



HARTGEN

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ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters

425 Ridge Road
Town of Greenburgh
Westchester County, New York

SHPO 19PR08354
HAA 5801-31

Submitted to:

Friends of the Odell House Rochambeau HQ
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Prepared by:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO

Involved Agencies: *Friends of the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters,*
Phase of survey: *Archeological Investigation for Cultural Landscape Analysis and Planning*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *Town of Greenburgh*
County: *Westchester County*

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Survey Area: *1 acre*
Shovel Tests: *32 tests at 7.5-meter intervals*
Trenches: *2 trenches, cumulative length 20 meters*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Historic sites identified: *Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the initial, limited archeological survey around the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters, Hartgen has a series of recommendations both for future research endeavors around the Project, as well as areas of avoidance or mitigation suggested for future development.

From the features documented, the following recommendations are offered:

- *Interior Soil Pile and Privy*
 - *If possible, we would recommend keeping the material from this pile on site and not removed from site as there is still the potential for interesting material cultural. It could be used as fill to level the slight depression in the privy area or elsewhere in the landscape. If these soils are moved or relocated, we would recommend landscaping fabric be placed down prior to the re-distribution of this interior soil.*
 - *The privy is an avenue for further research in examining cultural practices of the Odell Family in the mid to late 19th century*
 - *Privies can contain a wealth of knowledge regarding diet, architectural material, and other material, as they were often used as trash receptacles and preservation of artifacts and material is considered high.*
- *Stone Foundations*
 - *Additional excavations of these two foundations would not provide much additional information archeologically. These foundations are in stable condition, and recommendations would suggest leaving them in their present condition.*
- *Brick Scatter/ Smoke House*
 - *This structure was likely demolished in the early 20th century as a result of the changing industry and shifting focus towards specialization in dairy. Further excavation might provide much additional information on the size, shape, function, and age of the feature.*
- *Western Mound*
 - *This landform is natural and would have been present throughout the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters' history as part of the cultural landscape, with small deposits of fill placed on the northern and eastern flank due to the alteration of the mound during the 19th century.*
 - *If removal of this mound is desired by the Friends of OHRH, limited archeological testing along the edges of the mound would be recommended to ensure lack of archeological deposits.*
- *Outdoor Kitchen*

- *Flagstones currently create a patio over this section of the house. These stones have potentially capped and preserved archeological material. Features such as garbage deposits (middens) or builders' trenches could possibly be found in this area that predate the addition. Further archeological investigation through units would be likely be fruitful.*
- *Spring House*
 - *While the location of the spring house was not identified through this archeological investigation, the outbuilding was a feature of the landscape during the 18th century likely well into the 19th century. Any development or alteration to the creek might require additional archeological testing, despite the extensive alteration and disturbance to the stream.*

Preserving existing deposits:

- *The construction of a visitor's lot has been discussed by the Friends of OHRH. While the eastern portion of the property may be more feasible, additional shovel testing at reduced-intervals would be recommended considering the 18th-century deposits found within this area.*

Further research would aid to the interpretation of both landscape evolution, and changing cultural practices through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries within the study area. These recommendations have been created to both preserve existing deposits and direct future research interests, if warranted.

Report Authors: *Danielle Duguid and Matthew Kirk, MA, RPA*
Date of Report: *September 2022*

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Figure 1. A manuscript map of the French forces in Westchester County in the summer of 1781. The farm labeled “9” is Rochambeau’s headquarters and “8” is Washington’s Headquarters, separated by the Sprain Brook (arrow). The main French body is to the south of the headquarters, labeled “2” and “1” is the large encampment of American forces. (Berthier 1781). <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:q524mv49j>

Figure 2. Revolutionary war-era map depicts the Sprain Brook (outlined in blue), David Pugsley farm, the Bates/Odell farm is labeled as “John Appleby” (circled) and the McChain farm (arrow) is to the southwest (Erskine 1779). This is a discrepancy between this historical maps and most other know historical records, likely a result of an error on the map-makers part.

Figure 3. A traced and redrawn manuscript “Map of Part of the Manor Phillipsburg, in the County of Westchester, N.Y.” (Couzens 1880 [1785]). The original, presumably lost was surveyed by Isaac Stoutenburgh and Philip Van Cordlandt in 1785 for the Commission of Forfeitures and the sale of former Philipse manor lands.

Figure 4. This survey is dated 1797 by William Adams, part of a larger mapping effort for the county of Westchester, this sheet includes the town of Greenburg (Adams 1797). The Odell farm is circled.

Figure 5. Dyckman Odell in Civil War uniform circa 1861. <https://www.odellrochambeau.org/edna-odell>

Figure 6. The Dyckman Odell farm in the later half of the 19th century (Beers 1867).

Figure 7. The Dyckman Odell farm is misidentified here as “Washington’s Headquarters” and the Sprain Brook is labeled as Spring Brook (Bromley 1881). North is to the left.

Figure 8. This early 20th-century map provides details about the Odell’s dairy farm (Bromley and Bromley 1901).

Figure 9. Dyckman Odell passed way in 1907 but the farm was still occupied by his widow and children (Nauchie, Otis, and Bonnett). The character of the neighbor began to change dramatically as the nearby farm was purchased by Thomas Simpson, president of a New York City bank as a rural home (Bromley and Bromley 1910).

Figure 10. The farm was operated by Otis Odell in the 1920s who provided milk to the local community (G.M. Hopkins Co. 1929).

Figure 11. Detailed survey of the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters by Roland Odell, the last surviving Odell and the caretaker of the property until his death in 1990. The current parcel is outlined.

Figure 12. View to the east of the southern elevation of the house with large locust tree and evidenced of a large boulder wall, circa 1886. Note the farm lane (arrow) along the southern elevation as well.

Figure 13. Dyckman Odell proudly standing in front of the manse circa 1900. By this time, a small white picket fence was erected between the road and house. This appears short lived, as by the early 20th-century the fence was removed, perhaps to widen and improve the road. (FORH archives).

Figure 14. South facing image of the Odell House, with the lean-to and a kitchen addition both shown in the rear of the structure.

Figure 15. Undated photograph of the Odell house from Ridge Road, likely in the 1900s (Westchester County Historical Society). The view includes the farm lane, the removal of the picket fence and the cutting of the hillside to widen and level the roadbed.

Figure 16. This circa 1920 view to the east clearly shows the farm lane west of the Odell House, the removal of the picket fence and the cutting of the hillside to widen and level the roadbed in winter or early spring (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 17. A view to the northwest of Ridge Road, the hill south of the house, circa 1920 (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 18. The rear of the house in the 1920s, this view shows the detached chimney had along been abandoned and partially dismantled by this time (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 19. The Odell house after 1906 as viewed to the north from the farm fields across Ridge Road (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 20. The nearby stream and Odell house in this undated photograph, likely after 1906 (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 21. Undated photograph of the rear of the Odell house, likely in the 1970s (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 22. North facing view of the Odell House from Ridge Road. Tarps cover the roof to protect the structure from further damage. Original construction is centrally located with the steeper sloping roof.

Figure 23. Variety of ceramics, cut nails, vessel glass, and a pipestem fragment collected at the Odell House, showing the average range of artifacts encountered during an archeological survey.

Figure 24. Ceramic artifacts collected during the investigation at the OHRH. These ceramics can inform archeologists about the different periods of occupation with certain styles and techniques falling in and out of use over time. Pearlware (top left) was commonly created from 1795-1830, creamware (top right) from 1762-1820. Whiteware (right and bottom) 1820s and onward, and redware (left) has a wide use range, from 1600 to 1900.

Figure 25. Historical photograph (circa 1920s) of the northern portion of the Odell House with the well just hidden from the photo. A well sweep is seen, with two large branches utilized as levers to retrieve water from the well (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 26. A detailed view of the well with its stone lining, wooden box walls and bucket attached to a well sweep, circa 1920 (Westchester County Historical Society).

Figure 27. Eastern profile of Trench 1, demonstrating mostly intact and natural soils. A narrow A-horizon sits above the subsoil, showing signs of the re-deposition of sediments. The stratigraphy is largely natural, with no buried-A-horizon located in the trench and a natural B- to C-horizon below.

Figure 28. A view to the southeast of the rear of the house with a spoil pile from the interior on the left, and larger stone and concrete pile to the right.

Figure 29. Variety of material collected around the surface scattering of artifacts in the northwestern corner of the property. Artifacts were largely glass and ceramic, with several of the glass bottles containing dates of manufacturing, ranging from 1894 to 1914.

Figure 30. A 19th-century illustration of a typical semi-subterranean ice house (Halsted 1893).

Figure 31. Interior of the possible icehouse at the rear of the current parcel. The structure has a rather deep cellar hole, at least 3 feet deep from the current surface. It is likely that the icehouse was part of the Odell dairy operation.

Figure 32. Two extant stone smokehouses located in Saratoga County (left) and Ulster County (right). These landscape features often became utilized as shed space in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Figure 33. Architectural material collected from Test 29. Two fragments of tile, a hand molded brick, wire nail, and a wrought iron hook are shown, depicted from left to right.

Figure 34. Four different bottle lips found in various shovel tests around the property. The left bottle lip shows wear of hand manufacturing.

Photograph List

Photo 1. Rearview of the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters with the original structure (1732) centrally located, the second wooden addition (1765) located in the left side of the photo, and the later stone addition (1855) on the right portion of the photograph.

Photo 2. 10-meter mechanical trench excavated into the side of the raised hill in the western portion of the study area to examine the stratigraphy.

Photo 3. Southern facing view of the Odell House with the mounded area to the right of the photo and the interior fill pile centrally located.

Photo 4. Small brook to the east of the Odell House which flows parallel to the property border. A small spring house was stated to be located along this brook.

Photo 5. The location of a late 19th-century privy, seen by a slight depression in the ground surface and measuring 1.5 meters by 2.2 meters (5 ft by 7 ft.). Shovel test 33 was excavated within this feature.

Photo 6. Stone foundation for an outbuilding located in the northwestern corner of the study area. Two foundations were located here, with the present image likely the remains of an icehouse which has since been filled with later debris and several feet of leaf litter.

Photo 7. Surface scattering of historic artifacts located around shovel test 31, within an enclosed space of stone walls. This was likely a dumping area during the late 19th to early 20th century.

Photo 8. Stone walls with a scattering of dumped late 19th and early 20th century artifacts inside the walls.

Photo 9. Surface scattering of various sizes of burnt bricks. Shovel test 29 consisted of a majority of architectural materials (tile, brick, hardware). Historical records state that a smokehouse was located in this approximate location.

Photo 10. Outdoor kitchen area directly north of the Odell House. No testing was conducted in this area however it would be an area of interest for future investigations. Flagstones currently create a patio over this which has potentially capped and preserved archeological material.

Photo 11. Old farm road which travels along the current northern property border.

Photo 12. Backhoe mechanically excavating Trench 2 along the rise to determine how the landscape has been altered through time.

Photo 13. Various stone walls trailed around the property, likely delineating now abandoned farm roads and paths utilized in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Photo 14. Archeologist excavating shovel test 12 just north of the Odell House.

Photo 15. Completed excavation of Trench 1 with a backhoe provided by the Town of Greenburgh, 10x1 meters.

Photo 16. Archeologist excavating Test 7 along one of the stone walls within the property.

Photo 17. Eastward view of the OHRH from the hill, with view of Ridge Road to the right and the interior soil fill pile to the left.

Photo 18. Archeologists excavating shovel tests within the late 19th-century privy and the brick scattering feature documented during this survey.

Photo 19. Stacked brick pile which was sampled from with measurements provided to Hartgen's architectural historian for analysis. The various sizes and shapes of these bricks which were recovered around the study area demonstrate the longevity of the occupation of the Odell House.

Photo 20. Wrought Iron Hasp recovered on the surface by a Friends of OHRH Board Member during Hartgen's excavations from the outdoor kitchen area. This would have been utilized to lock or secure doorways.

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase I archeological investigation for the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters (Project) located in the Town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, New York.

This investigation was conducted to facilitate management of the property at 425 Ridge Road by the Friends of Odell House Rochambeau HQ. Although not undertaken for compliance with cultural resource legislation, the study was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archeological Report Format Requirements* (2005) to facilitate future consultation, should it be necessary.

2 Project Information

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located at 425 Ridge Road, between Old Farm Lane and Harmony Lane in the town of Greenburgh, New York (Map 1).

2.2 Description of the Project

The Odell House and Rochambeau Headquarters (OHRH) serves a unique and purposeful place in the history and the founding of the county. Through actions by the Friends of Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters Organization, efforts to re-vitalize this structure and educate the community about its lengthy history have been undertaken.

The Odell House is thought to have been constructed in 1732 by John Tompkins, a resident of Eastchester, the first English colony in New York state. The property was part of the larger Philipse Manor for most of the 18th century.

In its almost 300-year occupancy, the Odell House has remained an important part of Revolutionary War history as well as a symbol of the close relationship between the United States and France. In July 1781, the house was offered to the Comte de Rochambeau to serve as his headquarters during the French American Encampment by the Bates family, tenant farmers on the Philipse Manor.

While the structure's importance in Revolutionary War history cannot be ignored, it also remains an important cultural artifact as rural 18th-century farmhouses in Westchester County. The continuity of occupation provides an opportunity to examine changing patterns of American farm life through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries as experienced by one multi-generational family.

Through the collaboration with Hartgen and the site managers, a study methodology was created to analyze and understand the changing landscape and its impacts to potential renovation work on the property. The archeology presented here is an important first step in developing a cultural landscape plan. This property has undergone a significant change.

The goals of the archeological investigation are multifold:

- explores the landscape evolution through soil deposition,
- document archeological surface features around the house,
- and, sample artifacts from various deposits and strata to help date the timing of land-use changes.

2.3 Description of the Study Area

The study area encompasses approximately 1 acre (Map 2), bordered to the south by Ridge Road and Old Farm Lane to the east. This property was once more expansive as a rural farmstead, however now several neighboring properties border the study area to the north and west with the original land subdivided into the current lots. While no proposed development is imminent, the archeology conducted will be able to advise on potential development in the grander vision of re-opening the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters, and the necessary infrastructure that may be required for this endeavor. The archeology conducted followed a close-interval testing pattern to identify archeological deposits within the landscape and to begin to understand the many landscape changes over the 300 years of occupation.

3 Environmental Background

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the study area for archeological resources. Precontact and historic groups often favored level, well-drained areas near wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are landforms in the study area that are more likely to contain archeological resources. In addition, bedrock formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried by precontact groups. Soil conditions can provide a clue to past climatic conditions, as well as changes in local hydrography.

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depths of soils that are found in an area. This information is an important factor in determining the appropriate methodology if and when a field study is recommended. The source of this data is the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database, maintained by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture (2018). The soil types present within the study area are shown on Map 3. Both soil types within the Study Area are of a fine sandy loam variety (Sutton Loam and Charlton Fine Sandy Loam).

According to the Geologic Map of New York, the bedrock within the APE is Fordham Gneiss (Fisher, et al. 1970). This formation dates to the Precambrian to Middle Proterozoic. This metamorphic rock formation was formed by significant pressure and temperatures during a period of continental shifting, with major lithic constituents consisting of gneiss varieties (garnet, feldspar, quartz, hornblende, biotite mixed in), and minor constituents of quartzite, granulite, and amphibolite. There are no known bedrock outcrops within the study area.

The study area is relatively level terrain with a mounded area in the western portion of the parcel, ranging from 377 feet above sea level to about 395 feet. There are many waterways which flow through Greenburgh, with the majority running north to south, created by glacial movement during the Pleistocene. A small spring travels through the parcel to the east of the Odell House. The Sprain Brook is the closest waterway, 1,500 feet to the west of the Project. The Bronx River is 1.25 miles to the east, while the Saw Mill River is 1.5 miles to the west. With the Study Area's location in the lower Hudson Valley, the Hudson River is only 3.3 miles to the west while the Long Island Sound is 7 miles to the southeast. The plentiful abundance of these waterways is desirable for individuals and groups when looking for areas of habitation, as this provides subsistence, ease of transportation, and other resources.

4 Historical Overview

The parcel lies on a prominent hilltop between the Sprain Brook and Bronx River, an area that was likely considered marginal in terms of agricultural potential by early European settlers to the area. Dutch settlement in the 17th century appears to have focused further westerly on the shoreline of the Hudson River and to a lesser extent the upper reaches of the Bronx River to the east. Adriaen van der Donck held a Dutch patent to much of the land of Westchester County. Van der Donck died in 1655, and after the English wrestled the colony away from the Netherlands his land-rights devolved to Frederick Philipse, who established a manor house in present-day Yonkers. Through a series of savvy land purchases, Philipse greatly increased his holdings and by 1693 applied for, and was granted, a royal charter to create the Manor of Philipsburg. In all, the manor comprised of 90,000 acres of land north of the island of Manhattan, east of the Hudson, south of the Croton

River and west of the Bronx River. Like the other three main manors in colonial New York, much of the land was rented or leased to tenant farmers in exchange for agricultural products.

4.1 18th Century

The earliest maps of the region date to the early 18th century. Popple's 1733 map of the 'British American Empire' was the earliest one examined (Popple 1733). Dutch and English influence in New York had been ongoing for over 100 years at the time of this map, though European settlement in rural areas remained scattered. As the 18th century continued onward, increased development and habitation by Europeans along the Hudson River Valley is observed on various maps (Bellin 1764; Sauthier 1779).

These 18th-century maps render the natural features of the surrounding downstate area, including the Sprain Brook, Bronx River, and the Saw Mill River, as well as settlements up and down the Hudson Valley. The Odell House is situated between the Sprain Brook and Bronx River, as well as between White Plains and Dobbs Ferry. Roadways transecting the area are seen in Sauthier's and Wayne's 1776 engagement map, with an approximate alignment of present-day Ridge Road established (Sauthier 1779) (Map 4).

By the time of the Revolutionary War, the interior of Westchester County was largely scattered tenant farms belonging to the Philipse Manor, flanked by small saw and gristmills on larger drainage systems. Farms were generally between 100 and 200 acres in size and operated by nuclear and extended families. Records indicate that tenancy on the manor farms was generally short-lived, as those who could save enough capital often left the manor to purchase their own lands elsewhere. About a decade prior to the war, tenants in nearby Dutchess grew restive, and sporadic outbreaks of riots and throngs of mobs terrorized both the manor officials and those seemingly loyal to the landlord. Although many local farmers were divided by the war, the Philipse family remained staunchly loyal to the crown. Perhaps sensing an opportunity to remake the manorial land system in New York, many of Philipse's tenants joined with American forces during the war.

The historical records are not clear, but secondary sources claim the Odell house was actually built by John Tompkins in 1733 (Raymond 1894:85). Tompkins passed away in 1741 and left the farm to his wife Abigail (Pelletreau 1898:85). While Tompkins' descendants remained in the general vicinity, eventually the leasehold was sold, or given over to Gilbert Bates. There is conflicting evidence stating both Bates' position as a loyalist or a patriot leading up to and during the Revolutionary War. A letter declaring allegiance to King George was signed on April 11th, 1775 by Gilbert Bates, as well as a will dated 1783 showing him in Manhattan (Scharf 1886). Other accounts discuss him being dragged away by British captors in 1781, presumably murdered and not seen again (Raymond 1894). Despite these conflicting accounts, most importantly, Bates' widow offered the home to Washington for use by General Rochambeau in 1781 (Weiselberg 2020).

4.2 The Revolution

Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, the Comte de Rochambeau, was seconded to the American forces by the French government to support the war against Great Britain, then a perennial foe to the French. As Lieutenant-General, Rochambeau commanded a contingent of over 7,000 troops. He and his troops spent the first part of the war in Rhode Island in part due to the blockade imposed by the British navy. In 1781, his forces marched westerly to Connecticut and eventually to Westchester, New York.

Positioned north of British forces in New York City and west of the Hudson, where Loyalist forces could operate relatively unmolested, detachments of American and French bivouacked throughout Greenburgh in the late summer of 1781 to survey the British forces in Manhattan (Figure 1). Rochambeau stayed in the house surrounded by approximately 4,000 of his French troops on the surrounding hillsides for a month and a half residency in the summer of 1781. General George Washington and his troops of the Continental Army camped nearby in Ardsley. The two generals met often during this time, traveling between the two camps to discuss the battle plans required to end the war. During this occupation, the focus was on the survey of the British forces in Manhattan. On August 14th, a letter arrived from the Admiral of the French navy, De Grasse, stating he could not come to their aid in NYC but could meet them in Virginia. (Selig 2020) This conclusion led to the

planned attack at the Battle of Yorktown, which effectively ended the Revolutionary War on October 19th, 1781.

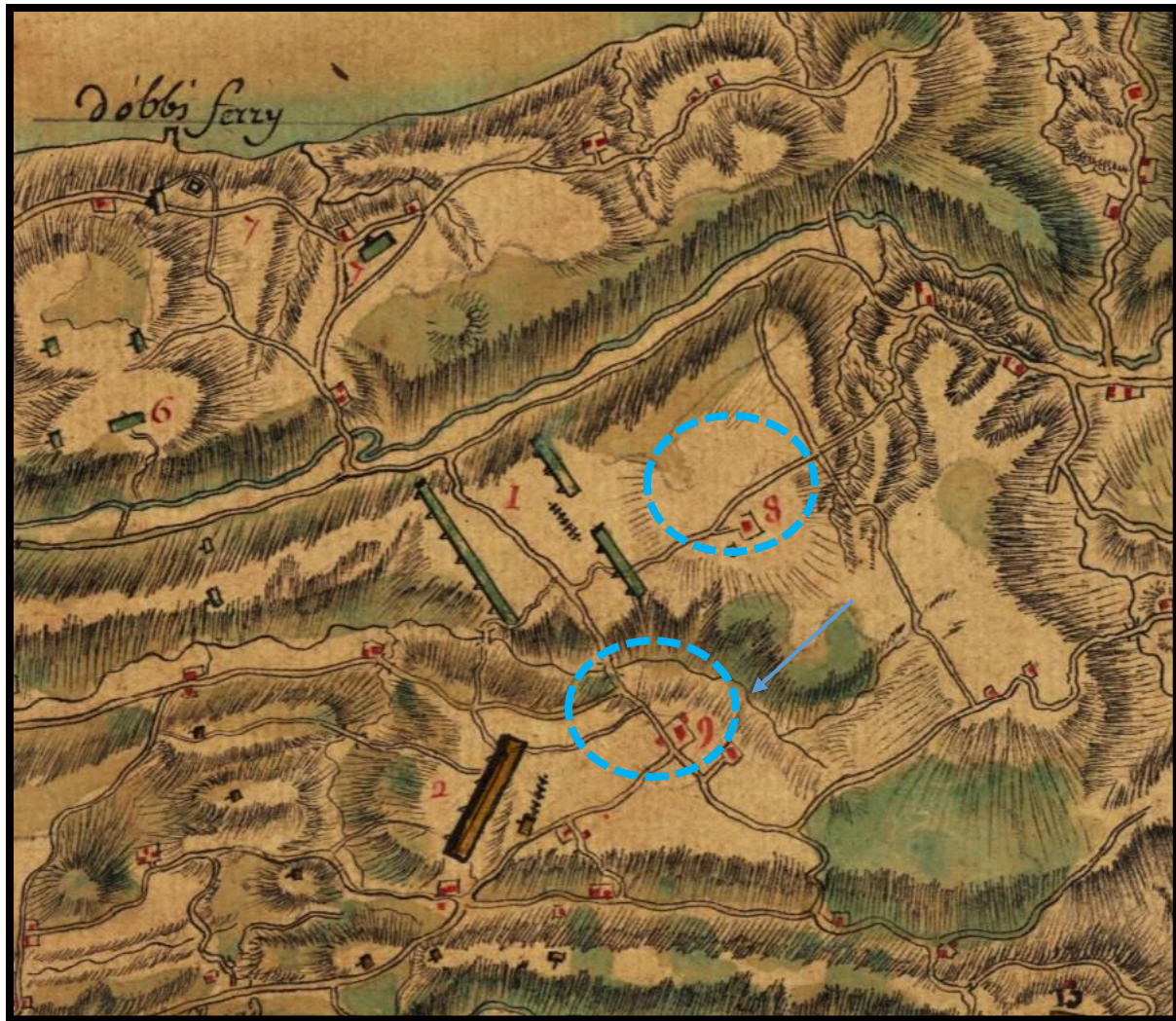


Figure 1. A manuscript map of the French forces in Westchester County in the summer of 1781. The farm labeled “9” is Rochambeau’s headquarters and “8” is Washington’s Headquarters, separated by the Sprain Brook (arrow). The main French body is to the south of the headquarters, labeled “2” and “1” is the large encampment of American forces. (Berthier 1781). <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:q524mv49j>

The Revolutionary war-era Wayne map (Map 4) and a contemporary map by Erskine (Figure 2) are intriguing as they suggest the land was occupied by John Appleby. However, most other known documents suggest the land was farmed by Gilbert Bates, and the 1785 map indicates two Appleby farms further north of Ridge Road. Inconsistencies in rendering property owners are common on historical maps and this is likely be a result of that.

After the war, this property was purchased by Revolutionary War Colonel John Odell from the Commissioners of Forfeitures, after the newly formed state of New York moved to confiscate the Philipse manor lands due to his support of the British during the war (Figure 3). The Odell family then resided here for several generations, through 1990. The Odell family appears to have arrived in the New World in the 1630s, fleeing from religious persecution in Scotland. The family was well established in Rockland County throughout the remainder of the 17th and 18th centuries (McKernan 1951).

Many tracts within the manor were leased to farmers, and the Commissioners devised a plan to subdivide the larger manor and thus provide the tenants an opportunity to purchase the lands they had previously farmed for

rent. Sales were held for those tracts that were not retained by the previous tenants. Land auctions occurred between 1785 and 1787, and by 1788 the commission dissolved (Liemer 2003).



Figure 2. Revolutionary war-era map depicts the Sprain Brook (outlined in blue), David Pugsley farm, the Bates/Odell farm is labeled as “John Appleby” (circled) and the McChain farm (arrow) is to the southwest (Erskine 1779). This is a discrepancy between this historical maps and most other know historical records, likely a result of an error on the map-makers part.

According to the forfeiture records, the Odell farm was bounded to the northeast by James Oakley, easterly by John Tompkins, southerly by William Underhill and James McChain, westerly by Isaac Honeywell and David Puglsey “formerly possessed by Gilbert Bates” totaling 185 acres (Commission of Forfeitures December 22 1785: 15-16). Originally Gilbert Bates’ farm was larger than the 185 acres later purchased by Odell, as he is named as previous owner in several adjacent deeds. James McChain is the father of Hannah, Odell’s first wife. They married shortly after the war and had Nancy, the only surviving child from their marriage. Unfortunately following the failed birth of another daughter, Hannah and the daughter passed away in 1787 from childbirth (Raymond 1894). Odell then married Abigail Brown, with whom he would raise a small family with Jackson Odell (born 1792) and Nancy from the previous marriage.

In the period immediately after the war, the Odell family grew slowly. The 1790 census lists three male adults over 16 and two adult women in the house. It’s not clear who all the adults were besides John and Abigail. At the turn of the century, the family had four enslaved Africans to assist on the farm, but later records indicate a fundamental change in the labor force at the Odell farm.

Table 1. John Odell Tax Records 1799-1803

Tax Year	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803
Real Estate Value	\$4,100	\$4,100	\$4,100	\$4,000	\$4,000
Personal Estate Value	\$475	\$608	\$576	\$991	\$1,000
Tax Paid	\$4.57	\$5.56	\$12.64	\$5.60	\$5.28

Examination of the tax records from 1799 to 1803 show a steep rise in personal property between \$475 and \$1,000 over four years. This could indicate a number of changes within the Odell household, ranging from purchase of more livestock to the purchase of an unknown number of enslaved persons during this relatively short period. Enslaved individuals were recorded as personal property with different values attributed to different individuals, often based on sex and age. The lack of formal documentation and unreliable census

records of enslaved people leads to difficulty in ascertaining this information through the historical record, whereas sometimes tax records can be utilized to see these changes. (Westchester County Tax Records 1799-1803). Meanwhile, the value of real property remained steady at \$4,100 and suggests the house and property did not see much in the way of major changes or capital improvements.

4.3 19th Century

The addition of enslaved labor is reflected in the 1800 and 1810 federal census; by this time, the family of four had enslaved at least four people. It is possible that hired or tenant laborers living in the house were replaced with enslaved people after 1799. This is a strange twist in farm labor practices, as the Gradual Emancipation was passed in New York in 1799, and Westchester County, due to a large Quaker influence, generally frowned on the practice.

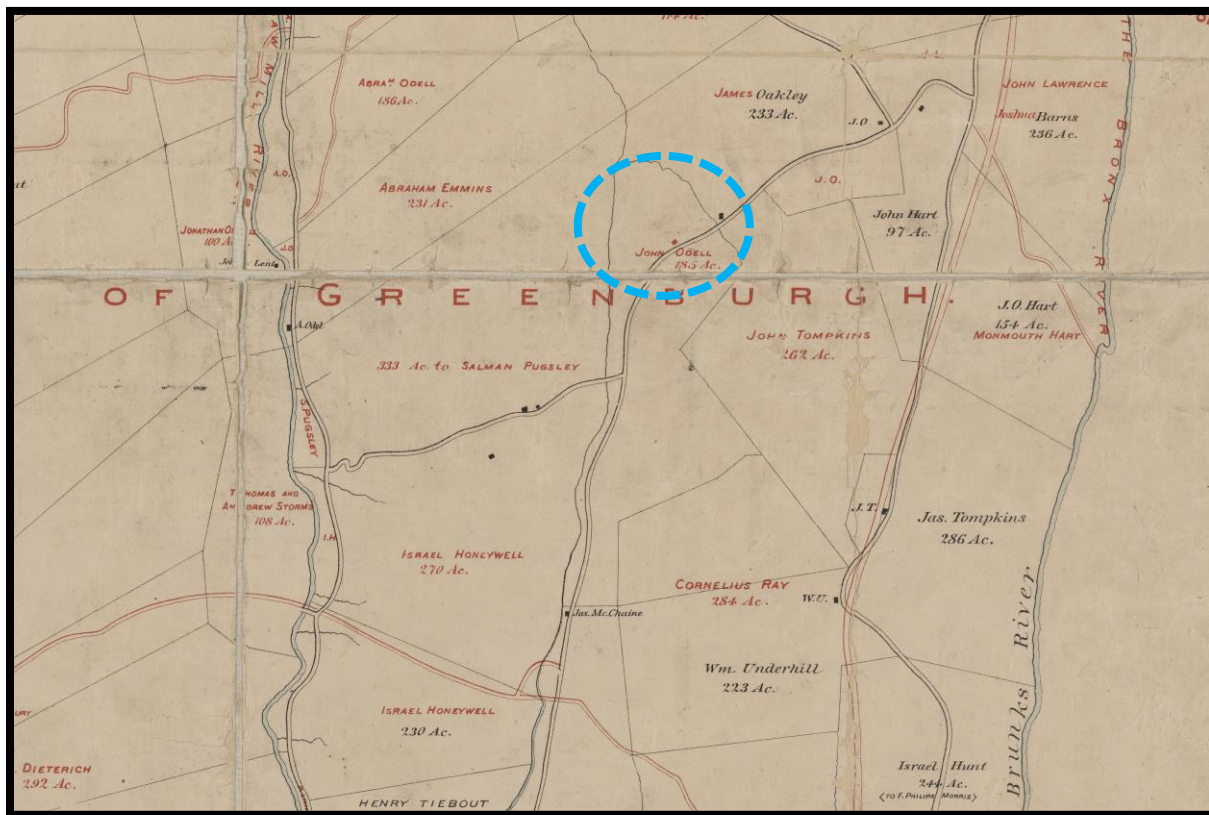


Figure 3. A traced and redrawn manuscript "Map of Part of the Manor Phillipsburg, in the County of Westchester, N.Y." (Couzens 1880 [1785]). The original, presumably lost was surveyed by Isaac Stoutenburgh and Philip Van Cordlandt in 1785 for the Commission of Forfeitures and the sale of former Philipse manor lands.
<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/310c3b30-3abb-0136-507d-056810566549>

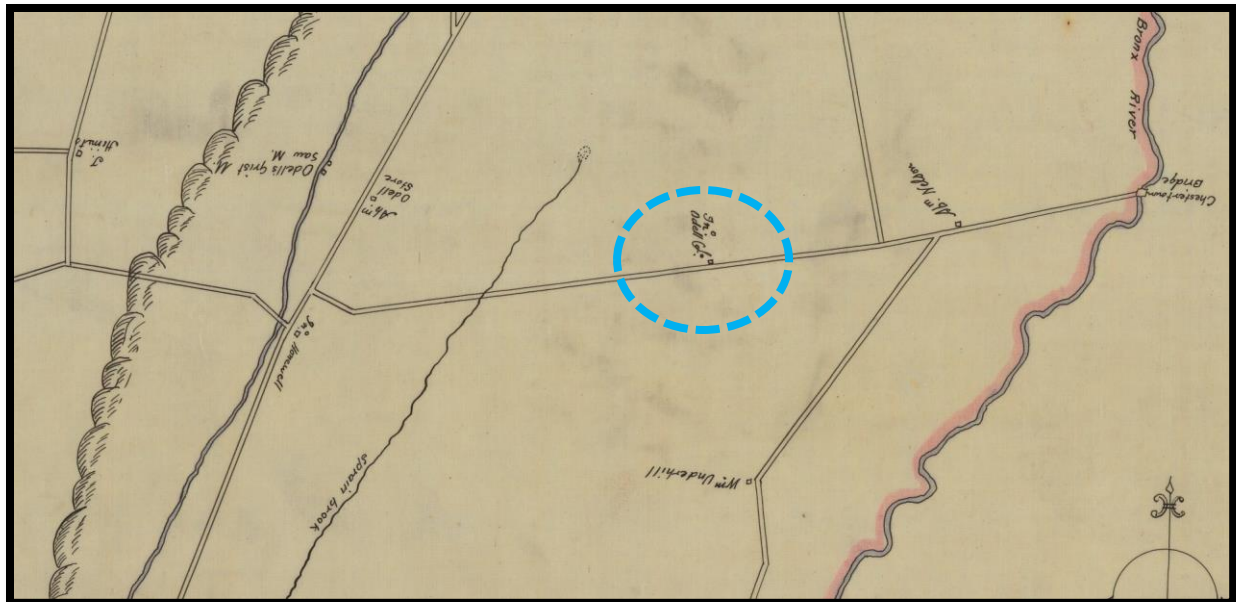


Figure 4. This survey is dated 1797 by William Adams, part of a larger mapping effort for the county of Westchester, this sheet includes the town of Greenburgh (Adams 1797). The Odell farm is circled.

<https://digitalcollections.archives.nysed.gov/index.php/Detail/objects/36954>

Colonel John Odell was eventually commissioned to his final rank in 1797 by the state militia. Afterwards his military service appears to have ebbed as he turned his attention to managing his large farm. His son John Jackson Odell also served in the state militia and distinguished himself sufficiently to be commissioned as a major in at the outset of the war of 1812 at the young age of 20 (*The Columbian* 8 July 1812). His duties did not necessarily take him far, as in the summer of 1813 he assisted the executors of his neighbor Philip Honeywell dispose of his farm (*The Commercial Advertiser* 17 August 1813), and in 1814 he graduated from Columbia College (Raymond 1894:85).

Jackson married Anna Ward with whom he raised five children. Presumably, he lived in the same farmhouse as his aged parents. In 1820, 12 people lived in the house including one enslaved person, three free Blacks, and eight family members. The census indicates the enslaved person was a male between 14 and 25, the free male and female were over 45, and another free male was between 26 and 44. Among Jackson and Anna’s children are Margaret (1818-1906), John S. (1820-1865), Elizabeth (1823-1895), William “Dyckman” (1824-1907), and Pierre (1828-1885) (New York Genealogical and Biographical Society 1886:53). Pierre and Elizabeth never married and remained at or near the family homestead for most of their adult lives.

Abigail Odell died suddenly in 1828 aged 67 (*New-York Observer* 17 May 1828). Despite this setback, the household remained large and active. By 1830, the census records imply that the Odell farmstead contained 14 individuals ranging in age from five to 70, including one free black woman 36 to 50 years old. Although not fully enumerated, it suggests that John and his son Jackson’s family both occupied some portions of the home.

Colonel John Odell passed away on October 26, 1835 at the age of 80 (*Evening Star* 3 November 1835). Likely his involvement with the daily operations of the farm had long since ended, and the property was managed by his capable son Jackson. Throughout the 1820s and 1830s Jackson appears to have been aide-de-camp and close personal and political friend and confidant of General Pierre Van Cortland, Jr.

Historical documents suggest the farm, like many of their neighbors, was a pasture farm, focusing on animal husbandry. At various agricultural fairs, extremely popular at the time, Jackson received awards for raising sheep (*Westchester Herald* 14 Oct. 1845) and work and thoroughbred horses (*Hudson River Chronicle* 17 October 1848). Jackson died on July 28, 1849 at the family home (*Evening Post* 1 August 1849). His wife Anna and his large family survived and worked together to best divide and share the property.

Like his father, Dyckman continued to raise high-quality livestock and a small amount of grain and vegetables. At the Westchester County fairs of 1850 and 1852 Dyckman Odell received awards for colts, oxen, sheep, pumpkins, and “fancy french painting” (*Westchester Herald* 15 Oct. 1850 and 9 Nov. 1852).

A lease dated 1852 between Jackson Odell’s widow Anna and his children for “mutual love and affection [sic]” provided the 195-acre farm to Anna the rest of her natural life (Libre 218:208). She passed away about six years later, but it appears she occupied the house for the last portion of her life. Afterwards, William “Dyckman” Odell, the second youngest of the surviving children, obtained possession of a farm through a series of sales with his siblings between July 1856 and April 1859. Dyckman was able to retain the entire 200 acres by 1860. The house lot which encompassed the study area, contained 33 acres, north of modern-day Ridge Road (at the time called Hart’s Corners/Dobbs Ferry Road) was purchased by Dyckman in 1856 (Libre 353:132). The deeds routinely mention a locust tree immediately south of the house.

The 1860 federal census lists Dyckman’s farm as containing a pair of horses, five milk cows, six pigs, four oxen, and 12 sheep. The grown commodities were relatively small and consisted of wheat, rye, buckwheat, corn, hay, and oats along with potatoes. The farmhouse appears to have been occupied by Dyckman Odell, while his siblings purchased or occupied nearby homes. Yet it is clear the siblings remained close, as they were all relatively young and still unmarried.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Dyckman enlisted with 1st Regiment of the New York Cavalry (HA) as a saddler (Quartermaster Sergeant); the regiment principally served the Army of Potomac. He served about one year before being discharged due to disability. Dyckman withdrew from action while at Harrison’s Landing along the James River. He returned to the farm for the remainder of the war.

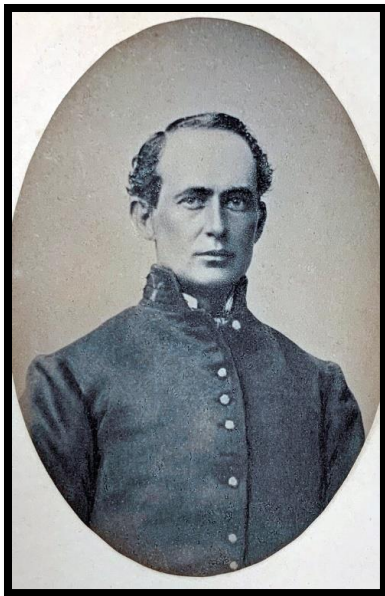


Figure 5. Dyckman Odell in Civil War uniform circa 1861. <https://www.odellrochambeau.org/edna-odell>

Although the reasons are unclear, Pierre and Dyckman purchased adjacent lots (almost 100 acres total) on the southern shore of Lake Ontario in 1868 and 1869, near modern-day Sodus Point (Libre 97:155 and 100:501). It was about this time that Dyckman met his future wife and by about 1870 they were married.

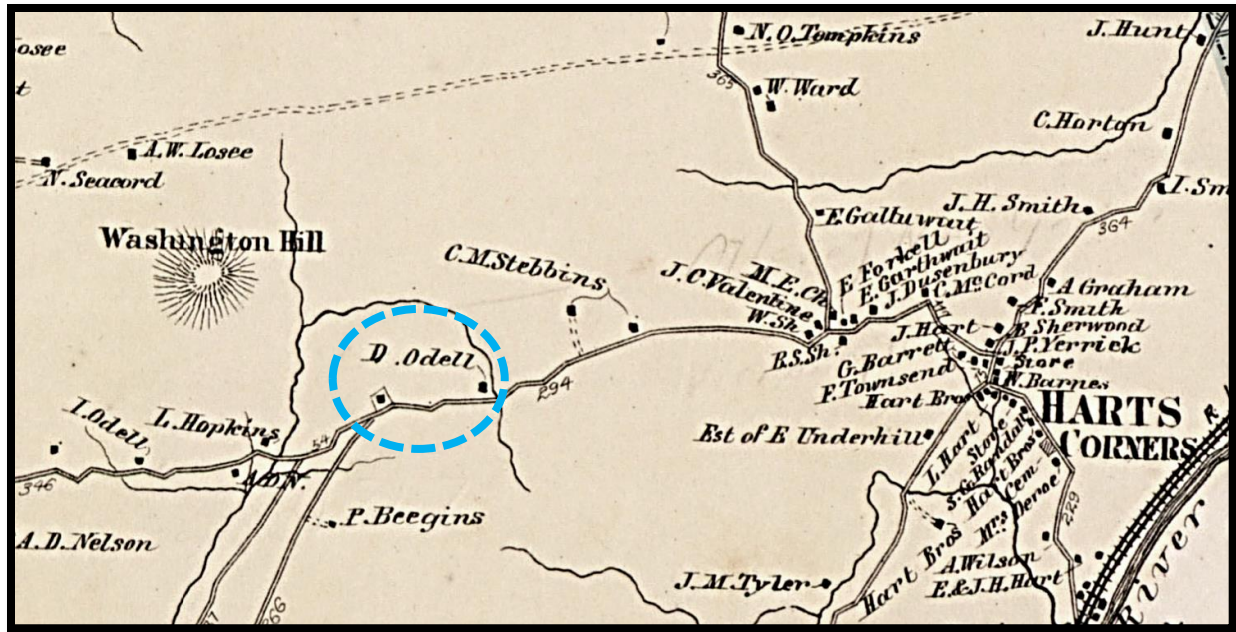


Figure 6. The Dyckman Odell farm in the later half of the 19th century (Beers 1867).

The 1870 census lists Dyckman (aged 44) and his 18-year old wife Loretta living on the farm in Wayne County. It is unclear how long they remained in Wayne County, as the state census records in 1875 for both Wayne and Westchester counties are no longer extant. Deeds suggest that Dyckman and Loretta (sometimes spelled Lauretta) sold their interest in the Wayne County farm in 1874 back to Pierre, who then lost his remaining stake in 1877 in a court action on a loan default, thus ending the family's short-lived experiment with farming in far upstate New York.

While Dyckman and Loretta were in Wayne County, Elizabeth and Pierre lived together in the old homestead. Pierre's occupation was described as an "herbalist." Also living in the house were Sarah Frances (35) and Travis Clarence (12) of unknown relationship to each other and the Odell family. This appears to have been a short-lived situation at the house, however.

Dyckman and his family returned to the house in about 1875 and once again became the principal occupants, as Pierre and Elizabeth eventually became estranged from Dyckman (New York Court of Appeals 1888). The 1880s federal census lists Dyckman and Loretta with their children, Nauchie 1872-1921, Edna (1874-1921), Otis (1876-1963), Zelma (1878-1915). The family grew with the addition of Margaret (1881-1963), Elizabeth (1882-1973), and Bonnett (1884-1945). Elizabeth is described as a teacher. Newspaper advertisements from the 19th century suggest she was a musical instructor and was known as an accomplished pianist.

4.4 20th Century

Dyckman passed away in 1907 at the advanced age of 82 on the old homestead farm (*Scarsdale Inquirer* 10 January 1907). His daughter Edna was made executrix of the estate and was left to manage the family property for the next decade or so. Despite some tension in the family, her siblings remained close to each other and the old farmstead (Payer 2022). Otis, Nauchie, and their younger brother Bonnett continued to work the farm under the direction of the mother. By that time the farm transitioned to dairying. Loretta, young at the time of her marriage, survived until 1931. The three siblings stayed on at the farm after her passing, but Bonnett had become a civil engineer while most of the farming was conducted by Otis.

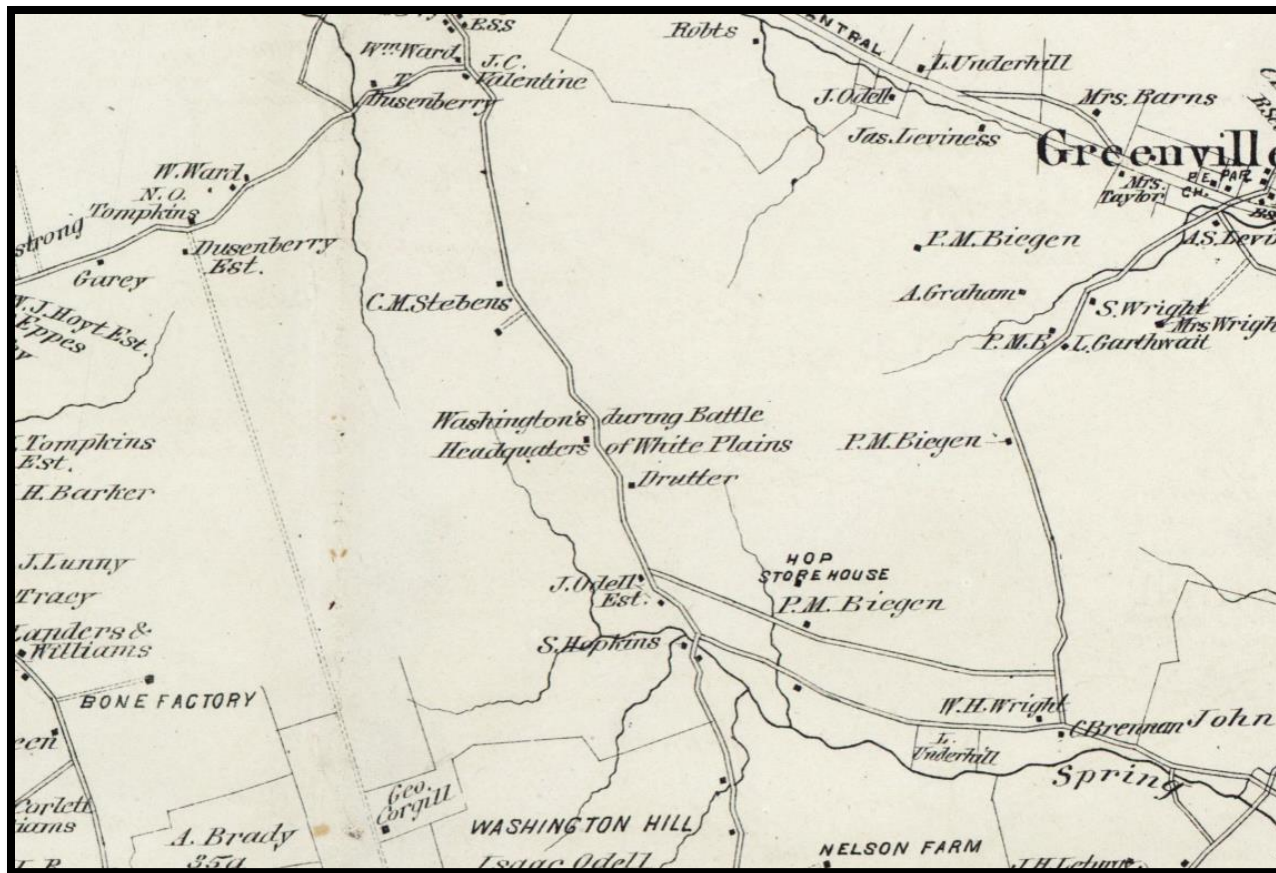


Figure 7. The Dyckman Odell farm is misidentified here as “Washington’s Headquarters” and the Sprain Brook is labeled as Spring Brook (Bromley 1881). North is to the left.

Otis, after a brief stint in the army during the Spanish American War, spent most of his life delivering milk to the local community (*Scarsdale Inquirer* 16 August 1913). He never married. His unmarried sisters moved to the village of Hastings where they lived together raising two young children named Roland and Simone who Edna had adopted while serving in France during the war (Payer 2022). Edna passed away in 1921 leaving behind these two adopted children. Otis continued to work the family farm until his death in 1963. Simone and Roland eventually inherited a lot north of where the barns were located. This land was sold in 1970. Roland was the last Odell to occupy the home, becoming a groundskeeper after the family deeded the property to the Sons of the American Revolution, New York Chapter in about 1965 (*Scarsdale Inquirer* 19 July 1973).

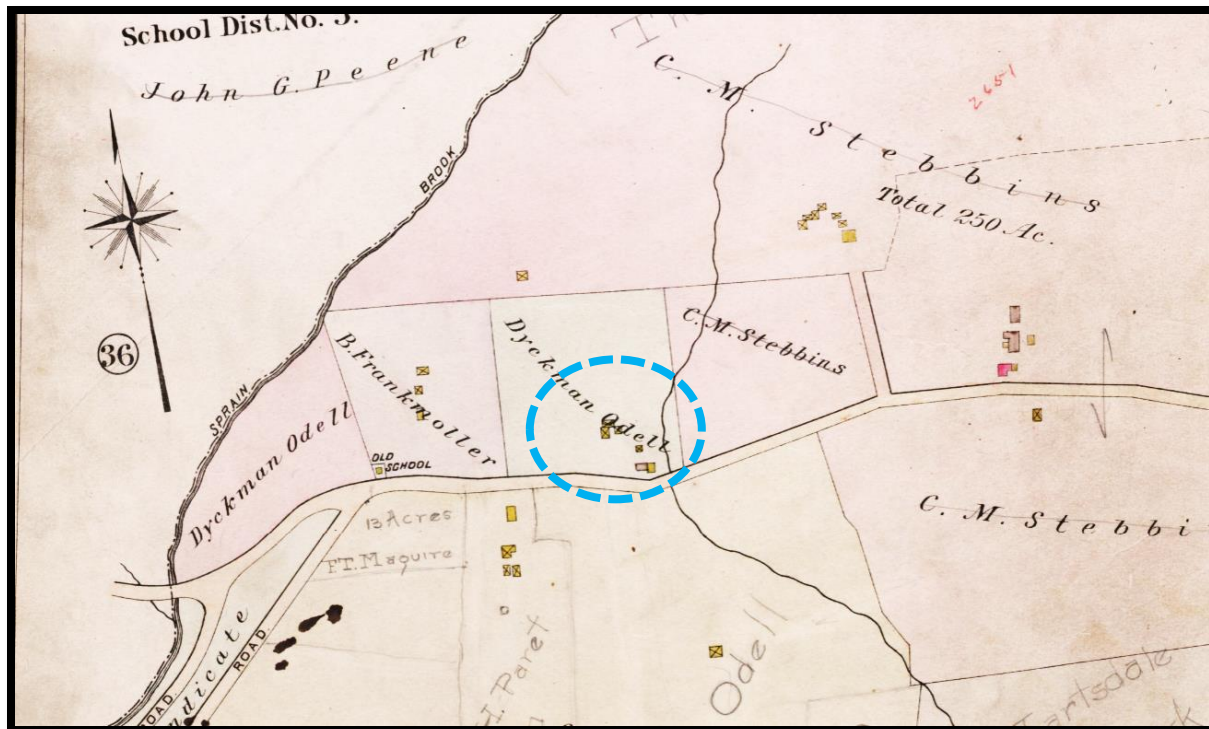


Figure 8. This early 20th century map provides details about the Odell's dairy farm (Bromley and Bromley 1901).

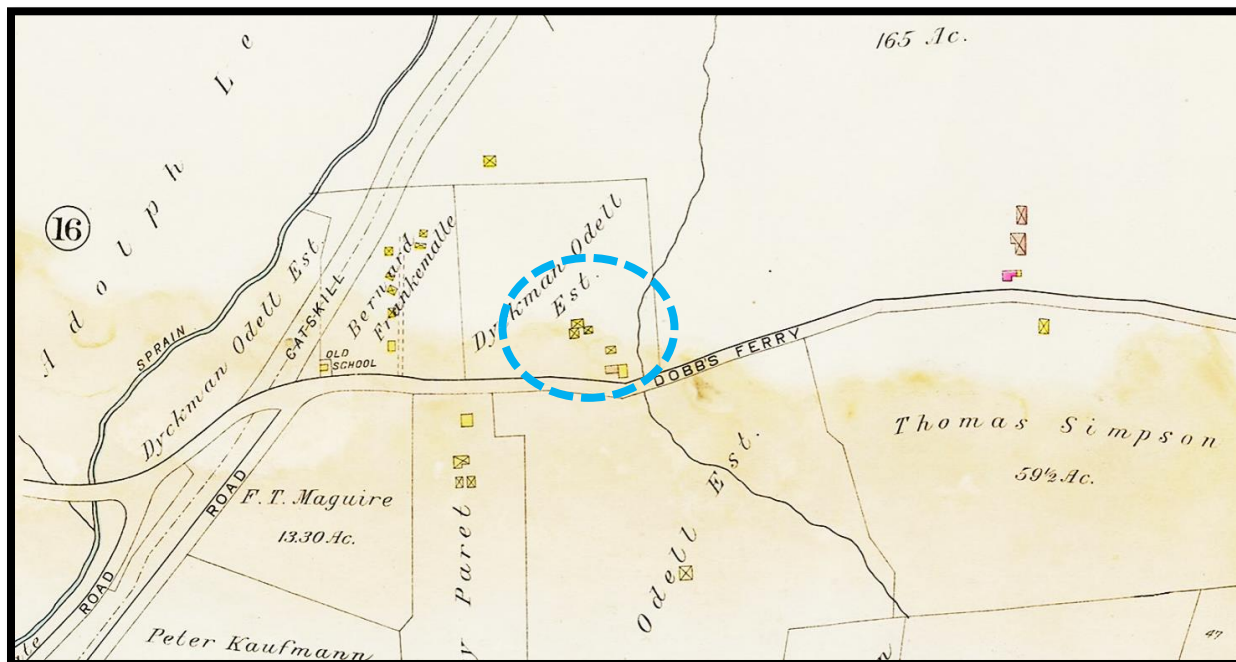


Figure 9. Dyckman Odell passed away in 1907 but the farm was still occupied by his widow and children (Nauchie, Otis, and Bonnett). The character of the neighbor began to change dramatically as the nearby farm was purchased by Thomas Simpson, president of a New York City bank as a rural home (Bromley and Bromley 1910).

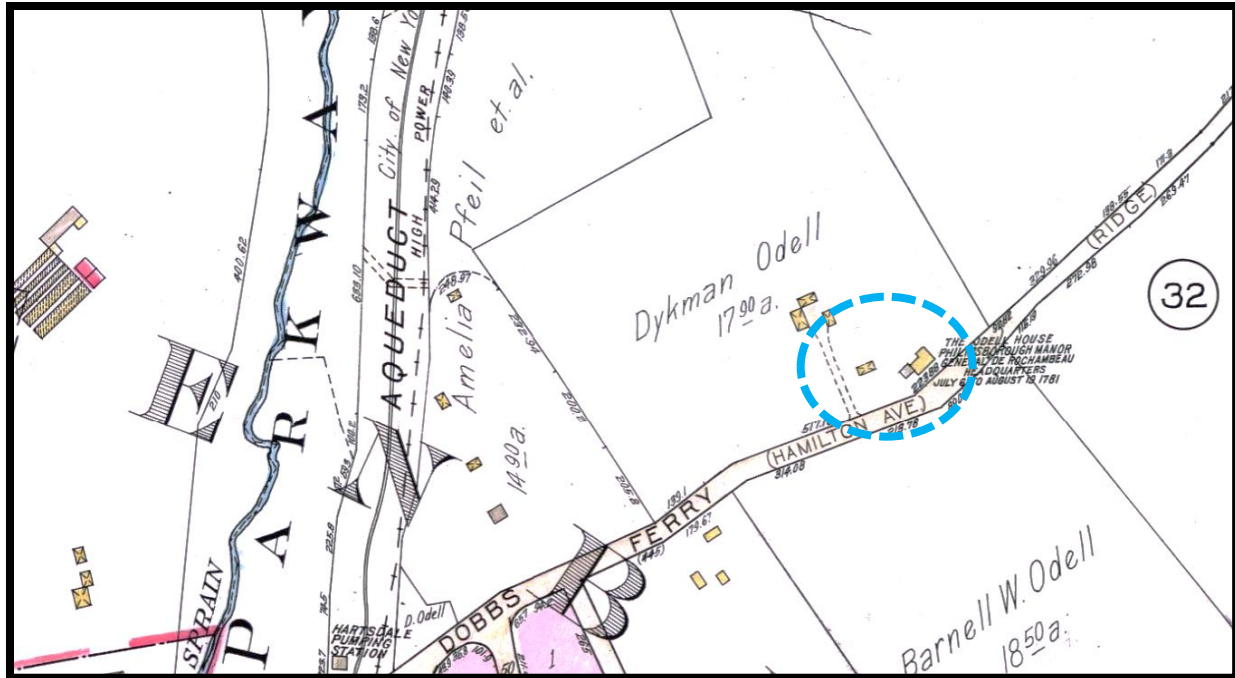


Figure 10. The farm was operated by Otis Odell in the 1920s who provided milk to the local community (G.M. Hopkins Co. 1929).

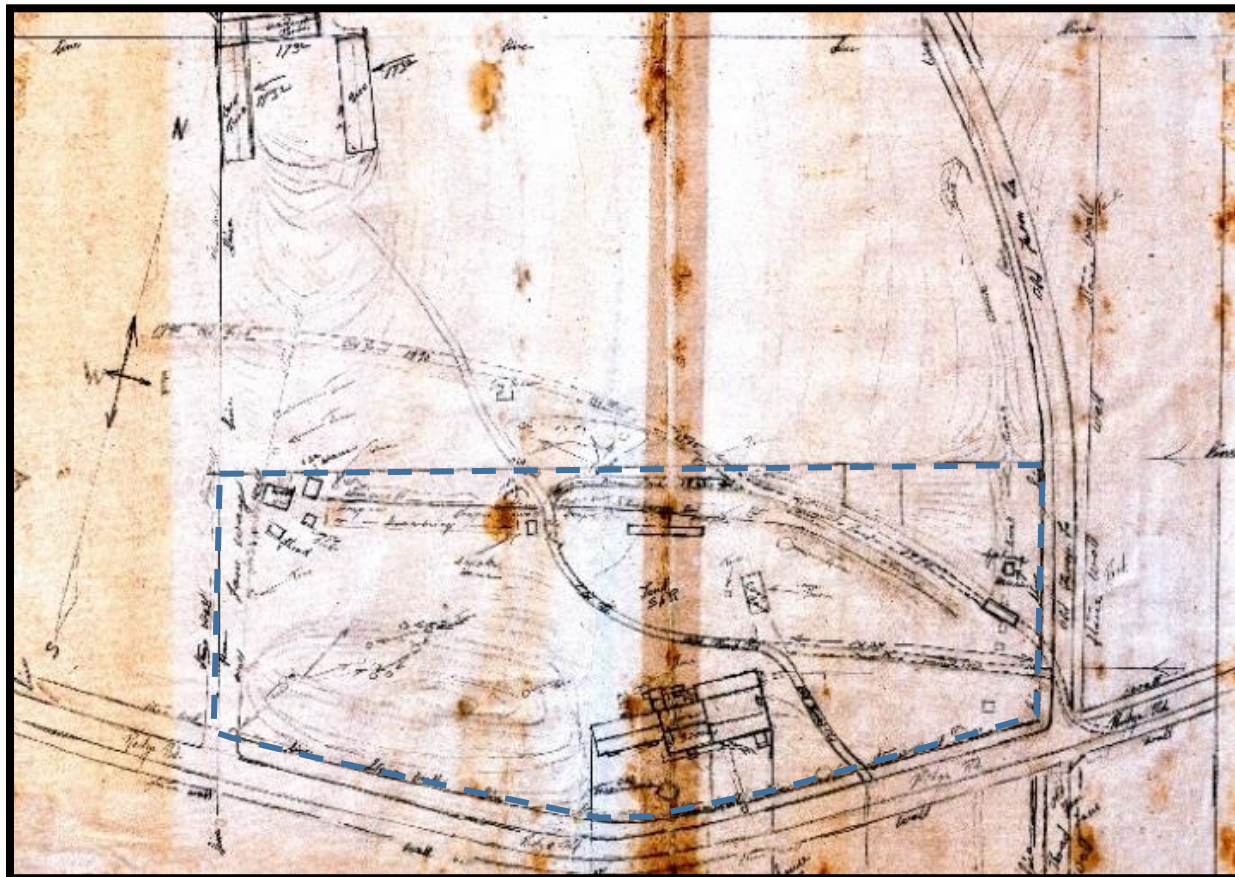


Figure 11. Detailed survey of the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters by Roland Odell, the last surviving Odell and the caretaker of the property until his death in 1990. The current parcel is outlined.

In recent years, the landscape surrounding the Odell House has remained relatively unchanged as the property has been maintained as a National Historic Site. A detailed survey of the Odell House property is shown above, created by Roland Odell, grandson of Dyckman Odell. This map depicts farm roads, outbuildings, barns, and other features which help identify farming practices in the late 19th and early 20th century for the Odell family.

5 Structural Overview

The study area is dominated by the largest and arguably most important cultural artifact documented, the extant OHRH. Intact and extant 18th-century structures are a rarity in New York, with only several in Westchester County. The Odell House in particular is valuable with the several additions demonstrating evolving construction and aesthetic tastes at the various periods in history, each with the ability to act as a snapshot of time.

John Tompkins first constructed the structure, a wood-framed two-room cottage with 1 ½ stories in 1732. He recorded the rural setting the property was in and also discussed the prevalence of several native communities in the area as he resided here during the week, returning to his family in Eastchester on weekends. This home was established as a tenant farmstead of Philipsburg Manor, one of the largest manors of its time.



Figure 12. View to the east of the southern elevation of the house with large locust tree and evidenced of a large boulder wall, circa 1886. Note the farm lane (arrow) along the southern elevation as well.

<https://www.odellrochambeau.org/edna-odell>



Figure 13. Dyckman Odell proudly standing in front of the manse circa 1900. By this time, a small white picket fence was erected between the road and house. This appears short lived, as by the early 20th-century the fence was removed, perhaps to widen and improve the road. (FORH archives).



Figure 14. South facing image of the Odell House, with the lean-to and a kitchen addition both shown in the rear of the structure.



Figure 15. Undated photograph of the Odell house from Ridge Road, likely in the 1900s (Westchester County Historical Society). The view includes the farm lane, the removal of the picket fence and the cutting of the hillside to widen and level the roadbed.



Figure 16. This circa 1920 view to the east clearly shows the farm lane west of the Odell House, the removal of the picket fence and the cutting of the hillside to widen and level the roadbed in winter or early spring (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 17. A view to the northwest of Ridge Road, the hill south of the house, circa 1920 (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 18. The rear of the house in the 1920s, this view shows the detached chimney had along been abandoned and partially dismantled by this time (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 19. The Odell house after 1906 as viewed to the north from the farm fields across Ridge Road (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 20. The nearby stream and Odell house in this undated photograph, likely after 1906 (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 21. Undated photograph of the rear of the Odell house, likely in the 1970s (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 22. North facing view of the Odell House from Ridge Road. Tarps cover the roof to protect the structure from further damage. Original construction is centrally located with the steeper sloping roof.

In 1765, Tompkins sold the structure to Gilbert and Sarah Bates. The couple constructed the eastern addition, a Dutch timber-framed structure of similar proportions with two more rooms, totaling 4 rooms. These two portions were the sections of the structure in which General Rochambeau resided in in the summer of 1781 when Sarah Bates offered her home as his headquarters. The central and eastern portions of the OHRH are on fieldstone foundations with a wood frame construction covered in cedar shingles. The western wing is constructed of coursed local fieldstones. Features of note include the Dutch heritage relating structural aspects. These include the H-bent framing; sticking; three divided Dutch doors; and framing exposed in living spaces.

Following the Revolutionary War, Colonel John Odell bought the farm from the Commissioners of Forfeiture. He and his wife, Hannah McChain raised the roof to build a second floor and an attic on the east bay. A two-story stone wing was built by Dyckman Odell, grandson of John Odell in 1855 to accommodate for his large family on the western elevation of the complex.

A small addition, lean-to on the northeast end of the house was built around 1900. Another small addition on the rear of the structure appears to be an out-kitchen. The date of its construction is unclear, but by the early 1900s it appears to be in disrepair and by the 1920s it was largely removed, save the massive stone chimney base. The truncated chimney base remains.

During its time as a farmstead, there have been many outbuildings constructed, moved, and removed from the property. As the parcel only contains the farmhouse proper, the locations of larger outbuildings such as barns are no longer part of the house's immediate cultural landscape. Historical maps indicate a single barn in the farm fields south of the house. A larger, complex of barns appears to have been comprised of three separate buildings, and/or building campaigns. These form a "U" shaped conglomeration to the northwest of the house. This complex was likely a late 19th century iteration associated with the farms turn towards dairying. The structure likely includes a milking parlor, dairy stalls, and a horse barn or washhouse (the smaller of the three).

A 20th-century plan of the property completed by Roland Odell, also suggests several smaller outbuildings located near the home. These includes storage sheds, an icehouse, corn crib, corn barn, spring house, smoke house, and raised planting beds for raspberries and other fruits and vegetables.

6 Present Land Use and Current Conditions

A site visit was conducted by Danielle Duguid on April 13th to observe and photograph existing conditions within the APE. The Study Area is comprised of a manicured yard, with various landscape features. A chain fence currently surrounds the property, easily marking the boundaries.

The Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters stands extant along the southern portion of the property (Photo 1). To the west of this, a mound is situated (Photo 2 and Photo 3). A small stream runs north/west, creating the eastern property border (Photo 4), while Ridge Road is situated south, acting as the southern property border. Just north of the structure, a spoil pile sits, containing sediment and other material from the interior of the structure (Photo 3). Two paths transect the parcel, traveling northwest to southeast (Photo 13). A stone wall lines the northern boundary (Photo 11 and Photo 12). Finally, in the northwestern corner of the property, two fieldstone foundations are situated (Photo 6 and Photo 8). A well is located immediately east of the structure, and just north of the house two storage containers temporarily occupy the landscape (Photo 17).

7 Survey Methodology

Through the collaboration with Hartgen, a study methodology was created to analyze and understand the changing landscape and its impacts to potential renovation work on the property. The archeology presented here is an important first step in developing a cultural landscape plan. The 18th-century farmhouse largely lacked formal landscaping endeavors, but as technology and farming techniques changed so too did the farmstead landscape.

The goal of this archeological investigation is to present a preliminary assessment of the broader landscape evolution, the initial documentation of surface features around the house, and samples of artifacts from various deposits and strata to help date the timing of land-use changes.

7.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a reduced interval of 7.5 meters. Each shovel test was 40 centimeters in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Color 2000). The location of each shovel test was plotted on the project map.

7.2 Mechanical Trenching

Backhoe trench excavation was directed by the archeological crew. Trenches were excavated stratigraphically, and soils were piled next to each trench and investigated for artifacts. Selected soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. Trench walls were cleaned and examined for artifacts in trenches that were less than four feet deep, and the walls were profiled and photographed. Trenches greater than four feet deep were documented from the surface. Trench locations were mapped with a Trimble Geo 7X GPS unit.

7.3 Artifacts and Laboratory

As general procedure, all precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork are collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items are collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials are noted. Any artifacts collected are placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags are numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing.

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database (Appendix 1). Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix 2).

8 Survey Results

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted on April 13th and April 26th 2022. The field crew consisted of Adam Gersten, Cindee Herrick, and Christian Futyma under the direction of Danielle Duguid and Matthew Kirk. Matthew J. Kirk, MA, is the Principal Investigator.

A total of 32 shovel tests were excavated throughout the study area, as well as two 10 meter (32.8 ft) mechanical trenches. The area was systematically examined and mapped as well. The shovel tests were excavated to an average of 52 centimeters, with a varying stratigraphy throughout the property. The soil column generally contained gravel and some substantial roots from nearby trees.

Cultural materials collected range from historic ceramics, architectural material (nails, tiles, brick fragments), and additional items such as portions of utensils, bottles, and more. Material not collected included plastic fragments, brick, coal.



Figure 23. Variety of ceramics, cut nails, vessel glass, and a pipestem fragment collected at the Odell House, showing the average range of artifacts encountered during an archeological survey.



Figure 24. Ceramic artifacts collected during the investigation at the OHRH. These ceramics can inform archeologists about the different periods of occupation with certain styles and techniques falling in and out of use over time. Pearlware (top left) was commonly created from 1795-1830, creamware (top right) from 1762-1820. Whiteware (right and bottom) 1820s and onward, and redware (left) has a wide use range, from 1600 to 1900.

Surface evidence of two features adjacent to the Odell House were noted: a stone-lined well off the northwest corner of the house, and a dilapidated stone and brick chimney off the rear of the stone addition of the house. As indicated by a wooden well sweep that persisted into the 20th century (Figure 25), the house relied on well water throughout most of its existence.



Figure 25. Historical photograph (circa 1920s) of the northern portion of the Odell House with the well just hidden from the photo. A well sweep is seen, with two large branches utilized as levers to retrieve water from the well (Westchester County Historical Society).



Figure 26. A detailed view of the well with its stone lining, wooden box walls and bucket attached to a well sweep, circa 1920 (Westchester County Historical Society).

8.1 Western Mound

Initial observations of the mound west of the house led to the interpretation that the mound was artificial. Given the widening of the nearby road, it was speculated the mound could have been the result of spoil material from late 19th through 20th-century road building activities.

To assess this hypothesis two trenches were excavated along the northern flank of the mound. The trenches were excavated with the assistance a backhoe provided by the Town of Greenburgh. Trench 1 was oriented largely north/south and was approximately 13 meters west of the structure. Trench 2 was oriented slightly northwest to southeast, with its closest point approximately 25 meters west of the Odell House. Both trenches were 1 x 10 square meters.

A small deposit of late 19th to early 20th-century material was discovered at the far western end of the second trench. Otherwise, we found no artifacts or features. These excavations suggest there was a natural rise west of the house that was subsequently modified along the northern and easternmost portions.

A shovel test on the top of the mound further confirms it the mound was largely a natural topographic feature that was slightly modified over time. Test 39 was excavated south of what was purported to be a series of dog burials, indicated by depressions and small piles of surface cobbles. The test was on the windward side of the mound where it slopes towards the nearby stone wall and farm road. The soils in the test consisted of silty sandy loam over a silty sand with glacial cobbles. The second layer was interpreted to be a natural subsoil, and terminated at 51 cm below surface. A small assemblage of material was collected from level 1 including a brick fragment, a whiteware fragment, and a vessel glass shard. Overall, the data suggests that this portion of the mound is natural and has not been significantly modified over time.

With the data collected and a further examination of the contour survey of the property (Map 5), we hypothesize that the construction of the 1850's addition of the Odell House cut the eastern flank this mound and altered the shape slightly. This alteration would have involved the leveling and cutting of this portion of the mound to enable the construction of the addition, with the additional soil redeposited along the shoulders of the mound. The redeposition would have contributed to the 19th century artifacts recovered along the northern portion of the mound in Trench 2.



Figure 27. Eastern profile of Trench 1, demonstrating mostly intact and natural soils. A narrow A-horizon sits above the subsoil, showing signs of the re-deposition of sediments. The stratigraphy is largely natural, with no buried-A-horizon located in the trench and a natural B- to C-horizon below.

8.2 Interior Spoil Pile

During the recent renovation and stabilization process, fill and other material was removed from the interior of the house along the foundation walls and the cellar. The spoil is located immediately north of the house and at the time of study stood approximately 2 meters tall and 4 meters wide.

Test 23 was excavated into the side of this pile to determine if the interior fill contained artifacts of interest from the original floor of the Odell House. The fill from inside the house (now mounded near the chimney) is largely architectural debris. Although there could be scattered domestic artifacts within the mound, the test did not recover much beyond some faunal bones. If possible, we would recommend keeping the material on site and not removed from the site as there is still the potential for interesting material cultural. It could potentially be used as fill to level the privy area. If these soils are moved or relocated, we would recommend landscaping fabric be placed down prior to the re-distribution of this interior soil.



Figure 28. A view to the southeast of the rear of the house with a spoil pile from the interior on the left, and larger stone and concrete pile to the right.

8.3 Privy

One shovel test (Test 33) was situated inside a rectangular 1.5 by 2.2-meter (5ft. by 7ft.) depression to the northwest of the Odell House. The shape and size of the depression suggests it was a cultural feature. The shovel test contained debris dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. Artifacts recovered from Test 33 included whiteware sherds, vessel glass, three wire nails, various rusted pieces of iron hardware and dressed stone. The wire-pulled nails suggest the superstructure was constructed, or significantly altered or repaired, after 1870. Two levels of dark yellowish brown sandy loam with coal and coal ash were encountered to a depth over 54 cm. These were likely deposits brought into the fill the privy vault once it was abandoned and no longer in use.

The depression and data from the shovel test suggest the feature is likely a privy shaft. Such a structure is not indicated on historical maps, nor on the Roland Odell property sketch. It is likely the farm operated without privy for most of its existence, as human and household waste could easily be fed to the pigs and sheep or used as fertilizer. Farmstead privies become more prevalent in the later part of the 19th century, and was likely precipitated by encroaching neighbors and better understanding of the scientific nature of human health.

The privy in the center part of the lot appears to be largely intact with about 2.5 to 3 feet of fill with coal and coal ash debris. Given the date of the fill and the size of the feature-- it is likely late 19th century in date.

8.4 Outbuildings

Two stone lain foundations are located in the northwestern property corner. Denoted on Roland Odell's survey as an icehouse, both of these structures served purposes as small storage areas for the Odell family. Shovel test

34 was excavated in the easternmost foundation, while Test 31 was excavated in the westernmost foundation. Test 34 determined that the foundation is largely intact and is now filled with leaves, brush, and other debris to at least 3 feet in depth. There were no artifacts recovered to help with the interpretation of the feature. Given the substantial depth of the feature, its location and size, it is likely an icehouse as indicated by Roland Odell.

A surface collection sample was taken around the area of the second foundation, as well as the excavation of Test 31. This area was littered with late 19th and early 20th-century material, largely comprised of various glass bottles and fragments of ceramic. Whiteware, buff bodied and grey bodied stoneware, porcelain, a sanitary pipe, and various vessel fragments were all collected (Figure 29). Two milk bottles contained labels on them from Briarcliff Farms, and J. B. Brooke, dating to the turn of the century. The structure may have been physically attached to the nearby icehouse. Its function is unclear but given its size and the nature of the material collected from the surface and test, it was likely a storage shed.



Figure 29. Variety of material collected around the surface scattering of artifacts in the northwestern corner of the property. Artifacts were largely glass and ceramic, with several of the glass bottles containing dates of manufacturing, ranging from 1894 to 1914.

Test 31 was excavated to a depth of 54 cm, and suggests the structure may have had a crawlspace, but no deep cellar or foundation. Artifacts included white granite tableware, bottle glass, cut and wire-pulled nails. The surface collection included undecorated and transfer-printed whiteware plates and bowls, stoneware crockery fragments, lead-glazed earthenware (likely flowerpots or some other utilitarian vessel), part of a porcelain teacup (late 19th century), and part of a lead-glazed waste water ceramic pipe.

More intriguing are various milk bottle fragments including those associated with the Briarcliff Farm and J.B. Brooke dairy. Briarcliff Farm moved from Westchester County in 1907. It is possible the bottles were purchased by the Odell dairy after the Briarcliff Farm relocated.

These features may have been associated with the cooling and temporary storage of cream and milk from the farm (Bowen and Lambert 1915). A review of late 19th and early 20th-century farming literature indicates numerous plans and methods for constructing icehouse. Of greatest importance in all, is the construction of adequate insulation from the ground itself, and a sufficient capacity to drain away ice melt. The deep cellar may have provided the icehouse the ability to do both (Figure 30).

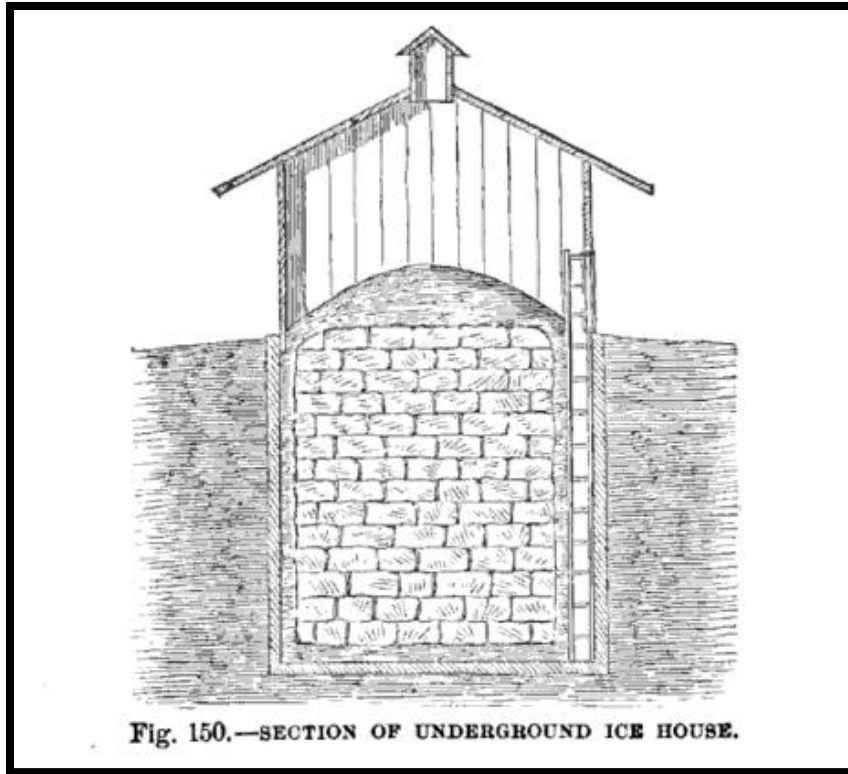


Figure 30. A 19th-century illustration of a typical semi-subterranean ice house (Halsted 1893).



Figure 31. Interior of the possible icehouse at the rear of the current parcel. The structure has a rather deep cellar hole, at least 3 feet deep from the current surface. It is likely that the icehouse was part of the Odell dairy operation.

8.5 Brick Scatter/Smoke House

A large pile of bricks scattered across an area northwest of the Odell House, adjacent to a path, covering 2.4 by 2.8 meters. The burnt nature of these bricks, as well as the consolidated area in which they covered suggest that a structure was located here.

This prompted the excavation of Test 29 which contained a large number of architectural materials, with two tiles, various pieces of hardware, and one brick collected (Figure 33). While no complete brick fragment was recovered, a sampling of bricks dimensions was recorded, cataloguing the dimensions to determine differences in the architectural material utilized. These measurements inform us that bricks were largely a consistent width and consistent height, indicating the likelihood that they were fired around the same time.

Historic documentation by Roland Odell describes a smoke house in this approximate location. The burnt nature of these bricks, as well as the historical accounts lead to the conclusion that the brick is the result of a collapsed outbuilding, and likely this smoke house.



Figure 32. Two extant stone smokehouses located in Saratoga County (left) and Ulster County (right). These landscape features often became utilized as shed space in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Smokehouses became a feature of colonial yards starting in the mid-18th century. The earliest known mention of smokehouse in the United States dates to 1716 (Olmert 2004). Generally of square construction, the building would have worked both as a smoke room and a storage room for cuts of meat. A combination of salt and heat dried the meat to ensure preservation, with the cuts hanging from hooks, nails, or pegs in the ceiling or along rafters.

The cessation of use for these features depended on the family practices, but likely with the commercialization of the meat industry, the Odell Family likely stopped using the smokehouse at some point in the mid-late 19th century. The building was likely used as storage for years afterwards and would have been demolished when it no longer served a functional purpose to the family.



Figure 33. Architectural material collected from Test 29. Two fragments of tile, a hand molded brick, wire nail, and a wrought iron hook are shown, depicted from left to right.

8.6 Artifact Analysis

A total of 123 fragments of ceramics were collected during this survey. The following tabulation in Table 1 demonstrates that Tests 13, 28, 31, have the highest concentration of ceramic material.

Additional examination of the site demonstrates areas with concentration of 18th century scatter and areas with a concentration of 19th century material recovered across the 32 shovel tests excavated. These determinations were due to the ceramic make up recovered, as well as other diagnostic artifacts, including glass bottle fragments. From this analysis, shovel tests 1, 3, 13, and 36 contained 18th century material, with artifacts such as creamware and pearlware. A majority of the tests contained whiteware, typical of the mid to late 19th century, and over half of the total sherd collected where whiteware.

Table 2. Breakdown of ceramic distribution throughout the Odell Property

STP	Buff Bd Earthenw.	Creamw.	Pearlw.	Whitew.	Yelloww.	Stonew.	Redw.	Porc.	Total
1			2	2		1			5
2				10			2		12
3			1	2			2	1	6
4				1					1
5				6	1		2		9
6				6					6
9				1			1		2
12				9					9
13		3	7	4			1		15
15				1		1	1		3
28				4	6				10
31	1			15		1			17
33				1					1
36		1				1			2
37	1					1			2
39				1					1
SC/GP	2			5		2		13	22
Total	4	4	10	68	7	7	9	14	123

The ceramic material collected, coupled with other artifacts (Figure 34) reflect the different occupation periods of the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters throughout the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. The areas of artifact concentration, as well as the different cultural features identified throughout the landscape demonstrate this.

Overall, the Odell family appears to adhere and follow the larger social and economic changes during these centuries.



Figure 34. Four different bottle lips found in various shovel tests around the property. The left bottle lip shows wear of hand manufacturing.

9 Landscape Evolution for the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters

Through the almost 300 years of continuity within the Odell House, lots of changes in cultural practices regarding the use of landscape occurred over the years. These variations in the way individuals viewed their landscape stem from cultural, social, and environmental impacts and changes through time.

A spatial analysis of the material collected was conducted and utilized to create two maps depicting the concentrations of 18th and 19th-century materials recovered during this survey (Map 2b and Map 2c). The 18th century deposits largely fall to the immediate north and east of the Odell House, while the 19th-century material occupies the northern and western portions of the study area.

The artifact patterning suggests a distinct shift in household and farm activities, as well as the habits of disposing trash and household waste. The archeological signature is consistent with the larger changes in agricultural practices seen in New York state and is discussed in additional detail below.

9.1 18th and Early 19th-Century Pastoral Agriculture Landscape

The rural nature of the surrounding landscape of the Odell House and cultural habits of the time inform archeologists on the likely activities of the residents of the Odell House and how they utilized their landscape. The original landscape surrounding the Odell House consisted of rolling terrain and rocky soils. Cultural farming practices at the time, as well as historical records, indicate that the tenants and residents of the property were likely subscribing to a more pastoral system with limited raising of grain and vegetables.

Sheep, cows and horses grazed on surrounding pastureland, and wood lot and garden plots limited in size. Several small plots immediately surrounding the house would have been utilized for a house garden. This is the landscape layout that the Comte de Rochambeau would have encountered during his stay at the Odell House.

Farming households in the Hudson Valley at this time had similar characteristics. They supplied their own needs first, and excess was traded with neighbors and the local community. Occasionally, excess was distributed downriver to New York City (Wermuth 2001). These individuals produced their own textiles and household items, supplied their dairy and gardens, and had a limited utilization of iron tools, relying more on the farming techniques of their parents and grandparents (Wermuth 2001).

While the study area is limited compared to the original property holdings, the concentration of 18th-century material surrounding the northeastern portion of the house aligns with this assessment. Farming and household activities were concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the residence, and possibly one or two barns.

Through the beginning of the 19th century, similar farming practices continued but the trend was towards more “modern” or scientific farming practices. Historical documents suggest the farm, like many of their neighbors, was a pasture farm, focusing on animal husbandry. At various agricultural fairs, extremely popular at the time, Jackson Odell received awards for raising sheep (*Westchester Herald* 14 Oct. 1845) and work and thoroughbred horses (*Hudson River Chronicle* 17 October 1848). Specialization in husbandry and the production of larger yields of particular grains and cereal grew more common. As such, more specialized outbuildings were constructed and new and focused activity areas within and around the farm developed.

Like his father, Dyckman continued to raise high-quality livestock and a small amount of grain and vegetables. At the Westchester County fairs of 1850 and 1852 Dyckman Odell received awards for colts, oxen, sheep, and pumpkins” (*Westchester Herald* 15 Oct. 1850 and 9 Nov. 1852).

Household waste and human waste were generally cast about the landscape, possibly into pig and sheep pens. Such disposal practices create what archaeologist call sheet middens, or clusters of broken artifacts broadly distributed within an area. Specific dumps and or the use of privies were generally limited on farms at this time.

9.2 Scientific Agriculture- Mid-19th Century Landscape

As the 19th century continued, farming practices in the United States moved into a different type of operation. The switch to increasingly scientific and specialized agriculture took off in the middle of the 19th century. This signifies starkly different practices with how families conceptualized and utilized the land. The push towards more commercialized farming practices away from localized self-sustaining operations occurred throughout American farmsteads and Odell farm was little different.

Agricultural census records from 1850 show the dramatic increase in butter production by Hannah (Anna) Odell and the family to 2,000 lb. of butter, the largest amount out of the neighboring community. The adult children of Anna and Jackson lived at home during this time and following the death of Jackson in 1849, Anna likely turned towards butter production to support herself and her family. American farm women are largely absent from the historical record, however, butter production was typically a women-led industry. Butter had a steady market and stable price that provided a reliable return on investment (Jensen 1988). Anna and her five able-bodied adult children, and or any hired laborers, could have easily created 2,000 lb. of butter, some of which would have been retained for personal use, and some sold. The excess butter would have been sold to other hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, taverns, and other wealthy patrons from the neighboring community, and possibly even to vendors and individuals in New York City.

By the 1850’s improved butter churns could produce 100 to 150 pounds of butter in as little as 1-2 hours (Jensen 1988) .Despite these innovations, butter-making remained a rather labor-intensive industry, and seemingly the Odell children abandoned the endeavor rather quickly following the death of their mother.

In 1860, Dyckman Odell is recorded only producing 300 lb. of butter that year. The family funneled their energy and efforts into other avenues of the farm for profit. Additionally, the size of the family farm shrank by 50 acres, and it is possible Dyckman sold the pastureland for the larger herd necessary for milk production.

The pressures come from a less isolated community and the shift from local trade systems to more commercial ones influenced this ex-urban area of Westchester County (Wermuth 2001). The construction and maintenance of additional barns, outbuildings, ice houses, smokehouses, and other agricultural features all demonstrate this

shift in priorities. Other cultural changes such as waste management (erection of privies, and utilization of machinery for fields were present. Ideas around waste management led to the adoption of privies in these more rural areas during the mid to late 19th century. The icehouse located in the northwestern corner of the property would have been utilized to keep blocks of ice cold. The Hudson River ice-harvesting business was booming in the late-19th century, likely the source of ice for the Odell family. Ice blocks would have been delivered by cart to the residence. Other outbuildings on the property were utilized for storage, and eventually the storage of bottles for the dairy business that the Odell family adopted in the early 20th century.

The manuring of fields to enhance soil composition and to help fertilize crops became increasingly common. Human waste and household waste and trash were often put with animal manure from sheep, pigs, cows, and horses, and dispersed onto nearby farm fields. Archeologically, this often leads to a decrease in household sheet middens in the first half of the 19th century. However, after about 1850 industrialization leads to a dramatic increase in the number, size, and disposable nature of household artifacts. And sheet middens again become more common until trash dumps and privies are created on the farm.

9.3 Suburbanization-20th-Century Landscape Evolution

In the beginning of the 20th century, the Odell dairy farm continued. The family maintained this business for several decades, despite a gradual decline in available family labor. However, encroaching development in the form of large-scale gentlemen farms for New York City entrepreneurs was common.

Large-scale farming operations proved to be less practical in this area, despite a growing number of markets. The land itself proved more valuable than the commodities upon which farmers could grow, raise or produce. This eventually led to the original acreage surrounding the Odell House to be subdivided and developed into separate plots for residential development. By the mid 20th century, the Odell house was separated from the larger farm acreage and the parcel itself became purely residential.

For a period of time, before municipal trash was collected or commercial hauling required, the family disposed of much of the household trash (especially non-putrescible materials like ceramics, glass, cloth, etc.) in the rear corner of the lot near the former location of the icehouse and shed. which must have been demolished by this time. However, by the second quarter of the 20th century this practice appears to have ceased.

With municipal or commercial trash hauling available, as well as public water and sewage, trash dumps, privies, and sheet midden development stopped around the house. Remarkably, the old wells were not entirely removed from the landscape and while the old privies were demolished and capped, their location in the yard is still evident.

10 Potential Future Research Directions

With the information acquired through this cultural landscape analysis, several decisions can be made regarding preservation and utility of certain features. Below are a few research directions gained from this limited survey.

Future Research Directions:

- Immediately north of the Odell House is an outdoor kitchen area. The outdoor kitchen can provide information that reflects change over time in daily habits and behaviors in the life of the Odell family.
 - Flagstones currently create a patio over this section. These stones have potentially capped and preserved archeological material. While it is unknown the state of the archeological material at present, features such as garbage deposits (middens) or builders' trenches could possibly be found in this area.
- The concentration of 18th century material in the north and eastern portions of the study area points to the centralization of activity in this area.

- The presence of a privy vault could give information regarding the health and the diet of the Odell family in the mid to late 19th century.

11 Recommendations

The historic nature of the Odell House study area presents a great opportunity to learn both about American Revolutionary History, as well as the history of an American family living through several centuries. The changing practices of the Odell family capture much of the broader patterns of rural American society in the Hudson River Valley through this time.

The goal of the Friends of OHRH is to both restore and create a community center for public engagement at the Odell House. The Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters remains an important cultural artifact as rural 18th-century farmhouses in Westchester County. The continuity of occupation provides an opportunity to examine changing patterns of American farm life through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries as experienced by one multi-generational family.

Given the results of the initial, limited archeological survey around the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters, Hartgen has a series of recommendations both for future research endeavors around the Project, as well as areas of avoidance or mitigation suggested for future development.

From the features documented, the following recommendations are offered:

- Interior Soil Pile and Privy
 - If possible, we would recommend keeping the material from this pile on site and not removed from site as there is still the potential for interesting material cultural. It could be used as fill to level the slight depression in the privy area or elsewhere in the landscape. If these soils are moved or relocated, we would recommend landscaping fabric be placed down prior to the re-distribution of this interior soil.
 - The privy is an avenue for further research in examining cultural practices of the Odell Family in the mid to late 19th century
 - Privies can contain a wealth of knowledge regarding diet, architectural material, and other material, as they were often used as trash receptacles and preservation of artifacts and material is considered high.
- Stone Foundations
 - Additional excavations of these two foundations would not provide much additional information archeologically. These foundations are in stable condition, and recommendations would suggest leaving them in their present condition.
- Brick Scatter/Smoke House
 - This structure was likely demolished in the early 20th century as a result of the changing industry and shifting focus towards specialization in dairy. Further excavation might provide much additional information on the size, shape, function, and age of the feature.
- Western Mound
 - This landform is natural and would have been present throughout the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters' history as part of the cultural landscape, with small deposits of fill placed on the northern and eastern flank due to the alteration of the mound during the 19th century.
 - If removal of this mound is desired by the Friends of OHRH, limited archeological testing along the edges of the mound would be recommended to ensure lack of archeological deposits.
- Outdoor Kitchen
 - Flagstones currently create a patio over this section of the house. These stones have potentially capped and preserved archeological material. Features such as garbage deposits (middens) or builders' trenches could possibly be found in this area that predate the addition. Further archeological investigation through units would be likely be fruitful.
- Spring House

- While the location of the spring house was not identified through this archeological investigation, the outbuilding was a feature of the landscape during the 18th century likely well into the 19th century. Any development or alteration to the creek might require additional archeological testing, despite the extensive alteration and disturbance to the stream.

Preserving existing deposits:

- The construction of a visitor's lot has been discussed by the Friends of OHRH. While the eastern portion of the property may be more feasible, additional shovel testing at reduced-intervals would be recommended considering the 18th-century deposits found within this area.

Further research would aid to the interpretation of both landscape evolution, and changing cultural practices through the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries within the study area. These recommendations have been created to both preserve existing deposits and direct future research interests, if warranted.

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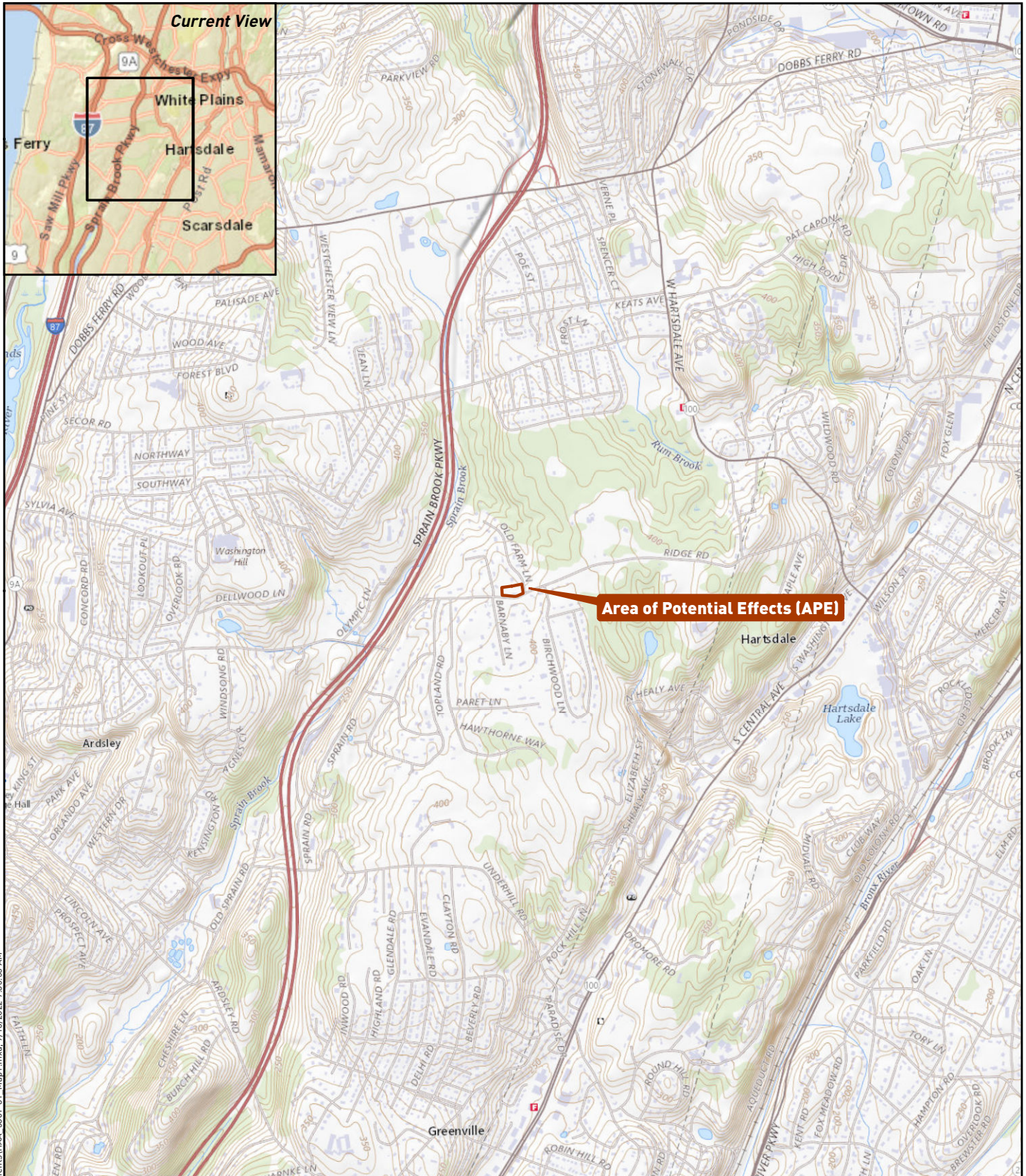
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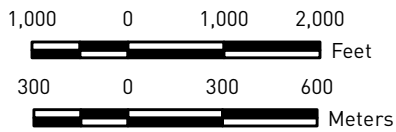
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Maps



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Note: Contour interval is 10 feet.

Project Location

GIS Services Accessed 9/13/2022:
 Environmental Systems Research
 Institute, Inc., World Street Map;
 USGS The National Map

HARTGEN



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Map 1



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- Legend**
- Positive ST (historic, 18th Century)
 - Concentration of 18th-Century Activity
 - Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - - Fence

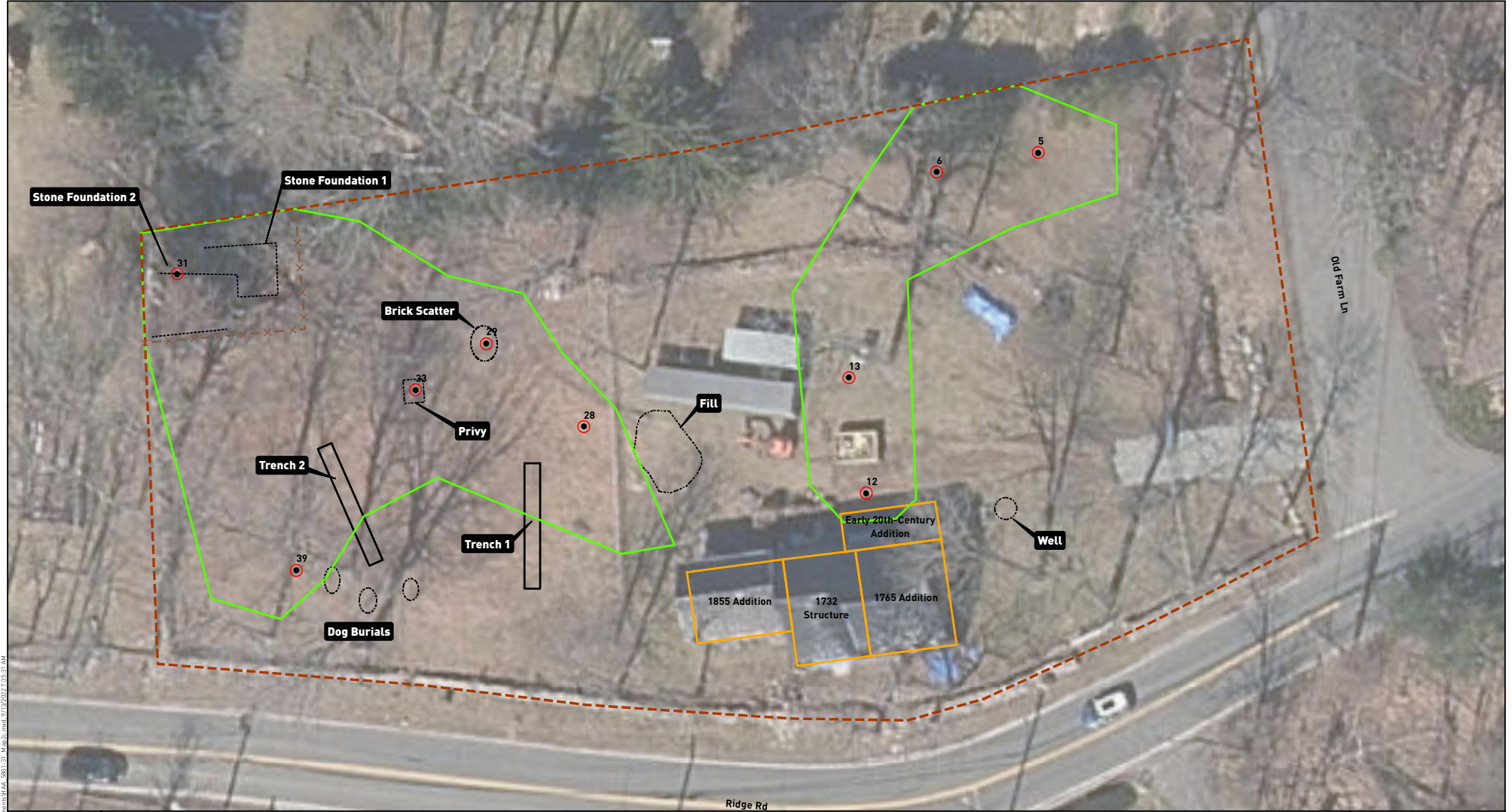
Project Map - 18th Century Material

New York State Office of Information
 Technology Services, Orthoimagery, 2021

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Map 2b



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Legend

- Positive ST (historic, 18th Century)
- Concentration of 19th-Century Activity
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Fence



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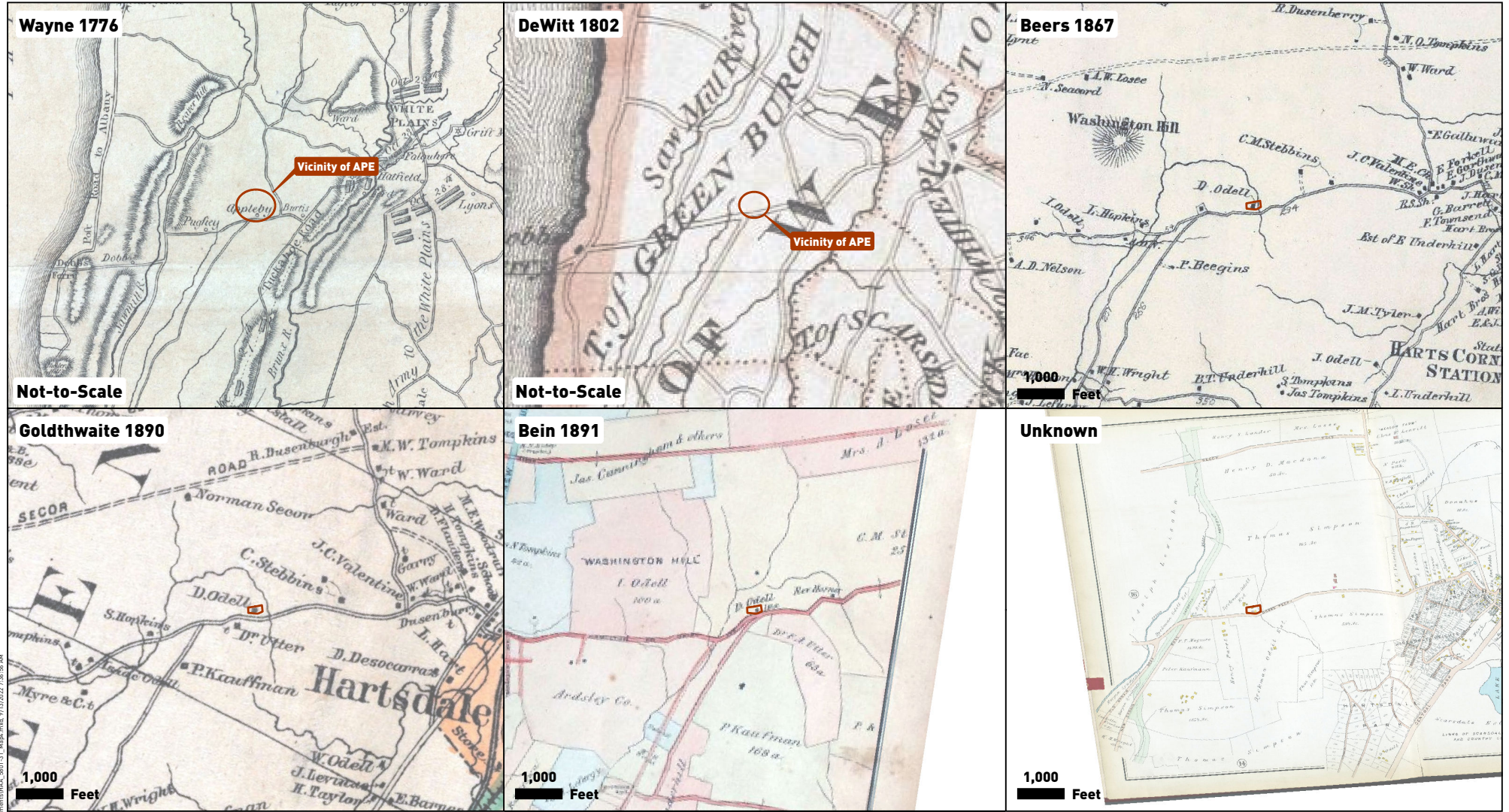
Soil Map

New York State Office of Information Technology Services, Orthoimagery, 2021; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Geographic Database 2017

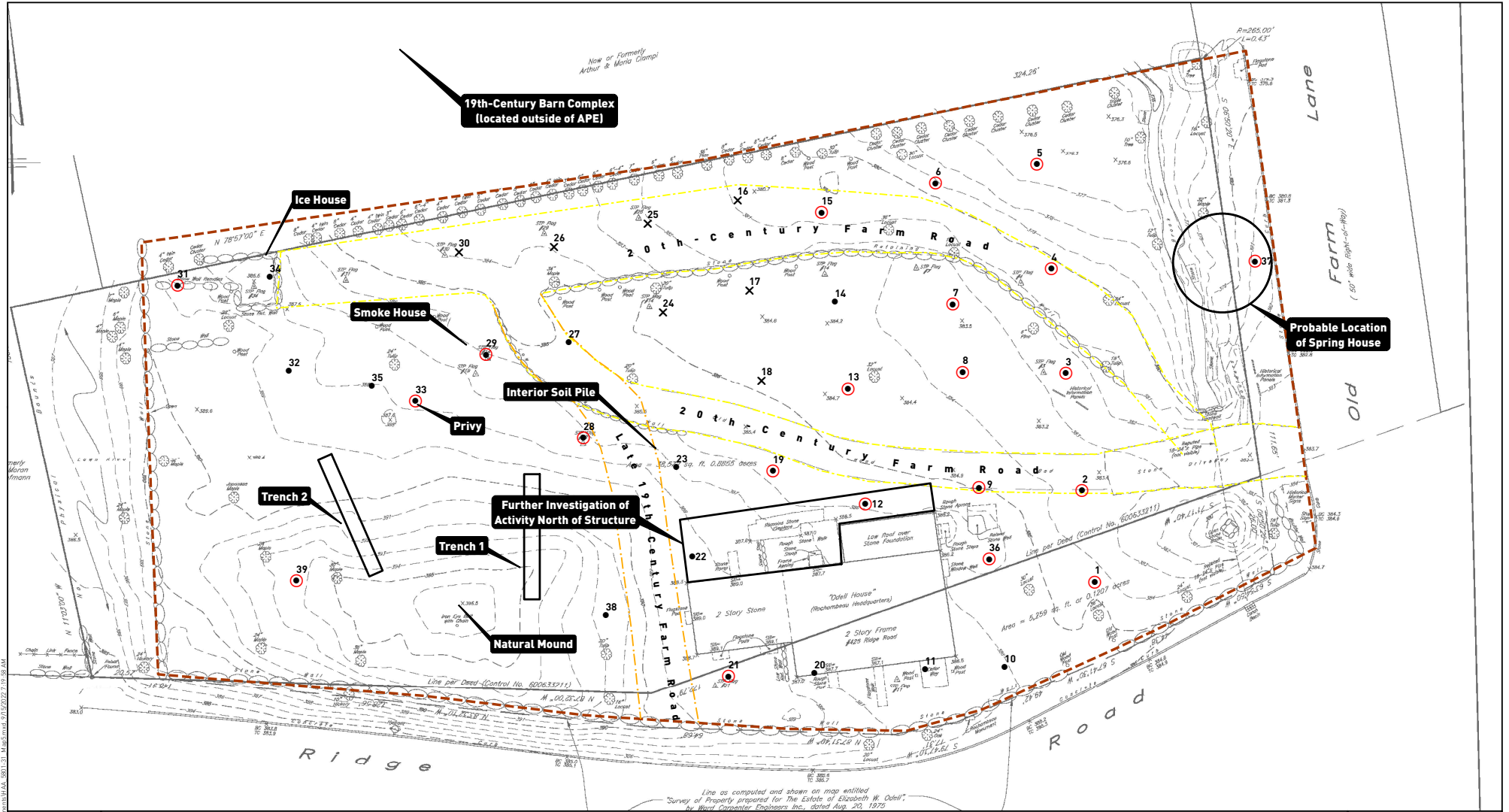







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Map 3



	<p>Legend</p> <p> Area of Potential Effects (APE)</p>	<p>Historical Maps</p> <p>HARTGEN archeological associates inc</p>	<p>1776-1891</p> <p>Map 4</p>
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	 5 Meters	Legend	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shovel Test (ST) ✕ ST not excavated ⊙ Positive ST (historic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Area of Potential Effects (APE)  Late 19th-Century Farm Road  20th-Century Farm Road 	Areas of Archeological Sensitivity Ward Carpenter Engineers, Inc., Topographic Survey, 5/10/2022



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Map 5

Photographs



Photo 1. Rearview of the Odell House Rochambeau Headquarters with the original structure (1732) centrally located, the second wooden addition (1765) located in the left side of the photo, and the later stone addition (1855) on the right portion of the photograph.



Photo 2. 10-meter mechanical trench excavated into the side of the raised hill in the western portion of the study area to examine the stratigraphy.



Photo 3. Southern facing view of the Odell House with the mounded area to the right of the photo and the interior fill pile centrally located.



Photo 4. Small brook to the east of the Odell House which flows parallel to the property border. A small spring house was stated to be located along this brook.



Photo 5. The location of a late 19th-century privy, seen by a slight depression in the ground surface and measuring 1.5 meters by 2.2 meters (5 ft by 7 ft.). Shovel test 33 was excavated within this feature.



Photo 6. Stone foundation for an outbuilding located in the northwestern corner of the study area. Two foundations were located here, with the present image likely the remains of an icehouse which has since been filled with later debris and several feet of leaf litter.



Photo 7. Surface scattering of historic artifacts located around shovel test 31, within an enclosed space of stone walls. This was likely a dumping area during the late 19th to early 20th century.



Photo 8. Stone walls with a scattering of dumped late 19th and early 20th century artifacts inside the walls.



Photo 9. Surface scattering of various sizes of burnt bricks. Shovel test 29 consisted of a majority of architectural materials (tile, brick, hardware). Historical records state that a smokehouse was located in this approximate location.



Photo 10. Outdoor kitchen area directly north of the Odell House. No testing was conducted in this area however it would be an area of interest for future investigations. Flagstones currently create a patio over this which has potentially capped and preserved archeological material.



Photo 11. Old farm road which travels along the current northern property border.



Photo 12. Backhoe mechanically excavating Trench 2 along the rise to determine how the landscape has been altered through time.



Photo 13. Various stone walls trailed around the property, likely delineating now abandoned farm roads and paths utilized in the 19th and 20th centuries.



Photo 14. Archeologist excavating shovel test 12 just north of the Odell House.



Photo 15. Completed excavation of Trench 1 with a backhoe provided by the Town of Greenburgh, 10x1 meters.



Photo 16. Archeologist excavating Test 7 along one of the stone walls within the property.



Photo 17. Eastward view of the OHRH from the hill, with view of Ridge Road to the right and the interior soil fill pile to the left.



Photo 18. Archeologists excavating shovel tests within the late 19th-century privy and the brick scattering feature documented during this survey.



Photo 19. Stacked brick pile which was sampled from with measurements provided to Hartgen's architectural historian for analysis. The various sizes and shapes of these bricks which were recovered around the study area demonstrate the longevity of the occupation of the Odell House.



Photo 20. Wrought Iron Hasp recovered on the surface by a Friends of OHRH Board Member during Hartgen's excavations from the outdoor kitchen area. This would have been utilized to lock or secure doorways.

Appendix 1: Shovel Test Records

580131: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Odell-Rochambeau House

Shovel Test Records

<u>Test</u>	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>	<u>Not Collected</u>
1	17	1	10yr 7/3 very pale brown 10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand	gravel		
	30	2	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	roots, gravel		
	50	3	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	sand	roots	impasse (compact soil)	
2	32	1	10yr 5/3 brown	loam sand			
	70	2	10yr 6/6 brownish yellow	loam sand		subsoil	
3	33	1	7.5yr 3/2 dark brown	loam			
	65	2	7.5yr 4/4 brown	loam sand		other	
4	18	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	gravel, cobbles		
	38	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	other		subsoil	
5	13	1	10yr 4/3 brown	loam sand			
	38	2	10yr 4/3 brown	loam sand clay			
	60	3	10yr 3/3 dark brown	loam sand		water	
6	12	1	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	loam sand			
	41	2	10yr 4/3 brown	loam sand			
	61	3	10yr 6/6 brownish yellow	sand loam		subsoil	Glass
7	25	1	10yr 4/3 brown 10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	cobbles		Small glass shard (3)
	34	2	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	loam sand	gravel, cobbles	impasse (rocks)	
8	30	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	gravel, cobbles		Coal, brick frags
	50	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	silt sand	cobbles	subsoil	
9	8	1	10yr 4/3 brown	loam	rocks		
	34	2	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	loam clay	roots		
	48	3	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	loam clay		other	
10	35	1	10yr 4/3 brown	loam sand	gravel, roots		Brick frags, coal
	50	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand	gravel, roots	subsoil	
11	12	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	gravel		Brick frag
	40	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand	gravel, cobbles, roots	subsoil	

580131: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Odell-Rochambeau House

Shovel Test Records

<u>Test</u>	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>	<u>Not Collected</u>
12	23	1	10yr 4/1 dark gray	loam sand			
	53	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand		subsoil	
13	30	1	10yr 4/3 brown	loam silt			
	58	2	10yr 6/6 brownish yellow	loam silt		other	
14	33	1	10yr 5/3 brown	loam			
	63	2	10yr 6/6 brownish yellow	sand		subsoil	
15	11	1	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown	sand loam	roots		Coal ash, modern bottle glass
	22	2	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	silt sand			Coal ash
	58	3	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	silt sand	cobbles	subsoil	
16		1				not excavated	
17		1				not excavated	
18		1				not excavated	
19	19	1	10yr 3/3 dark brown	loam silt			
	45	2	10yr 4/3 brown	loam silt	roots	impasse (roots)	
20	18	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	cobbles, roots		
	41	2	10yr 5/4 yellowish brown	sand	cobbles	subsoil	
21	20	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	cobbles, roots		
	50	2	10yr 5/4 yellowish brown	sand	cobbles, roots	subsoil	
22	20	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand	gravel, cobbles		
	80	2	10yr 6/3 pale brown	sand	cobbles, small gravel	depth	
23	77	1	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	loam sand	gravel, cobbles	depth	Oyster shell, brick
24		1				not excavated	
25		1				not excavated	
26		1				not excavated	
27	25	1	10yr 8/3 very pale brown	sand	roots	other	

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Shovel Test Records

<u>Test</u>	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>	<u>Not Collected</u>
28	22	1	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown	silt loam			
	50	2	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown	silt sand loam			
	62	3	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	silt sand		bedrock	
29	12	1		sand			
	50	2		sand		subsoil	Brick
30		1				not excavated	
31	32	1	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown	silt sand loam			Glass
	54	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand	cobbles	subsoil	
32	15	1	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown	silt sand			
	36	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand	cobbles	subsoil	
33	37	1	10yr 4/2 dark grayish brown	loam sand			Rusted iron
	54	2	10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown	loam sand		other	Rusted iron
34	66	1	10yr 4/3 brown	other	leaf litter		Plastic frags, modern garbage
	71	2	10yr 4/3 brown	sand		other	Plastic frags, modern garbage
35	14	1	10yr 2/2 very dark brown	loam			
	27	2	10yr 4/3 brown	other			Brick frag (3), glass
	45	3	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	silt sand		other	Nail
36	20	1	10yr 4/1 dark gray	sand loam			
	50	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand		subsoil	
37	36	1	10yr 3/3 dark brown	sand silt loam			
	50	2	10yr 3/4 dark yellowish brown	sand silt			
	62	3	2.5y 5/4 light olive brown	coarse sand	roots	subsoil	
38	15	1	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown	other			
	36	2	10yr 5/6 yellowish brown	sand	cobbles	subsoil	
39	26	1	10yr 3/2 very dark grayish brown	silt sand loam			Brick
	51	2	10yr 4/6 dark yellowish brown	silt sand loam	cobbles	subsoil	

Appendix 2: Artifact Inventory

580131: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Odell-Rochambeau House

Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
GP			19	1	1	hasp	wood and iron alloy		530.0
				1.1	1	<i>hasp, wood and iron alloy, wrought, fragment, door latch, includes part of door</i>			530.0
Brick Oven									
GP			26	1	1	unidentified hardware	cast iron		1,805.0
				1.1	1	<i>unidentified hardware, cast iron, diamond pattern, riveted, flue vent hardware component, appears painted or with mortar residue over diamond pattern</i>			1,805.0
Dirt Pile									
GP STP 23	1		21	1	1	screw	iron alloy		6.9
				1.1	1	<i>screw, wood, iron alloy, painted, yellow, star head</i>			6.9
GP STP 23	1		21	2	1	shell	shell		5.0
				2.1	1	<i>shell, clam, shell</i>			5.0
GP STP 23	1		21	3	1	leather	leather		1.0
				3.1	1	<i>leather, leather, perforated, two parallel perforation lines, curved</i>			1.0
Around STP 31 Foundation									
SC			18	1	5	whiteware	refined earthenware		44.0
				1.1	1	<i>whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			25.3
				1.2	3	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			17.6
				1.3	1	<i>whiteware, flatware, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, cobalt blue</i>			1.1
SC			18	2	2	buff bodied	coarse earthenware		25.8
				2.1	1	<i>buff bodied, hollowware, body, handle term., coarse earthenware, lead glaze</i>			21.8
				2.2	1	<i>buff bodied, coarse earthenware, lead glaze, molded decoration</i>			4.0
SC			18	3	2	buff/pink bodied stoneware	stoneware		438.3
				3.1	1	<i>buff/pink bodied stoneware, crock, rim, stoneware, salt-glazed, slip on interior</i>			113.7
				3.2	1	<i>buff/pink bodied stoneware, crock, lid, stoneware, Albany slip & salt-glazed</i>			324.6
SC			18	4	1	porcelain	porcelain		26.9
				4.1	1	<i>porcelain, tea cup, rim, porcelain, undecorated</i>			26.9
SC			18	5	1	sanitary pipe	coarse earthenware		103.9
				5.1	1	<i>sanitary pipe, coarse earthenware, glazed, glazed on both interior and exterior</i>			103.9

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
SC			18	6	6	bottle	glass		554.9
				6.1	1	<i>bottle, milk, nearly complete, glass, embossed, manganese solarized, Thatcher Glass Mfg. Co., "BRIARCLIFF / FARMS" on front, "TO BE WASHED / AND RETURNED" on back, "T. M F G. Co. / 4 / PAT. SEPT. 17TH 1889" on base, air bubbles, L 13.5, Diam 6.4 cm, TPQ 1900</i>			300.7
				6.2	2	<i>bottle, milk, base, glass, embossed, colorless, J.B. Brooke, fragments mend, burned, "J.B. BROOKE / 18 / MAKER / 86 FULTON ST / NEW YORK", TPQ 1894</i>			128.9
				6.3	1	<i>bottle, finish, glass, colorless, lipping-tooled, square/rectangular</i>			22.1
				6.4	2	<i>bottle, finish, glass, pale aqua, lipping-tooled, air bubbles</i>			103.2
SC			18	7	1	jar lid liner	glass		13.4
				7.1	1	<i>jar lid liner, glass, white, mold blown, fragment</i>			13.4
STP 1	1		1	1	2	pearlware	refined earthenware		3.1
				1.1	2	<i>pearlware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			3.1
STP 1	1		1	2	2	whiteware	refined earthenware		1.6
				2.1	1	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			0.5
				2.2	1	<i>whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, black</i>			1.1
STP 1	1		1	3	1	grey bodied stoneware	stoneware		3.4
				3.1	1	<i>grey bodied stoneware, hollowware, stoneware, brown slip on exterior, interior unglazed</i>			3.4
STP 1	1		1	4	6	window	glass		9.7
				4.1	3	<i>window, glass, pale aqua</i>			4.2
				4.2	3	<i>window, glass, colorless</i>			5.5
STP 1	1		1	5	13	nail	iron alloy		52.9
				5.1	2	<i>nail, iron alloy, wrought</i>			10.9
				5.2	7	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>			29.7
				5.3	4	<i>nail, iron alloy, wire</i>			12.3
STP 1	1		1	6	4	plaster	plaster		3.3
STP 1	1		1	7	1	shell	shell		0.4
				7.1	1	<i>shell, clam, shell</i>			0.4
STP 1	1		1	8	1	coal	coal		1.4

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 2	1		2	1	2	redware	coarse earthenware		2.2
				1.1	2	<i>redware, coarse earthenware, lead glaze</i>		2.2	
STP 2	1		2	2	5	whiteware	refined earthenware		2.3
				2.1	1	<i>whiteware, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.4	
				2.2	2	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.9	
				2.3	1	<i>whiteware, flatware, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, cobalt blue, burned</i>		0.8	
				2.4	1	<i>whiteware, flatware, rim, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, cobalt blue</i>		0.2	
STP 2	1		2	3	3	white granite	refined earthenware		18.1
				3.1	3	<i>white granite, saucer, full profile, refined earthenware, undecorated, fragments mend</i>		18.1	
STP 2	1		2	4	2	white bodied	refined earthenware		0.6
				4.1	2	<i>white bodied, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.6	
STP 2	1		2	5	1	vessel	glass		0.3
				5.1	1	<i>vessel, glass, olive, air bubbles</i>		0.3	
STP 2	1		2	6	1	indeterminate	glass		2.8
				6.1	1	<i>indeterminate, glass, olive, melted</i>		2.8	
STP 2	1		2	7	1	door hardware	iron alloy		135.7
				7.1	1	<i>door hardware, iron alloy, staple</i>		135.7	
STP 2	1		2	8	1	faunal bone	bone		50.6
				8.1	1	<i>faunal bone, mammal, long bone, bone, sawn</i>		50.6	
STP 2	1		2	9	1	clinker	clinker		1.7
<hr/>									
STP 3	1		3	1	2	redware	coarse earthenware		4.0
				1.1	1	<i>redware, coarse earthenware, lead glaze</i>		2.0	
				1.2	1	<i>redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed</i>		2.0	
STP 3	1		3	2	1	pearlware	refined earthenware		2.3
				2.1	1	<i>pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, dipped, polychrome, banded with multi-chambered slip</i>		2.3	
STP 3	1		3	3	2	whiteware	refined earthenware		2.5
				3.1	2	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		2.5	
STP 3	1		3	4	1	porcelain	porcelain		2.0
				4.1	1	<i>porcelain, hollowware, porcelain, undecorated</i>		2.0	

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 3	1		3	5	1	brick	brick		2.1
				5.1	1	brick, brick, fragment, nondimensional			2.1
STP 3	1		3	6	2	vessel	glass		3.1
				6.1	2	vessel, glass, colorless			3.1
STP 3	1		3	7	1	unidentified	glass		0.6
				7.1	1	unidentified, rim, glass, aquamarine, flat, thin			0.6
STP 3	1		3	8	1	indeterminate	glass		2.7
				8.1	1	indeterminate, glass, olive, melted, air bubbles			2.7
STP 3	1		3	9	2	nail	iron alloy		11.7
				9.1	1	nail, iron alloy, wrought			8.2
				9.2	1	nail, iron alloy, wire			3.5
STP 3	1		3	10	1	ring	brass		1.3
				10.1	1	ring, brass, threaded, Diam 2.1 cm			1.3
STP 3	1		3	11	5	coal	coal		20.3
<hr/>									
STP 4	1		4	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware		6.3
				1.1	1	whiteware, flatware, refined earthenware, undecorated			6.3
<hr/>									
STP 5	1		5	1	2	redware	coarse earthenware		1.8
				1.1	2	redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed			1.8
STP 5	1		5	2	6	whiteware	refined earthenware		10.6
				2.1	1	whiteware, flatware, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated			7.8
				2.2	2	whiteware, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated			1.0
				2.3	2	whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated			1.6
STP 5	1		5	3	1	yellowware	refined earthenware		5.9
				3.1	1	yellowware, foot, refined earthenware, undecorated			5.9
STP 5	1		5	4	2	window	glass		2.2
				4.1	1	window, glass, pale aqua			1.0
				4.2	1	window, glass, colorless			1.2

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 5	1		5	5	1	nail	iron alloy		12.4
				5.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, indeterminate</i>		12.4	
STP 5	1		5	6	4	coal	coal		10.1
STP 5	1		5	7	1	plastic	plastic		0.1
STP 6	1		6	1	6	whiteware	refined earthenware		5.4
				1.1	5	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		3.7	
				1.2	1	<i>whiteware, foot, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		1.7	
STP 6	1		6	2	1	doll part	porcelain		4.0
				2.1	1	<i>doll part, unidentified, porcelain, molded decoration</i>		4.0	
STP 6	1		6	3	4	bottle	glass		131.8
				3.1	2	<i>bottle, round, base, glass, embossed, manganese solarized, "REGISTERED"</i>		129.1	
				3.2	1	<i>bottle, glass, embossed, colorless, "...EB..."</i>		2.1	
				3.3	1	<i>bottle, glass, green</i>		0.6	
STP 6	1		6	4	1	vessel	glass		2.8
				4.1	1	<i>vessel, glass, pale aqua</i>		2.8	
STP 6	1		6	5	3	window	glass		7.5
				5.1	3	<i>window, glass, pale aqua</i>		7.5	
								Small glass shard (3)	
STP 7	1		7	1	1	window	glass		5.7
				1.1	1	<i>window, glass, pale aqua</i>		5.7	
								Coal, brick frags	
STP 8	1		8	1	1	shell	shell		12.0
				1.1	1	<i>shell, clam, shell</i>		12.0	
STP 9	1		9	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware		2.0
				1.1	1	<i>whiteware, flatware, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		2.0	
STP 9	1		9	2	1	redware	coarse earthenware		16.3
				2.1	1	<i>redware, bottle, rim, coarse earthenware, lead glaze, glaze on both interior and exterior</i>		16.3	

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 9	1		9	3	1	window	glass		0.3
				3.1	1	<i>window, glass, colorless</i>		0.3	
STP 9	1		9	4	5	nail	iron alloy		18.8
				4.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>		5.5	
				4.2	3	<i>nail, iron alloy, wire</i>		10.3	
				4.3	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, indeterminate, corroded</i>		3.0	
STP 12	1		11	1	8	whiteware	refined earthenware		8.2
				1.1	7	<i>whiteware, hollowware, refined earthenware, dipped, polychrome, some fragments mend, black, orange, and blue; banded and with poss. cat eye</i>		7.7	
				1.2	1	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, cobalt blue</i>		0.5	
STP 12	1		11	2	1	white bodied	refined earthenware		0.6
				2.1	1	<i>white bodied, refined earthenware, decorated, cobalt blue</i>		0.6	
STP 12	1		11	3	8	nail	iron alloy		21.0
				3.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>		2.3	
				3.2	7	<i>nail, iron alloy, wire</i>		18.7	
STP 13	1		12	1	1	redware	coarse earthenware		1.1
				1.1	1	<i>redware, coarse earthenware, unglazed</i>		1.1	
STP 13	1		12	2	3	creamware	refined earthenware		0.8
				2.1	1	<i>creamware, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.3	
				2.2	2	<i>creamware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.5	
STP 13	1		12	3	7	pearlware	refined earthenware		5.9
				3.1	2	<i>pearlware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.6	
				3.2	1	<i>pearlware, hollowware, refined earthenware, dipped, polychrome, orange and black dendritic decoration</i>		1.7	
				3.3	2	<i>pearlware, plate, rim, refined earthenware, painted, shell edge, green, fragments mend, impressed</i>		1.5	
				3.4	1	<i>pearlware, flatware, refined earthenware, impressed</i>		0.8	
				3.5	1	<i>pearlware, foot, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		1.3	
STP 13	1		12	4	4	whiteware	refined earthenware		5.3
				4.1	2	<i>whiteware, plate, rim, refined earthenware, painted, shell edge, cobalt blue, fragments mend, impressed</i>		2.0	
				4.2	1	<i>whiteware, flatware, rim, refined earthenware, banded, black</i>		0.4	
				4.3	1	<i>whiteware, flatware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		2.9	

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 13	1		12	5	1	tobacco pipe	ball clay-white		1.2
				5.1	1	<i>tobacco pipe, stem, ball clay-white, 5/64 in</i>			1.2
STP 13	1		12	6	1	vessel	glass		8.4
				6.1	1	<i>vessel, glass, colorless</i>			8.4
STP 13	1		12	7	1	window	glass		0.9
				7.1	1	<i>window, glass, colorless</i>			0.9
STP 13	1		12	8	2	nail	iron alloy		10.6
				8.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, wrought</i>			7.1
				8.2	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>			3.5
STP 13	1		12	9	1	shell	shell		0.5
				9.1	1	<i>shell, clam, shell</i>			0.5
STP 13	1		12	10	2	coal	coal		8.3
								Coal ash	
STP 15	2		20	1	1	redware	coarse earthenware		2.2
				1.1	1	<i>redware, coarse earthenware, lead glaze</i>			2.2
STP 15	2		20	2	1	whiteware	refined earthenware		0.6
				2.1	1	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			0.6
STP 15	2		20	3	1	grey bodied stoneware	stoneware		5.4
				3.1	1	<i>grey bodied stoneware, stoneware, salt-glazed, slip on interior</i>			5.4
STP 15	2		20	4	2	bottle	glass		11.9
				4.1	1	<i>bottle, base, glass, pale aqua, air bubble</i>			8.8
				4.2	1	<i>bottle, glass, brown, air bubbles</i>			3.1
STP 15	2		20	5	2	nail	iron alloy		4.5
				5.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>			1.2
				5.2	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, indeterminate</i>			3.3
STP 19	1		13	1	2	brick	brick		14.4
				1.1	2	<i>brick, brick, fragment, nondimensional</i>			14.4

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Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 21	1		14	1	1	screw	iron alloy		8.3
STP 28	1		22	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware		0.1
				1.1	1	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			0.1
STP 28	1		22	2	3	white bodied	refined earthenware		1.7
				2.1	1	<i>white bodied, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			0.7
				2.2	2	<i>white bodied, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			1.0
STP 28	1		22	3	6	yellowware	refined earthenware		12.7
				3.1	1	<i>yellowware, hollowware, base, refined earthenware, lead glaze, exterior appears unglazed</i>			8.4
				3.2	5	<i>yellowware, refined earthenware, lead glaze</i>			4.3
STP 28	1		22	4	1	tobacco pipe	ball clay-white		1.9
				4.1	1	<i>tobacco pipe, bowl, ball clay-white, molded decoration, fragment</i>			1.9
STP 28	1		22	5	3	bottle	glass		11.2
				5.1	1	<i>bottle, finish, glass, olive, applied finish, air bubbles</i>			8.7
				5.2	1	<i>bottle, glass, olive, air bubbles</i>			1.1
				5.3	1	<i>bottle, glass, aquamarine</i>			1.4
STP 28	1		22	6	2	nail	iron alloy		4.7
				6.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>			1.5
				6.2	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, indeterminate, corroded</i>			3.2
STP 28	1		22	7	3	wire	iron alloy		10.2
STP 28	1		22	8	1	washer	iron alloy		11.1
				8.1	1	<i>washer, square, iron alloy</i>			11.1
STP 28	1		22	9	1	bottle	glass and rubber		7.1
				9.1	1	<i>bottle, mucilage/glue, finish, glass and rubber, colorless</i>			7.1
STP 29	1		15	1	2	tile	coarse earthenware		412.6
				1.1	1	<i>tile, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment, red-bodied, T 1.8 cm</i>			217.1
				1.2	1	<i>tile, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fragment, red-bodied, T 1.7 cm</i>			195.5
STP 29	1		15	2	1	brick	brick		795.0
				2.1	1	<i>brick, brick, hand molded, fragment, W 3 3/16, T 2 1/4 cm</i>			795.0

580131: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Odell-Rochambeau House

Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 29	1		15	3	1	nail	iron alloy		4.9
				3.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, wire</i>		4.9	
STP 29	1		15	4	1	unidentified hardware	iron alloy		48.7
				4.1	1	<i>unidentified hardware, hook/hook shaped, iron alloy, wrought, fragment, with tapered end</i>		48.7	
Glass									
STP 31	1		23	1	1	buff bodied	coarse earthenware		4.0
				1.1	1	<i>buff bodied, coarse earthenware, unglazed, fluted</i>		4.0	
STP 31	1		23	2	15	white granite	refined earthenware		111.5
				2.1	1	<i>white granite, hollowware, foot, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		23.8	
				2.2	1	<i>white granite, hollowware, rim, refined earthenware, edged, geometric rim</i>		10.7	
				2.3	1	<i>white granite, rim, refined earthenware, edged</i>		4.2	
				2.4	1	<i>white granite, flatware, rim, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		1.2	
				2.5	1	<i>white granite, flatware, rim, refined earthenware, decal, molded decoration, polychrome, also edged, floral decal</i>		12.8	
				2.6	1	<i>white granite, flatware, foot, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		5.7	
2.7	9	<i>white granite, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>	53.1						
STP 31	1		23	3	1	bottle	glass		8.8
				3.1	1	<i>bottle, finish, glass, colorless, lipping-tooled</i>		8.8	
STP 31	1		23	4	2	jar	glass		36.4
				4.1	1	<i>jar, canning jar, base, glass, embossed, aquamarine, Ball Brothers Glass Mfg. Co., "IDEA[L]", TPQ 1915</i>		34.0	
				4.2	1	<i>jar, finish, glass, pale aqua, mold blown</i>		2.4	
STP 31	1		23	5	1	vessel	glass		4.3
				5.1	1	<i>vessel, base, glass, colorless, mold blown</i>		4.3	
STP 31	1		23	6	2	nail	iron alloy		13.4
				6.1	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, cut</i>		6.4	
				6.2	1	<i>nail, iron alloy, wire</i>		7.0	
Rusted iron									
STP 33	1		16	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware		0.6
				1.1	1	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>		0.6	
STP 33	1		16	2	1	vessel	glass		1.1
				2.1	1	<i>vessel, glass, colorless</i>		1.1	

580131: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Odell-Rochambeau House

Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 33	1		16	3	3	nail	iron alloy		10.7
				3.1	3	<i>nail, iron alloy, wire</i>			10.7
STP 33	1		16	4	1	bolt and nut	iron alloy		45.1
STP 33	1		16	5	1	rod	iron alloy		25.6
				5.1	1	<i>rod, square, iron alloy</i>			25.6
STP 33	1		16	6	1	unidentified	iron alloy		226.9
STP 33	1		16	7	1	indeterminate	iron alloy		2.7
STP 33	1		16	8	1	dressed stone	sandstone		29.4
				8.1	1	<i>dressed stone, sandstone, fragment, T 1.9 cm</i>			29.4
STP 36	1		10	1	1	creamware	refined earthenware		0.6
				1.1	1	<i>creamware, hollowware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			0.6
STP 36	1		10	2	1	grey bodied stoneware	stoneware		4.6
				2.1	1	<i>grey bodied stoneware, stoneware, salt-glazed, slip on interior</i>			4.6
STP 36	1		10	3	2	window	glass		1.7
				3.1	1	<i>window, glass, aquamarine</i>			0.3
				3.2	1	<i>window, glass, colorless</i>			1.4
STP 37	2		24	1	1	buff bodied	coarse earthenware		3.2
				1.1	1	<i>buff bodied, base, coarse earthenware, lead glaze</i>			3.2
STP 37	2		24	2	2	bottle	glass		2.0
				2.1	1	<i>bottle, glass, embossed, green</i>			0.9
				2.2	1	<i>bottle, glass, green</i>			1.1
								Brick	
STP 39	1		25	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware		1.4
				1.1	1	<i>whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated</i>			1.4
STP 39	1		25	2	1	vessel	glass		3.2
				2.1	1	<i>vessel, glass, colorless, mold blown</i>			3.2

580131: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Odell-Rochambeau House

Artifact Inventory

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Not Collected</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
West End of Trench, Topsoil G.P.									
T 2 G.P.	1		17	1	12	porcelain	porcelain		54.3
				1.1	3	<i>porcelain, saucer, base, porcelain, undecorated, some fragments mend</i>			13.3
				1.2	1	<i>porcelain, tea cup, base, porcelain, undecorated</i>			4.1
				1.3	6	<i>porcelain, tea cup, porcelain, undecorated, fragments mend</i>			29.3
				1.4	2	<i>porcelain, unidentified, base, porcelain, undecorated, fragments mend, base unglazed, Diam 2.9 cm</i>			7.6
T 2 G.P.	1		17	2	1	bottle	glass		196.4
				2.1	1	<i>bottle, shoe polish, complete, glass, embossed, aquamarine, applied finish, "GLYCEROLE" on panel, "E" on base, L 12.0, W 4.7, T 4.7 cm</i>			196.4
T 2 G.P.	1		17	3	2	drinking	glass		47.0
				3.1	1	<i>drinking, tumbler, base, glass, molded decoration, colorless, Diam 5.8 cm</i>			43.7
				3.2	1	<i>drinking, rim, glass, molded decoration, colorless</i>			3.3
T 2 G.P.	1		17	4	1	utensil	iron alloy		10.8
				4.1	1	<i>utensil, handle, iron alloy</i>			10.8
T 2 G.P.	1		17	5	3	sheet metal	iron alloy		92.1
				5.1	3	<i>sheet metal, iron alloy, fragment, folded</i>			92.1
T 2 G.P.	1		17	6	1	vessel	glass		0.1
				6.1	1	<i>vessel, glass, colorless</i>			0.1
T 2 G.P.	1		17	7	4	flooring	composite		0.7
T 2 G.P.	1		17	8	1	unidentified	fiber and iron		1.0

Appendix 3: Contour Survey 2022

Structural features and other encroachments, if any, will not appear here.

Topographic features are shown in a fashion of section 2286.

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Topographic Survey of Property Prepared for The Town of Greenburgh in the Town of Westchester County, N.Y.

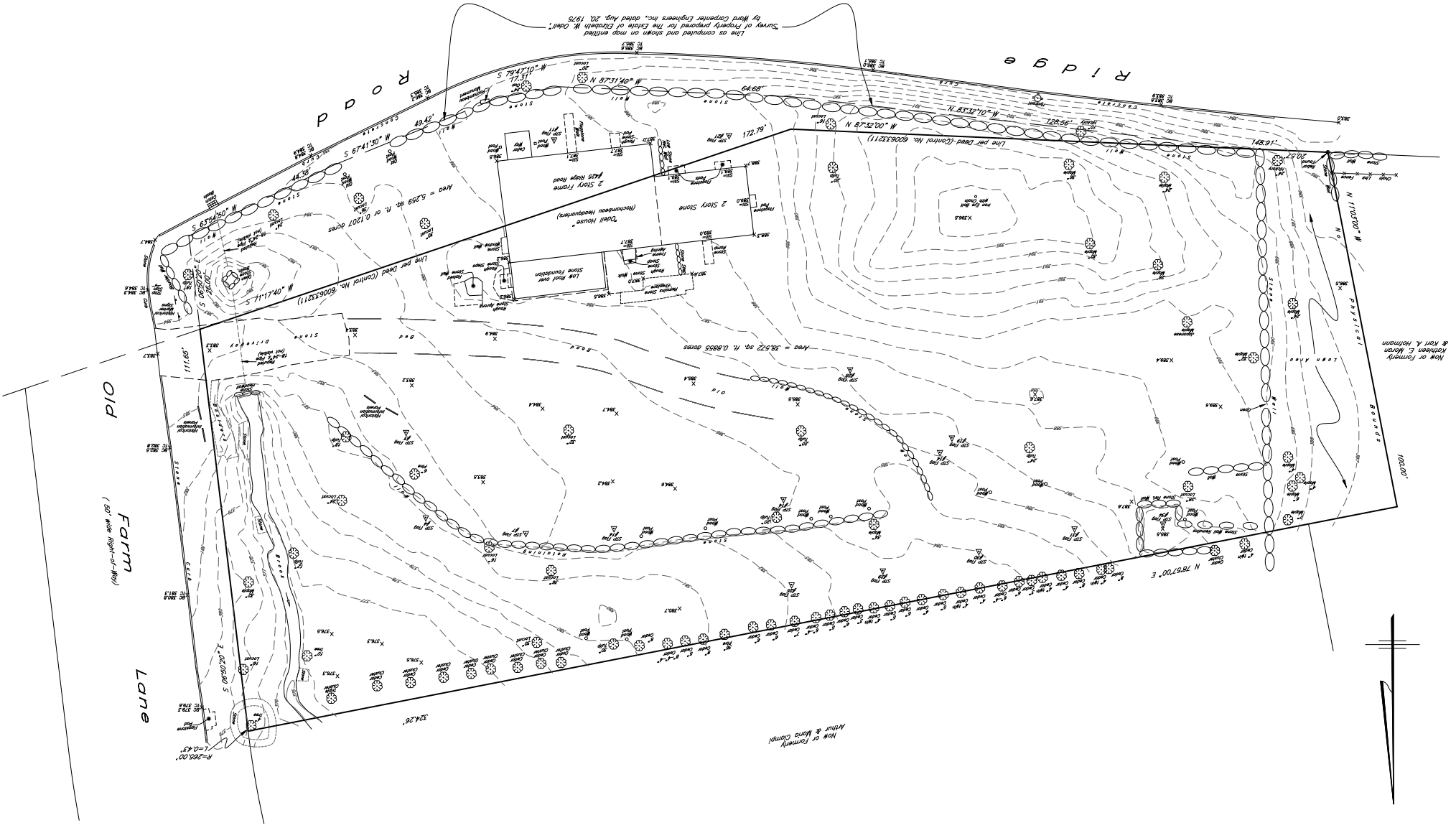
Scale 1"=10'
May 10, 2022

The present map shows as of 5:00 PM, 17th March 2022 on the whole the

measurements taken at the time of surveying.

Survey of Property prepared for the Estate of Elizabeth M. Deane,
by Ward Carpenter Engineers Inc. dated Aug. 20, 1975

Line as computed and shown on map entitled
"Survey of Property prepared for the Estate of Elizabeth M. Deane"
by Ward Carpenter Engineers Inc. dated Aug. 20, 1975



Ward Carpenter Engineers Inc.
70 Kenmore Avenue
White Plains, N.Y. 10601