceeded down to the top of the subsoil and only the soils removed from the squares (not from the trenches) were screened. A total of seven features were identified, including a dry-laid stone wall (Feature 7) and a midden deposit (Feature 4) (Crozier and Tumolo 1972).

This work was supplemented in 1973 by more extensive excavations that were focused on characterizing and delineating the structure represented by Feature 7-1972 (confusingly referred to in 1973-74 as Feature 1-1973) (Cartwright 1974). A total of 17 five-foot-square excavation units and seven hand-excavated trenches, measuring 660 lineal feet, were excavated in this second campaign. Feature 1-1973 (formerly Feature 7-1972) was relocated and the excavations originally associated with this feature were expanded. An additional 21 features, including six modern disturbances, were identified in 1973. Eight features provided structural evidence for the dry-laid stone foundation of a building measuring 30 by 45 feet (Figure 4.4). One non-structural feature, Feature 15, was a dark circular soil stain that extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The upper portion of this feature yielded substantial quantities of large mammal bone, ceramic sherds, white-clay pipe fragments, a musket ball, hand-wrought nails, wire nails, a possible ice skate, slag, brick fragments and other miscellaneous items, while the lower portion produced a cannonball, hand-wrought nails, a wire nail (possibly knocked in from the soil context above), brick fragments and fragmentary bone (Cartwright 1974:20-21).

Over 2,300 artifacts were recovered, excluding pieces of brick, slag, bone, glass and coal. Many of these artifacts were of 18th-century date, amongst which were several military items, including a pewter "USA" button of the type worn by Continental Army soldiers, several other 18th-century buttons, a .60 caliber musket ball (one of eight musket balls recovered), a piece of grapeshot and a six-pound cannonball (Cartwright 1974:38-58). The slag recovered from the site was analyzed and considered to be wrought iron produced from pig iron as a result of working in a smithy forge. Also found amongst the historic artifacts were several Native American items, including stone debitage and stone tools. Although Temple University archeologists never returned to the site they concluded that "... enough Revolutionary War debris was scattered across the site to state that the area was occupied and utilized as a portion of the Fishkill Supply Depot Complex..." and was deserving of further archeological investigation (Cartwright 1974:61).

The next documented archeological investigation in this area did not occur for another 23 years when a private consulting firm conducted a Phase IA investigation of the Touchdown Development property

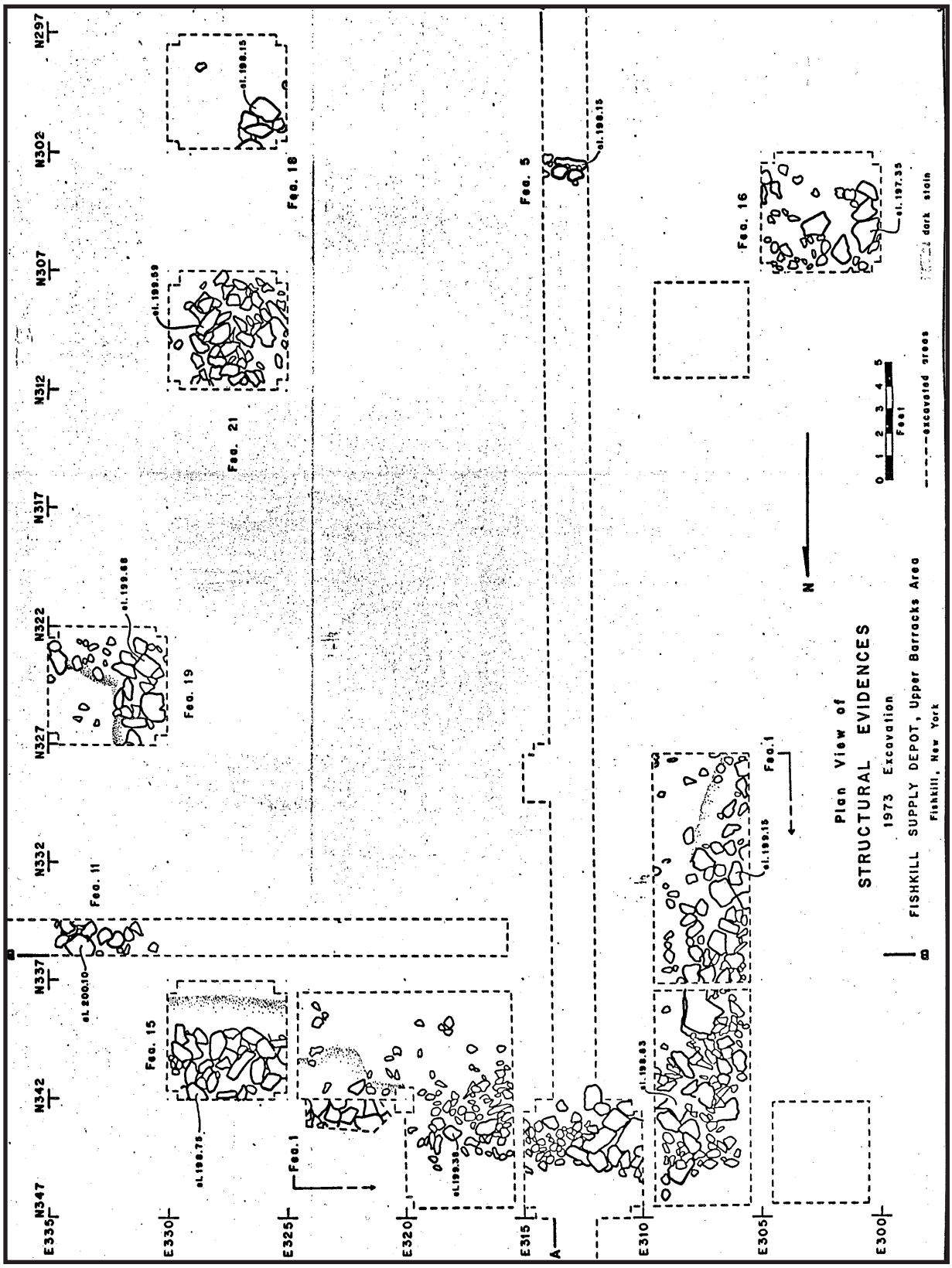

Figure 4.4. Plan of Temple University Excavations in 1973 North of Raiche Run. Source: Cartwright 1974.

(CITY/SCAPE 1996a). This investigation addressed the entire 11.7-acre parcel that lay adjacent to Route 9 between Snook Road and Van Wyck Lake Road, even though only a small rectangular portion of the property was slated for development at that time (Figure 4.1 [Block 10]). The investigation noted both the prehistoric archeological sensitivity of the property and the potential for Revolutionary War-era archeological remains. This study was followed in 1997 by a Phase IB investigation of a 250-by-300-foot portion of the property where construction of a gas station was proposed (CITY/SCAPE 1996b, 1997). This investigation identified a Late Archaic period prehistoric archeological site but recorded no historic artifacts. A Phase II investigation of the prehistoric site was conducted in the same year, along with a supplemental Phase IB study when the site plan was changed (CITY/SCAPE 1996c). Both studies recommended no further archeological work was necessary.

In 1998 Greenhouse Consultants Inc. conducted a Phase IB investigation of the remaining portions of the Touchdown Development property (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 1998) (Figure 4.1 [Block 11]). Shovel tests were excavated on a 50-foot grid across the majority of the property between Snook Road and Van Wyck Lake Road, excluding a narrow portion along Raiche Run. This shovel testing was targeted at identifying evidence of both a previously documented prehistoric site in the southwest corner of the property and any Revolutionary War-period archeological deposits. This investigation was aware of the potential for the property to be the site of the Continental Army stables and Revolutionary War burial ground (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 1998:1). Despite testing again in the area where Temple University had identified several historic features, no prehistoric artifacts and only a single sherd of pearlware were recovered from a total of 103 shovel tests excavated. The consultant recommended that no further work was necessary, surmising that the archeology of the site might have been compromised by the construction of the two mid-20th-century dwellings that formerly stood in this area. It appears that the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation was not satisfied with the survey's methods and recommended that Greenhouse Consultants Inc. conduct supplemental investigations. This second round of testing, which consisted of the mechanical excavation of two 10-by-50-foot trenches, was reported on in 1999 (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 1999). The backhoe trenching identified a single pit feature. Half of this feature was excavated and yielded "rubble from the demolition of a structure. This rubble included a number of red bricks with evidence of vitrification on one end only. This indicates that the structure may have been a furnace or an oven. This feature probably dates to the 18th century" (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 1999:6).

Despite this finding of a probable 18th-century pit, no further investigation of the property was recommended. Again the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation requested additional survey work be conducted and in the first half of 1999 Greenhouse Consultants Inc. conducted Phase II investigations, involving the excavation of four additional 10-by-50-foot trenches (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2000). However, this additional work was restricted to the northern half of the property and did not include the area of the Temple University excavations. No other significant features were identified. It was agreed in consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation that the feature identified in Trench 2 and the area around it would be subjected to a Phase III archeological data recovery. This included the expansion of Trench 2 to a 50-foot square area. This additional excavation identified the full extent of the pit feature (Feature 1) and two new features of similar character containing rubble and bricks, Features 2 and 3 (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2000). During the full excavation of Feature 1 a Revolutionary War-period pewter button with the intertwined letters

'USA" was recovered (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 2000:10). Other artifacts recovered from the feature included 18th-century ceramic sherds, along with a large amount of cattle and pig bone, some of it burnt and some exhibiting cut marks. The investigators acknowledged that the feature was likely related to the Fishkill Supply Depot Site and that the other two features, because of their location and similarity were also likely related to the depot. The report concluded by suggesting these features were generally relatable to the use of the Continental Army stables, that they had been adequately documented and that no further work was necessary.

In 2007 Greenhouse Consultants Inc. prepared a review of previous investigations of the Touchdown Development property, now called the Crossroads at Fishkill, along with a scope of work for further assessment of the property. The specific goals laid out in the work scope were to relocate and re-evaluate the stone feature identified by Temple University just north of Raiche Run and to evaluate the prehistoric site south of the run. Fieldwork was conducted in 2007 and reported on in 2009. This study succeeded in re-identifying the Temple University features and also located eight features south of the run that were interpreted as grave shafts (a partial human skull was identified at the end of one of these shaft features). This led the investigators to believe that they had encountered part of a military cemetery associated with the Fishkill Supply Depot and which was generally held to lie on the south side of Raiche Run just east of Route 9. A Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) commemorative marker acknowledging the existence of this cemetery was erected along the roadside in 1897 near this area. The marker was relocated closer to the Van Wyck Homestead in 1979. Greenhouse Consultants Inc. recommended that the cemetery south of Raiche Run be preserved in place and that further archeological work was necessary in the area north of the run to further investigate the Temple University features.

After the cemetery was identified, but before the report was completed, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted in the area south of Raiche Run by John Milner Associates, Inc. This survey, whose results were not incorporated into the report prepared a year later by Greenhouse Consultants Inc., identified "an area where hundreds of anomalies consistent with the previously identified grave shaft are present" and delineated a partial boundary for the cemetery, encompassing an area of roughly 0.4 acres (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2008:5). The results of this GPR survey were not subject to physical "ground-truthing" until 2013, when Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. excavated a series of ten trenches around the postulated boundary of the cemetery (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2013a) (Figure 4.5). Four of the trenches were excavated around the boundary and did not identify any archeological features. Two of the trenches were excavated from the boundary into the area of the cemetery, one of which (Trench 6) identified six shallow, shaft-like features, three of which produced human bone. All six of these features were considered to be burials. A biological anthropologist was retained and confirmed that the bones were indeed human. Four additional trenches were excavated extending out beyond the cemetery boundary trenches to ensure that the burial area did not extend any further to the east or north. No further features were noted in the latter trenches.

An undocumented source has reported that human remains were identified in a utility trench excavated in the parking lot of the Maya Café, a restaurant located southeast of the intersection of Van Wyck Lake Road and Route 9. This parking lot is situated immediately to the south, just across the road from the site of the documented cemetery. The only known archeological investigation conducted on this property has involved the monitoring of a trench excavated for installation of a septic system for the café. The work was moni-

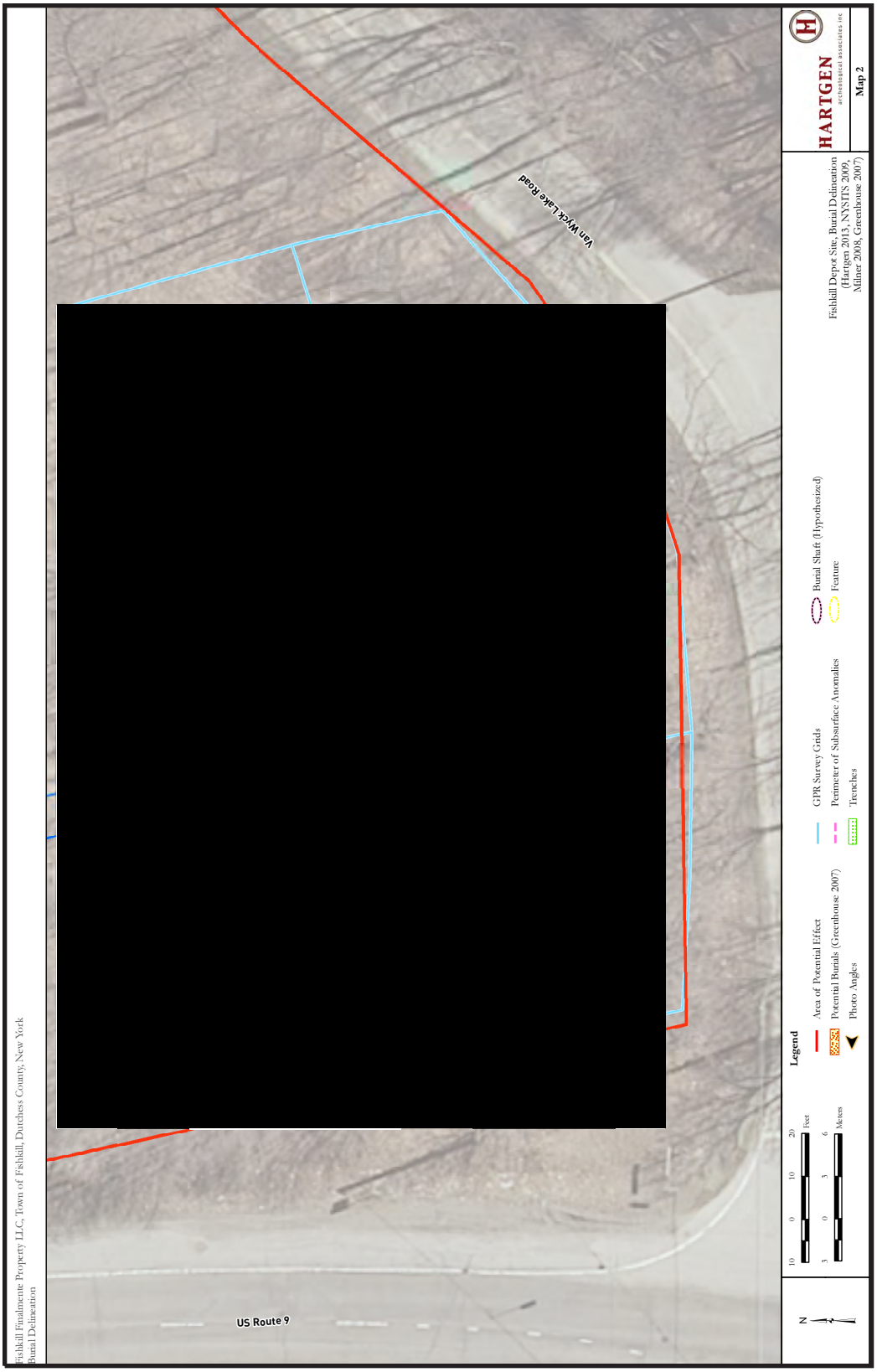

Figure 4.5. Plan of Archeological Excavations within the Fishkill Military Cemetery. Source: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2013.

tored by Landmark Archaeological Associates who found nothing of archeological interest (Landmark Archaeological Associates 2010). The alignment of this trench appears to have been located within the original alignment of the New York-Albany Post Road before its realignment in the 1920s and should not be considered as definitive evidence that the cemetery does not extend south onto the Maya Café property.

In 2011 Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. prepared another assessment of all the previous investigations of the Touchdown/Crossroads property, by this time referred to as the "Finalmente" property. This study assessed all the work that had been previously conducted on the property since the late 1960s and summarized the archeological features that had been identified up to that point. A total of 29 archeological features were enumerated north of Raiche Run, all of which were considered likely related to the Fishkill Supply Depot. This assessment recommended further archeological investigation for the area north of Raiche Run (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2011).

In 2012, Radar Solutions International, Inc., working as a subcontractor to Hartgen, conducted a GPR survey of eight 50-foot-square blocks north of Raiche Run with the specific goal of determining the presence or absence of graves north of the run. Twelve hyperbolic reflector images considered to have the highest sensitivity for containing burials were identified (Radar Solutions International, Inc. 2012). The 12 images were physically investigated by Hartgen archeologists who mechanically stripped areas of topsoil off six of the eight blocks and then troweled the exposed soils by hand. No graves or significant archeological features were identified (Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. 2013b).

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fishkill Supply Depot and the surrounding Fishkill area possess an extraordinarily rich heritage of historic sites, landscapes, buildings and archeological resources pertaining to the American Revolution. This heritage is acknowledged in the designation of several National Register-listed properties (among them the depot), local landmarks and sporadic roadside signage. The natural beauty of the area, expressed in the hills and vales of the Highlands and the waters of the Fishkill Creek drainage, is bound inextricably to the strategic advantages offered to the American army during the Revolutionary War, which helps to explain the role of the depot as a critical node of military provisioning and as a logical point in the landscape where troops could be mustered. In the more than two centuries since the conclusion of the war, population growth and intensifying land use, especially over the past half century, have led to extensive loss of historic fabric, not just in terms of architecture, but also the landscape and archeological resources. Fishkill's dwindling physical links to the Revolutionary War continue to be under intense pressure from land development and destructive land use practices to this day.

This review of the current state of historical and archeological research at the Fishkill Supply Depot has endeavored to summarize and synthesize the considerable available written documentation, setting this material within the context of the present-day historic and cultural landscape. The depot and related facilities in the surrounding Fishkill area represent a complex and significant set of archeological resources, certainly compromised in some areas by subsequent land use, but in others still in a position to yield important historical information through archival study, excavation and analysis. This chapter presents some basic conclusions on the current status of Fishkill's Revolutionary War history and archeology and offers recommendations for future productive avenues of research. The final section of the chapter ventures into a sensitive topic: how best to preserve and interpret historic and archeological resources in Fishkill's modern landscape for the educational and recreational benefit of the local community and visitors.

A. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

A vast quantity of primary archival data survives that is pertinent to the Fishkill Supply Depot. The full range of relevant documentary material is poorly understood and, despite the efforts of the current study and extensive ongoing research by local historians, no comprehensive listing of data sources has been systematically compiled specifically for the depot. There are no recently published secondary sources detailing the history or archeology of the Fishkill Supply Depot.

The following recommendations are offered to advance historical knowledge of the depot:

- A qualified military historian, experienced in the study of the American Revolution, should systematically identify and prioritize Fishkill-related primary archival sources (manuscripts, printed materials, maps, images) for further research;
- Future historical research should systematically address the records of the War Department (specifically those of the Quartermaster's Department and the Commissary Department) and militia records held in the New York State Archives;

- Future historical research will benefit from more targeted study of military personnel charged with administering the Fishkill Supply Depot for the Continental Army and the New York State militia, most notably those individuals posted to Fishkill for long periods during the war (e.g., Hugh Hughes, Udny Hay, John Ruddock, John Fisher, John Keese, William Betts, Andrew Bostwick, Nathaniel Stevens, James Weeks);

- The correspondence, orders and other writings of senior American officers should be thoroughly probed for Fishkill references (notably those of George Washington, Henry Knox and the succession of Quartermasters General [Thomas Mifflin, Stephen Moylan, Nathanael Greene and Timothy Pickering] and Commissaries General of Military Stores [Benjamin Flower, Samuel Hodgdon]);

- Fishkill data may also be discovered in French, British and Hessian archival sources, although research into these materials may prove to be less productive;

- Historical researchers should be encouraged to refine and build on the rudimentary timeline presented in Appendix D of this report (timelines and relational databases are seen as valuable organizing tools for documentary research of this nature).

B. ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There has been extensive development of land over the past half century in the Fishkill area, and in particular in the vicinity of the Fishkill Supply Depot. In part in response to this development activity, there has been intermittent archeological exploration in and around the depot site. This exploration has been undertaken variously by local avocational archeologists, by public archeologists and cultural resource management practitioners in connection with specific infrastructure and development projects, and by academic and research institutions (Temple University, the State University of New York - New Paltz and the New York State Museum). A range of archeological data and materials has been recovered and is believed to be currently held by a number of entities in several different places (notably, at the Van Wyck Homestead, at the Temple University Department of Anthropology, at the New York State Museum and at the offices and laboratories of consultant archeologists).

Much of the archeological potential of the Fishkill Supply Depot has been severely compromised, if not destroyed, by recent development activity and infrastructure improvements, e.g., by the construction of Route I-84, the Dutchess Mall and several commercial premises, arranged along the U.S. Route 9 frontage north and south of Route I-84. On the west side of U.S. Route 9, where barracks and workshops formerly stood, the potential for survival of significant Revolutionary War remains is negligible. Some limited archeological evidence may still be recoverable from the ground close to the highway, south of Raiche Run, on either side of the entrance into Dutchess Mall (Figure 5.1).

Land on the east side of U.S. Route 9 is more archeologically sensitive and, in spite of extensive archeological excavations (destructive in themselves) and the recent construction of a gas station, much information about the depot still survives below ground. Physical evidence of a military cemetery has been documented and partially delineated south of Raiche Run and may contain several hundred burials. Traces of the Continental stables and a storehouse, as well as other related features and artifacts, likely still exist between Raiche Run and the Van Wyck Homestead. The core of the homestead property, although frequently the subject of archeological exploration, is believed to still hold considerable archeological potential. The easterly extent of this archeologically sensitive zone is difficult to pinpoint, but resources may be anticipated within an area stretching between 400 and 500 feet

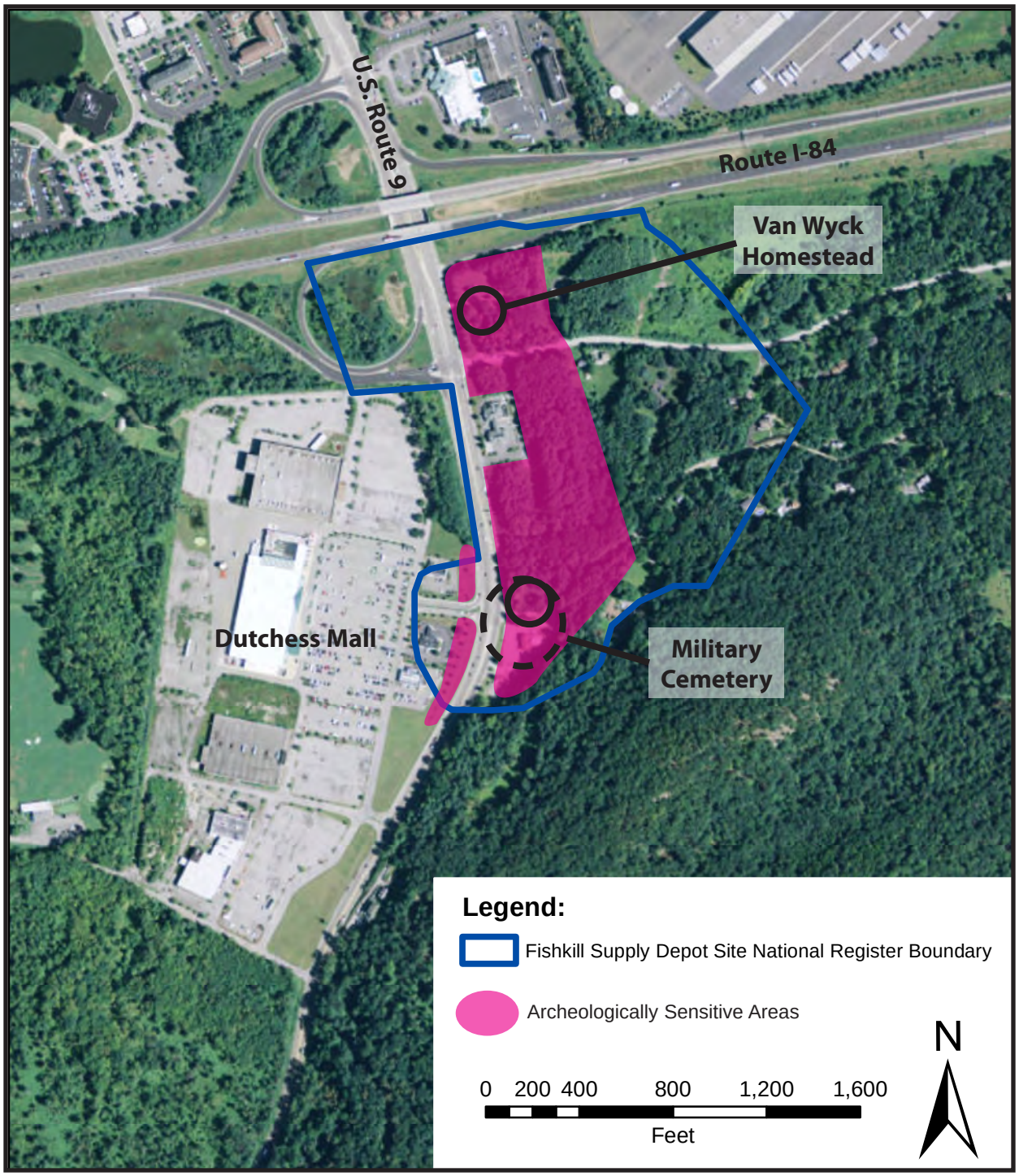

Figure 5.1. Aerial Photograph Showing Archeologically Sensitive Areas at the Fishkill Supply Depot.

east of U.S. Route 9, with the greatest concentration of archeological materials most likely to occur within 250 feet of the highway margin (Figure 5.1).

Elsewhere in the Fishkill area, beyond the Fishkill Supply Depot, archeological remains from the Revolutionary War era may be expected in several locations. Of particular note is Wiccopee Pass, roughly two miles south of the depot along U.S. Route 9, where the Lower Barracks, a hospital and defensive redoubts were positioned. The archeological sensitivity of this partially undeveloped location requires careful assessment, but will be especially high in areas of minimally disturbed ground. Within the core of Fishkill Village, wherever later land use has not resulted in deep and radical modification of the ground, properties clustered around the historic intersection of U.S. Route 9 (the New York-Albany Post Road) and New York Route 52 (the road linking Danbury and Fishkill Landing), as well as those along the frontages of both of these roads just outside the village center, are strong candidates for yielding archeological data in the form of structural remains, buried features, cultural deposits and artifacts. Fishkill Landing (modern Beacon) likewise may yet retain archeological resources from the Revolutionary War period, with the riverbank being a particular zone of interest for possible discoveries of shops, storehouses, houses, wharfage and shipping. Throughout the greater Fishkill area, extant buildings (houses, churches and other structures), especially those with known links to the war, are likely to have associated archeological deposits, while the sites of buildings since destroyed – not only the many houses and shops, but also the several colonial mills along Fishkill Creek – are also of profound archeological interest.

The following recommendations are offered to strengthen archeological understanding of the depot:

- An inventory should be compiled identifying the locations and composition of all artifact collections and field documentation relating to the many archeological studies conducted at the Fishkill Supply Depot over the past half century;

- To the fullest extent possible, artifact collections and field documentation from past archeological studies of the Fishkill Supply Depot should be organized and consolidated in a single storage location that is secure, climate-controlled and accessible to researchers (the New York State Museum and the Van Wyck Homestead are two potential candidates for this role);

- Archeological data gathered from the many studies of the Fishkill Supply Depot, and in particular the data from excavations at the Van Wyck Homestead, merit a comprehensive analysis, interpretation and synthesis (the Fishkill Historical Society's ongoing organization of archeological collections at the Van Wyck Homestead is acknowledged and should continue);

- As regulated land development and funding opportunities allow, future archeological field investigation should be undertaken within the defined archeologically sensitive zone, but only within the context of an appropriate research design and clear, justifiable research goals.

C. HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION

Preservation of archeological resources relating to the Fishkill Supply Depot is a necessary and justifiable goal if future generations are to reap the public benefit of local history and future researchers, with access to

more sophisticated investigative techniques, are to maximize the information yield from the site. The overall site is already heavily compromised and much valuable archeological data has almost certainly been lost, despite the best intentions of earlier residents, historians and archeologists. The remaining archeologically intact portions of the depot site possess a high historical, educational and cultural value, not only in terms of potential archeological information yield, but also as minimally altered land with a visual and aesthetic connection to the Revolutionary War-era landscape. The Fishkill Supply Depot and the surrounding Fishkill area, including Fishkill Village, Fishkill Landing, the Fishkill Creek valley, Wiccopee Pass and the surrounding hills, offer exceptional opportunities for historic landscape interpretation and for communicating in a tangible way the essence of American military strategy in the Hudson Valley during the Revolutionary War.

The following recommendations address the broader issues of historic preservation and historic interpretation currently surrounding the Fishkill Supply Depot and its environs, specifically with reference to Revolutionary War historic sites and archeological resources:

- The local community, affected landowners and state and local officials are encouraged to reconsider the current National Register of Historic Places designation of the Fishkill Supply Depot Site with a view to updating the documentation, revising the boundary and possibly incorporating the depot into a thematic nomination of Fishkill area Revolutionary War sites;

- Strict adherence to state and federal historic preservation laws and regulations should be maintained with respect to future land development within the Fishkill Supply Depot;

- The local community is encouraged to give consideration to adopting historic preservation and archeological provisions into the Town Code, and other measures such as establishing a historic preservation advisory board;

- Town of Fishkill officials and zoning and planning boards should work cooperatively with the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, the Fishkill Historical Society and local landowners to develop a coordinated plan that balances historic preservation and land use development within and immediately around the Fishkill Supply Depot, and that appropriately respects the role of the Fishkill Supply Depot in the Revolutionary War;

- The Van Wyck Homestead, owned by the Fishkill Historical Society, is of exceptional importance as the sole remaining standing building within the Fishkill Supply Depot that dates back to the time of the American Revolution; Fishkill Historical Society-owned property should be the subject of a preservation and historic interpretive plan that safeguards and promotes the historic architectural and archeological resources contained thereon;

- Serious consideration should be given to investigating the feasibility of public acquisition of privately owned land within the Fishkill Supply Depot on the east side of U.S. Route 9 to ensure preservation and sensitive treatment of archeologically sensitive land, most notably the site of the military cemetery on the south side of Raiche Run;

- In the absence of original documentation showing the true appearance of buildings and other features of the Fishkill Supply Depot, inauthentic reconstruction of depot features should be discouraged by local planning officials;

- The local community and its local government[s] are encouraged to increase public awareness of the historic and archeological sensitivity of the Fishkill Supply Depot and of the greater Fishkill area, and of the related public educational and recreational benefits of historic preservation and historic interpretation;

- Concomitant with increasing public awareness, the local community and local government[s] are urged to protect historic and archeological resources through enforcement of laws against, and discouragement of, looting and intentional damage;

- Community, political and funding support should be cultivated for heritage tourism development with a view to establishing an integrated historic interpretive program that links the many historic and archeological sites in the Fishkill area;

- Historic interpretive initiatives should focus not only on the Fishkill Supply Depot site, but on Fishkill Village, Fishkill Landing and other historic sites connected to the area's importance in the American military supply system during the Revolutionary War; historic landscapes and vistas should also be a focus of historic interpretation;

- Approaches to historic interpretation and public outreach may include the following: signage at key locations (using a common design theme compatible with other historic interpretive devices currently in use in the Fishkill area); low impact trails linking locations of historic interpretive signs; rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings; landscaping with historically appropriate elements; historical elements in local information/visitor centers (e.g., in Fishkill Village, Fishkill Landing, the Van Wyck Homestead); brochures (both in print and online); and three-dimensional models (both in physical and/or digital form) that present the Revolutionary War-era cultural landscape of the Fishkill area and the military supply hub to the general public in an easily accessible manner.

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Appendix A

LIST OF CONTACTS

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF CONTACTS

Individuals

National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program

Kristen McMasters, Archeologist and Grants Manager
Patrick Jennings, Ph.D., Military Historian

Friends of Fishkill Supply Depot

Lance Ashworth, President
William R. Marsch, Vice-President
Francis J. Giusto, Trustee
Judy Wolf, Trustee
William Sandy, Archeological Consultant

Fishkill Historical Society

Marty Byster, Trustee
Roy Jorgensen (Member, former President)

Fishkill Area Residents

David Barmore
Domenic Broccoli
Sharon Filippini (Regent, Melzingah Chapter, NSDAR)
Denise Doring VanBuren (Organizing Secretary, NSDAR)

Archeologists

Nancy Herter, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Tim Lloyd, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Matthew Kirk, Hartgen Archaeological Associates
Wade P. Catts, John Milner Associates

Institutions/Organizations

National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program
Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot
Fishkill Historical Society
Dutchess County Historical Society
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
New-York Historical Society
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
David Library of the American Revolution
William L. Clements Library
Library of Congress
National Archives

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Appendix B

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUALS WITH A FISHKILL CONNECTION

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APPENDIX B

FISHKILL SUPPLY DEPOT
MANUSCRIPT SOURCES PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUALS WITH A FISHKILL CONNECTION

Individual	Source Name	Location of Original Source Materials	Date Range	Print Publication	Digital Version Available	Notes
Adams	Adams Family Papers	Massachusetts Historical Society	1776-1778	*Adams Family Correspondence* . Two Volumes. Edited by L.H. Butterfield, Wendell Garrett and Marjorie Sprague, Belknap Press of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1963)	yes	three minor references to Fishkill
Anburey	Thomas Anburey Letters			*Travels through the Interior Parts of America* . New York Times and Arno Press, New York, New York (1789)	yes	British prisoner-of-war; Letter LVIII, December 10, 1778 describes Fishkill
Baurmeister	Adjutant General Major Baurmeister Letters and Journals		1776-1784	*Confidential Letters and Journals, 1776-1784 of Adjutant General Major Baurmeister of the Hessian Forces* . Translated by Bernhard A. Uhlendorf, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey (1957).	yes	Hessian officer; minor references to Fishkill
Chastellux	Marquis de Chastellux Journal		1780-1782	*Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781 and 1782 by the Marquis de Chastellux* . Translated by Howard C. Rice, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (1963)	yes	describes Fishkill in some detail on pp. 87-89, 267
Clinton	George Clinton Papers	New York State Archives	1777-1804	*Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795 - 1801-1804* . State of New York, New York and Albany, New York, ten volumes (1899-1914)	yes	Governor of New York; Volumes I-VIII contain numerous references to Fishkill; Volumes IX and X are indexes; Volume I has a 189-page introduction by Hugh Hastings
Dearborn	Henry Dearborn Journals		1775-1783	*Revolutionary War Journals of Henry Dearborn, 1775-1783* . Edited by Lloyd A. Brown and Howard H. Peckham, The Caxton Club, Chicago, Illinois (1939)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill
Fisher	John Fisher Papers	New-York Historical Society	1776-1783	unpublished	no	papers of Assistant Deputy Quartermaster at Fishkill Landing
Greene	Nathanael Greene Papers	Rhode Island Historical Society; National Archives, Record Group 360	1777-1780	*The Papers of Nathanael Greene* . Multiple editors, University of North Carolina Press for the Rhode Island Historical Society, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (1976-2005)	no	correspondence during period when Greene was Quartermaster General (1778-1780); Volumes II-VI contain numerous references to Fishkill
Hamilton	Papers of Alexander Hamilton		1776-1783	*Papers of Alexander Hamilton* . Edited by Harold C. Syrett, Columbia University Press, New York, New York (1963)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill

Individual	Source Name	Location of Original Source Materials	Date Range	Print Publication	Digital Version Available	Notes
Heath	William Heath Memoirs			*Memoirs of Major-General Heath, containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmishes, Battles and Other Military Events during the American War. Written by Himself* . I. Thomas and E.T. Andrews, Boston, Massachusetts (1798). New Edition, edited by William Abbatt, New York (1901). Reprinted by New York Times and Arno Press in *Eyewitness Accounts of the American Revolution* series (1968)	?no	American general, headquartered at Peekskill; some minor references to Fishkill
Hodgdon	Samuel Hodgdon Letterbooks	National Archives, Record Group 93	1778-1784	*"this grand supply" The Samuel Hodgdon Letterbooks 1778-1784* . Transcribed by Joseph Lee Boyle, Heritage Books, Westminster, Maryland, 2 volumes (2011)	yes (fold3)	correspondence during period when Hodgdon was Field Commissary of Military Stores (1777-1780), Deputy Commissary General of Military Stores (1780-1781), Commissary General of Military Stores (1781-1785)
Hughes	Hugh Hughes Letterbooks	New-York Historical Society	1776-1782	unpublished	no	correspondence when Hughes was Commissary of Stores and Deputy Quartermaster for the State of New York
Hughes	Hugh Hughes Return of Artificers	Library of Congress, George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4 (General Correspondence, 1697-1799)	1782	unpublished	yes (fold3)	lists individuals working in the smith's shop and wheelwright's shop at Fishkill
Hughes	Hugh Hughes Daybook	New Jersey Historical Society	1782	unpublished	no	correspondence during period when Hughes was Commissary of Stores and Deputy Quartermaster for the State of New York
Jay	John Jay Papers		1776-1783	*Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay 1763-1826* . Edited by Henry P. Johnston, Da Capo Press, New York, New York (1971)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill
Lafayette	Lafayette Memoirs		1776-1783	*Memoirs of General Lafayette* . R. Robins, New York, New York (1825)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill
Pickering	Timothy Pickering Papers	Massachusetts Historical Society	1781-1783	On microfilm	no	Series VII, Miscellaneous volumes, 1781-[1811] includes Quartermaster Department records
Putnam	Israel Putnam Orders		1777	*General Orders Issued by Major-Genenral Israel Putnam when in Command of the Highlands in the Summer and Fall of 1777* . Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Historical Printing Club, Brooklyn, New York (1893)	no	some minor references to Fishkill
Riedesel	Baroness Fredericka Von Riedesel Journal		1778	*Baroness Von Riedesel and the American Revolution: Journal and Correspondence of a Tour of Duty* . Translated by Marvin L. Brown, Jr., University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (1965)	no	references brief stay in Fishkill
Riedesel	Major-General Riedesel Memoirs, Letters and Journals		1776-1783	*Memoirs, Letters and Journals of Major-General Riedesel During His Residence in America* . Translated by Max Von Eelking, J. Munsell, Albany, New York (1868)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill

Individual	Source Name	Location of Original Source Materials	Date Range	Print Publication	Digital Version Available	Notes
Stark	John Stark Memoir and Correspondence		1777-1783	*Memoir and Official Correspondence of General John Stark* . Edited by Caleb Stark, Gregg Press, Boston, Massachusetts (1972)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill
Sullivan	John Sullivan Papers		1776-1783	*Letters and Papers of Major General John Sullivan* . Edited by O.G. Hammond, New Hampshire Historical Society Concord, New Hampshire (1930-39)	yes	some minor references to Fishkill
Thacher	James Thacher Journal		1775-1783	*A Military Journal During the American Revolutionary War from 1775-1783* . Cotton, Boston, Massachusetts (1827).	yes	minor references to Thacher during his time at the military hospital at Fishkill
Von Closen	Baron Ludwig von Closen Journal		1780-1783	*The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig Von Closen 1780-1783* . Edited and translated by Evelyn M. Acomb, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (1958)	yes	single paragraph reference to Fishkill
Washington	Washington Papers	National Archives	1776-1783	*The Papers of George Washington* , *Revolutionary War Series, June 1775- December 1783* . Multiple editors, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia (1985-present)	yes	sporadic correspondence from John Sullivan, Hugh Hughes, John Ruddock and others; sporadic references to Fishkill
Webb	Samuel Blachley Webb Journals and Correspondence		17776-1783	*Correspondence and Journals of Samuel Blachley Webb* . Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Wickersham Press, New York, New York (1893)	yes	minor references to Fishkill

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Appendix C

OTHER SOURCES OF PRIMARY ARCHIVAL DATA FOR FISHKILL

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APPENDIX C

FISHKILL SUPPLY DEPOT
OTHER SOURCES OF PRIMARY ARCHIVAL DATA

Source Name	Location of Original Source Materials	Date Range	Print Publication	Digital Version Available	Notes
War Department	National Archives, Record Group 93, Numbered Record Books	1776-1783	unpublished	yes (fold3)	materials potentially relevant for Fishkill include: Records of Disbursements from the Quartermasteer General's Department, 08/1780-03/1784; Returns of Military Stores Purchased, On Hand, and Delivered, 1781-1782; Accounts and Returns of Quartermaster Stores for the Artillery Brigade, 09/1781-06/1783; Record of Receipts and Expenditures of the Quartermaster General's Department, 08/1780-03/1784; Record of Receipts and Disbursements from the Commissary General of Military Stores Department, 03/22/1780-10/07/1781; Memorandum, Account, and Receipt Book of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General, 11/1781-03/1783; Ledger of Accounts for Shot and Shells, 1780-1785; Record of Military Stores Received and Delivered, 02/15/1777-08/08/1783; Estimates and Returns of Supplies, Funds, and Personnel of the Quartermaster General's Department, 1781-1783; Ledger of Military Stores Received and Delivered, 1778-1780; Returns of Stores Received and Delivered, 1776-1780; Returns of Personnel of the Corps of Artillery, Northern Department and Records of Military Stores Received and Delivered, 04/1778-11/1779; Ledger of Receipts and Disbursements of the Quartermaster General's Department, 1776-1779; Record of Military Stores and Firewood Received and Delivered, and Receipts for Money Paid, 1778-1782; Record of Receipt and Issuance of Provisions and Stores by Assistant Commissaries of Issues, 1776-1786; Register of Letters Received by Colonel Timothy Pickering, 05/1781-08/1781; Letters Sent by Colonel Timothy Pickering, 03/1781-07/1783; Letters Sent by Samuel Hodgdon, 07/1778-05/1784; Orderly Books, 06/23/1775-10/27/1783; Monthly Registers of Quartermaster Accounts Settled, 1780-1784; Record of Accounts of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General, 1781-1790; Record of Specie Certificates Issued in the Quartermaster General's Department in the State of New York, 10/1780-01/1782; Ledgers of Accounts with Officers, Other Persons, and States, 1778-1792; Ledger of Samuel Hodgdon, 1777-1798; Estimates of Supplies and Funds, 1780-1783; Record of Accounts of the Commissioner for Settling the Accounts of the Quartermaster General's Department, 05/1786-04/1790; Ledgers of Military Expenditures, 07/1779-12/1781
Journals of the Provincial Congress	New York State Archives	1776-1783	*Journals of the Provincial Congress.* J. Munsell, Albany, New York.	yes	especially relevant for the period when the Provincial Congress met in Fishkill, 1776-77
Minutes of the Albany and Schenectady Committees of Correspondence	New York State Archives	1775-1779	*Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence 1775-1779; Minutes of the Schenectady Committee of Correspondence 1775-1779.* Edited by Alexander C. Flick, University of the State of New York, Albany, New York (1925)	yes	sporadic Fishkill references
Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies	New York State Archives	1778-1781	*Minutes of the Commissioners for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York, Albany County Sessions 1778-1781.* Edited by V.M. Paltsits, State of New York, Albany, New York (1909)	yes	sporadic Fishkill references

Source Name	Location of Original Source Materials	Date Range	Print Publication	Digital Version Available	Notes
Minutes of the Committee and First Commission for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies	New York State Archives	1776-1778	*Minutes of the Committee and First Commission for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York, December 11, 1776 to September 23, 1778.* New-York Historical Society, New York, New York (1924-25)	yes	sporadic Fishkill references
Misc. newspapers and other documents	New York State Archives	1776-1783	*Diary of the American Revolution from Newspapers and Original Documents.* Compiled by Frank Moore, Charles Scribner, New York, New York (1860)	yes	sporadic Fishkill references
Secretary of State, New York	New York State Archives	1776-1783	*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Relating to the War of the Revolution in the Office of the Secretary of State.* Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, New York (1868)	no	sporadic Fishkill references
State Comptroller, New York	New York State Archives	1776-1783	*New York in the Revolution as Colony and State: A Compilation of Documents and Records from the Office of the State Comptroller.* J.B. Lyon Co., Albany, New York (1904)		sporadic Fishkill references
Misc. correspondence	American Philosophical Society	1776-1783	*Calendar of the Correspondence Relating to the American Revolution of Brigadier-General George Weedon, Hon, Richard Henry Lee, Hon. Arthur Lee, and Major-General Nathanael Greene in the Library of the American Philosophical Society.* American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1900)	no	sporadic Fishkill references
Catalog of Manuscripts, Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh		1782-1783	*Catalogue of Manuscripts and Relics in Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N.Y.* Edited by Edward M. Ruttenber, The Journal printing House, Newburgh, New York (1890)	yes	sporadic Fishkill references
Orderly Book, 3rd New York Regiment	New-York Historical Society	1777-1778	unpublished	no	Orderly book kept at headquarters of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett, New York Regiment, 3rd
Orderly Books, 4th New York Regiment and 2nd New York Regiment		1778-1780	*Orderly Books of the Fourth New York Regiment 1778-1780 and the Second New York Regiment 1780-1783.* Edited by Almon W. Lauber, The University of the State of New York, Albany, New York (1932)	yes	sporadic Fishkill references
Orderly Book, Continental Army, McDougall's Division (kept by Richard Platt)	New-York Historical Society	1778-1779	unpublished	no	Division orders and extracts from headquarters orders, McDougall's Division; some Fishkill references
Orderly Book, Continental Army, 3rd Artillery Regiment	New-York Historical Society	1780-1783	unpublished	no	Orderly books, muster rolls and returns, some courts-martial data; some Fishkill references

Appendix D

ANNOTATED HISTORICAL TIMELINE

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APPENDIX D

ANNOTATED HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
September-October 1774	First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia		
April 1775	Encounters at Lexington and Concord; siege of Boston begins		
May 10, 1775	Second Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia		
May 1775	American forces capture Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point		
June 15, 1775	Congress adopts American forces in Boston as the new Continental Army, appointing George Washington Commander-in-Chief		
June 16, 1775	Congress creates position of Quartermaster General		
June 17, 1775	British win Battle of Bunker Hill		
July 3, 1775	Washington assumes command of the Continental Army		
July 1775	Congress adopts the Olive Branch Petition to George III; the king refuses to accept it and declares the colonies in a state of rebellion		
August 14, 1775	Thomas Mifflin appointed Quartermaster General		
August 1775	American Quebec expedition attempts to bring Canada into the war against Britain		
October 6, 1775	Continental Congress recommends arrest of persons who might pose a threat to the American cause		
November 13, 1775	Americans under Montgomery briefly seize Montreal		
December, 1775	American attacks on Montreal and Quebec fail		
January 15, 1776	Thomas *Paine's Common Sense* published		
March 17, 1776	British evacuate Boston and move Navy to Halifax, Nova Scotia		
March 1776	Congress seeks French support, sending Silas Deane to Paris		
May 1776	Washington travels to Philadelphia		
May 5, 1776		"chests and trunks" of confiscated firearms left at Wiltsy's store at Fishkill Landing	Clinton to Washington (Clinton Papers I:232-233)
June 1776	British land main army in Staten Island; Washington and Continental Army head north through New Jersey to meet the British on Long Island		
June 10, 1776		Fishkill recognized as "a proper place … for a magazine" (supply depot)	Clinton Papers I:199
July 4, 1776	Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence		
Mid-July – mid-September 1776		Committee of Observation is organized in Fishkill and meets weekly, examining loyalty of locals, inventorying arms and confiscating weapons from Tories	Brinkerhoff 1866:75-83
August 14, 1776		Provincial Congress meeting in White Plains resolves to quarter troops at Fishkill, establish hospitals and depots for provisions, and "convert the place into an armed encampment"; a group of Fishkill ladies forcibly capture and sell a consignment of high-priced tea in the village at a lower "continental" price; Dr. Chauncey Graham's Academy is believed to have been requisitioned as a hospital around this time	*Constitutional Gazette,* August 26, 1776; *New York Packett and American Advertiser* , June 1, 1780; Journals of the Provincial Congress 1842:63-64; Moore 1860:287; Ruttenber 1890:98; Goring 1975:14
August 27, 1776	British defeat Americans at the Battle of Long Island		
Late August, 1776		Provincial Congress orders "the treasury and archives of the state" removed to Fishkill; also decides to hold sessions of the Provincial Congress there	Ruttenber 1890:97
September 1776		Convention of the State of New York meets at Fishkill, first in Trinity Church, then in the Dutch Reformed Church; the main tasks were to form a constitution and state government, deal with Tories, organize the militia and gather supplies; various committees also met (e.g., the Committee of Safety met from early September, 1776 thru mid-February, 1777, raising troops and repairing roads, etc.)	Clinton Papers I:346, 368-369, 479-483, 518-520; *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* 1904:133-137; Johnston 1971 I:126n; Goring 1975:19

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
September 15, 1776	British occupy New York City; Americans withdraw northward through Manhattan		
September 16, 1776	Americans withstand British advance at Battle of Harlem Heights		
Mid-September 1776		Samuel Loudon relocates from New York City to Fishkill and publishes the *New York Packett and American Advertiser* there for the duration of the war	Clinton Papers I:64
September 21, 1776		Committee for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies is established at Fishkill and begins meeting in mid-October; mobilizes spies (notably Enoch Crosby) and arrests Tories	Clinton Papers I:359-362; Minutes of the Committee …:1-2; Goring 1975:20-21
October 1776	Battle of Throgs Neck, New York; Americans foil British attempt to take Fort Lee	Barracks are ordered to be constructed at Fishkill under the direction of William Duer; these are to accommodate 2,000 men and be built of earth and mud	Smith 1956; Bielinski and Wilcox 1970:2, n15; Goring 1975:6
October 10, 1776		Resolved that Rangers raised in Ulster County should go to Fishkill and be placed under the direction of the Committee of Safety of the State of New York	Committee of Safety (Clinton Papers I:375-376)
October 11, 1776		" … eighteen or twenty prisoners yet in the Guard house here [Fishkill] …"	John McKesson to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:378-379)
October 23, 1776		Reported that three Tories are sentenced to be hanged at camp (?in Fishkill); 96 prisoners are confined in the gallery of the church for two nights	William Allison to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:391)
October 26, 1776		Thomas Mifflin, Quartermaster General, orders Duer to build barracks in Fishkill and Peekskill; each to house 2,000 men and to be 36 feet long, 19 feet wide and seven feet high in the upright on each side; shortage of boards led to use of mud walls	Risch 1981:144-147
October 28, 1776	Battle of White Plains; Americans lose and retreat to Fort Lee		
October 30, 1776		Fishkill supplying tents to Continental Army	Samuel Parsons to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:398-399)
October 31, 1776		"Judge Duer is about to have Barracks erected … on this side of the Highlands …"	John McKesson to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:406)
November 7, 1776		"Mr. Duer has a number of Carpenters and a great Bustle here about Building Barracks in the mouth of the High Lands three miles from Hence [Fishkill] for two thousand men. However he has got Egbert Benson & Melanton Smith, two honest fellows, as overseers but they have not half enough of the Devil in them for that Business. I don't see the Humour of lodging 2000 men this side of the High lands. Two sides of each Barrack are to be mudwalls"	John McKesson to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:418-419)
November 16, 1776	Hessians capture Fort Washington		
November 20, 1776	Cornwallis captures Fort Lee from Nathanael Greene; Americans begin retreat across New Jersey		
November 30, 1776		Committee of Safety at Fishkill orders 300 axes to be collected [?at Fishkill] and sent to New Windsor where lumber was being cut for fortifications and obstructions downriver; "Spars & Timber" were being shipped to New Windsor [?also from Fishkill]	Minutes of Committee of Safety (Clinton Papers I:435-437)
December 1776	Americans withdraw across the Delaware River and regroup in Pennsylvania; Thomas Paine publishes *The Crisis*		
December 7, 1776		A list of artificers at Fishkill available to help prepare obstructions for the Hudson notes seven master carpenters and seven regular carpenters; another 14 are promised for the next day	Andrew Bostwick to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:451-452)
December 10, 1776		Committee of Safety ordered Clinton to protect the southern land approaches through the Highland passes	Clinton Papers I:460; Goring 1975:22-23
December 12, 1776		Major Lockwood, conducting a raid into Westchester County, is authorized to draw powder and lead from Fishkill	Clinton Papers I:463-465
December 19, 1776		Sixteen prisoners escape from the guard house at Fishkill	Minutes of the Committee …:50
December 21, 1776		Militia of Westchester, Dutchess and part of Albany Counties are called out by the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York and placed under Clinton's command	Clinton Papers I:479-483

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
December 23, 1776		John Jay delivers an address to the New York State Constitutional Convention in support of the American cause; this is later printed at Fishkill and Philadelphia	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC00006
December 25, 1776-January 3, 1777	The Ten Crucial Days; Washington and 2,400 troops cross the Delaware on Christmas night		
December 26, 1776	Americans win a surprise victory in the First Battle of Trenton		
December 29, 1776		Hughes (in Peekskill) to Washington: "The Tents, to the Amount of about eight Hundred, good and bad, have been forwarded to Fishkill, as well as the entrenching Tools, Pots and Camp-kettles, unless it be those rec'd within three or four Days. I have order'd an exact Return to be made from the Fishkill …"	Hugh Hughes to Washington (Founders Online, National Archives)
Late December 1776		Barracks probably completed	Goring 1975:7
December 30, 1776		Corporal David Clark "was Yesterday Morning at the Lower Barracks in which John Kain is confined." Kain, a suspected Tory, asked Clark "what prisoners were in the upper Barracks' …"; two other prisoners, John Maloyd and Jacobus Stryker, were confined in the Upper Barracks; Commissary Agent Hendrick Wyckoff stated that "the Removal of the Prisoners to the lower Barracks places them at so great a Destance from him, that for this & other Reasons he cannot transport their Provisions to them"	Minutes of the Committee …:43, 52, 55-56; Goring 1975:7
December 30, 1776		"Christopher Patrie … was dead in the Guard house …"	Goring 1975:29 quoting Eberlein 1924:51
January 1, 1777		Clinton is ordered by the New York Convention to draft 1,000 men from the four river counties (Dutchess, Westchester, Ulster, Orange) to guard the passes in the Highlands on both sides of the Hudson; three days later 500 of Ulster and Orange militia are allowed to return home; clothing is being stored "in the possession of Mr. Grant, storekeeper at Fishkill"	Clinton Papers I:518-520
Early January 1777		Major Ledyard testifies before the Committee on Conspiracies that "one Willson, one of the Prisoners, after attempting to escape, and being brought back, was shot dead by one of the Guards"; the guard is placed irons awaiting the decision of the Committee	Eberlein 1924:71; Goring 1975:29
January 2, 1777	Americans repel British advance at Second Battle of Trenton and withdraw overnight to Princeton		
January 3, 1776	Americans win another surprise victory at Princeton		
January 4, 1777		Benjamin Worthy, who "knew the armorers trade fairly well …", is reported in Fishkill and soon after an armorer's shop/armory is established	Minutes of the Committee …:79; Goring 1975:11
January 6-May 28, 1777	Continental Army winters in Morristown		
January 12, 1777		A group of 37 suspected Tories is sent to the guardhouse at Fishkill by the Committee on Conspiracies	Minutes of the Committee …:70-71
January 16, 1777		Samuel Loudon's *New York Packett and American Advertiser* begins printing at Fishkill	Wall 1922:80-85; Goring 1975:13
January 16, 1777		Committee of Safety appoints James Weeks "Assistant Commissary of the Arms, Ammunition and other military Stores .. at this Place [Fishkill] … that he receive into his Care all the Arms which shall be delivered in store at Forts Montgomerie and Constitution … and that he cause the same to be conveyed to this Place … without delay"	*New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* … 1904:51; Goring 1975:16
January 17-18, 1777		John Adams in Fishkill, has difficulty finding forage and lodgings, but is accommodated by Colonel Brinckerhoff	Letter, John Adams to Abigail Adams (Adams Family Papers)
January 20, 1777		A quantity of steel and "20 Old Tory Firelocks" (found at Fort Lee) are to be sent to the armory at Fishkill	Clinton Papers I:562
February 3, 1777		Hugh Hughes overseeing wagon making at Fishkill; 50 two-horse wagons being made at Fishkill, to be ready by April 1, 1777; 65 more needed	Risch 1981:69

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
February 6, 1777		Isaac Van Wyck complains that he "daily sustains considerable damages from the soldiers cutting wood, had they taken Fire Wood equally from the several neighbors [he] would not have complained … There is on the adjoining mountain to the barracks Timber sufficient to burn without damaging the Inhabitants of the Town …"	Ruttenber 1890:98
February 15, 1777		A commission first meets in Fishkill Village in place of the Committee of Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies; it continues to meet until mid-April 1777	Minutes of the Committee …:128, 129, 235; Goring 1975:21-22
February 24, 1777		Committee of Safety in Kingston orders that a quantity of steel and "… Twenty old tory guns …" should be sent "… to Fishkill to the Armory kept in the Shop of Jacobus Cooper"	Clinton Papers I:560-563, 626
Early March, 1777		A pay office is in operation at Fishkill	Clinton Papers I:647
March 7, 1777		Seven prisoners escape from the guard house at Fishkill	Minutes of the Committee ….:181
March 9, 1777		Clinton vouches for William Mitchell, recently imprisoned at Fishkill	
March 12, 1777		Henry Knox arrives in Fishkill and stays till mid-May	Henry Knox to Lucy Knox (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.00549, GLC02437.00593)
March 17, 1777		James Hall requests John Ruddock provide a regimental coat to Captain Thomas Seward's artillery company (part of Knox's third Continental Artillery)	James Hall to John Ruddock (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.00552)
March 22, 1777		Washington orders Putnam to remove all stores from Fishkill in anticipation of British attack up the Hudson	Syrett, Hamilton Papers I:272-273
March 23, 1777	British launch attack on Peekskill	McDougall removes most of the stores from Peekskill, destroys the rest, and "now occupies the Pass leading into the Highlands" (Lower Barracks area); the British raid near Fishkill; an American picket repels an attack, killing five and wounding two or three	Letter, Calendar of Historical Manuscripts Relating to the War of the Revolution in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Vol. I:678-679; Clinton Papers I:679-681; Goring 1975:23
April 1777		Provincial Congress/Convention moved to Kingston from Fishkill	Johnston 1971 I:126n; Goring 1975:19-20
April 13, 1777	Battle of Bound Brook; British attack and dislodge a smaller American force		
Mid-April 1777		Small pox outbreak in Fishkill forces government bodies to abandon the village; Washington orders troops at Fishkill to be innoculated	Minutes of the Committee …:437; Sparks VII:432; Goring 1975:22, 27
April 16, 1777		Adams notes that the Continental troops must all march to Fishkill and Ticonderoga – "These are the Places to stop the Progress of the Enemy into New England …"	Letter, John Adams to Abigail Adams (Adams Family Papers)
April 26, 1777		Clinton reports "two pieces on Travelling Carriages" sent to New Windsor from Fishkill to help in defense	
April 27, 1777	Benedict Arnold forces a British retreat at Ridgefield, Connecticut		
May 1777	British carry out raids in central New Jersey		
May 1777		Request received by Schenectady Committee of Correspondence from "Capt Banker Superintendent and Barks Master at Fishkill & for a Number of Dry board which were wanted to for Barks [probably barques/boats] etc. at Fishkill …"	Minutes of the Albany Committee for Correspondence 1775-1779 – Minutes of the Schenectady Committee 1775-1779, May 8, 1777 (Flick 1925 II:1096); Goring 1975:8
May 2, 1777		Hughes requests a blacksmith be sent to Fishkill to work in the smith's shop	Hughes to Clinton (Clinton Papers I:782-783)
May 3, 1777		British force of 2,000 under Erskine attacks Danbury and heads for Fishkill "to Destroy the stores there" but is deflected by the militia and by a force of Continentals under Arnold	Hammond 1930:334-336 (Letters and Papers of Major-General John Sullivan)

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
May 18, 1777		Nathanael Greene in New Windsor writes to Hughes (?at Fishkill) re. shortage of forage; complains about Duer	Letter, Greene to Hughes, May 18, 1777 (Greene Papers II:82-83)
May 19, 1777		Clinton requests "… 100 spades & shovels, 40 wheel & as many Hand barrows, 20 Crow Barrs, and 20 Sledges or Stone Hammers" (apparently from stores at Fishkill)	Clinton Papers I:829
June 1777		Clothing shortages are being experienced at the stores in Fishkill; it is ordered that clothes intended for troops in the south are not to be given to other regiments	Syrett 1961:264-265; Goring 1975:17
Early June, 1777		Captain Machin, superintending the construction of the Highlands defenses, asks for ten tons of iron, but Hughes at Fishkill said he could not supply even "the tenth Part of it"; salt is gathered at Fishkill before being shipped across the river to Newburgh	Clinton Papers II:29; Goring 1975:16-17
June 20, 1777		Return of ordnance stores at Fort Montgomery includes mention of two iron 3 pounders, each mounted on a field carriage, sent from Fishkill	Clinton Papers II:45
June 22, 1777		Clinton orders Deputy Clothier General at Fishkill to deliver 300 shirts from the store at Fishkill to Fort Montgomery	Clinton Papers II:47
June 26, 1777	Battle of Short Hills; Americans harry British forces evacuating New Brunswick for Staten Island; Washington refuses to be lured out of the Watchung Mountains		
July 1777	Washington expecting a British attack on Peekskill dispatches regiments to various positions, but the attack never materializes		Clinton Papers II:61
July 1777	British under Howe embark from New York with 15,000 troops and sail south		
July 5, 1777	St. Clair surrenders Fort Ticonderoga to the British		
July 7, 1777		Gershom Mott, Captain of Artillery reports to Clinton that "Lt. Shaw has brought the Brass 24 pounder, from Fishkill, agreeable to your orders" to Fort Constitution	Gershom Mott to Clinton (Clinton Papers II:83)
July 14, 1777		Clinton tells Putnam that there are two iron 12 pounders at Fishkill which he is going to order to Fort Montgomery	Clinton to Israel Putnam (Clinton Papers II:110)
July 16, 1777		John Ruddock (Fishkill) writes to Washington telling him that, as ordered, he has sent 90 boxes of musket balls (9,430 weight), suitable for French muskets, to Schuyler in Albany; powder was not sent	John Ruddock to Washington (Founders Online, National Archives)
July 24, 1777		"30,000 W't of hard bread" to be sent from Fort Montgomery to Washington's army "and that quantity to be replaced from Fish Kill"; Fort Montgomery bread was of poor quality	Clinton to Mr. Schenck, and Clinton to Washington (Clinton Papers II:129-131)
August 1777	Washington moves Continental Army to Delaware to protect Philadelphia		
August 6, 1777	British and Iroquois force Americans back at Oriskany, but then have to evacuate		
August 16, 1777	American militia under General Stark win the Battle of Bennington		
August 23, 1777	British withdraw from Fort Stanwix, New York after hearing of advance by Arnold		
August 25, 1777	British under Howe land at Head of Elk, Maryland		
September 11, 1777	British win the Battle of Brandywine		
September 19, 1777	Gates checks Burgoyne advance at Freeman's Farm (First Battle of Saratoga)		
September 21, 1777	British beat Americans at battle of Paoli		
September 26, 1777	British under Howe occupy Philadelphia		
October 1777		Defensive redoubts constructed south of Fishkill in the vicinity of the Lower Barracks	Verplanck 1916-18:18; Goring 1975:13
October 4, 1777	Americans lose Battle of Germantown		
October 6, 1777	British take Forts Montgomery and Clinton; in subsequent days they destroy Continental Village and continue upriver to burn Kingston and Clermont; and then return downriver	In October Putnam with about 1,000 troops retreats to a position "three miles from Mrs. Van Wyck's" (Lower Barracks area); his troops are augmented by Connecticut militia assembling in Fishkill Village, making a total force of about 6,000; Putnam heads north on the east side of the river; Clinton heads north on the west side; both turn south again as the British withdraw downriver	Clinton Papers II:382; Goring 1975:24

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
October 7, 1777	Burgoyne loses to Gates in second battle of Freeman's Farm (Second Battle of Saratoga)		
October 13, 1777		A naval action takes place off Fishkill Flats and Newburgh; British brig *Diligent* under Lt. Thomas Farnham comes under fire from Americans on the riverbank	Desmarais 2010:79
October 15, 1777		Continuing naval action in the Fishkill vicinity; British brig *Diligent* under Lt. Thomas Farnham, galleys *Crane* and *Spitfire* and 13 transports come under fire from Americans on the riverbank; three American sloops are captured trying to escape from Fishkill; these are burned along with two pettiaugers	Desmarais 2010:105
October 17, 1777	Burgoyne surrenders to Gates at Saratoga		
October 18, 1777		Colonel Humphrey's and Brinckerhoff's militia regiments are stationed at Fishkill	Clinton Papers II:461
October 22, 1777	Battle of Red Bank; Americans repel Hessian attack on Fort Mercer		
October 24, 1777		"Col. Morgan march'd this day with the Rifle men for the Southward & Gen'l Poors Brigade cross'd the River & march'd Down toward fish kill"	Revolutionary War Journals of Henry Dearborn 1775-1783 (Brown and Peckham 1939:112)
October 26, 1777	British withdraw from Forts Montgomery and Clinton	Putnam's troops leave Poughkeepsie for Fishkill	Clinton to Gates (Clinton Papers II:481-482)
November 1777	Continental Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation, which go into effect in March 1781	Unrest over soldiers' pay in Fishkill; Hamilton reports: "The two brigades of Poors & Learneds would not march it appears for want of money and necessaries, several of the Regiments having received no pay for six or eight months past. There has been a high mutiny among the former on this account, in which a Captain killed a man, and was shot himself by his comrade …"	Syrett, Hamilton Papers, I:358; Goring 1975:27
November 7, 1777		William Ellery, passing through Fishkill, notes he and his party "could get no provender for our horses but at the Continental stables"	Cook 1894:36-37; Goring 1975:13
November 7-10,1777		Henry Dearborn leaves Albany and travels down the Hudson to join his regiment at Fishkill; from there the regiment marches a few days later to Peekskill and on to Philadelphia	Revolutionary War Journals of Henry Dearborn 1775-1783 (Brown and Peckham 1939:113)
November 16, 1777	British capture Fort Mifflin		
November 18, 1777		Adams dines "at Fish Kill, at the Drs. Mess, near the Hospital, with dr. Sam. Adams, Dr. Eustis, Mr. Wells, etc."	Letter, John Adams to Abigail Adams (Adams Family Papers)
December 5-7, 1777	Americans withstand British attacks at Whitemarsh		
December 19, 1777	Continental Army retires to winter quarters at Valley Forge		
Late 1777/early 1778		A prison is constructed at Fishkill	Goring 1975:12
January 6, 1778		"Officers … quartered … at Colo. Brinckerhoff's" (?John Brinckerhoff house) without permission of owners	Clinton Papers II:651
February 6, 1778	United States and France sign the French Alliance		
February 26, 1778		Congress resolves "that all the drafts from the New England states shall rendezvous at Fishkill …"	Clinton Papers II:814
March 2, 1778	Congress resolves to appoint Nathanael Greene as Quartermaster General, with John Cox and Charles Pettit as Deputy Quartermaster Generals		Journals of the Continental Congress 10:210
March 7, 1778	William Howe is replaced by Henry Clinton as British commander		
c. March 14, 1778		Washington orders General Alexander McDougall to assume "chief command" in the Hudson Highlands	Letter, Greene to McDougall, March 28, 1778 (Greene Papers II:326n)
March 30, 1778		General Alexander McDougall "arrives at Fishkill to take Command of this Department on Satturday last"	Clinton Papers III:101
March 31, 1778		Greene at Valley Forge writes to Hughes (?in Fishkill) asking him if he wants to continue as Deputy Quartermaster for New York	Letter, Greene to Hughes, March 31, 1778 (Greene Papers II:328-329 [footnote with biography of Hughes])

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
April 5, 1778	A British attack up the Hudson is anticipated but never materializes	McDougall plans disposition of troops; militia on east side of Hudson to assemble at Fishkill; some of the public stores at Fishkill to be removed; McDougall having difficulty obtaining forage and teams without warrants	General Alexander McDougall to Clinton (Clinton Papers III:131-32, 140)
April 7, 1778		Clinton plans to meet McDougall at Fishkill; he will sail up there from Peekskill	Clinton to McDougall (Clinton Papers III:147)
April 8, 1778		Hughes in Fishkill declines Greene's offer of reappointment	Letter, Hughes to Greene, April 8, 1778 (Greene Papers II:334)
April 15, 1778	Congress appoints Gates in command of the northern department	Laurens to Clinton: "Resolved, That General Gates be directed forthwith to repair to Fish Kill on Hudson's River and take the Command of all the Troops which now are, or shall be collected and stationed at the Posts on that River, and in the whole Northern Department	Letter, Greene to McDougall, March 28, 1778 (Greene Papers II:326n); Henry Laurens, President of Congress, to Clinton (Clinton Papers III:199-200)
April 16, 1778		Albany Committee protests ordering of Continental troops from Albany to Fishkill	Clinton Papers III:175
April 16, 1778		Greene tries to persuade Hughes to continue on as DQM	Letter, Greene to Hughes, April 16, 1778 (Greene Papers II:342-343).
April 23, 1778		Hughes (in Fishkill) reconsiders Greene's request that he stay on as Deputy Quartermaster; he asks for more time, but does not like the imminent loss of rank as Colonel (a new decision of Congress) because he was never commissioned as a line officer	Letter, Hughes to Greene, April 23, 1778 (Greene Papers II:352-353)
April 25, 1778	Washington contemplating attack on NYC	2,000 New York militia under Clinton and 1,000 Connecticut militia are to assemble at Fishkill	Letter, Greene to Washington, April 25, 1778 (Greene Papers II:360-361)
April 27, 1778		Captain Deane, brother of Silas Deane, one of the ambassadors at the Court of France, arrives in Fishkill en route to Congress; "He came in a French Man of War & brought very Important Intelligence"	Clinton Papers III:228-231
April 30, 1778		Charles Tillinghast at Fishkill, Hughes's aide, writes to Samuel Ogden at Boonton noting that the Northern Department would need 4,000 kettles if the British moved up the Hudson; Hughes sick	Letter, Tillinghast to Greene, April 30, 1778 (Greene Papers II:370)
May 1778	British Commander General William Howe is replaced by General Henry Clinton		
May 1, 1778		Hay, Deputy Quartermaster General to the Northern Army, takes issue with loss of rank as per the Congress directive about staff who have not been line officers	Letter, Greene to Laurens, May 1, 1778 (Greene Papers II:370 [biography of Hay on pp. 371-372])
May 3, 1778		Hughes resigns as Deputy Quartermaster at Fishkill; he notes difficulties gathering supplies	Letter, Hughes to Greene, May 3, 1778 (Greene Papers II:373-375)
May 15-16, 1778		Greene is in Fishkill on Quartermaster Department business (possibly prompted by the resignation of Hughes); he writes to Gates expressing sorrow over Hughes's departure and notes Hay is now in charge; he notes later to Laurens in July that he turned over Quartermaster Department responsibilities in the Northern District to Gates in mid-May and was not deserving of Congressional censure	Letters, Greene to Gates and to Hubbard, May 15, 1778; Greene to Elihue, May 16, 1778; Greene to Laurens, July 27, 1778 (Greene (Greene Papers II:390-392, 473-475)
May 20, 1778	Battle of Barren Hill, Pennsylvania; Lafayette with 500 men and 50 Oneida evades British attack	Albany authorities complain about troops being removed from the city to Fishkill; Gates is still in Fishkill	Clinton Papers III:332-333, 335-337
May 21, 1778		Greene approves Hay's plan to build three scows and batteau (?at Fishkill Landing)	Letter, Hay to Pynchon, May 21, 1778 (Greene Papers II:397)
May 26, 1778		Hay at Fishkill asks Greene if the barrackmaster at Fishkill is independent of Quartermaster Department	Letter, Hay to Greene, May 26, 1778 (Greene Papers II:409)
June 9, 1778		Clinton orders the New York militia to "rendezvous at Fishkill"	Clinton Papers III:442-443
June 10, 1778		Return of militia, Tenth Regiment of Albany County under Colonel Peter R. Livingston – 60 men at Fishkill under Captain Leonard Ten Broeck; a shortage of arms is noted	Clinton Papers III:446-447

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
June 11, 1778		Congress orders Mifflin to Fishkill to Gates's command, the same day it directs Washington to order an inquiry into Mifflin's conduct as Quartermaster General	Journals of the Continental Congress 11:590-591
June 17, 1778		Greene offers Hay commiseration over his loss of rank as Lieutenant Colonel	Letter, Greene to Hay, June 17, 1778 (Greene Papers II:437)
June 18-19, 1778	British abandon Philadelphia and begin their return to New York; Americans leave Valley Forge		
June 28, 1778	Battle of Monmouth Courthouse; a draw		
June 29, 1778		Hay in Peekskill asks again about the position of barrackmaster	Hay to Greene, June 29, 1778 (Greene Papers II:448)
July 19, 1778		Teams at Fishkill Landing are ordered to load with the sick and take them to the hospital	Hale to Fisher, Library of Congress
July 19, 1778		Hodgdon (Croton Bridge) requests of Ruddock: 200 six pound trap shot, 200 four pound ditto, 100 three pound ditto, 100 good arms and accutrments; returned: five load of damaged arms and ammunitions	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:1
August 2, 1778		Aaron Burr is selected to conduct Tories to the British lines; this operation is to be organized from Fishkill	Clinton Papers III:601-605
August 4, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock (Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill): Musquet cartridges, 1000 tin tubes, 6 or more wagon covers; returned: 430 damaged musquets, 51 bayonets, 14,900 damaged musquet cartridges	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:2
August 5, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: 50 weight white lead to paint wagons, lam[p]black, stamps marking wagons, pencils, 6 dozen padlocks	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:2
August 7, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: 2 or 3 dozen drums, spare drum sticks, snares, cord cartridges, slings, cats, fife boxes, cartridge boxes, bayonet belts	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:3
August 8, 1778	American and French forces besiege Newport, RI		
August 9, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: 100 rifles; returned: considerable amount of damaged harnesses to be repaired, set into complete sets and sent to camp	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:3
August 19, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: 4 wagonloads of musquet cartridges	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:4
August 29, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: blacksmith tools, 50 ready shott 24 pounders, 50 do. and 12 do., 26 shells and 8 inch howitzer, 4 setts and mallets, 100 flannel cartridges, 4 tennant saw, 4 chizzels, 4 rasps, 100 pound 24 pound tubes, 100 12 ditto, 200 4 ditto, 50 havresacks	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:4-5
August 29, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: 25 gunners, horns, 22 tube boxes, 100 wt. white lead, 1 spare cartridge 8 inch howitzer, 1 large pr bellos, 1 anvil, 2 sledges, 2 hand hammers	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:4-5
August 31, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) returned to Ruddock: 100 three pound shot four pounders	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:7
September 3, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Ruddock: Any arms, arms or musquet cartridges, 12 pound ready shot from sloop at Fishkill Landing; returned: money sent to camp for previous supplies received	Hodgdon Letterbook 1:8
September 5, 1778		Hodgdon (White Plains) requests of Anthony Post (Captain, 2nd Continental Army artillery unit): to procure Iron from Quartermaster General at Fish Kills	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:9
September 11, 1778		Letter written "to Captain John Bancker at Fishkill of the absolute necessity of repairing the barracks there"	Calendar of the Correspondence Relating to the American Revolution of Brigadier-General George Weedon, Hon. Richard Henry Lee, Hon. Arthur Lee, and Major-General Nathanael Greene (American Philosophical Society 1900:218); Huey 1968:21; Goring 1975:8

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
September 23, 1778		"The Army has left the Plains & are now posted along the Mountains from Danbury to West Point, Head Quarters at Jno. Kain's at Fredricksburgh, for which Place Genl. Washington after having visited the Forts, passed thro Fishkill on Sunday last"	Clinton to Robert R. Livingston (Clinton Papers IV:77)
Late September 1778	British attacks up the Hudson from NYC	"His Excely (Washington) went over to Fishkill to be at hand to direct as Occasion should require"	Letter, Pettit to Greene, October 1, 1778 (Greene Papers II:534)
October 1778	Washington in Fishkill complains to Lafayette about rampant inflation		Sparks VI:78
October 6, 1778	Washington, headquartered in Fishkill, writes to William Alexander (Lord Stirling) concerning the importance of information received from spies		Washington letter to William Alexander (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC06193)
October 8, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) orders Mr. Gilliland (Conductor of Military Stores) to respond to Peekskill and deliver a letter to Conductor Gray, and to forward all of his stores to Ruddock in Fishkill. He is then to respond to Fishkill Landing and have all the stores there under the charge of Jasper Gidley forwarded to Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:13
October 8, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Mr. Gray (Conductor Military Stores at Peekskill): advises Gray that all stores belonging to Hodgdon are being forwarded by Gililand to Fishkill because supplies are now not needed owing to Hodgdon moving farther eastward with the Army	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:14
October 8, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Ruddock: informs Ruddock that Gidley is being relieved at Fishkill Landing and informs him that all of Hodgdon's stores at Peekskill and Fishkill Landing are being forwarded to Ruddock at Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:14
October 21, 1778		Greene (in Fishkill) is making plans for forage. In a letter to Washington he notes "there is 20 Carpenters and 20 masons wanted to forward the Barracks now on hand"	Letters, Greene to Clinton, October 21, 1778 and Greene to Washington, October 21, 1778 (Greene Papers III:7-9)
October 23, 1778		Washington orders Baron de Kalb at Fishkill to furnish Colonel Hay with 250 men from the Maryland division to "assist in getting forage" down the river and to send Hay 20 carpenters and 20 masons if available	George Washington Papers (Library of Congress) (Fitzpatrick, Washington, 13:140)
October 26, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Henry Knox: advises Knox that all stores at Peekskill and Fishkill have been forwarded to Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:18
October 26, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Ruddock: advises that Mr. Gilliland is returning a quantity of damaged stores; also notifies Ruddock that Gililand is requesting to take over Gidley's position at Fishkill Landing	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:18
October 27, 1778		"As to Hay [Deputy Quartermaster General at Fishkill], he has some [forage] collected at different Magazines, but the whole he can procure will scarcely be sufficient to supply the estimated Number of Horses for two months"	Letter, Greene to Washington, October 23, 1778 (Greene Papers III:25)
October 28, 1778		"Some few weeks since I received orders from the Quarter Master Genl. [Greene] to purchase all the Boards that could be procured … for the purpose of Building Barracks at Fishkill for the Reception of the Soldiery"	Col. Morgan Lewis to Clinton (Clinton Papers IV:218-219)
Late October 1778		Hodgdon to Giles and Thompson (Conductors of Military Stores): advising them to respond to Fredericksburgh and take charge of the military stores and telling them to send all unrepairable arms and damaged stores to Ruddock at Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:18-19
November 1778-June 1779	Main American army winters at Middle Brook		
November 1778		Washington writes to Congress noting "the exhausted state of the country [around Fishkill] with respect to forage"	Goring 1975:17; Sparks 1834 VI:126
November 2, 1778		John Cumming, a Tory, requests the Albany Commissioners that he be permitted to go to Fishkill to await exchange for a prisoner	Clinton Papers IV:219-221
November 8, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Major James Pearson (Commissary of Military Stores in Philadelphia): one division of soldiers and 50 loaded wagons are to winter at Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:20

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
November 9, 1778	British prisoners captured at Saratoga (referred to as the Convention army) are transported from New England to Virginia, passing through New York State and the Fishkill area in late November	Colonel Udny Hay is listed by Greene as Deputy Quartermaster General at Fishkill which is one of the districts through which the prisoners will pass	Letter, Greene to James Davenport, November 9, 1778 (Greene Papers III:51; Greene Papers V:236)
November 1778		A provost (an officer whose business is to seize and secure deserters, and set rates for provisions in the army) is in operation in Fishkill	Goring 1975:14
November 12, 1778		"There should be as many Troops at Fish Kill as the Barracks will quarter ….. otherwise the repose of your Three Brigades at Danbury may be disturbed by Alarms for the safety of the stores at Fish Kill." McDougall notes that two regiments of 300 men each could be quartered at the Lower Barracks in Fishkill	Letter, Alexander McDougall to Greene (Greene Papers III:64-65)
November 13, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Hay (Fishkill): he is forwarding $103 equal to £41 4s NY currency borrowed by Hodgdon	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:22
November 13, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to John Ruddock (Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill): advises Ruddock that he may have been deceived by a Mr. Noyce over some cartridge boxes that Noyce claims were delivered to Hodgdon but never received	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:24
November 13, 1778		Clement Biddle raises the prospect of drawing on Fishkill's supplies of forage for troops at Fredericksburg	Letter, Clement Biddle to Greene (Greene Papers III:68)
November 16, 1778		"I wish when your Excellency gives your orders for the Troops to march from Fishkills that those employed in transporting forage may continue in that service until the Troops that are to winter there, arrive and furnish a party to relieve them. There are also a few Masons now employed in building Chimneys to the Barracks. These I wish may be left for about a fortnight"	Letter, Greene to Washington (Greene Papers III:74)
November 17, 1778		Letter references Andrew Bostwick, deputy forage master at Fishkill, who served there throughout Greene's term as Quartermaster General	Letter, Washington to Greene (Greene Papers III:75, 76n)
November 24, 1778		"There is great complaints from Fish Kill and other Posts among the Waggoners and Artificers on account of the Commisarys being directed to issue a Gill of Rice in lieu of half a pound of flour and being cut off of their usual allowance of Rum. Col Hay writes me the Waggoners are actually leaving the service on account of the Rice and the Country People refuse to work without the allowance of a gill of Rum"	Greene to Washington (Greene Papers III:83 and n)
November 25, 1778	Continental Army leaves Fredericksburg	The Continental Army passes through Fishkill on November 26/27 en route to Kings Ferry to Middle Brook, NJ	Greene Papers III:71n, 88 and n)
November 25, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Major Samuel French (Commissary of Military Stores, ?at Fredericksburgh): advises that stores at Fredricksburgh are to be sent to Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:26
November 27, 1778		Washington's disposition of troops for winter quarters: "Six brigades will be left on the east side of the [Hudson] river and at West Point; three of which (of the Massachusetts troops) will be stationed for the immediate defence of the Highlands; one at West Point, in addition to the garrison already there; and the other two at Fishkill and the Continental Village …"	Washington to President of Congress
November 29, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Mr. Giles (Conductor of Military Stores): advises that six ox teams are being to Giles in Fredericksburgh which are to be loaded with stores (ammunition) to be sent to Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:27-28
November 29, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Alexander Thompson (Conductor of Military Stores): advises Thompson to proceed to Fredericksburgh to assist in loading stores to be sent to Ruddock at Fishkill	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:28
Late November 1778	British captives from Saratoga pass through Fishkill; Washington, concerned that British might	"Just before we crossed the North River, we came to the town of Fish Kill, which has not more	Thomas Anburey, *Travels Through the*

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
	mount a rescue attempt, delays moving his troops into winter quarters until after the British captives have crossed the Hudson	than fifty houses, in the space of near three miles, but this place has been the principal depot of Washington's army, where there are magazines, hospitals, workshops, etc., which form a town of themselves; they are erected near a wood, at the foot of a mountain, where there are a great number of huts, which have been the winter quarters of the American army, and to which they are shortly expected to return for the ensuing winter; they are a miserable shelter from the severe weather in this country, and I should imagine, must render their troops very sickly, for these huts consist only of little walls made up with uneven stones, and the intervals filled up with mud and straw, a few planks forming the roof; there is a chimney at one end, at the side of which is the door. Near the magazines are some well-constructed barracks, with a prison, surrounded with lofty pallisadoes. In this prison were a number of unfortunate friends to Government, who were seized in their plantations, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and who were confined till a sloop was ready to take them to New-York …"	*Interior Parts of America* (1789), Vol. II:262-264; Sparks VI:134
Late 1778		Lafayette, sick, staying at Abraham Brinckerhoff house	Reynolds 1965: 352; Nolan 1934:89
Late 1778		Used clothing ordered to be returned to the store at Fishkill rather than discarded	Goring 1975: 18; Orderly Books of the Fourth New York Regiment 1778-1780 and the Second New York Regiment 1778-1780 (Lauber 1932:41)
December 1778	British retake Fort Sackville and capture Savannah, Georgia	Alexander McDougall orders the Presbyterian Church in Fishkill "… to be taken and occupied" as a hospital because "… the barracks and Episcopal Church were so crowded with sick that their condition was rendered deplorable"	McDougall letter quoted in Brinckerhoff 1866:85; Goring 1975:14
December 4, 1778		General McDougall, concerned about a possible British attack up the Hudson, wants the militia to be prepared to move to Fishkill	McDougall to Clinton (Clinton Papers IV:351-352)
December 5, 1778		General Ebenezer Learned's Brigade at Fishkill	George Washington Papers (Greene Papers III:106n)
December 15, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Colonel John Lamb (Second Continental Artillery Regiment): advises that seven teams will be with Lamb in Fredericksburgh tomorrow and seven teams the next day to take the whole of the stores to Fishkill; stores include oil cloths and old tents	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:32
December 17, 1778		Greene expects that a small number of tents will be provided to Middle Brook by Fishkill; he also notes that upwards of $150,000 will be needed by Udney Hay to settle accounts of Fishkill department, exclusive of forage	Letter, Greene to Charles Pettit (Greene Papers III:116-117)
December 20, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Henry Knox (Brigadier General, commander of Continental Army artillery): advises that the teams bringing the stores from Fredericksburgh to Fishkill have been delayed because the teams are being used to supply flour to the army eastward	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:33
December 22, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Thomas Jones (Conductor of Military Stores): advises that the stores have been sent from Fredericksburgh to Fishkill and that Mr. Lefabure (Conductor of Military Stores) has been sent to Fishkill to await the arrival of Mr. French and the stores	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:37
December 23, 1778		Hodgdon (Danbury) to Mr. Lefabure (Conductor of Military Stores): advises Lefabure to deliver a letter to Mr. French in Fishkill and to take all paper, letters, sums of money from French and forward them to Hodgdon in Boston	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:37
December 25, 1778		Robert Boyd reports that General Riedesel came to Fishkill more than two weeks ago with his wife, three children and servants, in order to follow the troops; he stayed more than a week at Colonel Hausbrock's and wanted to stay the winter there but was refused	Clinton Papers IV:433-434
December 29, 1778	British occupy Savannah		

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
January 3, 1779		Dr. James Fallon in long letter to Clinton makes several mentions of hospital at Fishkill ("to [which] I am bound myself, to take charge there, 'till relieved from the Eastern department")	Dr. James Fallon to Clinton (Clinton Papers IV:460-472)
January 5, 1779		Hay in Fishkill writes saying he has asked for a court of inquiry on charges by the forage department; he needs hides for harness; he asks that the debt owed to artificers by the former Quartermaster General be paid in clothes or money; he needs money to pay Gates's loan of $50,000	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III)
January 6, 1779		Memorial of Fishkill carpenters and wheelwrights to Greene requesting relief, better wages; the memorial lists names	Greene Papers III:150-151 and n) [copied]
January 9, 1779		Hay expresses further concern about artificers' pay	Letter, Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:152-154) [copied]
January 9, 1779		Hay learns that Washington has ordered clothing for Fishkill artificers from Hartford	Letter, Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:158)
January 15, 1779		"there is Men up in the Country now, that is employed by Governor Tryon, to set fire to the Barracks at Fish Kills, and at the Highlands, and also at a Store of arms, at some place towards Fredericksburgh …"	Clinton Papers IV:485-486
January 20, 1779		McDougall in Peekskill requests straw to be brought to Fishkill or Peekskill; he notes difficulties with militia and supplies	Clinton Papers IV:501-505
January 21, 1779		Hay again expresses concern about wages, prices, etc., especially for artificers	Letter, Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:175-176)
January 25, 1779		Forage is coming in at Fishkill "in good quantities"	Letter, Clement Biddle to Greene (Greene Papers III:181-182)
January 26, 1779		Artificers from Fishkill are working at Springfield, Mass.	Letter, William Smith to Greene (Greene Papers III:187)
February 1, 1779		Hay complains again about artificers compensation	Letter, Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:205)
February 3, 1779		Clinton acknowledges to McDougall the difficulties with paying troops; he notes that troops in Peekskill are owed 4 months pay and are unhappy about being ordered to march to Fishkill	Clinton Papers IV:541-543
February 10, 1779		Greene replies to Hay on artificer issues, counseling patience	Letter, Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers III:225-226)
February 10, 1779		Hay is out of cash; he needs $100,000 until March 1; there are continuing difficulties with artificers and getting wagons	Letter, Udny Hay to Greeene (Greene Papers III:228-229)
February 11, 1779		Morgan Lewis, Deputy Quartermaster General at Albany, states that entrenching tools ordered for Albany have been intercepted and are held at Fishkill	Greene to Alexander McDougall (Greene Papers III:235)
February 13, 1779		Hay is still awaiting answer on artificers' wages	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:244)
February 16, 1779		Greene finally replies to Hay; he sends $30,000 and commiseration	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers III:263-265)
February 16, 1779		McDougall requests Clinton to order troops to support Hay, "A Subaltern and thirty of Colonel Brinkerhoffs, good men to guard the Barracks and Stores at Fish Kill .."	Clinton Papers IV:578-579
February 18, 1779		Hay tells Greene that there are no complaints from artificers since they have been joined to Capt. Sizer's Company	Letter, Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:274-275)
February 19, 1779		Hay wants blankets and is having difficulty finding teams for transport	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:275)
February 20, 1779		Greene addresses artificers pay discrepancy issues again	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers III:277)

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
February 23, 1779		Hay replies to Greene re. artificers, raising teams; has received the $30,000	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:294-295)
February 24, 1779		Wheelwrights' accounts are being settled; Hay proposes a new system for paying them	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers III:299)
February 27, 1779		Peter Colt, Commissary, in Hartford reports to Clinton that his purchaser of supplies in Fishkill area is Major Henry Schenck	Clinton Papers IV:589-591
March 1, 1779		An account of bread and flour on hand lists 7 barrels of bread and 11 barrels of flour at Fishkill and 6½ barrels of bread and 51 barrels of flour at Fishkill Landing	Clinton Papers IV:596
March 8, 1779		Commissary James Reid mentions his expectation of sledding to transport vegetables to Fishkill	Clinton Papers IV:622-623
March 18, 1779		Signals of alarm are ordered by Clinton; in the event of enemy ships coming upriver, Colonel Commandant Swartwout's Brigade is to march to Fishkill	Clinton Papers IV:648-649
March 21, 1779		Clinton reports to Washington on arrangements in the event of an attack noting that the Dutchess County militia will rendezvous at Fishkill	Clinton Papers IV:655-656
March 24, 1779		Need for pickaxes at Kings Ferry; Fishkill is to supply some, if agreeable to Hay	Alexander McDougall to Greene (Greene Papers III:361-362)
April 7, 1779		Greene requests that Hay help prepare for Sullivan's Indian expedition by making tents (presumably in Fishkill)	George Olney to Udny Hay (Greene Papers III:385-386)
April 9, 1779		Return of Dutchess County militia (Dutchess Brigade of Colonel Swartwout)at Fishkill lists 462 officers and 2,588 rank & file; also 18 officers and 101 rank and file in an incomplete return of the "Associated Exempts"	Clinton Papers IV:705-706
April 19, 1779		Colonel Christopher Meng is ordered by Greene to go to Fishkill, Danbury and Redding to see if there are sufficient tents at these posts	Letters, Greene to Christopher Meng and Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers III:416-417)
April 20, 1779		Greene orders Hay to engage wagoners for McDougall's troops	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers III:420)
April 29, 1779		Greene replies to Hay about artificers' and other staff pay; says more cash coming; disputes Hay's plans for buying horses and his request for a court of inquiry; urges Hay to make horsemen's tents	Greene to Udny hay (Greene Papers III:435-436)
May – September 1779	General John Sullivan leads campaign against the Iroquois in Pennsylvania and New York, destroying 41 villages		
May 9, 1779		William Smith in Springfield states he has sent 495 tents to Hay at Fishkill and will send another 470 plus 21 hogsheads of shoes and hose	William Smith to Greene (Greene Papers III:471)
May 11, 1779		Udny Hay describes the supply situation at Fishkill – he is losing wagoners because they are not exempt from the militia draft; he is losing laborers because the wages are not competitive; he is trying to get seven traveling forges to camp; he is living on credit – needs cash, clothing for artificers and material for officers tents; there is a shortage of wood for iron forges at Ancram and Maryburgh; wagons at Fishkill are nearly finished; there are issues with John Bancker, the barrackmaster general at Fishkill; references made to hospital	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:7-9)
May 12, 1779		Udny Hay expresses concern about pay levels for assistant quartermasters and artificers; clothing is needed for artificers	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:14-15) [two letters]
May 12, 1779		Samuel Hodgdon requests two tons of steel from Fishkill if not available in Philadelphia area	Samuel Hodgdon to Greene (Greene Papers IV:15)
May 13, 1779		Six casks of military stores are mistakenly sent to Albany instead of Fishkill	Otis & Henley to Greene (Greene Papers IV:29

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
May 14, 1779		Hodgdon (Pluckemin) to Hay (DQMG at Fishkill): requests two tons of German steel to be delivered to Colonel Flowers in Philadelphia	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:48
(May 14, 1779)		Hodgdon (?Pluckemin) to Thornton Taylor (Conductor of Military Stores): advises Taylor to proceed to Fishkill with three teams to pick up two tons of German steel to be brought to Philadelphia	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:48
May 15, 1779		McDougall is ordered to Albany by Washington; he is to apply to Hay at Fishkill for boats to transport the men and baggage; Clinton, in a separate order, directs Dr. John Smedes in Bunschoten's regiment to procure medical supplies from the Director of the Hospital at Fishkill	Clinton Papers IV:822-823
May 19, 1779		Stores are being sent to Fishkill from Trenton? – spades, shovels, chain traces, narrow axes and other stores	John Cox to Greene (Greene Papers IV:47)
May 21, 1779		Order from Board of War to clothier at Fishkill to provide clothing for Fishkill artificers	Board of War to Greene (Greene Papers IV:55)
May 22, 1779		Udny Hay tells Greene he's unsure if he can hire artificers at $4 a day	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:62)
May 23, 1779		Tents have been forwarded to Fishkill from Springfield, Mass	William Smith to Greene (Greene Papers IV:63)
May 23, 1779		Tents are left at Fishkill by order of McDougall, but are needed in Easton	Robert L. Hooper to Greene (Greene Papers IV:64)
May 26, 1779		Udny Hay is getting supplies organized for the Sullivan expedition; McDougall warns that the Fishkill area may soon be under attack; Hay has everyone on alert	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:84)
May 28, 1779	British under Clinton capture Stony Point, New York as prelude to assault on West Point		
May 30, 1779		McDougall in Peekskill expresses concern over impending attack; he fears "it will be impractical to remove, all the Stores at Fish-Kill, as the Teams of the Country will be necessary to collect Provision"	Clinton Papers IV:860-861
May 31, 1779		Hay proposes more extensive fortifications in the Fishkill area: "If I mistake not much, there is a pass about three miles below this [Fishkill], where a redoubt may be thrown up in a short time, in which three hundred men w'h half a Doz'n pieces of Artillery (which we have here) would be able to retard the whole Enemy's army a considerable time"	Udny Hay to Clinton (Clinton Papers IV:868); Goring 1975:13
May 31, 1779		"Signals for Alarm. Whenever the enemy appears in Force on Hudson's River, the Commanding Officer at West Point, will order three of the heaviest Cannon at that Post, to be fired, five Minutes after each other. These will be answered at New-Windsor, by firing the like number, at the above distance. Then three Cannon will also be discharged at the Artillery Park at Fishkill; at the like intermission"; major British advance up the Hudson; Clinton correspondence with McDougall, Hay; militia called out; Dutchess County militia rendezvous at Fishkill; concern over British objective; Clinton believes it is the stores at Fishkill (unclear if this is the Landing or depot or both that is being referred to)	Clinton Papers IV:866-872
June 3, 1779		"A provision return of the Associated Exempts Stationed at the New Magazine in Fishkill Commanded by Collo. Command't Swartwout, made out for three Days this 3 June 1779" lists 31 officers and 128 rank and file	Clinton Papers V:16
June 4, 1779		Captain Samuel Darby reports to Clinton that his militia guard at "Fishkill Bridg" needs more support; "I have not but about thirty six men for to suport the provost Guard with thirty prisoners and the other Small Guards"	Clinton Papers V:22-23

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
June 5, 1779		Udny Hay has sent stores 16 miles to northeast and ordered 22 boats downriver from Albany to keep communication across Hudson open; he is sending 1500 barrels of flour to Poughkeepsie by sloop and packsaddles sent to Newburgh; supplies are coming in slowly from the east, but Fishkill has enough provisions	Udny Hay to Washington and/or Greene (Greene Papers IV:119-120); Washington Papers [LOC]
June 9, 1779		Washington wants Udny Hay to give report on number of boats on Hudson and how many men they can carry; Greene is pleased at Hay's removal of stores and asks about tents and canteens	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers IV:131);
June 13, 1779		Greene notes the unfortunate circumstance of tents going to Albany not Fishkill; he comments on the supply routes from Springfield, Mass to Albany and Fishkill and how it would have been good to have used Claverack Landing as a hub on the Hudson	Greene to William Smith (Greene Papers IV:153)
June 14, 1779		Greene requests Udny Hay to send all wagoners and any other men from his side of the river to Middle Brook	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers IV:159)
June 18-19, 1779		Greene is in Fishkill	(Greene Papers IV:165-168)
June 19, 1779		Washington directs Udny Hay to gather stores that had been dispersed from Fishkill during recent alarm	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers IV:168)
June 21, 1779	Spain declares war on Britain		
June 21, 1779		Hodgdon (Chester, NY) to Henry Brower: advises Brower to take 12 wagons each loaded with 12 cwt of powder to Fishkill to be left with Ruddock	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:58-59
June 30, 1779		Greene requests that four or five marquees like those of General Heath be made and sent to Fishkill	Greene to Thomas Chase (Greene Papers IV:188)
June 30, 1779		Greene requests that if there is any lead in Fishkill or Claverack, or any arrives from Springfield, it should be sent to Newburgh	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers IV:189)
July 1, 1779		Hodgdon (Chester, NY) to Thomas Jones (Conductor of Military Stores): advises Jones to take four teams loaded with powder, to proceed to Fishkill and leave with Ruddock	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:63
July 6, 1779		Hodgdon (Chester, NY) to John Ruddock (Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill): advises that Jonah Bradford is en route to Fishkill with an engine for drawing fuses that General Knox wants forwarded to West Point	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:65-66
July 8, 1779	British burn Fairfield, CT		
July 11, 1779	British burn Norwalk, CT		
July 15, 1779		Clinton asks Hay to keep prisoner Van Tassel at Fishkill until he can be tried	Clinton Papers V
July 15-16, 1779	Wayne recaptures Stony Point, New York		
July 16, 1779		Hodgdon (Chester, NY) to Thomas Jones (Conductor of Military Stores): advises Jones to proceed to Fishkill with 803 new Carte boxes and 1115 bayonet belts to be delivered to Ruddock	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1: 69-70
July 16, 1779		Hodgdon (Chester, NY) to John Ruddock (Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill): advises that Jones is en route to Fishkill with above supplies; instructing Ruddock to give the supplies to the Conductors of the Eastern brigades and advising him that more supplies may be needed	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:70
July 29, 1779		All Fishkill flour is going to support forces in Connecticut	Greene to John Cox (Greene Papers IV 280)
July 29, 1779		Greene notes want of smiths at West Point; instructs Hubbard to dispatch those at Danbury to Fishkill to assist	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers IV:282)
August 6, 1779		Anthony Wayne at Fishkill Landing writes to Greene about his past claim to a right to command	Anthony Wayne to Greene (Greene Papers IV:303)
August 19, 1779	Henry Lee attacks British at Paulus Hook, NJ		

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
August 28, 1779		Hodgdon (Chester, NY) to Ruddock (Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill): advises Ruddock that he has been promoted to Deputy Field Commissary, that his pay is to double and that he is annexed to Hodgdon's department	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:88
August 29, 1779	Americans burn Indian villages at Newtown, NY after two massacres		
August 31, 1779		Udny Hay defends himself against complaints brought to Congress by John Bancker	Udny Hat to Greene (Greene Papers IV:349-350)
September 1, 1779		Greene requests Hubbard to lay up forage at Fishkill; shortage of forage in West Point area	Greene to Nehemiah Hubbard (Greene Papers IV:351)
September 9, 1779		In anticipation of a possible joint expedition with the French against New York Greene notes the need for not less than 100,000 boards at West Point and Fishkill (Landing) for building boats	Greene to Morgan Lewis (Greene Papers IV:371-372)
September 12, 1779		Washington wants Udny Hay to employ Philadelphia carpenters and others to build and repair flat-bottomed boats; Greene wants Hay to find accommodations in Fishkill for the new French minister Count La Luzerne	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers IV:383)
September 17, 1779		Greene wants William Betts, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster at Fishkill, to keep shipwrights working (at Fishkill Landing?) for another week; if they refuse they are to be discharged	Richard Claiborne to William M. Betts (Greene Papers IV:390)
September 28, 1779	Tappan Massacre		
October 2, 1779		Udny Hay expresses dismay about wages of Philadelphia carpenters compared to those of artificers	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:433-434)
October 3, 1779		Greene wants expresses stationed at 20-mile intervals from Providence to Fishkill	Greene to Nehemiah Hubbard (Greene Papers IV:435)
October 5, 1779		Udny Hay believes there are bateaux and flat-bottomed boats to be had on the Hudson between Albany and West Point; he wants them rounded up	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:437)
October 7, 1779		Udny Hay is organizing boat building at Fishkill Landing; he creates ten-man companies with the promise of a reward to the team that builds the most boats; he is awaiting boards and planks from Albany and requests same from West Point	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:440-441)
October 9, 1779		Morgan Lewis has no boards to send to Udny Hay at Fishkill (Landing?); Hay cannot keep carpenters employed for much longer	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:448)
October 10, 1779		Deputy foragemaster Andrew Bostwick is having difficulty raising forage at Fishkill for support of the army's planned advance on New York	Andrew Bostwick to Greene (Greene Papers IV:450)
October 10, 1779		Udny Hay reports on the status of work at Fishkill; he is still trying to organize carpenters and get boards; he has enough duck for 160 tents; he will then set about patching condemned tents; there are not enough vessels; he needs to hire bateauxmen	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:451-452)
October 11, 1779		Nehemiah Hubbard has established expresses from Scotland, Conn. to Fishkill, as directed	Nehemiah Hubbard to Greene (Greene Papers IV:455)
October 14, 1779		Udny Hay sends camp stools; lists clothing needs of men under him (coats, vests, breeches, stockings, shoes, overalls, frocks, shirts, hats); wagoners need blankets	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:463)
October 16, 1779		Udny Hay is in need of nails and handsaw files (the latter are ordered but not received); an officer has gathered bateaux at Fishkill Landing and Wappingers Creek – these will be lost unless ordered back or hauled up to the fort	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:470-471)
October 17, 1779	Continental Army encamps at Jockey Hollow for the winter; remains there until June 1780	Captain William Sizer reports that the men building boats at Fishkill Landing are working overtime and need extra rations	William Sizer to Greene (Greene Papers IV:473)
October 19, 1779		Udny Hay reports that he is hoping to receive nails and has sent sloops to Albany for boards;the boat builders need clothing (they should be returned to their regiments if they can't be clothed)	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:480)

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
October 20, 1779		Nehemiah Hubbard notes that 30 to 40 teamsters who had carted loads to Fishkill are still awaiting pay	Nehemiah Hubbard to Greene (Greene Papers IV:484)
October 21, 1779		Udny Hay has received $171,000 from Pettit but it won't last long; there is a tent shortage; he is worried about the militia taking the hay and grain procured for the Continental Army; boat builder pay options are discussed	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:486)
October 21, 1779		Udny Hay pleads with Greene about pay for staff and others	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:487-490)
October 22, 1779		Udny Hay reports that the boat builders at Wappinger Creek want $45 a day (the same as Philadelphia ships carpenters)	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:491)
October 23, 1779		Udny Hay reports that he has supplied the militia with tents (he does not think the militia will want to hut at Fishkill); boards and planks have arrived for the boat builders; he asks Greene again about pay for the boat builders	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:494-495)
October 25, 1779		Hay again reports on the discontent over local carpenters' wages, noting that the Wappinger Creek carpenters had quit over wages	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:497)
October 26, 1779		Udny Hay writes to Greene again on the carpenters' wages, supporting local complaints	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:500-502)
October 29, 1779		Boat building is still hampered by lack of materials; Udny Hay asks Greene what he should do over the winter: "Finish the buildings begun at this place and at Newburgh? …. Repair Waggons of which there will be a very large number left in this department this winter, and make Coffins for the Hospital which I find is to be established here, etc. etc.?"	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:514-516)
October 29, 1779		Clinton, from his headquarters at Fishkill, orders troops to mobilize for a potential Indian uprising upstate	Clinton Papers V:332-334
October 30, 1779		Hay asks Greene about procuring wood and about the use of boats	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers IV:524)
November 1779-June 1780	Main American army winters at Morristown under harsh conditions		
November 1, 1779		Return of camp equipage drawn and received at the Quartermaster General's store at Fishkill by the militia under Swartwout; includes 10 horsemen's tents, 245 common tents, 274 kettles, 129 axes	Clinton Papers V:342
November 2, 1779		Hay will allow artificers, even if they choose to quit, the use of the barracks until the end of the week	Udny Hay to the Officers of Artificers at Fishkill (Greene Papers V:19, n2)
November 3, 1779		Artificers (carpenters and wheelwrights) working by the day at Fishkill quit work and present Betts, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster, with letters containing artificers' proposals	William M. Betts to Green (Green Papers V:10-11)
November 4, 1779		Greene expresses concern over Fishkill artificers' pay to Betts but won't pay what Philadelphia artificers are paid; he says he has directed Hay concerning this matter	Green to William M. Betts (Greene Papers V:14-15
November 4, 1779		Return of Second Brigade of Militia under Colonel Hathorn at Fishkill; 115 officers and 491 rank and file present for duty	Clinton Papers V:346
November 5, 1779		Return of detachment of Swartwout's Brigade of Dutchess County Militia at Fishkill; 124 officers and 720 rank and file present for duty; various other returns of militia in early/mid-November	Clinton Papers V:348, 353-354, 356-359
November 5, 1779		Greene directs Hay to send to West Point all available army carpenters not working on the boats	Richard Claiborne, acting for Greene, to Udny Hay (Greene Papers V:17)
November 5, 1779		Hay continues on the matter of artificers' pay; he suggests paying $10 a day; he has money on hand to do this but paying them will leave him short for other needs	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:188-19)
November 5, 1779		Sir James Jay offers a horse, formerly owned by Hay, to Greene	Sir James Jay to Greene (Greene Papers

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
			V:19)
November 6, 1779		Hay has ordered part of two companies to Fishkill to repair the barracks and the commissary's store, the condition of which has caused the loss of many provisions; artificers are also ordered to build a shelter for wagoners and provide an addition to the hospital; he expects to lose most of the boat builders being paid by the day; he recommends against building boats as the wood would be needed for the barracks at West Point	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:23-24)
November 8, 1779		Greene orders Hay not to build the hospital addition; sick soldiers are to go to Albany while the army is at West Point; after the army moves, only convalescents from the West Point garrison are to go to Fishkill; he also orders Hay not to go ahead with repairs, except to provide basic security for stores, owing to the shortage of boards; West Point is to get priority	Green to Udny Hay (Greene Papers V:29)
November 9, 1779		Hay agrees to do as Greene asks regarding the hospital and barracks	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:32-33)
November 11, 1779		Hay continues to express concern about pay for teamsters and the lack of preparedness for winter quarters	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:49-50)
November 14, 1779		Hay reports that 12 hogsheads of tents from Otis & Henley in Boston are being stored at Fishkill and he awaits instructions from Greene	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:69)
November 15, 1779		1,500 New York militia are assembled at Fishkill	(Greene Papers IV:446n); Clinton Papers 5:332-333, 359
December 15, 1779		Greene bemoans distress of those at Fishkill for want of cash	Greene to Morgan Lewis (Greene Papers V:177)
December 19, 1779		Greene asks Mitchell for artificers (?in Pennsylvania) to camp with the Army in Morristown because most of the artificers are still at Fishkill	Greene to John Mitchell (Greene Papers V:187)
December 24, 1779		Greene directs Hay to send on to camp some of the cloth received from Boston and to keep the rest for District use; he espresses concern over the distribution of clothing and staff pay	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers V:203-204)
December 25, 1779		Hay sends Greene a return of personnel, including details of artificers	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:210-211)
January 4, 1780		Hay sends Greene a copy of the charges for transporting the Convention army (captured British soldiers) through New York after Saratoga	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:236)
January 25, 1780		Hay is unable to keep more than two teams at Fishkill for want of forage	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:307)
January 29, 1780		Hay is still trying to settle the accounts for transporting the Convention army	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:323-327)
January 29, 1780		Hay reports that the quartermaster store at Fishkill has been robbed three times recently; Hay suspects the guard; he also does not believe the wagons in his department are worth repairing	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:327-328)
January 30, 1780		Greene writes to Washington of "increasing difficulties, in the Quarter Masters Department, at the post of Fish Kill" despite best efforts of Hay	Greene to Washington (Greene Papers V:331)
February 9, 1780		Hay writes a lengthy letter to Greene concerning the state of affairs at Fishkill (debts, lack of cash, etc.)	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:358-361)
February 20, 1780		Hay says that a lack of twine may cause him to discharge the tent makers; very few tents are in condition to open the campaign	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers V:404)
March-May 1780	British besiege and then capture Charleston, South Carolina		
March 26, 1780		Washington selects Commissary stations in New York State and requires 250 tons of hay and 20,000 bushels of corn to be stored at Fishkill and Fishkill Landing (combined)	Clinton Papers V:564-565

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
April 11, 1780		Clinton establishes places of rendezvous for the New York State militia; Fishkill is made the place of rendezvous for "Gen'l Swartwout's Brigade vizt. Graham's Regiment at Shendeken" and other regiments	Clinton Papers V:602-603
April 30, 1780		Clinton assigns levies for the defense of Orange and Westchester Counties; "also directed those to be raised in Dutchess (which will am't to between 2 & 300 & which when collected are intended for the western frontiers of Ulster & Orange) to rendezvous at Fishkill"	Clinton Papers V:660-661
May 12, 1780	British capture Charleston, South Carolina		
May 29, 1780		General Alexander McDougall in Fishkill is expecting "a Fleet and Army of our Ally …. in our vicinity"; he is concerned about provisions and comments about a possible American and French attack on New York	Alexander McDougall to Greene (Greene Papers V:587-589)
June 1780	Clinton is replaced by Cornwallis as Commander of the British Army; the British make moves on Morristown, but are thwarted by the Americans under Greene; Battles of Connecticut Farms, Springfield and Elizabeth		
June 1, 1780		Dr. Chauncey Graham's Academy building in Fishkill is referred to as "… the house built in this place, for a public seat of learning, has been for upwards of four years past, and still is occupied as a general hospital for the sick of our army"	*New York Packett and American Advertiser,* June 1, 1780
June 2, 1780		Washington orders Clinton to assemble militia reinforcements at Fishkill; he requests three regiments totaling 1,575 rank and file "well armed, and equipped in every other respect for the Field … to be at Fishkill"	Clinton Papers V:779-787
June 6, 1780		Andrew Bostwick, Deputy Commissary General of Forage, provides a return of forage for New York State; reported for Fishkill was 300 tons of hay, 72 bushels of rye, 908 bushels of corn, 3516 bushels of oats, 1288 bushels of buckwheat	Clinton Papers V:800
June 13, 1780		Militia is on alert to repel Sir John Johnson in upstate New York; Fishkill is established as a place of rendezvous for the militia on the east side of the Hudson	Clinton Papers V:816-821
June 14, 1780		Roll of levies at Fishkill; names of 138 new levies listed	Clinton Papers V:825
June 25, 1780		Clinton orders Dutchess County militia is to "rendesvous at Fish Kill immediately"	Clinton Papers V: 887
July 6, 1780		Hay writes to Greene concerning his (Hay's) recent acceptance of position of state agent for New York; expresses concern over an issue of compatibility with the quartermastership	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers VI:70); Clinton Papers 5:893-894
July 9, 1780		Greene asks Washington about terms of employment for ships carpenters at Fishkill; Washington settles this as part of planning for the expedition against New York City	Greene to Washington (Greene Papers VI:75)
July 9, 1780		Clinton orders a regiment under Colonel Whiting (55 men) to rendezvous at Fishkill on July 25	Clinton Papers V:933-935
July 11, 1780	French troops arrive at Newport, RI (6,000 soldiers under Rochambeau)		
July 14, 1780		Udny Hay writes to Greene concerning the status of supplies, etc., in preparation for the siege of New York City; he comments on horses, helving of entrenching tools, boards, tent repairs, wagon repairs; he is dissatisfied with the state of the quartermasters department	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers VI:99-101)
July 15, 1780	Plans for reorganizing the Quartermasters Department are approved by Congress		(Greene Papers VI:47,n2)
July 15, 1780		Horses "in droves of about one hundred in each" are to be sent to Fishkill from Connecticut	Greene to Nehemiah Hubbard (Greene Papers VI:108)
July 19, 1780		Washington requests Greene to send stores to Fishkill in anticipation of attack on New York City	Washington to Greene (Greene Papers VI:127-128)
July 25, 1780		Militia rendezvous at Fishkill	Clinton Papers V:938, 943-944; VI:8, 55

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
August 1780		Washington tells Benedict Arnold that "Colonel Hay writes that that he shall be able to lay up some stock of hay at Fishkill"	Sparks 1834 VII:139; Goring 1975:17
August 1-3, 1780	Continental Army crosses the Hudson River below West Point with the intention of attacking New York City but withdraws when the British return from an aborted attack on the French at Newport		(Greene Papers VI:xlv)
August 5, 1780	Congress accepts Greene's resignation from the post of Quartermaster General		(Greene Papers VI:xlv)
August 6, 1780		Greene directs Benedict Arnold to move boats from Kings Ferry to Fishkill for repair	Greene to Benedict Arnold (Greene Papers VI:185)
August 7, 1780		Udny Hay writes to Greene laying out the background to discontent among the staff and artificers at Fishkill	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers VI:190-192)
August 8, 1780		Udny Hay tells Benedict Arnold that all the boats used to ferry the army across the Hudson are now at Fishkill	Greene to Benedict Arnold (Greene Papers VI:185n)
August 9, 1780		Udny Hay tells Greene how he plans to raise and pay for forage; state and Continental forage accounts are to be kept separate	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers VI:194)
August 16, 1780	British defeat Americans at Battle of Camden, South Carolina		
August 19, 1780		Greene writing to Benedict Arnold notes "Orders have been repeatedly given for furnishing the Post at Fish Kill with a great variety of articles; but the poverty of the department is such, that the Deputies have not had it in their power to comply. There has been no stores provided in the department for upwards of a year past; and had there not been a large Stock on hand, the Service must have suffered long before this"	Green to Benedict Arnold (Greene Papers VI:219)
August 24-25, 1780		British prisoners being kept in the Provost at Fishkill are to be treated as American prisoners are treated by the British	Clinton Papers VI:133-135
September 3, 1780		Greene writes a testimonial for Udny Hay; Hay had been told by Timothy Pickering (new Quartermaster General) that he would not be reappointed as deputy quartermaster	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers VI:254)
September 9, 1780		"Extract from Garrison Orders, Fishkill, September 9, 1780: For several nights past this post has been kept in continual alarm, by waggons [sic] being taken from the places where they are usually deposited, and with the utmost violence and alarming noise, dragged to the dwelling houses of the peaceable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, as well as other improper places; the geers [sic] and loose parts of said waggons, frequently stole and made way with: Barber's poles are in a most outrageous manner unhipt [sic] and carried off, to the manifest damage of the proprietor: The chimneys of the barrack rooms are most violently attacked, and dirt, stones, sticks, and filth of every kind, thrown down; afterwards covered with boards and rawhides, by which means the officers of the militia and hide department, are exposed to most gross and scandalous abuse, and oftentimes barbarously obliged to turn out of their beds at the dead time of night in the open air, to avoid instantaneous suffocations when their ears were saluted with the most hideous screams, screeches, and whoops and halloes [sic], such as are supposed to be uttered by none but *Canadian* savages, or d-----d fools suffering the pains of h—l first: And to complete their horrid and wicked practices, the barracks have been actually set on fire, and all the buildings and public stores at the post, threatened with a general conflagration. Information has been made to Major Andra Ferara, of a person whose voice, appearance, and conduct cause a suspicion of his being the author of those violent and unnatural outrages, in conjunction with a certain transient person who passes by the name of the Trunk-Maker. Said Ferara takes this method of giving public notice, that if an immediate stop is not put to all the above mentioned proceedings, he is determined to take measures to detect, prosecute, convict and punish those particular persons, and all their associates."	*New York Packett and American Advertiser* , September 14, 1780
September 23, 1780	Major John Andre is arrested, leading to the exposure of Arnold's plot to cede West Point to the British		

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
October 6, 1780		Udny Hay writes to Greene concerning Greene's advice that the public stores at Fishkill should be offered as collateral for debts owed by the quartermasters department; Hay disagrees with Greene on this and is in dispute about it with Hugh Hughes, newly appointed deputy quartermaster for New York	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers VI:343-344)
October 7, 1780		Greene's orders state that troops are to move to West Point and after their arrival all teams and empty wagons are to be sent on to the quartermaster at Fishkill	(Greene Papers VI:350)
October 9, 1780		Udny Hay is still acting as deputy quartermaster at Fishkill because the "mode" for delivering stores remains unsettled	Udny Hay to Greene (Greene Papers VI:362)
October 10, 1780		Greene, in command at West Point, wants Udny Hay to assist in getting much needed stores to Greene's troops	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers VI:363)
October 13-14, 1780		Greene asks Udny Hay to supply "roots and vegetables" (?from Fishkill stores) for troops at West Point; other correspondence between Hay and Greene concerns provisions and supplies for West Point and other New York posts; there is mention of a woodpile (an alarm signal) being set alight by accident	Greene to Udny Hay (Greene Papers VI:373, 381-382); Nathaniel Stevens to Greene (Greene Papers VI:385)
October 14, 1780	Washington names Nathanael Greene Commander of Southern Army		
October 16, 1780		Hugh Hughes writes to Greene concerning stores (rum, horses); all vessels are sent from Fishkill to West Point	Hugh Hughes to Greene (Greene Papers VI:401)
October 16, 1780		Dr. Charles McKnight, on behalf of officers of hospital at Fishkill, requests clothing (McKnight is in charge of the hospital at Fishkill)	Charles McKnight to Greene (Greene Papers VI:401)
October 17, 1780		Hughes at Fishkill promises to repair boats for Greene	Hugh Hughes to Greene (Greene Papers VI: 403)
October 30, 1780		Thirty one prisoners of war captured in Tryon County are being held in the Provost at Fishkill	Clinton Papers VI:356
November 20-21, 1780		Marquis de Chastellux passes through Fishkill; lengthy description which in places closely resembles Anburey's description of 1778. "So I continued my journey and reached Fishkill about four o'clock. This town, in which there are not more than 50 houses in the space of two miles, has long been the principal depot of the American army; it is there they have placed their magazines, their hospitals, their workshops, etc., but all these form a town in themselves, composed of handsome large barracks, built in the wood at the foot of the mountains; for the Americans, like the Romans in many respects, have for winter quarters only wooden towns, or camps, composed of barracks, which may be compared to the hiemalia of the Romans.	Marquis de Chastellux, *Travels in North America in the Years 1780, 1781 and 1782* (Rice 1963), Vol. I:86-89, 266
		As for the position of Fishkill, the events of the campaign of 1777 had proved how important it was to occupy it. It was clear that the plan of the English had been, and was still, to render themselves masters of the whole course of the North [Hudson] River, and thus to separate the eastern states from those to the west and to the south. It was necessary therefore to secure a post on this river; West Point was chosen as the most important point to fortify, and Fishkill as the place the best adapted to the establishment of the principal depot of provisions, ammunition, etc.; these two positions are connected with each other. I shall soon speak of West Point, but I shall note here that Fishkill has all the qualifications necessary for a place of depot, for it is situated on the high road from Connecticut and near the North River, and is protected at the same time by a chain of inaccessible mountains, which occupy a space of more than twenty miles between the Croton and the Fishkill Rivers. …"	

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
		"The 21st, at nine in the morning, the quartermaster of Fishkill [John Keese?], who had come the night before with the utmost politeness to offer me his services, and to place two sentinels at my door, an honor I refused in spite of everything he could say, called upon me; and after drinking tea according to custom, he conducted me to the barracks, where I saw the magazines and workshops of the different workmen employed in the service of the army. These barracks are regular wooden houses, well built and well covered, having garrets and even cellars, so that we should form a very false idea were we to judge of them by what we see in our armies when our troops are "in barracks." The Americans sometimes makes them like ours, but this is merely to shelter the soldiers when they are more within reach of the enemy. They call the latter "huts," and they are very expert in constructing both. They require only three days to build the barracks, reckoning from the moment they begin to cut down the trees; the huts are finished in twenty-four hours. They consist of little walls made of heaped-up stones, the intervals of which are filled with earth kneaded with water or simply with mud; a few planks form the roof; but what renders them very warm is that the chimney occupies the outer side, and that you can only enter by a small door, at the side of the chimney. The army has passed whole winters in such huts, without suffering and without sickness.	
		As for the barracks, or the little military town of Fishkill, such ample provision is made for everything which the service and discipline of the army may require that a provostry and a prison, surrounded by palisades have been built there. One gate only affords access to the enclose ure of the provostry and in front of this is placed a guardhouse. Through the window bars of the prison I distinguished some prisoners in English uniform; these were about thirty soldiers, or "Tories" enrolled in English regiments. These wretches had accompanied the Indians on the raids they had just made by way of Lake Ontario and the Mohawk River …. After passing some time in visiting these different establishments, I got on horseback, and under the conduct of a state guide whom the quartermaster had given me, I entered the woods and followed the road to West point, where I wanted to arrive for dinner. Four or five miles from Fishkill I saw some felled trees and a clearing in the wood, which on coming nearer I discovered to be a camp, or rather huts inhabited by several hundred invalid soldiers."	
January 1, 1781	Mutiny of unpaid Pennsylvania soldiers		
January 17, 1781	Americans win Battle of Cowpens, SC		
January 26, 1781		200 barrels of flour are en route to Fishkill from Poughkeepsie	Clinton Papers VI:597-598
February 16, 1781		Hughes (Fishkill) has obtained horses for Hamilton for his journey to Rhode Island; Hamilton (New Windsor) thanks Hughes on February 27, says the trip has been postponed	Hugh Hughes to Alexander Hamilton (Alexander Hamilton Papers Vol. XXVI [Syrett 1979:409])
March 2, 1781	Articles of Confederation adopted	Baron Ludwig von Closen, traveling with Washington and Hamilton and Tilghmann (his aides-de-camp) visited Colonel Hazen in Fishkill for dinner; "the Town Hall which is situated on a height, is surrounded by about thirty houses; but there are some barracks for 400 men below, which are extremely well constructed. Several workshops and a great storehouse for food and forage, provisions for the American army, have been established there."	The Revolutionary Journal of Baron Ludwig von Closen 1780-1783 (Acomb 1956)
March 17, 1781		Six prisoners sent to Fishkill should be treated as spies	Clinton Papers VI:707
March 20, 1781		Hodgdon (?in Philadelphia) to the Board of War: advises of the order discontinuing the post at Fishkill and dismissing the officers stationed there; he questions whether any provision has been made for "settlements of the accounts" of Ruddock before he quits his post; he states that large sums are owed Ruddock and that it is unknown if articles yet to be paid for were ever received	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:297

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
March 24, 1781		Henry Knox (New Windsor) reports that 17 armorers employed at Fishkill (working under Ruddock) have not been paid for nearly two years; he fears they will quit unless provided with clothing	Knox to Tench Tilghman (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.00925)
March 26, 1781		"A return of arms & accoutrements at New Windsor, Fish Kill, & West Point" lists numbers of muskets with bayonets, muskets without bayonets, damaged muskets, spare bayonets, cartridge boxes and cartridge boxes needing repair	Richard Frothingham to Henry Knox (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10020)
March 31, 1781		Hodgdon (Philadelphia) to John Ruddock (Deputy Commissary of Military Stores at Fishkill): contains a copy of the order "discontinuing the post and dismissing the Officers in the Military stores department at Fish Kill"; instructs Ruddock to make a general return of all stores and debts due, payment of wages, and to "transmit them immediately to this office"	Hodgdon Letterbooks 1:303
April 1781	Cornwallis heads north to Chesapeake Bay; British occupy Petersburg, Virginia		
April 23, 1781		Henry Knox writes to Washington arguing against Congress's decision to close down Fishkill; he sympathizes with Ruddock who is owed four years' pay	Henry Knox to Washington (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.00941)
April 28-30, 1781		Dutchess County levies are to rendezvous at Fishkill	Clinton Papers VI:808, 813
May 1781	Cornwallis takes control of British forces in Petersburg		
May 1, 1781		A return of ordnance and military stores at Fishkill lists numbers of pound shot, strapped shot, case shot, grape shot, cases, cylinders, copper ladles, worms, pistols, flints, and other ordnance stores; return possibly by John Ruddock	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10487
May 13, 1781		Samuel Shaw's chart of field artillery ammunition stores identifies six locations: "Park", New Windsor, Fishkill and West Point, New York; Succasunna, New Jersey; and Litchfield, Connecticut	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10022
May 13, 1781		One hundred of the Dutchess County levies are to embark at Fishkill for Albany	Clinton Papers VI:859
June 1, 1781		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for month of May 1781	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10680
June 2, 1781		Henry Knox provides estimate of number of teams needed to transport cannon and stores; "From Providence to Fish Kill, Waggons or carts well, cover'd each to carry about 1400 lbs about 40, 8 heavy cannon 6 yoke, oxen and one horse cart ..."	Henry Knox (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.00961)
June 6, 1781	Americans recapture Augusta, Georgia		
June 30, 1781		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for month of June 1781	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10682
July 3, 1781		Henry Knox (New Windsor) writes to Major William Perkins (overseer of stores at Providence, RI): "All the cannon & stores from Providence under you are to be transported to Fish Kill landing & there embark'd on board of vessels …& proceed to West Point"; ships are to float in the Hudson above the chain and await orders	Henry Knox to William Perkins (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01014)
July 7, 1781		William Richards' invoice of ordnance and stores brought to Fishkill from Litchfield lists grape shot, case shot and other ordnance and stores delivered to Ruddock	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01030
(August 1, 1781)		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for month of July 1781	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10683
August 12, 1781		Samuel Shaw (aide to Knox) orders Ruddock to obtain gun locks for Captain Bushnell	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01128
August 14-16, 1781		Levies are assembling at Fishkill; a return of the 4-month levies received and mustered from General Swartout's Brigade reports 204 men	Clinton Papers VII:204-205, 209
August 20, 1781		John Keese, writing to John Fisher from Fishkill, states that "Col. Hughes desires you to order Raymond Hazard … who is now … at Wappins Creek, to march to the Park of Artillery on the other side of the River … Gen'l Knox having called for him"	Letter, John Keese to John Fisher (John Fisher Papers, Box 1)

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
August 22, 1781		Henry Knox, leaving for Yorktown, turns over command of artillery on the Hudson Rover to John Crane; he notes the roles of various facilities, including the disposition of stores at Fishkill	Henry Knox to John Crane (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01151)
August 24, 1781		Return of New York levies under Lt. Col. Weissenfels at Fishkill lists 39 officers and 315 men	Clinton Papers VII:244
August 25, 1781		Troops are assembling at Fishkill, gathering supplies and are ready to march (?heading south for Yorktown with the French)	Clinton Papers VII:254-255
August 27, 1781	French army crosses over to the west side of the Hudson en route to Yorktown	Three prisoners "taken in arms driving down about thirty sheep" are confined in the Provost at Fishkill	Clinton Papers VII:262-263
August 30, 1781		A complaint is made to Clinton about the militia attacking Benjamin Frere of Ulster County and confining him at Fishkill	Clinton Papers VII:275-276
September 1, 1781		Return of levies at Fishkill for Swartout's Brigade listed 261 men	Clinton Papers VII:284
September 8, 1781		Return of levies at Fishkill for Swartout's Brigade listed 266 men	Clinton Papers VII:313
September 15, 1781	French fleet drives British naval force from Chesapeake Bay	Return of levies at Fishkill for Swartout's Brigade listed 271 men	Clinton Papers VII:334
September 30, 1781		(John Ruddock's) return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for months of August and September 1781	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10688
October 19, 1781	British under Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown		
November 1781		Clothing for troops is arriving at Fishkill en route to Philadelphia	Clinton Papers VII:470-471
January 1782	British withdraw from North Carolina		
(February 1, 1782)		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for month of January 1782	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10692
March 2, 1782	General Guy Carleton replaces Clinton as Commander of British forces in America		
March 20, 1782	Lord North resigns as British Prime Minister		
April 1, 1782		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for months of February and March 1782	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10694
April 6, 1782		John Keese, writing to John Fisher from Fishkill, states that the bearer of this letter has been employed in the "Smiths Shop at this post, till the artificers were discharged in January"	Letter, John Keese to John Fisher (John Fisher Papers, Box 1)
April 16, 1782	Washington establishes American army headquarters at Newburgh, NY		
May 5, 1782		Hugh Hughes' return of artificers at Fishkill lists 38 men, mostly blacksmiths (12), wheelwrights (8), carpenters (10); also 2 boat builders, 2 saddlers, 2 cooks, director and subdirector	George Washington Papers, 1741-1799, Series 4 (General Correspondence, 1697-1799)
June 8, 1782		Samuel Shaw (aide to Knox) requests that Ruddock send 20,000 musket cartridges to Colonel George Reid in Albany	Samuel Shaw to John Ruddock (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01128)
June 20, 1782		Samuel Shaw requests a return of firearm stores from Ruddock at Fishkill	Samuel Shaw to John Ruddock (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01460)
June 22, 1782		A memorandum of stores on hand at Fishkill and Fishkill Landing, probably prepared by John Ruddock, includes information on firearms and bayonets	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01462
July 1, 1782		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for months of April, May and June 1782	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10697
July 11, 1782	British evacuate Savannah, Georgia ending 2½-year occupation		
July 31, 1782		John Ruddock's return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for month of July 1782	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10701

Date	Overall War Context	Fishkill Activity	Source for Fishkill Data
August 1782	Carleton notifies Washington of upcoming peace negotiations in Paris which begin in September		
September 1, 1782		Return for ordnance and military stores available, received and delivered at Fishkill for month of July 1782 (possibly not John Ruddock)	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.10702
September 4, 1782		Henry Knox asks Hugh Hughes for help in moving powder from Fishkill to Constitution Island; wants him to arrange water transport and teams and provide a cooper to John Ruddock	Henry Knox to Hugh Hughes (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01576)
October 10, 1782		Henry Knox (West Point) writes to Washington about soldiers in the "invalid regiment" (?holed up in Fishkill) and how to make use of them and the difficulty of moving them elsewhere; he cannot use them for moving ordnance; stores are awaiting to be removed from Fishkill (150 loads)	Henry Knox to Washington (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01657)
October 15, 1782		Henry Knox (West Point) apologizes to Colonel Lewis Nicola about the situation of the invalid regiment in Fishkill; there is uncertainty over where the invalids will winter; stores will all be removed from Fishkill as soon as the army goes into winter quarters	Henry Knox to Lewis Nicola (Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01666)
November 24, 1782		A sergeant, corporal and 12 men from the 10th Massachusetts regiment are to be sent to Fishkill Landing the next day to remove stores from the landing and Fishkill to West Point; instructions to be received from Deputy Commissary John Ruddock; this was to be a five or six-day assignment	Writings of George Washington from the Manuscript Sources (Fitzpatrick 1931-44:370)
Late November 1782		Fatigue parties from the 9th and 10th Massachusetts Regiments were busy removing supplies and military stores from Fishkill	Lauber 1932:708
November 27, 1782		Samuel Shaw gives orders to issuers of supplies (Ruddock at Fishkill and Frothingham at West Point) for June and August 1782; in September Knox offers Ruddock the position of Deputy Commissary at West Point	Gilder Lehrman Collection GLC02437.01725
November 30, 1782	British and Americans sign preliminary Articles of Peace		
December 14, 1782	British leave Charleston, South Carolina		
January 25, 1783		Timothy Pickering responds to a proposal of Peter Bogardus and John Anderson for operating the ferry between Newburgh and Fishkill Landing for the year 1783; the ferry is to involve four boats (pettiaugers) and eight men	Pickering Papers 63:59-60, 150-154
April 19, 1783	Congress ratifies peace treaty		
July 5, 1783		Meeting of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati is held at Newburgh; the original meeting for the Society was held in Fishkill before the officers of the army separated	Clinton Papers VIII:217n
August 28, 1783		Samuel Loudon prints last Fishkill issue of *New York Packett and American Advertiser*	Wall 1922:80-85; Goring 1975:13
September 3, 1783	United States and Britain sign the Treaty of Paris		
November 25, 1783	British troops leave New York City		
December 23, 1783	Washington resigns as Commander in Chief		

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Appendix E

REVOLUTIONARY WAR-ERA MAPS

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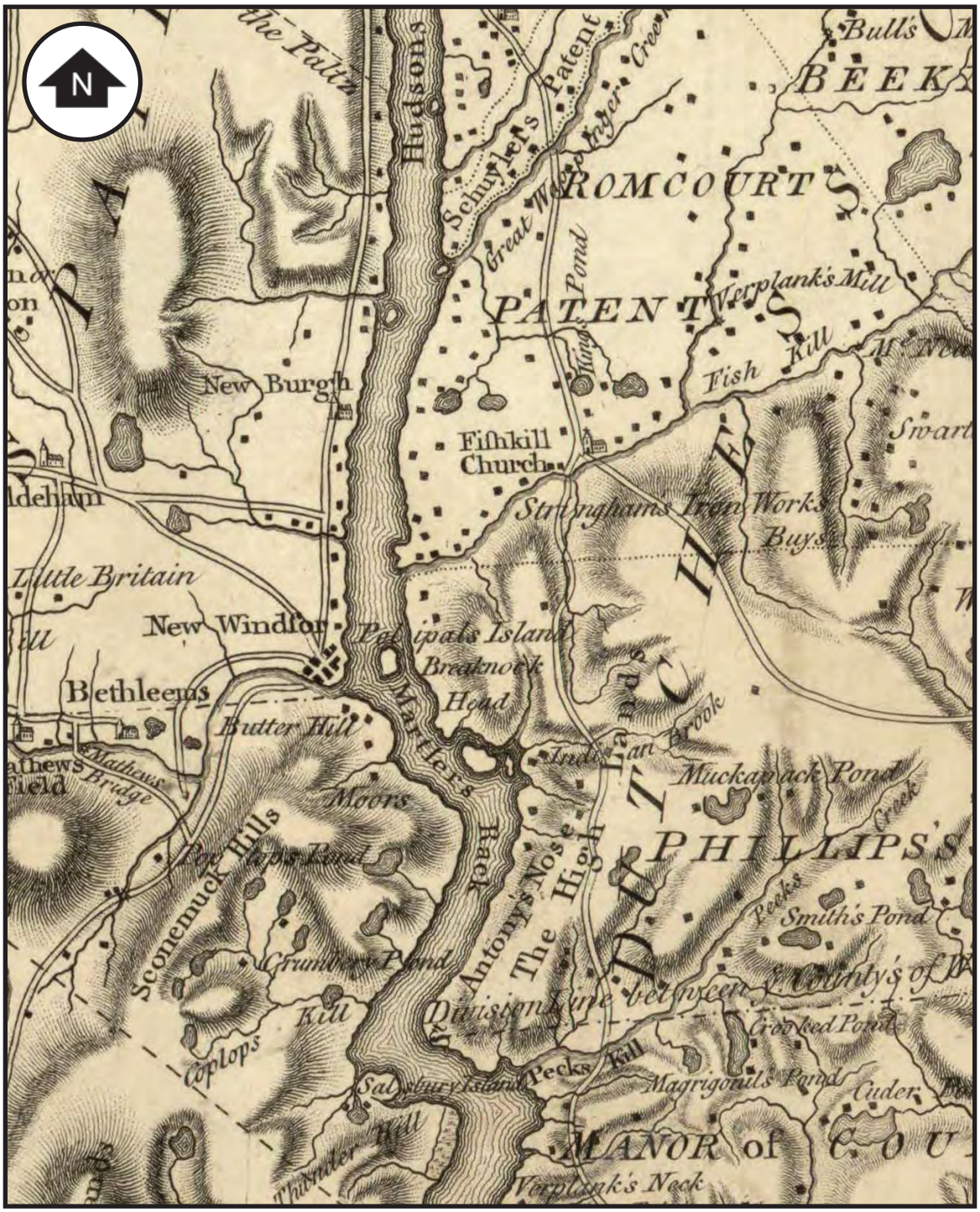

Figure E.1. Montresor, John. *A map of the Province of New York, with part of Pensilvania, and New England.* 1775. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 4.6 miles (approximately).

Figure E.2. Holland, Samuel. *The provinces of New York and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania, and the province of Quebec.* 1776. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 5.5 miles (approximately).

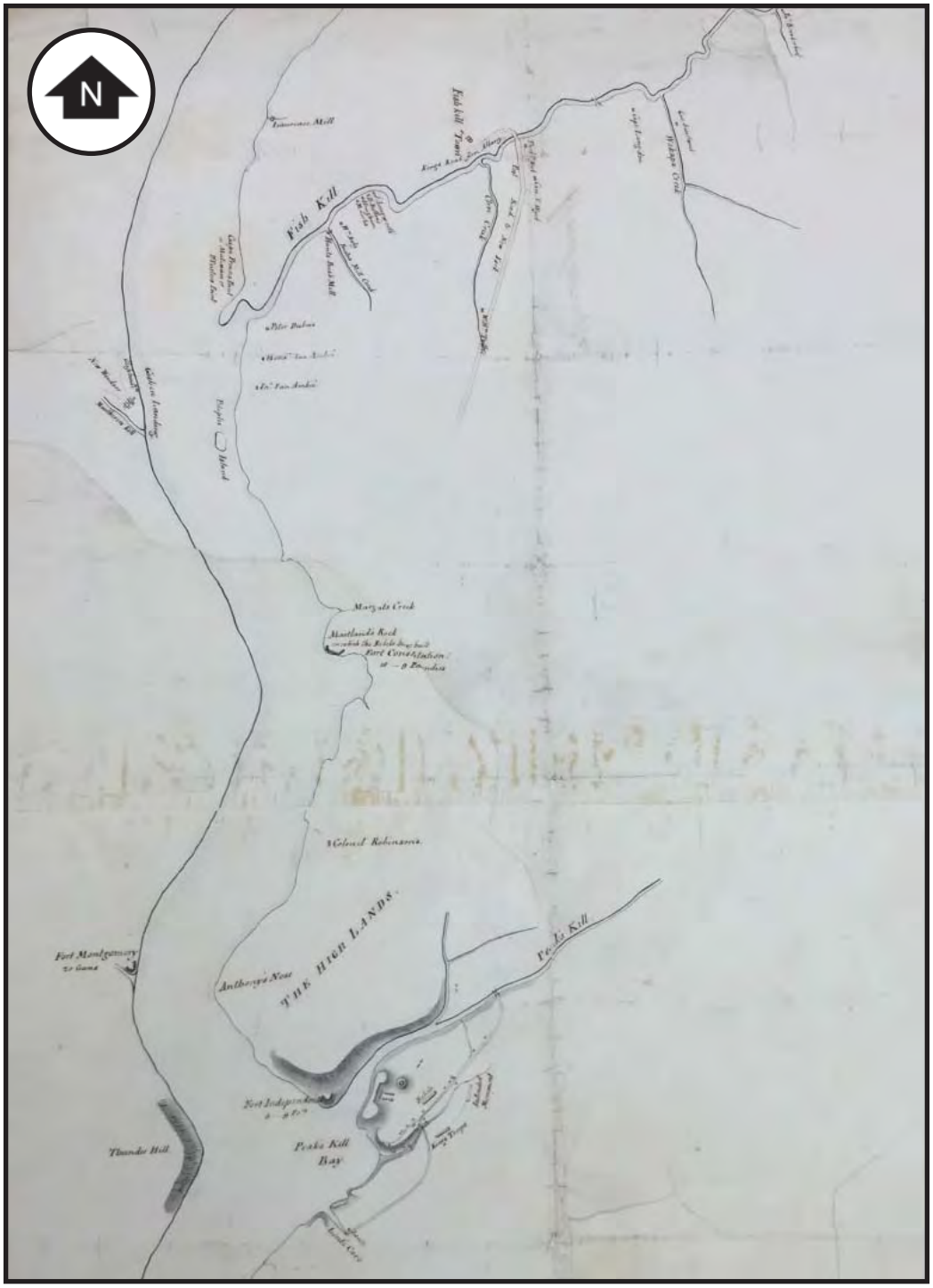

Figure E.3. Unknown. [From Fishkill Creek to the Croton River]. 1777. Scale: 1 inch = 3.3 miles (approximately).

Figure E.4. Erskine, Robert. Road From Newborough to Peekskill. Nos. 6 & 7. 1778. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 3,000 feet (approximately).

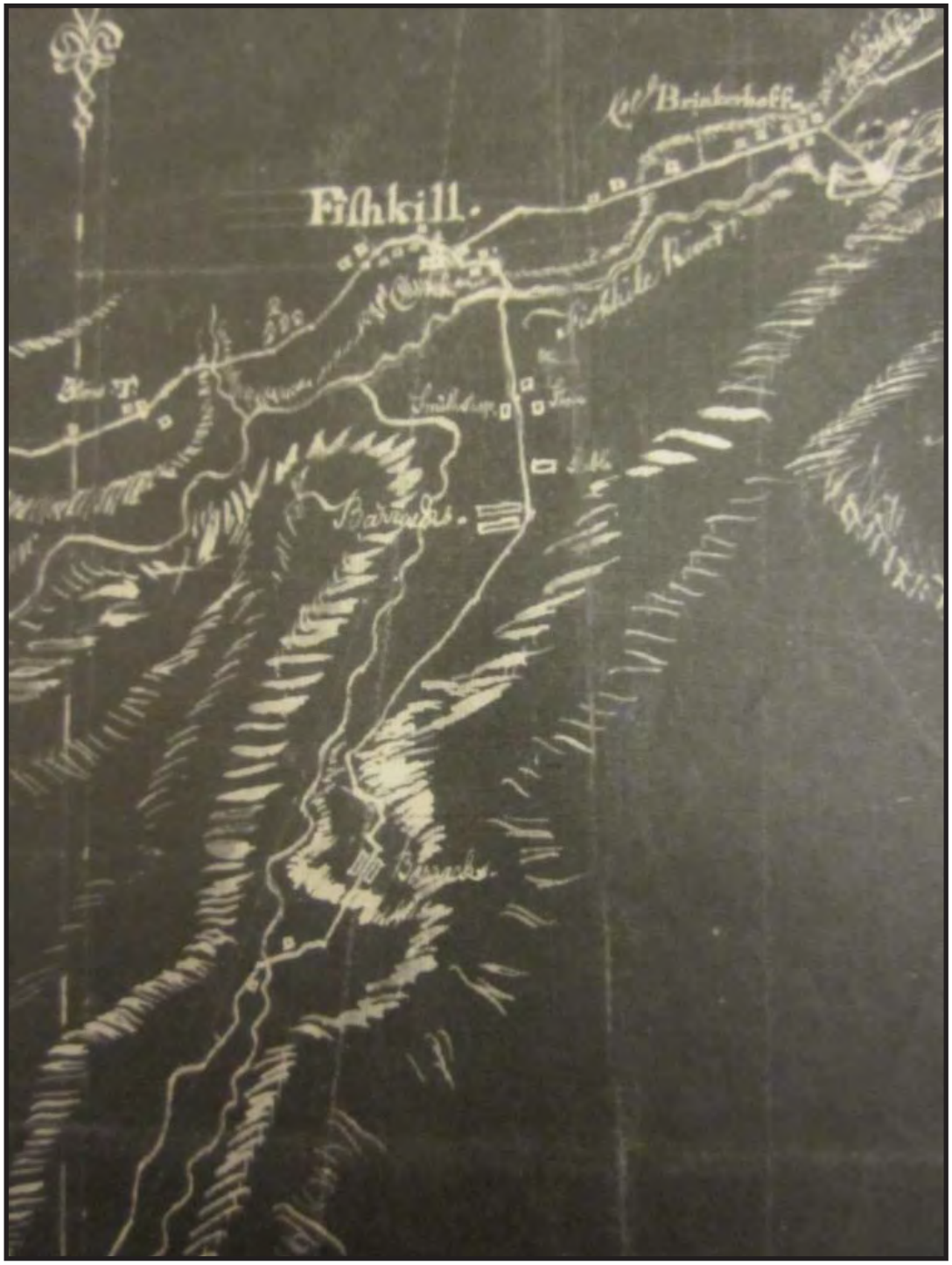

Figure E.5. Erskine, Robert. Draught of the road from Fishkill to Danbury, etc. etc. No. 35. 1778. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 4,000 feet (approximately).

Figure E.6. Erskine, Robert. A General Contraction. No. 37. 1778. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 4,600 feet (approximately).

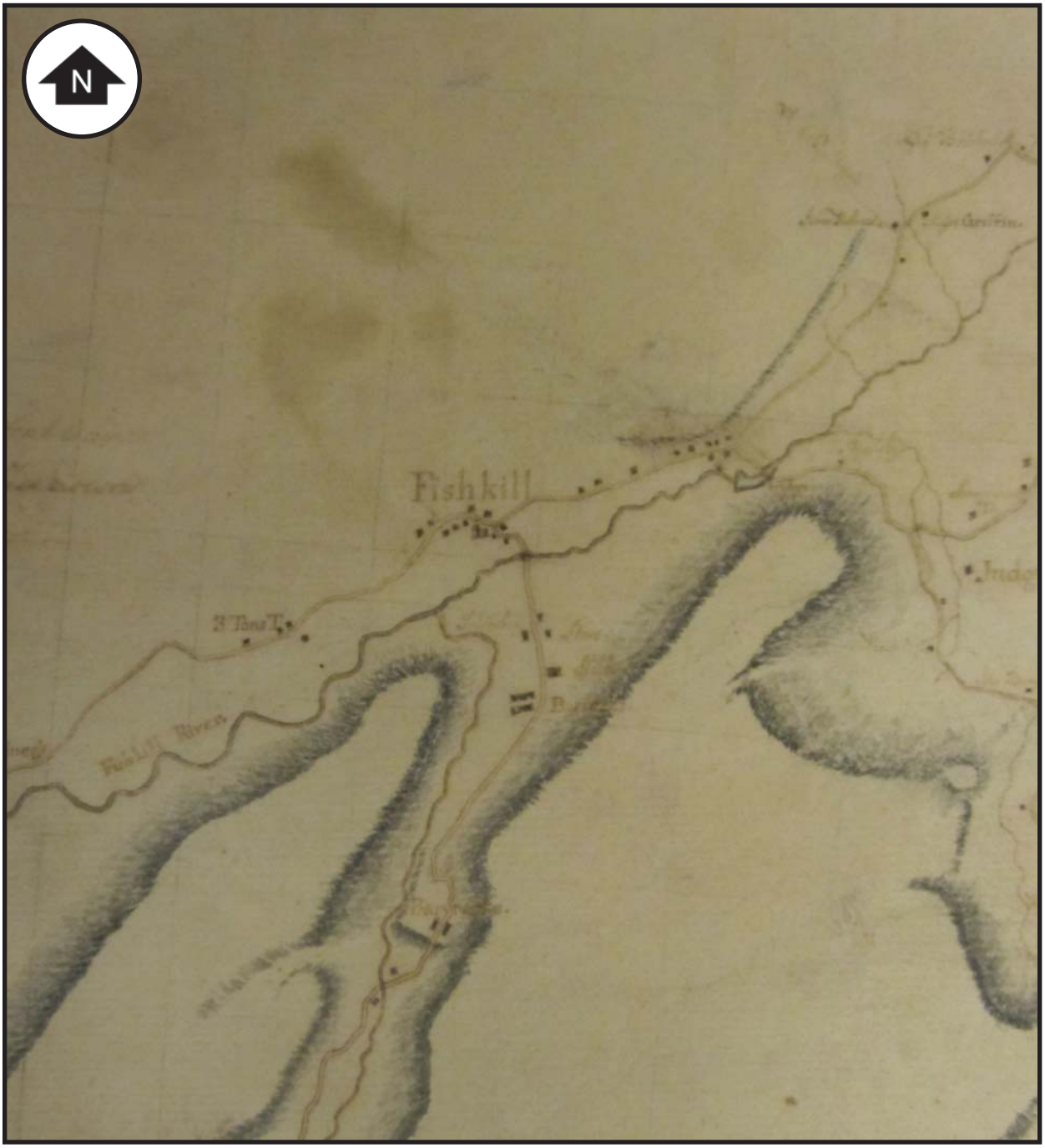

Figure E.7. Erskine, Robert. *Map of Part of the State of New York*. 1778. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile (approximately).

Figure E.8. Ferguson, Patrick. [Part of the modern counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester {Version 1}]. 1778. Scale: 1 inch = 3.7 miles (approximately).

Figure E.9. Ferguson, Patrick. [Part of the modern counties of Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester {Version 2}]. 1778. Scale: 1 inch = 3.8 miles (approximately).

Figure E.10. Erskine, Robert. *A Map of the Highlands in the State of New York*. 1779. Scale: 1 inch = 4.6 miles.

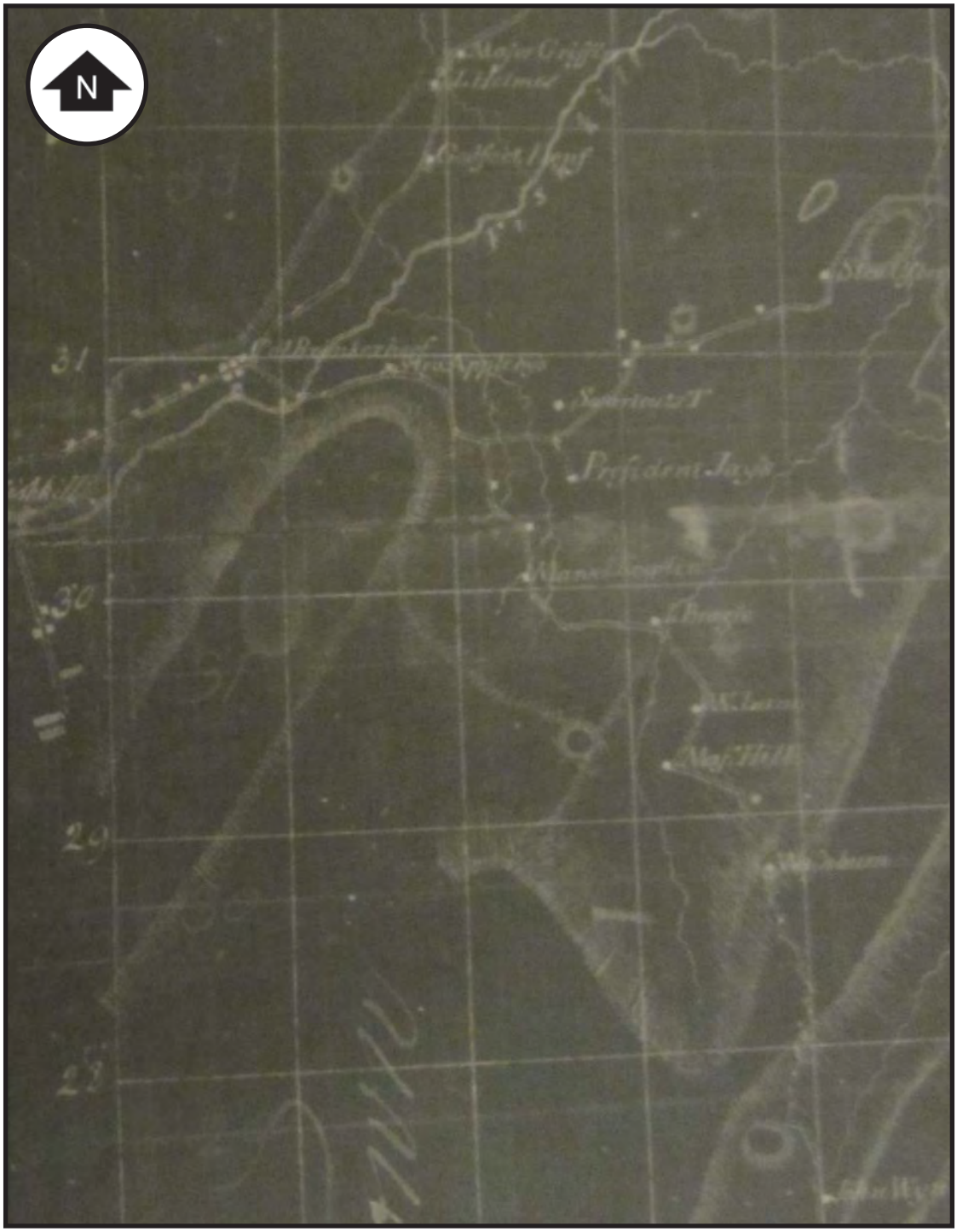

Figure E.11. DeWitt, Simeon. Philips Town, Frederick's Town, North Salem, Carmel, Fredericksburgh, Beekman. 1780. Detail of the Fishkill Area. Scale: 1 inch = 4,400 feet (approximately).

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Appendix F

RESUMES

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RICHARD W. HUNTER
President/Principal Archaeologist, Ph.D., RPA

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1999.
Dissertation Title: *Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey*

M.A., Archaeological Science, University of Bradford, England, 1975

B.A., Archaeology and Geography, University of Birmingham, England, 1973

EXPERIENCE

1986-present President/Principal Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Founder and principal stockholder of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation, historic exhibit development and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Specific expertise in historical and industrial archaeology (mills, iron and steel manufacture, pottery manufacture), historical geography, historic landscape analysis, historic interpretive design and public outreach products. Participation in:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Proposal preparation and client negotiation
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation
- Historic exhibit development, popular and academic publications and public presentations

1999-2004 Faculty Member, Certificate in Historic Preservation
Office of Continuing Education, Drew University, Madison, NJ

Courses: The Role of Archaeology in Preservation
25 Years of Public Archaeology in New Jersey

1983-1986 Vice-President/Archaeologist
Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

- Survey, excavation, analysis, and reports
- Client solicitation, negotiation, and liaison
- Project planning, budgeting, and scheduling
- Recruitment and supervision of personnel

1981-1983 Principal Archaeologist
Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ

Directed historical and industrial archaeological work on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for report preparation and editing.

1979-1981 Archaeological Consultant, Hopewell, NJ

1978-1981 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, NJ

1978-1979 Research Editor
Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, NJ

Prepared and edited archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (*Academic American Encyclopedia*, 1980).

1974-1977 Archaeological Field Officer
Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, England

Supervised archaeological salvage projects executed prior to development of the medieval town of Northampton (pop. 230,000).

Experience included:

- Monitoring of construction activity
- Supervision of large scale urban excavations
- Processing of stratigraphic data and artifacts
- Preparation of publication materials

1969-1970 Research Assistant
Department of Planning and Transportation, Greater London Council

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- water-powered mill sites
- canals and urban water powers
- iron and steel manufacture
- pottery manufacture
- historic cartography
- scientific methods in archaeology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"New York's Urban Archaeology. The Forts Landscape Reconstruction Project: Central Park's Revolutionary War Forts." *Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society News*, Winter 2015:6-8.

Sartori to Sacred Heart: Early Catholic Trenton. Sacred Heart Church [2014] (with Patrick Harshbarger).

"Historical Archaeology in Trenton: A Thirty-Year Retrospective." In *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley, 1600-1850*, edited by Richard Veit and David Orr. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee [2013] (with Ian Burrow).

"A Sugar Bowl of William Young & Sons or William Young's Sons." *Trenton Potteries* 13 (1):1-3 [2013].

"Internal Oxidation of Cast Iron Artifacts from an 18th-century Steel Cementation Furnace." *Journal of Archaeological Science* XXX, 1-8 [2012] (with Colin Thomas and Robert Gordon).

"Steel Away: the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence." In *Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300th Anniversary Conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009*, edited by Paul Belford, Marilyn Palmer and Roger White. *BAR British Series* 523 [2010] (with Ian Burrow).

"Early Milling and Waterpower." In *Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape*, edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Peter O. Wacker, pp. 170-179. Rutgers University Press [2009].

"On the Eagle's Wings: Textiles, Trenton, Textiles, and a First Taste of the Industrial Revolution." *New Jersey History* 124, Number 1, 57-98 [2009] (with Nadine Sergejeff and Damon Tvaryanas).

"The Historical Geography and Archaeology of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey." In *New Jersey in the American Revolution*, edited by Barbara J. Mitnick, pp.165-193. Rutgers University Press [2005] (with Ian C.G. Burrow).

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6 (2/3):1-9 [2005].

Fish and Ships: Lamberton, the Port of Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (28-page booklet).

Power to the City: The Trenton Water Power. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Rolling Rails by the River: Iron and Steel Fabrication in South Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Quakers, Warriors, and Capitalists: Riverview Cemetery and Trenton's Dead. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet) (with Charles H. Ashton).

"Keeping the Public in Public Archaeology." In: *Historic Preservation Bulletin*, pp. 6-9. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office [2004].

"A Coxon Waster Dump of the Mid-1860s, Sampled in Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 241-244. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht and Rebecca White).

"The Richards Face – Shades of an Eighteenth-Century American Bellarmine." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 259-261. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht).

"The Pottery Decorating Shop of the Mayer Arsenal Pottery Company." *Trenton Potteries* 4(2):1-7 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part 2)." *Trenton Potteries* 4(1):1-5 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part I)." *Trenton Potteries* 3(4):1-5 [2002].

"Eighteenth-Century Stoneware Kiln of William Richards Found on the Lamberton Waterfront, Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 239-243. University Press of New England [2001].

"William Richards' Stoneware Pottery Discovered!" *Trenton Potteries* 1(3):1-3 [2000]. Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 59:71-73 [2004].

"Trenton Re-Makes: Reviving the City by the Falls of the Delaware." *Preservation Perspective* XVIII (2): 1, 3-5 [1999]

"Mitigating Effects on an Industrial Pottery." *CRM* 21(9):25-26 [1998] (with Patricia Madrigal).

From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940, Teachers Guide sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1997 (with Patricia Madrigal and Wilson Creative Marketing).

"Pretty Village to Urban Place: 18th Century Trenton and Its Archaeology." *New Jersey History*, Volume 114, Numbers 3-4, 32-52 [Fall/Winter 1996] (with Ian Burrow).

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell [1991] (with Richard L. Porter).

"Contracting Archaeology? Cultural Resource Management in New Jersey, U.S.A." *The Field Archaeologist* (Journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) 12, 194-200 [March 1990] (with Ian Burrow).

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In *Canal History and Technology Proceedings* IX, 83-118 [1990] (with Richard L. Porter).

"The Demise of Traditional Pottery Manufacture on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, during the Industrial Revolution." Ch. 13 in *Domestic Potters of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850.* Studies in Historical Archaeology, Academic Press [1985].

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) [formerly Society of Professional Archeologists] (accredited 1979; certification in field research, collections research, theoretical or archival research)
Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)
New Jersey State Historic Sites Review Board (Member, 1983 -1993)
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archaeology
Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology
Historical Metallurgical Society
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Professional Archaeologists of New York City
Archaeological Society of New Jersey (Life Member; Fellow, 2011)

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission (Commissioner, 2011 – present)
Trenton Downtown Association (Board Member, 1998 – present; Board Chair, 2007 - 2008)
Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)
Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (Member, 1998 - 2006; Chair 2003 - 2004)
Hopewell Valley Historical Society (Trustee, 2014 – present)

JAMES S. LEE, III, M.A., RPA
Vice President
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, University of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom, 1996

B.A., Anthropology and History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1995

EXPERIENCE

2015-present Vice President/Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Vice President of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Responsible for:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Technical and synthetic writing
- Proposal preparation, contract negotiation and management
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation

2001-2015 Principal Investigator
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and managerial responsibilities for survey, evaluation and mitigation of selected archaeological projects. Technical and managerial responsibility for report production. Participation in:

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- supervision of cartographic and GIS product, graphic design and report layout
- hiring and supervision of personnel

2001 Crew Chief
Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

- survey and excavation
- supervision of field personnel
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis

1997-2001 Principal Investigator/Project Manager
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- report and proposal preparation
- hiring and supervision of personnel

1997-2000 Laboratory Supervisor
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

Technical and managerial responsibilities for laboratory components of archaeological projects. Participation in:

- management of laboratory operations
- supervision of laboratory personnel
- computerization of artifact data
- prehistoric and historic ceramic analysis
- preparation of artifact inventories and writing of artifact sections of reports

1996-1997 Field Technician
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- canals and associated water control structures
- waterpowered mill sites
- iron manufacture
- prehistory of the northeastern United States
- prehistoric lithic technology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

CERTIFICATIONS

OSHA 40-hour Initial Training, 2002
OSHA 8-hour Refresher Course, 2012
Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Industrial Archaeology
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Member at Large
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association
Canal Society of New Jersey
Warren County Morris Canal Committee
Eastern States Archaeological Federation
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

"The Fishkill Supply Depot: Archaeological Synthesis" Paper presented to the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, October 25, 2015.

"Archaeological Investigations at the Tulpehacken Nature Center, Abbott Marshlands, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 21, 2015.

"The Last 100 Years at Morris Canal Plane 9 West." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, November 21, 2014 (with James Lee Jr.).

"Ephrata Tract Archaeological Assessment." Paper presented to the Moravian Historical Society, October 20, 2014.

"Archaeological Investigations in the Shadow of the Gap, I-80 Weigh Station Site (28Wa290)." Paper presented to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Forks of the Delaware Chapter 14. April 3, 2013.

"Exploring the Industrial Archaeological Resources of Waterloo Village." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 15, 2013 (with Richard W. Hunter).

"Archaeological Investigations at Morris Canal Lock 2 East, Wharton, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 16, 2012.

"Delaware and Raritan Canal Lock #1, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, December 1, 2010 (with Richard W. Hunter).

"The Archaeological Potential of the Morris Canal." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 19, 2007.

"Planes and Plans: The Morris Canal in Warren County." Paper presented to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Conference, April 23, 2004.

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