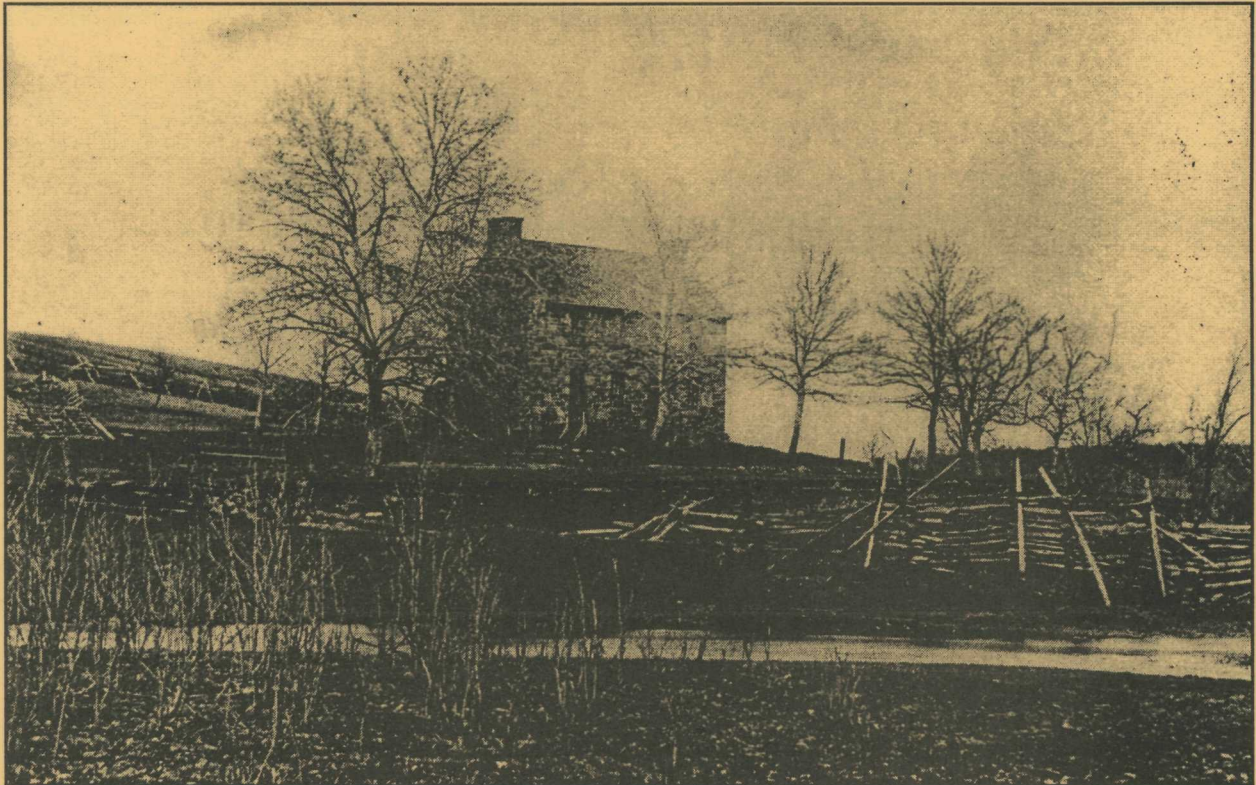


AN ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION OF
STONE HOUSE (44PW298)

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA



Matthew B. Reeves, *Editor*

Manassas National Battlefield Park
2001

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Stephen R. Potter, Series Editor

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In May of 1998, the National Park Service and the University of Maryland entered into a cooperative agreement to locate, identify, and evaluate any archeological resources that might be impacted by the construction of a proposed parking lot to the east of Stone House, within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William County, Virginia. As part of this project, archeologists with the University of Maryland evaluated a feature encountered during a tree planting in the east yard of Stone House in 1993. Archeologists also surveyed the western yard of Stone House for any features associated with the antebellum occupation of the property.

Archeologists from the University of Maryland surveyed the field to the east of Stone House in advance of proposed construction of a parking lot. In the western portion of this project area a sheet midden dating to the early- twentieth century was identified and sampled. Archeologists placed three 5 ft x 5 ft and three 2.5 ft x 5 ft excavation units in this area. Due to the intense artifact deposits encountered in these excavation units, an estimated 40% sample of this deposit was recovered. In addition to this midden deposit, a metal detector survey conducted in the field to the east of Stone House revealed a concentration of Civil War battle-related debris (Reeves 2000).

In conjunction with the survey of the field to the east of Stone House, a feature in the east yard of Stone House was investigated. The feature in the eastern yard of Stone House, initially uncovered during a tree planting in 1993, turned out to be a late nineteenth-century drainage trench that intruded into a sheet midden from the 1860s and 1870s. Four 5 ft x 5 ft and one 2.5 ft x 5 ft excavation units were placed in the area of this trench feature. These excavation units allowed for the recovery of the portion of the feature likely to be impacted by the growth of the newly planted tree.

Archeologists surveyed the western yard of Stone House in order to locate and identify antebellum resources present in the area. This survey involved a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey and testing of a limited number of anomalies revealed by the survey. Testing of these anomalies involved the excavation of 13 2.5 ft x 2.5 ft excavation units, three 5 ft x 5 ft excavation units, and one 2.5 ft x 5 ft excavation unit. These excavation units resulted in the identification of several twentieth-century utility lines and late nineteenth-century deposits. While survey in the western yard of Stone House did not reveal any antebellum cultural resources, the survey demonstrated that nineteenth-century features were intact in this portion of the yard. These features demonstrate that despite the intensive use of Stone House during the twentieth century, the potential exists for antebellum features to be present in this portion of the yard.

Based on the results of this archeological survey, construction activity associated with the parking lot may proceed within the boundaries of the proposed area for the parking lot. The survey of the yard of Stone House revealed the presence of in-situ nineteenth-century deposits related to the occupation of Stone House. While these cultural resources will not be disturbed by the construction of the parking lot, future ground-disturbing work in the area of Stone House should take into consideration the sensitivity of the area.

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Field excavations at Stone House were carried out by Joy Beasley, Grant Capes, Erin Finnegan, Matthew Reeves, Jason Rust, Erika Martin-Seibert, and P. Joy Sosnowski from May 15 to July 1, 1998 and from November 1 to December 1, 1998. During the fieldwork, Erika served as crew chief. Their dedication through the shovel test pits and excavation units allowed us to uncover the many interesting finds within the project area. We also received invaluable assistance from members of the Northern Virginia Relic Hunter's Club during the metal detector portion of the survey. The members who came out include John Bethel, Denny Chafin, Ray Culter, Jay Easkold, Cleves Howell, Kathy Howell, John Kendrick, Todd Kendrick, Jeff Knight, William Leigh III, Don London, Robert Marcus, Randy McMahon, Todd Molter, Ricky Mullins, Elmer White, and Eddie Wilder. Special thanks goes out to Malcolm Price who volunteered over 500 hours in the various metal detector surveys. Other volunteers who assisted on the project include Gwen Behan, Allen Comorata, Phil Gloss, and John Imlay.

The same great crew who performed excavations carried their efforts into the washing, cataloguing, labeling, and data entry of the artifacts recovered at Stone House. Volunteers in the lab included Andy Budacki, Jennifer Cree, Mark Matthews, Shannon Miller, Gary Roush, Jennifer Shoop, and Ian Spurgeon. During the lab work, Gail Brown served as laboratory director.

One of the most unique aspects of this project came from the recollections of Asenath Gulick, who spent her childhood at Stone House in the 1910s and 1920s. She spent many hours with the author, Matthew Reeves, answering questions, sharing photographs, and discussing the artifacts recovered during our excavations. The tapes from the interviews with Mrs. Gulick were transcribed by Rebecca Short as part of an independent study with the University of Maryland.

Many thanks go out to the Principal Investigators of this project. Stephen R. Potter, Chief Archeologist of the National Capital Region, provided guidance in the field, identified artifacts, and served as a sounding board for interpreting site data and regional history. Paul A. Shackel, Associate Professor at the University of Maryland, provided guidance in all matters and reviewed a draft of this report.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Matthew Reeves

In 1998, Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Federal Highway Administration began planning for a series of visitor access improvements to the park. These improvements include the construction of paved parking areas in several areas of the park that will allow access and parking for tour buses and multiple vehicles. In addition, this construction includes changes in access to waysides and exhibits to facilitate visitor safety. A major concern for visitor safety revolves around the increased volume and speed of commuter traffic that moves through the park along Routes 29 and 234. Part of these highway improvements includes the construction of a parking lot in the field to the east of Stone House along with a handicap-access ramp between the parking lot and the eastern yard of Stone House. Section 106 mandates that any activities that have the potential to impact cultural resources on federal land requires archeological survey and assessment of the resources present in the area. To satisfy this mandate, the National Capital Region entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland to survey and evaluate the archeological resources present in areas to be affected by Federal Highway Improvements proposed for Manassas National Battlefield Park. In addition to the survey and evaluation study conducted in areas to be affected by proposed highway improvements, the National Capital Region Archeology Program also included survey and evaluation studies for areas of the Stone House site that had a high potential to contain archeological deposits related to the antebellum occupation of the property. This included a potential feature located in the eastern yard of Stone House and the western yard of Stone House.

From the survey work at Stone House, archeologists recovered deposits associated with three of the six households that occupied Stone House. The information derived from historical, archeological and oral history research addressed several research questions including: a detailed household history of Stone House, land use of the property through time, the potential presence of archeological resources in the western portion of the yard, and the household possessions and activities of residents of Stone House during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Archeological testing and impact assessment complied with the National Historic preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The historical research on Stone House revealed details about the six households that occupied the Stone House property from the 1830s to 1947. During its initial occupancy, the Stone House property saw a variety of uses related to the operation of the Fauquier and Alexandria turnpike. Research indicates that the Clarkes were the first household to occupy the Stone House property and were likely responsible for building Stone House in the late 1840s. This family established turnpike services, including a wagon stand and stagecoach tavern, to serve travelers. In 1850s, the most renowned residents of Stone House, the Matthews, bought the property and occupied the structure until 1866. During their occupancy, the Matthews appear to have continued to operate a tavern out of Stone House. With turnpike traffic being drawn off with the construction of railroad lines, the Matthews likely catered to more local clientele and relied on farming for their survival. Eventually, the Matthews, too, sold Stone House in order to purchase more favorable agricultural land only a mile to the north.

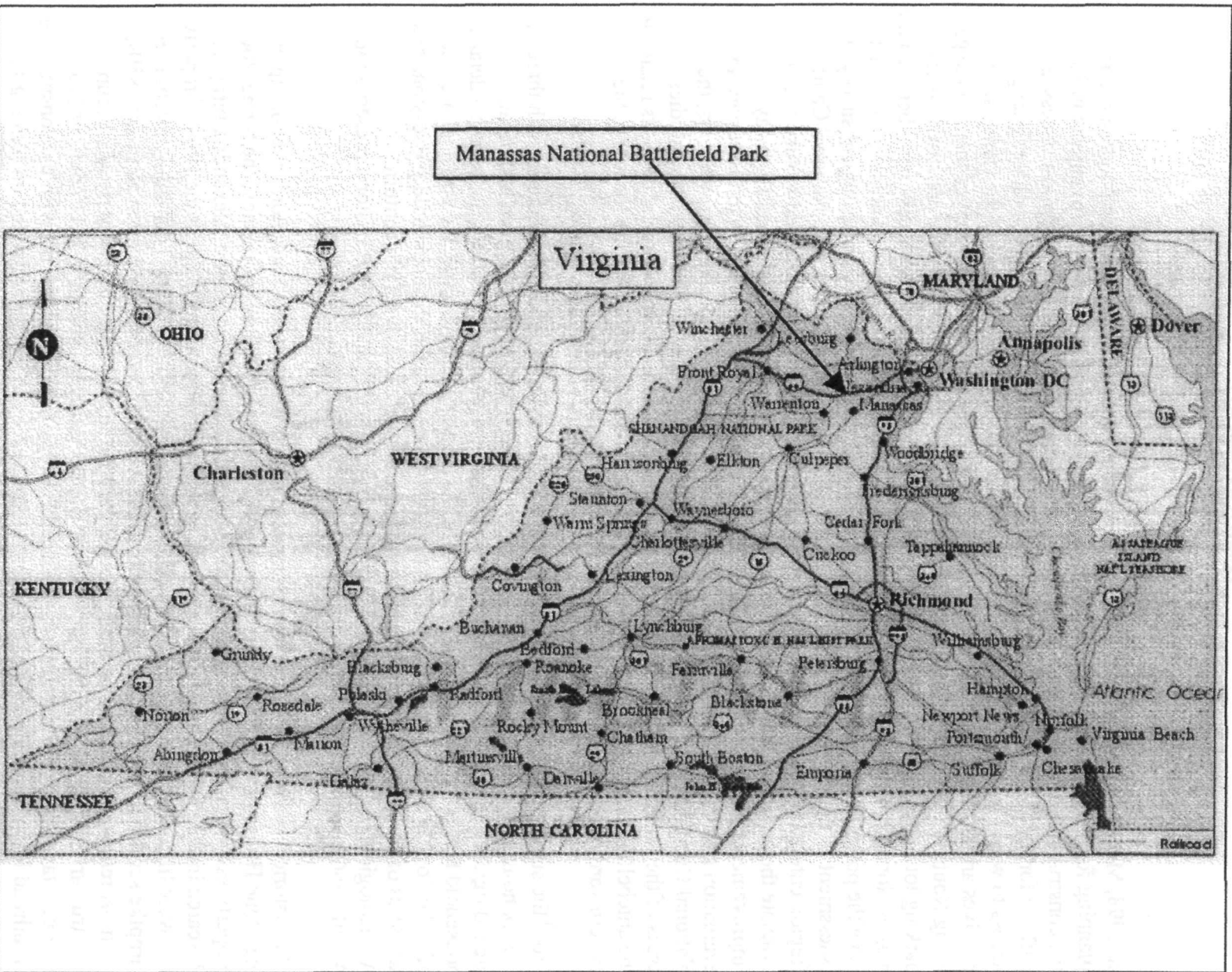


Figure 1.1. Map showing location of Manassas National Battlefield, Prince William County, Virginia.

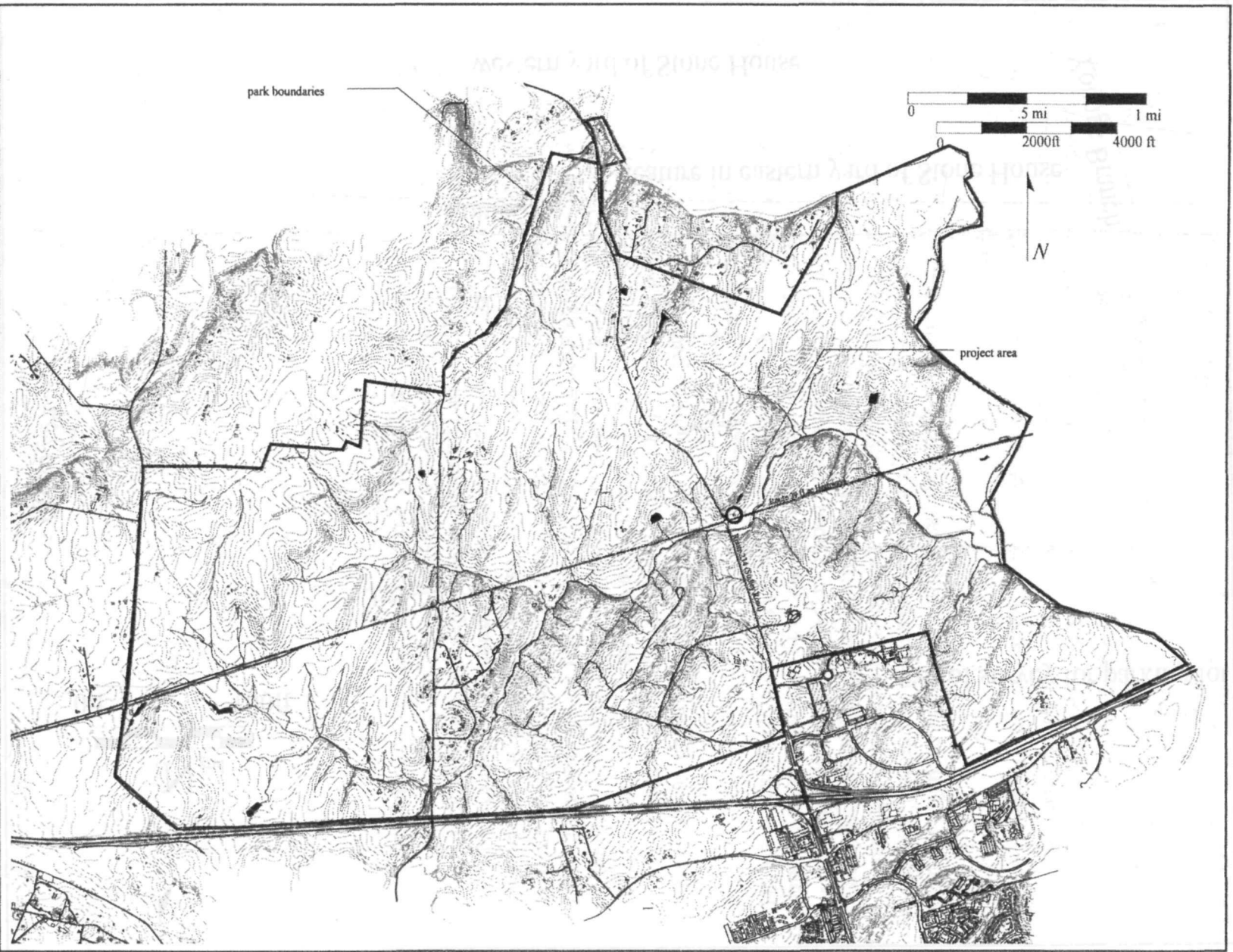


Figure 1.2. Map showing location of Stone House at Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Map deleted from the electronic edition in an effort
to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 1.3. Map showing Stone House and areas examined for archeological resources.

The next occupants of Stone House, the Starbucks, continued to cater to travelers, but this time directed their services at curious visitors and veterans coming to see the former battlefield. Similar to the Matthews, the Starbucks also farmed the land and produced a number of cash crops to support their household. In the mid to late 1870s, the Starbucks fell into financial hardship and were forced to sell the Stone House property to the Pridmores, who appear to have leased the property prior to their purchasing Stone House. Unlike earlier occupants of Stone House, the Pridmores did not attempt to establish any commercial enterprises directed at travelers. The Pridmores relied primarily on farming and occupied the property until the death of the owner, Benson Pridmore, in 1902.

With the death of Benson Pridmore, the Ayres purchased Stone House and occupied the property for close to 50 years. The first generation of Ayres established several commercial enterprises, including a post office, a blacksmith shop, a store, and a stable— all directed at the local agricultural community. The second generation, while initially continuing to operate these local commercial enterprises, switched the service focus back to travelers with the opening of a restaurant and a gas station. Oral history conducted with one early twentieth-century resident of Stone House, Mrs. Asenath Gulick (daughter of George and Mary Ayres), revealed many details of life at Stone House and the local area.

The authors have synthesized the archeological resources, historical information, and oral history of Stone House in this volume. A detailed household history of Stone House, based on documentary, photographic, and oral history is presented in Chapter 2. Following the history, household land use at Stone House is presented in Chapter 3. The shovel test pit (stp) and metal detector survey of the field to the east of Stone House is used to analyze the use of this area by Stone House occupants in Chapter 4. GPR survey conducted in the western yard of Stone House allowed for the documentation of hundreds of potential features. Chapter 5 presents an analysis of the anomalies. Chapter 6 provides an overview of the stratigraphic record of excavation units placed at Stone House. The results of the minimum vessel analysis of glass and ceramic vessels recovered from excavation units at Stone House is presented in Chapter 7. Chapter 8 summarizes the findings of this study and presents recommendations for the management of the cultural resources present at Stone House.

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD HISTORY OF STONE HOUSE

Matthew Reeves

Background

Settlement and Agricultural Expansion

In the early eighteenth century, the lands of Prince William County, Virginia, were part of an area known as the Northern Neck. Robert “King” Carter was very influential in the early settlement of the region; most of Prince William County was under his control. In the 1720s he set aside close to 100,000 acres for his heirs (Works Progress Administration [WPA] 1941:26). He divided this land mass into tracts that he leased to individuals for settlement. The Bull Run Tract, Lower Bull Run Tract (acquired in 1724) and the Middle Bull Run Tract (acquired in 1729) encompassed the area that is now Manassas National Battlefield (Joseph 1996b:3.2; McCartney 1992:17).

By 1730, Prince William County was established and included present day Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, and Arlington counties (McCartney 1992:15; Neville et al. 1995:25). Most European settlements were concentrated along the banks of rivers and navigable streams, since the interior portions of the county, such as the present-day Manassas area, lacked a network of transportation routes (Netherton 1978:30). Dumfries Road, leading from Dumfries to the mountains around Ashby, served as the main road leading to the present-day Manassas area during this time (McCartney 1992:15-17; Ray 1987:12). With increasing competition for land in the tidewater, the Piedmont portion of Prince William County began to be settled by the mid-eighteenth century. Compared with the tidewater region, however, Prince William County was still a frontier environment (Kulikoff 1986:142).

Gradual settlement of the Northern Neck necessitated that the legislature establish political boundaries to oversee legal disputes, crop inspection, and land development. Dumfries, the closest settlement to present-day Manassas, served as the county seat from 1762 to the end of the eighteenth century (WPA 1941).

Agricultural production in the present-day Manassas area began in earnest during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. However, large landholders dominated the agricultural enterprise from this time until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The Carter family rent books list only five renters for the Bull Run Tract (McCartney 1992:19). Robert Carter’s grandsons, Landon Carter II and John Carter, had plantations on Bull Run tracts by the mid-eighteenth century; by 1760, each brother had established a residence for themselves and was working the land (W.P.A 1941:158). The Carter brothers’ estates marked the northernmost extension of the family’s landholdings at the time.

Enslaved Africans provided labor for crop production in Prince William County. By the time settlers moved into western and northern Prince William County in the mid-eighteenth century, planters of the tidewater regions of Virginia had relied upon the labor of enslaved Africans for

more than fifty years (Mullin 1972; Kulikoff 1986:41). Slaves occupied a wide variety of labor roles including field laborers, personal servants, artisans, and mechanics (Mullin 1972).

The majority of the enslaved laborers worked as field laborers with tasks being determined by crop type. Grains became the predominant crop produced in both Virginia and Prince William County by the third quarter of the eighteenth century (Mullin 1972:128; Harrison 1987:403). In his diary, Landon Carter of Sabine Hall mentions his sons, John Carter of Sudley and Landon Carter of Pittsylvania, producing grains (Green 1987:132, 458). By the early nineteenth century, crops of the Piedmont were highly diversified with plantation workers producing several types of grains, raising livestock and maintaining orchards. This made for an agricultural cycle with very little downtime and periods during harvest and plantings when planters expected a large amount of labor from their enslaved population (Schlotterbeck 1995:171). Despite the intensive labor required to maintain these plantations, slaveholding size tended to be small with 15 slaves or less residing on an estate. These smaller residential groupings of enslaved laborers are in stark contrast to the larger enslaved villages established on plantations to the south, such as in South Carolina and Georgia, during this same time period (Morgan 1998)

With the growth of a grain-based economy, mills became an important part of the rural infrastructure. By the 1760s, John Carter had built a mill complex along Catharpin Run to process the area's grains and lumber (Conner 1975). By the end of the century, 50 water-powered grist and saw mills were operating in the county (Prince William County Historical Commission 1982:13).

The rise in agricultural production in the late eighteenth century spurred the development of a network of roads in the area. The most important variable for the growth of roads in the Bull Run area was the shifting of trade from Dumfries to Alexandria, Virginia. Until the late eighteenth century, most agricultural products were shipped to Dumfries for export (Harrison 1987:408; Conner 1975). By the late eighteenth century, the build-up of silt in Dumfries' port and its continued reliance on a tobacco-based export system led farmers to use alternative ports. During this time, Alexandria was becoming a major economic link for national and international trade (Joseph 1996b:3.4; McCartney 1992:18; Harrison 1987:409). The reliance on Alexandria as an export center created the need for roads to the east. The construction of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike was built to meet this need and spurred a wide array of economic development in the region (Figure 2.1).



Figure 2.1. Map showing road networks developed in Manassas area by the turn of the nineteenth century (Madison 1807).

Several court cases and contracts document the lengthy construction period of the turnpike. The contract for the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike was initiated in 1812. George Britton was contracted to pave the first ten miles of the road leading from the Little River Turnpike at Fairfax Court House to Bull Run (Wilshin 1961:47). As evidenced by a plat drawn in 1815, further work on the turnpike extended it past Dogan's Hill, about two miles west of its intersection with Sudley Mills Road (Prince William County Land Claims [PWCLC]3:117). However, William Cundiff, a local resident, filed a complaint with Prince William County in 1821, alleging that the stretch of the road between Dogan's Hill and Bull Run was "unfit for a Turnpike" (in Wilshin 1961:49). Concerned citizens of Warrenton offered further evidence for the poor condition of the road after its opening. They wrote a petition to the Board of Public works in 1823 complaining that the roadbed was in such poor condition that travelers used fields and open woods in lieu of the road whenever possible. In addition, the grade of the road was not sufficient to allow wagons with a full load to pass (Board of Public Works [B.P.W.] in Wilshin 1961:55).

Evidently these complaints did not fall upon deaf ears, since the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company performed substantial improvements on the turnpike between November of 1823 and October of 1824. By the end of this time period, the road had been "relaid upon the McAdam plan" and a "new and substantial Stone Bridge" was erected across Bull Run (BPW in Wilshin 1961:57). The company also established toll gates along the road at five mile intervals. The intersection of Sudley Mill Road with the Turnpike served as the third toll gate 15 miles from Fairfax.

The turnpikes were used for three general forms of transport: 1) the herding of livestock, 2) the transport of agricultural goods by wagons, 3) and the transport of people by stagecoach. Correspondingly, three different types of service facilities sprang up along the pikes to satisfy the different needs of these groups. Drovers' taverns provided broad open areas to rest cattle and sheep. Wagon stands served the needs of wagoneers by providing fodder for the animal teams. Both drover taverns and wagon stands focused more on the needs of the animals rather than providing comfortable facilities for the drivers and wagoneers (Holmes and Rohrbach 1983).

Stagecoach taverns met the needs of travelers along the turnpikes. These taverns often catered to specific stagecoach companies and provided food and lodging for their patrons. These taverns were by no means lavish; they provided group meals at set times during the day and had limited capacity for sleeping. On stagelines whose roads were sufficient to allow travel during the night, stagecoaches would stop only for a few hours and then depart (Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:157). Often a tavern keeper owned land in association with the tavern and provided food from the resources of their farm. One traveler, in 1816, described the status of country tavern keepers:

The innkeepers of America are, in most villages, ... field officers of militia, with good farms attached to their taverns.. They are apt to think...that the travelers rather receive, than confer a favour by being accommodated in their homes (Francis Hall 1816 in Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:149).

By providing much of the food for the establishment, the tavern functioned through the labor of the entire household. Contemporary sources credit the degree of hospitality of a tavern to the nature of the innkeeper's house. Many widows continued to run turnpike establishments after the death of their husbands (Searight 1834 in Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:151).

Interestingly, the proprietors of these taverns were often prominent members of the community. In order to establish themselves as a tavern keeper, an individual had to present themselves to the local court and provide witness to their character. The court would then issue them a license for public entertainment granting the authority to serve liquor. The court issued one such license to John D. Dogan of Rosefield since the court was satisfied that "the said John D. Dogan is a man of good character and not addicted to drunkenness or gambling" (Prince William County Court Minutes [PWCCM] 1842:284). Dogan also personified the typical tavern keeper; he was captain of a local militia and in many court documents he is referred to as such.

Despite the prominence of tavern keepers, the interior of the establishments was often stark at best and featured,

The furniture of the bar-room is invariably the same, a wooden clock, map of the United States, map of the State, the Declaration of Independence, a looking glass, with a hair-brush and comb hanging to it by strings, pro bono publica... (Marryat 1839 in Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:152)

Despite their austerity, taverns served as the hub for community socializing. Tavern keepers were the first to receive news from abroad and often received papers only a few days old (Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:152). Advertisements covered the walls along with community announcements.

Stagecoach taverns also served as relay stops for the stagecoach teams and the services tavern keepers provided to these teams often served as the most lucrative part of the business. During the 1830s, an average tavern keeper would earn \$350 per annum for the care of a coach team and driver (Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:147). Relay taverns would have between two and four teams available for hire to stagecoach companies.

While turnpikes stimulated local growth in the form of taverns and other service-based activities, they also had a wider impact on the regional economy and population settlement. The development of a road network in northern Prince William County allowed for the expansion of the area's population. The establishment of towns such as Buckland (1796), Haymarket (1799), and Centreville (1792) provide evidence for this growth (McCartney 1992:18; Harrison 1987:665). Coinciding with the growth of towns and turnpikes during the antebellum period, patterns of land ownership in the Manassas/Sudley area changed drastically between the federal and antebellum eras. During the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, large landholders who owned large populations of enslaved laborers, such as the Carters, dominated agriculture in the area (Stevenson 1996:173). By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the number of large land holdings had decreased. Often, this occurred when heirs divided up large land holdings. The division of Landon Carter's estate of Pittsylvania is a prime example of

this process. By 1810, his two sons, Wormley and John F. Carter, had divided the former estate, and Wormley had sold portions of his estate to pay off debts (Joseph 1996b:3.6). The sale or lease of these smaller plots of land allowed individuals of lesser means to create homesteads and farms.

With the change in land ownership patterns came a shift in land-management strategies as well. Many farms contained plots that were not only smaller but also suffered from severe erosion resulting from close to a century of poor soil conservation. Facing limitations on land production, farmers diversified their grain crops and engaged in agricultural improvements such as crop rotation, the use of plows, and fertilization with manures and lime (Little 1995:148; Neville et al. 1995). Several small landowners in the Manassas/Sudley area, such as the Matthews, Newmans, and Van Pelts, used these approaches to increase agricultural production (Joseph 1996b:3.13). These efforts allowed crop production to continue in areas where poor farming practices of the past century had depleted topsoil. Along with producing cash crops of corn, rye, oats, and wheat they also produced dairy products, honey, wool, and various fruit from orchards (Joseph 1996b:3.13).

The development of a rural infrastructure to serve the needs of local farmers and the turnpike trade led to smaller settlements, such as Sudley and Groveton, dotting the landscape and providing centers for the local community. Owners of smaller farms had an increased need for the specialized services of local craftspeople. Previously, larger landholders had hired or owned skilled slaves to perform most of the repair and construction on the estate (Kullikoff 1986:413). Since smaller landowners did not have the resources to own or hire skilled laborers, they sought the services of local artisans. As a result, millers, craftspeople, and merchants settled along turnpikes to serve both the local community and travelers. Often, these craftspeople offered their services for part of the year and spent the remainder of the year working their own land. Multiple sources of household income allowed these artisans to survive since their rural clientele did not provide a large source of income (Daniels 1993:753). However, blacksmiths and wheelwrights would be guaranteed some work throughout the year by stagecoach and wagon drivers.

The development of the railroad in the Manassas area spurred regional economic growth. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad became the first line to serve the area, and ran from Gordonsville to Tudor Hall (present-day Manassas) and ended in Alexandria (Harrison 1987:588). In 1850, the General Assembly authorized the construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad to connect with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Manassas Junction, bringing the railroad closer to the area of Stone House (Figure 2.2). The Manassas Gap line passed through Gainesville to Thoroughfare Gap with a terminus at Strasburg, Virginia (Neville, et al. 1995; Harrison 1987:589). The line moved agricultural products from the Shenandoah Valley to Alexandria, Virginia. The railroad not only provided an economic link for the Manassas area, but it also provided a means for families to move into the region, from both the west and east, in the same way that the early turnpikes provided conduits for settlement between various parts of Virginia during the early nineteenth century.

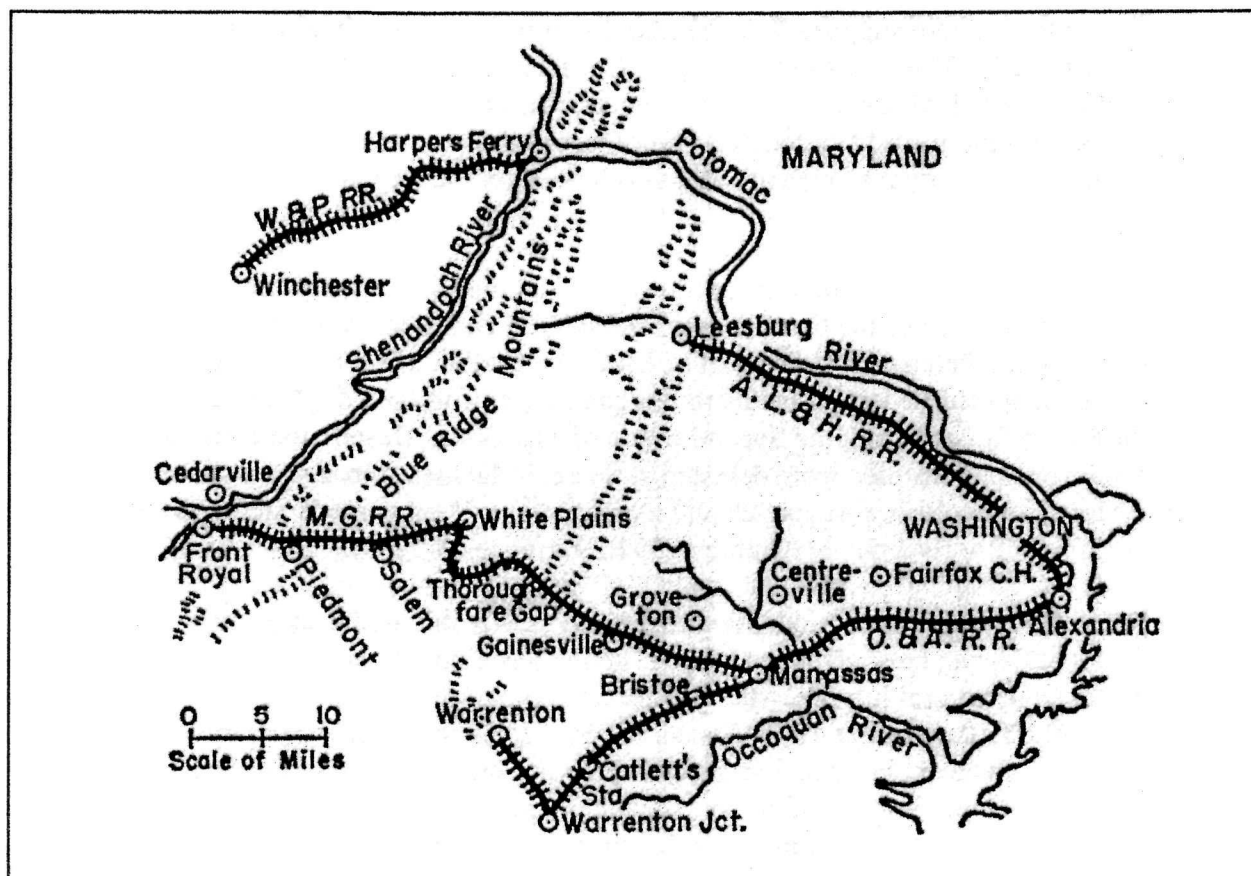


Figure 2.2. Railroads in the area by 1855 (Johnston 1961).

While the railroads brought wider regional development, their growth meant the end of large-scale transportation on the turnpikes and for the various services that served the turnpikes. While the roads failed to provide the expected returns for turnpike investors, they continued to serve the transportation needs of the local community.

By the end of the nineteenth century, counties assumed responsibility for road maintenance. Often, the upkeep of roads was contracted out to individual farmers within the community. For example, Benson Pridmore, who owned Stone House from 1880 till the turn of the century, served as a contractor for road maintenance.

The Civil War and its Aftermath

The development of the railroad in the Manassas area was a catalyst for the area being the location for two major Civil War battles. With the secession of the southern states in 1860 and 1861, combat between the North and South became unavoidable. Confederate General Robert E. Lee saw the railroad junction at Manassas as being vulnerable to attack. Since Manassas served

as the only link to southern supplies, Lee ordered the fortification of the railroad center (McCartney 1992:23). The threat to rail support was further intensified in May 1861, when Federal troops occupied Alexandria, Virginia, the terminus of the Orange and Alexandria line. The Federal occupation forced Confederate forces to withdraw southward to Manassas (WPA 1941:48). This concentration of men at Manassas helped set the stage for the First Battle of Manassas.

In the First Battle of Manassas, the Confederates defeated the Union Army and dashed their hopes for a quick invasion of the Confederate capital. The Union forces tried to take the capital once more during the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. McClellan's failure to capture Richmond during this campaign led Federal officials to reorganize their forces under General John Pope, who led the Union forces during the Second Battle of Manassas. Despite the consolidation of the Union forces, Pope and his men were defeated at Second Manassas through a combined effort of Jackson's hard fighting during August 28 and 29 and Lee and Longstreet's victory over Union lines on the 30th (WPA 1941:51; McCartney 1992:29; Hennessy 1993).

After the Civil War, agricultural production recovered slowly in the Manassas area. Many farms, such as Brownsville, had been occupied by both Union and Confederate troops and both crops and the existing agricultural infrastructure had been destroyed (Parker and Hernigle 1990:24; McCartney 1992:55; Trowbridge 1866; Joseph 1996b). In addition, large landholders who had formerly relied on enslaved labor had no means to rebuild their farms or begin crop production. Because of these factors, farmers did not pursue the production of large-scale crops for several years and scrub vegetation covered much of the region's farmland (Trowbridge 1866:86). In place of large-scale crop production, local residents reverted to subsistence crop production and the raising of livestock (McCartney 1992:36).

From 1865 to 1870, Virginia was under military rule, overseen by General John M. Schofield (WPA 1941:54). The Constitutional Convention of 1867 reorganized the state government. This convention created the Underwood Constitution that mandated the use of boards of supervisors for county administration and the establishment of a school system whose state support and attendance was mandatory (WPA 1941:54; McCartney 1992:36). The Underwood Constitution also stipulated that African Americans had the right to vote. With a potential voting population that nearly equaled the white population, 27 of the 120 delegates elected to the Virginia General Assembly in 1869 were African Americans (Buni 1967:1). By the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, however, the General Assembly had effectively removed African-Americans' right to vote.

By 1870, Reconstruction had ended in Virginia and agricultural production had resumed. In the Manassas area there were drastic changes in the land tenure system, since many parcels of land had been divided among family members or sold as lots (Joseph 1996b:3.28). Many individuals worked the land on a tenant basis (Joseph 1996b:3.26). One African-American family, the Robinsons, took advantage of the sale of local lands in Manassas and acquired a sizeable plot of land (Parsons et al., in prep.). Most farms of the time period averaged around 150 acres and were modest operations (Joseph 1996b:3.28).

The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw a dramatic increase in the population of Prince William County from approximately 7,000 in 1880 to 11,000 by 1900 (WPA 1941:55). Several factors contributed to this growth. First, the rail system in the county expanded as previously separate railroad companies were consolidated into larger rail lines (Eleventh Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner of the State of Virginia 1887). This increased the network of the rail lines and brought more rail traffic to Manassas. Second, the incorporation of Manassas in 1873 helped create an infrastructure such as a town council and schools. In 1893, Jennie Dean chartered the Manassas Industrial School for African-Americans (Simmons 1986:42). Manassas grew into an economic hub and the County moved the seat from Brentsville to Manassas in 1893 (WPA 1941:55). The growth of Manassas brought employment opportunities to an area previously dominated by agricultural pursuits.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was a time of social changes as well. By the early twentieth century, African Americans also felt racial exclusion in the segregation of mass transit, schools, and public facilities (WPA 1940:268). This racial exclusion intensified during the period from 1890 to 1910 (Jones 1985:147). During this period the Jim Crow laws legally mandated a segregated society (Gilmore 1996). The lynching of black men and sexual violence against black women occurred with greater frequency. These activities appear to be a response by portions of the white community to the economic advances made by African Americans since the Civil War. The legalization of discriminatory practices served as a formal replacement for enforced servitude thrust upon African Americans during slavery (Jones 1985:151).

With the social and economic changes of the early twentieth century, several groups set about to commemorate the activities surrounding the Civil War in an organized manner. Prior to this time period, visitation to battlefields, such as Manassas, was accomplished through informal arrangements with local individuals. For example, in his tour of Manassas Battlefield in 1866, Trowbridge, a traveling author of the time, was transported from Manassas Junction to the battlefield in a former Union ambulance. The driver stated the he obtained the ambulance to earn a living taking visitors to the battlefield (Trowbridge 1866:84). Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, other visitors paid local farmers to bring them about the battlefield.

One of the earliest and largest events was the Peace Jubilee of 1911. The Peace Jubilee celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas. During this event, ten thousand people came to hear speeches and see Confederate and Union veterans shake hands (Zenzen 1998:6). During the early twentieth century, several veterans' groups staged encampments in the Manassas Battlefield area. These meetings were an opportunity for veteran groups to reminisce and discuss plans for battlefield commemoration (Zenzen 1998:10). Out of these meetings came the call for a battlefield park at Manassas. The first such park was the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park established in the 1920s by the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). This park encompassed the lands of Henry Farm and used the farm house as an informal museum. In the 1930s, the U.S. Government began to purchase lands associated with the First Battle of Manassas and by 1935 it had acquired more than 1400 acres which became known as the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. In 1940, the SCV donated the Confederate Park to the National Park Service. In 1940, the Secretary of the Interior created Manassas National Battlefield Park out of these two tracts (Zenzen 1998:20-24).

History of Stone House Property Occupation

Carter Ownership, 1750s-1828

The northern and southeastern portions of the intersection and project area were originally part of the Pittsylvania tract owned by Landon Carter. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, Pittsylvania was a large agricultural estate with a population of nearly 100 enslaved laborers. Upon his death in 1801, Landon Carter bequeathed all his Prince William County lands to his son Wormley Carter (Prince William County Will Book [PWCWB] H:450). During his tenure, Wormley Carter amassed debts and sold around 700 acres of his share of the 2000 acre Pittsylvania tract (Joseph 1996a:3-4). When Wormley Carter died in 1815, his executors sold 184 acres to pay his debts and divided the remainder of the lands equally among his children (PWCWB K:440). In 1815, the Prince William County Court appointed a commission to divide Wormley's lands in accordance with his will (Prince William County Land Cause Book 3:67) (see Figure 2.3). This action resulted in the division of much of the lands encompassing the project area. The project area consists of two of these plots including: 1) Lot #5, a 125 acre plot making up the northeast and southeast corner of the intersection that was given to Thomas Ottoway Carter, and 2) Lot #3, a 160 acre plot making up the northwest quadrant of the intersection that was given to Kitty Carter. Four years after receiving her land, Kitty Carter passed away and by the 1840s her land had passed into the hands of John D. Dogan. Of these two lots of land, the history of Lot #5 has had the largest impact on the development of the intersection.

When Thomas Ottoway Carter received his share of the inheritance from his father, Wormley Carter, he was listed as an infant (PWCDB K:440). While local legends claim that Thomas Ottoway Carter built Stone House, there is no documentary evidence for any structures existing on Thomas O. Carter's land during his tenure of the property. Tax lists, from the time period 1818-1828, list his land as being along Young's Branch with no structures added to the land's assessed value (Prince William County Land Tax [PWCLT] 1818-1828). In 1819, the land tax lists Thomas Carter as living "On Premises", meaning Pittsylvania. At that time, Thomas was still a minor, and his father, Wormley Carter, had died four years earlier (Beasley 2001:41). The same year of Wormley Carter's death, the family home of Rosefield was sold and the remaining children likely moved to the ancestral home of Pittsylvania. If we are to use the listing of Thomas O. Carter as an infant in 1815 as an indicator of his age, then, when Thomas Carter sold the land in 1828 he must have been in his late teens. When the Warrenton and Alexandria turnpike was put through in the 1810s, the area of Buck Hill and Matthews Hill was part of the working plantation of Pittsylvania, and did not have any built structures worthy of being assessed on the tax list. In 1828, Thomas O. Carter sold his 158 acre plot extending from present day Matthews Hill down to Youngs Branch to John Lee (PWCDB 11:330).

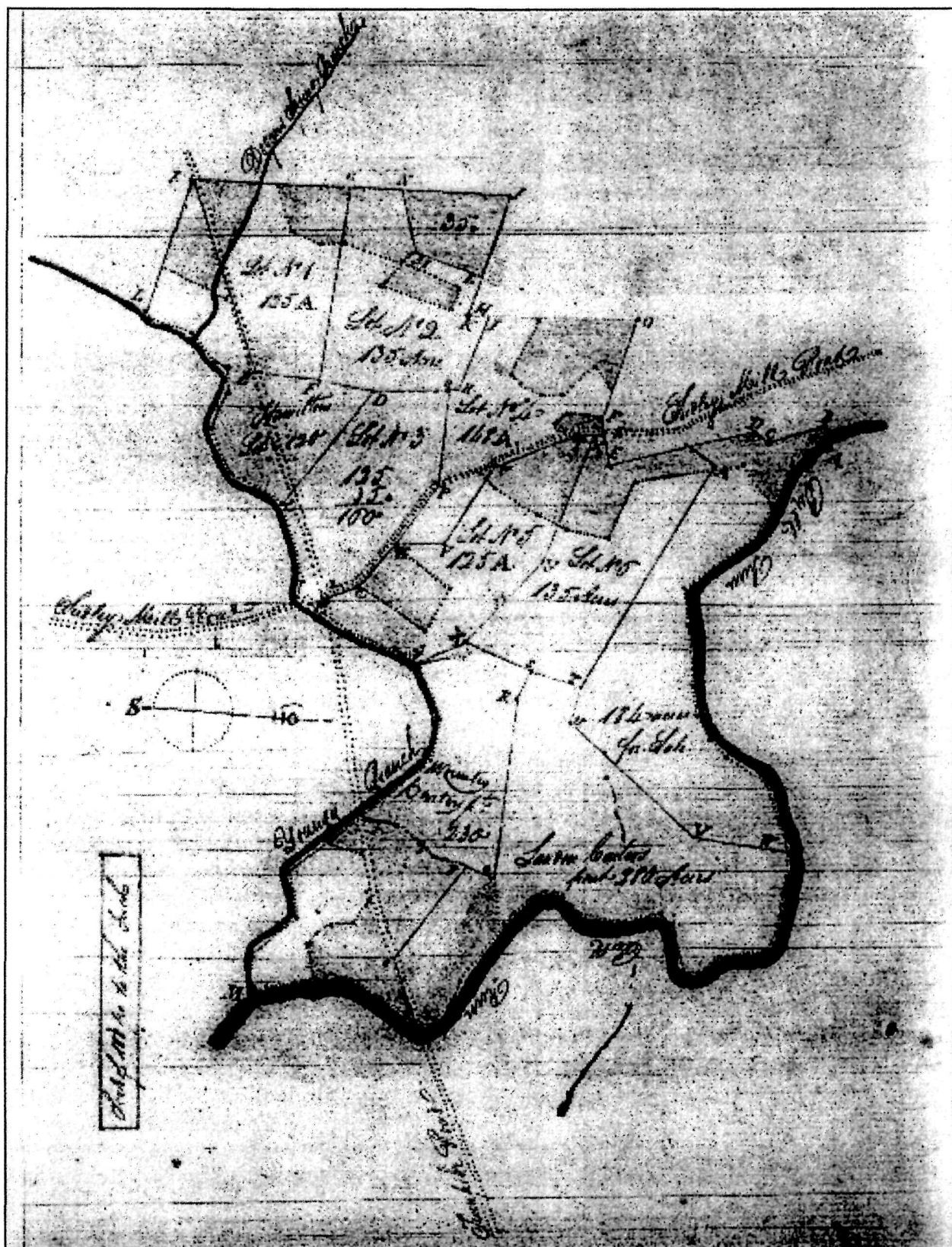


Figure 2.3. 1815 plat for the division of Wormley Carter's land (PWCLC 3:67)

Lee Ownership and Clarke Occupation, 1828-1850

When John Lee bought the Buck Hill tract from Thomas O. Carter in 1828, he was an established landowner who owned over 450 acres containing buildings assessed at \$3000 (PWCLT 1829). His home, Willow Green, was located to the south of Manassas Battlefield at New Market. By the time Lee bought the property, the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike was in full operation. Less than two years after acquiring the land, John Lee constructed a building(s) assessed at \$150 (PWCLT 1830). This structure might be the wagon stand (discussed later in this chapter) operated by Mary "Polly" Clarke and referred to in a letter by A.L. Henry (Henry 1931). Lee's purchase of the land might have been a combined agricultural and commercial investment.

John Lee added land to his Buck Hill tract over the next ten years. In 1836, he bought 230 acres from the heirs of Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Landon Carter. The land was adjacent to the Buck Hill tract and south of Youngs Branch. Later, in 1840, he sold a 170 acre tract, south of the turnpike, to James Robinson and retained 60 acres south of Youngs Branch and north of the turnpike (PWCDB 16:223). At the time that Lee sold the land to Robinson, he owned over 1000 acres in the area, in addition to 28 slaves (PWCLT 1840; USBC 1840). The bulk of this land was probably used for agricultural purposes since the only tracts that contained buildings were his Willow Green tract on Flat Run and the Buck Hill tract (PWCLT 1840).

While the land records make it clear that John Lee was a prominent landowner in Prince William County, there is less tangible information regarding his family. In the 1840 Federal Census, John Lee's household is listed as consisting of 26 slaves, eight of whom were involved in agricultural work and two who were involved in manufacturing (USBC 1840). Based on the absence of any other white or mulatto individuals in this census entry, John Lee did not appear to have any white or mulatto children who resided with him.

The family status of John Lee, however, becomes clearer in his will, recorded in 1848. Since wills are the written guidelines for the dispersal of one's debts and assets, they serve as an excellent barometer of family relationships. Often wills provide the only means for establishing the parental status of illegitimate children. Through his will, John Lee bequeathed all his land and possessions to Richard Clarke, Thomas Ottoway Clarke, Solomon Clarke, John Clarke, William H. Clarke, Mary Ellen Lee (wife of Matthew A. Lee), and Jane Matilda Matthew (wife of Henry P. Matthew). As stated in his will, all of these individuals were the children of Mary "Polly" Clarke (PWCWB 1850:367). John Lee's will also states that Mary Clarke was to have life-time interest in:

the House and one acre of land adjoining said house on the north side of the paved road and also the garden on the south side of said road, during her natural life, and no longer, the said house + one acre of land, and garden being part of the tract of land herin (sic) bequeathed to Thomas O Clarke and John Clarke. (PWCWB P:370).

Given the lay of John Lee's land, this house would have been situated somewhere in the vicinity of present-day Stone House and the garden to the south between the turnpike and Youngs

Branch. Historical evidence, from the 1840 Census and the ages of her children, suggest that Mary Clarke resided at this structure as early as the 1830s and that the house is the same structure listed on the 1830 tax list (USBC 1840; PWCLT 1830).

The 1840 Federal Census lists Mary Polly Clarke's household as containing 14 members, comprised of eight whites and six slaves. Of the whites listed, there are five males and three females. Given Mary as the head of household (listed as aged between 30 and 40 years of age), the remaining seven, five boys and two girls all under the age of thirty, fit closely with the individuals listed in John Lee's will. The other six members of Mary Clarke's household consisted of three male slaves between the age of 0 and 10 years and three female slaves between the ages of 0 and 36 years of age (USBC 1840). A letter written by A.L. Henry in 1931, provides more details concerning Mary Clarke's household. Mr. Henry states,

His (Thomas Ottoway Carter) part of Pittsylvania was the Stone House property, but it seems he soon got rid of it. A woman kept a wagon stand on the pike, who was known by all as "Miss Polly Clarke" she had a large family, seven in all, but had no husband. Cousin Ottoway became acquainted with her and as a result there was a Thomas Ottoway Clarke. Cousin Edwin (Carter) always spoke of him as Thomas O' Clarke. He built the present Stone House and he seemed to have more sense than all the others put together (Henry 1931).

Mr. Henry's description of Mary Clarke's family matches that found in the 1840 Census. While the parental relation between Thomas O. Clarke and Thomas O. Carter is hearsay, the relation between Mary Clarke and John Lee seems to be substantiated by the inclusion of Mary Clarke and all her children in John Lee's will. The likelihood that John Lee was Thomas Clarke's father is suggested by the fact that John willed Thomas, along with his brother John, the 260 acre tract of land containing Buck Hill (Stone House) and Matthews Hill. John Lee also allocated \$830 to Thomas over the course of several years (PWCWB P:370).

If we can use the inclusion of Mary's children in the will as a reflection of her interactions with John Lee, the pair appears to have been involved in a stable relationship for around 15 years. Social historians have noted that the first half of the nineteenth century was marked by more sexual constraint in the forms of abstinence and contraception (Smith 1980:374). The possibility that Mary Clarke and John Lee produced seven children outside of marriage suggests the active choice made in their relationship. The status of this relationship must have been public knowledge since the testimony of A. L. Henry's letter stated that "she (Mary Clarke) had a large family, but no husband." The inheritance of John Lee's lands and slaves by Mary Clarke's children must have served to further emphasize the nature of their relationship to the local community.

The open act of illegitimacy would probably been looked upon by the community with a critical eye, especially given the conservative mood of the country during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. This period was the climax of the second great awakening; moral restraint was a reaction to the colonial period of relaxed morals and also coincided with the early Republican period when the United States was trying to establish itself as nation. On the surface

it would seem that a family such as the Clarkes would be ostracized by the community. Despite the precarious social position of the family, the children of Mary Clarke seemed to have little problem in intermarrying within the local community. The immediate family of John Lee appears to have been very forgiving of his illegitimate relations. In fact, all three children of John Lee's uncle, John Dye Lee, married Mary Clarke's children. These nuptial bonds include the marriage of Sarah Jane Lee to Thomas Clarke, Adaline M. Lee to John Clarke, and Matthew A. Lee to Mary E. Clarke. Marriage among second cousins was not uncommon during a time when one's marriage partners were picked from a local social pool of limited size, illegitimate status notwithstanding. Other marriages between the Clarke children and local community members include Mary Clarke's daughter, Jane Matilda, to Henry P. Matthew; Henry would later buy Thomas O. Clarke's Buck Hill property. While the community status of the Clarke family is put into question through evidence of their marital relations, it appears that their good standing was closely tied to the illegitimate patriarch of the family, John Lee. Within five years after John Lee's death in 1848, the entire Clarke family appears to have relocated to Shenandoah County to the west.

Combining the evidence presented in John Lee's 1848 will, the 1840 Census, and recollections handed down by Arthur Henry allows us to form a better picture of what was going on in the area of the Stone House in the 1840s. By 1840, Mary Clarke had been operating a wagon stand along the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike for over ten years while raising her large family. The presence of this wagon stand in the northeastern quadrant of the intersection is supported by John Lee's statement in his will that Mary Clarke's house was located in part of the tract willed to Thomas O. Clark; Thomas's tract was located in the northeastern quadrant of the intersection in the area of present-day Stone House. A toll keeper's house, operated by John Sudduth, is also listed in the 1840 census; this toll house was the third in line from Fairfax Court House. John Sudduth is listed as being between 50 and 60 years old along with a free white female of the same age and a male slave under the age of 10.

In addition to households in the immediate area of the intersection, neighboring households also engaged in turnpike-related commerce. To the west of the intersection, John D. Dogan, while listed as engaged in agricultural pursuits, held a permit to operate a house of public entertainment (USBC 1840; PWCMC 1840). His services were most likely directed to the stagecoaches traveling along the turnpike. Oral history with the Robinson family conducted by Mia Parsons and Erika Martin (Parsons, et al. 1995) relates that James Robinson operated a drover's tavern to the east. Thus, within a decade of the completion of the turnpike, the intersection boasted services to all three sectors of the turnpike operation: drovers, wagoners, and stage drivers. The presence of all three types of turnpike services speaks to the importance of the intersection to the operation of the turnpike.

Personal property tax lists provide further information on the Clarke household during the decade of the 1840s (Table 2.1). Mary Clarke appears, listed as "Mary Clarke and son" in the personal property taxes of 1842 and 1832 (Prince William County Personal Property [PWCPP] 1842; PWCPP 1843). In both of these listings, the Clarkes are appraised as having no taxable items. Beginning in 1845, Thomas O. Clarke appears in lieu of his mother. By the late 1840s, Thomas O. Clarke was an adult and had married Sarah Jane Lee, daughter of John Dye Lee. John Dye

Lee was an uncle of John Lee (PWCLC 2:529). Table 1 summarizes the Clarke's personal property tax for the period up until 1850. Based on the number of horses listed at the household after 1845, the possibility exists that Thomas took over the operation of his mother's wagon stand and made substantial improvements to the infrastructure of the operation. By 1848, Thomas O. Clarke was operating six horses from the stand's stables and had also constructed \$500 worth of structures on a one-acre of plot of land he obtained from John Lee.

Table 2.1. Personal Property Tax for the Clarke Family, 1840s.

Year	Name	Items	Tax
1842	Clarke, Mary + Son	1 free male over 16 years of age	\$0.00
1843	Clarke, Mary + Son	1 free male over 16 years of age	\$0.00
1844	no listing		
1845	Clarke, Thomas O.	1 free male over 16 years of age, 3 horses	\$0.30
1846	Clarke, Thomas O.	1 free male over 16 years of age, 2 horses	\$0.20
1847	no listing		
1848	Clarke, Thomas O.	1 free male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 6 horses, 1 non-metallic watch	\$1.17
1849	Clarke, Thomas O.	1 free male over 16, 1 slave over 16, 3 horses	\$0.94
1850	Clarke, Thomas O.	1 free male over 16, 1 horse, 1 other clock	\$0.30

After John Lee's death in 1848, the area of Buck Hill and Matthew's Hill was inherited by Thomas and John Clark. One year prior to the reading of the will, John Lee sold Thomas O. Clarke a 4900 square yard parcel of land to the north of the turnpike for one dollar. This area of land, a little over an acre, was within the 150 acres later willed to Thomas O. Clarke by John Lee (PWCDB 19:416). Given the area of Lee's land fronting the turnpike, this acreage was in close proximity to Mary Clarke's home. This same year, Thomas O. Clarke bought 20.5 acres of land from James Robinson (PWCDB 20:107). The next year, the land-tax assessment for the one-acre property shows the presence of a \$500 structure on the one acre of land (PWCLT 1849). Whether this structure is Stone House is difficult to determine, however, the \$500 value of the structure was a substantial sum for the time period. William H. Clarke paralleled his brother Thomas's construction activities by building a \$500 structure in 1850 on a 2.5 acre tract of land he obtained from John Lee (PWCLT 1851). After the reading of John Lee's will, this 2.5 acre plot of land was subsumed under William's acquisition of 570+ acreage of the Willow Green tract (PWCLT 1849).

As noted above, the same year Thomas Clarke built this structure, he increased the number of horses at the family's stand to six. Thomas O. Clarke might have used the \$830 allotment mentioned in John Lee's will to make the improvements to the wagon stand's operation. In conjunction with these improvements, Clarke became involved with the area's turnpikes. In August of 1848, Thomas O. Clarke was appointed "surveyor of roads in room of John Lee, deceased" (PWCMC 1848:233). Thomas's appointment as surveyor was most likely influenced by his relation with John Lee. The possibility exists that John Lee trained Thomas O. Clarke in surveying skills in anticipation of his appointment. Thomas O. Clarke's appointment as surveyor might have been favorable to his investment of resources in his turnpike property.

The activities that Thomas O. Clarke was involved with during the late 1840s reflect the improvements he made to his mother's turnpike operation. Improvements such as a stable of horses, substantial building construction, and his involvement in the operation of the turnpike might be explained by the possibility that Thomas O. Clarke was attempting to change the family's wagon stand to a stagecoach tavern. Clarke's involvement as surveyor of roads would surely allow him some influence in obtaining operational agreements with the stagecoach companies operating along the turnpike. Such agreements between stagecoach lines and inns were common during the early nineteenth century (Holmes and Rohrbach 1983:146).

Eighteen months after inheriting his portion of the land, Thomas O. Clarke sold Buck Hill to Henry P. Matthew. The sale of the land marked the first division of John Lee's land since he acquired the property in 1828. While the 1850 sale of Buck Hill to Henry P. Matthew removed the property from Thomas O. Clarke's ownership, the property did not pass out of the family. Prior to 1848, Henry P. Matthew married Jane Matilda Clarke, Thomas O. Clarke's sister. Despite the family relations between Thomas and his sister, the 137 acre property was sold at its full value of \$2500. Further Clarke involvement with the property is evidenced by the loan that Henry P. Matthew took from Thomas O. Clarke's brother, Solomon Clarke. Henry borrowed \$1,100 to secure payment for the property, and used the 137 acre property he was buying from Thomas O. Clarke as collateral for the loan (PWCLT 26:383). Henry P. Matthew was not released from this lien until 1867. The deed of sale stipulated that Mary Clarke be permitted to occupy her residence on the property and continue the use of her garden plot across the road. The 1850 Federal Census is the last legal notation of Mary Clarke living in the area of the intersection; she most likely remained in the house willed to her by John Lee.

Matthew's Occupation and Stone House, 1850-1866

When the Matthew family obtained the property in 1850, they immediately began working the land. In the 1850 Agricultural Schedule, Henry Matthew already had harvested 100 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of buckwheat, ten tons of hay, and five lbs of hops. From his livestock he had obtained 200 lbs of wool, 600 lbs of butter from two milk cows, and \$175 worth of slaughtered animals. Over the next decade, the Matthews made substantial improvements to their property. In 1856, the Matthews' assessed value of buildings rose an additional \$1000 (PWCLT 1857). This sizeable jump in the assessed value of buildings might reflect the additions to or the completion of the Stone House. This investment in structures might represent the continued improvements made to the structure to serve as a tavern. If this were the case, the

Matthews' investments were made at an inopportune time, since the Orange and Alexandria Railway would soon bring about the end of the stage traffic along the turnpike (Holmes and Rohrbach 1983; Harrison 1987).

Personal property listed on the tax lists of the 1850s matches the increase in building values as shown in the land tax records. In 1850 and 1851, the Henry Matthew household was assessed as having no other taxable household items than an "other" watch. Starting in 1852 however, the household's assessed possessions increased with the purchase of a clock and \$75 worth of household furnishings. The next year the assessed household furnishings rose to \$100, and from 1854 until the Civil War, the household furnishings remained stable at an assessed \$125. Comparably, John D. Dogan's household possessions were ranked at \$250 while Henry's brother Martin had on average \$50 worth of furnishings during the 1850s. If we are to interpret the Matthews' use of the property as a tavern, this value of furnishings would not be out of line. Other household's listed as houses of public entertainment and ordinaries average around \$20 worth of household furnishings.

Additional clues as to the nature of the Matthews' enterprise comes from the 1860 Federal Census. Compared to their neighbors, the agricultural production of the Matthew's farm was relatively meager in 1860. The Matthews household listed six tons of hay and no grains being produced on their lands (USBC 1860b). Their dairy production dropped to 100 lbs of butter. In place of crops, the Matthews household appears to have switched their focus to livestock. In 1860 they list \$175 worth of slaughtered livestock, and their pens contained 16 swine, three sheep, eight cattle, three milk cows, and three horses. This farm production might have been directed at the production of foodstuffs for commercial dining purposes and production of hay for fodder of stagecoach and wagon teams. However, the Matthews might have simply been engaging in subsistence-type activities.

When the 1860 Federal Census was taken, the country was on the eve of a period of conflict that would mark the Manassas area as a significant historic site. In July of 1861, the Stone House property became the fulcrum point for one of the key battles of the Civil War, the First Battle of Manassas. Stone House sits in the valley between Matthews Hill to the north and Henry Hill to the south. When the Confederates were pushed off Matthews Hill towards Henry Hill, they retreated past Stone House. Some soldiers took a brief respite in the area of Stone House and one Confederate battery positioned their caisson in the yard. It was during this time that Stone House received damage from artillery and small arms fire, likely from the six-gun Rhode Island battery and two New York howitzers and later by Rickett's and Griffin's batteries on Dogan Ridge (Wilshin 1961:182). By 11:30 a.m., Union forces proceeded to push Evans' line back towards Henry Hill. In the move from Buck Hill to Henry Hill, the Union lines stalled in the area of Stone House. In a reversal of earlier positions, it was now the Union lines being fired upon in the area of Stone House. Imboden's Confederate battery on Henry Hill sent canister flying around the area of Stone House (Ewell 1931:164; Hennessy 1989:66).

By early afternoon, the Union lines had pushed onto Henry Hill, and the fighting concentrated in this area until mid-afternoon when Union lines were pushed to the west along Sudley Mill Road. New York regiments briefly re-occupied Henry Hill, but were driven back by fresh reinforcements of Virginians arriving from the area of Portici to the east (Hennessy 1989:84-106). In the late afternoon, Federal forces briefly held Chinn Ridge. Once Union lines were broken at Chinn Ridge, the entire Federal army was sent into a full retreat to the north along Sudley Road and to the east along the Turnpike (Hennessy 1989:116).

During the early afternoon, Stone House, behind Union lines, provided the nearest source of shelter for Union wounded. The house was filled with even more wounded during the retreat of Federals heading north up Matthews Hill (Merrell 1862 in Burgess 1984:I-12). One description of the conditions at Stone House during the final Federal retreat recounts,

The crossfiring of the troops continued, and the rattle of musket balls against the walls of the building were almost incessant. A number of them entered the windows, wounding three of the inmates [Merrell 1862 in Burgess 1984:I-12].

A traveler in the area describes the use of the Stone House and its outbuildings as a hospital after First Manassas,

Two days after the battle, several gentlemen from Montgomery Alabama “were straggling” over the field examining the ground when they came unexpectedly into the Centreville road. On seeing a house on their left “with the usual signs betokening a hospital”, one of the party being a physician “expressed a wish to get down and examine the wounded.” Upon learning that the stable below the house contained thirteen Yankees, they proceeded there to find one of the most affecting incidents of an “unholy and unnatural war.” [Richmond Dispatch, Aug 1, 1861, in Wilshin 1961:202].

This description suggests the possibility that a stable located east of the house, in addition to the Stone House, was used for treatment of wounded. Unfortunately, the slight rise on which Stone House sits blocks the views of this area in known period photographs (Figure 2.4).



Figure 2.4. Photograph of Stone House taken in 1862. Note scaffolding on upper portion of roof and boarded lower-story window (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Park Archives).

In the aftermath of the battle, the Matthews seem to have made some moves toward renovating their battle-scarred home. A photo taken in March of 1862 shows a new roof on the structure with the remnants of scaffolding still visible on the roof. At the same time, however, many of the windows were still broken and the western window on the first floor was sufficiently damaged to be boarded over. This same photograph shows a dilapidated structure to the west of Stone House. The roof of this building appears to have collapsed onto the frame walls of the structure; the shelling of the Matthews' yard was sufficient to produce such damage. The ruins of this building might be the remains of Mary Clarke's home.

In the winter of 1862, Confederate troops camped one mile to the south of Stone House. Their presence in the area must have placed further strain on the area's already-depleted resources (Parsons 1996:3-14). Continued occupation of the area by troops probably made the community acutely aware of the Civil War events. Despite this presence, none was aware of the impending battle that would herald even more devastation in the summer of 1862.

The Second Battle of Manassas had a heavy impact on the Stone House property. Available evidence suggests that Stone House was not used as a field hospital until August 29th (National Tribune, Sept. 24, 1885 in Burgess 1984:III.1). The majority of the fighting occurred in the area of the Brawner Farm on August 28th and along the Unfinished Railroad on the 29th (Hennessy 1993:188-305). During these days, Buck Hill and Stone House were used for the maneuvering of Union troops and in the early afternoon of August 29, Union General John Pope established his headquarters at Buck Hill (Hennessy 1993:304). It was not until late in the day of August 30th that the intersection of Sudley Mill Road and the Warrenton Turnpike saw heavy action. During the late afternoon, Union lines attempting to hold Chinn Ridge were positioned close to Stone House. Union troops were pushed in a northeasterly direction across the ridge by Longstreet's brigades (Hennessy 1993:397). During this Confederate push, the area of Stone House came under heavy fire from Confederate guns placed at Groveton. An injured soldier, of the Massachusetts 13th, moving to the rear of the line down the north-east slope of Chinn Ridge recounted,

A little further back down the hollow stood a solitary stone farmhouse, floating a red flag, indicating a temporary hospital, where the wounded could be cared for and be safe from shell and shot. Thither I turned my steps. Just then a solid shell struck the gable end, knocking a hole that looked as big as a bushel basket, so I thought it safer to keep on (Paine 1862:32 in Burgess 1984:III.1).

Around 6:00, the Union lines had been pushed off of Chinn Ridge and a new Union line had been formed along Sudley Road at the base of Henry Hill. While some efforts were made to stem the tide of the Confederate advance, a lack of support from Union troops north of the turnpike forced a general retreat eastward (Hennessy 1993:418-420). After dark, Pope's army retreated along the Warrenton Turnpike eastward towards Centreville.

Similar to other farmers in the region, the Matthews were devastated by the Civil War. A general idea of the atmosphere at Stone House can be gleaned from J.T. Trowbridge's 1866 manuscript describing his tours through the south.

Returning we stopped at the "Stone House" near the first battlefield in hopes of getting some personal information from the inhabitants. They were present during the fight and the outer walls show enduring marks of the destructive visits of cannon-shot. The house was formerly a tavern, and the man who kept it was one of those two-faced farmers, Secessionists at heart, but always loyal to the winning side. By working well his political weathercock, he had managed to get his house through the storm, although in somewhat dismantled condition. The bar-room was as barren as the intellect of the owner. (Trowbridge 1866:89).

In addition to being a first-hand account of the household, it is also the first reference detailing Stone House's use as a tavern.

In 1865, the same year that Trowbridge visited the Stone House, Henry and Jane Matthew sold the 137 acre Stone House lot to Mary A. Starbuck for \$3,000 (PWCDB 26:18). Given the losses that the Matthews sustained during the Civil War, this offer might have been seen as a windfall in an otherwise economically trying time. The combined effects of the ravages of the Civil War and the reduction of turnpike traffic by railways spelled the end of turnpike life as it had been known during the antebellum period. The Matthews might have been responding to this shift in the turnpike trade with the sale of Stone House. Three months after selling Stone House, Henry and Jane Matthew bought property north of and adjacent to land owned by his brothers, Carson, Edgar, and Martin Matthew (PWCDB 26:191). This was where the Matthews were to remain until Henry Matthew's death in 1880 (PWCWB T:304). This area north of Matthews Hill was better suited to agricultural production. Thus, Henry Matthew followed in the footsteps of his brothers in working the land, while the Starbucks would try their hand at commercial service to turnpike customers and battlefield visitors.

Starbuck Occupation of Stone House, 1866-1870s

When Mary and Gideon Starbuck moved into Stone House in 1866, the couple was no stranger to hardships imposed by the Civil War. The couple was originally from New York State and they arrived in Prince William County shortly before the Civil War (Starbuck 1866). The property where they resided before they bought Stone House incurred damages during the Civil War, and they petitioned the Southern Claims Commission for damages. Deed references do not provide information as to where the couple lived between 1860 and 1865, and their names do not appear in the Federal Census of 1860. The first mention of the Starbuck's name in court documents involves their purchase of the Stone House property. This purchase appears to have been beyond their economic means since Mary borrowed \$1,800 from Crawford Cushing to complete the sale (PWCDB 26:34).

The Starbucks saw the battlefield that surrounded the Stone House as an economic opportunity. Soon after acquiring the Stone House, the Starbucks opened the "Stone House Hotel" and began postal services from the structure. The couple catered to curious visitors coming to see the battlefield and to veterans returning to their old haunts. The Starbucks were not alone in providing such services. During his visit to the Manassas area, J.T. Trowbridge was taken to various spots on the battlefield by an itinerant wagoner who used a former hospital ambulance to transport curious visitors to and from Manassas Junction and the battlefield (Trowbridge 1866:84). A likely source for this interest were the ever prevalent newspapers that popularized many of the battles of the Civil War. Following the Civil War, both veterans and curious visitors alike went out to visit the battlefields.

As part of their tourist-related activity, the Starbucks attempted to have Buck Hill designated as a burial plot for Union soldiers who were to be reinterred from the battlefield. In 1866, the Starbucks wrote a letter to Major General Meigs offering the land for reinternment and their services for the upkeep of the grounds. Despite their offer, the Federal government chose the grounds of Arlington House, the former home of Robert E. Lee, as a more suitable burial spot for Union dead (Joseph 1996a:3-24).

The failure of the Starbuck's plans to make their property the center of visitation for the Manassas battlefield must have encouraged their use of the land for agricultural production. In 1870, the Starbucks succeeded in producing more crops from the soils of Buck Hill than the Henry Matthew household had accomplished. The 1870 Agricultural Schedule lists the Starbucks as having produced 500 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, five bushels of potatoes, ten tons of hay, 156 lbs of butter, \$50 in slaughtered animals, and \$15 worth of orchard products. The Starbucks also kept a stable with two horses, three milk cows, five cattle, two oxen, and three swine (USBC 1870b).

During the early part of the 1870s, the Starbucks came under increasing economic pressure. By the early 1870s they had started to default on the loan Mary had assumed from Crawford Cushing to purchase Stone House (PWCDB 32:222). Potentially a sign of their stressful times, mail ceased to be delivered at the "Stone House Hotel" by 1871 and began delivery at Sudley Post Office further to the north. Their indebtedness, coupled by the rejection of their proposal to make their property a federal burial ground, might have prompted the couple to petition the Southern Claims Commission for retribution. The Southern Claims Commission was a group established in 1871 through which pro-Union Southerners could apply for compensation for war damages (Klingburg 1978:ix). The Starbuck's petition, filed by Gideon Starbuck in 1872, claimed \$584 in damages due for Quartermaster stores. Their claim was partially allowed at \$393.50.

Mary Starbuck passed away sometime in the late 1870s (PWCDB 32:222). By the time of her death, she had been in default of the loan drawn from Crawford Cushing for several years. As a result, Crawford Cushing was forced to sell the Stone House property. In an interesting turn of events, not revealed by the court documents, a George E. Starbuck of New York bought the property in 1879 from Crawford Cushing (PWCDB 32:222). Whether this was Mary's brother-in-law is difficult to determine. However, by 1880, the Starbucks do not appear in the census records and there is some possibility that Mary's husband, Gideon, had returned to New York state following the death of his spouse.

Two years after his purchase of the property, George E. Starbuck sold the Stone House property for the low price of \$1400. The lowered sale-value of the property might be attributed to two factors. During the period of the Starbuck's ownership of Buck Hill, the value of the land and the buildings dropped considerably. The year 1876 marked the harshest nose-dive in values. In 1876, the land value fell from \$1740 to \$844 and the value of the buildings dropped from \$1000 to \$800 (Figure 2.5). These reduced values suggest not only a decline in the value of agricultural land but also the possibility that Stone House rapidly fell into disrepair.

Pridmore Occupation of Stone House, 1870s-1902

The Starbucks fail to appear in the 1880 Census of Prince William County. In their absence, Benson Pridmore appears in the area of Manassas and is listed as working a leased plot of 137 acres and a six acre plot of land that he bought sometime before 1880 (USBC 1880b). The agricultural census for 1880 indicates that Pridmore only used the 137 acre plot of land to produce 625 bushels of corn and to pasture three horses. Pridmore used his six acre plot of land to stable his milk cows, 31 swine, and 40 chickens. This six acre plot of land was located in the northwestern quadrant of the intersection and, based on photos taken in the late nineteenth century, contained a number of barns and outbuildings (see Figure 2.6). From the animals raised on this plot, Pridmore produced 160 pounds of butter and 200 dozen eggs.

One year after his appearance in the Agricultural Census, Benson Pridmore and his wife, Ellen, purchased the "Stone House property" from George Starbuck for \$1400 (PWCD33:147). Pridmore would have been in a position to learn of the Starbucks going into default on their loan and of the opportunity to buy the land. Two months prior to obtaining Stone House, Pridmore bought 21.25 acres of the Hazel Plain estate from Q.L. Sanford (PWCD32:614). This section of land was situated on the southwestern quadrant of the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Mill Road.

When the Pridmores moved into Stone House, they had a large family consisting of five daughters, aged 12, 11, 8, 7 and 3, and a son, aged 5. The 1880 Federal Census also lists a Rebecca Randal, a washer woman/cook, and Joseph Campbell, a blacksmith, as residing on the property (USBC 1880a). Soon after moving into the house, several of the household members passed away in rapid succession, including his wife Ellen. The Ayres recounted that these deaths were caused by a curse that the Starbucks put on the house (Carter 1913:21 in Wilshin 1961:284). From these deaths, Stone House acquired the name of "Haunted House" for

sometime during the early twentieth century (Wilshin 1961:284). By the time that Benson Pridmore passed away, only three of his six children survived him.

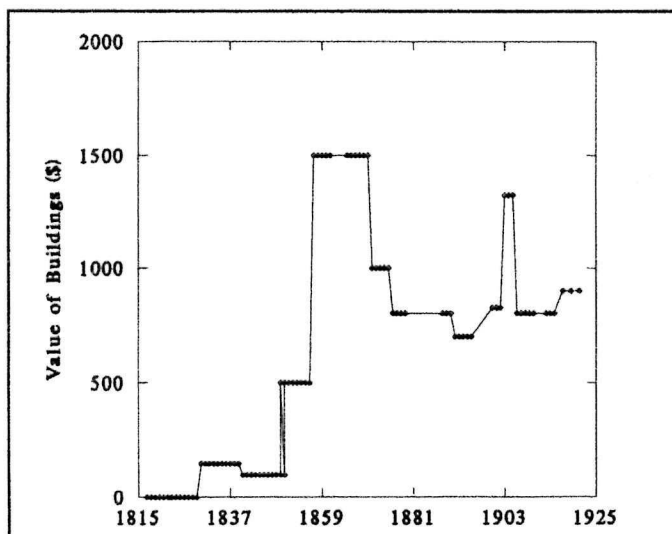


Figure 2.5. Graph of building values for Buck Hill Tract, 1815-1921.

During his ownership of Stone House, Benson Pridmore's primary activity was farming. Pridmore built his barns and animal pens on the six-acre plot of land located in the northwestern corner of the intersection. Evidence of these structures can be seen in a photo taken sometime in the 1880s (Figure 2.6). Benson Pridmore, like other Stone House occupants, was also involved in road-related activities. Mr. Harry Dogan, resident of Groveton, recounted in a 1958 interview that Mr. Pridmore serviced county roads using a road machine and a team of four horses (Wilshin 1961:284). Supporting this account, Benson Pridmore's inventory of goods following his death listed an "old road machine" valued at 20 dollars (PWCWB V:437).

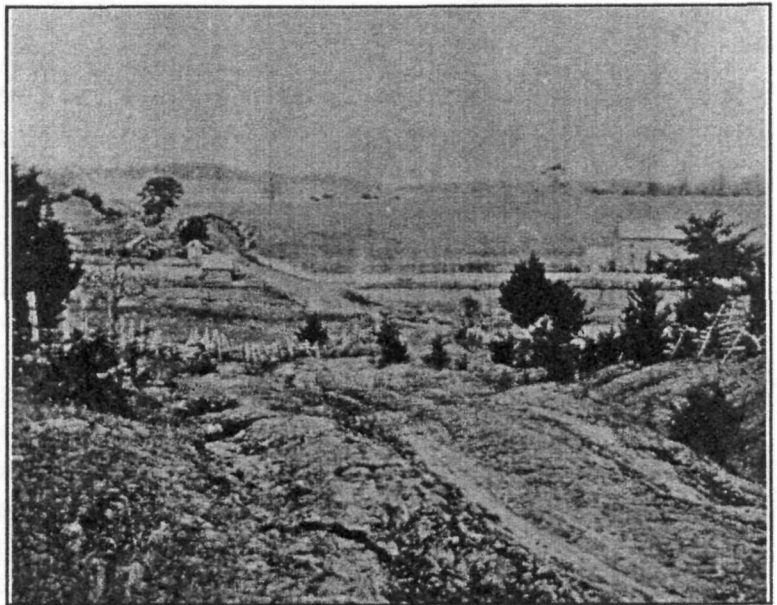


Figure 2.6. Photograph showing Pridmore's outbuildings to the west of Sudley Road, ca. 1880s. Note absence of porch on Stone House. (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Archives).

In 1899, Benson Pridmore established the Manassas and Bull Run Battlefield and Park Association. In a deed dated this same year, Pridmore arranged to have his Stone House property sold to Charles Grogan, James Willshire, and John Willshire for \$4000. These three men were to pay the \$4000 to the Manassas and Bull Run Battlefield and Park Association before the end of

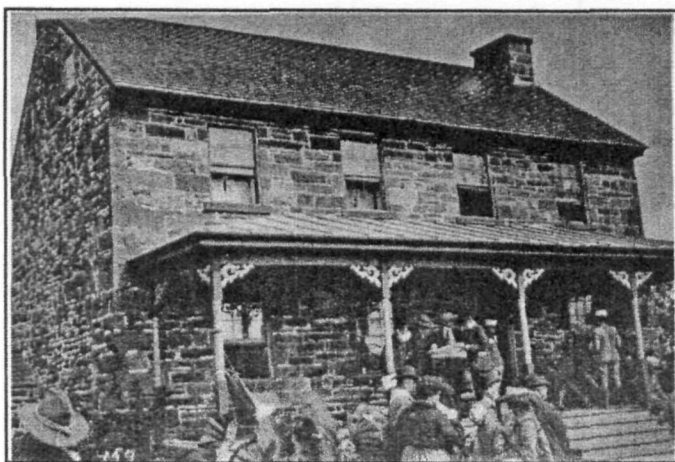


Figure 2.7. Photograph of porch of Stone House. Photo taken during 1904 U.S. Army maneuvers. (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Park Archives).

six months, otherwise the deed would have been void (PWCDDB 47:196). This group failed to pay the specified sum, and the deed was never transferred. More specifics on this battlefield association has not been found, however, the group may have been involved in sponsoring visitation to the battlefields. Interestingly, the same year that Benson Pridmore attempted to sell his property, the assessed value of the land and buildings increased by over \$200 and \$100 respectively (PWCLT 1900). The increase in building values might reflect renovations to the interior and the construction of a large bank barn in the northwestern corner of the intersection.

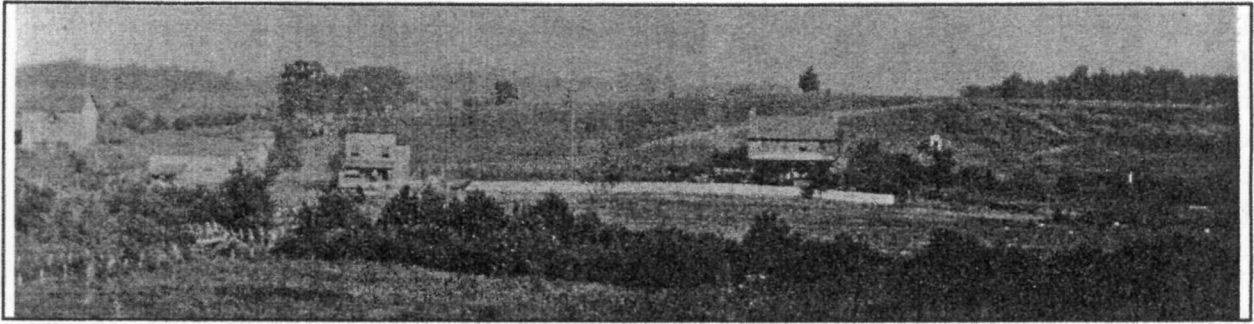


Figure 2.8. Panoramic photo of Stone House, ca. 1904, taken during the U.S. Army maneuvers, showing store to the left of Stone House. Also note lack of outbuildings to the east (right) of Stone House (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Park Archive).

Benson Pridmore died intestate in 1902. At that time, his property was assessed and the Stone House was sold by his surviving children, Irene, May, and John B., to Henry J. Ayres for \$1600 (PWCDB 51:26).

Ayres' Occupation, 1902-1947

When Henry Ayres and his wife, Elvira, bought the Stone House property, they were both 63 years of age. Based on their marriage certificate, they were born in Massachusetts and had moved to Groveton by 1866 (PWCML 1866). Upon moving into Stone House, the Ayres made changes to the layout of the structure. They no longer used the basement for a kitchen, and built an attached kitchen onto the northeast corner of the structure. The Ayres also added a rear porch and front porch to the structure (Wilshin 1961:291) (see Figure 2.7). Similar to other residents of Stone House, the Ayres attempted to run a commercial establishment at the intersection and farm the lands of Buck Hill. The same year that Ayres bought the land from the Pridmore heirs, he built a store, carriage house, and blacksmith shop on the premises (Figure 2.8). Ayres located the store at the corner of Sudley Mill Road and the Warrenton Turnpike. C.C. Lynn entered into a contractual agreement with Ayres to operate the store (Wilshin 1961:288). This same year, Henry Ayres established a post office at the store, which Lynn was to operate. Fortuitously, Ayres took out fire insurance on his establishment; in 1905 the store burned (PWCLT 1906). Based on the assessed value of buildings on the land tax lists, it appears that Henry Ayres never rebuilt this establishment. However, by 1911, a smaller structure took the place of this store (see Figure 2.9).

In 1906, less than a year after the fire, Henry and Elvira Ayres sold a 14-acre tract to R.C. Guthrie (PWCDB 55:487). This sale of land might have been an attempt by the household to obtain some cash after the devastating fire. Interestingly, a 1904 Army Maneuvers Map shows a structure under the name of Guthries in the southwestern corner of the intersection. This structure, however, does not appear in any of the photographs taken of the intersection at the turn of the century.

During his remaining years at Stone House, all available evidence suggests that Henry Ayres farmed the land at Buck Hill. Prior to the fire at the store, he had built more outbuildings in the northwestern corner of the intersection, possibly for stabling animals. Whether or not these buildings burned in the 1905 fire is difficult to determine. Henry Ayres passed away in 1912. In his will he stipulated that all his land and assets be equally divided among his four children (PWCWB X:256). The land division provided that George Ayres obtain the area of Stone House.

In January of 1912, George Ayres and his wife, Mary, moved into Stone House. Mrs. Asenath Gulick, daughter of George and Mary Ayres, recalled that during the first winter the house was so cold that the children stayed with their Aunt Wheeler over at Willow Green (Asenath Gulick 1999: personal communication). During their first two years at the house, the Ayres improved the structure by installing plumbing fixtures, changing the configuration of the staircase, and placing new flooring in the first floor (Wilshin 1961:290). Two years after moving into the structure, George Ayres bought out the interest of his three brothers and sisters (PWCDB 64:422).

During their forty year ownership of the property, George and Mary Ayres were engaged in several economic ventures. During their first years at Stone House, George Ayres likely continued the running of the store at the corner and the Percheron business that his father began. During this time, George also continued to farm the land, growing both corn and wheat (Wilshin 1961). By 1916, the Ayres discontinued the store at the intersection and rented the structure to the local school district for use as a public school. Henry Ayres's daughter, Eleanor Ayres, taught at this school until the school district relocated the school back to Groveton (Asenath Gulick 1999, personal communication). The first large scale economic venture the Ayres were involved with was establishing a cheese factory on their plot of land on the northwestern corner of the intersection (Figure 2.9). This structure was probably built around 1918 since the Ayres took out a loan from Federal Bank of Baltimore in 1918 for \$1000 (PWCDB 71:120). Although the structure for the factory was built, the factory never went into operation due to lack of funds (Asenath Gulick 1999:personal communication).

After the failure of the cheese factory, the Ayres do not appear to have engaged in any major commercial ventures for approximately six years. It might have been during this time period that the Ayres built the barn complex located on the southern slope of Buck Hill. In 1928, George and Mary Ayres took out

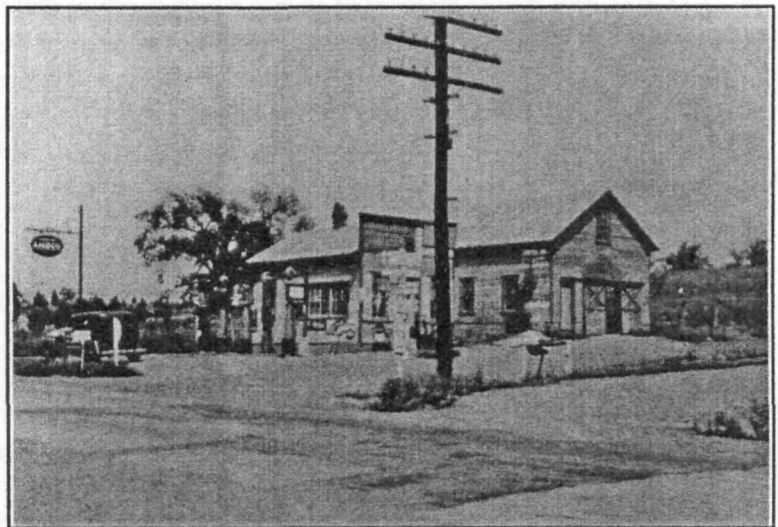


Figure 2.9. Photo of northwestern corner of intersection of Sudley Road and Route 29, taken before 1938. Filling station left and cheese factory on right (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Park Archives).



Figure 2.10. Photograph of Stone House Inn and Stone House, ca. 1950s, looking south. Notice former cheese factory located in the foreground behind Stone House, and Stone House Inn cabins located to the right (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Archives).

a loan on the house for \$8,500 and opened the Stone House Inn and a gas station (PWCDB 85:415). These structures were located the west of Stone House (Figures 2.9 and 2.11). Previous to this time, travelers had called upon the Ayres for meals with enough frequency to justify opening an Inn (Wilshin 1961:292).

The Ayres operated the Inn and gas station until 1938, when they leased it, along with the filling station, to Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Lyon (PWCDB 100:347). This lease established that several of the farm outbuildings, such as the chicken house, turkey house, outside toilet, woodshed, and hen house to the rear of the Inn were to be removed. The lease also specified that the Lyons were to arrange to have the former cheese factory moved from west of Sudley Road to behind Stone House (Figure 2.11). At the time, Bonham Ayres, the Ayres's son, and his family resided in the building (PWCDB 100:347). Once moved behind Stone House, this building was later used as a garage and housed a school bus (Wilshin 1961:291). Sometime during the Lyons' lease of the Stone House Inn, they erected the three cabins to the rear of the Inn (Figure 2.10). In 1943, the Ayres sold the Inn to the Lyons (PWCDB 120:80).

During these various commercial ventures, George Ayres continued to farm the land at Buck Hill. The main crops he raised were corn and wheat (Wilshin 1961:293). Before 1938, much of Stone House farm's stables and pens had been concentrated to the west of Sudley Mill Road where Benson Pridmore originally built his farm complex. However, with the lease and eventual sale of this portion of the farm to the Lyons in 1938, the Ayres constructed new stables and pens to the east of Stone House on the slope facing Route 29 (Figure 2.11). The construction of these barns likely occurred after 1938 when the Lyons agreed to move the outbuildings from the rear of Stone House.

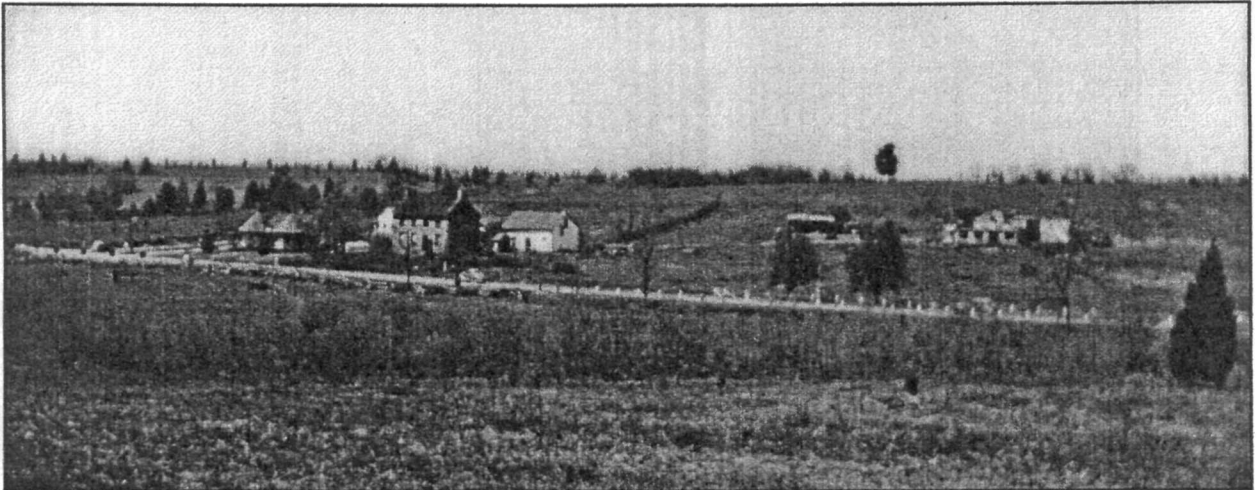


Figure 2.11. Photograph of intersection, looking north, taken after 1938. Notice barn complex to the right of Stone House. (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Archives).

In 1947, George Ayres passed away (Wilshin 1961:A.36). Two years later, the Ayres family sold the property to the Federal Government as part of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The Stone House Inn, however, continued to be operated until 1957 when it, too, was sold to the Federal Government. Soon after obtaining the property, the National Park Service staff removed the Stone House Inn and its accompanying outbuildings.

CHAPTER 3

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF STONE HOUSE

Matthew Reeves

Over the past 175 years, six different households have occupied Stone House and used the property for a wide range of activities. These households have manipulated and changed the land in very different ways and for very different purposes. Inquiry into the documentary, photographic, and archeological records regarding these changes has much to yield in regard to how these various families saw and used the land. Examining the changes to the landscape at Stone House throughout this time period provides a synopsis for some of the important events that occurred in the region and for the beginnings of commemorating the First and Second Battles of Manassas.

Beginning with the development of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, the number of small-scale farms in the region began to multiply. This transportation artery not only stimulated growth in the local area, but also brought increased traffic and commercial trade. During the nineteenth century, two households, Clarke (1820s-1850) and Matthews (1850-1866) catered to this traffic by providing services to travelers. While commercial traffic diminished along the turnpike with the growth of Manassas Junction both before and after the Civil War, the uniqueness of the Manassas area as a battle ground once again brought visitors and veterans to the area. The third household at Stone House, the Starbucks (1866-1870s), attempted to cater to this group. Since transportation to the area was difficult to arrange, the frequency of such visitors was likely sporadic, and the economy of the next household to occupy Stone House (Pridmore, 1870s-1902) shifted towards agricultural production. At the turn of the century, agricultural production had increased enough in the Manassas area for the two generations of Ayres households (1902-1912 and 1912-1928) to operate several services geared towards the local agricultural community. During this time, the road networks in the area were paved and this allowed for more efficient automobile travel. The increased efficiency of the road networks not only brought increased commerce to the area, but also began to bring more tourists interested in seeing the battlefield. With this battlefield traffic, the second generation of Ayres (1928-1949) turned their commercial interests towards catering to this growing traffic. By providing services to these travelers, the Ayres were not only able to generate revenue for themselves, but also to bring the Manassas Battlefield into the public eye as an area to visit. This public exposure was extremely important for the battlefield's eventual incorporation into a National Park.

One aspect that all of these households had in common was being situated in a highly visible space at the crossroads of two major regional roads. As a result, these households' day-to-day activities were in the public eye. With the varied activities that each of these households were engaged, many of the families at Stone House arranged their daily activities so as not to intrude on the more public services they provided for travelers. This conflict between private and public space resulted in each of the households creating a complex set of activity areas at Stone House. This section will examine how these activity areas changed through time at Stone House.

Clarke Household 1830-1850

Very little evidence exists for how the Clarke family built and used the landscape at Stone House. No archeological evidence relating to the Clarkes' use of the yard was recovered during the survey at Stone House and it is only through documentary evidence and conjecture from Civil War-era photography that some sense of the Clarkes' landscape can be reconstructed.

By 1830, the tax lists indicate that a small structure was built on John Lee's land (PWCLT 1830). Based on the analysis of documentary records discussed in Chapter 2, the family that occupied this structure was likely the Clarkes. The Clarkes' home might be the dilapidated structure that appears on Civil War-era photographs to the west of present-day Stone House. Beyond stating the potential location for the Clarke home, it is difficult to assess where the majority of the Clarke's daily activities took place. Given that the Clarke structure was probably a wooden dwelling of small size, it is likely that they utilized an external kitchen. The two photographs from the 1860s show no other structures between the presumed Mary Clarke house and Stone House. It is possible that the Clarkes' outbuildings, and resulting activity areas, were confined to the north and west of the Clarke residence. On the other hand, the Matthews family might have removed outbuildings associated with the Mary Clarke household prior to the Civil War.

One major change that occurred at the end of the Clarkes' occupation of the Stone House property was the construction of Stone House itself in the late 1840s. Thomas O. Clarke positioned Stone House about 100 ft west of his mother's house. The possibility exists that Thomas Clarke also dug and lined the present-day well located to the southwest of Stone House when he built the structure. If this were the case, the well was strategically placed between the two structures and close to the turnpike. The size of the well is also unusual with the opening over six feet in diameter. The size of this well potentially was intended to provide a large supply of water, not only to the household, but also to turnpike travelers and their stock.

Based on the large hearth in the basement of Stone House, Thomas O. Clarke intended the cellar to serve as the primary kitchen. Access to the cellar was through an external entrance located on the west wall of the structure. The placement of this entrance allowed access to the well and to the yard area to the west of Stone House.

The addition of this structure changed the focus of the intersection from the Mary Clarke house to Stone House. Support for this idea comes from the 1862 photograph of Stone House that shows a line of trees extending to the east from the well. Two of these trees appear to flank the entrance to Stone House and might have served to center the building on the property.

Matthews Household, 1850-1866

During their tenancy at Stone House, the Matthews appear to have combined their different backgrounds in their economic pursuits at the property. Henry Matthew came from a farming background and immediately set about in running the farm at the Stone House property. At the same time, several documentary accounts suggest that the Matthews continued to operate a tavern out of Stone House.

When the Matthews couple moved onto the Stone House property, the land was set up to serve two households: Mary Clarke's home and Stone House. Based on the deed of sale, Mary Clarke, Jane Matthews' mother, continued to live on the property, likely in the house adjacent to Stone House. Given Mary Clarke's continued occupancy on the property, the area to the west of Stone House likely retained the same yard layout.

We can gain some sense of the use of landscape from photographs taken of Stone House in 1862. By this time, the Matthews had resided in the structure for over a decade. The presumed Clarke structure appears as a collapsed ruin in this photo. While no other structures are evident in the

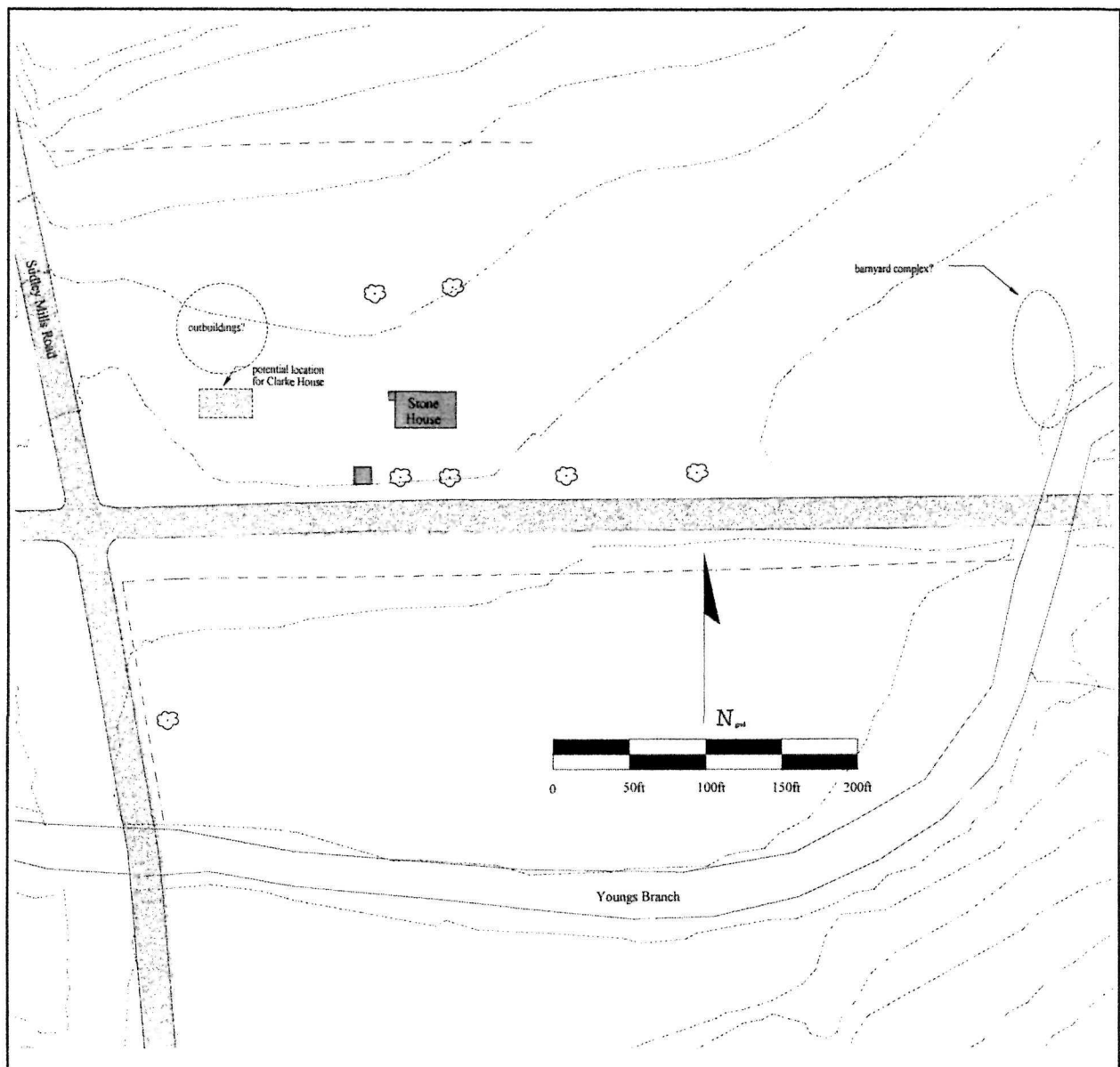


Figure 3.1. Map showing location of Stone House and potential location of Clarke house and the Clarke's and Matthews' activity areas and outbuildings.

photograph, there is little doubt that other ancillary structures existed for Stone House. The kitchen for Stone House was located in the cellar of the structure and the entrance for the cellar was on the western end of the structure on the same side of the house as the well. This layout indicates that the western yard may have served as the focus for daily activities as it may have for the Clarkes' years before. In the two Civil War-era photographs of this side of the house, no fences appear that separated the area of the Mary Clarke house from Stone House. This suggests that the two residences shared the same yard, and potentially the same set of outbuildings (see Figure 3.1).

In addition to activities related to the yard and house, the Matthew household also ran a farm and owned a number of livestock. Given the number of horses and cattle the family owned, they doubtlessly had a barn or outbuildings to provide shelter for these animals. One possible location for this barn is in the field to the east of Stone House. During the metal detector survey of this area, archeologists located a concentration of cut nails and a wrought iron pintle adjacent to Youngs Branch (see Chapter 3). Though it was not demonstrated archeologically, this deposit might mark the residue of the barn.

Starbuck Household, 1865-1870s

Similar to the Matthews, the Starbucks operated the Stone House property as both a farm and a commercial enterprise. Less than two months after purchasing the property in October of 1865, the Starbucks assumed responsibility for local mail under the name of the Stone House Hotel (Ratcliffe 1973:107). Based on this change and documents pertaining to the Starbuck's efforts to establish a national cemetery on their property, the Starbucks began to make arrangements to have Stone House become a visitor attraction for veterans and those who were curious about the battlefield. As they likely boarded visitors, one of their main duties would have been to provide food for their guests.

By the time the Starbucks bought Stone House in October of 1865, the remains of the Clarke house had likely been cleared from the western yard; Mary Clarke no longer appears to reside on the property as no mention is made of her in the deed of sale to the Starbucks. With the operation of only one household on the property, the Starbuck's use of the yard likely took on a very different focus from that of the Matthews. As they likely continued to use the cellar as the kitchen, the well and western entrance to the cellar served as a constant area of activities.

One clue for the Starbucks' use of the yard comes from the midden located on the east side of the house (see Figure 3.2). Given that the Starbucks did not direct their refuse to the rear or west of the structure, the likelihood exists that they were using these portions of the yard for their daily activities. Given the position of the midden in the eastern portion of the yard, the Starbucks also likely used the northern portion of the yard for the majority of their daily activities. This location for household activities potentially made the eastern side of the house a convenient dump site for their refuse. Based on the materials recovered from this midden, the Starbucks appear to have only deposited household-type debris within this space. Given the absence of tools or large scraps of metal, the Starbucks likely deposited their farm-related debris elsewhere.

As no photographs have been located of Stone House during the Starbuck occupancy, it is unclear whether or not the Starbucks built a shed in the northern portion of the yard and kept the western portion of the yard as a garden as shown in photographs from the 1880s. The location of the midden to the east of the house suggests that most household activities were focused away from the western portion of the yard. In general, middens are often located in close proximity to activity areas. Thus, the location of the midden on the eastern side of the house is suggestive of the eastern portion of the back yard being used for domestic activities. This easterly focus for daily activities suggests that the shed and fenced garden area were constructed by the Pridmores, the next household to reside at Stone House.

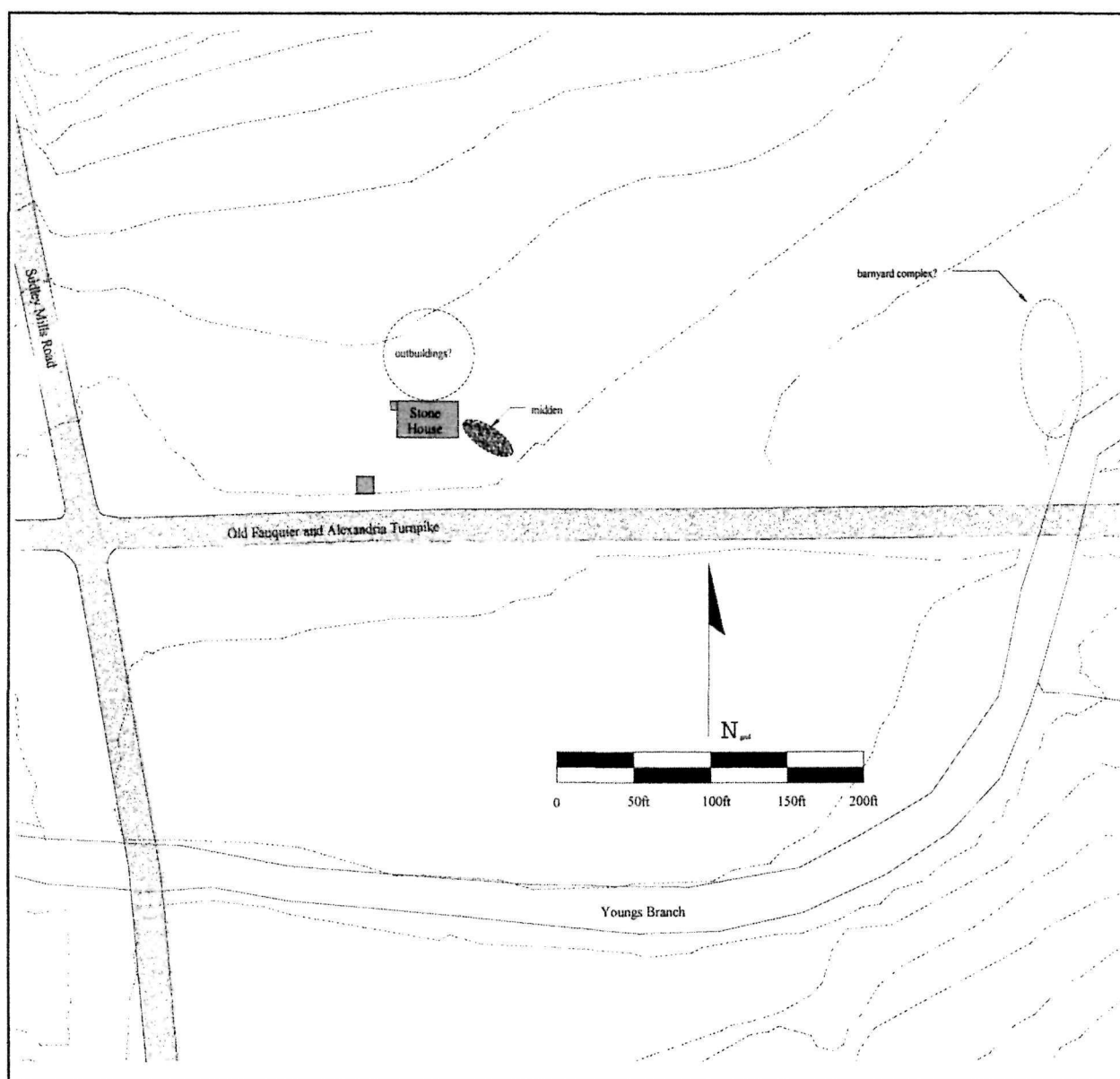


Figure 3.2. Map showing location of Stone House in relation to the potential activity areas of the Starbuck household.

While much of the preceding discussion of on outdoor space by the Starbucks is based on conjecture, several elements of their yard activities and economic pursuits seem to correlate. First, if we are to assume that the Starbucks kept their daily activities confined to the north and eastern portions of the yard, this would place their activities out of sight from the intersection and render the western portion of the yard more open for public activities related to entertaining guests. Second, since the Starbucks were also engaged in farming and livestock activities, they also kept a farmyard in addition to their outdoor domestic space. In the absence of contradictory evidence, a potential location for this yard is to the east of Stone House in the same area suggested for the Matthews' barn complex.

Pridmore Household, 1870s-1903

With the death of Mary Starbuck and the failure of the family's economic ventures, Stone House was leased by Benson Pridmore potentially as early as the late 1870s prior to his purchase of the property in 1881. During the Pridmore's twenty year residence at Stone House, their primary economic activity was farming. This marked a significant change from the 50 year history of commercial operations on the property. Photographs from the 1880s and 1890s provide an extremely detailed history of the changes that occurred at the property during the Pridmore occupancy of Stone House.

In the yard immediately surrounding Stone House, the Pridmores appear to have redirected the focus of activities. The Pridmores made the yard to the west of the well into a paddock/garden that was enclosed by a paling fence (see Figure 3.3). Given that the top of this fence was lined with barbed wire, this fenced area was probably used for livestock. This fence appears to have separated this space from the main yard surrounding Stone House. To the rear of Stone House, the Pridmores planted an orchard that extended east to Youngs Branch (see Figure 3.4). This left the area to the north and west of the bulkhead entrance to the cellar as yard space. Within this space, the Pridmores likely built a shed that appears in late nineteenth-century photographs. This outbuilding was not likely used as a kitchen since the Pridmores used the cellar for their kitchen (Wilshin 1961). This use of the cellar as a kitchen suggests that the shed to the rear of Stone House was used for some other purpose. Given that an 1897 photograph shows laundry strung up between this shed and the fence, perhaps the structure was used for a laundry. In addition to this shed, a privy appears in photographs taken in the 1890s just to the north of the well house.

Archeological survey conducted in the western yard of Stone House revealed a midden deposit just to the west of the shed structure and immediately adjacent to the fence line. This midden appears to have been spread into the garden/paddock area to the west of the house. The location of this midden suggests that the majority of the Pridmores' activities were focused in the northern and western portions of the yard. Along with showing laundry, the 1897 photograph of the western yard of Stone House shows a wood pile and several unidentified objects immediately to the west of the shed. The presence of these miscellaneous objects suggests an area of focused activities.

By the early 1880s, the Pridmores had built a series of sheds and barns on the northwestern corner of the intersection of Sudley Road and the old turnpike. One possible reason for orienting their barnyard on this portion of the property might stem from their ownership of this tract prior to purchasing the Stone House property. Given that they were farming the Stone House property on a tenant basis prior to purchasing the land in 1881, the Pridmores would be more likely to invest structures on land of their own. With the barns to the west of the Stone House property, the Pridmores focused their activities to the west of Stone House.

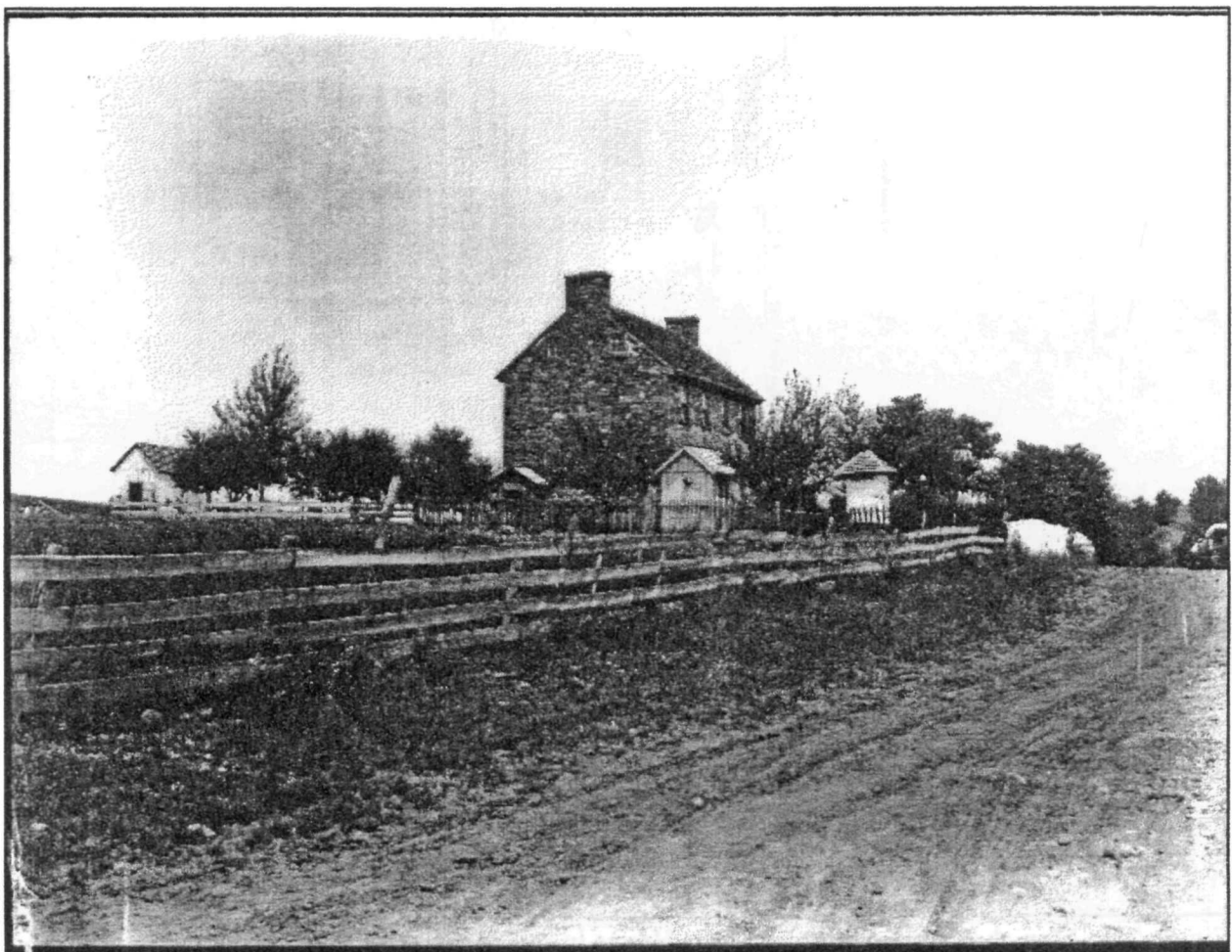


Figure 3.3. Photograph of Stone House taken in 1897 (Courtesy of the Montgomery County Historical Society).

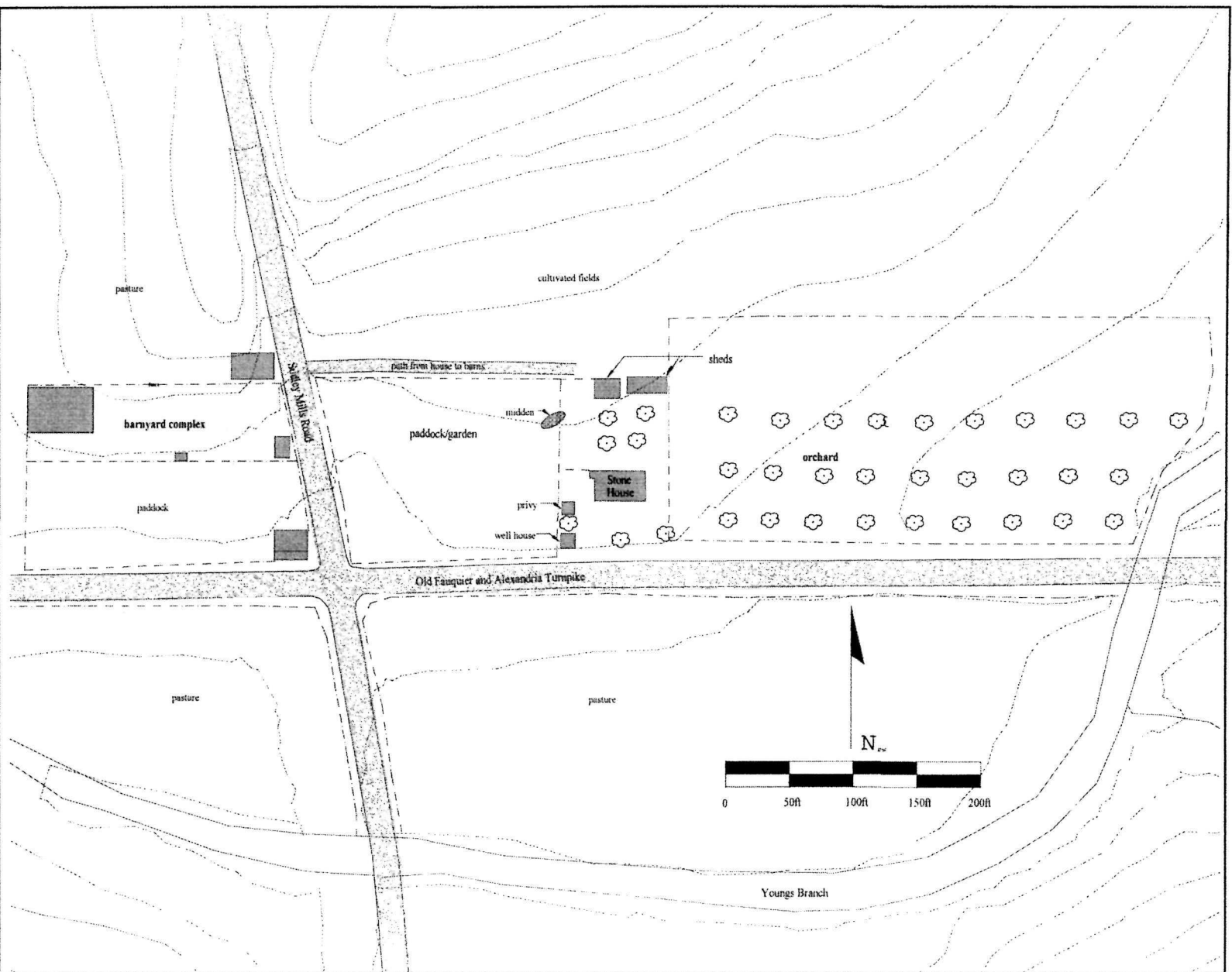


Figure 3.4. Map showing position of Stone House in relation to intersection and potential activity areas of the Pridmore household, 1870s-1903.

Overall, the use of space by the Pridmores is very different from that of the Starbucks. The Pridmores appear to have shifted the majority of their activities to the west of the house. This placed their daily activities in view of the intersection. With the paddock to the west of the house and the barn complex further to the west, the area of the intersection simply became an extension of the Pridmore's farm complex. Such a domestic use of this formerly public space changed the character of the intersection from a space receptive to the local community to one use exclusively by the Pridmores.

Ayres, 1902-1912

By the time that Elvira and Henry Ayres moved into Stone House in September of 1902, the Stone House property had assumed the character of a bucolic setting with little differentiation from the neighboring farms. Once the Ayres assumed control of the property, the setting of Stone House rapidly changed from an agricultural atmosphere to a bustling commercial center. By March 1903, Henry Ayres had arranged for Stone House to be the post office for the area



Figure 3.5. Photograph of Stone House taken in 1908 (Courtesy of the Montgomery County Historical Society).

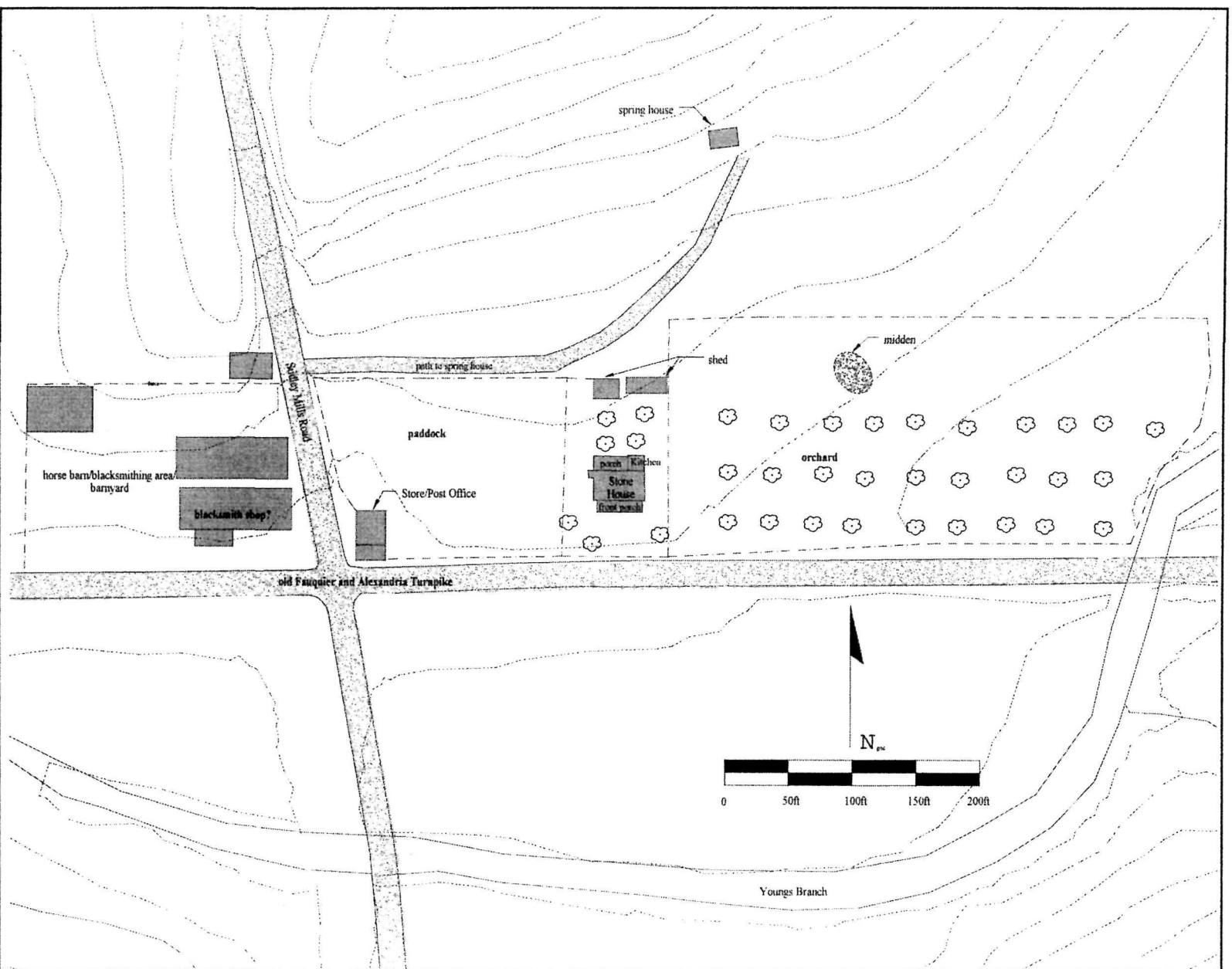


Figure 3.6. Map showing position of Stone House in relation to intersection and potential activity areas of the Ayres household, 1902-1912.

once again. Information from fire insurance records also indicates that the Ayres established a blacksmith shop, store, and carriage house on the property. The establishment of these enterprises would have implications not only on the working space at Stone House, but also for how the family organized their household activities.

One of the most visible changes that the Ayres made to their living space was the construction of a front porch on the south side of the house and a back porch and kitchen on the north side of the house (figure 3.6). The addition of a kitchen to the rear of the house not only made the cellar kitchen obsolete, but also redirected the day-to-day activities at Stone House from the western yard to the rear of the house. The back porch provided an enclosed space where household chores were accomplished out-of-view from the public eye. In addition to moving the location of the kitchen, the Ayres also built a spring house on the southern slope of Buck Hill, removed the well house located in the front yard, and moved the privy to the rear of Stone House. By removing the well house and privy, the south side of the structure became more presentable for social situations and daily activities were restricted to the rear of the structure.

Clues to the Ayres's view of yard space are provided by the distance of their midden deposit from the main yard. Archeologists located a sheet midden containing materials dating to the early 1900s approximately 200 feet to the northeast of Stone House. This midden was deposited into a slight gully located in what was an orchard at the turn of the century. During the early twentieth century, the only structure located to the northeast of Stone House was a spring house built by the Ayres family. The area to the east of Stone House, where the orchard and trash dump was located, was separated from the main yard by a dense cluster of brush. The distance of the midden from the house shows how the Ayres viewed their domestic debris as compared to the previous two families. By distancing the midden from the house, the Ayres might have been attempting to give the yard a more orderly appearance.

With the removal of daily activities to the rear of the Stone House, the Ayres added a formal front porch to the south side of the structure facing the old turnpike. The Ayres likely used this front porch for a formal public entrance and reserved the rear entrance of the house for daily routine. The decorative trim of this porch stands in sharp contrast to the functional appearance of the rear additions that the Ayres made at the same time. In addition, the front porch is flanked by two ornamental planters and the front of the porch is detailed with flowering plants. The upkeep of the yard is demonstrated by the presence of a push mower propped against the front porch, alongside a decorative hammock. The use of the front porch for formal socializing can be seen in a photograph of Stone House during the 1904 U.S. Army Maneuvers. During these maneuvers, the front porch of Stone House served as an area for officers and locals to confer.

These changes in living space also coincided with how the Ayres were using the space to the west of the house that formerly served as the Pridmores' barn complex. At the corner of Sudley Road and the former Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, the Ayres built a shop that housed the post office and the store. Across Sudley Road, a complex of large structures appears by 1904 that likely included the blacksmith shop and stables for their horses. With these structures, the intersection at Stone House changed its appearance from a farm yard to that of a commercial hamlet. The wide array of services this small enclave of buildings offered the rural community

made it an important landmark in the local area. Such a bustling community center was very different from the intersection's atmosphere less than ten years earlier, when it served as an extension of the Pridmore's farm complex.

The Ayres's transformation of the intersection into a public space provides a context from which some of the changes that the Ayres made to their domestic space at Stone House can be understood. The Ayres appear to have constructed three distinct sets of space on their property: 1) public space for commercial activities (with the construction of the store, post office, stables, and blacksmith shops), 2) public space for formal social activities (with the construction of a front porch and decorative garden in the front of Stone House), and 3) private space for daily activities (north yard, back porch, kitchen, trash midden to the east of yard, and barn complex). With the increase in the amount of space open to the local community and to travelers, the Ayres restricted the amount of space they used for more private day-to-day activities. This might have been an effort to make such activities as clothes washing, cooking, and repairs less visible to the public. The next generation of Ayres would inherit this same use of space in their organization of household activities at Stone House.

Ayres, 1912-1928

In January of 1912, shortly before the death of Henry Ayres, George Ayres, son of Elvira and Henry Ayres, moved into Stone House with his wife Mary and their three children. Over the next 15 years, the second generation of Ayres maintained the same sort of commercial and agricultural production that the first generation of Ayres pursued during the first decade of the twentieth century. The commercial part of the family's economy was, similar to Henry Ayres' pursuits, community based. The first venture that George Ayres attempted was the construction of a cheese factory located on the northwestern corner of the intersection. Documentary records do not indicate whether or not this replaced the blacksmith shop that Henry Ayres operated. George Ayres operated his father's store as a schoolhouse until the Groveton school was opened in 1918 (Asenath Gulick 1999, personal communication).

For the first 15 years of their residency at Stone House, George and Mary Ayres's use of the house and its immediate yard remained much as it had during Henry and Elvira's ownership of Stone House. The one change the family did make to the house was to better insulate the structure by building new floors and plastering the walls. Undoubtedly, the presence of children in the household also impacted the use of the yard.

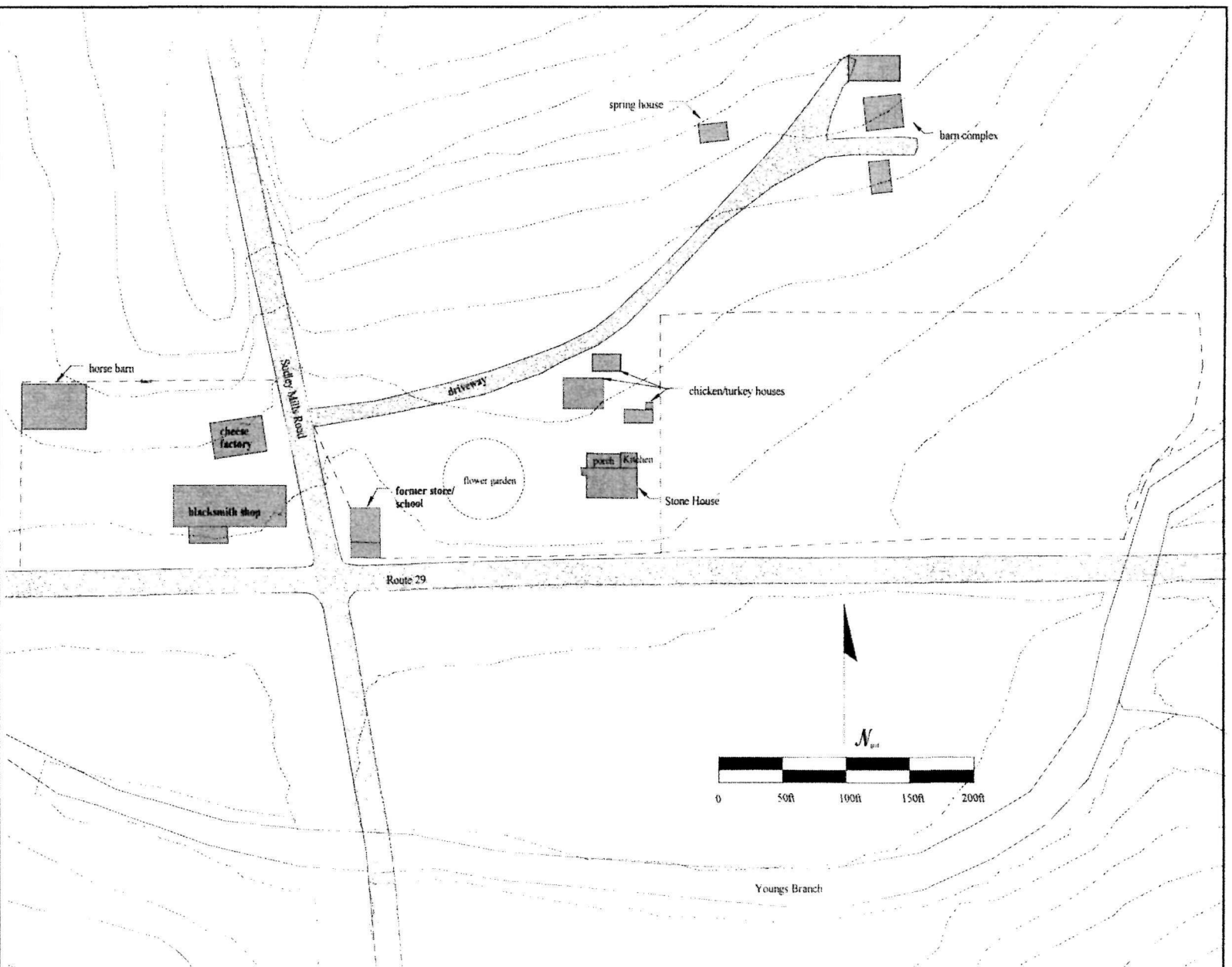


Figure 3.7. Map showing position of Stone House in relation to intersection and the possible activity areas of the Ayres family, 1912-1928.

The biggest change to the layout of the Stone House yard involved the position of the barns. Beginning with the Pridmore household, the barn yard at Stone House had been located in the northwestern quadrant of the intersection. George and Mary Ayres arranged for the construction of a new barn complex on the southern slope of Buck Hill (Figure 3.7). According to the Ayres' daughter, Asenath Gulick, this barn housed the livestock that was most likely to be used by the family, including cattle, lambs and turkeys. The barns located at the northwestern quadrant of the intersection were reserved for the horse stalls, likely the continuation of the Centreville Percheon Company begun by Henry Ayres in 1908. In this placement of barns, the Ayres created two separate locations for livestock and, in effect, separated the family's domestic livestock from the family's commercial livestock.

In addition to creating a new space to the east, the Ayres also reused the western yard between Stone House and the northeastern corner of the intersection as a decorative garden. Asenath Gulick recalls that her mother, Mary Ayres, planted a circular border of flowers in this area. This decorative garden potentially reinforced the separation between domestic and commercial space at Stone House.

With this rearrangement of barn yard and house yard, the formal and informal portions of the Ayres' domestic space became much larger than they ever had been in the past. The Ayres' formal domestic space essentially ran from the eastern edge of the store-turned school to the western wall of Stone House, and around the front yard. The more private domestic space extended from the north yard of Stone House and from there in a northeasterly direction to the new barn complex. The houseyard and barnyard were connected by a gravel drive/path. Further east of the barnyard complex, the Ayres deposited household trash (Asenath Gulick 1999, personal communication). Just as the midden located in the eastern field of Stone House marked the potential edge of domestic space for the Henry Ayres household, the new location for the Ayres' family trash dump on the eastern slope of Buck Hill marked the effective edge of their domestic space.

Ayres 1928-1938

The year 1928 marks an important transition for the Ayres family and the Stone House property due to two major events: 1) the opening of commercial services for non-local visitors, and 2) the restructuring of the Ayres domestic space with modern plumbing and the removal of the front porch. These changes set in motion a very different atmosphere for the Stone House property, from providing services to the local rural community, to catering to outside visitors. A possible incentive for this change might have been the incorporation of the former Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike into modern-day Route 29. This incorporation led to the paving and grading of the roadway and the creation of a viable transportation link with Washington D.C. The creation of Lee Highway (present-day Route 29) coincided with a tremendous increase in the number of automobiles in the area and resulted in a heavy amount of traffic. These changes resulted in a higher number of visitors frequenting what was then the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park and calling upon the Ayres for dinners (Ayres 1958).

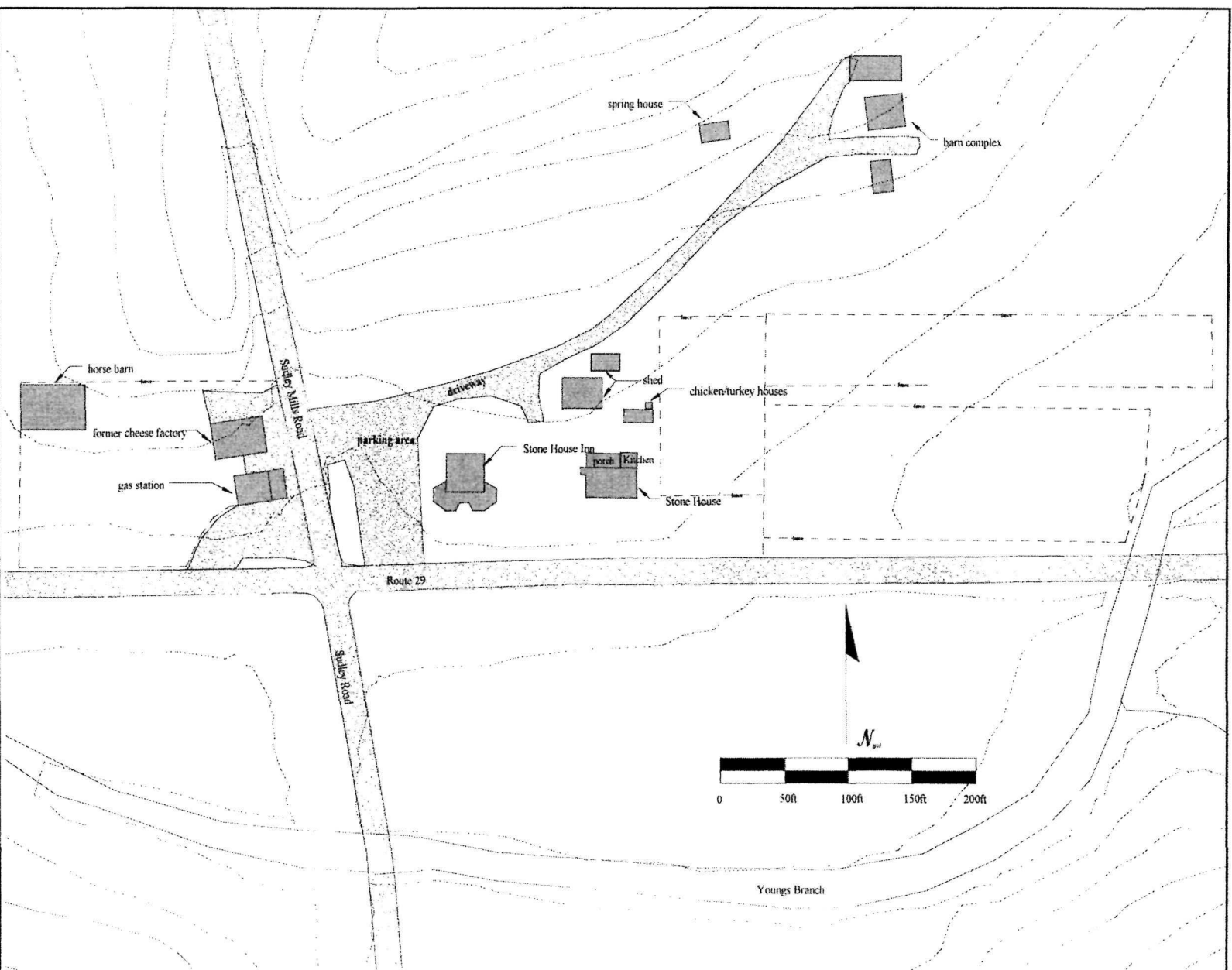


Figure 3.8. Map showing relation of Stone House to intersection and potential activity areas of the Ayres family, 1928-1938.

The two services the Ayres established to meet this increase in visitors were the Stone House Inn to the west of Stone House and a gas station at the northwestern corner of the intersection. An additional change was the installation of modern plumbing at Stone House, facilitated by the installation of a pumphouse on the south side of Buck Hill and a septic tank in the field to the east of Stone House. These modern conveniences were likely installed to modernize the operation of the Stone House Inn. The Ayres took out a substantial loan to finance these changes totaling \$8,500, which they mortgaged against their property. Despite being taken out at an inopportune time, just a year prior to Black Monday and the beginning of the Great Depression, the Ayres were able to make a go of their new financial ventures and experienced some success (Asenath Gulick 1999, personal communication).

The opening of the Stone House Inn was apparently the Ayres' response to the constant request for meals that visitors to the area made of the Ayres family (Ayres 1958). Whether or not the Ayres charged these visitors per plate for meals prior to the construction of the Stone House Inn is not known, however, their decision to operate a restaurant certainly suggest this scenario. With the opening of the restaurant, the Ayres made a formal break from commercial/social activities taking place within their private house. By creating a separate space for food service, the Ayres moved from a quasi-commercial arrangement for serving visitors to a formal one. The creation of a separate space for serving visitors affected the domestic activities of the Ayres in two different ways. First, with the introduction of plumbing for the restaurant, the Ayres availed themselves of the opportunity to have plumbing for their home as well. Inside access to water and toilet facilities resulted in the Ayres's private domestic activities being restricted even more as they were able to perform most household activities without having to venture into the yard. Such outdoor activities were potentially very visible to diners at the restaurant.

In addition to restricting their domestic activities within a tight radius of Stone House, the Ayres also appear to have made attempts to keep the commercial activities of the restaurant away from their residence at Stone House. One potential attempt at restricting visitor traffic from Stone House was the Ayres's removal of the front porch. With the front porch of Stone House removed, visitors were drawn to the twin front piazzas of the Stone House Inn. This change, in combination with a sign placed in front of the Stone House Inn, made the restaurant the focus of visitation rather than Stone House.

Ayres Family, 1938-1949

In 1938, the Ayres family leased the operation of the Stone House Inn to a family by the name of Lyons. In the lease arrangement, the Lyons agreed to relocate all outbuildings from the northwestern corner of the intersection to the yard of the Stone House Inn and Stone House. In this move, the Ayres relinquished control over the operation of all the commercial establishments they had created over the past 20 years.

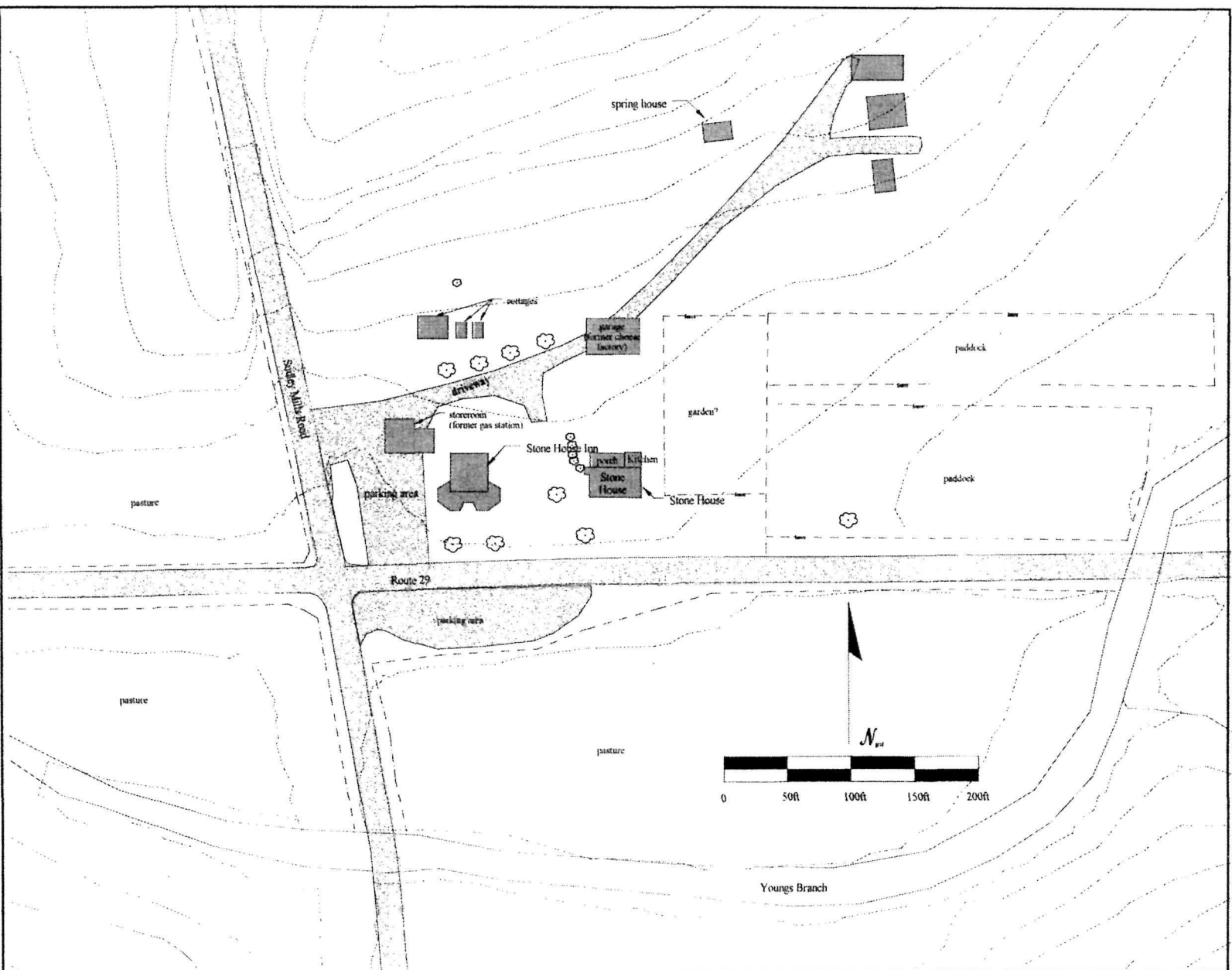


Figure 3.9. Map showing relation of Stone House to intersection and potential activity areas of the Ayres household and the leasees of the Stone House Inn, 1938-1949.

While these changes resulted in a very different arrangement of buildings at the intersection, they did little to alter the use of public and private space at Stone House. The largest change entailed the movement of the hen and turkey houses from the rear of Stone House up to the barn complex on the southern slope of Buck Hill (Figure 3.9). In their place, the Lyons moved the former cheese factory to the rear of Stone House. This structure served as a garage for a school bus. Archeological survey in this area revealed a concentration of automobile parts and accouterments, including a tube of form-a-gasket that suggest the area was used for car repair. Thus, this area continued to be used for private domestic activities, but somewhat redefined from household to automobile repair and maintenance. To the east of Stone House, the barn complex continued to be used for domestic livestock.

In addition to moving the cheese factory to the rear of Stone House, the Lyons also moved the structure for the gas station just to the northwest of the Stone House Inn. Here the building served as a storage shed for the Inn (Betty Duley 1999, personal communication). The Lyons added a new dimension to the commercial enterprise at Stone House with the construction of two small cabins and a large cabin. While the frequency of visitors to these structures is not known, their use as an overnight rest for tourists and travelers added a new intrusion on the Ayres' domestic activities. A possible response by the Ayres was to plant a hedgerow to the northwest of the kitchen. This effectively shielded the northern yard from view of the cabins and the Stone House Inn.

Park Service, 1949-present

The Park service bought the Stone House from Mary Ayres in 1949 and by 1950 began work stabilizing the structure (Wilshin 1961:295-312). By 1953, the National Park Service arranged to have the northern porch and kitchen removed as these architectural elements had been added after the Civil War and did not conform to the interpretive mission of the park. During this time Stone House was used as a residence by a staff historian (Wilshin 1961:310).

Throughout most of the 1950s, the Stone House Inn continued to be operated as a restaurant. In 1957, the National Park Service acquired this portion of the Stone House tract and razed all structures other than Stone House. To better assess the fabric of Stone House, the National Park Service conducted an architectural evaluation of the structure in 1961. Based on the findings of this study, Stone House was restored to what was believed to be its Civil War-era appearance.

Since the early 1960s, the park has removed several trees and shrubs to restore the War-time appearance of the yard. In 1994, maintenance staff planted trees that are representative of the War-time flora in the yard. In addition to the landscape treatments, Manassas National Battlefield Park staff have also installed several drainage lines to alleviate the problems of seepage into the north wall of the structure. This water damage negatively impacted the foundation to Stone House and has caused slumpage to the north wall foundation.

CHAPTER 4

SHOVEL TEST PIT AND METAL DETECTOR SURVEYS AT STONE HOUSE

Matthew Reeves and Gail Brown

Introduction

Archeologists conducted both shovel test pit (stp) and metal detector surveys in the area of the proposed parking lot to the east of Stone House in order to locate archeological deposits related to prehistoric or historic sites. Archeologists use stp surveys to locate distributions of historic and prehistoric materials such as trash middens and concentrations of architectural debris. Metal detector surveys, on the other hand, are ideal for locating isolated scatters of metallic objects such as hardware from fence lines, military artifacts, and randomly deposited materials that might not otherwise be located using stps.

The survey of the east field of Stone House allowed for the identification of a wide range of historic resources including trash middens, fence lines, activity areas related to agricultural practices, and battle-related debris from the First and Second Battles of Manassas. By combining the two survey techniques, archeologists were able to identify the varied signatures that these activities left on the cultural landscape. The methods and results for each of these survey techniques will be discussed separately and then summarized in the conclusion of this chapter.

Shovel Test Pit Survey

Introduction

Excavation of stps in the field to the east of Stone House allowed archeologists to locate a historic midden and a prehistoric lithic scatter. Excavation of 2.5 ft x 2.5 ft and 5 ft x 5 ft excavation units, which will be described in Chapter 4, allowed for further evaluation of historic and prehistoric artifact concentrations located through this stp survey.

Methodology

Crew members laid out stps on a 25 ft interval grid using a laser transit and pull tape. The laser transit was used to establish the end points of the grid, and pull tapes were stretched between these points to lay out the stp intervals. Archeologists oriented the grid for the stp survey with the axis of Stone House (Figure 4.1). The area tested during this stp survey measures 250 ft east-west x 175 ft north-south and is located 160 ft east of Stone House. The stps within the grid were identified with their northing and easting coordinates. In addition to the grid, three transects of stps were excavated on the western edge of the main block of stps. These transects were positioned to cover the area of a proposed handicap access ramp from the parking lot to the northern yard of Stone House. The stps within these transects were identified with alpha numeric labels. Each stp was excavated the width of a shovel blade and at least 0.3 ft into sterile soil. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth and all cultural material was retained. One hundred stps were excavated in the course of this survey.

Map deleted from the electronic edition in an effort
to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 4.1. Site plan of Stone House showing location of shovel test pits.

Findings

During excavation of stps, archeologists identified three historic artifact concentrations and a very small prehistoric scatter in the east field of Stone House. Each of these three loci are discussed below.

Prehistoric Deposits

Three lithic artifacts were recovered from the stp survey in the field to the east of Stone House. Two of these items, a chunk of vein quartz and a broken Late Archaic Halifax point were recovered from the area of N375E650. Based on the excavation of two 5 ft x 5 ft excavation units in the area of these finds, this area does not contain significant intact deposits of prehistoric materials. The third lithic artifact, a quartz flake, was recovered from the area of N425E325. No other lithic materials were recovered in adjacent stps.

Historic Deposits

Stp survey located three concentrations of historic materials in the field to the east of Stone House: 1) a concentration of early twentieth-century materials located in the western portion of the east field in the vicinity of N450 E550, 2) a mixed deposit of late nineteenth-century and mid twentieth-century artifacts in the area of N380 E475, and 3) a deposit of mid twentieth-century materials in the area of N450 E700. All three of these deposits are associated with the Ayres family occupation of Stone House during the twentieth century.

In the area of N450 E550, a heavy concentration of early twentieth-century materials was identified. Recovered materials consist of eight buff-paste stoneware fragments, six whiteware fragments, and five glass jar fragments. Excavation units placed in this area revealed a dense midden that the Ayres household deposited in an erosion gully.

A series of mixed deposits were encountered in the area of the proposed handicap-access ramp on the western edge of the east field (area of N380E475). Materials from stps A4 and A3 include eight fragments of post-1905 bottle glass, three whiteware ceramic fragments, three wire nails, and two pieces of electrical conduit. Mixed in with these twentieth-century deposits are four grey-paste stoneware fragments, three olive-green bottle glass fragments, and two aqua-blue bottle glass fragments. Excavation units placed to the east of these deposits revealed a utility trench excavated in the late 1920s that contained similarly mixed deposits. The possibility exists that somewhere in the vicinity of these deposits a nineteenth-century midden was disturbed by the excavation of the utility trench. Another possible explanation might involve deposits from other portions of the yard being brought in to fill the trench. Given the mixed nature of these deposits, no further excavation units were placed in this area.

The third deposit is located in the area of N450 E700. Stps N425 E675, N450 E675, and N450 E700 contained two whiteware fragments, seven refined porcelain fragments, three window pane fragments, and seven post-1905 bottle glass fragments. Since the porcelain fragments were likely manufactured in the mid-twentieth century, these deposits were probably deposited by the

Ayres household (1912-1948). During this time, the Ayres were using this area as a small paddock and appear to have deposited trash into this enclosed space. Due to the limited diversity of the material recovered in this area, no further testing was conducted of this deposit.

Metal Detector Survey

Introduction

Archeologists have used metal detector surveys several times to help locate and identify artifact clusters in Manassas National Battlefield Park. Metal detector surveys of Brawner Farm, Robinson House, and Sudley Post Office have resulted in the location of structures, battle lines, and activity areas (Potter, et al. 2001, Parsons et al. in prep, Reeves 1998). The metal detector survey of the east field of Stone House recovered 428 military artifacts and 1,715 domestic artifacts. This section discusses the distribution and interpretation of the nonmilitary artifacts. These artifacts are associated with the various periods of Stone House habitation, including the Clarke, Matthews, Starbuck, Pridmore and Ayres families. The manuscript entitled, *Dropped and Fired* (Reeves 2001), contains a detailed discussion of the military artifacts recovered in the field.

Methodology

In project areas with a high potential for containing militaria related to the First and Second Battles of Manassas, metal detector survey were conducted in order to locate any battle-related artifacts. The survey used the stp grid to coordinate metal detector sweeps to ensure full coverage. Volunteers from the Northern Virginia Relic Hunters Association assisted in the metal detector survey of selected project areas. The majority of the volunteers used White brand machines, including Blue and Grey, and Spectrum 2000 models. All machine operators were instructed to not discriminate out “junk” hits, such as ferrous or aluminum materials, as these hits might signal potentially significant historic materials. Also, machine operators used care in discriminating out “ground noise.” Ground noise are signals generated by rock having a higher field of magnetic susceptibility, known as “hot rocks.” These rocks tend to give a hollow sounding signal inverse of those generated by a metallic object. While many machines are designed to eliminate ground noise, there is some risk of masking signals generated by artifacts. For this reason, machine operators were asked to listen to all signals and mark any they had doubts about.

The project area was divided into 50 ft quadrants using the grid of the shovel test pit survey. Machine operators were each assigned to a quadrant and spaced to minimize feedback between machines. Volunteers with different types of machines were also placed adjacent to one another to further reduce the chance of feedback. Each volunteer first swept their respective squares by walking slowly back and forth along the length of the square. Upon encountering a signal, the volunteer placed a pin flag in the area of the signal. Members of the archeological team then labeled each pin flag using the machine operator’s initials and a sequential number, e.g. MP105. This unique identifier was recorded in a field log along with any information the machine operator might have gained on the hit from the machine. This process of sweeping and marking

hits was continued until the entire square was covered. Upon completion, a final sweep was made perpendicular to the original series of sweeps. This was carried out to locate artifacts that might have been missed on the first pass. The second sweep allowed materials that might have fallen between the initial sweepings to be located and for objects that might have lain perpendicular to the first sweep to be detected.

Upon completion of an area, all of the pin flags marking targets were mapped using an electronic measuring device (EDM), also known as a laser transit (Sokkia Set 5F). Hits were mapped sequentially to ensure that all points were recorded. During the mapping, the laser transit automatically downloaded all points to a hand-held data collector (System Data Recorder Model 31). In addition, hit numbers and survey numbers provided by the transit were hand written in a field log. The data from the SDR31 was downloaded at the end of the field day to a computer. This data was converted into files that could be imported into AutoSketch and dBase, and later used to create field maps that archeologists used to verify the location of each artifact collected.

The use of a laser transit in conjunction with an electronic data collector was critical to the success of this survey. Given the number of hits encountered during the survey, the use of a conventional optical transit would have made recording provenance information a time consuming and arduous task. In addition, the ability to quickly generate maps allowed for the recorded provenance of each artifact to be field checked before pin flags were pulled the following day. In this manner, errors that developed in the process of fieldwork were quickly tracked down and corrected.

Once mapped, the machine operator returned to the square to excavate the series of hits. Excavation was carried out by sweeping the hit to obtain an estimation of depth and then slowly excavating and resweeping the area until the artifact was exposed. If the object was determined to be historic, the artifact was bagged with a tag containing the hit number. During the survey, the hit numbers served as a field specimen number and later for an artifact identification label. Hits consisting of multiple artifacts were recorded using a single hit number. The use of the alphanumeric labels containing the machine operators initials made artifact tracking and error correction much simpler.

Archeologists kept a field log listing every artifact recovered in the order of its field specimen number. This log ensured that a back-up record was available regarding the provenance of each artifact. Archeologists also recorded any information that the members of the NVRHA gave regarding the artifacts. Context information was recorded including the depth of each artifact and any unusual soil conditions, such as the presence of charred wood, architectural debris, or artifact concentrations. Since basic stratigraphic and soil characteristics were recorded during the stp survey, only unusual soil conditions were recorded during the metal detector survey. Archeologists monitored the excavation process and if features or larger concentrations of material were evident, excavation was suspended and the area was marked for placement of an excavation unit. During the course of this survey, no intact Civil War-era features were encountered in association with the metal detector survey. This was primarily due to the fact that all of the areas surveyed were exposed to repeated plowing after the Civil War and all artifacts were recovered from plow zone.

Upon retrieving the artifacts, the hole was reswept with the metal detector to ensure no other hits were present in the area. This resweeping prevented smaller hits, whose signal might be masked by a larger hit, from being missed. Flags marking artifact location remained in place until transit data was downloaded, printed in map form, and field checked.

Findings

The metal detector survey located several artifact concentrations throughout the field to the east of Stone House. These artifact concentrations help define activity areas and potential structures in the eastern field. By examining the various artifact concentrations, researchers can understand how the various inhabitants structured the landscape east of the Stone House to fill their needs.

Artifact groups containing the highest number of items were plotted and examined for patterning. The artifact groups used in this study include cut nails, wire nails, fence staples, barbed wire, fasteners, glass and ceramics, clothing, coins, and 30-06 shell casings. Within each of these groups, the artifacts tended to group into clusters, each of which are discussed and analyzed separately.

Cut Nails

Cut nails recovered from the project area correspond to the occupation periods before the 1890s (Clark, Matthews, Starbuck, and Pridmore families). Though cut nails were found throughout the project area, researchers identified four distinct concentrations (C1, C2, C3, and C4) (see Figure 4.2). These concentrations appear to be the remains from farm buildings, fences, and refuse middens.

Concentration C1 is on the eastern edge of the project area along Youngs Branch and contains 26 cut nails. The concentration is found within a 50 ft x 75 ft area and might extend to the east of the project boundary. Eighteen of the twenty complete nails are great than 2 in. in length and likely represent framing nails. Within the cluster of these nails, a wrought iron pintle was also recovered. Prior to the Pridmore's construction of the barn complex to the west of Stone House in the 1870s, the barns present at Stone House might have existed to the east. This would place the barns in close proximity to Youngs Branch. Equally plausible however, is the idea that the scatter of nails simply are the residue of a fence adjacent to Youngs Branch. Given the fact that no architectural materials were recovered in the stps excavated in this area, the latter is supported.

Concentration C2 is to the northwest of Concentration C1 and consists of 18 cut nails. This concentration falls in a very diffused pattern within a 100 ft x 50 ft area and may represent the location of other ancillary farm structures or the possible location of a fence.

Concentration C3 is found on the southern edge of the project area along modern day Route 29. The concentration forms a linear pattern for 100 ft along Route 29. These 12 cut nails may represent the possible location of a fence used to enclose a pasture area.

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Figure 4.2. Map showing distribution of cut nails in the eastern field of Stone House.

Concentration C4 is on the western side of the project area within a slight gully formed by a ditch for a septic line. The concentration forms a tight linear pattern 100 ft x 30 ft in area. This large concentration of 39 cut nails are possibly from older structures torn down by the Ayres and disposed of in the septic trench. This septic trench was outside of the Ayres' yard and contains a high concentration of early twentieth-century materials.

Fence Staples

Fence staples were found in three very distinct linear concentrations (F1, F2, and F3) (see Figure 4.3). These concentrations likely correspond to fence lines and refuse deposits.

Concentration F1 is in the southeastern portion of the project area and consists of 19 staples. The linear pattern forms into an open square measuring 100 ft x 75 ft. This linear pattern of fence staples corresponds with a fenceline visible in a 1937 aerial photograph. The enclosure is probably a fenced pasture area used by the Ayres.

Concentration F2 is to the north of Concentration F1 and is separated from the former concentration by an area 15 ft wide that lacks any fence staples. This concentration is around 150 ft in length by 60 ft in width. Like Concentration F1, Concentration F2 forms an open rectangle open to the west and contains 35 fence staples. This concentration possibly represents a second fenced pasture area used by the Ayres family and corresponds with a fenceline visible in a 1937 aerial photograph.

Concentration F3 is on the western edge of the project area and consists of 13 fence staples spread over an area 50 ft x 40 ft. Though this concentration corresponds with a scatter of barbed wire (Concentration B4), it is more likely associated with a scatter of twentieth-century refuse present in this area.

Wire Nails

A total of 388 wire nails was found in three concentrations (W1, W2, and W3) in the project area (see Figure 4.4). Wire nails from the project area are likely the result of activities and occupation after the 1890s (Nelson 1962:7) and are likely associated Pridmore, and Ayres families. Researchers identified three concentrations of wire nails.

Concentration W1 is in the northern and central portion of the project area and contains 51 nails. The concentration, 75 ft x 50 ft in area, forms a scatter running northwest to southeast. These nails may be associated with a barn complex constructed by the Ayres family on the southern slope of Buck Hill. These nails probably washed down the hill or were redeposited when the National Park Service razed these structures in the 1950s.

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Figure 4.3. Map showing distribution of fence staples in the eastern field of Stone House.

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Figure 4.4. Map showing distribution of wire nails in the eastern field of Stone House.

Concentration W2 is in the southeastern corner of the project area and is 40 ft x 30 ft in size. These 28 nails might be associated with the construction of a bridge over Youngs Branch in the early-twentieth century. In this same area 42 wire fragments were also recovered. The possibility exists that this area served as a staging area for the bridge construction.

Concentration W3 is found in the western portion of the project area and is associated with a septic line excavated by the Ayres family. The concentration runs in a linear pattern, 125 ft x 30 ft, and immediately overlies the septic pipe running from Stone House to the septic tank in the eastern field. The 90 or so wire nails may have been deposited in the midden with other refuse when the Ayres remodeled Stone House in the late 1920s. During this remodeling, the Ayres tore out partitions placed by the Pridmore family in the late-nineteenth century (Wilshin 1962). This debris might have been thrown into the ditch.

Barbed Wire

Most of the barbed wire recovered in the project area forms two concentrations (B1 and B2) with a few pieces being scattered throughout the project area (see Figure 4.5). Because barbed wire was first patented in 1867, these deposits of barbed wire are likely from fences constructed by the Pridmore and Ayres families. Based on evidence from late nineteenth and early twentieth-century photographs, both families used the barbed wire to enclose pasture areas to contain livestock.

Concentration B1 is in the northeast corner of the project area and is associated with a concentration of fence staples (Concentration F2). These 16 barbed wire fragments form a linear pattern 75 ft in length and is likely associated with the concentration of fence staples recovered from this same area (Concentration F2). This fenced pasture was to the south of a barn complex constructed by the Ayres family on the south side of Buck Hill.

Concentration B2 is on the southern edge of the project area along modern day Route 29 and is a scatter roughly 90 ft in length. These 20 barbed wire fragments are possibly associated with a fence constructed by the Pridmore family that enclosed an orchard they planted in the 1870s.

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Figure 4.5. Map showing distribution of barbed wire fragments in the eastern field of Stone House.

Glass and Ceramics

Most glass and ceramics found in the project area were found in two concentrations (G1 and G2) and are associated with the domestic habitation of the Stone House (see Figure 4.6).

Concentration G1 is on the western edge of the project area and extends towards the east. The concentration forms a long linear pattern measuring 125 ft x 25 ft in size. These 25 artifacts are associated with a refuse midden filling a septic ditch excavated by the Ayres family in the late 1920s. Excavation units placed in this area revealed heavy concentrations of early twentieth-century materials.

Concentration G2 consists of six fragments of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century glass and ceramic. This concentration is found to the north of Concentration G1 in a small gully and forms a linear pattern 50 ft in length. This deposit is part of refuse midden created by the Ayres family in the 1910s. A heavy concentration of ceramics and glass was recovered in steps and excavations unit placed in this area.

.30-06 Cartridge Casings

A few .30-06 cartridge casings were found throughout the project area, however, 15 .30-06 cartridge casings were found in association within two concentrations (see Figure 4.7).

Concentration SH1 is near the southeastern corner. It consists of six shell casings that form a linear pattern 50 ft in length. The pattern appears to represent a person target shooting. They are possibly associated with a Pridmore or Ayres family member target shooting.

Concentration SH2 is found near the center of the northern edge of the project area and consists of nine shell casings. The shell casings in this concentration are grouped in a tighter, linear pattern 30 ft x 25 ft in area. Similar to Concentration SH1, these shell casing are likely the residue from target shooting.

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Figure 4.6. Map showing distribution of ceramic and glass fragments in the eastern field of Stone House.

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Figure 4.7. Map showing distribution of .30-06 cartridge casings in the eastern field of Stone House.

Civil War battle-related artifacts

A total of 263 military artifacts comprise the assemblage of the Stone House metal detector survey. The analysis of these artifacts is provided in the manuscript, *Dropped and Fired: Patterns of Militaria from Two Civil War Battles, Archeological Investigations of Five Civil War Battle Sites* (Reeves 2001). The Civil War-related artifact assemblage includes artillery-related artifacts (54.37%, n=143), artifacts associated with small arms (34.98%, n=92), and personal items (10.65%, n=28).

Artillery. The artillery related artifacts include sabots (n=97), shell fragments (n=21), case shot fragments (n=13), and canister fragments (n=12). The majority of the artillery related artifacts are sabots (n=97), of which ninety-two could be identified as sabot fragments from James rifled shells. Twenty-one shell fragments were recovered from a variety of shell types that include Parrott shell fragments (n=7), six pound spherical shell fragments (n=4), twelve pound spherical shells fragments (n=3), unidentified spherical shell fragments (n=2), a Hotchkiss shell fragment (n=1), and unidentified shell fragments (n=4). The remaining artillery artifacts include case shot fragments (n=13) and canister fragments (n=12).

Small Arms. The 92 small arms militaria artifacts recovered in this survey consist of conical bullets (n=64), round balls (n=26), and cartridges (n=2). The overwhelming majority of these artifacts are from mussel loading rifles and include conical bullets and round balls. The 30 .54 caliber bullets recovered include twenty-seven dropped and one fired 3-ring conical bullets (n=28, one bears a Washington arsenal mark), and two dropped Gardner bullets. Some .58 caliber bullets (n=13) were also found and include three dropped Gardner bullets, eight fired unidentified conical bullets, one Georgia teat bullet, and one Williams cleaner type bullet. The last group of bullets with identifiable calibers include .69 caliber conical bullets. Three dropped and one fired .69 caliber C.S.A. Gardners (n=4) were recovered along with seven dropped unidentified .69 caliber conical bullets (one was for a French dragoon rifle). Finally ten conical bullets whose caliber could not be determined were recovered and they include seven dropped and one fired conical bullets and two dropped 3-ring conical bullets.

Twenty-six .69 caliber round balls were found in the Stone House survey and consist of 16 dropped and ten fired. Three of those ten fired round balls contain buck impressions.

Two artifacts in this assemblage are from breech loading rifles and consist of two fired Burnside cartridge casings.

Personal Items. Twenty-eight personal items were found in this survey and include buttons (n=6, three are marine cuff), buckles (n=2), knapsack hooks (n=2), cartridge box fragments (n=2), a butt plate (n=1), a bayonet scabbard tip (n=1), shoulder scale attachment (n=1), a breast plate (n=1), a flag pole tip (n=1), and two unidentified fragments (n=2).

Summary

The artifact concentrations give us an opportunity to examine how the various households who inhabited the Stone House utilized the project area for more than 150 years. Though we can trace remnants of the pre-Civil War landscape in the artifact patterns, most of the patterns reflect the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century landscape. The post-Civil War time period corresponds with the larger amount of landscape change.

Pre-1870s

Before the purchase of the Stone House property by the Pridmore family very little change occurred in the eastern field. Evidence, however, demonstrates that the Clarke, Matthews, and Starbuck families possibly used the field for a barn complex and pasture/agricultural activity. The concentration of cut nails in the eastern portion of the field (Concentration C1) might relate to the location of a possible barn complex constructed prior to the 1870s. Other concentrations of cut nails recovered in the field (Concentrations C2 and C3) might be the residue of fences constructed during the same period.

Pridmore Occupation 1870s-1902

One set of artifacts that may correspond to the Pridmore occupation of the Stone House is the barbed wire. The Pridmores built a new barn complex to the west of the Stone House and planted a large orchard to the north and east of the Stone House sometime between 1880 and 1890. Because the barbed wire is found along the southern edge of the project area, it may represent a fence constructed to keep livestock from venturing into and damaging the orchard. This fence is also possibly associated with the Ayres family using the east field for livestock paddocks.

Ayres Occupation 1902-1949

Most of the artifact concentrations reflect the Ayres-family occupation of the Stone House. The deposits relate to the use of the field for both trash disposal and for agricultural purposes.

One set of deposits that showed up in both stps and metal detector sweeps of the project area are two midden deposits. The first, located in the western portion of the project area appears as a scatter of cut nails (Concentration C4), wire nails (Concentration W1), and ceramic and glass fragments (Concentration G1). Excavation units placed in this area revealed this deposit to be a mix of architectural debris, 1920s domestic materials, and a scatter of nineteenth-century ceramics and glass. The second midden deposit is located in the northwestern portion of the project area and consists of a scatter of cut nails (Concentration C1) and a scatter of ceramics and glass (Concentration G2 and stp). More intensive examination of this midden through excavation units revealed deposits dating to the first generation of Ayres (1902-1912).

With the new barn complex constructed to the north of the project area, the Ayres began to reuse the east field for the pasturing of livestock. The location and pattern of Concentrations F1 and F2, consisting of fence staples, demonstrate the probability of two fence-enclosed paddock areas. Concentrations B1 and B2, consisting of barbed wire, are probably associated with Concentrations F1 and F2, and add further support for the location of the two enclosed paddocks. Concentration B3 may also represent another fence line constructed by the Ayres for the pasturing of their livestock.

The Ayres' barn complex on the south slope of Buck Hill can be seen through the presence of wire nails and fasteners (Concentrations W1 and S2) in the northern section of the project area. The artifacts in these concentrations might have washed down the hill from the barn complex or been redeposited by workers when they razed the complex.

The combination of metal detector surveys with stp survey has the potential to reveal wider patterns of landscape use. In particular, metal detector surveys in the field to the east of Stone House were very successful in locating the position of fence lines, cultural features that are often difficult to discern on the landscape after their abandonment and subsequent plowing. In addition, many of the metal items found in association with midden deposits (Concentrations C1 and C4) tend to shadow the position of the artifact scatter. The use of metal detector surveys in such contexts provides a quick and efficient manner to discern the boundaries of midden deposits.

CHAPTER 5

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY

Gail W. Brown

Introduction

In September 1998, researchers conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the Stone House yard at the intersection of Routes 29 and 234 in Manassas National Battlefield Park. Petrone Associates of College Park, Maryland performed the survey, assisted by archeologists from the University of Maryland. Researchers conducted the survey in an effort to locate historic archeological features associated with the Mary Clarke House and the Stone House. Based on a 1862 photo of the Stone House, the remains of the Mary Clarke house and several outbuildings may exist buried to the west and north of the Stone House. Ascertaining the location of these features will allow the National Park Service to take them into consideration during future projects in the vicinity of the Stone House.

Over the past ten years, researchers have conducted several GPR surveys on Manassas National Battlefield to assist in locating buried historic features. In September of 1997, University of Maryland archeologists conducted a survey of the Sudley Post Office to locate features related to former outbuildings and other habitation activities. The survey uncovered a historic privy feature and possibly two additional outbuilding structures (Reeves and Moran 1998:3.22). The survey also identified two activity areas possibly associated with John Thornberry's wheelwright shop (Reeves and Moran 1998: 3.22). When combined with other survey methods (metal detecting and shovel tests) the GPR findings were confirmed.

In 1995 archeologists conducted a GPR survey near the Robinson house site to assist in locating associated outbuildings and landscape features. Used along with other geophysical survey methods (magnetometer and resistivity) researchers located and identified several subsurface features. The GPR survey located building rubble from the Robinson house, the cellar to the former ice house, and an earth feature most likely associated with a former pond (Bevan 1996: 11-13). Based upon the positive results from these past surveys, archeologists believed a similar survey around the Stone House would assist them in locating subsurface features.

Ground Penetrating Radar

Ground penetrating radar is a geophysical survey method used by archeologists to construct a three-dimensional picture of soil stratigraphy. GPR allows researchers to explore large areas for buried features unobtrusively. By providing a three-dimensional picture of the underlying stratigraphy, GPR allows archeologists to define and map buried features quickly and cost effectively.

GPR surveys use a radar antenna unit mounted on a sled; as researchers pull the sled across the ground surface, the antenna sends out electromagnetic pulses and receives the pulses as they are reflected back by the soil strata. The antenna feeds these pulses into a receiver that converts the pulses into electrical signals expressed as minor changes in voltage (Conyers and Goodman

1997:28). In turn, the receiver sends these signals to a control unit that amplifies and records three aspects of these signals: 1) the time it takes for the signal to return, measured in nanoseconds, 2) the amplitude (strength), and 3) the wavelength. The GPR equipment displays the information from these signals on either paper printouts or on video monitors. Equipment operators can also store the data on video tapes or computer files for later analysis.

The electromagnetic pulses generated by the radar react differently to the sedimentary layers and other materials in the ground (Conyers and Goodman 1997: 23). Clays, sands, and silts give different responses and may inhibit the penetration of energy pulses. Water in the soil can also affect the speed of the signals and may be a detriment to a GPR survey. Researchers assign various soils a dialect constant-- the measure of the soil's conductivity or how well the electromagnetic pulse passes through the soil (Conyers and Goodman 1997: 32). By understanding the conductivity of the soil and signal velocity, researchers can calculate the average depth of their signals' penetration (Conyers and Goodman 1997: 32).

Generally, soil velocities in the Virginia Piedmont and overlying Triassic Basin, expressed as feet/nanosecond (ft/ns), usually fall within 3-5 ft/ns (Petrone Associates 1998: 5; Bevan 1996: 7). Previous GPR investigations in the Manassas area at Brawner Farm, Pohoke, and Portici conformed to this general rule. Soil velocities from these sites averaged 4-5 ft/ns (Petrone Associates 1998: 5). However, these investigations were carried out in soils that were water-saturated, thus causing the dissipation of some signals. This dissipation resulted in the loss of some stratigraphy details. Soil velocities increase and signal dissipation decreases during drier soil conditions allowing the GPR equipment to record more details.

Natural features such as tree roots may produce anomalies, which researchers may not distinguish from cultural features without excavation or ground truthing. Modern cultural intrusions such as power lines and other magnetic materials can also cause errors in the data by dissipating the radar pulses throughout the soil (Heimmer and De Vore 1995). GPR operators can avoid these types of errors by using careful error checking methods, and being familiar with the soil and landscape features (i.e., trees, concrete structures, and pipe lines) before conducting surveys (Conyers 1997: 31-32; Heimmer and De Vore 1995).

In the same manner that modern intrusions affect pulse velocity and return, cultural features, such as buried ditches, post holes, cellars, etc., reflect electromagnetic pulses differently than the soil surrounding the disturbances. The GPR unit locates and measures these radical differences, and displays them on the GPR record as echoes or hyperbolas. Depth and amplitude are two aspects of the radar signals used to define these echos and hyperbolas. By recording the speed of the returning signal the GPR unit can determine the depth of the various disturbances. The amplitude, or strength, of the echo gives researchers clues to the size and type of material generating the disturbance (Heimmer and De Vore 1995).

Survey Methodology and Field Conditions

To obtain the best results, every GPR survey has to consider the project area's unique setting. Three important considerations for GPR survey include field equipment, survey methods, and site conditions. This section describes these factors for the Stone House survey.

Petrone Associates used a Subsurface Interface Radar #8 system manufactured by Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (Petrone 1998: 3). The system used a 500MHz antenna that allowed for high resolution of features two feet or less in depth. Operators pulled the antenna across the ground surface, at a rate of 50 ft/min., along a predetermined grid system established by University of Maryland archeologists.

As the GPR unit is operated independent of any measurement device, the unit is drug along an existing grid in order to maintain the horizontal provenience. Sixty-four east-west survey lines, each measuring 183 ft. in length, were established north, south and west of the Stone House (Figure 5.1). Thirty-seven additional survey lines, 120 ft. long, were placed running north-south to the west of the Stone House to refine the readings and obtain additional GPR coverage in the area of high potential for containing the remains of the Mary Clarke house (Figure 5.1). Survey lines were set three feet apart to ensure complete coverage of ground surface. Within these transects, distance marks were indicated on the GPR print out every five ft. These distance marks on the print out allowed researchers to plot individual anomalies to within a one foot position on the site grid.

Before survey began, equipment operators determined the pulse velocity of the GPR unit within the soils at the site. The establishment of pulse velocity is necessary in order to calculate the vertical depth of anomalies encountered. Operators determined the pulse velocity by running several GPR traverses perpendicular to a known target-- a metal pipe buried 21.5 inches from the ground surface. These tests allowed the equipment operators to determine the soil velocity and signal's depth. With the survey taking place during a very dry summer in silty loam and loamy clay, the soil velocity was higher than in past surveys in the Manassas area. Operators determined the soil velocity around the Stone House to be 1/3 ft/ns (Petrone Associates 1998: 5). This faster soil velocity allowed more signals to return to the radar unit, allowing for greater detailed recording. As operators found that the maximum two-way time interval for the electromagnetic pulses was 16 ns, the vertical control (depth) was set to 20ns (Petrone Associates 1998: 4).

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to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 5.1. Map showing location of GPR transects at Stone House.

Researchers displayed the data from the survey in real time on a high-resolution color monitor, Model 38 Video Display unit manufactured by GSSI, Inc. (Petrone 1998: 3). Operators recorded the data on Hi-8 video tape and on magnetic tape for later analysis of anomaly locations.

Anomaly Analysis

Upon initial analysis of the data, Bill Hanna and Pete Petrone divided readings into “hyperbolic echoes” and “lateral disturbances” (Petrone Associates 1998: 4). A hyperbolic echo is a GPR signature appearing as a hyperbola curve with a convex upward shape. These echoes are usually caused by isolated objects (i.e., pipes, cobbles, and possible artifacts), local soil changes, and narrow soil disturbances. However, large voids, such as trenches and tree roots, can also cause these echoes (Petrone Associates 1998: 4). Lateral disturbances represent soil disturbances that break the surface at various depths. Because they are found at more than one depth, estimating the average depth for lateral disturbances is difficult.

Researchers assigned hyperbolic echos depth measurements based upon their return time (nanoseconds). Each hyperbolic echo was also rated based upon its returned-signal amplitude, or strength. Analysts rated the weakest signals 1, intermediate-strength signals 2, and the strongest signals in combinations of 3, 4, or 5 (Petrone 1998: 3). Researchers did not rate lateral disturbances because their depth cannot often be determined (Petrone 1998: 4). Examples of lateral disturbances include shallow features like asphalt pavement or gravel deposits.

Data Analysis

Archeologists analyzed and interpreted anomaly data looking for signs of buried cultural features. Looking for patterns or groups within the anomalies, researchers hoped to find indications of possible foundations, pits, or other traces of cultural disturbances. To help organize the data, archeologists sorted the anomalies into three categories: 1) shallow ($<6\text{ns}$) and medium ($6\leq\text{ns}\leq 8$) anomalies, 2) deep ($>8\text{ns}$) anomalies, and 3) linear concentrations of anomalies. By sorting the anomalies in this way, researchers could also look for correlations between the readings at various depths. The following sections describe these patterns based upon depth.

Shallow and Medium Anomalies

Because similar patterns appeared between the shallow and medium anomalies, we have combined the discussion for both groups below. Three distinct concentrations were found when analyzing the shallow and medium-depth anomalies. Concentration C1 is found to the west of the Stone House below N405 (Figure 5.2). Concentration C2 is found to the north of the Stone House between N405 and N430, and Concentration C3 is also found to the north of the Stone House above N430.

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Figure 5.2. Map showing location of shallow depth anomalies at Stone House.

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Figure 5.3. Map showing location of medium depth anomalies at Stone House.

Concentration C1

Concentration C1 is west of the Stone House below grid line N405 and contains a total of 519 anomalies. The square appearance of the concentration reflects the boundaries of the survey. Within this concentration, both weak and stronger-amplitude anomalies are evenly dispersed and consist of shallow anomalies and 232 medium-depth anomalies. Most of the shallow (n=161) and medium (n=182) anomalies have weak amplitudes. The remaining shallow anomalies are 105 intermediate-strength amplitude, and 21 strong amplitude anomalies. The medium-depth anomalies contain 43 intermediate-strength, and seven strong-amplitude anomalies. Historic research on the landscape of Stone House suggest three possible sources for these anomalies: 1) the location of the Mary Clarke House, 2) outbuildings associated with the Pridmore household, 3) the twentieth-century structures associated with the Stone House Inn.

This area of land was also the location of the Mary Clarke home, built between 1828 and 1830. Along with its outbuildings, it was the first structure built in this portion of the intersection. It is quite possible some anomalies are associated with features from this early habitation.

Nineteenth-century activities may have also created anomalies within Concentration C1. Historic photographs show two to three late nineteenth-century outbuildings and an orchard west of the Stone House along a fence row (Figure 3.3 and 3.5). These features may correspond with the eastern half of concentration C1 with the stronger amplitude anomalies possibly representing privies or other outbuilding foundations. Without exploratory excavations, however, this claim is impossible to substantiate.

This concentration corresponds with the location of late nineteenth-century outbuildings and the twentieth-century location of the Stone House Inn. The occurrence of weak, shallow and medium-depth anomalies within this concentration display the highly utilized nature of the area. Many of these anomalies are probably associated with the construction of the Stone House Inn and its associated storehouse. The Ayres and Lyons families possibly graded the area west of the Stone House for the construction of these buildings. In addition, buried rubble and debris may remain from the destruction of these buildings by the National Park Service.

The exact nature and location of such features was difficult to determine from the anomalies alone. As a result, a range of anomalies were selected for testing in this area using 2.5x2.5 ft excavation units. These included shallow and medium depth anomalies of greater intensity and heavy concentrations of shallow and medium depth anomalies of lesser intensity.

Concentration C2

Concentration C2 is to the north of the Stone House between grid lines N400 and N430. It is differentiated from Concentration C1, by the shallow, stronger-amplitude anomalies that cluster within a tighter area in the western portion of Concentration C2. Within the concentration are 179 anomalies, 58% are shallow anomalies and 42% are medium-depth anomalies. Of the shallow anomalies, 44 are weak amplitude anomalies, 37 are intermediate-strength anomalies,

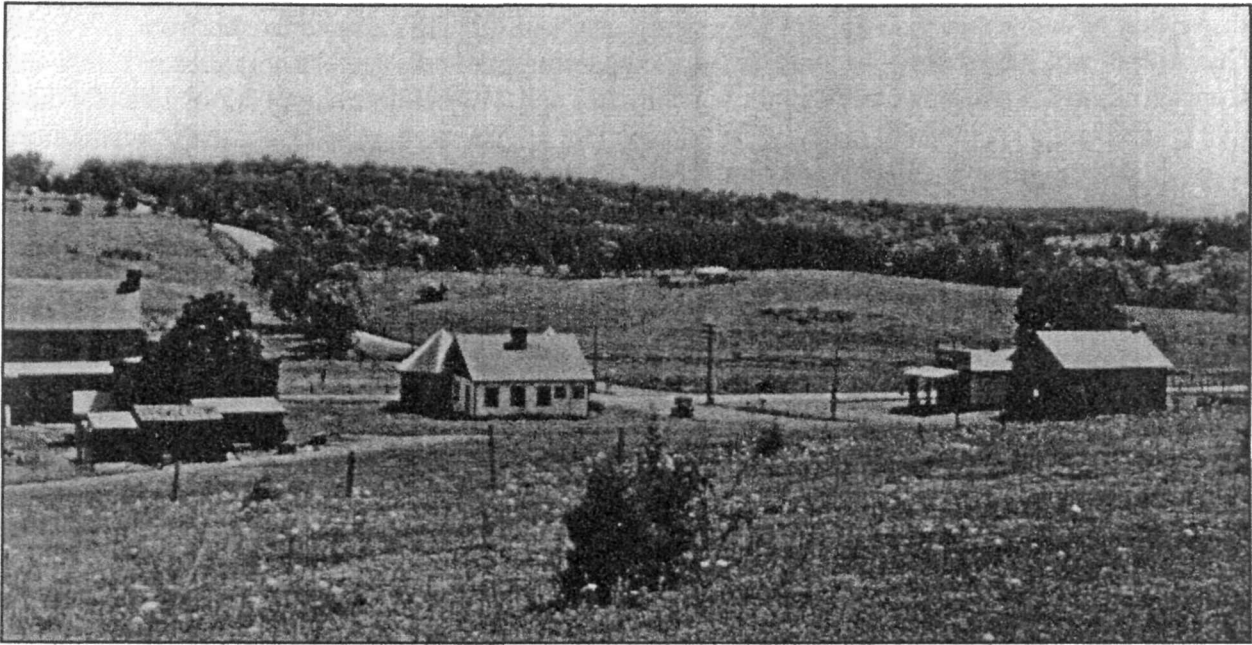


Figure 5.4. Photograph of Stone House looking to the south, ca. 1938. Notice poultry pens to the north of Stone House (Courtesy of Manassas National Battlefield Archives).

and 23 are strong amplitude anomalies. The medium-depth anomalies consist of 40 weak-amplitude anomalies, 21 intermediate-strength, and four strong-amplitude anomalies.

While the shallow anomalies are dispersed throughout the concentration, the medium-depth anomalies concentrate in the area of N415 E335. Correspondingly, a greater density of intermediate and strong-amplitude anomalies are found within the area of N415E335. This higher concentration is in the area of late nineteenth-century outbuildings, an associated orchard, and twentieth-century landscape features.

The nineteenth-century outbuilding in the area of Concentration C2 was a wood plank structure whose function is unknown. The same photograph (Figure 3.3) showing this structure also reveals the presence of an orchard between the outbuilding and Stone House. The roots from these trees may have also left several anomalies. Another historic photo taken between 1936 and 1938 shows a group of outbuildings (possibly fowl pens and sheds) in this area (Figure 5.4). The Ayers family likely constructed these structures in the early twentieth century. The last structure just to the north of this area was a garage (Figure 2.10). The Ayres family moved this structure (a former cheese factory) from the opposite side of Sudley Road around 1938. Any of these construction episodes could account for the number of intermediate and strong-amplitude anomalies within Concentration C2.

Concentration C3

Concentration C3 is found to the north of the Stone House above grid line N435 and has a wider

dispersion of anomalies than either Concentrations C1 or C2. It is also separated from Concentration C2 by a ten-foot wide corridor containing markedly fewer anomalies. Concentration C3 consists of 277 shallow anomalies and 213 medium-depth anomalies. Of the 490 anomalies, 63% (n=310) are weak amplitude that are spread evenly across the concentration. The 122 intermediate-strength anomalies (25%) are also spread evenly across the concentration. The 58 (12%) are strong amplitude anomalies associated with utility lines and exhibit strong linear patterns.

The weak and intermediate anomalies in Concentration C3 are widely dispersed throughout the area. These anomalies are probably associated with nineteenth and twentieth-century gardening activities. They may also be associated with the construction of three cabins behind the Stone House Inn (Figure 2.10), and activity around the twentieth-century garage. The stronger amplitude anomalies are more concentrated and are associated with utility lines and tree root features.

Based on the large number of anomalies in this concentration, this area has probably witnessed a high level of activity throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This concentration area was under cultivation as a garden during the early twentieth century. Construction and destruction of farm support structures, mid-twentieth century cabins, and a garage also may have contributed to the concentration of anomalies.

Deep Anomalies

Researchers encountered deep anomalies throughout the survey area. The average depth of these anomalies is greater than 0.8 ft below ground surface. While 47 of these anomalies are associated with power lines or pipes, 34 are scattered in three distinct areas identified as Concentrations C4, C5, and C6 (Figure 5.5). Many of the deep anomalies appear in compact clusters that correspond with locations of known historic structures.

Concentration C4

This concentration is found between grid lines N330 and N355 and consists of eleven anomalies. The anomalies are concentrated within an area measuring 25 ft by 55 ft near what was the front of the Stone House Inn.

Ninety-one percent (n=10) of the anomalies have weak and intermediate-strength amplitudes. These smaller anomalies may be associated with rubble left from the Stone House Inn. The construction and demolition of the Stone House Inn no doubt left disturbances in the subsoil, but intact features may have also survived. GPR operators recorded one strong-amplitude anomaly, which may correspond with an intact structural feature (i.e., foundation).

Concentration C5

Concentration C5 occurs between grid lines N385 and N425 within an area measuring 40 ft by 70 ft. The concentration consists of 38 anomalies, 74% (n=28) being weak-amplitude anomalies

and 26% (n=10) being intermediate-strength. Ten weak anomalies are associated with a utility line that bisects the concentration on the western side running north-south. The other anomalies may be associated with Concentration C2, a concentration of shallow and medium-depth anomalies found in the same area.

Similar to Concentration C2 the anomalies in Concentration C5 correspond to the location of a series of known structures built north of the Stone House. However, because the anomalies are small in amplitude, they may only represent root disturbances or a segment of a partially intact foundation.

Concentration C6

This concentration is found to the north of the Stone House, above grid line N445, and contains 33 anomalies. The concentration consists of 17 weak amplitude anomalies and four intermediate-strength. Compared with other concentrations, the anomalies are dispersed over a wider area. Of the deep anomaly concentrations, Concentration C6 has the highest number of strong-amplitude anomalies. Late nineteenth and early twentieth-century photographs show this section of the property as a grassy area with fences and portion of an orchard. The weaker anomalies might be related to the orchard in this area.

Linear concentrations

Researchers defined several linear features within the survey area. These features probably represent electrical wires or pipes running through the survey area. As these concentrations are distinct from other anomalies, they are presented in a separate section.

Linear Feature L1

This feature is to the north of the Stone House and extends from N440 E290 to N490 E375 (Figure 5.3). The linear concentration consists of twenty-six strong amplitude anomalies. Fifteen of these anomalies are at shallow and medium depths and 11 anomalies are at depths of greater than eight ns. Given these anomalies' position, this linear feature is likely the corrugated pipe used by Petrone Associates to calibrate the GPR equipment. Based upon early, twentieth-century photographs, the pipe appears to run from the driveway behind the Stone House Inn to the twentieth century barn northeast of the Stone House. This pipe was possibly a drainage line running from the barn to the driveway.

Linear Feature L2

This linear feature is due north of the Stone House and runs from N410 E380 to N490 E410 (Figure 5.3). It consists of 31 weak, intermediate-strength, and strong-amplitude anomalies. Ninety percent (n=28) of the anomalies lie at shallow and moderate depths. The feature runs on a north-south track veering to the northeast toward the north end of the line. The line appears to run from the Stone House to a well once found to the northeast of the Stone House. This feature may represent a water line running from the well to the Stone House.

Map deleted from the electronic edition in an effort
to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 5.5. Map showing location of deep anomalies at Stone House.

Linear Feature L3

Feature L3 lies to the northwest of the Stone House and runs from N380 E315 to N465 E285. The feature consists of more than 20 weak to intermediate strength anomalies, most of which are deep. The terminus of the feature corresponds to the terminus of Linear Feature L4. Researchers found it difficult to determine whether the features are related, but they may represent the same utility line running toward the Stone House Inn.

Linear Feature L4

This alignment of anomalies is found to the west of the Stone House and extends from N375 E240 to N380 E320. Linear Feature L4 contains more than fifteen weak (73%) to strong (27%) amplitude anomalies most of which are deep. The feature begins at the western edge of the former Stone House Inn and ends, to the east, near Linear Feature L3's terminus. It is possible Features L3 and L4 are related and may even be the same utility line running to the Stone House Inn.

Ground Truthing

After the completion of the GPR survey, archeologists conducted test excavations in November 1998 to determine whether any of the anomalies were associated with the Mary Clarke house or nineteenth-century outbuildings. Because of the limited scope of testing and the number of anomalies present in the yard, archeologists found deciding which anomalies to test with ground truthing to be difficult. Archeologists explored those areas they felt would provide data on the nineteenth-century habitation and provide a representative sample of the anomalies. Researchers used test units, measuring 2.5 ft x 2.5 ft, to explore the anomalies and expanded some units to 5 ft x 5 ft to better define selected features.

The placement of exploratory excavation units was rationalized in the following ways. Excavation Unit 28 was placed near a concentration of anomalies found in association with Concentrations C2 and C5 (Figure 5.6), and exposed several features. Archeologists placed four additional units (29, 34, 35, and 36) in this area to explore the extent of these features. Excavation Units 20, 21 and 23 were placed near the occurrence of several large anomalies possibly associated with the Stone House Inn within Concentrations C1 and C4. Unit 20 was placed in the northwest corner of the former structure, and Units 21 and 23 were placed in what was the front portion of the structure. The remaining units were placed near other anomaly locations throughout the survey area west of Stone House. By spreading the excavation units throughout this area, archeologists hoped to find cultural features from the nineteenth century.

Excavation Units 28, 29, 34, 35, and 36

Archeologists placed these units to examine a dense cluster of anomalies within Concentrations C2 and C5. It is very likely that these anomalies are associated with several structures Stone House inhabitants constructed during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. After comparing recorded anomalies with excavation data, archeologists made some interesting links between strong hyperbolic anomalies and specific features.

Feature 24 (Excavation Units 28, 34, 35 and 36) is a domestic refuse midden associated with a fence line and an outbuilding. The soils in these units consisted of silty loam and eventually clays as they increased in depth. The fence separated the yard from the garden at the site, and refuse from the house was disposed of in the garden area. A concentration of stone and mortar was found along the feature's eastern edge along with many fragments of burnt wood. Numerous late nineteenth-century artifacts were found in association with the feature including whiteware, stoneware, wire and cut nails, bones, and glass.

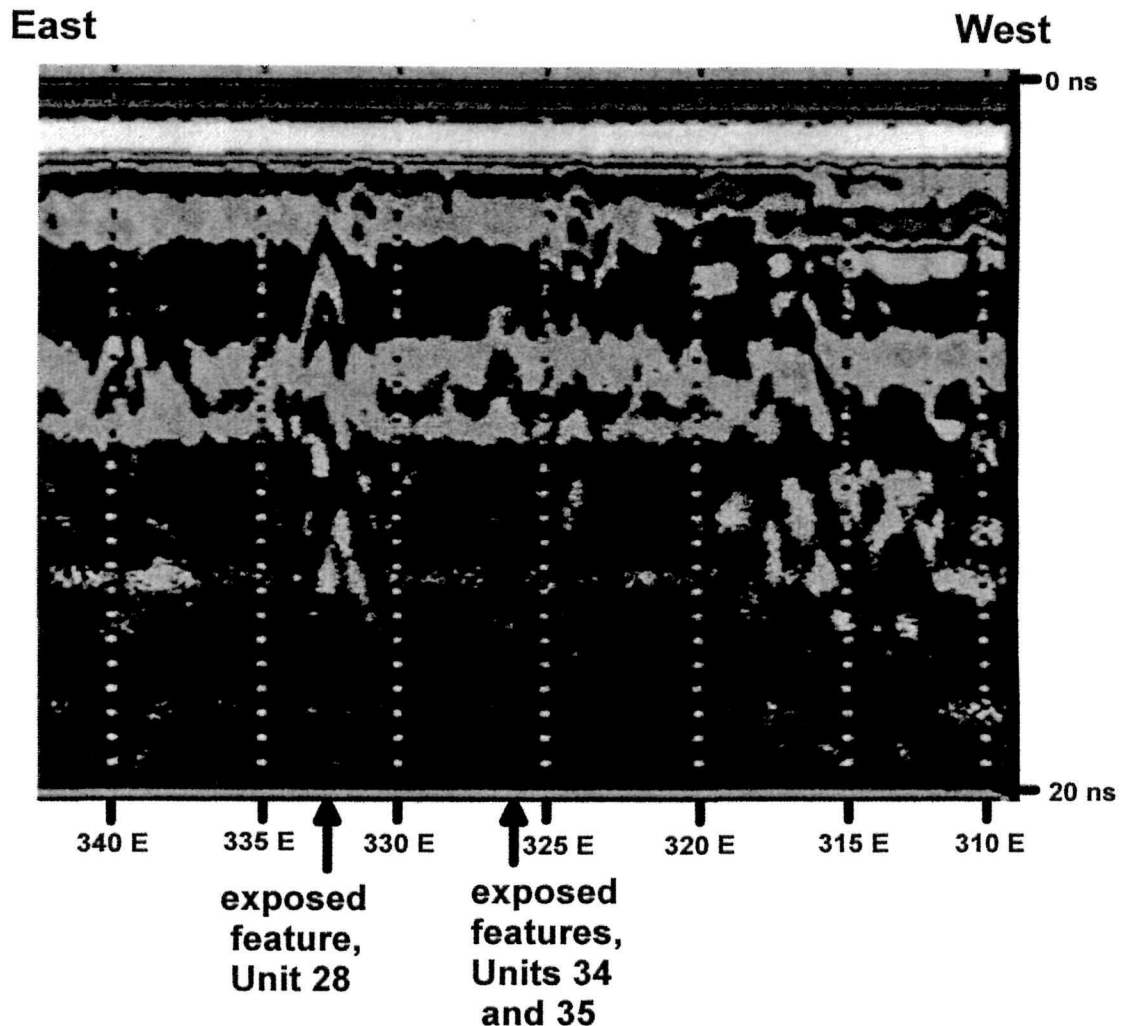
The GPR image around Feature 24 contains echos that shadow the mortar, stones and the refuse midden (Figure 5.6). A clear hyperbolic echo marks the location of the stone and mortar. The anomaly's recorded depth corresponds well with excavation depths, as the feature lies 0.3 ft to 1.7 ft below the ground surface. The continuation of Feature 24 into Units 34 and 35 is not as clear in the GPR image. Here the feature appears as weak, fuzzy echoes in a band that might mirror the refuse midden associated with the fence line.

Feature 25 (Excavation Units 29 and 36) is a trench containing an electrical wire for a security light, found 2 ft. below the ground surface. The feature consists of silty clay loam and is easily delineated from the surrounding strata through which it runs. The soil is mottled with many rocks, flagstones, and mortar. However, few artifacts are associated with the feature.

Because of its proximity to Feature 24 in Unit 29, the anomaly for Feature 25 becomes blurred (Figure 5.6). Perhaps the refuse midden (Feature 24) deadens the returns from Feature 25. However, in the GPR image from Unit 36, Feature 25 becomes very apparent as an intermediate-strength anomaly (Figure 5.7).

Feature 29 (Excavation Unit 35) is a shallow trench, in the southern half of the unit, that became deeper as it headed into the east wall of Excavation Unit 35. The soil of this feature consists of very fine silty loam and ends near 0.7 ft. below ground surface. Artifacts associated with this feature are modern and point to twentieth-century activity. Again, this feature does not appear in the hyperbolic echoes, and may be hidden by the returns from Feature 24.

Units 28, 34, and 35: GPR Line Segment along 418.5 N



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

Note: Feature at 332.5 E along GPR line is exposed in Unit 28, centered at N418E332. Features at 326.5 E along GPR line are exposed in Unit 34 (anomaly #2 of 3), centered at N418E326, and in Unit 35 (anomaly #2 of 2), centered at N418E326.5. Feature depths for Units 28, 34, and 35 are 0.3 - 1.7 ft, 0.4 - 1.2 ft, and 0.4 - 1.0 ft, respectively.

Figure 5.6. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Units 28, 34, and 35.

Excavation Unit 32

Excavation Unit 32 was placed to the northwest of Stone House to explore multiple anomalies. Upon excavating, archeologists discovered two features, a twentieth-century driveway and a utility trench. These features were both highly visible in the GPR image.

Feature 26 is part of a twentieth-century driveway leading from Sudley Road to the former garage (cheese factory) placed behind the Stone House. The feature is found at a depth of around 0.5 ft. and consists of yellowish brown-silty loam mixed with road gravel and large rocks. Artifacts recovered from this area include cut nails, whiteware, and oyster shells.

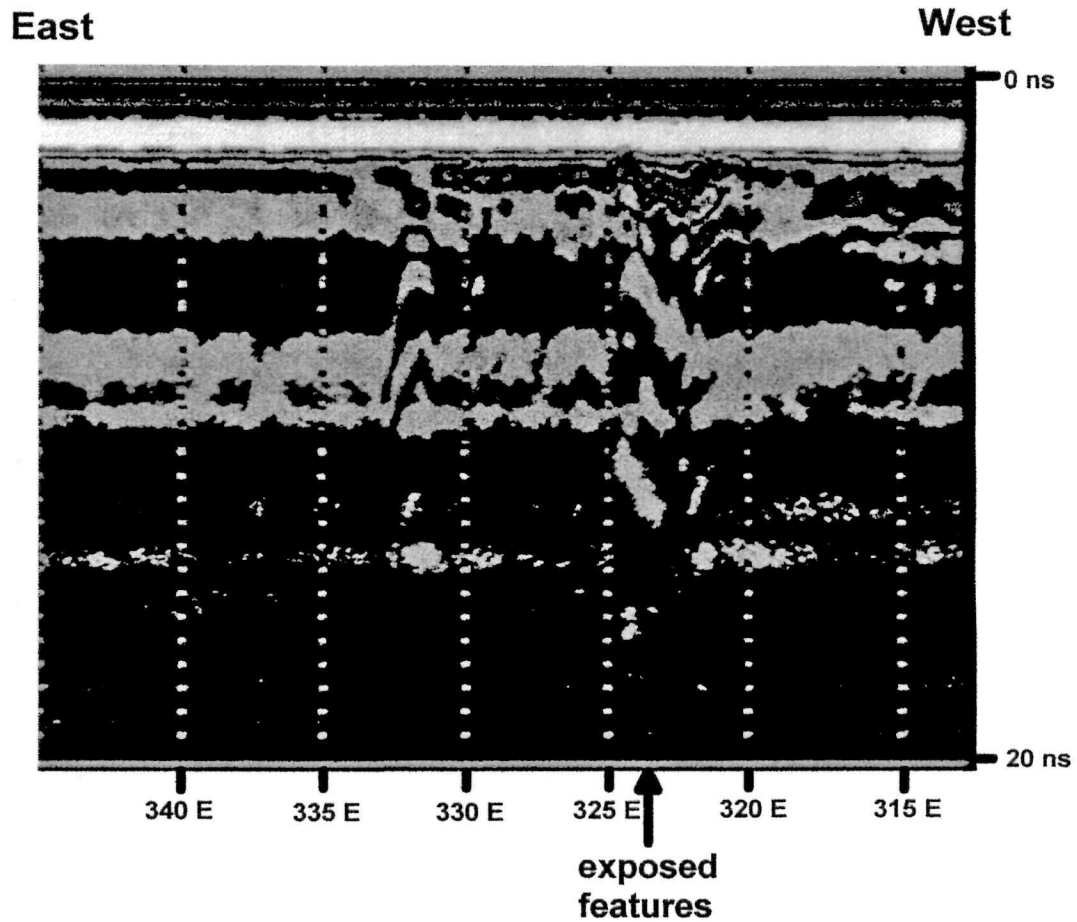
The feature is represented in the GPR printout as a lateral disturbance (Figure 5.8). The lateral disturbance in Figure 5.8 shows the driveway feature and the highly disturbed area just below the ground surface. Analysis of the GPR imagery reveals several more lateral disturbances on the northern edge of the GPR image when compared with the southern half. This would correspond with the driveway feature being present in the northern portion of the image.

Feature 31 is a trench containing a metal pipe at a depth of two feet. The feature contains mottled, silty clay fill with burnt wood. This feature appears on the GPR imagery (Figure 5.8) as a weak and fuzzy echo with a depth greater than eight nanoseconds (2.6 ft.). The overlaying lateral disturbance, Feature 26, may have induced this fuzziness by causing an interruption in the signal. This metal pipe corresponds with the location of Linear Feature L3 and may be a water pipe serving the Stone House and Stone House Inn.

Excavation Unit 20

This unit was placed within the northwest corner of what was the Stone House Inn to investigate a concentration of strong-magnitude anomalies. The anomalies are present at depths ranging from 0.5 ft to greater than 0.8 ft. Upon placing Excavation Unit 20, archeologists found two features, consisting of a utility line (Feature 20) and a rock feature (Feature 22).

Unit 36: GPR Line Segment along 412.5 N



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

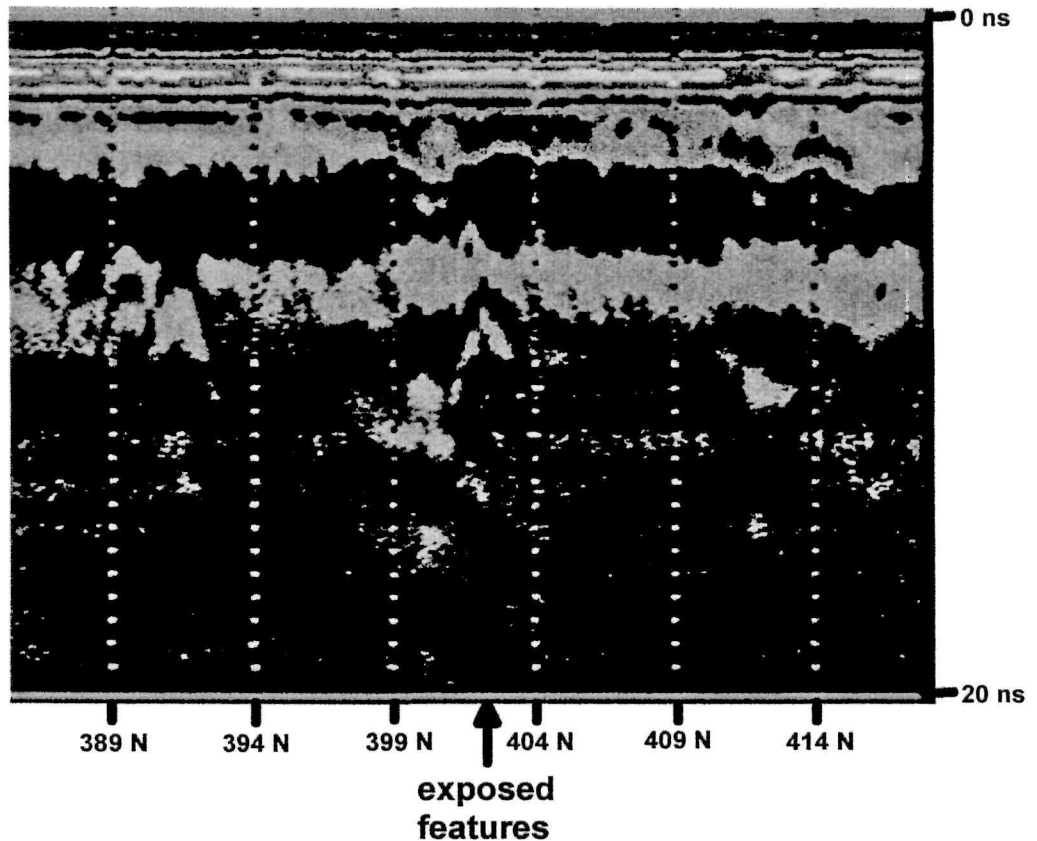
Note: Features include a driveway at depth 0.4 - 0.7 ft and a trench at depth 0.7 - 1.3 ft.

Figure 5.7. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 36.

Unit 32: GPR Line Segment along 310.5 E

South

North



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

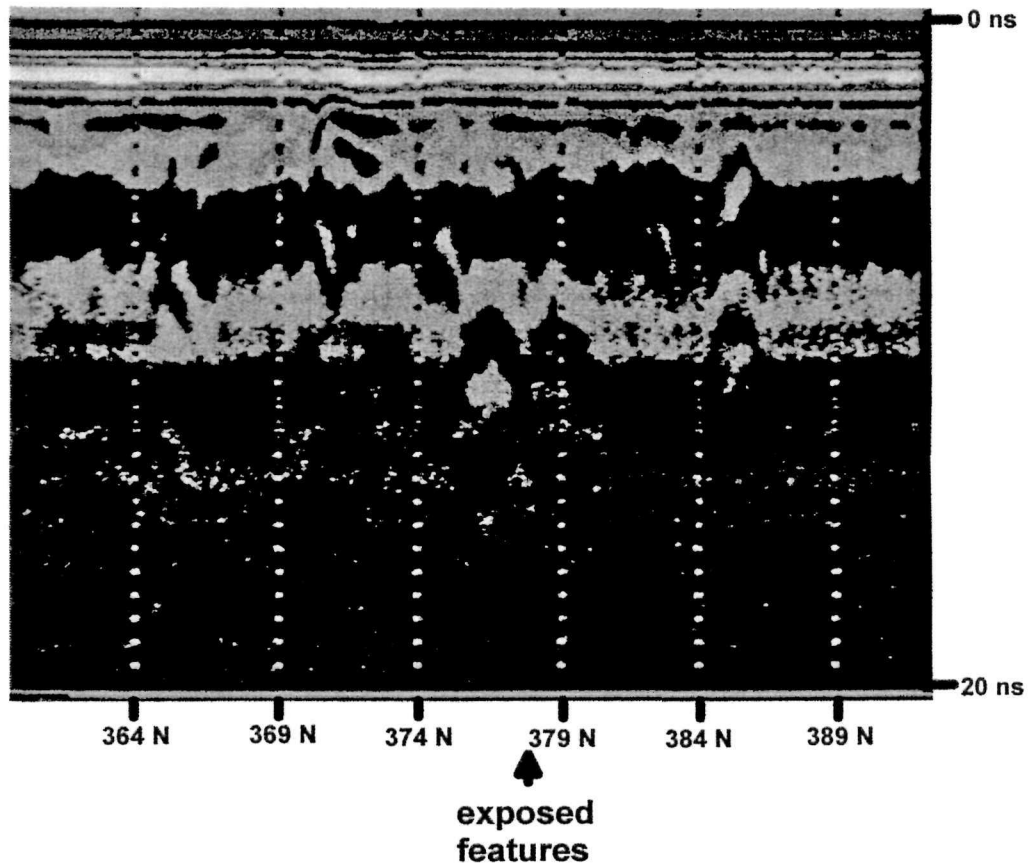
Note: The exposed features (driveway at depth of 0.2 - 0.8 ft and trench at depth of 0.8 - 2.2 ft) were not significantly sensed on an east-west GPR line that crossed near this unit (prior to excavation).

Figure 5.8. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 32.

Unit 20: GPR Line Segment along 235.5 E

South

North



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

Note: The features exposed in Unit 20, at depths of 0.80, 1.08 (pipes), and 1.46 ft, also are sensed by another north-south GPR line, 3 feet west of this line.

Figure 5.9. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 20.

Feature 20 is a trench feature filled with a strong brown silty clay, and containing two narrow-diameter copper pipes. Feature 20 ends 1.4 ft below the ground's surface. This feature corresponds with Linear Feature L4, and is near the western terminus of the visible feature on GPR maps. The orientation of the pipes also corresponds with the orientation of Linear L4 (west-east).

This feature shows up on the GPR image very well (Figure 5.9). The strong, well-defined echo corresponds to the excavation depth of the two small brass pipes, around one foot below ground surface. The brass pipes appear to have returned a strong signal due to their highly reflective nature, and due to the GPR transverse running perpendicular to the pipeline's location. The pipes may be a water line running to the Stone House Inn.

Feature 20 intrudes slightly into Feature 22, which consists of a trench-type excavation with large rocks packed vertically into a strong brown, silty clay matrix. As Feature 22 runs from the southwest to the northeast, it does not appear to correspond with the foundations of the Stone House Inn. Since archeologists recovered no architectural materials (i.e., nails, window glass) in this area, this feature may not be associated with a structure.

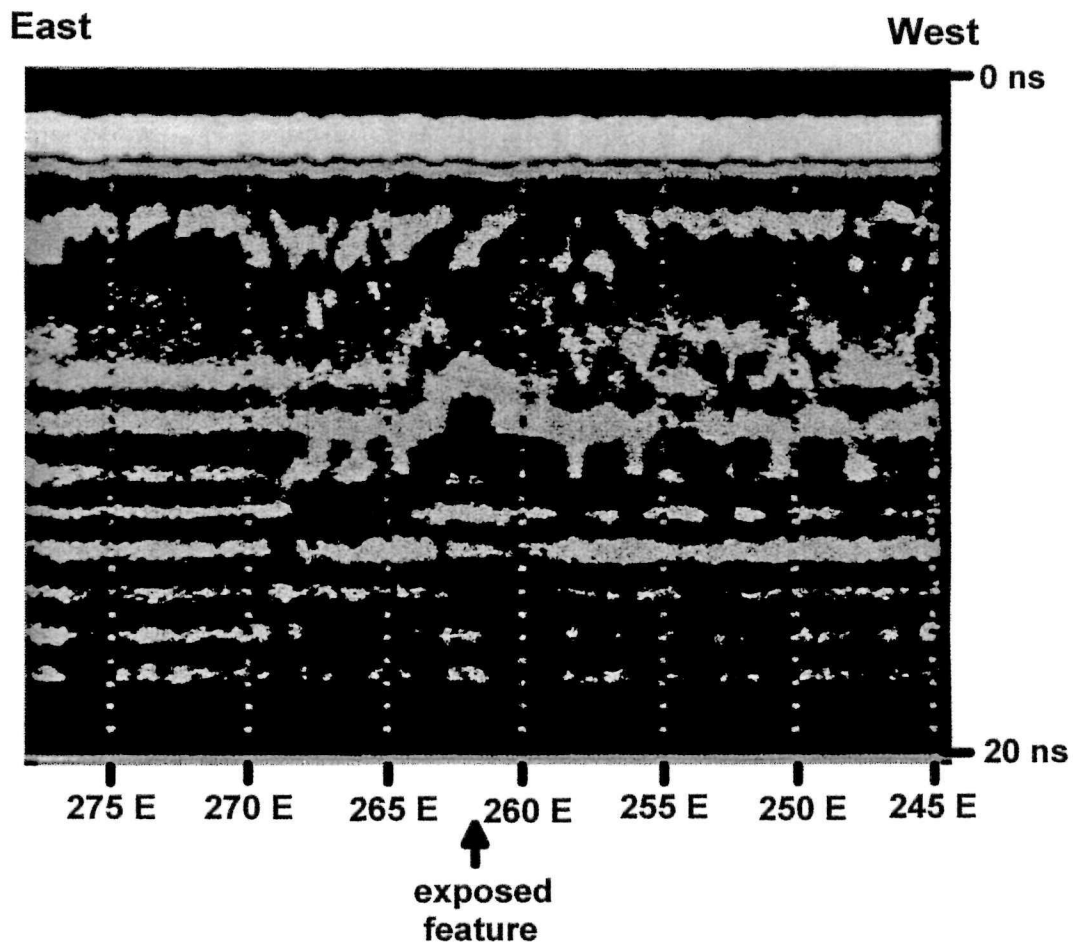
Because it runs parallel to the GPR transverse, Feature 22 appears in the GPR readings as a lateral disturbance (Figure 5.9). However, researchers recorded many lateral disturbances and other strong anomalies in this area, which may have caused some problems in interpreting the data. The large number of lateral and strong hyperbolic anomalies may obscure many weaker anomalies in the GPR image.

Excavation Unit 21

This unit was placed in the location of a deep, strong-amplitude anomaly found within what was the front area of the Stone House Inn. Upon excavating, archeologists found one feature, Feature 21, a trench packed with stone rubble. This rock rubble is set in a very compact sandy loam, and ends around 1.5 ft below ground surface. The trench is around 2.3 ft. wide. Twentieth century artifacts found in association with the feature and its location suggests this feature might be a foundation to the Stone House Inn.

When examined on the GPR image (Figure 5.10), the feature appeared to be a possible foundation. Since the GPR transect ran parallel to Feature 21, and the resulting image appears as a lateral disturbance beginning near 270E and extending beyond 245E. Because of the feature's length and location near the front of the former Stone House Inn, the feature may represent a foundation for this structure.

Unit 21: GRP Line Segment along 346.5 N



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

Note: The feature exposed in Unit 21, at a depth 0.4 - 1.4 ft, also is sensed by a north-south GPR line.

Figure 5.10. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 21.

Excavation Unit 23

Unit 23 was placed in the location of a deep anomaly within what was the Stone House Inn. Upon excavating, archeologists encountered rubble at a depth of 0.18 ft through to 0.9 ft below the surface finding the subsoil directly beneath it. The rubble is possibly associated with the demolition of the Stone House Inn. No features were found in this excavation unit.

When viewed in the GPR image, the rubble appears as a deep, weak amplitude hyperbolic echo (Figure 5.11), and is located in an area near several lateral disturbances. The presence of these other echos may represent the presence of intact features from the Stone House Inn.

Excavation Unit 24

This unit was placed near several anomalies including two deep, intermediate-amplitude anomalies, and a shallow, weak-amplitude anomaly. Upon excavating, archeologists found Feature 23, a pipe trench containing one terra cotta and two copper pipes. Archeologists distinguished the trench feature from the surrounding soil at depths of 0.6 ft to around 1.79 ft below the ground's surface. Bordered on the southern half by subsoil, the feature is filled with a brown/red mottled clayey loam. The copper pipes from this excavation unit are of the same material and width of the pipes found in Feature 20 in Unit 20. The correspondence of these two features provide an excellent idea regarding the orientation of the two pipes and indicate their relation to Linear Feature L4.

When viewed on the GPR printout (Figure 5.12), the echoes from this feature are not as strong as those generated from Feature 20 in Unit 20. Feature 23 appears as a moderate-strength anomaly in contrast to the strong anomaly associated with Feature 20. Feature 20 was also associated with a large foundation feature that possibly gave it a stronger amplitude reading. Both features have nearly the same excavation and GPR depth measurements, around 1.7 ft below ground surface. The anomalies also correspond with the orientation and location of Linear Feature L4 running west to east across the site.

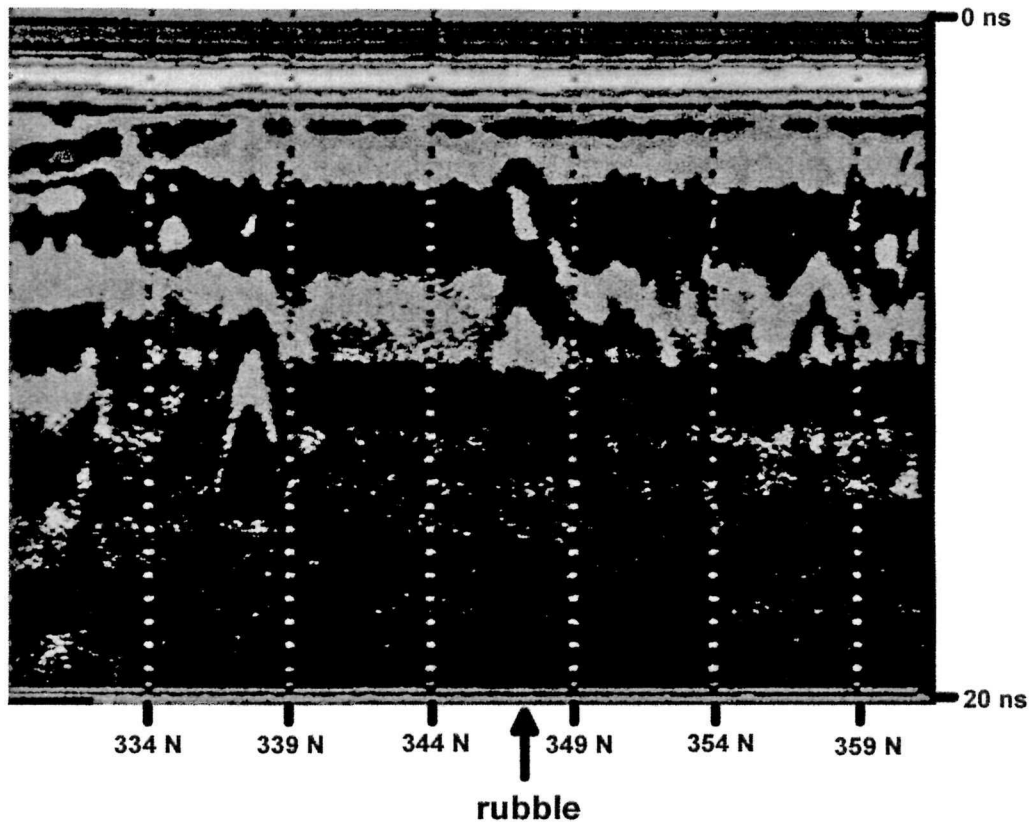
Excavation Units 25, 26, and 33

These units were also placed near recorded anomalies throughout Concentrations C1 and C4. However, excavations did not recover anything significant except fill, rubble, and plow zone material. When researchers viewed the GPR imagery from Excavation Units 26 and 33, the echos were near lateral disturbances that may be associated with driveway gravel and fill (Figures 4.13 and 4.14). Since Excavation Unit 25 was in an area that has seen many uses, including the location of nineteenth-century outbuildings and fences, the significance of the fill within Excavation Unit 25 is unclear.

Unit 23: GPR Line Segment along 244.5 E

South

North



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

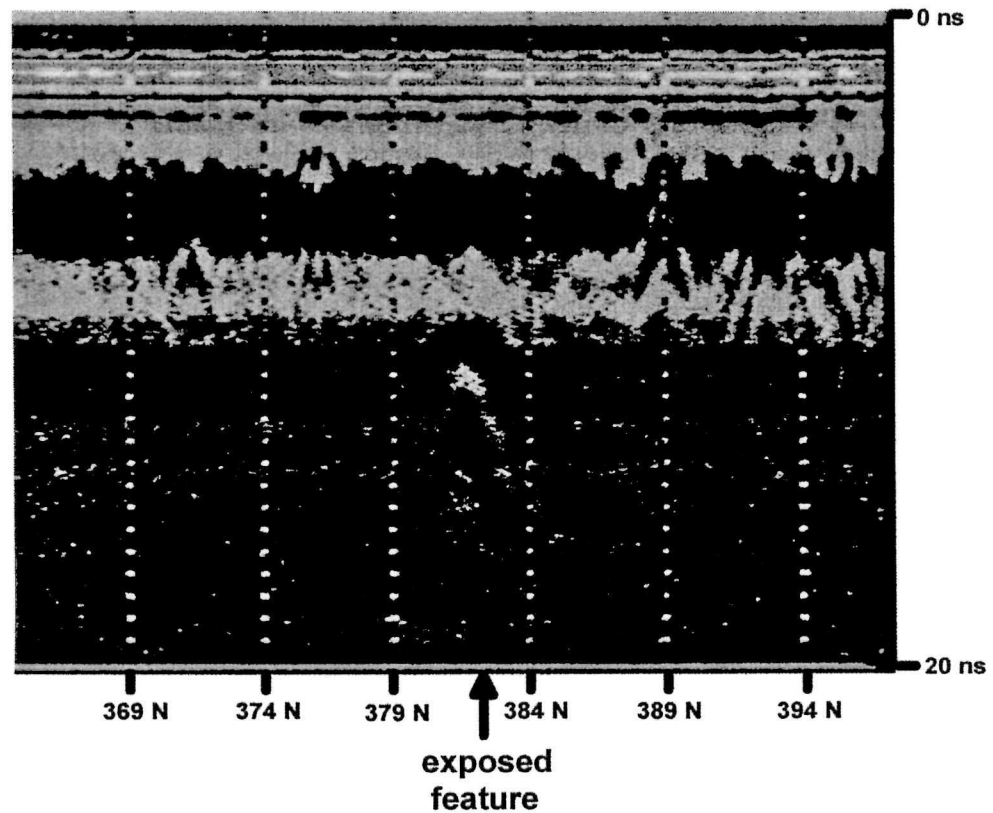
Note: No feature was identified; however, rubble was encountered at a depth of 0.18 - 0.90 ft. No signal was noted on an east-west GPR line that crossed part of Unit 23 (prior to excavation).

Figure 5.11. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 23.

Unit 24: GPR Line Segment along 298.5 E

South

North



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

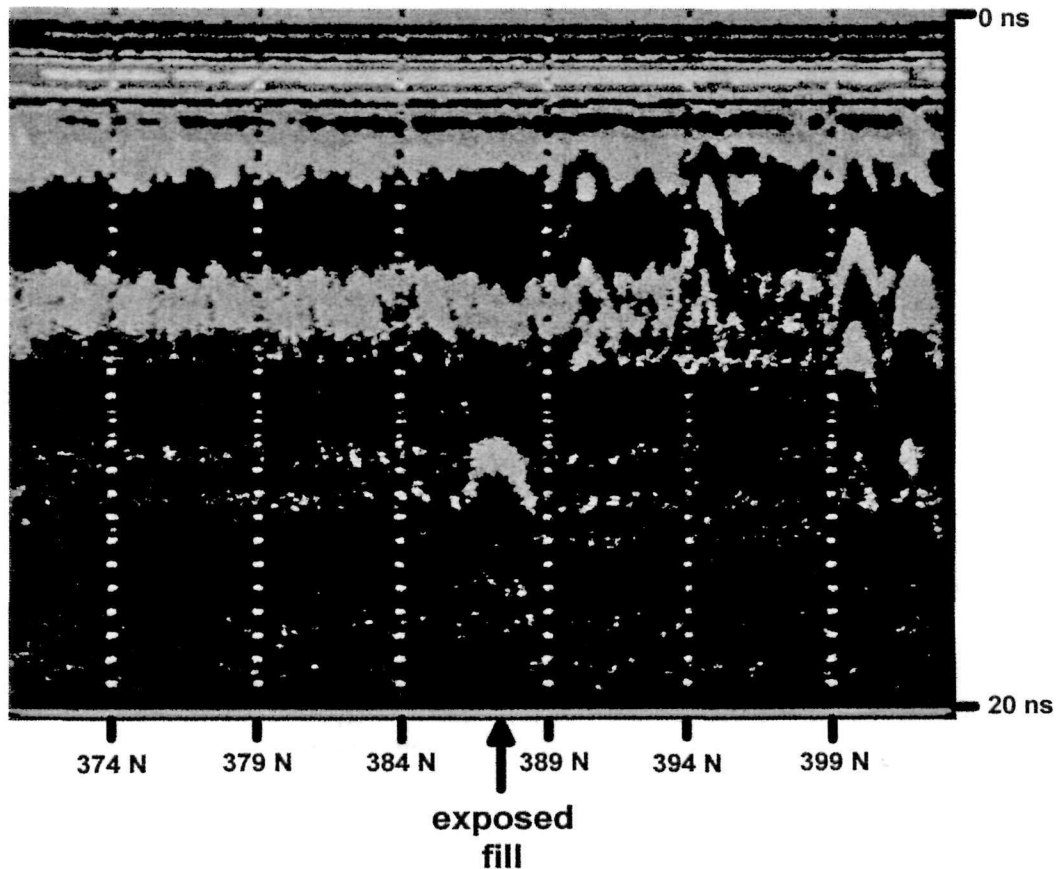
Note: The feature exposed in Unit 24 (including ferrous and terra cotta pipes), at a depth of 0.4 - 1.6 ft, was not significantly sensed along a nearby east-west GPR line.

Figure 5.12. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 24.

Unit 26: GPR Line Segment along 325.5 E

South

North

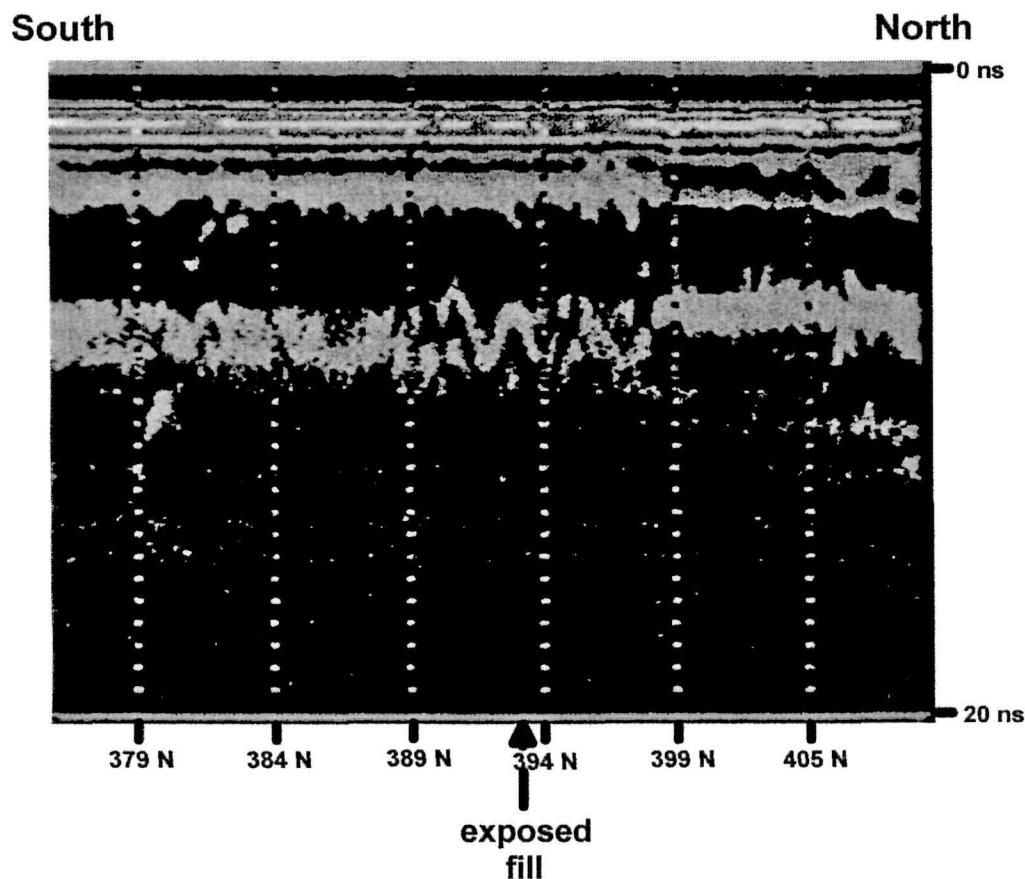


Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

Note: No feature was identified in Unit 26, however, fill on top of subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.3 - 1.2 ft. The hyperbolic echo was seen as a broken signal on an east-west GPR line passing over part of the unit (prior to excavation).

Figure 5.13. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 26.

Unit 33: GPR Line Segment along 280.5 E



Depth to reflectors: The 20-ns 2-way travel time shown on the vertical axis corresponds to a reflector depth of 3.5 ft if the average GPR velocity is assumed to be 0.35 ft/ns.

Note: No feature identified. Driveway fill was encountered at a depth of 0.1 - 0.9 ft. Two east-west GPR lines on either side of this unit did not reveal a significant signal.

Figure 5.14. GPR imagery of anomalies in the area of Excavation Unit 33.

Excavation Unit 25

Excavation Unit 25 was placed to examine a medium-depth, strong-amplitude anomaly. In Excavation Unit 25 a plow zone/fill layer was found to a depth of 0.84 ft below ground surface. Researchers discovered a cobble layer between 0.2 ft and 0.5 ft that may be associated with lawn grading. Artifacts associated with the unit correspond to the early nineteenth-century including, shell-edged whiteware, cut nails, Albany-glazed stoneware, and dark green and clear bottle glass. These artifacts and their mixed nature within the ground may show this yard section was used as a garden.

The fill's excavation depth (0.8 ft.) corresponds with the anomaly's depth as observed from the GPR images. The cobble layer may cause the strong amplitude of the anomaly encountered by researchers. The anomaly is located in a transition section of the late nineteenth-century Stone House yard where several outbuildings were located near a garden. Researchers cannot make a clear association between this feature and the nineteenth-century landscape without further archeological testing.

Excavation Unit 26

Archeologists used Excavation Unit 26 to examine a deep, intermediate-strength anomaly. Excavation Unit 26 is located in an area associated with several nineteenth-century outbuildings, a nineteenth-century orchard, and a twentieth-century driveway and garage. Cultural fill in the unit was found to a depth 1.05 ft below ground surface. The fill contained bone fragments, cut and wire nails, percussion caps, Bristol Stoneware, shell, mortar, and modern blue edged whitewares. No flagstones or road gravel that are usually associated with driveways were found, however, the fill may result from grading that occurred before the installation of the driveway. The fill may also be associated with the many nineteenth and twentieth-century construction phases in this section of the yard.

The GPR echo that revealed this feature corresponded to a depth of 0.3 to 1.2 ft below ground surface. Perhaps it is the nature of the material found in the fill and the extent of the fill that the echo has an intermediate-strength reading.

Excavation Unit 33

This excavation unit was placed to examine a shallow to medium-depth, weak anomaly located five feet south of the former driveway. The fill from Excavation Unit 33 contained very little in the way of artifacts. Only an electrical insulator, fragments of charred wood, and whiteware and stoneware fragments were found. The lack of flagstones or road gravel within the fill demonstrates that the anomaly encountered near this unit may not be associated with a driveway, though it may be associated with grading activity before the installation of the driveway. The mixed nature of the artifacts and their early twentieth-century date correspond to the period when the Ayers constructed the driveway.

The GPR echo's depth corresponds with the excavation depth of this feature from 0.1 to 0.9 ft below ground surface. Its weak reading may result from the lack of larger objects in the fill. In the GPR imagery, the exposed fill lies on the edge of a large lateral disturbance that corresponds with the driveway's location. Based on the proximity to the driveway, residents might have deposited the fill around the time of the driveway's construction.

Conclusions

For 120 years, from the 1830s to the 1950s, a number of households have changed the organization and use of the Stone House property. For most of the site's history, activity has focused on providing services for battlefield visitors and travelers along the Warrenton Turnpike and. However, most of the families who lived at Stone House also farmed the surrounding land. As new families obtained ownership of the property, they reordered the environment around the Stone House to meet their needs. This ordering of the landscape continued into the 1950s as the land became part of the Manassas National Battlefield Park, and the National Park Service attempted to return the property to its 1860 appearance.

The removal of post Civil War structures combined with more than 120 years of activity has left its imprint on the archeological record including artifacts, building remains, and features. The GPR survey of the Stone House property provided an excellent means of exploring the sub-surface stratigraphy for evidence of these remains. The GPR data has given archeologists clues to these remains and provided another avenue of investigation for archeologists.

Structures and Activity Areas

Though the GPR survey revealed many twentieth-century features around the Stone House property, researchers were able to identify several distinct activity areas from this data. These activity areas are reflected by concentrations of anomalies present in the GPR data.

Concentrations C1 and C4 correspond with the location of the Mary Clarke home, several Stone House outbuildings, and the Stone House Inn. Based on the archeological investigations in this area, many of these anomalies appear to reflect the twentieth-century activities of the Ayres family. Nineteenth-century deposits recovered from the yard, however, demonstrate the potential for earlier occupation evidence to be present at the site. A high potential area for intact nineteenth-century remains also exists just to the west of Stone House. Because of its closeness to the Stone House, the section of the yard may not have been impacted by later grading for the construction of the Inn. However, because of the limited scope of this survey, researchers were unable to test anomalies in this section.

Anomaly concentrations C2 and C5 may reflect a household activity area and are associated with a historic midden and a series of structures built in the same area. Stone House inhabitants constructed several series of outbuildings from the late-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries including farm-related structures and an auto garage. The GPR survey revealed many strong anomalies in this section of yard that not only represent the historic midden but possible remains

from these structures. The associated activities with these structures may have left some physical traces in the ground that appear as an even dispersal of shallow to medium depth-anomalies.

Concentrations C3 and C6 are possibly associated with an area of low-level construction activity and a possible garden. Historic photographs show no buildings in this area, but several trees and fence rows crossing this section of the property. The shallow and medium-depth anomalies in this area are widely dispersed, while deep anomalies are usually associated with pipe and electric lines. No distinct patterns beyond the pipelines appeared in the anomalies. Tree plantings and agricultural activity possibly caused many of these anomalies. Because of the highly dispersed nature of the anomalies, no test units were placed in this section of the survey area.

Historic Midden

Archeologists discovered one historic midden during the GPR survey and subsequent testing. The midden, found near N415 E330 and associated with Concentrations C2 and C5, is associated with the late-nineteenth century occupation of the property. Artifacts found in association with Feature 24 in Excavation Units 28, 34 and 35 are consistent with this period and include an 1880s Wheat penny, cut and wire nails, and mid to late-nineteenth century ceramics. A photograph from the late-nineteenth century shows a plank fence and an associated outbuilding near this midden. Occupants of the Stone House disposed household refuse in the garden on the opposite side of the fence.

Although the use of this section of the property changed and inhabitants constructed several outbuildings in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the GPR equipment sensed the midden. The GPR survey shows this midden area as a large hyperbolic echo that runs parallel to the old fence line. The later construction of the outbuildings may have affected the midden by adding several foundation features near it, but the midden was intact and visible in the GPR survey and later excavations.

Pipes and Electric Lines

The most consistent features found by the GPR survey were electrical lines and pipes. The Ayers household and the National Park Service placed these utility lines across the survey area during the twentieth century. They provided drainage, electrical power and water for the Stone House, Stone House Inn and the inn's cabins.

When researchers examined the location of anomalies, these features left highly visible linear traces in the GPR record. Though researchers saw the features more often at lower depths, they could also see traces of these features on the shallow and medium-depth levels. Often, many anomalies associated with a particular feature were located at different depths and were only identifiable by examining the anomalies as an aggregate.

By finding these pipe and power lines, researchers can better understand the development of the Stone House property. As technology and ideas of health and cleanliness changed through time, the Ayres family followed trends to install new plumbing thus providing clean water and

disposing with waste water. The Ayres also added electricity, allowing them access to new time-saving and life-improving items available on the commodity market.

Though the GPR survey reflects the extent of changes that took place on the Stone House property, many historic features remain. Subsequent excavations not only located twentieth-century intrusions such as pipes, electric lines, and rubble from twentieth-century structures, but also many features associated with nineteenth and twentieth-century structures and activities. These intact remains give us a glimpse into nineteenth and twentieth-century life on the Stone House property. They also add considerably to our understanding of the development of the property and the surrounding landscape.

Though this survey gave researchers some understanding of the property, this survey was limited in scope. This GPR survey suggests the existence of complex archeological deposits around the Stone House property. To begin to understand the resources present in the area, the National Park Service should conduct further intensive surveys. Due to the extensive cultural resources revealed by GPR survey, any ground-disturbing work at Stone House should be preceded by archeological survey.

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS AT STONE HOUSE

Matthew Reeves and Kimberly Holmes

METHODOLOGY

Excavations at Stone House were carried out in order to identify, evaluate, and sample archeological resources in three areas: 1) the field to the east of Stone House in the area of the proposed parking lot and handicap access ramp for Stone House, 2) the feature encountered

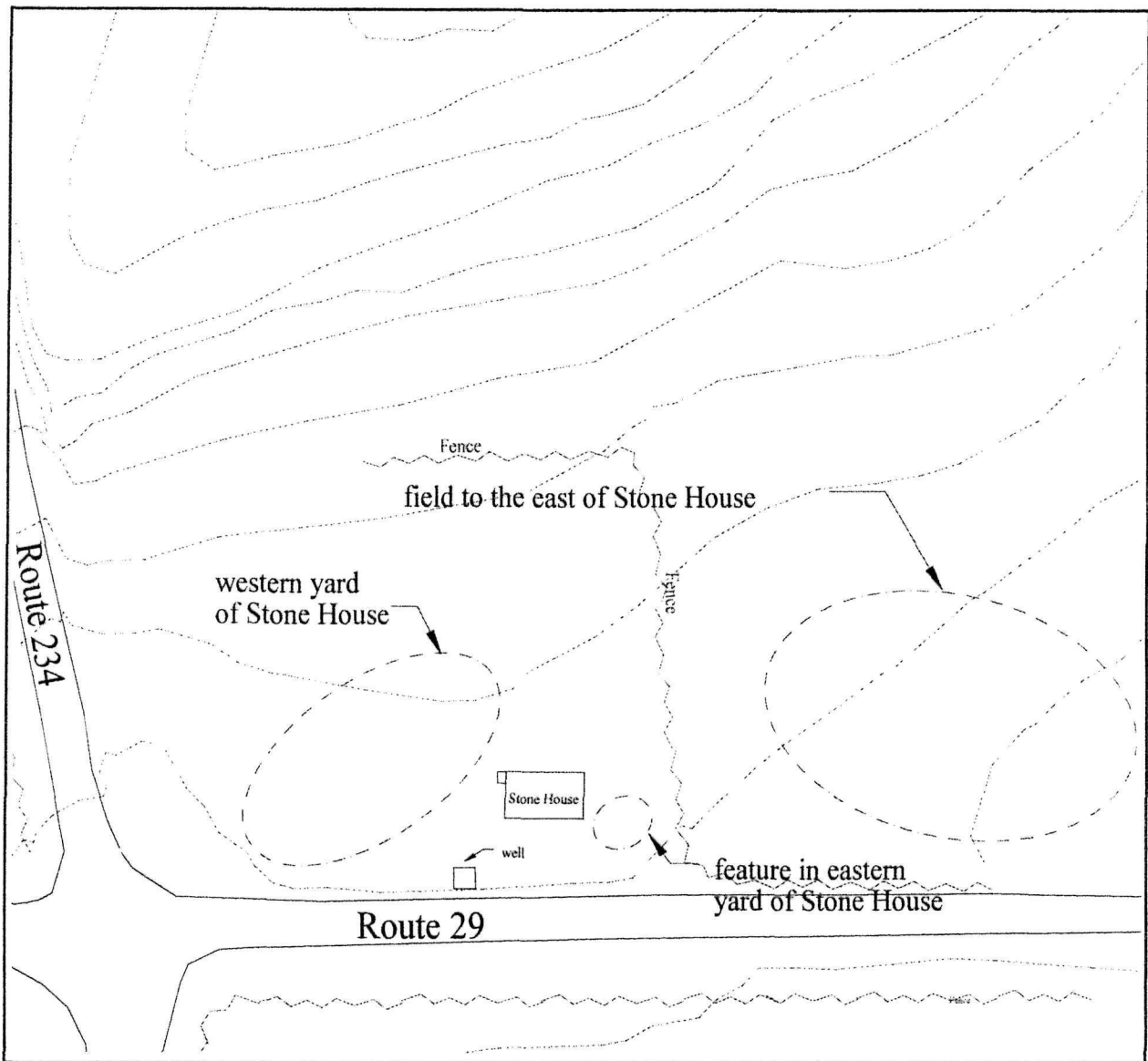


Figure 6.1. Map showing location of three areas tested at Stone House.

immediately to the east of Stone House during a tree planting in 1994, and 3) in the western yard of Stone House where GPR survey identified a large set of anomalies. All three areas tested at Stone House contain deposits relating to the households occupying Stone House. The household assemblages recovered during this survey include materials from the Starbuck, Pridmore, and Ayres families. The significance of these deposits lay in two areas: 1) the assemblages are likely to contain representative household materials of each of these households, and 2) how the location of the midden deposits reflect the trash disposal habits and yard usage for each of these households.

Excavation Strategy

A total of 34 excavation units were opened during fieldwork at Stone House. Fifteen of the units were 2.5 x 2.5 ft units, six were 2.5 x 5 ft excavation units, and 14 were 5 x 5 ft units. All excavation units were aligned on the same grid and oriented with the north-south axis of Stone House. Units were labeled in sequential order as they were excavated. Strata were excavated using natural stratigraphy and were designated by capital letters (A, B, C, D, ...). Strata thicker than 0.5 ft were separated based on arbitrary 0.5 ft increments and were designated by capitalized alphanumeric characters (A1, A2, A3, ...). Features were sequentially numbered in the same manner as units. Strata within features were designated by lower case letters (1a, 1b, 1c) and when the thickness exceeded 0.5 ft were designated by alphanumeric characters (1a1, 1a2, 1a3, ...).

All units were excavated using trowels and shovels and all soil was screened through ¼ inch mesh. Archeologists saved all artifacts. These materials were washed, labeled and catalogued at Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Archeological Heritage Research Center (AHRL) at the University of Maryland, College Park. Artifacts, photographs, and field notes are stored at the Museum Research Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland.

The elevation above mean sea level (amsl) was obtained from a Maintenance and Design map of Stone House. From this map, a datum point 32 ft northeast of the northeastern corner of Stone House (N400E400) was established that measures 194 ft amsl. For the excavation units, archeologists maintained vertical control through the use of a total station used to measure the elevation amsl at a selected subdatum established at each of the excavation units. Archeologists used line levels and tapes to measure the depth of all excavated features and stratum from these known subdatum points.

All features and unit strata are grouped into site strata and megastrata. Site strata link deposits of similar historical context and function into a single subset (Table 6.2). Megastrata link site strata by household association and this grouping is used for the discussion and analysis of the stratigraphy presented in this chapter (Table 6.1).

The artifact assemblages were catalogued using the Automated National Cataloging System (ANCS). Each of the three areas sampled yielded sufficient numbers of artifacts to conduct a minimum vessel analysis of both glass and ceramic vessels. In each of the three areas,

University of Maryland archeologists used different survey strategies to determine the location of archeological deposits and where to position excavation units. As a result, the survey methodology used for each area will be discussed separately.

Table 6.1. Summary of Megastratum from Stone House.

Megastrata	Contextual Occupation	Time Frame
I	Park Service	1948-1998
II	Ayres	1920s-1948
III	Ayres	1902-1912
IV	Pridmore	1870s-1902
V	Starbuck	1866-1870s
VI	Prehistoric	Late Archaic
VII	Subsoil	sterile

Field to the East of Stone House

Archeologists surveyed the field to the east of Stone House in order to assess the nature of archeological resources that will be impacted by the proposed construction of a parking lot for Stone House. In this area, a three-stage process was carried out with shovel test pits (stp) and metal detector survey, test units (2.5 x 2.5 ft), and investigatory units (5 x 5 ft) (Figure 6.2). Stps were placed on a 25 ft interval grid and were excavated to locate artifact concentrations and features in the field. After the completion of the stp survey, a metal detector survey was conducted in the east field. This allowed addition features to be located that were investigated using excavation units. A detailed discussion of the results of this combined survey is presented in Chapter 4.

In total, six areas were located that warranted the use of test units to evaluate whether significant archeological resources were present: 1) a sheet midden related to the early twentieth-century occupation of Stone House, 2) a light scatter of prehistoric lithic materials, 3) a deep feature containing coal deposits, 4) an area where four U.S. Marine cuff buttons were recovered, 5) a deep feature containing architectural debris, and 6) a low density scatter of early nineteenth-century ceramics. From these initial test units, only the early twentieth-century sheet midden (Megastratum III) and a deep feature containing architectural debris (Megastratum II) contained deposits of sufficient quantity and quality to necessitate placement of investigatory units.

Table 6.2. Summary of Site Stratum from Stone House.

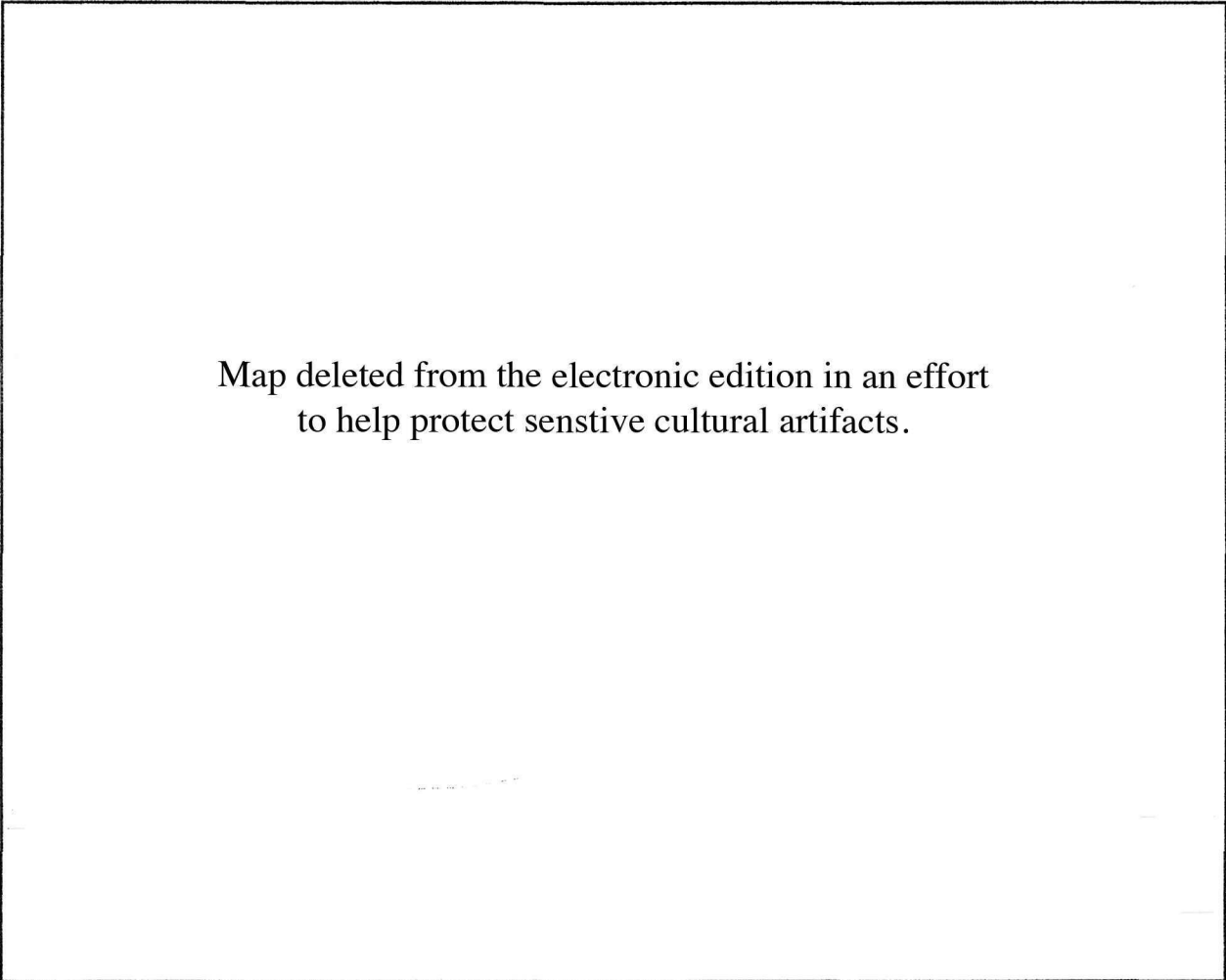
Site stratum	Mega Stratum	Unitsum	Description
A	II	1. 5.a, 4. 1., 4. 3.a1, 4. 3.b1,	Utility-ayres sterile
B	III	2.A1, 2.A2, 2. 4.a, 7.A1, 7.A2, 8.0, 8.A1, 8.A2, 8. 4.a, 13.A, 13. 4.a, 13.12.a, 16.A, 17.A1, 17.A2,	Midden- field
C	I	3.0, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 5.0, 7.0, 7.B, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 11.A, 12.0, 13.0, 14.0, 18.0, 15.0, 16.0, 17.0, 18.0, 20.0, 21.0, 21.A, 22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, 28.0, 29.0, 30.0, 31.0, 33.0, 32.0 SE, 32.0 U 3/4, 34.0, 35.0, 36.0, 36.25.a,	Sterile
D	II	3.A, 3.B1, 3.B2, 3. 2.a1, 3. 2.a2, 3. 2.a3, 3. 2.b, 3. 2.c, 3. 2.d, 5.A, 5.B, 10.A, 10.B, 10.C,	Trench-mixed fill
E	VII	4.A1, 4.A2,	Prehistoric
F	IV	9.B, 11. 6.a, 19. 6.a,	Gravel wash ontop of feat. 10
G	V	9.10.a1, 9.10.a2, 11. 8.a1, 11. 8.a2, 11.10.a1, 11.10.a2, 11.10.a3, 11.10.b1, 11.10.b2, 11.10.b3, 11.10.c, 19.10.a,	Trench-stone house drain
H	I	9.A, 18.A, 15.A, 18.A, 19.0, 19.A,	Park service
I	V	9.C, 9. 7.a1, 9. 7.a2, 9. 8.a1, 9. 8.a2, 9. 9., 11.B, 11.C, 11.D, 11.11.a, 15.B, 15. 7.a1, 15. 7.a2, 15. 8.a1, 15. 8.a2, 15.13.a1, 15.13.a2, 15.13.a3, 18.B, 18. 7.a1, 18. 7.a2, 18.14.a, 19.B, 19.C,	Midden ontop of feat. 10
J	VI	18.15.a, 18.16.a1, 18.16.a2,	Post holes-scaffolding
K	II	20.A, 20.20.a, 20.20.b1, 20.20.b2, 20.22.a, 24.23.a, 32.A1 U 3/4, 32.31.a U 3/4,	Utility-Ayres west yard
L	II	21.21.a, 23.A, 23.B, 23.C,	Stone house inn
M	III	22.A1, 22.A2, 22.A3, 24.A, 24.B, 25.A1, 28.A, 30.A, 30.B, 31.A, 33.A1, 32.A1 SE,	Yard deposits- mixed
N	VIII	5.C, 24.C1, 24.C2, 25.A2, 33.A2, 33.B,	Subsoil
O	IV	26.A1, 26.A2, 28.24.a, 28.24.b1, 28.24.b2, 29.A1, 29.A2, 29.A3, 29.25.a1, 29.25.a2, 29.25.a3, 32.27.a1 SE, 32.27.a2 SE, 32.27.a1 U 3/4, 32.27.a2 U 3/4, 32.30.a U 3/4, 34.A, 34.24.a1, 34.24.b, 34.24.c, 35.A, 35.24.a1, 35.24.a2, 35.29.a, 36.A, 36.24.a1, 36.24.a2, 36.B,	Sheet midden
P	II	32.26.a SE, 32.26.b SE, 32.26.a U 3/4, 32.26.b U 3/4,	Driveway

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to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 6.2. Map showing excavation units located in the field to the east of Stone House.

Feature in the eastern yard of Stone House

In 1994, staff archeologists with the National Capital Region's Regional Archeology Program encountered a deep feature while monitoring a tree planting at Stone House. Due to the high volume of ceramics coming from the feature, excavation of the tree hole was discontinued and the tree hole was subsequently moved 6 ft to the south. The exposed soils of the feature were covered with landscape fabric and backfilled (Robert Sonderman 1998, personal communication). Based on the density of domestic materials recovered during this monitoring, staff archeologists felt the feature could potentially be interpreted as a trash pit. Since the ceramics from the feature dated to the mid-nineteenth century, the possibility existed that the feature might contain deposits dating to the antebellum period and might relate to deposits left by the Matthews family. In addition to being impacted by the root hole, some possibility existed that the root ball from the tree planted in 1994 might expand into the feature. Given these considerations, the Regional Archeologist for the National Capital Region decided that, in conjunction with the survey of the field to the east of Stone House, several investigatory units needed to be placed in this area to identify this feature.



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to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 6.3. Map showing excavation units place in the western yard of Stone House.

In order to investigate the nature of this feature, five excavation units, including four 5 x 5 ft and one 2.5 x 5 ft, were placed just to the north of the tree planted in 1993 in order to define the feature and evaluate the extent and time period of the deposits it contained. These units revealed a late nineteenth-century drainage trench (Feature 10) that intruded into a sheet midden associated with the Starbuck household (Megastratum V, 1866-1870s).

Western Yard of Stone House

Archeologists tested the western yard of Stone House to identify nineteenth-century cultural features. Archeologists carried out this survey to give park management a more accurate picture of the cultural resources present at Stone House; evaluation began with a geophysical survey of the western yard using GPR. The methodology for the GPR survey was designed to locate areas containing the maximum potential to contain features relating to the Mary Clarke house and nineteenth-century outbuildings associated with Stone House (for a detailed discussion of the methodology and results, see Chapter 5 of this volume).

Upon the completing an analysis of the anomalies identified during the GPR survey, a two phase survey strategy was devised whereby 2.5 x 2.5 ft units were opened in areas containing promising anomalies. In those areas where smaller units revealed nineteenth-century features, larger units, 5 x 5 ft, were opened to determine the nature of the deposits.

A total of 14 2.5 x 2.5 ft excavation units were placed in areas of anomaly concentrations identified during the GPR surveys. Most of these excavation units revealed twentieth-century features such as utility lines, remnants of gravel driveways, or sterile soil. One unit, however, did identify a late nineteenth-century midden. In this area, two additional 5 x 5 ft excavations units and a 2.5 x 5 ft excavation units were opened.

Stratigraphic Analysis

Within the three areas sampled, archeologists recovered deposits relating to three of the households living at Stone House from 1866-1912. The excavation units placed in the field to the east of Stone House (Units 2, 7, 8, 13, 16, and 17) contained a dense midden deposit associated with the Ayres household (Megastratum III). In the western yard of Stone House, archeologists uncovered a sheet midden related to the Pridmore household (Megastratum IV). This sheet midden appears to be located just inside the eastern edge of a late nineteenth-century fence line to the west of a late nineteenth-century outbuilding. In the excavation units placed in the eastern yard of Stone House (Units 9, 11, 15, 18 and 19), archeologists recovered deposits associated with the Starbuck household (Megastratum V). These deposits were contained in the fill of a drainage feature leading from the eastern wall of Stone House to the former Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike. The remainder of the megastratum represent mixed deposits or deposits of very low density.

Park Service (Megastratum I)

Stratigraphy. Megastratum I is located throughout the site and contains accumulated organic materials and disturbed soils from the National Park Service occupation. In the field to the east of Stone House, these deposits consist of accumulated organics from the NPS managing the field as grassland through their hay-lease program. The soils in this area consist of a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam. In the excavation units located in the eastern yard immediately adjacent to Stone House, Megastratum I consists of accumulated organics and soils disturbed by the tree planting of 1994. The soils in this area are composed of a 10YR3/3 silty clay. In the western yard of Stone House, Megastratum I consists of accumulated organics. The soils in this area consist of a 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam.

Features. Four features are associated with National Park Service use of Stone House. Three features (Features 8, 7, and 14) were encountered in the eastern yard of Stone House and one feature (Feature 25) in the western yard of Stone House.

The first feature (Feature 8) consists of a tree hole from the 1995 planting. This feature was uncovered in Excavation Units 9 and 15 and contained soils consisting of a 7.5YR 3/4 loamy clay. National Capital Region archeologists lined the bottom of this feature with landscape fabric that allowed this feature to be differentiated from in-situ strata. Underlying this fabric were the undisturbed soils of a historic trench (Feature 10, Megastratum V) containing redeposited midden materials from the Starbuck household. The second feature (Feature 7) is located in Excavation Units 9, 15, and 18 and consists of a trench running north south. The soils in this trench consist of a 5YR3/4 dark reddish brown silty clay. The profile of the trench is rectangular, and it may have served as part of a series of drainage trenches excavated by the National Park Service in an effort to redirect ground water seeping into the basement of Stone House (Rick Maestas 1998, personal communication). As this feature cuts through deposits associated with the Starbuck household (Megastratum V), the assemblage recovered from this trench is included with Megastratum V. The third feature (Feature 14) located in the eastern yard of Stone House is a trench containing an electrical lead to Stone House. This trench is less than 0.5 ft in width and was likely dug with a ditch-witch. This feature was encountered in Excavation Unit 18, crosscuts Feature 7, and contains soils consisting of a 7.5YR3/3 dark brown silty loam.

In the western yard of Stone House an electrical line (Feature 25) was encountered in Excavation Unit 23. This line leads from Stone House to a safety light located 120 feet to the northwest of Stone House. The trench for this feature became defined at 193.57 ft amsl and ran to a depth of 192.95 ft amsl. The soils from this feature consist of a 7.5YR4/4 brown silty loam with bedrock fragments. The width of this feature is 0.5 ft, and it also appears to have been excavated by a ditch-witch.

Artifacts

Megastratum I yielded 141 ceramic sherds, of which 95 are tableware (67.38%, n=95) and 46 are utilitarian vessels (32.62%, n=46). Whiteware are the most prevalent of the tablewares (85.26%, n=81) followed by hard-paste whiteware (8.42%, n=8). The rest of the tableware sherds are comprised of porcelain (2.11%, n=2), Bennington/Rockingham (2.11%, n=2), pearlware (1.05%, n=1), and Jackfield-like ware (1.05%, n=1). Also present in the utilitarian vessel assemblage is coarse earthenware (43.48%, n=20), buff-paste stoneware (39.13%, n=18; of which one was Albany slipped), grey-paste stoneware (8.70%, n=4), color-paste stoneware (4.35%, n=2), and yellow-paste earthenware (4.35%, n=2).

A total of 332 glass artifacts are present in the assemblage of Megastratum I. The majority of these glass artifacts are window/flat glass (45.78%, n=152). Container glass (27.11%, n=90), lighting accessories (60.2%, n=20), tableware glass (.60%, n=2), and unidentified glass (20.48%, n=68) are also present in the assemblage.

In this megastratum, 157 artifacts that can be described as hardware or architecture-related items. Of these, 81 are common nails consisting of machine cut nails (41.98%, n=34), wire nails (25.93%, n=21), and unidentified nails (50.40%, n=26). Other hardware or architecture items include mortar (n=17), sewer pipe (n=12), wire (n=4), screws (n=4), brick fragments (n=3), cupric tubes (n=2), electrical wire (n=2), an escutcheon, a washer, an unidentified handle, and unidentified metal objects (n=22).

The personal items found in Megastratum I consist of a koalin tobacco-pipe stem, a fragment of an earthenware toy tea set, a plastic comb, and a fragment of writing slate.

The faunal assemblage of Megastratum I is comprised of 21 bones and 42 shells. Twelve mammal bones, one of which is identifiable as a pig bone, and the remaining eight are unidentified bone, are present in the assemblage. Of the 42 shells, 26 are oyster, two are mussel shells, and fourteen are unidentifiable.

One military artifact was found in this Megastratum and consists of a dropped .69 caliber round ball.

Thirteen lithic artifacts are associated with Megastratum I and consist of quartz shatter (n=5), quartzite chunks (n=3), chert/flint shatter (n=2), a gravel chunk, a quartz chunk, and a quartz flake.

Ayres Household 1920s-1940s (Megastratum II)

Stratigraphy. Megastratum II includes close to a dozen features from the Ayres' household dating from the late 1920s up until the late 1940s. The majority of these features resulted from the addition of indoor plumbing to Stone House. The only site stratum within Megastratum II that is not feature related is the yard deposits to the west of Stone House (Site Stratum M). This stratum contains a low density scatter of materials from the Ayres household (late 1920s-1940s) and scatter from previous households. The soils in this area consist of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay. These soils contain a scatter of materials likely generated by yard activities of the Ayres household. This megastratum overlays either sterile subsoil or the features discussed below.

Features. The features associated with Megastratum II are grouped into five site strata: 1) Site Stratum A consists of septic utilities from the leach field for Stone House and contained within Features 3 and 5; 2) Site Stratum D consists of a trench for a septic line leading from Stone House and is identified as Feature 3; 3) Site Stratum K consists of water and sewage pipes in the western yard of Stone House contained within Features 20, 22, 23 and 31; 4) Site Stratum L consists of a rubble feature (Feature 21) related to the Stone House Inn; and 5) Site Stratum P consists of a gravel layer (Feature 26) that likely is from a driveway dating to the Ayres occupation of Stone House. All of these features probably were installed by the Ayres households in the 1920s during their renovation of Stone House and the construction of the Stone House Inn. During this time, the Ayres installed indoor plumbing including both flush toilets and running water. The installation of these utilities mark a change in focus regarding household activities from the yard to the interior of the house.

Site Stratum A Features

The two features associated with Site Stratum A, Features 3 and 5, are located in the field to the east of Stone House. Both of these features appear to be part of the leach field for the Stone House septic system. The first feature, Feature 3, was located in Excavation Unit 4 to the east of a septic tank. Excavation Unit 4 was placed to uncover information on a large metallic object revealed during the metal detector survey of Stone House. The trench for Feature 3 was first revealed at the bottom of Unit Stratum A2 in the northern half of the unit at a depth of 183.51 ft amsl (see Figure 6.4). Upon excavating the feature to a depth of 183.07 ft amsl, a heavy concentration of charcoal was revealed. Within the matrix of this charcoal was the remains of a coal shovel (the source for the large metallic signal revealed during the metal detector survey) that was, in turn, underlain by the terra-cotta sewer pipe.

The second feature associated with Site Stratum A is Feature 5, located in Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 1 was originally placed to investigate a concentration of prehistoric lithics recovered during the stp survey of the field. Similar to Feature 3, Feature 5 contains the remains of a terra-cotta sewer pipe likely associated with the septic tank for Stone House. The fill for the trench of Feature 5 was revealed at the bottom of Unit Stratum A at a depth of 183.3 ft amsl. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

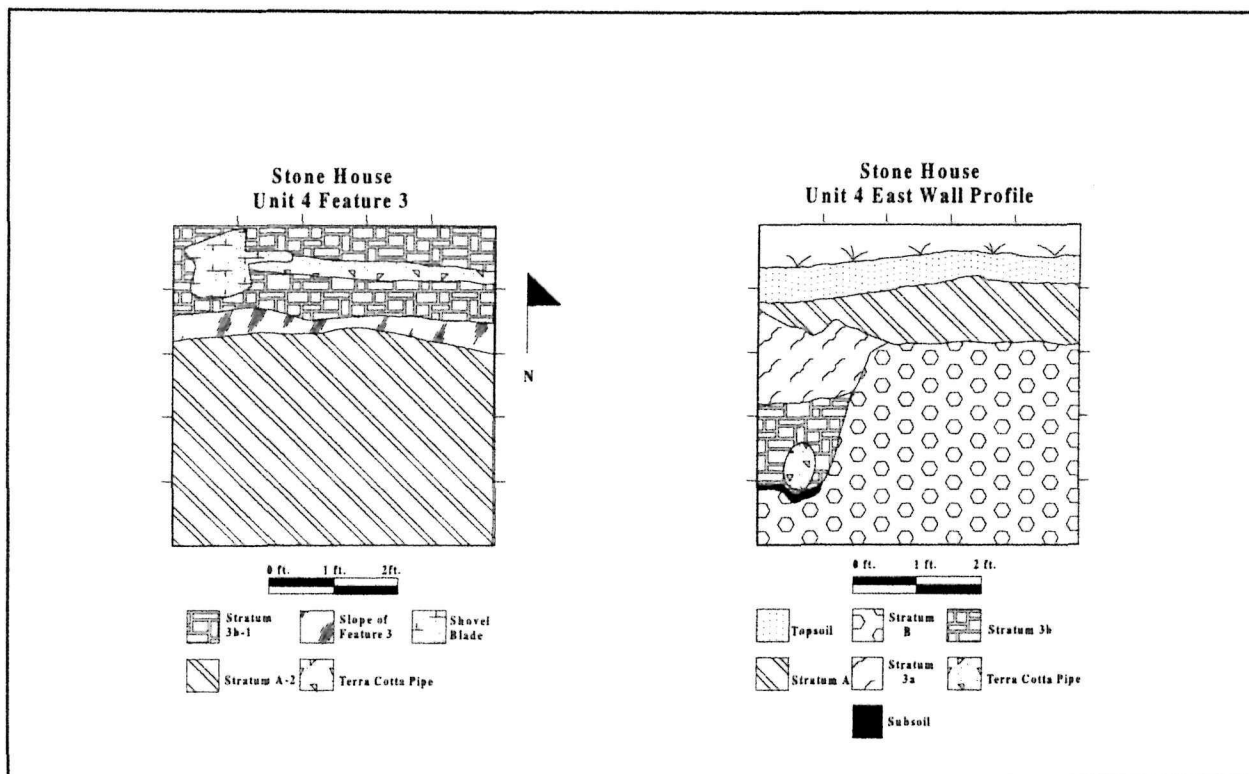


Figure 6.4. Profile and plan view of Feature 3, Excavation Unit 4.

Site Stratum D Features

One feature (Feature 2) was encountered in Site Stratum D-- a trench for a possible septic line leading from Stone House to a septic tank located in the field to the east of Stone House. The trench was discovered during the metal detector survey as it was filled with a high density of architectural debris and domestic materials that gave heavy metallic signals. Three excavation units (Excavation Units 3, 5, and 10) were placed in the area of this trench to obtain a cross section of this feature (see Figure 6.5). The fill for Feature 2 was first encountered at the bottom of the topsoil at 191.3 ft amsl. The trench is close to 6 ft in width at the top and narrows down to a foot at the base near the pipe. The soil in the trench consists of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam containing high amounts of mortar, brick fragments, rock rubble and other architectural debris.

Extremely dense architectural and household debris were recovered from the central portion of the feature. A total of 95 ceramic sherds were found in the fill for Feature 2 consisting of 80 tableware sherds and 15 utilitarian sherds. Of the tableware sherds, whiteware comprises the majority (65%, n=52) followed by porcelain (20%, n=16). Hard-paste whiteware (10%, n=8), pearlware (2.5%, n=2), Bennington/Rockingham (1.25%, n=1), and Jackfield-like ware (1.25%, n=1) are also present.

The glass assemblage of Feature 2 consists of 1320 artifacts. The majority of the glass fragments are window/flat glass (51.59%, n=681). Container glass (30.53%, n=403), lighting accessories (5.83%, n=77) and unidentified glass (12.05%, n=159) were also found.

A total of 652 hardware or architectural artifacts were found in Feature 2. Three hundred and one common nails were excavated, and consist of machine cut nails (43.52%, n=131), wire nails (15.59%, n=48), and unidentified nails (40.53%, n=122). Also present in this assemblage is mortar (n=181), brick (n=81), wire (n=9), coils (n=4), screws (n=4), car head light fragments (n=2), a bolt, a gear, a wingnut, and a harness strap clip.

The 16 personal items associated with this Megastratum consist of shot gun shells (n=6), fragments of writing slate (n=4), ceramic doll fragments (n=2), an earthenware toy tea set saucer fragment, a porcelain toy tea cup fragment, one tobacco pipe, one ferrous clothing buckle, one .22 caliber cartridge case, and one bone handle.

A total of 146 faunal elements were found in this megastratum including 144 bones identified as mammal (n=80, of which 10 were identified as rodent), bird (n=5), fish (n=1), and unidentified bone (n=58). Two oyster shells were also found.

Two military artifacts were found in Feature 2 including an unidentified cupric cartridge and an artillery case shot.

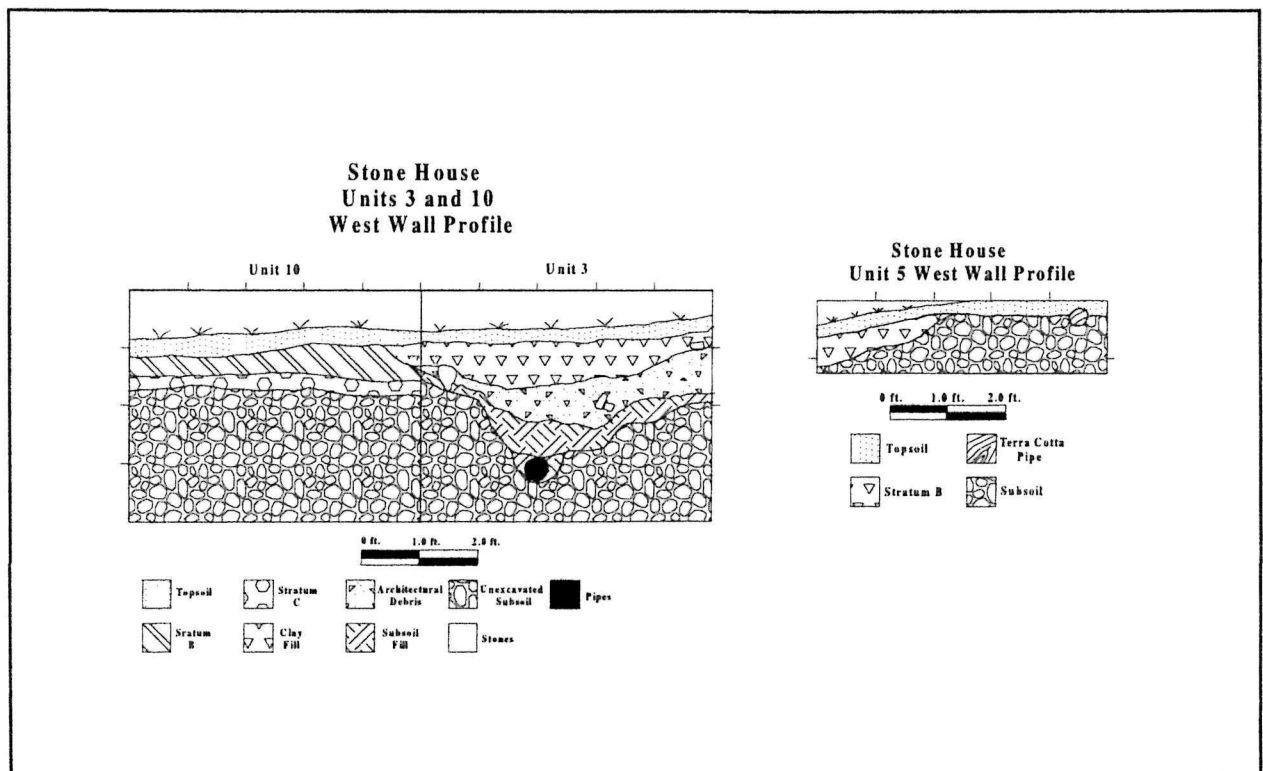


Figure 6.5. Profile of Feature 2, Excavation Units 3, 5, and 10.

Lastly, 12 lithic artifacts are associated with this feature consisting four quartz chunks, two quartzite chunks, two quartz shatter, two sandstone fragments, one quartzite decortification flake, and a quartzite shatter.

Included in this mix of materials were early twentieth century artifacts including two automobile light bulbs, glass jars post-dating 1905, hard rubber fragments, and mid nineteenth-century materials including pearlware, whiteware, redwares, and glass bottles with hand-tooled finishes. The high proportion of architectural debris suggests that the feature may have been filled with materials taken from Stone House during the Ayres' renovation of the structure in the 1920s. The timing for the renovation of Stone House also potentially coincides with the grading of the area to the west of Stone House for the construction of the Stone House Inn. The soils from this grading potentially were deposited in the area of Feature 2 and contributed the mid-nineteenth century materials to the trench fill. Another possible source for the mid-nineteenth century ceramics is that in-situ deposits were disturbed during the presumed 1920s excavation of Feature 2 and simply redeposited during its fill sequence. The absence of in-situ, mid nineteenth-century deposits in the area of Feature 2, however, precludes this possibility.

Site Stratum K Features

Four features were recovered in the western yard of Stone House that are associated with the Ayres household and Site Stratum K. The first two features associated with Site Stratum K consist of Features 20 and 22 and were both identified within Excavation Unit 20 (see Figure

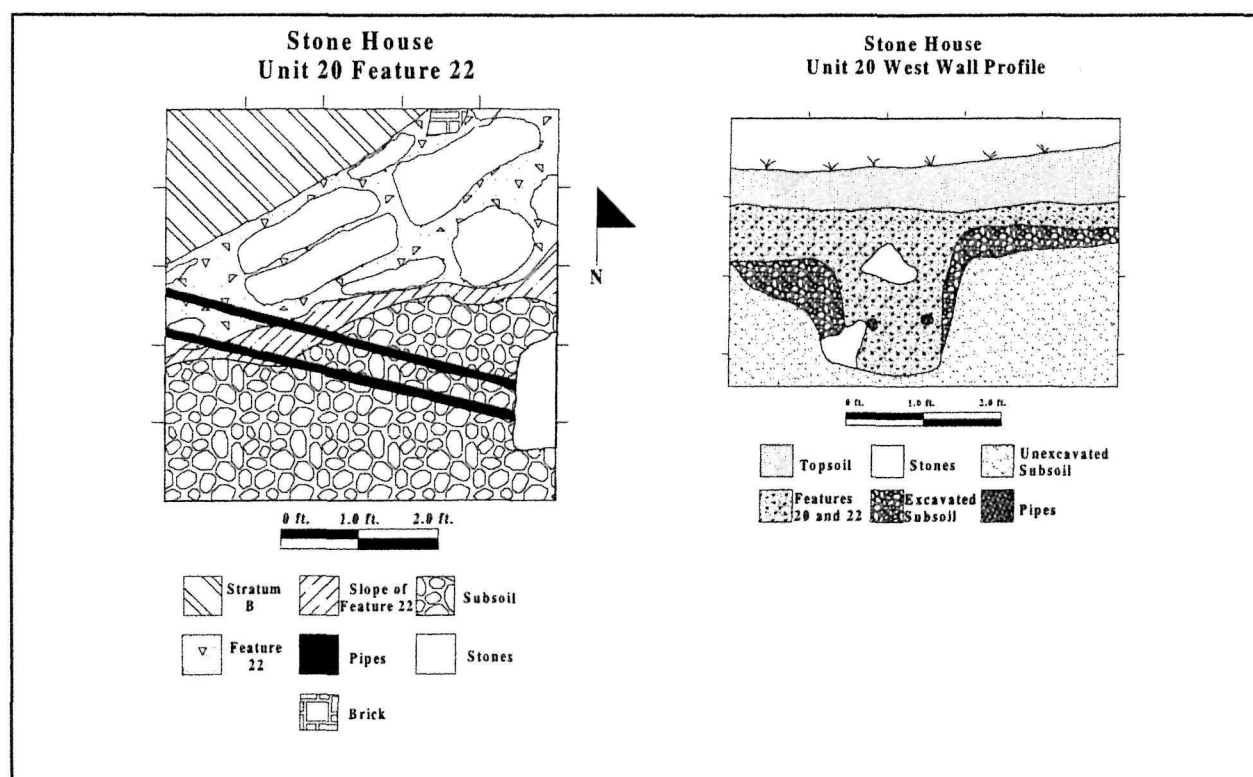


Figure 6.6. Plan map and profile of Features 20 and 22, Excavation Unit 20.

6.6). Feature 20 consists of a trench containing two pipes. This feature was revealed in Excavation Unit 20 and is located just to the north of the location of the Stone House Inn. The stain for Feature 20 first became evident at the bottom of Unit Stratum A1 at a depth of 192.2 ft amsl. The fill for Feature 20 consists of a 7.5YR4/6 strong brown clay with rocks mixed in the soil matrix. Two copper pipes were exposed at a depth of 191.92 ft amsl. The location and orientation of the copper pipes suggest that they might lead to the former gas station moved to the northwestern corner of the yard by the Ayres in the late 1930s.

Immediately underlying these pipes is a second feature, Feature 22, consisting of a trench filled with packed stone. Feature 22 was encountered at a depth of 191.70 ft amsl and is filled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty loam. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 22 that provide a date for this feature. Given the absence of architectural materials and the orientation of the feature, Feature 22 might be a utility trench.

The third feature associated with Site Stratum K is Feature 23 which was located within Excavation Unit 24. Feature 23 consists of a trench containing two iron pipes underlain by a terra cotta sewer pipe (see Figure 6.7). The trench fill for Feature 23 was evident at the bottom of Unit Stratum A1 at a depth of 193.84 ft amsl. This trench contained a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clayey loam and continued to a depth of 192.51 ft amsl whereupon two iron pipes were exposed. These pipes are oriented east west with a slight declination to the north as they head east. Further excavation under the pipes uncovered a terra-cotta sewer pipe that was oriented in the same direction as the iron pipes. The iron pipes might lead to the well house located to the northeast of Stone House and the terra-cotta pipe to the septic system to the east of Stone House. These utilities likely serviced the Stone House Inn.

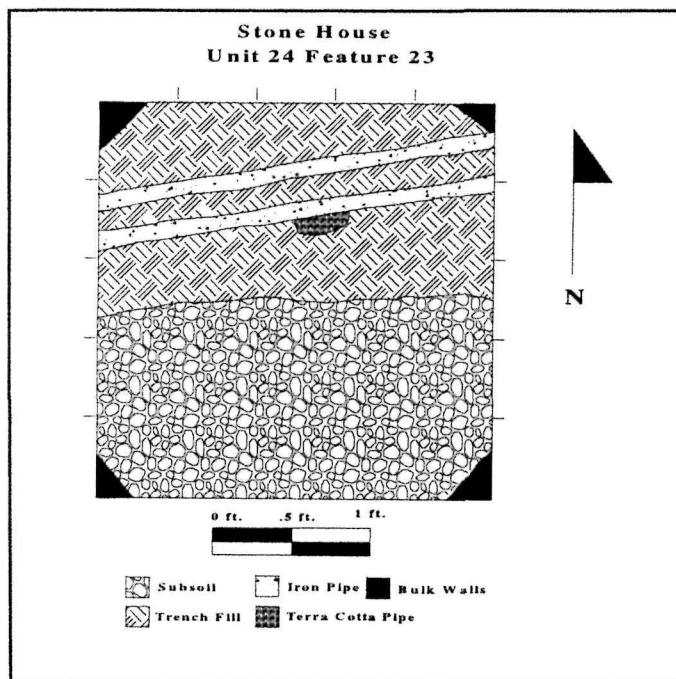


Figure 6.7. Plan view of Feature 23, Excavation Unit 24.

The final feature associated with Site Stratum K is Feature 31, located in Excavation Unit 32. This feature consists of a trench containing a six-inch diameter iron pipe that runs from the northwest to the southeast (see Figure 6.8). The trench for Feature 31 was first revealed at the bottom of Feature 26, a gravel layer likely associated with the early to mid twentieth-century driveway at the rear of Stone House. The fill within this trench consists of a 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay mixed with a 10YR 7/8 yellow clay. This trench cuts through a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown clay layer that immediately underlays the gravel driveway. When the Ayres excavated the trench for Feature 31, they appear to have cut through the gravel layer of the driveway, and they likely restored the gravel once the trench for Feature 31 was backfilled. The pipe in the bottom of Feature 31 might be a septic line leading from the cabins behind the Stone House Inn to the septic field to the east of Stone House.

Site Stratum L Feature

One feature (Feature 21) was encountered in the western yard of Stone House that potentially relates to the Stone House Inn. Feature 21 was encountered in Excavation Unit 21 and consists of a concentration of rock rubble packed into a trench cut into the subsoil. These rocks were packed into a 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam matrix. A number of the rocks had mortar adhering to them that appears to consist of Portland-type cement, thus pointing to their twentieth-century association. Only one artifact was recovered from this feature and consists of a lip to a twentieth-century bottle. This rubble-filled trench is possibly the foundation for the Stone House Inn.

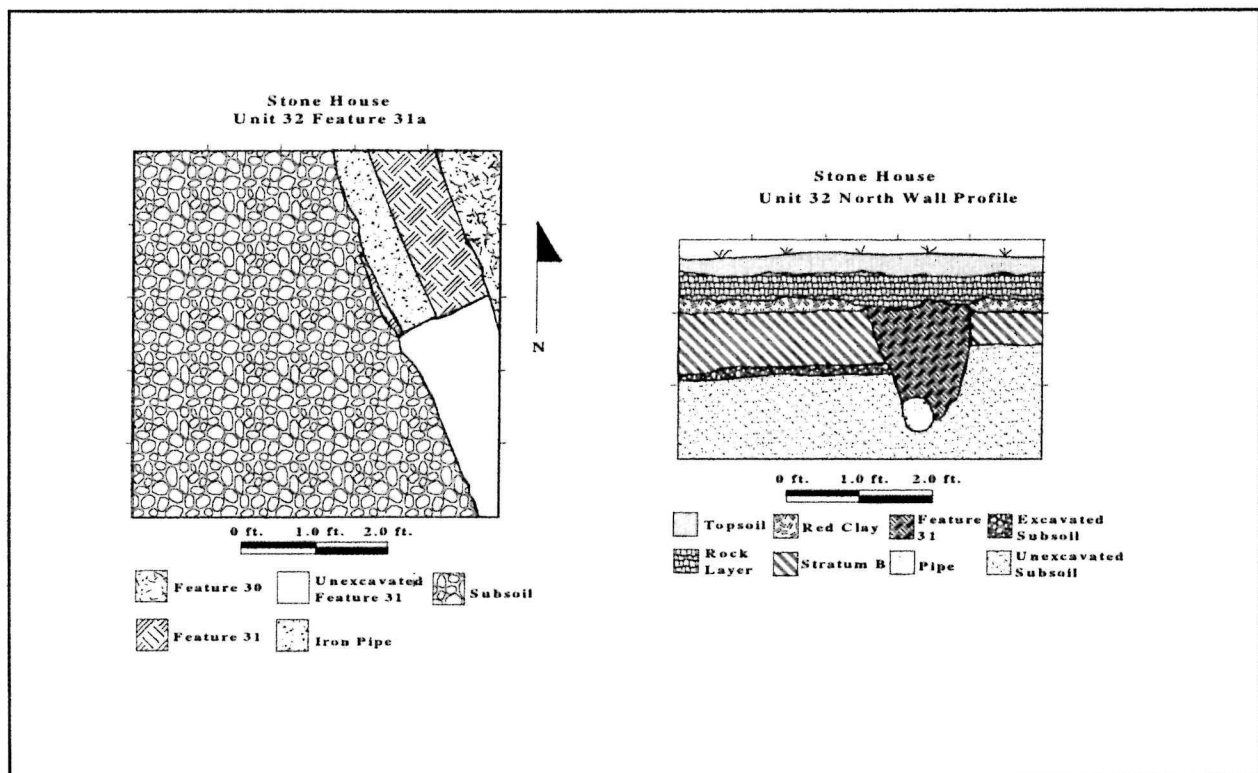


Figure 6.8. Plan view and profile of Feature 26 and 31, Excavation Unit 32.

Site Stratum P Feature

A concentration of gravel was encountered in the western yard of Stone House in Excavation Unit 32 and was designated Feature 26. This gravel feature is in the same location as a linear anomaly identified during the GPR survey of the western yard of Stone House. Its location matches that of a gravel driveway that appears in photographs of Stone House from the 1930s through to the 1950s. This driveway led to the barn complex located to the northeast of Stone House and to the cheese factory-turned-garage moved to the north side of Stone House in 1938. The gravel concentration was first encountered below the sod cap at a depth of 194.69 ft amsl and ended at a depth of 194.23 ft amsl. The gravel was contained within a 10YR4/3 dark reddish brown silty loam. Immediately below this gravel feature is a sheet midden associated with the Pridmore household (Megastratum IV), which are described more thoroughly below.

Artifacts. The majority of the artifacts for Megastratum II, excluding the materials recovered from Feature 2, discussed above, were recovered from the light yard scatter to the west of Stone House. The materials from Megastratum II span a wide time frame from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Megastratum II yielded 79 ceramic sherds, of which 52 are tablewares, 26 are utilitarian sherds, and one is an unidentified sherd. Of the tablewares, whiteware is the most prevalent (90.38%, n=47). Hard-paste whiteware (5.77%, n=3), pearlware (1.92%, n=1), and Bennington/Rockingham (1.92%, n=1) are also present. Of the utilitarian vessels, coarse earthenware comprised the majority (61.54%, n=16) followed by buff-paste stoneware (26.92%, n=7; of which one was Albany slipped), and grey paste stoneware (11.54%, n=3).

A total of 267 glass fragments were found including window/flat glass (29.96%, n=80), container glass (28.84%, n=77), lighting related glass (4.12%, n=11), and tableware glass (1.12%, n=3), and unidentified glass (35.96%, n=96).

Megastratum II yielded 304 hardware or architecture-associated artifacts. A total of 166 common nails are present in the assemblage and consist of machine cut nails (53.61%, n=89), wire nails (26.51%, n=44), hand finished nails (.60%, n=1), and unidentified nails (19.28%, n=32). Other hardware or architectural items include mortar (n=45), wire (n=9), brick fragments (n=9), screws (n=3), electrical insulators (n=2), an electrical fuse, a wall hook and a wheel weight.

The personal items from this megastratum include a tobacco pipe, writing slate, a ferrous belt buckle, a cupric nickel coin, a shotgun shell and a .22 caliber conical bullet.

The faunal materials include 77 bones and 57 shells. Of the bones, there are mammal bones (n=51; eight of which are identified as pig), bird bones (n=26), and unidentifiable bone (n=11). The types of shell found include oyster (n= 41), mussel (n=1), and unidentified shell (n=15).

One lithic quartz flake was located in the deposits of Megastratum II.

Ayres 1902-1910s (Megastratum III)

Stratigraphy. Megastratum III consists of a sheet midden located in the field to the east of Stone House. The soils within this midden consist of a 2.5YR3/4 dark reddish brown silty loam that follows an erosional gully (Feature 4). The area of the midden sloped to the southeast and has not been plowed since the Ayres deposited their trash in this area in the early-twentieth century.

Feature. One feature was encountered in Megastratum III (Feature 4) and consists of an erosional gully that the Ayres family used as midden during the 1900s and 1910s. Feature 4 was first encountered immediately below the sod cap at a depth ranging from an average elevation of 190.39 ft amsl and closing at an average elevation of 189.1 ft amsl. At the bottom of Feature 4 a layer of crushed bedrock was encountered that appeared to be the result of erosional runoff in a gully. This stratum of crushed bedrock was, on average, on a 0.1 to 0.2 ft in depth and overlay the subsoil. In some areas, excavators were only able to differentiate Feature 4 once this gravelly layer was exposed. This possibility exists that the erosional gully for Feature 4 formed when the field to the east of Stone House was under cultivation. Once it was changed to pasture, around the time of the Pridmore occupation of Stone House, the gully began to silt and this siltation process accelerated when midden deposits were placed in the channel.

Artifacts. Archeologists recovered a total of 644 ceramic sherds from Megastratum III. Of those sherds, 536 are tablewares (83.23%) with the most abundant tableware sherds being whiteware (75.19%, n=403) followed by hard paste whiteware (19.78%, n=106), and porcelain (5.04%, n=27). Utilitarian vessels present (16.77%, n=108) include buff-paste stoneware (67.60%, n=73; of which 12 are Albany slipped and 3 are Bristol glazed), yellow-paste earthenware (12.04%, n=13), coarse earthenware (7.41%, n=8), whiteware (12.04%, n=13), and unidentified ceramic (.93%, n=1).

Megastratum III yielded 2083 glass artifacts. The greatest number of glass artifacts recovered are container glass (36.77%, n=766). Also recovered was window/flat glass (23.38%, n=487), lighting accessories (13.54%, n=282), tableware glass (4.18%, n=87), and unidentified glass (22.13%, n=461).

Two hundred and fourteen hardware and architectural related artifacts were found in Megastratum III. Of these, 68 common nails were found and include wire cut nails (73.53%, n=50), unidentified nails (17.65 %, n=12), and machine cut nails (8.82%, n=6). Other artifacts of this category include wire (n=10), screws (n=4), brick (n=4), braces (n=2), a bolt, a chain, a lock, an escutcheon, a fence staple, a ring mount, a ring, a harness strap, a drill bit, and plumbing pipe.

Additionally, 14 personal items were recovered from Megastratum III. The artifacts include three porcelain doll fragments, three harmonica fragments, two leather shoe fragments with cupric eyelets, one ceramic toy doll, an earthenware marble, an earthenware toy tea set saucer, one textile fragment, one wooden button, and one snap fastener.

The only faunal material recovered from Megastratum III consists of an unidentified shell fragment.

Only one Civil War-related artifact recovered was a dropped .54 caliber 3-ring conical bullet .

The lithic assemblage in Megastratum III includes three pieces of sandstone, two quartzite chunks, one quartz decortification flake, one quartzite flake, one utilized quartz flake, and one ground sandstone tool.

Pridmore Household, 1870s-1902 (Megastratum IV)

Megastratum IV is located in the northwestern yard of Stone House and consists of a midden deposit created by the Pridmore household. The Pridmores appear to have deposited their household trash on the west side of a fence that separated the western portion of their yard from an area that may have been a garden/paddock. This fence shows up in photographs taken in the 1880s; the Ayres family appears to have removed the fence prior to the construction of the Stone House Inn. Feature 32 is possibly associated with this fence.

Stratigraphy. The Pridmore household deposits immediately underlay the sod cap that has built up over the past forty years of National Park Service occupation of the property. These deposits were first encountered at a depth of around 194.5 ft amsl and ran to an average depth of around 194.3 ft amsl and immediately on top of Feature 24. These soils consist of a 7.5YR4/4 brown silty clay loam.

The artifacts from these deposit consist of a mix of mid-twentieth century and late nineteenth-century artifacts. The type of artifacts recovered from these two different time period differ drastically. For the most part, the twentieth century materials consist of nuts, bolts, tube containers (one of which is a “form-a-gasket” product), and batteries. These materials are confined to the uppermost stratum and appear to be related to auto repair. As this area is immediately adjacent to the cheese factory-turned garage, these artifacts likely stem from the Ayres’ shade-tree mechanic type activities. In contrast, the late nineteenth century materials consist of extensive domestic debris including ceramic tablewares, glass containers, and utilitarian vessels.

Features. Archeologists located two features (Features 24 and 32) that are associated with the Pridmore household. Both are located to the northwest of Stone House. Feature 24 consists of a midden deposit west of a fence line and Feature 32 is a stone foundation that is potentially associated with a nineteenth-century fence or outbuilding.

Feature 24 is a midden deposit that was encountered at 194.5 ft amsl and came down to subsoil at around 193.75 ft amsl. The soil matrix of Feature 24 consists of a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam. Feature 24 overlays subsoil consisting of a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay with manganese inclusions. Within Excavation Unit 35, the subsoil contained dendritic gullies that appear to be from a root stain. Within the overlying feature, heavy concentrations of materials were located within the area of these stains. The possibility exists that the Pridmores

deposited their trash in the area of an old root hole in order to fill the void and deter infestation by rodents.

Feature 32 consists of a linear cluster of rocks and mortar that lies on the eastern edge of Feature 24. The mortar and stones were exposed directly below Unit Stratum A at a depth of 194.67 ft amsl. The possibility exists that this feature might be related to a fence built in the late nineteenth century or to sheds built by the Ayres family in the 1910s.

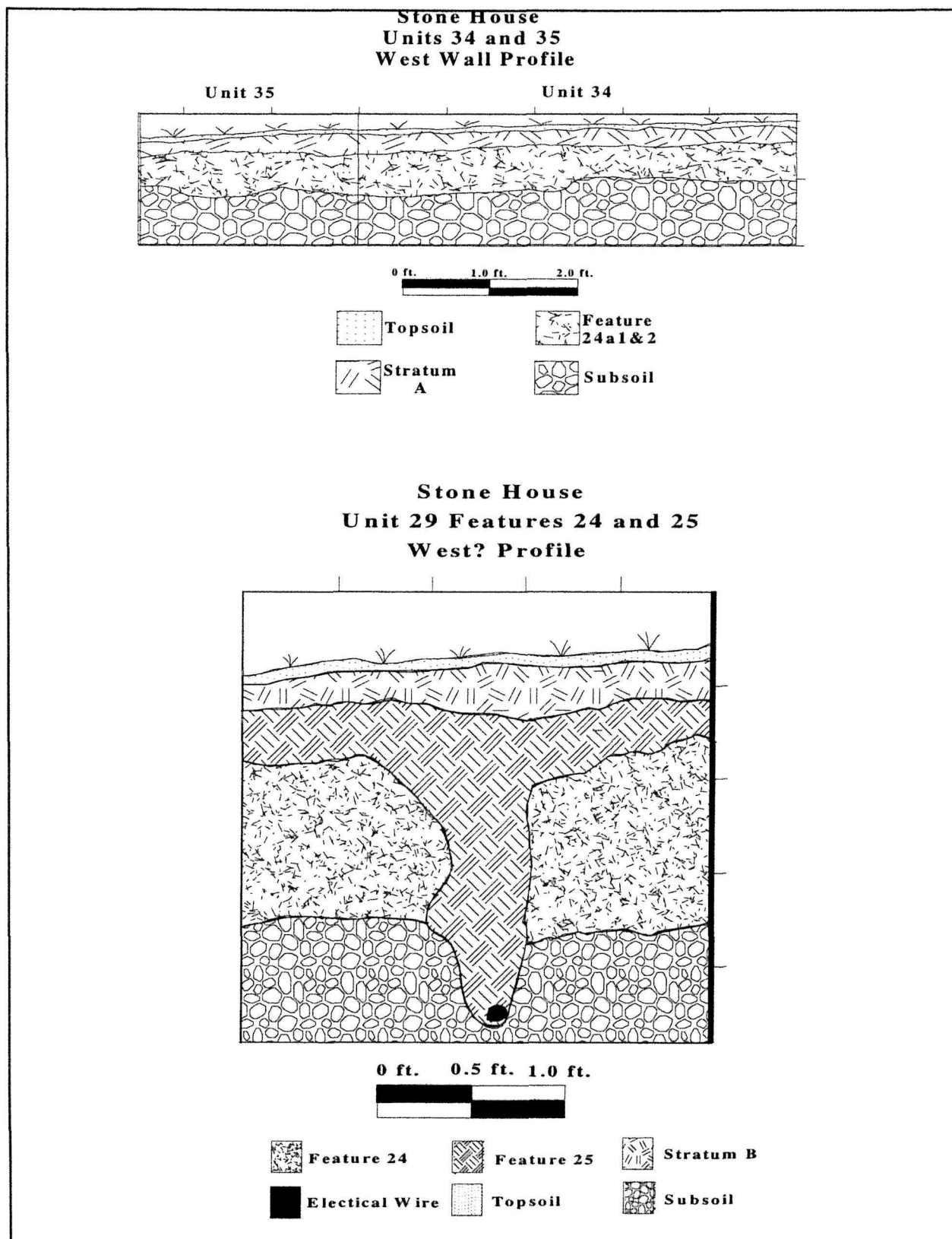
Artifacts. The majority of the 535 ceramic sherds recovered in Megastratum IV are tablewares (60.56%, n=324) and utilitarian vessels (39.44%, n=211). Of the tablewares, the majority are whiteware (64.20%, n=208) followed by porcelain (19.44%, n=63), hard-paste whiteware (14.51%, n=47), pearlware (0.62%, n=2), yellowware (0.31%, n=1), and unidentified ceramic (0.93%, n=3). Of the utilitarian vessel sherds recovered from Megastratum IV, about half are buff paste stoneware (45.50%, n=96; of those 19 were Albany slipped). The rest of the utilitarian vessel sherds consist of coarse earthenware (30.81%, n=65), grey paste stoneware (11.85%, n=25), and color paste stoneware (9.48%, n=20).

Of the 1676 glass artifacts found in Megastratum IV, the majority of the identifiable artifacts are container glass (21.90%, n=367). The second largest group of identifiable glass artifacts are window/flat glass (22.08%, n=370), followed by lighting accessories (4.83%, n=81), and tableware glass (1.85%, n=31). The majority of the glass recovered in this Megastratum is unidentifiable (49.34%, n=827).

Megastratum IV yielded 820 hardware or architectural artifacts. Of those artifacts, common nails comprised half the hardware/architectural assemblage (55.61%, n=456) and consist of cut nails (62.28%, n=284), wire nails (25.00%, n=114), and unidentified nails (12.72%, n=58). Other artifacts include wire (n=84), hinges (n=18), mortar (n=15), tubes/foil (n=11), screws (n=7), bolts (n=8), electrical hardware (n=8), lids (n=4), drawer pulls (n=1), sewer pipes (n=4), brick (n=1), washers (n=2), automotive parts (n=2), hooks (n=1), stove parts (n=2), a caster, an unidentified handle, a lock, a spike, a valve cap, a horseshoe, a screw driver, and a can. Several unidentified artifacts were recovered from this assemblage including metal (n=151) and plastic/rubber (n=33).

Within Megastratum IV, 30 personal artifacts were found and consist of shot gun shells (n=10), writing slate (n=4), marbles (n=3), pencil fragments (n=3), coins (n=2), buckle (n=2), buttons (n=2; one was milk glass and the other was plastic), a tobacco pipe fragment, a cup to a porcelain toy tea set, a snap fastener, and a spoon.

The faunal assemblage is comprised of 161 artifacts divided between shell (n=91) and bones (n=75). The shells consist of oyster (n=61), mussel (n=6), egg shells (n=3), and unidentified shell (n=16). The majority of the bones collected are mammal (n=38), five of which are identifiable as pig. The remaining animal bones consist of bird bones (n=2), fish bones (n=1) and unidentified bone fragments (n=34).



Some military items were found within Megastratum IV (n=10). Of these items, there are one fired and one dropped .58 caliber 3-ring conical bullets, a dropped .69 caliber round ball, a case shot, a scabbard fragment, a percussion cap, a chain, a buckshot, a fragment of a conical shell, and a cupric button with a New York insignia.

Finally, Megastratum IV yielded 4 lithic artifacts consisting of quartz shatter (n=2), an unidentified chert/flint tool, and an unidentified sandstone artifact.

Starbuck Household, 1866-1870s (Megastratum V)

Megastratum V is a midden deposit associated with the Starbuck household and is confined to the eastern yard of Stone House. The artifacts from this midden date to the time period when the Starbuck family occupied Stone House (1866-1870s) and form the bulk of materials recovered from Megastratum V. The major feature of this deposit is a trench that the Starbuck or Pridmore family excavated to hold a drain pipe leading to the basement of Stone House. A concentration of ceramics and glass vessels was recovered from this feature. Based on the preponderance of sherds that crossmend throughout the stratum of the trench and overlying fills, the excavation of this trench appears to have intruded into a pre-existing trash midden deposited by the Starbuck family.

Stratigraphy. The major strata associated with Megastratum V consists of the series of fill sequences deposits on top of Feature 10 and the strata within Feature 10. The fill within feature 10 is discussed in the following section on features. Three sequences of fill were deciphered from the deposits overlying Feature 10 that are intermixed from disturbances by rodents and, more recently, by the excavation of a hole for a tree planting. These strata consist of a 7.5YR4/6 strong brown silty clay.

University of Maryland archeological staff performed a vessel analysis on all of the ceramics and glass artifacts associated with Megastratum V. Within the assemblage of Megastratum V, 159 glass and ceramic fragments either crossmend or are from associated vessels within the fill of Feature 10 and overlying fill sequences. Within the lowest stratum of Feature 10 (Unit Stratum 11.10.c) five sherds either crossmend or are associated with sherds from five other overlying strata. This mix of crossmending fragments throughout the fill of Megastratum V suggests that the ditch was back filled in single episode.

Features. Two features are associated with the Starbuck household during their residence at Stone House: a gravel lens (Feature 6) and the trench for the drain pipe (Feature 10). The first feature (Feature 6) is located directly to the east of Stone House and overlies a series of fill sequences for a drainage trench (Feature 10). The gravel lens of Feature 6 appeared in three excavation units (Excavation Units 9, 11, and 19) and was revealed upon the removal of the sod cap at 191.75 ft amsl and appeared as a layer of finely crushed bedrock fragments. The soil matrix for this feature consists of a 7.5YR3/3 dark brown gravelly silt loam and overlays the fill for Feature 10 which became visible at 191.48 ft amsl. Artifacts from this feature consist of a mix of materials ranging in date from the mid-eighteenth century through to the early-twentieth century. The occupants of Stone House might have placed the gravel in this area to allow

standing water to drain into the area of the trench. This deposit was potentially the last in a series of fill layers placed over Feature 10 which had repeatedly slumped after being backfilled.

Feature 10 consists of a trench excavated sometime in the late nineteenth century for a drain pipe leading from Stone House (see Figure 6.10). The main portion of this trench was excavated in Unit 11 with a small portion exposed in Unit 9 and 19. As discussed above, the Stone House occupants appear to have excavated the trench through a preexisting midden deposit (Megastratum V). This midden, in turn, was redeposited into the trench and makes up the fill for Feature 10. These soils consist of a 10YR4/6 strong brown silt loam with bedrock inclusions. The feature was clearly defined at 191.15 ft amsl and continued to a depth of 188.35 ft amsl. The bottom portion of the trench was excavated through bedrock consisting of a red decomposing siltstone. Part of the drainage pipe in the southeastern portion of the unit is overlain by a slab of sandstone. The pipe itself is terra cotta, laid end-to-end in one foot segments and oriented in a southeasterly direction from Stone House. The terminus of the pipe is likely located in the northern shoulder of present-day Route 29.

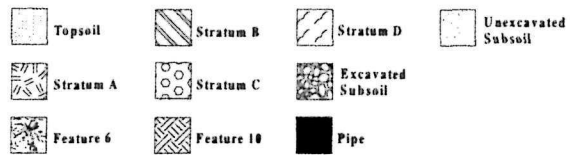
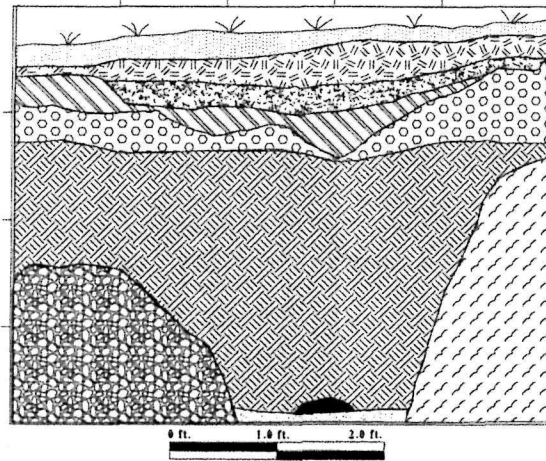
Artifacts. As stated above, the majority of the materials from Megastratum V were recovered from Feature 10 and its overlaying fill sequences. Of the 625 ceramic sherds recovered from Megastratum V, tablewares are the most abundant (88.3%, n=550). The majority of the tableware sherds are whiteware (72.1%, n=398), followed by hard paste whiteware (16.12%, n=89). The remainder of the tableware sherds consist of Bennington/Rockingham (7.1%, n=39), pearlware (1.63%, n=9), porcelain (1.63%, n=9), Jackfield-like wares (1.1%, n=6) and yellow ware (.36%, n=2). The utilitarian ceramic sherd assembly (11.68%, n=73), consists of buff-paste stoneware (35.61%, n=26; of those five were Albany slipped), grey-paste stoneware (34.25%, n=25), coarse earthenware (15.10%, n=11), yellow-paste earthenware (8.23%, n=6), and color-paste earthenware (6.85%, n=5).

A total of 1811 glass artifacts were recovered from Megastratum V. The majority of these artifacts are window/flat glass (37%, n=670). The remainder of the glass artifacts consist of container glass (26.5%, n=480), lighting accessories (8.17%, n=148), tableware glass (6.5%, n=118), and unidentified glass (21.81%, n=395).

Of the 438 hardware and architectural artifacts recovered, 251 are common nails. The common nail assemblage consists of cut nails (61.75%, n=155), wire nails (5.97%, n=15) and unidentified nails (32.27%, n=81). The remainder of the hardware and architectural artifacts are mortar (n=23), wire (n=9), roofing tar (n=7), brick (n=5), fence staples (n=3), a sewer pipe, a door lock plate, a key, a strap hinge, a tack, and unidentified metal objects (n=127).

Personal items (n=28) also comprised a portion of this assemblage. Of those 28 artifacts identified, there are tobacco pipe fragments (n=8), buttons (n=5; three are milk glass, one is earthenware and one is a combination of porcelain and brass), writing slate (n=4), pencil fragments (n=4), one buckle, one rivet, one snap fastener, one penny, and one bone toothbrush. One .22 cartridge case, and one 12 gauge shot gun shell were also found (non-military).

Stone House
Unit 11 West Wall Profile



Stone House
Units 9 and 11
South Wall Profile

Unit 9

Unit 11

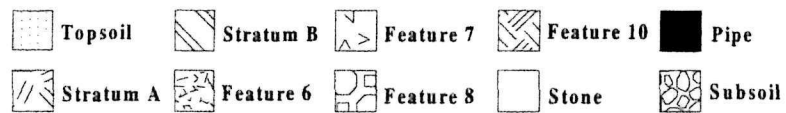
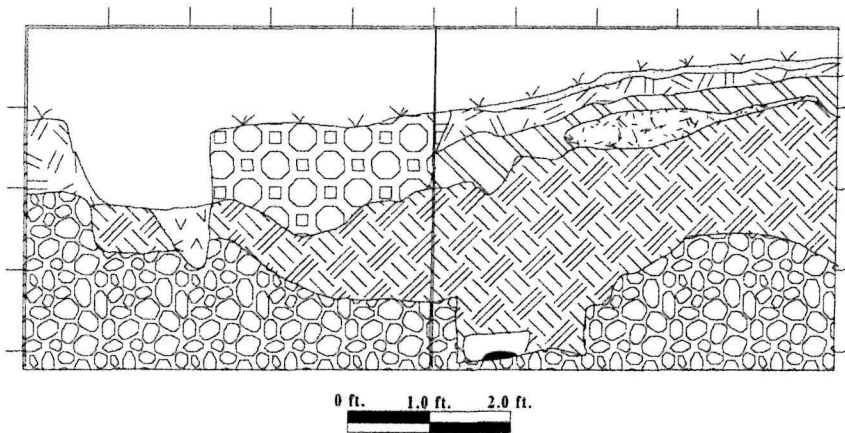


Figure 6.10. Profile of Features 6 and 10, Excavation Units 9 and 11.

Of the 278 faunal elements collected, the majority are shell (n=232) and consist of oyster (n=148), mussel (n=75), and unidentified shell (n=29). Of the bones that were collected, the majority are mammal (n=19). The remaining bones are bird (n=7).

A total of 9 military-related items were collected. The artifacts consist of four .58 caliber 3-ring conical bullets, a cupric gun brush, a percussion cap, a sabot fragment from a James rifled shell, a knapsack hook, and an embossed cupric button.

A variety of lithic materials were recovered (n=9) including quartz chunks (n=3), quartz shatter (n=3), quartzite chunks (n=2), and a rhyolite secondary flake.

Megastratum VI

Megastratum VI consists of a low density lithic scatter located in the field to the east of Stone House. The location of this scatter was initially determined from the stp survey of the field. This survey recovered a single Halifax Point from what appeared to be a buried A horizon. Two units, Excavation Unit 1 and 4, were opened in the area to investigate this deposit. Excavation Unit 1 was opened in the immediate vicinity of the Halifax point and a single flake was recovered from the fill of Feature 5, a trench associated with the septic tank to Stone House. The second unit, Excavation Unit 4, was opened to the southeast and contained a higher amount of prehistoric materials, consisting of four quartzite chunks, one quartz flake, one tip of a quartz projectile point, and the end of a quartz scraper. All of these materials were recovered from the plowzone, Unit Stratum A, of this excavation unit.

Stratigraphy. The plowzone of Megastratum VI consist of a 7.5YR4/4 brown silty clay loam. The plowzone runs from 183.92 ft amsl to a depth of 183.51 amsl in both excavation units. Immediately underlaying the plowzone is a thin stratum of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. Other than the artifacts described above, no other cultural materials were recovered from Megastratum VI. Given that these materials were recovered from plowzone, the cultural materials are not from stratified deposits. Given their context and low density, this deposit has low research potential.

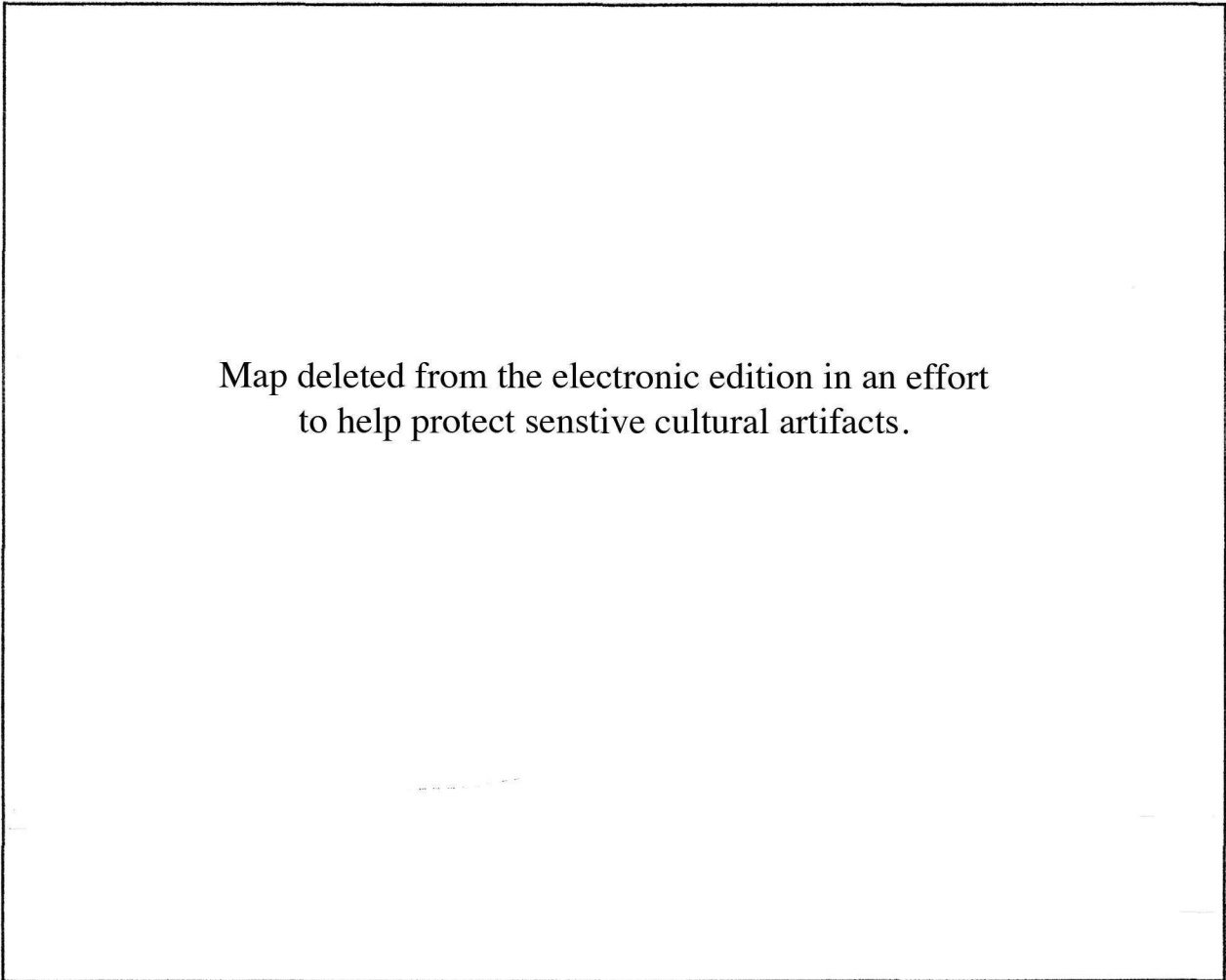
CHAPTER 7

ANALYSIS OF GLASS AND CERAMIC VESSELS AT STONE HOUSE

Kimberly Holmes

Introduction

This chapter focuses on the consumer patterns of three households in the rural agrarian community of Manassas, Virginia. These households include the Starbucks (1866-1870s), the Pridmores (1870s-1902), and the Ayres (1902-1912). The time period which these households occupied Stone House spans a transitional era in American history including reconstruction and the emergence of a middle-class that dominates the social scene of American culture today. Archeologists have devoted a great deal of attention to the consumer patterns of the industrial era in urban areas and its impact on the emergence of the middle-class (Lucas 1993: 8.3-8.6). This chapter, however, discusses how three households in an agrarian-based community accepted or rejected these trends and what the consumer patterns revealed by the archeological record reflect of these families.



Map deleted from the electronic edition in an effort
to help protect sensitive cultural artifacts.

Figure 7.1. Map showing location of middens sampled at Stone House.

The ceramic and glass vessel assemblages provide a sample of the types of items used in the households. From this information, researchers can interpret consumer patterns from the assemblages, showing how each household responded to changing aspects of American material culture and tradition. In particular, these assemblages reveal preliminary information on home food production, ideas of health and well being, and a response to emerging uniformity among the middle class. All of these issues contribute significant insights into our understanding of nineteenth-century life in rural Manassas.

Methodology

To provide the most accurate picture of the ceramic and glass vessels used by households occupying Stone House, minimum vessel counts were established for each household deposit. Minimum vessel counts provide an idea of the number of vessels broken and deposited in a given archeological assemblage. Such a count provides for more viable comparisons than sherd count where quantities are more a function of breakage of vessel and deposition. Vessel counts were established by sorting the ceramic and glass sherds by decoration, color, and form. During this sorting process, sherds were mended and assigned individual vessel numbers. Sherds that did not physically mend but were potentially part of a particular vessel were assigned to that vessel. Once sherds were grouped according to vessel, analysis of the assemblage was carried out and included identification of form, decorative type, manufacturing date, and, when possible, function. In many cases, the fragmented nature of the vessel did not allow for the identification of specific shape.

The analysis of the ceramic and glass assemblages was aided by the discrete location of each of the household deposits. Each of these assemblages was deposited as a surface midden. The Starbuck deposit is located just to the east of Stone House and appears to have originally been deposited as a sheet midden on the edge of the yard. Subsequent excavation of a trench disturbed this deposit and likely resulted in the further fragmentation of glass and ceramic vessels. The Pridmore deposit is located to the north of Stone House and was deposited as a broadcast trash scatter. From the midden's location, the Pridmore family appear to have deposited their trash at the edge of a garden. The Ayres deposit is positioned in a slight gully in the field to the east of Stone House. Of the three deposits, the Ayres midden contains the most complete vessels due to the density and confined nature of the deposit.

Starbuck Household, Megastratum V (1866-1870s)

The midden of the Starbuck's household is located to the southeast of Stone House and was visible from the turnpike during that period. When the Starbuck's initially purchased the Stone House property in 1865, they attempted to capitalize on the battlefield context of their property by proposing that Buck Hill be used as a cemetery for battlefield burials. The Starbuck's also merged their domestic setting with their economic activities by running the "Stone House Hotel" and a post office from their home. Their bid to use Buck Hill as a national cemetery failed and the family did not see the increased visitation to the area that they had hoped. As a result, the Starbuck's continued to farm their land in order to supplement the hotel business.

During the mid-nineteenth century, entertaining and dining etiquette had not yet been rigidly defined in American social life. Setting a table with vessels of a variety of colors, and sometimes patterns, was acceptable when entertaining guests (Mullins 1999b:150). The wide variety of wares and decorative types present among the Starbuck deposits may reflect the many pieces and sets of unmatched tableware. In addition, the number of utilitarian vessels being used is very small with an overwhelming number of tableware vessels recovered. We may attribute the variety of decorative elements in this assemblage to the serving of food to the patrons of the “Stone House Hotel.”

Ware

The Starbuck assemblage consists of a variety of ware types including whiteware, pearlware, yellow/buff earthenware, hardpaste whiteware, porcelain, and glassware (n=78). The largest ware group from Megastratum V is whiteware (35.90%, n=28). The second largest group is glassware (28.21%, n=22), followed by hardpaste whitewares (23.08%, n=18), porcelain (7.59%, n=6), and pearlware (5.13%, n=4). As for the utilitarian vessels, they consist of grey paste stoneware (47.37%, n=9), redware (21.05%, n=4), buff paste stoneware (10.53%, n=2), yellow/buff paste earthenware (10.53%, n=2), red paste stoneware (5.26%, n=1) and a black-glazed earthenware (5.26%, n=1). The vessels from the assemblage are divided into two categories for analysis: tableware and utilitarian vessels.

Tablewares

Form

Most of the tableware vessels recovered from the Starbucks’ midden are hollowwares, but a variety of vessels are present including plates, tureen lids, cups, saucers, bowls, and drinking vessels.

The largest group of unidentified hollowwares is whiteware (n=16, ranging in dimensions), followed by glassware (n=13). Of the unidentified hollowwares, nine are hardpaste whiteware, four are porcelain, two are pearlware, and one is yellow/buff paste earthenware. Also associated with the hollowware vessels are tureen lids, bowls, and cups. There are three cups, two that are hardpaste whiteware and one that is porcelain (3.85%, n=3, both of which have the same rim diameter of 3 in). Two hardpaste-whiteware tureen lids (2.56%, n=2), and two hardpaste whiteware bowls (2.56%, n=2) were also recovered.

Archeologists recovered a total of eighteen flatware vessels. Of the plates, four are whiteware and one is glassware. The rim diameters, ranging in size from ten to twelve inches, could be determined for a few of the plates. There are two porcelain saucers (2.56%) that measure the same size in rim diameter and height (rim diameter is 6 in. and height is 1.125 in.), suggesting that they may be from the same set. Lastly, researchers could only identify eleven vessels generally as flatwares (14.10%). Seven of these unidentified flatware vessels are whiteware, three are hardpaste whiteware, and one is porcelain.

As for the remaining glass wares, five are tumblers (6.41%) and one is a shot glass (1.28%). The two tumblers whose dimensions could be determined had the same rim diameter (3 in.).

Decoration

Within the Starbuck assemblage, a large amount of variation occurs in the decorative types of the tableware vessels. Decorative treatments include molded, color glazed, flow blue, transfer printed, sponge/spatter, edge decorated, slipped/annular banded, decalcomania, press-molded, and etched vessels (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1. Decorative elements of Starbuck household.

Decoration	Bowls	Serving Vessels	Plates/ Saucer	Glass cups	Tea Cups	Unid. Hollow ware	Unid. Flat ware	Unid. Vessel Forms	Total Count
undecorated	1		2		2		14	2	21
molded	1	1			1		9	3	15
transfer printed		1	1		1	2	6	1	12
sponge/spatter	1				1	2			4
edge decorated			3						3
slipped/Ann. Banded						2			2
decalcomania						1			1
press-molded glass			1	5		8			14
etched glass						1			1
color glazed							1	1	2
flow blue						1			1
unidentified (worn off)						1			1
Total Count	3	2	7	5	5	18	30	7	77

The decorative types occur on a variety of vessel forms. The largest decorative group is molded vessels (n=15) including basket weave, foliate, floral, shell, and feather molding. Ten of these molded vessels are hardpaste whiteware including seven unidentified hollowware vessels, one

bowl, a tureen lid, and unidentified flatware. In addition to these molded, hardpaste whiteware, three molded, whiteware vessels were recovered including two flatware and one unidentified vessel. Lastly, researchers recovered two unidentified molded porcelain vessels.

Seventeen undecorated vessels are present in this assemblage as well. Seven of these vessels are hardpaste whiteware, four are whiteware, two are pearlware, and four are porcelain.

The undecorated, hardpaste-whiteware vessel forms include two cups that may have been in the same set because of their similar dimensions (rim diameter of 3 in), two unidentified hollowwares, a bowl, and two unidentified flatwares. The forms of the whiteware vessels include three hollowwares and one flatware. The undecorated porcelain vessels are both hollowwares. Lastly, the two pearlware vessels are unidentified hollowwares.

The largest group of decorated vessels is transfer printed vessels (n=12). Archeologists recovered three different colors of transfer printed vessels: blue (n=10), brown (n=1), and black (n=1). The ten blue, transfer-printed vessels are comprised of eight whiteware and one porcelain; six are flatwares, two are hollowwares, and two are unidentified forms. None of the blue transfer-printed patterns appear to match. One brown transfer-printed whiteware vessel (probably a cup) and one black transfer-printed and a polychrome hand-painted hardpaste whiteware tureen lid were also recovered.

The Starbuck assemblage also yielded four sponge/spattered whiteware vessels and two slipped annular/banded whiteware bowls. Of the sponge/spattered vessels, one vessel is decorated in black (a possible bowl), one is pink and red (unidentified hollowware), one is green (unidentified hollowware) and one is blue (a possible tea cup). Of the two unidentified hollowware vessels that are slipped annular/banded-whiteware bowls, one vessel has a brown and yellow slip design and the other has a green slip design.

Three vessels are blue shell-edged decorated whiteware plates. The edge treatment is different on each plate and seems to represent a variety of debased shell-edge designs.

Two color-glazed whiteware vessels are present in this assemblage. One unidentified vessel form is decorated with a translucent blue glaze and the other is a flatware decorated with an opaque-green glaze with a molded basket design.

One whiteware-hollowware vessel is decorated in a flow blue design. Also, one whiteware vessel bears a green decal. Lastly, another whiteware- hollowware vessel is decorated with an unidentified design that has worn off and is not recognizable.

Three vessels are present in the assemblage whose decoration could not be determined but have makers marks (researchers included these pieces in the undecorated vessels in the Table 1). Two of these vessels are porcelain and one is a hardpaste whiteware. The makers marks on the porcelain vessels are very fragmented and it is uncertain whether they are of the same maker. The makers mark on the hardpaste whiteware vessel is also a fragment but could be identified as Johnson and Brothers Co. (1883-1913) (Godden 1964:355).

Archeologists recovered twenty-two glassware vessels from this megastratum including hollowwares (n=19), a plate (n=1), and unidentified vessels (n=2). Of the glass tableware assemblage, most of the vessels are press-molded (n=14) with the remainder being etched (n=1) and undecorated (n=5).

The press-molded vessels included both identified and unidentified hollowware forms including tumblers (n=4) and a shot glass (n=1). Only two tumblers appear to come from the same set and are decorated with a diamond pattern. As for the remaining tumblers, one is decorated with a square and diamond pattern, and the other with panels and mitres. The shot glass consists of paneled lead glass. The hollowwares were all different in their designs and may have been serving vessels consisting of either footed dishes or hollowwares with lids. The decorative types include a scalloped rim (n=1), a ribbon like pattern (n=1), an oval-elongated diamond pattern (n=1), a star and sun-like pattern (n=1), dots in a triangular pattern (n=1), a crosshatch design (n=1), a sprig-like pattern (n=1), paneling (n=1), and one hollowware vessel etched with parallel lines.

The remainder of the glass ware is undecorated. One undecorated piece is an unidentified leaded hollowware with no decoration and four unidentified, undecorated glass hollowwares.

Utilitarian vessels

Form

There is a low proportion of utilitarian vessels-to-tablewares in the assemblage with only 19 utilitarian vessels recovered. All the utilitarian ceramic vessels in Megastratum V are hollowwares (n=19) with only three vessels identified in terms of specific forms.

The unidentified hollowwares includes nine grey-paste stoneware, three redware, two yellow/buff-paste earthenware, one black-glazed earthenware, and one buff-paste stoneware vessels. Four of the grey-paste stoneware vessels are hollowwares and have a colorless salt glaze (one vessel has an 8 in. rim diameter). The remaining five vessels are salt glazed and are either painted or slipped (one has a 2 in. base diameter suggesting it might be a blackening bottle). All three of the redware hollowwares have an opaque or lead glaze (one has an 8 in. rim diameter). One of the yellow/buff paste earthenware hollowwares is annular/banded-slip decorated and the other has a Bennington/Rockingham glaze. The earthen hollowware has a black opaque glaze and the buff paste stoneware has an alkaline glaze.

The three vessels with identified forms are a flower pot, pan, and jar. The flower pot is an undecorated redware. The pan is of buff-paste stoneware, the exterior glazed with iron oxide and the interior with an Albany slip (12 in. rim diameter). Lastly, the jar is a red-paste stoneware with a salt-glazed exterior and an Albany-slip glazed interior (rim diameter is 5.75 in.).

Jars and Bottles

The 28 glass jars and bottles consist of alcohol bottles (21.43%, n=6), pharmaceutical bottles (17.86%, n=5), and household, food and beverage-related bottles (14.29%, n=4). Thirteen are unidentified (46.43%).

Researchers identified six alcohol bottles including wine, beer and schnaps. The schnaps vessel is a Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedman aromatic schnaps bottle. The remaining bottles consist of a brown beer bottle, two olive-colored wine bottles, and one colorless flask.

The Starbuck's bottle assemblage contained five pharmaceutical bottles. Researchers could identify none of these bottles as to their contents or distributor. Two bottles are aqua/blue: one with a patent finish and the other has a double-bead finish. Two bottles are colorless: one with a flared prescription lip and the other with a patent/extract finish. Lastly, one light-green paneled bottle was recovered.

Four additional glass vessels were identified. The three food jars from this megastratum are aqua/blue and a beer bottle.

The 13 unidentified bottles represent a wide range of colors and finishes. Although these bottles are lacking a label or embossing that identifies their contents or manufacturer, the colors and finishes suggest that they may have been pharmaceutical bottles. Of the three aqua-blue bottles, one has a bead finish. There are two aqua-green bottles and one has a Perry-Davis type finish with lipping tool scars and the other aqua-green bottle has a round base. Two dark-green bottles were found in this assemblage and one has a possible packer or patent finish while the other is paneled. One of the two colorless bottles is paneled and the other has a Perry-Davis type finish with lipping tool scars. There is one brown bottle with a ground lip. The one light blue bottle recovered has a patent lip. Lastly, one amber bottle, one cobalt blue bottle and one aquamarine bottle were also recovered.

Pridmore Household, Megastratum IV (1870s-1902)

The Pridmores' midden (Megastratum IV) is located northwest of Stone House. Unlike their predecessors, the Pridmores did not run a business out of their home and relied almost entirely on agricultural production for their livelihood. Like other members of the rural agrarian community of Manassas, the Pridmores relied on home food production and storage and the sale of agricultural goods to the local and regional markets. The ratio of tableware to utilitarian vessels may reflect these differences in economic activities between the Starbucks and the Pridmores. The extent of their food storage is reflected in the archeological record with the proportion of utilitarian vessels to tableware being close to equal.

Wares

Excavation of Megastratum IV produced a small assemblage, including only 29 tableware vessels that are highly fragmented. The largest group of wares present in the tableware assemblage is glassware (41.38%, n=12) followed by whiteware (27.59%, n=8), porcelain

(20.693%, n=6), hardpaste whiteware vessels (6.90%, n=2), and one pearlware vessel (3.45%). This megastratum has the highest proportion and diversity of utilitarian vessels as compared with the tableware vessels. The 16 utilitarian vessels associated with Megastratum IV consist of grey-paste stonewares (31.25%, n=5), buff-paste stonewares (25%, n=4), color-paste stonewares (18.75%, n=3), red-paste earthenware (18.75%, n=3), and low-fired earthenware (6.25%, n=1). The discussion of the assemblage is divided between tablewares and utilitarian wares.

Tablewares

Form

Archeologists recovered a variety of vessel forms from Megastratum IV that includes unidentified hollowwares (65.52%, n=19), a plate (3.45%, n=1), a bowl (3.45%, n=1), unidentified flatware (3.45%, n=1), tumblers (13.79%, n=4), a pitcher (3.45%, n=1), and two vessels of unidentified forms (6.90%, n=2). Unidentified hollowwares present include glassware (n=7), whiteware (n=6), unidentified porcelain (n=4), unidentified hardpaste whiteware (n=1), and pearlware (n=1). The identifiable hollowwares consist of four glass tumblers, one glass pitcher, and one identified porcelain bowl. The flatware vessels are comprised of one whiteware plate and one hardpaste whiteware vessel. Researchers also recovered one unidentified whiteware vessel and one porcelain vessel.

Decoration

A variety of decorating techniques were present in the tableware assemblage from the Pridmore midden and include transfer print, hand painted, molded, decalcomania, opaque and translucent glazes, sponge/spattered, press-molding and paneling. Among the ceramic vessels, the most frequent decoration type is decalcomania (see Table 7.2).

Five vessels have decalcomania designs, three being porcelain and two being whiteware. Two of those porcelain vessels also have very similar shapes and footings, leading to the conclusion that these two vessels may have been from the same set. The third porcelain vessel retained a portion of a decal that does not appear similar to the other two porcelain vessels. The two whiteware vessels bear distinct floral motifs that are not similar to each other or the porcelain vessels.

Two whiteware vessels in this assemblage are transfer printed. The transfer printed decorations on these vessels are different colors, ruling out the possibility that they are from the same set. The transfer printed vessels both have floral designs; one is grey and the other is blue. The vessel with the grey-transfer printing is a plate and the vessel with the blue-transfer printing is hollowware.

Table 7.2. Decorative elements of Pridmore assemblage.

Decoration	Plates	Bowls	Pitchers	Tumblers	Unid. Flatware	Unidentified Hollowware	Unid. Form	Total
undecorated			1	1	1	5	1	9
transfer print	1					1		2
hand painted						2		2
molded						1		1
decalcomania		1				3	1	5
color glazed						2		2
sponge/ spatter						1		1
press-molded				1		4		5
paneled				2				2
Total	1	1	1	4	1	18	1	27

Two whiteware vessels are color glazed. One vessel is an unidentified hollowware with translucent brown glaze and the other vessel is an unidentified hollowware with an opaque brown glaze.

One pearlware hollowware has a dark blue, hand-painted decoration. Another whiteware hollowware is black sponge/spatter painted.

One of the less elaborately decorated vessels is a molded, hardpaste-whiteware hollowware. Also, two vessels simply bear a makers mark (these are included in the undecorated category in Table 2). One of these vessels is hardpaste-whiteware flatware and the other is a pearlware of an unidentified form. Both makers marks are incomplete and unidentifiable. Because these vessel fragments are pieces of the base, which is undecorated, the decorative styles of the vessel could not be determined. Lastly, there are seven undecorated vessels including a hardpaste whiteware (possibly a cup), a hardpaste-whiteware flatware, three pearlware vessels (included a possible cup), and two porcelain hollowwares.

The glassware are also decorated in a variety of ways. Five of these vessels are press-molded with none of the designs seeming to match. One press-molded hollowware, amethyst in color, has a leaf and beaded design. Another press-molded hollowware vessel has wavy lines and circles, while another is ribbed with a starburst pattern on the base. One tumbler has a press-molded geometric design and is amethyst colored. One press-molded hollowware design was unidentified. Two tumblers are paneled. Four undecorated glass vessels are included in this assemblage and include two unidentified hollowwares, one pitcher, and one tumbler.

Utilitarian vessels

A variety of forms and decorations are present in the utilitarian vessel assemblage for this megastratum. Unidentified hollowware vessels are the most numerous vessel form and consist of five grey-paste stoneware and three glazed red-paste earthenware vessels. The rim diameters for two of the red paste earthenware vessels were obtainable: one measures 9 in. and the other 6.5 in. One buff-paste stoneware hollowware has a Bristol-type glaze on the exterior and Albany-type slip glaze on the interior.

The second largest group of vessels forms for the utilitarian vessels are pans. Archeologists recovered six pans comprised of three Albany-type slipped, buff paste stoneware, two color-paste, stoneware pans, and one grey paste stoneware. The rim diameters of these vessels range from 6 in to 10 in and their depths range from 2.5 in to 4.5 in.

Lastly, one color-paste stoneware was a cylindrical vessel with a rim diameter of 6 in. and is probably a jar.

Jars and Bottles

Within the Pridmore household assemblage, fourteen identified vessels are glass jars and bottles with the majority being unidentifiable in terms of contents or function. Researchers recovered seven bottles (50%), two jars (14%), and five unidentified vessels (36%). The only identifiable glass containers are associated with food storage.

The bottles, containers and jars came in a variety of colors. Three bottles are colorless, one is aqua/green, one is black, one is olive, and one is brown. Two of the unidentified vessels are aqua, one is olive (possibly associated with alcohol consumption), one is amethyst, and one is amber. Lastly, one food jar is aqua/blue, and the other is aqua/green.

Ayres Household, Megastratum III (1902-1912)

The Ayres purchased the Stone House property in 1902 and made their property a central gathering point for the surrounding agricultural community. During their occupancy, they changed the landscape of Stone House in such a way that set their home apart from typical farm households. These changes included a post office, a store, a cheese factory, a blacksmith shop, and aesthetic changes to the Stone House. These activities drew visitors and members of the community to Stone House and the Ayres family.

The Ayres occupied Stone House during an era of social and ideological change. Etiquette manuals published in the latter half of the nineteenth century dictated a standardization and uniform code for behavior that swept through many areas of domestic life. Concerning this literature, Michael Lucas writes, "Etiquette writers were concerned with the transformation of the whole personality, not just one aspect. The books they produced covered a wide range of topics, including rules for proper conduct at the table, in the street, at weddings, and formal parties, among other themes" (Lucas 1994: 81). As an aspect of these wider changes, the ceramics and glasswares were used in acting out these new social attitudes. In particular, the Ayres'

assemblage may help to understand how a rural household accepted or rejected these attitudes in respect to entertainment and subsistence. Important clues to these changes are present in the high number of matching tablewares recovered from the Ayres' midden to the east of Stone House.

Ware

There are 52 tableware vessels associated with Megastratum III. Archeologists recovered a variety of wares from this context including whitewares (34.62%, n=18), hardpaste whiteware (26.92%, n=14), glass tableware vessels (25.00%, n=13), and porcelain vessels (13.46%, n=7). The number of utilitarian vessels is much smaller than the number of tableware; researchers recovered only 12 utilitarian vessels from this megastratum. The utilitarian wares consist of buff-paste stoneware (50%, n=6), whiteware (16.66%, n=2), one red paste stoneware vessel (8.33%), one red paste earthenware (8.33%), one buff-paste earthenware (8.33%), and one yellowware vessel with a clear glaze (8.33%).

Tablewares

The tableware from Megastratum III consists of hollowware (60.78%, n=31), flatware (26.92%, n=14), and a number of unidentified vessels (13.46%, n=7). Of the assemblages compared in this chapter, the Ayres midden has the highest proportion of matching vessels. For example, three of the undecorated hardpaste whiteware bowls are identical in rim diameter (9 in) and form, and are likely from the same set. Three whiteware tea cups also shared the same dimensions and decorative form suggesting that they may have been from the same teaware set.

The hollowware assemblage is made up of glass drinking vessels (n=8), bowls (n=5), tea cups (n=4), pitchers (n=4), serving vessels (n=2), and unidentified hollowware (n=8). The glass hollowware assemblage consists of eight glass drinking vessels (five tumblers and three cups). Four of the five tumblers are paneled and share similar dimensions (base diameters of 2.25 in and 3.25 in height). Four bowls are hardpaste whiteware and three of them share the same dimensions (9 in rim diameter) with the other being a footed whiteware bowl. There are four tea cups, two of which share the same dimensions (2.5 in base and the height of 3.5 in). The third tea cup has a base diameter of 2.25 in. and the height of the vessel is unattainable. Due to the similarities in decoration, these tea cups may have passed as part of the same set. The fourth tea cup is whiteware and is too incomplete to determine if it is part of the same set. Four pitchers were recovered of which, one is a hardpaste whiteware creamer, one is a hardpaste whiteware handle, one is a whiteware pitcher, and the fourth is a glass pitcher. Lastly, of the identifiable hollowware vessel forms there is one hardpaste whiteware serving vessel in this assemblage. The eight unidentifiable hollowwares include a variety of wares such as three whiteware vessels, two hardpaste whiteware vessels, two glass hollowwares, and one porcelain vessel.

The flatware assemblage consists of plates (n=8), saucers (n=3), and unidentified flatware vessels (n=3). Four whiteware plates are present ranging in size from 8 in. to 9.75 in. in diameter; two of the plates are hardpaste whiteware and one is porcelain. The remainder of the identifiable flatwares includes three saucers, all of which are porcelain and range in size from 3.75 in. to 6 in. in diameter. Of the three unidentified flatware vessels, two are whiteware and one is porcelain.

The seven unidentified vessels consist of four hardpaste whiteware, two glass, one whiteware, and one porcelain vessel.

Decoration

A variety of decorative techniques is present in this assemblage, including decalcomania (23.08%, n=12), molded (11.54%, n=6), edge decorated (11.54%, n=6), press molded (9.62%, n=5), paneled (7.69%, n=4), painted (1.92%, n=1), embossed (1.92%, n=1), and ribbed (1.92%, n=1) vessels.

Table 7.3. Decorative elements of Ayres' assemblage.

Decoration	Bowls	Cups	Glass Cups	Plates/ Saucers	Serving Vessel	Pitcher/ Creamer	Unid. Flat ware	Unid. Hollow ware	Unid Vess el	Total Coun
Decal.		3		4		1	1	2	1	12
Molded					1	2		3		6
Edge Decorated				3			2	1		6
Undecorated	4	2		4				1	5	16
Press-molded		1				1		1	2	5
Ribbed			1							1
Painted								1		1
Embossed								1		1
Paneled			4							4
Total Count	4	6	5	11	1	4	3	10	8	52

Most of the tableware ceramics consist of decalcomania decorated and plain ironstone vessels. The greatest number of matching vessels have overglaze decalcomania applications and are predominantly whiteware. Of the nine whiteware vessels possessing floral decals, eight may be part of the same tea set. These eight vessels include three tea cups, three plates, one pitcher, and one hollowware. One other whiteware is an unidentified hollowware with a floral decal decoration that is slightly different from the decalcomania on the tea set. This single unidentified hollowware piece is from a different tea set (the hollowware is perhaps a shallow bowl). These two decorative types have similar motifs and colors and may have been used in the same table setting as the larger matching set of teaware vessels. The differences in the decal pattern of the eight whiteware vessels can only be detected upon close examination. Both decals have small pink roses, however, the larger set has a green vine that mimics a bow and ties the floral pattern together. The single whiteware piece has small pink roses and small pink daisy-like flowers with green vine designs that connect the floral motif but does not tie together as the larger set does. The Ayres may have bought this piece to match their existing set. Lastly, three porcelain vessels bear floral decalcomania decoration patterns that do not match.

Five hardpaste whiteware vessels and one whiteware vessel are molded with no other decoration. These six vessels consist of one oval serving vessel, one creamer, one vessel was most likely a pitcher (we recovered only the handle), and two are unidentified hollowware forms. The oval serving dish, the creamer, and the unidentified hollowwares have the same maker's mark of "Iron China, J&G Meakin, Hanley, England" (1883-1913) (Godden 1964). The molded handle associated with this assemblage shares the same molding patterns as the handle on the creamer, suggesting that this vessel may also be of the same molded tableware set. Lastly, there is an unidentified whiteware hollowware that does not share the same scalloped rim molding as the larger set. The piece also has a very faint floral relief molding on the body of the vessel.

Researchers have identified only six vessels with edge decoration. They consist of five flatware and one hollowware vessels, of which four are whiteware and the other is porcelain. None of the edge-decorated vessels appear to have been from the same set as none had the same decorative motif. The two whiteware plates are painted with unidentified decorative motifs (one is painted blue and the other is brown). The two whiteware flatwares with molded-edge decoration have different designs including a line and curl molded design and an unidentified molded design. The porcelain plate contains the residue of gilded decoration. Finally, there is a whiteware hollowware (a possible vase) that has a curvilinear/plume-like molding and scalloped rim.

Lastly, among the decorated vessels in this assemblage, there is one blue hand-painted porcelain hollowware.

As for the undecorated ceramic vessels, a minimum of 14 are present in the Ayres' assemblage, of which nine are hardpaste whiteware, three are whiteware, and two are porcelain. Three of the undecorated hardpaste whiteware vessels are bowls (all had 9 in. rim diameter). The remaining hardpaste whiteware vessels include four unidentified vessels, and two plates. The bowls and at least one of the hardpaste whiteware plates may have been in the same set. Lastly, there are two undecorated porcelain saucers.

The glass tableware in the assemblage contains three distinct decorative motifs: press-molded (n=5), paneled (n=4), and ribbed (n=1). The paneled vessels are tumblers, all of which are part of the same set. The remaining vessels are separate pieces, none of which appear to match. The ribbed vessel is also a tumbler, smaller than the paneled ones. There are five press-molded vessels consisting of one pitcher, one unidentified hollowware, two unidentified vessel forms, and a stem from a glass. The pitcher has a scalloped rim and the other unidentified hollowware has a geometric diamond pattern. Of the unidentified vessel forms, one has geometric patterns and is ribbed, the other has starburst-type rays, and the stem of the glass is molded. Lastly, two glass cups are undecorated.

Utilitarian vessels

The utilitarian vessels in this assemblage are all hollowwares of various forms including pans (25.00%, n=3), jars (16.66%, n=2), a flower pot (8.33%, n=1), a wash basin (8.33%, n=1), a chamber pot (8.33%, n=1), a bowl (8.33%, n=1), and unidentified hollowwares (25%, n=3). The forms of these vessels suggest their various uses in food production, storage, and household use. The greatest proportion of vessels in this assemblage are pans. Two of these pans are buff paste

stoneware, of which one has an Albany slip (dimensions unknown) and the other a slip glaze (rim diameter is 9 inches, height 4.5 in). The other pan is large, measuring 10.5 in in diameter and 5 in in height, and is a buff paste earthenware with a lead glaze. There were three unidentified hollowware vessels recovered from Megastratum III, all of which were stonewares. Two of these hollowwares are buff-paste stoneware, one is Bristol glazed and one has an Albany slip. The third hollowware is red-paste stoneware. Two buff-paste stoneware jars are associated with this stratum including one Albany slipped and one Bristol glazed. Both jars are wide mouthed and cylindrical. The one yellowware bowl measures 8.25 in in diameter. Also, a red-paste earthenware flowerpot was found that has a washed interior. Of the two whiteware vessels, one is a chamber pot and the other is a basin.

Jars and Bottles

Bottles from the Ayres' midden provide information about household hygiene and subsistence. The largest identifiable group in this category is pharmaceuticals (32.56%, n=14), followed by bottles related to alcohol consumption (18.60%, n=8), jars (18.60%, n=8), a lid liner (2.33%, n=1), glass bottles associated with food storage (4.65%, n=2), and unidentified glass vessels (25%, n=11).

Of the 14 pharmaceutical bottles found in Megastratum III, we can identify six in terms of their contents and brand name. These bottles include headache remedies, laxatives and bitters. The headache remedy is a Bromo-Seltzer distributed by Emerson Drug Co (1886-1986) (Fike 1987:111). The laxative bottle, Castoria, reads, "... a vegetable preparation of assimilating [sic] the food and regulating stomach and bowels of infants and children," was produced by Chas. H. Fletcher (post 1890) (Fike 1987: 163). The bitters associated with this megastratum were produced by Oakland Chemical Company (1907-1948) (Fike 1987:47). Other bottles contained dioxygen (hydrogen peroxide) dispensed by the Oakland Chemical Company (1907-1948), and extract that was most likely distributed by McCormick (pre-1904) (Fike 1987:47; Jones and Sullivan 1985:35). Lastly, one bottle was found whose contents could not be determined but the product was distributed by Chamberlain (post-1892) who produced such items as balm, liniment, lotion, bitters and other medicine (Fike 1987: 55). There was also one unlabeled jar that was potentially pharmaceutical in nature. The pharmaceutical bottles ranged in colors. Of the four aqua colored bottles, two are identifiable: one is a castoria bottle produced by Chas. H. Fletcher and the other is a bottle dispensed by Chamberlain. Two of the four brown colored bottles are identifiable: one is a dioxygen bottle distributed by Oakland Chemical Co. and the other is a bitters bottle dispensed by P.h. Drake Co. There are two cobalt-blue bottles: one is a Bromo-seltzer made by Emerson Drug Co. The remainder of the bottles consist of four colorless bottles and one amethyst bottle, none of which are identifiable.

Archeologists recovered eight alcohol bottles in this megastratum that consist of a range of colors including four brown bottles, two dark olive bottles, an amethyst, and a colorless bottle. Two of these bottles were distributed by Schlitz, a beer company.

Of the eight food jars collected from the Ayres' midden, the only jar identified by manufacturer is an Atlas jar (post 1904) (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38). Seven of these jars, including the Atlas jar, are aquamarine, and one jar is clear in color. An aquamarine jar liner was also found.

Two bottles are present that are associated with food consumption and household use. One of these bottles is an amethyst-tinted milk or cream bottle. The other bottle in this category is a colorless Pepsi Cola bottle (post-1904) (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Analysis of Tableware and Utilitarian Vessels

As discussed in this chapter, the archeological record at Stone House contains a moderate sample of the ceramics and glass used by Stone House occupants from the 1860s up to the 1910s. Ceramic and bottle assemblages from the archeological record have the potential to reflect some of the changing social attitudes and the move toward standardization in behavior and material culture during this time period. This standardization was a trend sparked by the publication of etiquette manuals at the end of the nineteenth century that dictated uniformity in entertaining and consumerism (Mullins 1996: 85; Shackel 1993). The three household assemblages recovered from the Stone House site provide insight into how these changes took place in the rural location of Manassas, Virginia. Megastratum V corresponds primarily with the Starbuck household, Megastratum IV is associated with the Pridmore family and Megastratum III with the most recent materials corresponds with the Ayres family. Each family used the property differently and the vessel assemblages seem to reflect the economic ventures of each corresponding household.

Table 7.4. Vessel totals compared with Stone House households.

Household	Tableware vessels (%,n)	Utilitarian vessels (%,n)	Total number of vessels
Starbuck (1866-1870's)	80.41%, n=78	19.59%, n=19	n=97
Pridmore (1870's-1902)	64.442%, n=29	35.56%, n=16	n=45
Ayres (1902-1915)	81.25%, n=52	18.75%, n=12	n=64

The first family represented among the assemblages, the Starbuck, obtained the property in 1865. The history of the property and its role in the Civil War provided an economic opportunity for the new owners. The family began running the "Stone House Hotel." They opened their home and provided food service to visitors who came to the area. Potential remnants of the commercial ventures of the Starbuck household are evidenced in the vessel assemblage recovered from the yard, including the midden that would have been visible from the turnpike at that time. In Megastratum V, there is a much greater proportion of tableware vessels (n=44) than utilitarian ones (n=19) suggesting a greater emphasis on actual service of food than storage of goods at the time. The large variety of decorative types present in the tableware assemblage either suggests the necessity of many sets of tableware or the practice of purchasing single pieces. The variety of decorative techniques include molded (n=14), transfer printed (n=11, including blue, brown, and black), sponge/spattered (n=4, including pink/red, black, green, and blue), blue shell edged (n=3), slipped annular/banded (n=2), color glazed (n=2), flow blue (n=1), and undecorated (n=17).

Only 5.13% of the vessel assemblage recovered are matching pieces. It was not until the 1870s that the trend of uniformity in table settings became wide spread in American life (Mullins 1996b: 85). Before the publication of etiquette manuals, standards of uniformity did not rule the

trends of consumerism, which until the 1870s allowed for a mismatched table setting. Changing ideas about consumerism and uniformity of tableware is demonstrated in the differences between the Starbuck and the Ayres household assemblages.

Table 7.5. Sets present in Stone House Assemblages.

Household	Ware	Decoration	Forms
Starbuck	porcelain	undecorated, fragmented makers' mark	2 saucers
Starbuck	glass	undecorated	2 tumblers
Pridmore	porcelain	decalcomania, worn off	2 unidentified vessels
Ayres	hardpaste whiteware	undecorated	3 bowls
Ayres	glass	paneled	4 tumblers
Ayres	whiteware	decalcomania	3 tea cups, 3 plates, 1 pitcher, 1 unidentified hollowware
Ayres	hardpaste whiteware	molded, fragmented makers' mark	1 oval serving dish, 1 creamer, 1 unidentified hollowware, 1 pitcher

The dreams of the Starbucks for greater economic/commercial development of the area were not fulfilled, forcing them into debt and ultimately the sale of their property to the Pridmores. The Pridmores were primarily a farming family who relied on the local agrarian economy for their survival.

The ceramics identified from the Pridmore midden (in the northwest portion of the yard) depict different household activities from the previous owners of the Stone House. In comparison to the Starbucks, the Pridmores were using less tableware and focused their efforts more on food preparation indicating greater reliance on home production of food. The vessels from the Pridmores' midden include 29 tableware vessels and 16 utilitarian vessels. The largest groups of vessel forms in this assemblage are unidentified hollowwares. The identifiable vessels consist of six pans that suggest dairying. The percent of the assemblage that is a matching set is 4.44%, similar to the Starbuck assemblage, but not nearly as high as the Ayres' assemblage. The amount of utilitarian wares within the assemblage may reflect the agricultural focus of the household.

Megastratum III is associated with the Ayres household. The midden was located 200 ft northeast of the house. The Ayres' assemblage has the highest number of matching pieces from the same set. Although the ratio of tableware (n=41) to utilitarian (n=12) ware is comparable to that of the Starbucks, the high prevalence of matching pieces suggests the Ayres placed more emphasis on having matched tableware. Almost 40% of the tableware vessels recovered are of

matching sets as compared with the 5% from the Starbuck's assemblage. For example, six vessels bearing decalcomania may be from the same set and two other matching vessels were similar enough in design to be used in the same setting. In addition, four of the molded hardpaste whiteware vessels are from a matching set.

Changing trends in consumerism and entertaining most likely account for the differences between the archeological assemblages of the Starbucks and the Ayres families. During the nineteenth century the use of etiquette manuals spread throughout the middle class. In the 18th century, the wealthier class used etiquette manuals to separate themselves from the lower classes. However, in the nineteenth century, these manuals became more prevalent across a wider socio-economic spectrum and became a way to control the behavior of the lower classes (Shackel 1993: 130-158). These manuals covered subjects including household appearance, landscape, furniture, and table settings. By the time of the Ayres' occupation of Stone House, the impact of etiquette manuals on the social and consumer aspects of American culture were wide spread, prompting sweeping standardization. We can see one aspect of this standardization in tableware. Setting a table with mismatched pieces was no longer fashionable (Mullins 1999b: 150). Instead, matching sets dominated the market and the dinner table for formal entertaining. Based on the archeological vessel assemblage of Megastratum III, the Ayres fell into some of the dominant ideology of the time in respects to entertaining.

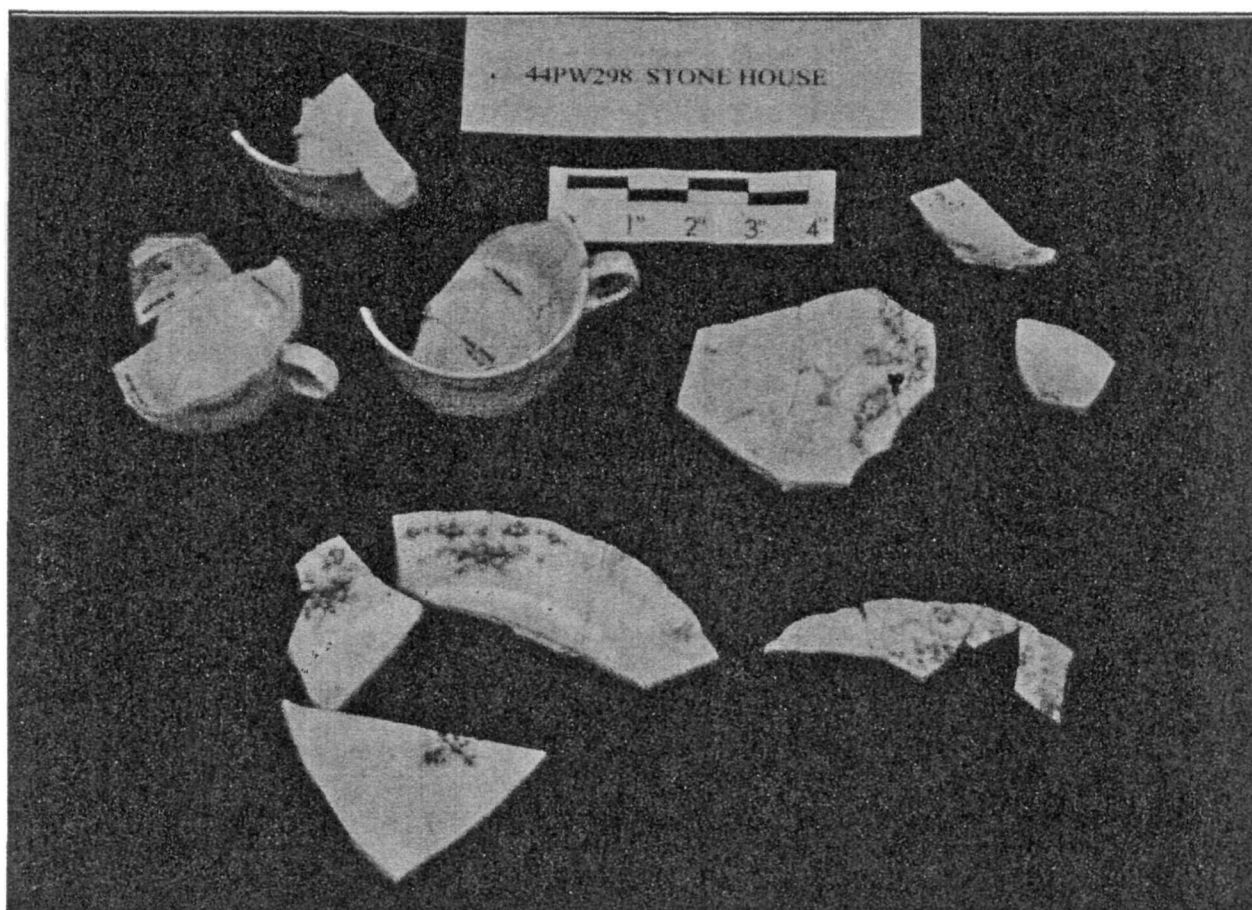


Figure 7.2. Photograph of decalomania vessels from Ayres' ceramic assemblage. These vessels are from one set, note similarity in decoration and shape.

The activities of the Ayres household and the extent to which they entertained may be deduced from their activities in the community. We can see their efforts to place themselves in a position of centrality to the community in their economic ventures through the store and post office that they established. Both businesses drew the surrounding, dispersed, agrarian community to their property. By the turn of the century, trends began to dictate segmentation for different areas of life, such as domestic and the commercial domains. The Ayres potentially felt that this was a very important distinction. The division between the commercial and the domestic space seen in their yard layout in combination with their efforts to create formal landscapes in their yard (Chapter 3), can be seen as an example of the Ayres conforming to the etiquette of the time period. All of this evidence supports the idea that entertaining was an important activity for this household, an activity that would require fine tableware that met the social standards of the time.

Glass Bottle and Jar Analysis

Comparing the breakdown of glass storage vessels between the three households provides information of the various households' alcohol consumption, pharmaceutical use, and food storage. Some of the most notable patterns among the glass bottles appear in the pharmaceutical category and food storage. The distinctive nature of these two categories of glass jars makes these the most identifiable among the glass vessels.

Table 7.6. Total of glass vessels compared with Megastratum.

Household	Alcohol related	Pharmaceutical	Food Storage	Unidentified glass vessels	Total # of vessels
Starbuck	21.43%	17.86%	14.29%	46.43%	28
Pridmore	-----	-----	14.29%	85.71%	14
Ayres	18.60%	32.56%	25.00%	25.00%	44

Alcohol-related Bottles

While the percentage of alcohol bottles of the Starbucks is the highest of all three household assemblages sampled, it only surpasses the Ayres household by roughly 3%. Both assemblages contained beer and liquor bottles. The presence of alcohol bottles in the Starbuck household may have been from the operation of the "Stone House Hotel," a commercial establishment in which visitors to the battlefield likely found lodging and food service. For both the Ayres and the Starbucks, the amount of alcohol-related bottles might simply relate to consumption within the family. Statements regarding the Pridmore's use of alcoholic beverages is difficult as close to 86% of the vessels were unidentifiable due to the low recovery of nearly-complete vessels.

Pharmaceutical

The analysis of the pharmaceutical bottles and jar assemblage of the three megastrata reveal the evolving attitudes regarding health and medicine at the turn of the century. The increased popularity of registered brands and trademarks due to the institution of the Pure Food and Drug

Act of 1906 is shown in the high number of brand-name pharmaceuticals in the Ayres assemblage. Before the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, companies dispensed many elixirs without patents. Trademarks, unique designs and shapes of bottles became increasingly popular after the passage of the Act of 1906 (Fike 1987: 3-5). Neither the Starbuck nor Pridmore midden contained bottles that bore any brand name, or trademarked medicinal bottles.

Examination of late nineteenth-century store ledgers supports the apparent lack of patent medicines being sold to the community before 1906. One such store ledger is the Alvey's day book, a ledger containing daily entries for a store located in Catharpin, a community located approximately five miles to the north of Stone House (Reeves 1998:6.3). Among the only listed medicines is Jamaica ginger (a generic medicinal elixir whose primary ingredient was alcohol) and castor oil. The lack of specific name-brand medicines sold at the store matches the low numbers of name-specific medicinal bottles recovered from the Starbuck and Pridmore assemblages.

Food Storage

Researchers can also deduce patterns in food storage and consumer patterns from the glass bottle assemblage for all three megastrata. Fourteen percent of the Starbuck's bottle and jar assemblage were used for food storage. The Starbucks did cultivate some of their own crops and as reflected, relied on some stored homemade goods. The Pridmores, who relied more on

agricultural products have the same percentage of vessels devoted to food storage in the bottle and jar assemblage (14.29%). This percentage is probably not representational of all the food that the family was storing. The high amount of utilitarian ceramics recovered from the Pridmore midden demonstrates that despite the low percentage of canning jars in the assemblage, the household did rely heavily on home production of food stuffs.

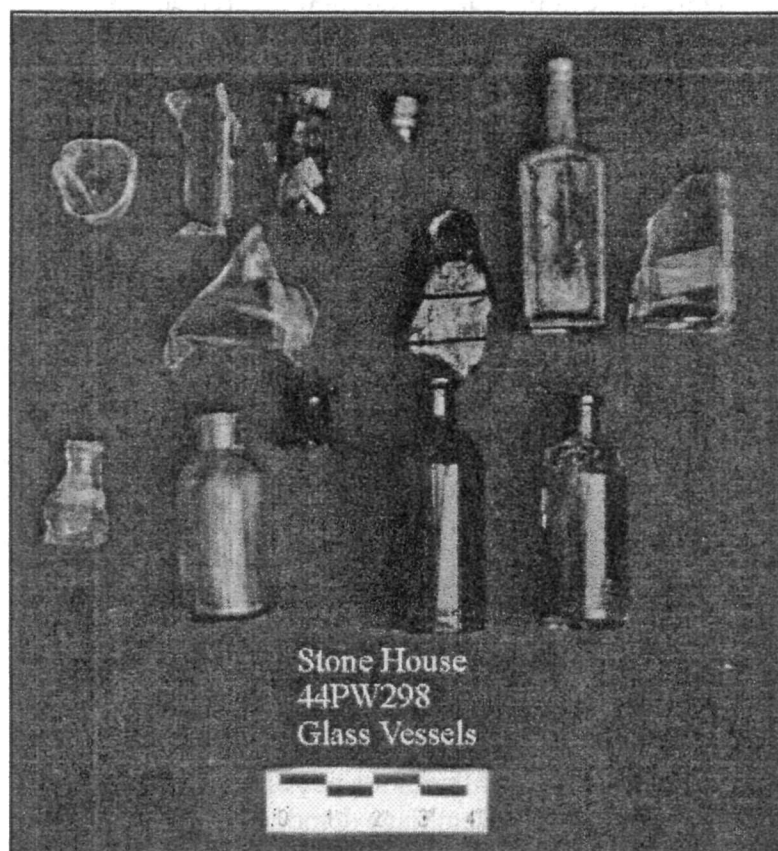


Figure 7.3. Photograph of pharmaceutical bottles from the Ayres assemblage.

The percentages of the bottles and jars used for food storage suggests how much work the family devoted to activities like canning and preserving foods. During the early-twentieth century, etiquette manuals began suggesting canned foods as a labor-saving practice (Mullins 1999b). As a result,

canning and preserving ones' own food became much less fashionable. Instead, it became increasingly popular to purchase canned items and name brands. When looking at the households of Stone House, this pattern is not necessarily reinforced. The assemblages of the Starbucks and Pridmores had the same percentage of bottles and jars used for food storage (14.29%). In contrast, the Ayres had the highest percentage of food storage vessels, 25% of the assemblage. This means that despite changing attitudes and trends in purchasing canned name brand items, the Ayres continued the rural tradition of reliance on domestic food production. In this respect, the Ayres may not have followed the trends of standardization that were prevalent in urban America. The Ayres' assemblage does, however, correspond with patterns of etiquette manuals regarding the purchase of tableware. Why would the trends of uniformity and standardization affect one area of the consumerism patterns of the Ayres but not others?

Perhaps the location of the Ayres in rural Virginia contributed to their increased reliance on home food production. In urban areas, name brands were usually readily available for purchase by the public. Rural areas may not have enjoyed the same accessibility of name brand products that urban areas did. More likely though, even if the brand name products were accessible through local vendors, purchasing what a household can produce for themselves is not economically sound. The Ayres did participate in agricultural production although not as heavily as the Pridmores. Unlike entertaining, where one's house and possessions are on display and act as a factor in determining social status, patterns of food preparation are much more discrete. The "privateness" of such actions fits well into how the Ayres attempted to segment their domestic activity areas from the more public socializing areas of the yard. The rural lifestyle at the turn of the century, helped to shape the consumer patterns and degree to which new social standards were accepted or rejected. The assemblages from Stone House suggest that the degree to which consumer patterns were applied varied from household to household.

Conclusions

The three household midden deposits sampled during this survey represent a half century of occupation. These fifty years spanned an era of changing ideas in American culture concerning consumerism, health, and entertaining. Although the Stone House was in rural Virginia, the services that Stone House occupants provided to visitors not only drew customers, but also allowed the occupants to take part in a larger social sphere. We can see the changing trends in American culture in the households of Manassas. The vessel assemblages recovered during the 1998 Stone House excavations reflect these changes in the economic and social activities of the households.

The Starbuck household established the "Stone House Hotel" where they entertained a variety of guests to the area. They also relied on some agricultural production. At this time, ideas of standardization of ceramic vessels and consumption had not yet dominated consumer patterns and social practices. The vast decorative types of tableware vessels recovered from this megastratum perhaps support the household pattern of purchasing single pieces or using multiple serving sets that did not match. This assemblage is consistent with the use of the domestic areas to serve a variety of guests to the area. The bottle and jar assemblage demonstrates that the household subsistence was reliant on canning and storing some crops that they grew for subsistence.

Historical records show that the Pridmore household was primarily reliant on agricultural activities. The vessel assemblage reflects this reliance on agricultural production in the presence of many utilitarian vessels and some jars for food storage. This large amount of utilitarian vessels reflects a variety of food processing activities. The bottle and jar assemblage was somewhat inconclusive as 85% of the vessels are unidentifiable.

The megastratum with the most recently deposited vessel assemblage is Ayres deposit. As the other households before them, the Ayres continued agricultural activities but on a smaller scale due to their operating several businesses from the property. What is most striking about this assemblage is how the vessels reflect the cultural and social changes of the time. Ideas of standardization and uniformity swept through many areas of American culture including entertaining, health, and food consumption. The tableware of the Ayres' household is drastically different from that of the Starbucks. Instead of purchasing individual pieces of ceramics and setting a mismatched table, the Ayres were buying sets and utilizing similar patterns as fashion of those days dictated. The pharmaceutical industry became regulated and standardization became a mandatory component of medicine that led to a plethora of medicinal products. The variety of patent medicinal bottles from the Ayres assemblage reflects this trend.

The participation in new trends of standardization and consumerism seen among tableware and pharmaceutical vessels does not appear among artifacts related to food production. The Ayres did not participate in the increasing trend of purchasing standardized food products such as name brand canned goods. The bottle and jar assemblage demonstrates that canning and storage of the food was still practiced by the household in the twentieth century.

The Stone House property at Manassas National Battlefield Park has seen a variety of owners who used the property in a variety of ways. The archeological and historical records reiterate the activities of these households. The archeological record demonstrates in a new and important way the adaptation to changing social ideas and trends in rural Virginia. Over the four decades represented in the assemblage, ideas of standardization swept through many aspects of American culture. By comparing the assemblages of these households we can better understand how they responded to changing social trends and ideas.

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Archeological and historical investigations at Stone House provide insight into the domestic and commercial uses of the Stone House property during its 125 year-historic occupation. The Stone House property is unique in two ways. First, the location at the intersection of two major roads made the property an attractive site for socializing and commercial activities. For much of the property's history, the occupants of Stone House earned most of their cash income from either catering to travelers, operating stores, or providing the rural area with specialized services. Second, its occupants operated some of the earliest services directed at battlefield visitors. While the economic activities of the Stone House occupants were often atypical of their agrarian neighbors, these activities linked the Manassas area with the larger regional economy. This link to the regional economy began with the Clarkes' operation of a wagon stand/tavern for turnpike travelers and ended with the Ayres' operation of a restaurant/gas station for highway motorists.

During the property's initial period of occupation, the Clarke family (1829-1850) developed a commercial and domestic complex geared towards providing services to travelers along the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike. Over the 20-year occupation of the property, the Clarkes saw the growth of these services from a wagon stand to a tavern. In addition, during their last years of occupancy, the Clarkes were potentially responsible for the construction of Stone House. Due to the absence of photographic documentation for this family's occupation of the Stone House property, archeology serves as the main source of information for landscape use. Unfortunately, only two archeological resources have been identified that potentially relate to the Clarke occupation. The first is a highly diffused sheet midden located in the field to the south of Stone House (Reeves 2001). This area is the potential garden for the family. The second resource is the potential barn complex located just to the west of Youngs Branch in the field to the east of Stone House.

The next family to occupy Stone House, the Matthews (1850-1866), continued to use the property for commercial purposes. With the demise of the turnpike, the Matthews appear to have turned towards farming, and after the Civil War sold the Stone House property to purchase a more agriculturally viable piece of land. While no archeological resources have been located that can be associated with the Matthew household, two historic photographs from 1862 provide insight into the appearance of the property. These photographs have been used by the National Park Service to restore the War-time appearance of the house and grounds.

The Starbucks (1866-1870s) used the Stone House property for commercial purposes directed to both the local community (through mail services) and visitors coming to see the battlefield. Similar to the Clarke occupation, no historic photographs have been located to provide information on land-use by the Starbuck family. One source of information on the Starbuck family came from the archeological record. Analysis of ceramic vessels recovered from the midden to the east of Stone House (MegastratumV) contains a diversity of decorative types. This mixture of decorative types suggests the household bought ceramics as single items and used

multiple piece table settings that did not match. In many ways this shows the informality of presentation style that the Starbucks used in the household and entertaining. However, the presence of decorative glasswares from the Pridmore assemblage does suggest that this household did make some investment in decorative items for display.

During the Pridmore occupation of Stone House (1870s-1902), the family's use of the property dramatically changed the character of the intersection. Rather than using the property for commercial uses, the Pridmores directed their efforts towards farming. The immediate area of the intersection took on more of the character of a barnyard, with a complex of outbuildings and barns in the northwestern quadrant of the intersection. Archeological resources related to the Pridmore household consist of a midden in the western yard of Stone House and a drainage feature immediately adjacent to the eastern wall of Stone House. The Pridmore's intensive use of the Stone House landscape for their agricultural activities is also reflected in the ceramic assemblage recovered from the midden to the northwest of Stone House (Megastratum IV). This assemblage is dominated by utilitarian vessels such as stoneware pans and earthenware bowls. These items suggest that the Pridmores made a large investment in subsistence-related accouterments and perhaps did not make an equal investment in household goods used for presentation or display. From the analysis of historic documents and the archeological record, the day-to-day activities of the household took place within the western portion of the yard and within view of the intersection. Based on this use of the yard, the Pridmores appear to have conducted a wide range of household activities from the western portion of their property up to their residence.

The Ayres were the last household to occupy Stone House before its purchase by the National Park Service. During their fifty-year occupation of the property, the commercial ventures of the family were directed at both the local community and to outside visitors. The first generation of Ayres (1902-1912) tried their hand at a number of commercial enterprises that catered to the local agricultural community. These enterprises included a store, a post office, a blacksmith shop, and a horse stable. The Ayres set up these commercial operations on the corner of the intersection. While their commercial activities were to the west of Stone House, their day-to-day activities around the house were restricted to the back yard. The Ayres' placement of their trash midden, in the field to the east of Stone House, suggests that the family was trying to keep their household activities on the opposite side of Stone House away from their commercial enterprises. The ceramic and glass assemblage recovered from this midden (Megastratum III) indicates that the Ayres made a considerable investment in finer household wares. A number of matched decal-decorated ceramic vessels were recovered from the Ayres' midden. The presence of these items indicate that the Ayres set their table with matched sets of china and held a degree of concern regarding presentation of food. Such stress on presentation style parallels the highly visible role the Ayres held in the community through their economic and entertainment activities. In addition to the purchase of ceramics, the presence of a variety of medicinal bottles in their midden suggest that the Ayres were active in purchasing the latest in patent medicines. At the same time the Ayres were purchasing a wide variety of consumer goods, they also appear to have spent considerable time involved in subsistence activities. Large quantities of canning jars were recovered from their midden. The presence of these items indicate that while the Ayres might have relied on their commercial pursuits for most of their economic livelihood, they still retained

aspects of rural living, such as production of food. Perhaps the serving of home-grown produce was part of the hospitality extended to the Ayres' guests alongside the newest decal-decorated vessels.

The next generation of Ayres (1912-1947) continued the commercial operations of the first generation. While they ceased operation of the store and post office, they began construction of a cheese factory and a school for a brief time period. When these operations ceased to succeed, the Ayres directed their attention to non-local visitors through the operation of a gas station and restaurant. Archeologists located numerous features relating to the Ayres' installation of water and sewage facilities on the property. The installation of such indoor utilities in the 1920s was very early and took place when most rural households continued to use outside privies and wells/springs. In conjunction with these changes, the second generation of Ayres moved the domestic barn complex to the east of the house on the southern slope of Buck Hill. In addition, they moved their trash midden to the east of the barn complex. This arrangement of space resulted in the domestic portion of the yard being completely separated from the commercial space.

Recommendations

Field to the East of Stone House

The field to the east of Stone House is the area of the proposed parking lot for Stone House. Stop and metal detector surveys in this area revealed one cultural resource related to the historic occupation of Stone House. The deposit consists of a concentrated trash midden related to the occupation of the Stone House by the Ayres family (1902-1912). Due to the dense concentrations of artifacts in this feature, investigatory units placed in this area resulted in a large portion of the midden assemblage being recovered. As a result, no further work is recommended for this resource. Within the confines of the project area, no other cultural resources are present that will be impacted by the proposed construction.

Eastern Yard of Stone House

Excavation units placed in the eastern yard of Stone House contained the remains of a mid nineteenth-century midden intruded by a late nineteenth-century trench for a drainage pipe leading from Stone House to present-day Route 29. Since the midden represents a discrete deposit, the late nineteenth-century disturbance of the midden does not impact the research integrity of this resource. Based on the high quantities and quality of the materials recovered from this midden, the deposits are deemed to have a high research potential.

The sample obtained during this survey was sufficient to remove the materials that potentially will be disturbed by root action from the recently planted tree. The sample obtained, however, was not sufficient to allow further disturbance of this resource without additional archeological testing and data recovery. This area contains subsurface features that will be negatively impacted by ground-disturbing activities.

Western and Northern Yard of Stone House

Despite the disturbance of much of the western yard of Stone House by early twentieth century construction activities, the excavation units placed in this area indicate that nineteenth-century archeological resources are still present. GPR survey in this area of the yard identified the location of hundreds of anomalies. One set of anomalies investigated is related to a nineteenth-century midden and potential architectural feature. Domestic debris recovered from this midden date to the late nineteenth-century occupation of Stone House and contain a sufficient quantity and diversity of materials as to represent a resource of high research potential.

The archeological testing of anomalies revealed by GPR survey was not intended to provide an exhaustive inventory of resources present in this portion of the yard at Stone House. These investigations were designed to explore a limited number of anomalies having a high potential for representing antebellum archeological contexts. Any future ground-disturbing activities in this portion of the yard needs to be preceded by thorough testing of the area to be impacted as there is a high potential for the presence of cultural resources in this area. Based on the analysis of historic photographs, historic documents, and anomalies revealed by GPR survey, the northern portion of the yard at Stone House has a similarly high potential for containing archeological resources.

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1870 Deed Book #32, :222.

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1818
1819
1820
1821
1822
1823
1824
1825
1826
1827
1828
1829
1830
1835
1840
1849
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1788 Personal Property Tax List

1823 Personal Property Tax List

1825 Personal Property Tax List

1826 Personal Property Tax List

1831 Personal Property Tax List

1842 Personal Property Tax List

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APPENDIX I
SHOVEL TEST PIT STRATIGRAPHY

East Field of Stone House			
Stp/strat	End-depth	artifacts	Description
A-1/1	0.75	Y	Plowzone
A-1/2	0.95	N	Subsoil
A-2/1	0.70	Y	Plowzone
A-2/2	0.85	N	Subsoil
A-3/1	0.20	Y	Topsoil
A-3/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
A-3/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
A-4/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
A-4/2	1.10	Y	Plowzone
A-4/3	1.70	N	Subsoil
A-4/4	1.80	N	Subsoil
B-2/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
B-2/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
B-2/3	1.15	Y	Burned Wood
B-3/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
B-3/2	1.10	N	Plowzone
B-3/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
B-4/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
B-4/2	0.90	Y	Plowzone
B-4/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
C-2/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
C-2/2	0.95	N	Plowzone
C-2/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
C-3/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
C-3/2	0.85	N	Plowzone

C-3/3	1.10	N	Subsoil
C-4/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
C-4/2	0.80	N	Plowzone
C-4/3	1.10	N	Subsoil
MP 068/1	0.35	N	Fill
MP 068/2	0.90	Y	Stopped at Iron Pipe
N310E700/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N310E700/2	0.70	N	Fill
N310E700/3	1.10	Y	Fill
N310E700/4	1.50	N	Plowzone
N310E700/5	1.85	N	Subsoil
N325E550/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N325E550/2	1.15	Y	Plowzone
N325E550/3	1.52	N	Buried a
N325E550/4	1.80	N	Subsoil
N325E575/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N325E575/2	1.10	N	Plowzone
N325E575/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N325E625/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N325E625/2	1.40	N	Plowzone
N325E625/3	1.90	N	Subsoil
N325E650/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N325E650/2	1.05	N	Plowzone
N325E650/3	1.90	N	Subsoil
N325E675/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N325E675/2	0.85	Y	Plowzone
N325E675/3	1.80	N	Subsoil
N325E700/1	0.20	N	Topsoil

East Field of Stone House			
N325E700/1	0.40	N	Topsoil
N325E700/2	1.10	N	Plowzone
N325E700/2	1.40	N	Subsoil
N325E700/3	0.25	N	Topsoil
N325E700/3	0.70	N	Plowzone
N325E700/4	1.20	N	Subsoil
N325E725/1	0.10	N	Topsoil
N325E725/2	0.75	Y	Plowzone
N325E725/3	1.20	N	With Inclusions
N350E550/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N350E550/2	0.90	Y	Plowzone
N350E550/3	1.40	N	Subsoil
N350E575/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N350E575/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N350E575/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
N350E600/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N350E600/2	1.20	N	Plowzone
N350E600/3	1.80	N	Subsoil
N350E625/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N350E625/2	0.95	N	Plowzone
N350E625/3	1.60	N	Subsoil
N350E650/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N350E650/2	1.20	Y	Plowzone
N350E650/3	1.60	N	Subsoil
N350E675/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N350E675/2	1.15	N	Plowzone
N350E675/3	1.25	N	Buried a

N350E675/4	2.10	N	Subsoil
N350E700/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N350E700/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N350E700/3	1.25	N	Subsoil
N350E725/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N350E725/2	0.45	N	Plowzone
N350E725/3	1.00	N	Subsoil
N350E750/1	0.10	N	Topsoil
N350E750/2	0.35	N	Topsoil
N350E750/3	0.55	N	Plowzone
N350E750/4	1.30	N	Subsoil
N350E775/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N350E775/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N350E775/3	1.40	N	Subsoil
N350E800/1	0.90	N	Plowzone
N350E800/2	1.20	N	Subsoil
N375E575/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N375E575/2	1.10	N	Plowzone
N375E575/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N375E600/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N375E600/2	0.90	N	Fill
N375E600/3	1.50	Y	Subsoil
N375E600/4	2.20	N	Subsoil
N375E625/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N375E625/2	0.75	Y	Plowzone
N375E625/3	1.40	N	Subsoil
N375E650/1	0.25	N	Topsoil

East Field of Stone House			
N375E650/2	0.90	Y	Plowzone
N375E650/3	1.25	Y	Buried a
N375E650/4	1.70	N	Subsoil
N375E675/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N375E675/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N375E675/3	1.20	N	Buried a
N375E675/4	1.60	N	Subsoil
N375E725/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N375E725/2	1.00	Y	Plowzone
N375E725/3	1.60	N	Subsoil
N375E750/1	0.10	N	Topsoil
N375E750/2	0.30	N	Topsoil
N375E750/3	0.80	N	Plowzone
N375E750/4	1.40	N	Subsoil
N375E775/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N375E775/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N375E775/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N375E800/1	0.80	Y	Plowzone
N375E800/2	1.50	N	Subsoil
N400E550/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N400E550/2	1.05	N	Plowzone
N400E550/3	1.07	N	Subsoil
N400E575/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N400E575/2	1.20	Y	Plowzone
N400E575/3	1.55	N	Subsoil
N400E600/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N400E600/2	0.80	N	Plowzone

N400E600/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N400E625/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N400E625/2	0.80	N	Plowzone
N400E625/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N400E650/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N400E650/2	1.00	N	Plowzone
N400E650/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N400E675/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N400E675/2	0.80	Y	Plowzone
N400E675/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
N400E700/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N400E700/2	0.70	N	Plowzone
N400E700/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N400E725/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N400E725/2	0.85	N	Plowzone
N400E725/3	1.10	N	Subsoil
N400E750/1	0.70	N	Plowzone
N400E750/2	1.15	N	Few Rocks
N400E775/1	0.80	Y	Plowzone
N400E775/2	1.55	N	Subsoil
N400E800/1	0.70	Y	Plowzone
N400E800/2	1.45	N	Subsoil
N425E575/1	1.00	N	Plowzone
N425E575/2	1.20	N	Subsoil
N425E600/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N425E600/2	0.60	N	Plowzone
N425E600/3	1.20	N	Subsoil

East Field of Stone House			
N425E625/1	0.65	N	Plowzone
N425E625/2	1.40	N	Subsoil
N425E650/1	0.95	N	Plowzone
N425E650/2	1.30	N	Subsoil
N425E675/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N425E675/1	0.40	N	Topsoil
N425E675/2	0.95	N	Plowzone
N425E675/2	1.25	N	Subsoil
N425E675/3	0.69	Y	Topsoil
N425E675/3	1.20	N	Plowzone
N425E675/4	1.80	N	Subsoil
N425E700/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N425E700/2	0.75	N	Plowzone
N425E700/3	1.25	N	Buried a
N425E700/4	1.70	N	Subsoil
N425E725/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N425E725/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N425E725/3	1.25	N	Plowzone
N425E725/4	1.60	N	Subsoil
N425E750/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N425E750/2	0.65	N	Plowzone
N425E750/3	1.20	N	Plowzone
N425E750/4	1.60	N	Subsoil
N425E775/1	0.75	N	Plowzone
N425E775/2	1.20	N	Plowzone
N425E775/3	1.70	N	Subsoil
N425E800/1	0.20	N	Topsoil

N425E800/2	0.80	Y	Plowzone
N425E800/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N450E575/1	0.70	N	Plowzone
N450E575/2	1.20	N	Subsoil
N450E600/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N450E600/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N450E600/3	1.60	N	Subsoil
N450E625/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N450E625/2	0.90	Y	Plowzone
N450E625/3	1.40	N	Subsoil
N450E650/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N450E650/2	0.95	N	Plowzone
N450E650/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N450E675/1	0.03	N	Topsoil
N450E675/2	1.10	Y	Plowzone
N450E675/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N450E700/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N450E700/2	1.20	Y	Plowzone
N450E700/3	1.60	N	Subsoil
N450E725/1	0.05	N	Topsoil
N450E725/2	0.85	N	Plowzone
N450E725/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N450E750/1	0.05	N	Topsoil
N450E750/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N450E750/3	1.10	N	Subsoil
N450E775/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N450E775/2	0.60	N	Plowzone

East Field of Stone House			
N450E775/3	1.00	N	Subsoil
N450E800/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
N450E800/2	0.95	Y	Plowzone
N450E800/3	1.25	N	Subsoil
N475E550/1	0.60	N	Plowzone
N475E550/2	1.20	N	Subsoil
N475E575/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N475E575/2	0.70	N	Plowzone
N475E575/3	1.10	N	Subsoil
N475E600/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N475E600/2	0.95	N	Plowzone
N475E600/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N475E625/1	0.80	N	Plowzone
N475E625/2	1.30	N	Subsoil
N475E650/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N475E650/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N475E650/3	1.35	N	Subsoil
N475E675/1	0.10	N	Topsoil
N475E675/2	0.80	N	Plowzone
N475E675/3	1.35	N	Subsoil
N475E725/1	0.05	N	Topsoil
N475E725/2	1.00	Y	Plowzone
N475E725/3	1.40	N	Subsoil
N475E750/1	0.05	N	Topsoil
N475E750/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N475E750/3	1.10	N	Subsoil
N475E775/1	0.05	N	Topsoil

N475E775/2	0.80	N	Plowzone
N475E775/3	1.00	N	Subsoil
N475E800/1	0.30	N	Topsoil
N475E800/2	1.10	N	Plowzone
N475E800/3	1.50	N	Subsoil
N500E550/1	0.70	N	Plowzone
N500E550/2	1.30	N	Subsoil
N500E575/1	0.80	N	Plowzone
N500E575/2	1.30	N	Subsoil
N500E600/1	0.70	N	Plowzone
N500E600/2	1.35	N	Subsoil
N500E625/1	0.50	Y	Plowzone
N500E625/2	0.70	N	Bedrock
N500E650/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N500E650/2	0.80	Y	Plowzone
N500E650/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N500E675/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N500E675/2	0.70	N	Plowzone
N500E675/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N500E700/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N500E700/2	0.90	N	Plowzone
N500E700/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
N500E725/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N500E725/2	0.85	Y	Plowzone
N500E725/3	1.20	N	Subsoil
N500E750/1	0.35	N	Topsoil
N500E750/2	0.90	N	Plowzone

East Field of Stone House			
N500E750/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
N500E775/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
N500E775/2	0.80	N	Plowzone
N500E775/3	1.30	N	Subsoil
N500E800/1	0.25	N	Topsoil
N500E800/2	1.05	N	Plowzone
N500E800/3	1.40	N	Subsoil
SH 020 - 021/1	0.15	N	Topsoil
SH 020 - 021/2	0.40	Y	Top Soil
SH 020 - 021/3	0.85	Y	Transition
SH 020 - 021/4	1.80	N	Subsoil
SH 038/1	0.20	N	Topsoil
SH 038/2	0.45	Y	Topsoil
N380E747/1	0.60	N	Plowzone
N380E747/2	0.90	N	Subsoil
N390E725/1	0.90	Y	Plowzone
N390E725/2	1.50	N	Subsoil
N333E745/1	0.50	N	Plowzone
N333E745/2	1.10	N	Plowzone
N333E745/3	1.60	N	Stopped by rock
WSI 013/1	1.50	Y	Plowzone
WSI 013/2	1.80	N	Subsoil
WSI 022/1	1.40	Y	Plowzone
WSI 022/2	1.80	N	Subsoil

APPENDIX II EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARIES

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Erika Martin and Joy Beasley

EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N380 E650)

Excavation Unit 1 was located to the north and west of Excavation Unit 4. It was opened in this location due to the recovery of prehistoric artifacts in this area during the shovel test pit survey. The top soil and root mat were removed without screening and revealed Stratum A which sloped toward the north half of the excavation unit.

Stratum A consisted of a brown silty clay loam. It was continuous with a relatively small amount of root disturbance. The appearance of clay inclusions in the northern third of the excavation unit signified the appearance of Feature 5. In the remaining two thirds of the excavation unit Stratum B was revealed. Only one piece of quartz debitage was recovered from Stratum A.

A mottled yellow brown silty clay distinguished Stratum B from Stratum A. Small manganese nodules were noted throughout the stratum. Stratum B included two characteristics worthy of note. A very shallow buried A horizon was found and differentiated by a very slight color change. No artifacts were recovered from the buried A horizon. In addition, at the interface of Strata B and C a small oval shaped stain was noted in the southwest corner of the excavation unit. It was determined that this stain was a root disturbance and not a cultural disturbance. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum B.

Stratum C was a yellowish brown subsoil and remained unexcavated.

Feature 5 consisted of mottled fill which made up a drainage ditch for a septic field running east-west across Excavation Unit 1. It was found beneath Stratum A in the northern third of the excavation unit and cut through Strata B and C expanding to make up approximately one half of the northern part of the excavation unit. A speck of whiteware and small quartz flake were recovered. A window was excavated in the northwest corner of Feature 5 to a depth of approximately two ft and the soil appeared to be sterile.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
1.0	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	183.95	183.92	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
1.A	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	183.92	183.43	/	0/
1.B	10YR4/ 4 and 10 YR5/ 6 Mottled	Silty Clay	183.43	183.25	/	0/
1. 5.A	10YR5/ 6 , 10 YR4/ 4 Mottled	Silty Clay	183.43	182.60	II/ Ayres II	A/ Utility- ayres Sterile

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Matt Reeves and Grant Capes

EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N455 E555)

Excavation Unit 2 was located immediately North of Excavation Unit 13 and immediately East of Excavation Unit 8. It was opened in this location due to a concentration of historical artifacts recovered in a metal detector divot (JAK 001) in the southwest corner of the unit. The topsoil and root mat were removed without screening and discarded, revealing stratum A.

Stratum A consisted of a homogeneous dark brown clay loam with bedrock inclusions. The eastern portion of the excavation unit was a harder clay layer, contrasting with the western half which contained more gravel and yielded the most artifacts. The appearance of dark reddish brown clay with small bedrock inclusions signified the appearance of Feature 4 in the southwest corner of the unit; the remainder of the unit consisted of subsoil which remained unexcavated.. Stratum A yielded a concentration of historic artifacts, including fragments of a stoneware bowl and a hardpaste whiteware pitcher most notable in the southwest corner of the excavation unit.. Stratum A appeared to be made up of mixed fill deposited in a natural ravine with artifacts interspersed at all angles.

Feature 4 consisted of dark reddish brown loamy clay with small bedrock inclusions. It was encountered underneath Stratum A in the the southwest corner of the excavation unit and was a shallow trench or ravine with defined edges. Feature 4 appeared to continue diagonally northeast and southwest of Excavation Unit 2. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 4 in Excavation Unit 2.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
2.0	7.5YR3/ 3	Loam	190.85	190.85	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
2.A1	5YR3/ 4	Loam	190.85	190.57	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
2.A2	2.5YR3/ 4	Clay Loam W/ Bedrock	190.57	190.42	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
2. 4.A	2.5YR3/ 4	Silty Clay	190.21	189.89	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Jason Rust and Joy Sosnowski

EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N410 E500)

Excavation Unit 3 was located directly to the south of Unit 5 and to the north of Unit 10. It was placed in this location due to the recovery of historic artifacts during the metal detector survey. The topsoil and sod were removed without screening and revealed Stratum A.

Stratum A was continuous throughout the excavation unit and was a silty loam which was dark yellowish brown in color. Stratum A was directly above Stratum B and yielded historic artifacts including glass, mortar, brick and whiteware.

Stratum B was differentiated from Stratum A by gravel, bedrock, and charred wood inclusions throughout the excavation unit. The soil color varied only slightly from Stratum A. Stratum B was interpreted as a fill episode containing historic artifacts such as whiteware, brick, mortar, architectural flat glass and metal. At the interface of Strata B1 and B2, Feature 2 .a1 was identified in the Northwest corner of the excavation unit. Beneath Stratum B in the northeast and south of the excavation unit was Stratum C which was determined to be sterile subsoil. Beneath Stratum B running east-west across the center of the excavation unit was Feature 2.a2.

Feature 2.a1, originally located in the northeast corner of the excavation unit was similar in color to Stratum B however, was differentiated as a feature due to the texture of the soil which was a loosely compacted silt loam, organic in nature. Feature 2.a1 yielded historic artifacts and was located above Stratum C which was determined to be sterile subsoil. Feature 2.a2 and 2.a3 continued under Stratum B in the center of the excavation unit (running east to west). Historic artifacts such as bricks, mortar, glass, nails, shell, charcoal and fish and mammal bones were recovered, however, modern shotgun and pistol rounds were also found; therefore, Feature 2.a2 and 2.a3 were interpreted as a modern fill episode separate from Stratum B. Feature 2.a2 and 2.a3 were directly above Feature 2.b. Feature 2.b is described as similar to subsoil but more loosely packed and containing artifacts. Feature 2.b also runs east-west across the center of the excavation unit, and is also interpreted as a fill episode containing historic artifacts as well as a quartz scraper. Feature 2.b was located beside Feature 2.c and above Feature 2.d. Feature 2.c is described as dark brown, rocky silt loam located on the north and south walls of Feature 2.b. In other words, Feature 2.b (running east-west) was excavated first, then Feature 2.c was scraped from the north and south walls of this feature. Feature 2.c contained no artifacts, but did include river cobbles and is interpreted as an apparent wash or drainage episode. Feature 2.d consisted of a loamy clay with river cobbles and clay inclusions. It contained no cultural material and was directly above sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
3.0		Top Soil, Sod	191.41	191.33	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
3.A	10YR4/ 4	Not Much Gravel	191.33	191.32	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3.B1	10YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	191.32	190.89	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3.B2	10YR3/ 4	Silty Loam W/ Incls	190.89	190.56	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3. 2.A1	10YR3/ 4	Silt Loam	191.15	190.52	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3. 2.A2	10YR4/ 3	Silt Loam	190.52	190.17	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3. 2.A3	10YR4/ 3	Silt Loam	190.17	190.03	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3. 2.B			190.03	189.69	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3. 2.C	7.5YR3/ 4	Rocky, Silt Loam	189.69	190.31	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
3. 2.D	5YR4/ 4	Loamy Clay	189.69	189.02	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Joy Beasley and Erika Martin

EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N360 E675)

Excavation Unit 4 was located to the south and east of Excavation Unit 1. This area was selected based upon information from a metal detector survey in which a large metal object was uncovered on a lens of spent coal and slag (WLL 009). A unit was opened up to extract the metal object and to investigate the spent coal and slag lens. The brown silty loam topsoil and root mat were removed without screening to reveal Stratum A.

Stratum A consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty loam interpreted as plow zone and fill. The soil matrix was somewhat root disturbed and contained a quartz blade, quartz debitage, a quartz biface, quartz cobbles, a lead round ball, and a small metal ball as well as a large amount of spent coal and slag. The metal detector survey divot (WLL 009), located in the northwest corner of the unit, was designated Feature 1. A lens of spent coal was visible in the north wall but appeared to diminish somewhat in the northeastern portion of the wall. The amount of spent coal and slag in the soil matrix also lessened in the southern half of the unit. The transition to Stratum B is described as a decrease in the frequency of artifacts in Stratum A and is interpreted as subsoil. The lens of spent coal and slag was determined to be a feature; the divot fill from Feature 1 was removed and the two features were combined as Feature 3 with the large metal object in the northwest corner..

Feature 3.a1 was described as a linear ditch-like disturbance running east-west the length of the northern third of Excavation Unit 4. The soil matrix was a silty clay mottled brown and dark yellowish brown mixed with spent coal and slag. No artifacts other than slag were collected in association with Feature 3.a1. The layer of coal and slag in the northern third of the unit originally described as a lens was determined to be a stratum change and was designated Feature 3.b1.

Feature 3.b1 consisted of mottled yellowish brown and brown silty clay with large amounts of coal/spent coal/slag inclusions. Upon excavation Feature 3.b1 was interpreted as a trench for a large terra cotta pipe to drain overflow from the septic field. The spent coal and slag layer in association with the feature was fill for the trench, and the large metal object turned out to be a shovel head, probably broken and discarded during construction of the trench. The shovel blade and a chunk of cement were the only artifacts recovered from Feature 3.b1. Feature 3.b1 was underlain by sterile strong brown wet silty clay subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
4.0	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	184.21	184.25	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
4.A1	10YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	184.25	183.71	VII/ Prehistoric	E/ Prehistoric
4.A2	10YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	183.71	183.51	VII/ Prehistoric	E/ Prehistoric
4. 1.			184.10	183.01	II/ Ayres II	A/ Utility- ayres Sterile
4. 3.A1	10YR4/ 6, 7.5 YR4/ 4	Silty Clay	183.51	183.07	II/ Ayres II	A/ Utility- ayres Sterile
4. 3.B1	10YR4/ 6, 7.5 YR4/ 4	Silty Clay	183.07	182.55	II/ Ayres II	A/ Utility- ayres Sterile

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Grant Capes and Joy Sosnowski

EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N415 E500)

Excavation Unit 5 was placed directly to the north of Excavation Unit 3 in an attempt to identify the edge of Feature 2 uncovered in Excavation Unit 3. The root mat and topsoil were removed without screening and revealed Stratum A.

Stratum A was a continuous, homogeneous silt loam with root and cobble inclusions. A sewer pipe was uncovered extending out of the west wall approximately 1.5 ft in the northwest corner. Artifacts recovered from Stratum A include glass, brick, mortar, bone and nails. Stratum A was above Stratum B in the southern third of the excavation unit and Stratum C in the northern two thirds of the excavation unit.

Stratum B consisted of a silt loam with yellow clay, charred wood, and gravel inclusions. Stratum B in Excavation Unit 5 was equivalent to Stratum B in Excavation Unit 3. This stratum yielded historic artifacts including whiteware, redware, and brick and mortar fragments. Stratum B sloped dramatically to the south toward Excavation Unit 3. Stratum B was identified as a fill episode and was located beside and above Stratum C.

Stratum C was interpreted as sterile subsoil. The terra cotta sewer pipe extending from the west wall in the northwest corner was identified as a modern intrusion which was placed or pressed into the subsoil. Stratum C sloped to the south towards Excavation Unit 3. No artifacts were collected.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
5.0		Sod	191.86	191.88	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
5.A	10YR4/ 4	Silt Loam	191.88	191.73	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
5.B	10YR3/ 4, 10 YR6/ 8	Silt Loam	191.61	191.41	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
5.C			190.31	191.86	VIII/	N/ Subsoil

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Matt Reeves, Jason Rust, and Grant Capes

EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N440 E565)

Excavation Unit 7 was placed directly east of Excavation Unit 17 in an attempt to locate the extent of Feature 4 first encountered in Excavation Unit 2. The topsoil and root mat were removed without screening and discarded to reveal Stratum A.

Stratum A was a continuous, homogeneous dark reddish brown silt loam interpreted as plow zone. The excavation unit appeared to be in the middle of a ditch or gully filled with trash with the majority of the concentration to the west of Excavation Unit 7. Artifacts recovered from Stratum A included glass and ceramics, including some marked hardpaste whiteware sherds. The majority of the artifacts seemed to be concentrated in the northwest corner of the unit; the soil in this corner is described as more crumbly than in the rest of the unit. The soil matrix seemed to be the deepest in the southeast corner of the unit whereas the southwest corner was found to be the most shallow and appeared to be the interface between Stratum A and B. Stratum A was interpreted as a wash filled with midden materials; however, it was not assigned a feature association.

Stratum B consisted of dark reddish brown coarse sand with decomposing bedrock inclusions, and is interpreted as fill washed in from a previous erosional feature. Subsoil was encountered in the southwest corner of the unit as Stratum B did not cover the entire unit. Artifacts recovered include large pieces of hardpaste whiteware identified as part of a wash basin.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
7.0	5YR3/ 4	Silt Loam	189.61	189.60	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
7.A1	2.5YR3/ 4		189.60	189.16	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
7.A2	2.5YR3/ 4		189.16	188.94	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
7.B	2.5YR3/ 4	Crumbly Bedrock	188.94		I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Phil Gloss, Jason Rust, Erin Finnegan, Matt Reeves

EXCAVATION UNIT 8 (N455 E550)

Excavation Unit 8 was located directly north of Excavation Unit 16 and west of Excavation Unit 2. It was placed in this location in order to define the edge of Feature 4. The dimensions of Excavation Unit 8 measured 2.5 ft EW and 5 ft NS. The top soil and root mat were removed with out screening. Stratum A was directly below the sod and root mat.

Stratum A consisted of a dark reddish brown silty loam with clay and manganese inclusions throughout. This stratum yielded a significant amount of artifacts including a ground stone celt, glass mason jars, decorative historic ceramics and a metal buckle. Below Stratum A Feature 4 was located running diagonally from the southeast to the northwest corners of the excavation unit. Beneath Stratum A in the remainder of the excavation unit was sterile subsoil.

Feature 4, located below Stratum A and beside and above subsoil is interpreted as a trash midden running from the southeast to the northwest corners of the excavation unit. The soil of the feature was differentiated by a sharp color and texture change. The western edge of Feature 4 was defined during the excavation of this unit. Artifacts recovered include a harmonica, bottle glass, mason jar glass, and historic ceramics.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
8.0		Loam Sod	190.89	190.75	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
8.A1	7.5YR3/ 3, 2.5 YR4/ 3	Loam	190.89	190.47	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
8.A2	2.5YR4/ 3	Silty Loam	190.47	190.28	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
8. 4.A	2.5 YR4/ 3	Silty Clay W/ Incls	190.28	185.56	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

EXCAVATION UNIT 9 (N345E420)

Excavation Unit 9 was located directly to the east of Excavation Unit 11, to the south of Excavation Unit 18, and to the north of Excavation Unit 15. The placement of this unit was designed to define the extent of the feature encountered during the tree planting of 1993. The dimensions of the unit were 5ft x 5 ft. The topsoil and sod were screened and a mixture of historic and modern materials were recovered throughout the unit. Topsoil appears to have been disturbed by National Park Service-era grading around the perimeter of Stone House. At the bottom of the topsoil, a layer of pebbles and clay inclusions were encountered which were designated at unit stratum 9.A. The southern portion of the unit was undefined due to the 1993 tree hole excavation.

Stratum A consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay with small clay inclusions. Similar to the topsoil, the artifacts coming from A consisted of a mix of historic and modern debris. The southern portion of the unit continued to be poorly defined due to the 1993 tree hole excavation. The bottom of stratum A was demarcated by an increase in large clay clumps. No features were visible at the bottom of A.

Stratum B consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay mixed with large clumps of brownish yellow clay. After the removal of .25 ft of soil, features in the southern and eastern portions of the unit became discernable. These included Feature 7 (a linear trench running north-south in the eastern portion of the unit) and Feature 8 (the northern edge of the 1993 tree hole excavation in the southern portion of the unit).

Stratum C consisted of a brownish yellow silty clay with bedrock chunks and manganese staining. No artifacts were recovered from stratum C and it is being interpreted as being subsoil.

Feature 7 first appeared at the bottom of stratum B as a series of amorphous-shaped stains in the eastern portion of Excavation Unit 9. As these were excavated, these stain became a sharply-defined linear trench that ran the entire length of the unit north-south. Feature 7 contained two distinct strata, 7a1 and 7a2. Stratum 7a1 consisted of a brown silty loam containing a mixture of early nineteenth-century and late nineteenth-century artifacts. Close to .5 ft into excavation, decaying bedrock chunks became apparent within the feature and stratum 7a1 was changed to 7a2. Stratum 7a2 consisted of a dark brown loamy clay mixed with decaying bedrock fragments. There were very few artifacts within stratum 7a2 and excavation of this stratum revealed very well-defined, straight, square walls at the bottom. The possibility exists that feature 7 is a modern trench excavated by National Park Service personnel to provide drainage for the yard of Stone House.

Feature 8 first appeared at the bottom of stratum B as a dark brown loamy clay with decaying bedrock fragments in the southern portion of the unit. Feature 8 appears to be the northern edge of the 1993 tree hole excavation. At the bottom of stratum 8.a1 a fragment of ground cloth was encountered that immediately overlay feature 10.a1. This ground cloth marked the transition between the tree hole excavation (feature 8) and the mid nineteenth-century trench (feature 10) that ran through the very southern edge of the unit.

Feature 10 was located in the southern portion of the unit and cut through the unit at a 35 degree

angle heading north east into Excavation Unit 11. Excavation Unit 9 only caught the northern-most edge of this feature and Feature 10 disappeared into the south wall of the unit three ft to the east of Excavation Unit 11. Both feature stratum 10.a1 and 10.a2 consisted of a dark down silty loam mixed with bedrock fragments. The bottom of stratum 10.a2 was not reached due to restricted space in the southern portion of the excavation unit. Artifacts recovered from feature 10 consist of mid nineteenth-century materials and are consist with those found in stratum 11.10.b1.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
9.0	10YR3/ 3	Silty Clay Loam	191.74	191.54	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
9.A	10YR3/ 4	Silty Clay	191.54	191.36	I/ Park Service	H/ Park Service
9.B	10YR3/ 6, 10 YR6/ 8	Silty Clay, Clay	191.36	191.14	IV/ Pridmore	F/ Gravel Wash Ontop of Feat. 10
9.C	10YR6/ 8	Silty Clay	189.44		V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
9. 7.A1	10YR4/ 3	Silty Loam	190.95	190.59	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
9. 7.A2	7.5YR3/ 4, 2.5 YR3/ 6	Loamy Clay	190.59	190.07	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
9. 8.A1	7.5YR3/ 4, 2.5 YR3/ 6	Loamy Clay	191.07	190.62	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
9. 8.A2	7.5YR3/ 4, 2.5 YR3/ 6	Loamy Clay	190.62	190.26	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
9. 9.					V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
9.10.A1	5YR3/ 3, 2.5 YR3/ 6	Silty Loam	190.26	189.67	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
9.10.A2	5YR3/ 3, 2.5 YR3/ 6	Silty Loam	189.67		V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Jason Rust and Joy Sosnowski

EXCAVATION UNIT 10 (N405 E500)

Excavation Unit 10 measures 2.5 ft east-west and 5 ft north-south. It is located south of Excavation Unit 3 (western half only). It was placed in this location to further investigate Feature 2 which was first encountered in Excavation Unit 3. The sod was removed and the topsoil was screened for artifacts. Cultural materials included nails, glass, and whiteware. The topsoil is equivalent to Stratum A in Excavation Units 3 and 5. The topsoil was a dark brown continuous stratum with quartz cobble inclusions throughout. Below the topsoil was Stratum A in the northern third of the excavation unit and Stratum B in the southern two thirds of the excavation unit.

Stratum A, equivalent to Stratum B in Excavation Units 3 and 5, consisted of a brownish yellow compressed clay cap with bedrock and charred wood inclusions. This stratum sloped dramatically to the north toward Excavation Unit 3. It is interpreted as the fill or cap of Feature 2. Artifacts recovered include glass, nails, slate, and historic ceramics. Below Stratum A was Stratum B which, with the removal of Stratum A, became continuous throughout the excavation unit.

Stratum B, a clay loam, was interpreted as a transitional stratum rather than a stark soil difference, and was continuous throughout the excavation unit. This stratum yielded few artifacts. Below Stratum B was Stratum C.

Stratum C was a reddish brown silty clay with strong brown clay inclusions. Artifacts were sparse but included glass and historic ceramic. This stratum is interpreted as a transition into subsoil. Below Stratum C was sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
10.0	10YR4/ 3	Sod	191.31	191.07	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
10.A	10YR3/ 4	Clay	191.15	190.77	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
10.B	5YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	191.02	190.76	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill
10.C	5YR4/ 4, 7.5 5/ 6	Silty Clay	190.76	190.39	II/ Ayres/ Mixed	D/ Trench- mixed Fill

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Joy Beasley and Grant Capes

EXCAVATION UNIT 11 (N345 E415)

Excavation Unit 11 was placed directly to the west of Excavation Unit 9 and to the east of Stone House in order to further investigate the possibility of a trash pit or other feature found during a tree planting several years prior to this archeological investigation. The top soil and root mat were removed and screened. These soils were fairly homogeneous and yielded cultural materials such as mortar, historic ceramic, bottle and flat glass, as well as modern materials such as rubber and plastic. Below the top soil was Stratum A which extended across the entire excavation unit except for the southeast corner where Feature 8 was located.

Stratum A was a dark brown compact silt loam. It is interpreted as a mottled fill layer. It yielded a significant amount of historic artifacts including flat and bottle glass, whiteware and nails. Below Stratum A was Feature 6 located in the southwest quadrant of the excavation unit and Stratum B. Feature 8 was still located in the southeast corner beside Strata A and B.

Feature 6 consisted of a dark brown silt loam with gravel inclusions. It is interpreted as a gravel lens with a definable edge and bottom intruding into Stratum B. The bottom of the feature was fairly uneven with three sizeable depressions. A significant amount of cultural material was recovered from Feature 6 including a fired .54 caliber minnie ball, plate and bottle glass, shell, wire and cut nails, whiteware, pipe fragments, and a quartz scraper. Below Feature 6 was Stratum B.

A strong brown compact silt loam with yellow brown clay inclusions made up Stratum B. It is interpreted as a compact layer of fill varying greatly in depth. Artifacts recovered yield a mid to late nineteenth century date and include bottle glass, Rockingham-Bennington-like earthenware, spatterware, olive glass, and a pulled 3 ring minnie ball. Below Stratum B was Stratum C, differentiated by a soil color difference. At the bottom of Stratum B and top of C Feature 8 still existed in the southwest corner. Directly north of Feature 8 along the eastern wall of the excavation unit a dark stain was apparent and eventually became Feature 11.

Stratum C is defined as a level of compact silty clay with red bedrock inclusions. As Stratum C was excavated Feature 11 became defined north of Feature 8 along the eastern wall of the excavation unit, continuing into the next stratum. Stratum C contained a moderate amount of historic artifacts including flow-blue whiteware, porcelain and other historic ceramics as well as nails and glass. Below Stratum C was Stratum D, Feature 8 which was still located in the southeast corner, and Feature 10 which appeared along the entire western edge of the excavation unit extending east toward the center of the unit.

A strong brown silty clay with manganese inclusions differentiated Stratum D from Stratum C. Stratum D was very shallow in the southern portion of the excavation unit, yielding no artifacts, and revealing the extent of Feature 8, 10, and 11 which eventually comprised the whole southern and eastern part of the unit. The remainder of Stratum D in the northern and northwestern quadrant's remained unexcavated.

Feature 8, located in the southeast corner of Excavation Unit 11 below the topsoil and beside Strata A, B, C, and D was a dark brown silt loam with a large amount of root disturbance. It yielded a significant amount of historic materials and is interpreted as an intrusion from the tree planting several years ago. Below Feature 8 was Feature 10.

Feature 11, a dark oval stain, was first encountered during the excavation of Stratum C and defined during the excavation of Stratum D. It was originally located to the north of Feature 8 and east of Feature 10. It was interpreted as a rodent burrow and was directly above Feature 10.

Feature 10.a was defined as a brown damp silty clay with red bedrock and rubble inclusions. It was originally encountered at the top of Stratum D and was located along the entire eastern edge of the excavation unit extending to the east at the center of the unit. It contained a significant amount of historic artifacts including cut nails, flashed glass, an ink bottle, flow blue whiteware, bone and stoneware. As Stratum D and Features 8 and 11 were excavated, it became apparent that Feature 10.a continued below Stratum D and these features ran from the northwest to the southeast corners of the excavation unit and encompassing the entire southern and eastern portions of the unit. Below Feature 10.a was Feature 10.b.

Feature 10.b was differentiated from 10.a by a soil color change. Feature 10.b consisted of a brown-strong brown damp silty clay with red bedrock and yellow-brown clay inclusions. As Feature 10.b was excavated it extended slightly to the north encompassing the entire southern two thirds of the excavation unit and the eastern half of the unit. The Feature's northern edge was defined as a moderate slope to the south. The Feature's southern edge was defined when bedrock was encountered in the southwest corner of the excavation unit. The Feature appeared to be cut into the bedrock. Feature 10.b yielded a significant amount of historic artifacts, however, the amount of artifacts lessened as the bottom of 10.b was uncovered. Below Feature 10.b was Feature 10.c.

Feature 10.c was a wet dark yellowish brown silty clay with red bedrock and charcoal inclusions. Feature 10 was revealed as a trench dug for the purpose of laying a terra cotta pipe for drainage from the Stone House. A number of large ceramics including whiteware, redware, and Rockingham-Bennington-like earthenware were recovered on or near the terra cotta pipe at the bottom of Feature 10.c. The feature ran diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corners of the unit encompassing the entire southern and eastern portions of the unit. It was defined to the north by a moderate slope and to the south by bedrock which had been cut for the pipe. Excavation ceased after the trench and pipe had been defined and mapped. Based on the artifacts recovered, Feature 10 dates from the mid to late nineteenth century.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
11.0	7.5YR3/ 4	Topsoil	191.90	191.86	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
11.A	7.5YR3/ 3	Compact Silty Loam	191.86	191.74	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
11.B	7.5YR4/ 6	Compact Silt Loam	191.72	191.45	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
11.C	7.5YR4/ 6	Compact Silty Clay	191.45	191.08	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
11.D	7.5YR5/ 8	Compact Silty Clay	191.12		V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
11. 6.A	7.5YR3/ 3	Gravelly Silt Loam	191.75	191.48	IV/ Pridmore	F/ Gravel Wash Ontop of Feat. 10
11. 8.A1	7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	191.64	191.24	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11. 8.A2	7.5YR4/ 3	Silty Loam	190.95	190.51	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.A1	7.5YR4/ 4	Damp Silty Clay	191.08	190.56	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.A2	7.5YR4/ 4 - 4/ 6	Damp Silty Clay	190.56	190.06	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.A3	7.5YR4/ 4 - 4/ 6	Damp Silty Clay	190.06	189.92	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.B1	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay	189.92	189.59	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.B2	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay	189.59	189.10	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.B3	7.5YR4/ 6	Damp Silty Clay	189.10	188.90	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.10.C	10YR4/ 6	Silty Clay	188.90	188.54	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain
11.11.A	7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Clay	190.94	190.79	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Jason Rust

EXCAVATION UNIT 12 (N400 E560)

Excavation Unit 12 was an isolated unit located northeast of Excavation Unit 1, south of Excavation Units 7 and 17, and west of Excavation Unit 10. It was placed in this location to further investigate the recovery of pearlware found during the excavation of a metal detecting divot. The excavation unit measured 2.5 ft east-west by 2.5 ft north south. The sod and topsoil were removed revealing a small tan clay inclusion in the southern half of the unit. The small clay inclusion was removed revealing Stratum A across the entire excavation unit. No cultural materials were recovered.

Stratum A consisted of a brown clay loam with decaying bedrock and quartz cobble inclusions. It was interpreted as a fill containing modern cultural materials including wire, and a nail. Stratum B was directly below Stratum A.

Stratum B was a dark brown clay loam appearing more red than Stratum A with less cobble inclusions. No artifacts were recovered. Stratum B was directly above sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
12.0	7.5YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	188.80	188.58	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
12.A	7.5YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	188.57	188.06	/	0/
12.B	7.5YR3/ 4	Clay Loam	188.06	187.71	/	0/

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Matt Reeves and Jason Rust

EXCAVATION UNIT 13 (N450 E555)

Excavation Unit 13 was located directly to the east of Excavation Unit 16 and to the south of Excavation Unit 2. It was placed in this location to further investigate Feature 4, first encountered in Excavation Unit 2. The sod and topsoil were removed without screening revealing Stratum A.

Stratum A was a dark reddish brown loamy clay with rock inclusions. It is interpreted as plow zone yielding some historic artifacts such as a dropped 3 ring minnie ball, ceramics, glass and nails. During the excavation of Stratum A, Feature 4 was uncovered extending diagonally into the excavation unit approximately 1.5 ft from the northwest corner. In addition, Feature 12 was encountered, encompassing the northeast quadrant of the excavation unit and extending south out of the north wall approximately two ft. Below Stratum A were Features 4 and 12 and Stratum B which was determined to be sterile subsoil.

Feature 4 was interpreted as a midden/field gully/spring bed which connected with Feature 4 in Excavation Units 8, 2, and 16. It was a dark reddish brown soil which yielded no artifacts. It was directly above sterile subsoil.

Feature 12, also a dark reddish brown soil, was determined to be a continuation of the Feature 4 midden/field gully/spring bed, however, it was located to the east of Feature 4 and separated from Feature 4 by a narrow wall of subsoil. A moderate amount of historic artifacts were recovered. Directly below Feature 12 was sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
13.0	10YR3/ 4	Loam	190.65	190.47	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
13.A	5YR3/ 4	Loamy Clay	190.47	189.93	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
13. 4.A	5YR3/ 4	Loamy Clay	189.94	189.66	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
13.12.A	5YR3/ 4	Loamy Clay	189.90	189.53	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Matt Reeves

EXCAVATION UNIT 14 (N495 E645)

Measuring 2.5 ft east-west, and 2.5 ft north-south, Excavation Unit 14 was an isolated unit located to the north of Excavation Unit 1 and to the northeast of Excavation Units 2, 7, and 13. It was placed in this area due to the recovery of several marine cuff buttons during the metal detecting survey. The sod and topsoil were removed without screening.

Excavated to approximately half a foot, Stratum A was a homogeneous reddish brown clay loam with bedrock inclusions throughout. No artifacts were recovered. Stratum A was directly above sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
14.0	10YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	190.43	190.34	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
14.A1	5YR4/ 4	Clayey Loam	190.34	189.95	/	0/
14.A2	5YR4/ 4	Clayey Loam	189.95	189.38	/	0/

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Erika Martin

EXCAVATION UNIT 15 (N340 E420)

Measuring 2.5 ft east-west and 5 ft north-south, Excavation Unit 15 was located east of the Stone House and directly south of Excavation Unit 9 encompassing only the eastern half of Excavation Unit 9 to the south. It was placed in this location to further define Features 7 and 8 first encountered in Excavation Unit 9. The topsoil and root mat were removed and yielded few historic artifacts including stoneware, whiteware, and flat glass. Below the topsoil and root mat was Feature 8 in the northern two thirds of the unit and Stratum A in the southern third of the excavation unit.

Stratum A consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay with clay inclusions throughout. Several significant artifacts were recovered from Stratum A including stoneware, transfer printed whiteware, and lamp chimney glass. Below Stratum A was Feature 8 along the entire western edge of the excavation unit (this feature was already in existence in the northern two thirds of the unit) and Stratum B in the south west portion of the unit.

Stratum B was a reddish brown mottled silty clay. No cultural materials were collected from this stratum. Below Stratum B in the south west portion of the excavation unit was Feature 7.

Feature 8 was a dark brown loamy clay with dark red bedrock inclusions. This feature was a continuation of Feature 8 from Excavation Unit 9 and was originally located in the northern two thirds of Excavation Unit 15. As Stratum A was excavated Feature 8 was also uncovered running the entire western edge of the excavation unit. While it continued along the western edge, in the northeast quadrant Feature 8 was removed and Feature 7 (a feature originally encountered in Excavation Unit 9) was uncovered. As Feature 8 was excavated along the western edge, Feature 13 was discovered as an oval darker organic stain located in the northwest corner encompassed by Feature 8. Eventually, Feature 8 was removed revealing Feature 13 across the entire western edge of the excavation unit. Feature 8 is interpreted as part of the tree planting disturbance several years prior to this excavation. It yielded a significant amount of historic artifacts.

Feature 7, a dark reddish brown silty clay, was located directly below Feature 8 in the northern two thirds of the excavation unit and directly below Stratum B in the southern third of the unit, eventually running the entire north-south length of the unit. It was also located to the east of Features 8 and 13. Feature 7 in Excavation Unit 15 was interpreted as a continuation of Feature 7 from Excavation Unit 9. It yielded a moderate amount of historic artifacts, however, excavation ceased as Features 8 and 13 became defined. The remainder of Feature 7 was not excavated.

A darker, more organic oval stain differentiated Feature 13 from Feature 8. Originally Feature 13 was encompassed by Feature 8. When Feature 8 was completely removed Feature 13 was discovered below Feature 8, and ran the entire western edge of the excavation unit. Feature 13 yielded a significant amount of historic artifacts including olive bottle glass, whiteware, a Civil War era knapsack hook, cut nails, and redware. Feature 13 was interpreted as the original excavation which took place for the tree planting, and may have been explored further by NPS archaeologists monitoring this tree planting several years ago. Excavation ceased on Feature 13 when the original hole for the tree was defined and gro-tech fabric placed in the bottom of the tree hole was uncovered.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
15.0	10YR3/ 3	Silty Clay Loam	191.44	191.16	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
15.A	10YR3/ 4	Silty Clay	191.13	190.96	I/ Park Service	H/ Park Service
15.B	5YR4/ 3	Silty Clay	191.12	190.78	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15. 7.A1	5YR3/ 4	Silty Clay	190.78	190.42	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15. 7.A2	5YR3/ 4	Silty Clay	190.42	190.33	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15. 8.A1	7.5YR3/ 4	Loamy Clay	191.22	190.76	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15. 8.A2	7.5 YR3/ 4		190.76	190.35	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15.13.A1	7.5 YR3/ 3	Loamy Clay	190.71	190.23	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15.13.A2	7.5 YR3/ 3	Loamy Clay	190.23	189.95	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
15.13.A3	5 YR4/ 3	Clay Loam	189.77	189.61	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Jason Rust and Joy Sosnowski

EXCAVATION UNIT 16 (N450 E550)

Excavation Unit 16 was located directly west of Excavation Unit 13 and directly South of Excavation Unit 2. It measured 2.5 ft east-west and 5 ft north-south. It was placed in this location in order to further investigate Feature 4. The top soil and sod were removed without screening and revealed Stratum A.

Stratum A is defined as a loamy clay with decaying bedrock inclusions. A small portion of Feature 4 was found in Stratum A and excavated and taken out with this stratum. A small amount of artifacts were recovered including bone, glass, ceramic and nails. The stratum is interpreted as a field gully/spring used as a midden around the turn of the century. Below Stratum A was sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
16.0		Sod		190.79	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
16.A	10YR4/ 3	Loamy Clay	190.79	185.91	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Joy Sosnowski and Phil Gloss

EXCAVATION UNIT 17 (N440 E560)

Excavation Unit 17 was located directly west of Excavation Unit 7. It was placed in this location to further define the edge of Feature 4. The sod and topsoil were removed without screening to reveal Stratum A.

Stratum A was a loamy clay with red bedrock inclusions. Feature 4 runs through almost the entire unit, however, it is not designated as a Feature in this excavation unit. "Feature 4" is taken out with Stratum A. The stratum is deeper in the northern and southern portions of the unit. These elevation changes signify two separate drainages (Feature 4 in other units). Below Stratum A was sterile subsoil. Stratum A is interpreted as a midden/gully and based on the artifacts recovered dates from the mid to late nineteenth century.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
17.0		Sod		189.74	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
17.A1		Loamy Clay	189.74	189.16	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field
17.A2	10YR4/ 4	Loamy Clay	189.16	189.09	III/ Ayres	B/ Midden- Field

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Matt Reeves, Grant Capes and Jason Rust

EXCAVATION UNIT 18 (N350 E420)

Excavation Unit 18 was placed east of the Stone House and directly north of Excavation Unit 9 in order to further investigate Feature 7, originally encountered in Excavation Unit 9. The topsoil, a dark brown silt loam, was removed and screened for artifacts. Only a modern black plastic disc was recovered. Directly below the topsoil and sod was Stratum A.

Stratum A consisted of a brownish yellow loamy clay. As Stratum A was excavated a clay inclusion was identified in the northeast corner and along the eastern edge of the excavation unit. This inclusion was removed with Stratum A. Stratum A yielded few artifacts and was interpreted as a fill episode. Below Stratum A was Feature 7, a square cut trench running north-south along the eastern edge of the unit and cutting into Stratum B.

Stratum B was defined as a very compact strong brown silty clay with red bedrock and manganese inclusions. Two additional features were uncovered during the excavation of Stratum B. Feature 15 appeared as an oval stain in the center of the southwest quadrant of the excavation unit, and Feature 16, also an oval stain, was located in the southern portion of the northwest quadrant of the excavation unit. Feature 7 also intrudes into Stratum B. A moderate amount of historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum B including flat glass, whiteware, stoneware, and vessel glass. Excavation ceased when artifacts became sparse and the features were defined and excavated.

Feature 7 was located running north-south on the eastern side of the excavation unit. The feature was relatively straight approximately .5ft. from the eastern wall of the unit and ran through the entire unit, connecting with Feature 7 in Excavation Unit 9. It consisted of a dark brown silt loam with silty clay inclusions. As Feature 7 was excavated, Feature 14 was identified as a narrow trench, approximately .5ft wide, extending out of the north wall in the northeastern quadrant running diagonally across Feature 7 into the center of the east wall of the excavation unit. A significant amount of historic artifacts were recovered from Feature 7 and it is interpreted as a square cut modern trench. Below Feature 7 was sterile subsoil.

Feature 14 cut across Feature 7 extending from the north wall in the northeastern quadrant of the excavation unit to the center of the east wall of the excavation unit. It was made up of a dark brown silt loam and yielded few artifacts. Feature 14 was excavated to sterile subsoil and is interpreted as a probable power line trench.

Feature 15 consisted of a dark brown moist oval stain in the center of the southwest quadrant of the excavation unit. Intruding into Stratum B, Feature 15 was excavated to sterile subsoil. No artifacts were collected and the feature is interpreted as a possible posthole.

Feature 16 was also a moist oval dark brown stain with charcoal inclusions located in the southern portion of the northwest quadrant of the excavation unit. Excavation ceased when sterile subsoil was reached. Only a shell fragment and a nail were collected. The feature is interpreted as a possible posthole.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
18.0	10YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	191.87	191.70	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
18.A	20% 10YR6/ 6 and 80% 7.5YR4/ 4	Clay and Loamy Clay	191.70	191.36	I/ Park Service	H/ Park Service
18.A	20% 10YR6/ 6 80% 7.5YR4/ 4	Clay - Loamy Clay	191.70	191.36	I/ Park Service	H/ Park Service
18.B	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay	191.36	191.14	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
18. 7.A1	7.5YR3/ 4 Mottled with 10YR5/ 6	Silt Loam- silty Clay	191.30	190.72	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
18. 7.A2	7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	190.72	190.22	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
18.14.A	7.5YR3/ 3	Silty Loam	190.28	190.13	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
18.15.A	7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	191.03	190.34	Vi/ Clarke	J/ Post Holes- Scaffolding
18.16.A1	7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	191.08	190.58	Vi/ Clarke	J/ Post Holes- Scaffolding
18.16.A2	7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	190.58	190.16	Vi/ Clarke	J/ Post Holes- Scaffolding

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

44PW298: STONE HOUSE

Jason Rust and Joy Sosnowski

EXCAVATION UNIT 19 (N345 E410)

Excavation Unit 19 was located directly west of Excavation Unit 11 and east of Stone House. It was placed in this area in order to further define Feature 10, first encountered in Excavation Unit 11. The top soil and root mat were removed without screening to reveal Stratum A.

Stratum A was a continuous, homogeneous loamy clay with stone inclusions. It yielded very few artifacts and is interpreted as a fill episode. Stratum A was directly above Stratum B.

Stratum B was also a continuous, homogeneous loamy clay with red bedrock inclusions. It yielded some historic artifacts including glass, ceramics and nails and is interpreted as a fill episode. Stratum B was directly above Stratum C and Feature 6.

Feature 6 in Excavation Unit 19 is a continuation of Feature 6 in Excavation Unit 11. It stretched north from the northwest quad to the southeast corner of Excavation Unit 19. It was interpreted as a gravel lens intruding into Stratum C. It yielded few historic artifacts. Below Feature 6 is Stratum C.

Stratum C consisted of loamy clay with red bedrock and charred wood inclusions throughout. As Stratum C was excavated, a small stain in the southwest corner appeared. Originally called Feature 17, this different color soil with a concentration of artifacts was deemed an inclusion in Stratum C, and excavated with this stratum rather than as a feature. Stratum C yielded historic artifacts including whiteware, creamware, glass, cut and wire nails, and shell. It is interpreted as the possible clay cap to Feature 10 found in Excavation Unit 11. Excavation on Stratum C ceased when Feature 10 was defined and mapped in Excavation Unit 11.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
19.0	7.5YR3/3	clayey loam	.25	.4	I/ Park Service	H/ Park Service
19.A	7.5YR3/3 mixed w/ 7.5YR4/6	loamy clay	.4	.6	I/ Park Service	H/ Park Service
19.B	7.5YR3/2	loamy clay	.6	.73	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
19.C	10YR4/4	clay	.87	1.23	V/ Starbuck	I/ Midden Ontop of Feat. 10
19. 6.A	10YR3/3	crushed bedrock chunks	.73	.87	IV/ Pridmore	F/ Gravel Wash Ontop of Feat. 10
19.10.A	Not excavated		1.15	-----	V/ Starbuck	G/ Trench- stone House Drain

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

STONE HOUSE:44PW298

Joy Beasley and Grant Capes

Excavation Unit 20, Southeast Quadrant N380 E240

Excavation Unit 20 was placed in order to investigate a ground-penetrating radar signal that suggested a deep anomaly possibly associated with an earlier structure to the west of the Stone House. The topsoil and root mat were removed and discarded without screening to reveal Stratum A, which extended across the entire excavation unit. Two small pieces of plastic were noted on the surface but not collected.

Stratum A consisted of brown silty clay mottled with strong brown clay in a fairly homogeneous layer containing both modern and historic artifacts such as bottle and window glass, cut and wire nails, brick, mortar, metal, whiteware and Rockingham ceramics, spent coal and cinders, and large cut mammal bone. Underneath Stratum A was Feature 20, which covered much of the excavation unit, except for the northwest corner which was made up of Stratum B. Stratum A is interpreted as a fill layer representing the transition between Feature 20 and the topsoil. Since the majority of the unit was dug as Feature 20, Stratum B was eventually interpreted as subsoil and was left undisturbed.

Feature 20.a is described as a deep ditch filled with a strong brown clay matrix mixed with large rocks and also a brick in the northeast portion of the feature. A small number of artifacts were recovered, including iron, small mammal bone, spent coal, and brick fragments. The fill in the south half of the feature area contained significantly fewer rocks and was designated Feature 20.b for the purpose of locating the perimeter of the rubble layer or subsoil.

Feature 20.b consisted of clay mottled brown and strong brown containing modern and historic artifacts such as whiteware ceramics, cut and wire nails, bottle and flat glass, brick, mortar, and spent coal. The soil was removed to reveal two small brass pipes about .5 inches in width, parallel to one another and bisecting the unit east-west at a slight angle. Feature 20 was interpreted as a pipe trench and was found to intrude into the upper portions of Feature 22.

Feature 22 consisted of a strong brown silty loam clay matrix between many large stones and brick and is located in the northwest area of Excavation Unit 20, an area originally thought to be part of Feature 20. A few artifacts were collected from Feature 22, including paper, glass, and an iron bolt. It is interpreted as a trench excavated into the subsoil filled with large rocks packed vertically into the soil matrix. Feature 22 was initially thought to be a part of a foundation with an associated builder's trench, and is intruded upon by Feature 20, a pipe trench.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
20.0	10YR4/ 6	Silty Loam	192.89	192.74	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
20.A	7.5YR4/ 6 Mottled with 7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay - Clay	192.74	192.22	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard
20.B	10YR4/ 6 Mottled with 7.5YR4/ 6	Compact Clay	192.19	191.96	/	0/
20.20.A	7.5YR4/ 6	Clay	192.23	192.13	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard
20.20.B1	7.5YR4/ 6	Clay	192.13	191.92	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard
20.20.B2	7.5YR4/ 6 Mottled with 7.5YR4/ 4	Clay	191.92	191.77	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard
20.22.A	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay Loam	191.70	191.55	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY

STONE HOUSE:44PW298

Matt Reeves

Excavation Unit 21, Southwest Quadrant N350E265

Excavation Unit 21 was located 34 ft to the southeast of Excavation Unit 20 in the vicinity of a medium sized deep anomaly recorded in a ground penetrating radar survey. Excavation Unit 21 measured 2.5 ft x 2.5 ft and was in the southwest quadrant of N350E265. The sod and topsoil consisted of a medium brown silty loam that contained no artifacts. No features were visible at the bottom of the topsoil.

Stratum A consisted of a dark brown clay loam mixed with a grayish brown clay containing brick fragments and gravel. At the bottom of Stratum A, a large concentration of rocks was encountered (Feature 21) with a small band of A that was devoid of rocks appearing in the northern edge of the unit.

Feature 21 consisted of a large concentration of rock rubble packed into a dark brown sandy loam. This soil was very compact and only one early twentieth-century bottle lip was recovered. These rocks were not removed and subsoil was not encountered. Feature 21 is likely the remains of the foundation for the Stone House Inn.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
21.0	10YR4/ 3	Silty Loam	192.10	191.91	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
21.A	7.5YR5/ 6 Mottled with 2.5YR5/ 2	Clay Loam	191.91	191.50	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
21.21.A	7.5YR3/ 3	Sandy Loam	191.60	190.93	II/ Ayres II	L/ Stone House Inn

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 22
N370E280 SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

JOY BEASLEY AND GRANT CAPES

Excavation Unit 22 was located to the west of the Stone House in the vicinity of a small to medium sized anomaly identified during the ground penetrating radar survey. The root mat and topsoil were removed in one level to reveal Stratum A, a continuous layer of silty clay mottled yellowish brown to dark brown. Artifacts found in association with Stratum A included decorated and undecorated whiteware, stoneware, cut and wire nails, bottle and flat glass, brick, mortar, oyster shell, and coal. As Stratum A progressed it gave way to a dark yellowish brown clay layer identified as subsoil. Stratum A was interpreted as an undifferentiated fill layer overlying subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
22.0	10YR5/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	193.28	193.17	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
22.A1	10YR5/ 4	Silty Clay	193.17	192.82	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
22.A2	10YR4/ 4 Mottled with 7.5YR3/ 4	Silty Clay - Clay	192.82	192.31	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
22.A3	10YR4/ 4	Silty Clay	192.31	192.18	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 23
N350E245 SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

JASON RUST AND ALAN CAMARATO

Excavation Unit 23 was centered on a small, deep anomaly identified during the ground penetrating radar survey and thought to be associated with the Stone House Inn. The top soil and root mat were removed to reveal Stratum A, a light brown to dark yellowish brown clay loam layer with rubble inclusions and charred wood, interpreted to be in association with the Stone House Inn. Artifacts collected from Stratum A included glass, ceramics, wire nails, and mortar.

Stratum A was removed to reveal Stratum B, a reddish brown clay loam layer mixed with rubble again thought to be associated with the Stone House Inn. Architectural debris such as modern mortar and rubble were noted in this level; other artifacts collected from Stratum B included cut nails, a pig's tooth, glass, metal, slag, and dark green bottle glass. Underneath Stratum B was a layer of yellow clay with decaying bedrock and manganese inclusions extending throughout the unit interpreted as subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
23.0				191.83	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
23.A	10YR6/ 3 and 10YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	191.83	191.38	II/ Ayres II	L/ Stone House Inn
23.B	7.5YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	191.38	191.14	II/ Ayres II	L/ Stone House Inn
23.C	7.5YR4/ 6	Clay Loam	191.14	191.05	II/ Ayres II	L/ Stone House Inn

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 24
N385E300 SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

JASON RUST AND MATTHEW REEVES

Excavation Unit 24 was located to the west and north of the Stone House. It was excavated in order to investigate a small, deep linear anomaly identified during the ground penetrating radar survey. The top soil and root mat were removed in one layer to reveal a yellowish brown clay loam with charred wood in the northwest quadrant of the excavation unit. This area was described as very soft and dark, distinguishing it from the reddish brown clay matrix in the southern half of the unit. This reddish brown clay soil in the southern half of the unit was removed to reveal a layer of ash and clay interpreted as Stratum B. The soft yellowish brown clay loam area in the northwest quadrant was removed to reveal Stratum C, a brownish red clay layer. Artifacts collected from Stratum A included cut and wire nails and bone. The mixed soils of Stratum A were interpreted as fill.

Stratum B was distinguished by concentrations of ash and charred wood mixed with the (10yr4/6) silt loam soil concentrated in the southern half of Excavation Unit 24. This shallow ash lens bottomed out quickly onto a mottled red and brown clay loam layer, Stratum C, extending throughout the floor of Unit 24. The only artifacts noted from Stratum B were wire nails.

Stratum C was a mottled brown and reddish brown loamy clay layer with artifacts such as charred wood, plaster, oyster shell, ceramics, and cut and wire nails. The transitional upper part of Stratum C gave way to a mottled red and tan clay loam layer with charred wood and plaster interpreted as subsoil in the northern and southern portions of Excavation Unit 24. Intruding Stratum C was Feature 23, which was too undefined to designate as a feature until the other soil strata had been distinguished.

Feature 23.a was a pipe trench running east-west through the northern half of Excavation Unit 24, containing two narrow ferrous pipes overlaying a terra cotta pipe joint. No artifacts are noted in association with Feature 23.a, and the pipe trench fill was not completely excavated as Feature 23.a was interpreted as quite modern.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
24.0	10YR4/ 3	Silty Loam	194.10	193.84	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
24.A	10YR5/ 4	Clay Loam	193.84	193.61	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
24.B	10YR4/ 6	Silty Loam with Ash	193.60	193.55	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
24.C1	7.5YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	193.61	193.16	VIII/	N/ Subsoil

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
24.C2	7.5YR4/ 4 and 10YR5/ 6	Clay Loam	193.18	192.61	VIII/	N/ Subsoil
24.23.A			192.51		II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 25
N370E315 SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

JOY BEASLEY

Excavation Unit 25 was located to the south and slightly east of Excavation Unit 24 in order to investigate a medium-sized anomaly of medium depth identified in the ground penetrating radar survey. The topsoil and root mat were removed to reveal Stratum A, a yellowish brown loamy clay with gravel inclusions and some cobbles. The soil matrix is described as slightly mixed, with reddish crumbly clay loam in the southern half of the unit and a more homogeneous yellowish clay loam in the northern half of the unit. Artifacts collected included charred wood, plaster, metal, wire, cut nails, bottle and clear glass, Albany-type slip glaze stoneware, shell edge decorated whiteware, and other earthenwares. Artifact density decreased as the level progressed. Eventually Stratum A gave way to subsoil, a mottled brown and yellowish brown clay loam with bedrock inclusions extending throughout Excavation Unit 25.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
25.0	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	193.64	193.47	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
25.A1	10YR5/ 6	Loamy Clay	193.47	192.95	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
25.A2	7.5YR4/ 4 and 10YR4/ 4	Clay Loam	192.95	192.73	VIII/	N/ Subsoil

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 26
N390E330 SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

JOY BEASLEY AND GRANT CAPES

Excavation Unit 26 was located in the vicinity of a small, deep anomaly outside the graded area of the West yard east and slightly north of Excavation Unit 24. The topsoil and root mat were removed and revealed Stratum A, a brown silty loam layer with some clay inclusions. Stratum A appeared to slope up to the north and was therefore deeper in the southern half of the unit. It was interpreted as a fill layer overlying either a feature or subsoil. Artifacts collected included mammal bones, bottle and flat glass, cut and wire nails, metal, Bristol-glazed stoneware and other stonewares, decorated whitewares, two percussion caps, oyster shell, and mortar fragments. Excavation of the deeper area of Stratum A in the southern half of the unit came down on a yellowish red clay layer designated a stratum change and interpreted as subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
26.0	10YR4/ 6	Silty Loam	194.61	194.49	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
26.A1	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam with Clay	194.49	194.02	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
26.A2	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	194.02	193.64	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 28
N420E335 SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

MATTHEW REEVES AND JOY BEASLEY

Excavation Unit 28 was located to the north and west of the Stone House on the western edge of a depression visible on the ground surface. The top soil and root mat were removed down to a large rock and a soft, damp area in the western portion of the unit designated Stratum A.

Stratum A was described as a silt loam with bedrock flecks and occurred only in the western half of Excavation Unit 28. The eastern half of the unit was distinguished by a silt loam layer with bedrock inclusions. Stratum A was excavated to reveal a soft, clean silt loam mixed with plaster chunks and burnt wood designated Feature 24.a1. Artifacts collected from Stratum A included burnt cut nails and Albany-type slipped ceramics. Stratum A was interpreted as the result of a wash sequence over Feature 24.a1.

Feature 24.a1 was described as silt loam uniform in consistency and containing plaster chunks and burnt wood as well as decorated whiteware and cast iron fragments. This feature occurred only in the western portion of the unit, bordered on the eastern side by patches of mortar from which the original stones may have been robbed. The feature appeared to have been filled by wash sequences and organic debris.

The transition from Feature 24.a1 to Feature 24.b is described as a stratum change to a stiff, dry clay with charred wood chunks. A dark circular patch in the southeast corner thought to be a root stain was noted. Artifact density dropped significantly in this level and gave way to subsoil, a strong brown silty loam with eroded bedrock and manganese inclusions.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
28.0	7.5YR4/ 4 and 10YR5/ 4	Silty Loam		194.67	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
28.A	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	194.67	194.51	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
28.24.A	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Loam	194.67	194.03	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
28.24.B1	10YR5/ 8	Clay	194.03	193.37	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
28.24.B2	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Loam	193.36	193.32	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298
EXCAVATION UNIT 29

N410E330 NORTHWEST QUADRANT

GRANT CAPES, JASON RUST, AND JOY BEASLEY

Excavation Unit 29 was located immediately south of Excavation Unit 35 to define the southern edge of a depression visible on the ground surface. The topsoil and root mat were removed to reveal a mottled brown and yellowish brown silty clay loam designated Stratum A. A slight soil difference as well as higher concentrations of artifacts and rock were noted on the north side of the unit. Midway through Stratum A, Feature 25, a narrow trench bisecting the unit diagonally west-east was defined. Stratum A gave way to a yellowish brown clay layer designated Stratum B. Artifacts collected from Stratum A included bottle and flat glass, metal, coal, mortar, cement, flagstone, charred wood, cut and wire nails, salt glazed and Albany-slipped stoneware, decorated and undecorated whiteware, and oyster shell. Stratum A was interpreted as a fill layer associated with the construction of Feature 25.a.

Stratum B was a yellowish brown clay layer containing no artifacts and interpreted as subsoil.

Feature 25.a was described as a narrow trench intruding Strata A and B and filled with jumbled mortar and rock, bisecting Excavation Unit 29 diagonally west-east. The soil matrix was brown to strong brown and included artifacts such as bottle glass, wood, and wire nails. The narrowness and depth of Feature 25.a initially gave it the appearance of a root tunnel, but upon further excavation, an insulated electrical wire leading to a light pole was found about two ft down in the trench. Feature 25.a was thus interpreted as a modern machine-dug trench likely excavated with a ditch witch.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
29.0	10YR3/ 4	Silty Loam	194.90	194.70	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
29.A1	10YR5/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	194.70	194.15	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
29.A2	7.5YR4/ 4 Mottled with 10YR5/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	194.15	193.89	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
29.A3	10YR5/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	193.89	193.57	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
29.25.A1	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay Loam	193.91	193.57	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
29.25.A2	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	193.57	193.26	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
29.25.A3	7.5YR4/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	193.24	192.95	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 30
N360E290 SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

ALAN COMORATTA AND JOY BEASLEY

Excavation Unit 30 was located to the west and slightly north of Excavation Unit 31 in order to investigate soft areas discovered by probing. The topsoil and root mat were removed to reveal a clean continuous layer of strong brown silty clay designated Stratum A. Artifacts were sparse and included cut nails, oyster shell, clear and bottle glass, bone, and ceramics. Charcoal flecks were noted in the northeast quadrant of the unit, and Stratum A gave way to a compact red clay layer designated Stratum B.

Stratum B is described as an undifferentiated fill layer with varying degrees of moisture and very few artifacts save one stoneware sherd and a cut nail. An undefined soft spot was noted in the northeast corner of the excavation unit so a window was dug to a depth of 1.8 ft to see if it differentiated into a feature. No artifacts and no feature characteristics were discovered, so Stratum B was interpreted as subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
30.0	7.5YR4/ 4	Silt Loam	192.71	192.48	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
30.A	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay	192.48	192.10	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
30.B	5YR4/ 4	Clay	192.10	191.80	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 31
N355E305 SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

MATTHEW REEVES

Excavation Unit 31 was located in a soft area to the east and slightly south of Excavation Unit 30. The topsoil and root mat were removed to reveal Stratum A, a medium to dark brown clay loam. The north third of the unit is described a darker and "fluffier," but this difference was attributed to a root stain and was not deemed cultural. Few artifacts other than bone were collected from Stratum A and diminished as the level progressed. Stratum A gave way to a very hard red brown clay layer with no artifacts interpreted as subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
31.0	10YR4/ 3	Silty Loam		192.44	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
31.A	7.5YR3/ 4 with 10YR3/ 3	Clay Loam	192.44	191.93	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 32
N405E310 SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

JOY BEASLEY, GRANT CAPES, JASON RUST, AND DERRICK H.

Excavation Unit 32 was located 15 ft to the southwest of Excavation Unit 25 and was positioned above a series of large, shallow anomalies. The sod and topsoil consisted of a dark grayish-brown silty loam mixed with gravel and rock. Immediately underlying the topsoil was a driveway (Feature 26).

Feature 26 consisted of a layer of jumbled flagstones that appear to be part of a driveway leading to the former 1950s-era garage that existed just to the north of Stone House. Immediately below Feature 26 was the trench containing an iron pipe (Feature 31) and the transition to subsoil.

Feature 27 lay immediately below Feature 26 and made up the western 3/4 of the excavation unit and was to the west of the pipe trench (Feature 31). Feature 27 consisted of a strong brown silty clay loam and was the transition to subsoil in the unit. Similar to Feature 27, Feature 30 lay to the east of the pipe trench and was the transition to subsoil in the unit. Both Feature 27 and 30 were the boundaries for pipe trench (Feature 31). Due to a confusion in the excavation of the unit, these were mistaken as features. Once the linear nature of these strata became apparent, the obvious nature of the pipe trench became apparent. Subsoil was encountered at the bottom of these "features".

Feature 31.a was excavated as stratum A1. It consisted of a trench for an iron pipe that ran in a northwesterly direction. Feature 31 was restricted to the northeast portion of the excavation unit.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
32.0 U 3/ 4	10YR3/ 2	Sod and Topsoil, loam	194.84	194.69	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
32.A1 U 3/ 4	10YR6/ 6 with 10YR7/ 8	Mottled Clumpy Clay	194.39	193.58	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard
32.26.A U 3/ 4	10YR4/ 3 with 10YR4/ 2	Silt Loam	194.69	194.34	II/ Ayres II	P/ Driveway
32.26.B U 3/ 4	10YR3/ 6 with 10YR4/ 4	Silt Clay Loam	194.34	194.23	II/ Ayres II	P/ Driveway
32.27.A1 U 3/ 4	7.5YR4/ 6	Silt Clay Loam	194.42	194.04	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
32.27.A2 U 3/ 4	7.5YR5/ 4	Silt Clay Loam	194.04	193.59	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
32.30.A U 3/ 4	10YR4/ 4	Silt Loam	194.42		IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
32.31.A U 3/ 4	10YR6/ 6 with 10YR7/ 8	Clumpy Clay	193.58	193.10	II/ Ayres II	K/ Utility- ayres West Yard
32.0 SE	10YR3/ 2	Topsoil and Rootmat	195.25	194.93	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
32.A1 SE	7.5YR4/ 4	Silt Loam	194.74	194.49	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
32.26.A SE	10YR4/ 4	Silt Loam	194.93	194.81	II/ Ayres II	P/ DrIVeway
32.26.B SE	10YR4/ 4	Silt Loam	194.81	194.74	II/ Ayres II	P/ DrIVeway
32.27.A1 SE	7.5YR4/ 6	Compact Silt Loam	194.49	193.99	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
32.27.A2 SE	7.5YR4/ 6	Silt Loam	193.99	193.51	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 33
N395E285 SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

GRANT CAPES AND JASON RUST

Excavation Unit 33 was located to the west and north of Excavation Unit 24 in the area of a small, shallow anomaly identified during the ground penetrating radar survey. The topsoil and root mat were removed to a uniform dark yellowish brown silt clay loam layer designated Stratum A. Artifacts collected from Stratum A included whiteware, stoneware, charred wood, and an electrical insulator. Stratum A was excavated to reveal a layer of strong brown silty clay designated Stratum B and interpreted as sterile subsoil.

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
33.0	10YR3/ 6	Silty Loam	194.21	194.04	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
33.A1	10YR4/ 4	Silty Loam with Clay	194.04	193.48	II/ Pridmore/ Ayres	M/ Yard Deposits- Mixed
33.A2	10YR4/ 4	Silty Clay Loam	193.48	193.36	VIII/	N/ Subsoil
33.B	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay	193.36	193.24	VIII/	N/ Subsoil

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
EXCAVATION UNIT SUMMARY
STONE HOUSE:44PW298

EXCAVATION UNIT 34
N420E330

GRANT CAPES, MATTHEW REEVES, AND JOY BEASLEY

Excavation Unit 34 was located due north of Excavation Unit 35 to further define the northern edge of Feature 24. The top soil and root mat were removed to reveal Stratum A, a brown silty clay with gravel and bedrock inclusions extending the entire area of the unit. Feature 24.a1, a root cellar-like feature first encountered in Excavation Unit 28, was found to continue underneath 34.A throughout the bottom of the unit. Most of the artifacts associated with Stratum A were modern, and 34.A was interpreted as modern fill above Feature 24.a1

Stratigraphy Summary 44PW298, Stone House						
Stratum	Munsell	Texture	Open	Close	Megastratum/ Household	Appendix2
34.0	10YR4/ 3	Silt Loam	195.02	194.77	I/ Park Service	C/ Sterile
34.A	7.5YR4/ 4	Silt Clay	194.77	194.63	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
34.B			194.29		/	O/
34.24.A1	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay Loam	194.63	194.27	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
34.24.B	7.5YR4/ 6	Silty Clay Loam	194.42	194.10	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
34.24.C	10YR4/ 6	Compact Silty Clay	194.10	194.06	IV/ Pridmore	O/ Sheet Midden
34.28.A	10YR3/ 4	Sandy Silt	194.44	194.25	IV/ Ayres II	Q/ Sheet Midden

APPENDIX III
SHOVEL TEST PIT ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

East Field of Stone House			
STP	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt
A-1	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Cobalt Blue, Body, Base, Glass	1
A-1	Mineral, Coal	Unmodified Natural Material, Coal	1
A-2	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Nail or Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1
A-2	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aquamarine, Body, Glass	1
A-3	Container, Bottle, Alcohol	Corning/suction Scar, Automatic Machine Molded, Colorless, Base, Body, Glass	1
A-3	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	1
A-3	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	2
A-3	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	1
A-4.A	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Undecorated, Body, Base, Earthenware	1
A-4.A	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Undecorated, Body, Earthenware	2
A-4.A	Electrical, Conduit	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	2
A-4.A	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1
A-4.A	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2
A-4.A	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Body, Spalled, Glass	2
A-4.A	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Body, Glass	1
A-4.A	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Probable Container, Glass	1
A-4.A	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	1

East Field of Stone House			
STP	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt
A-4.A	Vegetal, Charcoal	Burned, Charcoal	1
A-4.B	Utilitarian, Hollowware	Gray Paste Stoneware, (Int), Other, (Ext), Salt G, Marked, Washed/dipped, Unidentified Mark, Tan, Maker's Mark Card, Body, Stoneware	1
A-4.B	Utilitarian, Vessel	Gray Paste Stoneware, Body, Spalled, Stoneware	3
B-4	Vegetal, Charcoal	Burned, Charcoal	3
N310E700	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1
N325E550	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1
N325E675	Unidentified, Stone	Unmodified Natural Material, Soapstone/steatite	1
N325E725	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1
N375E600	Unidentified, Glass	Molded Technique Unknown, Blue, Light, Body, Glass	1
N375E650	Lithic, Chunk	Percussion/pressure, Vein Quartz, Quartz	1
N375E650	Point, Stemmed, Halifax	Percussion/pressure, Stem and Part of Body, Quartz	1
N375E650	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Unidentified Design, Unidentified Decorative Element, Blue, Light, Rim, Earthenware	1
N375E725	3-ring Minie Ball	Machine Made, Base Cavity, Base Cavity-con, Nose-, No Mark, 3-ring/groove, Lead	1
N375E800	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aquamarine, Body, Glass	1
N375E800	Mineral, Coal	Unmodified Natural Material, Coal	1

East Field of Stone House			
STP	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt
N400E575	Lithic, Chunk	Percussion/pressure, Quartz	1
N400E775	Lithic, Chunk	Percussion/pressure, Quartz	1
N400E775	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1
N400E880	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aquamarine, Body, Probably a Container, Glass	1
N400E880	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	1
N400E880	Mineral, Coal	Unmodified Natural Material, Coal	1
N425E675	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Undecorated, Body, Spalled, Earthenware	1
N425E675	Architectural, Window Pane	Window glass, aquamarine, Body, Glass	1
N425E675	Lighting, Chimney?	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Very Thin, Possibly Lamp Chimney, Glass	1
N425E675	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Frosted or Worn, Glass	1
N425E800	Lithic, Flake, Other	Percussion/pressure, Quartz	1
N450E625	Tableware, Vessel	Unidentified Porcelain, Undecorated, Base, Porcelain	1
N450E675	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Patent/extract Finish, Amethyst, Finish, Body, Glass, Solarized	1
N450E675	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	1
N450E700	Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware, Molded, Scalloped Edge, Rim, Earthenware	1
N450E700	Tableware, Hollowware	Refined Porcelain, Molded, Unidentified Design, Wavy Lines, Body, Porcelain	1

East Field of Stone House			
STP	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt
N450E700	Tableware, Hollowware	Refined Porcelain, Molded, Unidentified Design, Wavy Lines, Body, Porcelain	1
N450E700	Tableware, Hollowware	Refined Porcelain, Molded, Unidentified Design, Wavy Lines, Body, Porcelain	1
N450E700	Tableware, Vessel	Refined Porcelain, Body, Spalled, Porcelain	4
N450E700	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aqua/green, Body, Glass	1
N450E700	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	1
N450E700	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Blue, Light, Body, Glass	1
N450E700	Tableware, Tumbler	Anchor Closure, Colorless, Rim, Body, Glass	1
N450E700	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	2
N475E725	Utilitarian, Vessel	Gray Paste Sto, (Ext), Salt, Other, (Int), Unglaz, Colorless Glaze, Body, Stoneware	1
N500E625	Lighting, Chimney?	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Very Thin Body, Probably for Lighting, Glass	1
N500E650	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1
N500E725	Lithic, Chunk	Percussion/pressure, Quartz	1

APPENDIX IV
METAL DETECTOR SURVEY ARTIFACT CATALOG
CIVIL WAR-RELATED ARTIFACTS

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
CH032	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	319.889	623.496	0.10
DKL001	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	377.865	545.154	0.30
DKL003	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	380.731	544.419	0.30
DKL026	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	406.088	556.613	0.40
DNC001	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	400.453	657.143	1.00
DNC002	Artillery Shell, 12lb Round	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	398.173	649.863	0.60
DNC003	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Fired	1	395.978	661.286	1.00
DNC004	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	394.215	686.339	0.75
DNC012	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	389.407	683.084	0.25
DNC015	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=54, Dropped	1	383.664	697.145	0.20
DNC016	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	384.297	691.721	0.65
DNC017	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	381.620	692.897	0.20
DNC018	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	380.901	692.700	0.60
DNC019	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	383.283	686.232	0.30
DNC020	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	382.973	691.394	0.05
DNC021	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	382.815	670.094	0.30
DNC022	Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, 7 Riflings Rammed, Fired	1	384.373	664.419	0.30
DNC024	Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Fired, 7 Rifles, Carbine, Rammed	1	381.481	658.554	0.25

Stone House- East Field-- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC025	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Buck and Ball, Fired	1	376.731	653.625	0.30
DNC029	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	374.137	664.397	0.60
DNC030	Melted Lead	by product, Lead	1	380.714	666.711	0.15
DNC031	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	379.892	685.810	0.40
DNC032	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	377.299	684.886	0.55
DNC033	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	375.994	686.612	0.25
DNC035	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	377.448	693.930	0.30
DNC039	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Fired	1	374.186	699.941	0.40
DNC040	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	372.292	698.623	0.45
DNC041	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	373.419	692.927	0.35
DNC042	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	373.379	690.952	0.65
DNC043	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	372.818	688.177	0.40
DNC044	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	372.831	684.494	0.40
DNC046	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	2	371.289	673.843	0.25
DNC050	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	368.100	655.474	0.50
DNC052	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	375.105	658.521	0.55
DNC053	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Complete, Buck and Ball, Fired	1	366.993	673.058	0.60
DNC091	Artillery Shell, round, 6lb	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	429.489	712.658	0.40

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC093	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	432.215	732.753	1.00
DNC095	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	427.323	738.150	0.70
DNC097	Sabot, Dyer Shell, Rifled	Combination, Molded, Lead, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	418.977	742.107	0.20
DNC099	Clothing, Buckle, Belt	Combination, Cast, Undecorated, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	420.684	725.270	0.55
DNC104	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Lead, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	419.568	706.610	0.70
DNC107	Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Chewed	1	425.735	699.678	0.45
DNC118	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	408.227	706.092	0.00
DNC119	Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Chewed	1	404.502	716.907	0.50
DNC120	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Dimpled, Complete, Lead	1	404.906	741.431	0.40
DNC124	Artillery Shell, Round, 6lb	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	445.996	781.567	0.30
DNC126	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Complete	1	449.211	777.035	0.20
DNC130	Artillery Shell	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	441.947	757.949	0.45
DNC149	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	424.482	777.342	0.30
DNC154	Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Chewed	1	423.173	788.903	0.20
DNC156	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	433.625	795.574	0.00
DNC160	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	432.901	779.770	0.20
DNC161	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Seam, Complete, Lead	1	433.427	776.074	0.20
DNC167	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	419.278	775.320	0.70

Stone House- East Field-- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC178	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	410.129	757.863	0.40
DNC182	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	407.856	756.458	0.30
ELW003	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	327.466	702.671	0.50
ELW009	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	339.696	705.884	0.83
ELW017	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	328.340	720.028	0.50
JAK018	Sabot, James Shell	Molded, Combination, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	460.998	559.132	0.05
JAK020	Sabot, James Shell	Molded, Combination, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	459.733	561.869	0.20
JAK024	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	463.788	560.067	0.40
JAK045	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	477.526	551.814	0.80
JAK047	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Lead, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	480.542	559.086	0.70
JAK053	Ammunition, Cartridge, Burnside	Cast, Cupric Alloy	1	484.632	562.680	0.10
JAK079	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Complete, Lead	1	497.800	568.134	0.80
JAK091	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	498.180	585.977	0.40
JAK094	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	491.756	583.691	0.60
JAK108	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	485.078	584.478	0.20
JAK111	Artillery Case Shot	Case, Seam, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	479.316	588.869	0.70
JSB003	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	366.864	645.285	0.45
JSB004	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	361.198	641.383	0.20

Stone House- East Field-- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JSB007	Conical Bullet, Carbine	Width=0.49", Possible Remington	1	364.416	625.445	0.60
JSB011	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	373.656	649.373	0.33
MP008	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Chewed	1	355.109	554.976	0.80
MP014	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	359.475	568.235	0.40
MP018	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	362.020	557.064	0.40
MP088	Military, Melted Lead	By Product, Lead	2	419.934	608.635	0.30
MP101	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	3	434.894	618.055	0.35
MP103	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=54, Dropped	1	431.186	622.572	0.50
MP108	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Fired	1	439.209	603.628	0.70
MP122	Conical Bullet, French Dragoon Rifle	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	417.623	649.981	0.80
MP125	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Complete	1	425.404	629.208	0.45
MP126	Artillery Shell, Parrot, 10 Lbs.	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	425.236	631.061	0.65
MP127	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Seam, Complete, Lead	1	427.388	634.287	0.50
MP128	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	427.759	640.461	0.30
MP135	Sabot, James Shell	Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	433.807	629.568	0.60
MP139	Finial, Cartridge Box	Cast, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	450.683	631.637	0.25
MP140	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	427.698	633.218	0.50
MP150	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	351.560	786.187	0.40

Stone House- East Field-- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP183	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	359.591	763.251	0.50
MP198	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	364.735	789.908	0.00
MP204	Artillery Shell, Parrot, 10 Lbs.	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	369.288	797.998	0.40
MP227	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	377.472	800.852	0.00
MP239	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	385.750	756.427	0.40
MP253	Sabot	Molded, Lead	1	386.203	790.977	0.40
MP258	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Washington Arsenal Mark	1	392.350	773.697	0.30
MP272	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.425	777.312	0.50
MP286	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	370.726	755.890	0.50
MP292	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	500.499	708.250	0.40
MP297	Shoulder Scale Attachment	Cut, Mends, See Crouch, Pg 174, Item 4, Brass	3	479.025	700.667	0.25
MP298	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, fragment Lead	1	474.884	700.868	0.25
MP299	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	471.790	699.631	0.25
MP300	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	467.114	699.247	0.25
MP301	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Seam, Dimpled, Complete, Lead	1	461.674	701.318	0.80
MP306	Artillery Shell, 12 Lb. Round	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	495.507	705.047	0.40
MP307	Artillery Fuse, Bormann, Confederate Copy	Cast, White Metal	1	502.086	707.642	0.75
MP309	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	490.406	711.223	0.35

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP311	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Fired	1	485.904	711.050	0.50
MP322	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	495.068	716.180	0.80
MP324	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	474.986	720.539	0.25
MP325	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Seam, Dimpled, Complete, Lead	1	472.343	719.366	0.50
MP326	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	466.616	718.362	0.35
MP327	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	473.302	721.436	0.35
MP331	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	497.886	718.458	0.50
MP343	Artillery Shell, Parrot	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	495.925	725.981	0.25
MP358	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	469.669	735.074	0.80
MP366	Artillery Shell, 6 Lbs.	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	496.861	738.715	0.50
MP367	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	497.013	739.845	0.20
MP373	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	2	475.221	739.780	0.45
MP375	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	457.142	741.779	0.25
MP378	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Buck and Ball, Fired	1	460.037	747.303	0.90
MP379	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	462.605	745.848	0.35
MP391	Artillery Shell, 12 Lbs. Round	cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	473.155	749.279	0.85
MP392	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	463.750	751.206	0.80
MP398	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	501.678	745.939	0.70

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP399	Sabot	Molded, Lead	1	498.344	750.744	0.45
MP404	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	457.975	755.946	0.75
MP408	Military, Button	Two-piece, Stamped, Soldered Shank, Insignia, Eagle, Shield, Complete, Cupric Alloy	2	483.602	757.554	0.45
MP414	Military, Melted Lead	By Product, Lead	1	499.732	754.672	0.70
MP425	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	463.580	763.088	0.85
MP427	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	456.994	765.526	0.85
MP431	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	475.613	764.971	0.60
MP438	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Fired, Rammed	1	502.317	771.243	0.70
MP444	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	468.942	773.730	0.90
MP543	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	414.870	477.223	0.15
MP546	Arms, Butt Plate	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.867	476.273	0.30
MP564	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Seam, Sprue, Complete, Lead	1	414.317	489.066	0.25
MP571	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.271	484.456	0.85
MP572	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	390.497	487.355	0.45
MP580	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	4	422.424	491.637	0.70
MP582	Artillery Shell, Parrot, 10 Lbs.	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	430.298	495.628	0.45
MP600	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Flattened	1	388.531	500.247	0.55
MP601	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Rings Seated Higher, Fired	1	385.781	496.807	0.20

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP611	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	316.183	683.238	0.40
MP618	Melted Lead	By Product, Lead	1	318.142	675.897	0.80
MP631	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Seam, Dimpled, Complete, Lead	1	316.080	659.666	0.15
MTK003	Artillery Shell, Nose	Cast, Nosefragment, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	490.767	598.642	0.42
MTK009	Cartridge Case, Burnside	Centerfire, Brass	1	469.624	609.187	0.50
MTK011	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	472.560	610.602	0.75
MTK020	Artillery Shell, Parrot, 10 Lbs.	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	482.559	617.367	0.30
MTK022	Sabot	Molded, Lead	1	498.399	610.987	0.25
MTK023	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Seam, Sprue, Dimpled, Complete, Lead	1	502.729	615.360	0.25
MTK024	Melted Lead	By Product, Lead	1	501.204	619.685	0.32
MTK025	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Chewed	1	495.159	619.304	0.00
MTK031	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	487.382	625.801	0.25
MTK032	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	489.598	628.247	0.50
MTK033	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Dropped	1	494.302	624.759	0.32
MTK034	Washer, Hotchkiss Shell	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	504.720	623.596	0.45
MTK035	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=54, Dropped	1	495.811	621.330	0.40
MTK036	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	490.806	603.017	0.40
MTK046	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=54, Dropped	1	474.150	632.748	0.40

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK050	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	486.800	642.838	0.07
MTK051	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	490.126	634.753	0.25
MTK052	Conical Bullet, Unidentified	Caliber Undetermined, Chewed	1	489.050	629.301	0.25
MTK053	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	491.980	632.166	0.70
MTK054	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=54, Dropped	1	491.292	629.227	0.40
MTK055	Buckle, Unidentified	Cast, Mends, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	2	492.397	627.790	0.32
MTK057	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Chewed	1	496.922	629.547	0.32
MTK059	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Complete	1	496.480	637.400	0.50
MTK060	Military, Button, Marine Cuff	Two Piece, Stamped, Soldered Shank, Gilded, Gold, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	494.017	643.199	0.50
MTK061	Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Chewed	1	492.592	649.886	0.40
MTK066	Military, Button, Marine Cuff	Two Piece, Stamped, Soldered Shank, Gilded, Gold, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	492.768	642.267	0.60
MTK067	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	487.247	649.726	0.32
MTK070	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	492.325	630.382	0.32
MTK071	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	501.199	634.831	0.25
MTK073	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	493.000	645.000	0.65
MTK077	Military, Button, Marine Cuff	Two Piece, Stamped, Soldered Shank, Gilded, Gold, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	492.276	651.925	0.00

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK078	Military, Button	Cast, Two-piece, Shank Molded One Piece, Stamped, Letter(s), Cupric Alloy	1	491.506	648.364	0.40
MTK081	Plate, Cartridge Box	Cast, Combination, Molded, Soldered, Insignia, U.s., Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	494.631	652.916	0.40
MTK082	Melted Lead	By Product, Lead	1	493.364	653.887	0.60
MTK082	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	493.364	653.887	0.60
MTK084	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Seam, Complete, Lead	1	487.003	653.528	0.50
MTK085	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	471.090	655.936	0.60
MTK086	Sabot	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead	1	467.095	654.418	0.40
MTK090	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	475.669	659.029	0.80
MTK093	Military, Button, Marine Cuff	Two Piece, Stamped, Soldered Shank, Gilded, Gold, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	502.612	656.700	0.40
MTK094	Conical Bullet, Gardner	Caliber=69, Fired	1	499.950	661.576	0.30
MTK096	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Sprue, Mold Seam, Fired	1	495.134	662.131	0.35
MTK098	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	490.020	663.073	0.20
MTK105	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	500.135	665.922	0.55
MTK106	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	499.298	669.595	0.75
MTK107	Melted Lead	By Product, Lead	1	473.808	670.089	0.30
MTK108	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	459.134	673.416	0.10

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK110	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	490.135	671.806	0.40
MTK115	Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Chewed Lead, Possible Bullet	1	463.282	676.799	0.55
MTK121	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	493.817	661.973	0.50
MTK126	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	500.817	668.361	0.55
MTK129	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	495.614	679.347	0.60
MTK140	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	498.451	684.845	0.40
MTK142	Artillery Fuse, Confederate Bormann Copy	Cast, White Metal	1	491.336	685.496	0.70
MTK145	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	475.622	688.090	0.30
MTK151	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	457.095	692.149	0.70
MTK181	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	452.718	693.111	0.50
QGM016	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	368.323	578.040	0.15
QGM030	Knapsack Hook	Soldered, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	421.502	668.987	0.30
QGM031	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	416.895	654.326	0.30
QGM033	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	3	406.326	661.682	0.50
QGM038	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	410.699	693.618	0.40
QGM039	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	408.085	690.045	0.20
QGM041	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	429.471	699.686	0.30
RDM004	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	377.471	752.108	0.32

Stone House- East Field-- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RDM007	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	377.821	743.283	0.40
RDM010	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Fired	1	364.375	737.646	0.50
RDM011	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	376.792	730.126	0.50
RDM013	Artillery Shell	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	394.509	736.786	0.25
RDM014	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Fired	1	392.788	730.471	0.40
RDM019	Bayonet Scabbard Tip	Combination, Hand Wrought, Cut, Body, Cupric Alloy, Leather	1	392.239	720.036	1.00
RDM025	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	362.614	706.542	0.45
RDM026	Knapsack Hook	Soldered, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	359.658	699.843	0.20
RDM061	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	419.295	586.455	0.50
RM001	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Dropped	1	498.537	774.891	0.30
RM003	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Sprue, Seam, Complete, Lead	1	497.262	786.957	0.35
RM008	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	492.188	801.390	0.40
RM011	Artillery Case Shot	Cast, Complete, Lead	1	491.067	797.809	0.55
RM022	Round Ball	Caliber=69, Fired	1	492.085	782.022	0.65
RM038	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	481.278	792.844	0.50
RM039	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	478.576	800.672	0.45
RM050	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	2	462.816	789.765	0.45
RM074	Unidentified, Object	Molded, Cupric Alloy	1	407.566	507.450	0.30

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM123	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=54, Fired	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM141	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.636	535.626	0.30
RM141	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Fired, Rifling	1	407.636	535.626	0.30
RM143	Conical Bullet, Williams Cleaner Type Ili	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	404.836	537.010	0.20
RM147	Conical Bullet, Georgia Teat	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	406.453	540.485	0.60
RM147	Conical Bullet, Round Ball	Caliber=50, Chewed-rodent	1	406.453	540.485	0.60
RMC007	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	399.074	637.103	0.30
RMC008	Conical Bullet	Caliber Undetermined, Smashed Fired	1	399.801	641.016	0.50
RMC009	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	398.799	644.014	0.65
RMC010	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	396.308	645.543	0.60
RMC011	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	394.388	641.995	0.60
RMC018	Artillery Shell, Parrot	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	395.237	627.845	0.60
RMC023	Melted Lead	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Lead	1	392.196	647.037	0.10
RMC029	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	386.232	626.850	1.00
RMC040	Sabot, James Shell	Combination, Molded, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	373.600	644.000	0.20
SH004	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	340.316	652.618	0.50
SH009	Round Ball	Width=0.61", Fired	1	347.541	657.810	0.40
SH010	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	343.546	657.044	0.40

Stone House- East Field- Civil War-related Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
SH032	Artillery Shell, Parrot, 10 Pound	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	335.686	669.551	7.55
SH036	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	321.306	678.592	0.35
TK011	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	321.081	567.366	0.10
WLL003	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	363.000	689.000	
WLL004	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Washington Arsenal	1	364.769	683.760	0.70
WLL006	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	358.228	688.990	0.50
WLL012	Artillery Shell, 6 Pound	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	355.225	674.213	1.00
WLL012	Artillery Shell	Cast, Ferrous Alloys, fragment	1	355.225	674.213	1.00
WLL013	Flagpole Tip	Cast, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	352.245	686.157	0.60
WSI013	Artillery Cannister	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	333.425	610.108	0.60
WSI023	Sabot, James Shell	Molded, Combination, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	2	322.241	624.018	0.30
WSI024	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Dropped	1	324.589	624.626	0.50
WSI032	3-ring Conical Bullet	Caliber=58, Fired and Rammed	1	350.293	638.903	0.30
WSI038	Breast Plate	Combination, Molded, Soldered, Zoomorphic, Eagle, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	317.524	640.986	0.80
WSI044	Sabot, James Shell	Molded, Combination, Ferrous Alloys, Lead, fragment	1	319.334	643.842	0.20

APPENDIX V
METAL DETECTOR SURVEY ARTIFACT CATALOG
DOMESTIC ARTIFACTS

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
CH001	Hardware, Window Screen Bracket	Machine Made, Combination, Complete, Aluminum, Ferrous All	1	326.381	645.946	
CH003	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	322.099	644.313	0.25
CH004	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	321.558	647.106	0.25
CH005	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.098	648.541	0.25
CH007	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, with Nut, Ferrous Alloys	1	311.821	647.579	0.30
CH009	Unidentified, Metal	Rolled, Aluminum	1	312.461	643.300	0.35
CH010	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, with Washer, Ferrous Alloys	1	313.371	644.767	0.40
CH011	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.561	642.762	0.25
CH012	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	6	322.072	640.120	0.40
CH013	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Automatic Machine Molded, Threaded Finish, Brown, Lip, Neck, Glass, Aluminum	3	314.619	638.350	0.30
CH015	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	312.325	636.556	0.20
CH016	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	5	313.503	637.476	0.40
CH017	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	316.044	635.405	0.30
CH018	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.296	636.620	0.25
CH019	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.518	632.900	0.20

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
CH020	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	319.546	632.694	0.40
CH021	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	317.629	633.161	0.35
CH024	Hardware, Rod	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	315.976	630.566	0.15
CH025	Machinery, Unidentified	Combination, Cast, Ferrous Alloys, Steel	1	319.170	630.186	0.00
CH026	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.789	630.948	0.30
CH027	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	5	320.437	627.352	0.35
CH030	Machinery, Unidentified	Cast, Combination, Ferrous Alloys, Steel	1	316.743	625.630	0.00
CH031	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	325.625	623.992	0.15
CH033	Machinery, Unidentified	Cast, Combination, Mends, Ferrous Alloys, Steel	2	317.729	624.016	0.10
CH033	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	317.729	624.016	0.10
CH034	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	313.755	621.153	0.75
CH036	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4	320.247	617.333	0.55
CH037	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	314.084	612.559	0.85
CH038	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	317.536	613.223	0.15
CH040	Transportation, Tire Weight	Cast, Combination, Complete, Ferrous Alloys, Lead	1	320.579	610.124	0.50
CH042	Hardware, Drawer Pull	Combination, Punched, Impressed, Curvilinear, Plume Pattern, Flower(s), Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	2	304.000	605.000	0.50
CH043	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	315.000	604.000	0.65

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
CH046	Hardware, Hinge, Strap	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	315.387	590.804	0.10
CH048	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	313.535	588.418	0.50
CH049	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	310.482	584.851	0.15
CH051	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	319.487	585.394	0.15
CH052	Container, Bottle, Screw Cap	Machine Made, Aluminum	1	310.013	580.610	0.65
CH052	Container, Unidentified	Cup Bottom, Automatic Machine Molded, Stippling, Letters, Numbers, Colorless, Base, "...Refilled 69...", Glass	1	310.013	580.610	0.65
CH055	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	316.865	580.339	0.15
CH056	Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	318.961	582.297	0.15
CH057	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	323.111	580.684	0.20
CH058	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	313.154	574.490	0.00
CH060	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	315.901	575.496	0.40
CH062	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	315.220	568.364	
CH063	Container, Unidentified	Automatic Machine Molded, Crown Finish, Stippling, Brown, Body, Base, Glass	6	312.151	569.317	

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
CH067	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	314.162	566.060	
CH068	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	317.492	564.135	
CH069	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.110	560.090	
CH071	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	319.813	553.378	
CH074	Coin, Penny, Lincoln	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	317.434	547.083	
DKL002	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.694	549.240	0.25
DKL005	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	389.443	547.912	0.20
DKL006	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.199	545.824	0.20
DKL007	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.309	545.588	0.20
DKL008	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.009	544.886	0.20
DKL009	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.058	545.453	0.20
DKL010	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	396.942	545.925	0.20
DKL011	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	397.751	545.823	0.30
DKL012	Unidentified, Metal	Machine Made, Painted on One Side, Other Design, Rays, Circle(s), Cupric Alloy	1	399.005	545.104	0.00
DKL013	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	400.107	545.813	0.25
DKL014	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.099	547.907	0.30
DKL015	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.624	544.696	0.50

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DKL016	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.831	546.023	0.40
DKL017	Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made, Rolled, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.280	544.305	0.35
DKL017	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.280	544.305	0.35
DKL018	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.333	545.963	0.40
DKL018	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.333	545.963	0.40
DKL021	Coin, Penny, Lincoln	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	2	411.100	543.390	0.05
DKL023	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	416.200	545.008	0.20
DNC005	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.623	676.494	0.75
DNC007	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.612	652.201	0.40
DNC009	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.245	663.426	1.00
DNC011	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.627	669.146	0.40
DNC011	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.627	669.146	0.40
DNC013	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.970	695.224	0.25
DNC014	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.439	701.342	0.20
DNC023	Clothing, Snap Fastener	Combination, Enamelled, Undecorated, Black, Complete, Ferrous Al, Paint	1	378.974	650.437	0.15
DNC026	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	380.445	653.284	0.20
DNC034	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire	1	374.752	687.226	1.00

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC036	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	378.093	699.043	0.02
DNC045	Unidentified, Flat Glass	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	373.387	676.577	0.25
DNC047	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	368.317	664.278	1.00
DNC049	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	369.324	658.627	0.40
DNC056	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	355.844	621.846	0.20
DNC057	Unidentified Flat Metal	Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	358.024	625.062	0.90
DNC058	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	362.027	616.287	0.60
DNC059	Personal, Pocket Knife	Cast, Combination, Machine Made, Figure(s), Female, Complete, Brass, Cupric, Stainl	1	364.760	615.033	0.20
DNC060	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	362.142	608.783	0.30
DNC062	Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Body, Rim, Shoulder, Ferrous Alloys	1	354.090	611.949	0.20
DNC063	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	365.149	623.515	0.10
DNC064	Coin, Nickel	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	367.605	622.505	0.40
DNC065	Unidentified, Vessel	Cast, Body, Mends, Rim, Ferrous Alloys	2	368.608	613.922	0.20
DNC066	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	369.137	600.322	0.25
DNC069	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.682	614.273	0.50
DNC070	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	373.169	621.394	0.30
DNC073	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	447.352	733.156	0.40
DNC076	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	441.965	711.007	0.03

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC077	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	443.022	725.144	0.50
DNC080	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	440.159	744.902	0.70
DNC081	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	435.353	744.352	0.70
DNC082	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	436.809	746.830	0.20
DNC083	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.065	746.495	0.50
DNC085	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	439.354	725.661	0.20
DNC087	Farm Equipment, Bracket	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	434.800	716.923	1.10
DNC088	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	435.658	699.659	0.20
DNC090	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.077	708.473	0.90
DNC092	Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	429.252	720.753	0.50
DNC094	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	431.039	734.839	0.45
DNC098	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Indian Head, Wheat Penny, Cupric Alloy	1	421.448	731.037	0.00
DNC100	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.843	720.197	0.30
DNC101	Hardware, Wrought Nail, L-head, Construction	Hand Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	422.660	718.233	0.40
DNC102	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.859	716.829	0.50
DNC103	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.467	714.726	0.40
DNC108	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.030	697.291	

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC109	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.036	700.889	0.35
DNC110	Hardware, Fence Staple	Wire, Mends, Ferrous Alloys	2	418.044	704.160	0.60
DNC111	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	413.073	708.459	0.40
DNC112	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.869	713.550	0.30
DNC113	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.732	717.190	0.40
DNC113	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.732	717.190	0.40
DNC114	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	416.691	721.722	0.40
DNC115	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.747	729.140	0.40
DNC116	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	10	416.365	734.266	0.30
DNC117	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	412.394	740.961	0.20
DNC121	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	5	432.440	742.342	0.30
DNC122	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	449.409	800.040	0.45
DNC123	Lincoln Memorial Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	447.777	792.202	0.05
DNC125	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	449.675	780.000	0.20
DNC127	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	450.764	772.546	0.30
DNC128	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	446.740	772.645	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC129	Personal, Bead	Machine Made, Molded, Floral, Rose, Complete, Cupric Alloy	5	450.327	763.612	0.40
DNC129	Personal, Bead	Machine Made, Molded, Undecorated, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	450.327	763.612	0.40
DNC131	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	441.124	770.665	0.20
DNC132	Hardware, Spike	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	444.208	784.960	0.30
DNC133	Lincoln Memorial Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	444.262	791.795	0.00
DNC134	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	441.388	794.024	0.50
DNC135	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	443.935	795.796	0.20
DNC136	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	438.966	795.890	0.55
DNC137	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	439.202	791.996	0.30
DNC138	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	437.595	783.314	0.30
DNC139	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	438.137	772.489	0.45
DNC140	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	435.371	770.779	0.20
DNC141	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	434.924	766.600	0.20
DNC142	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	2	432.369	763.476	0.40
DNC143	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	432.041	760.668	0.40
DNC144	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	432.761	758.362	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC146	Harness, Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Mends, Ferrous Alloys	2	430.135	754.605	0.40
DNC147	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	430.002	763.694	0.30
DNC150	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	430.085	778.384	0.30
DNC151	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	429.087	780.882	0.20
DNC152	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	429.906	775.790	0.20
DNC153	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	426.504	780.962	0.30
DNC157	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	437.829	795.109	0.80
DNC158	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.039	792.017	0.20
DNC159	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	432.845	786.484	0.20
DNC161	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.427	776.074	0.20
DNC162	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	430.854	786.100	0.30
DNC163	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, "...F...a...5...6...", Cupric Alloy	1	417.718	796.768	0.20
DNC164	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.409	788.181	0.30
DNC165	Hardware, Unidentified	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.393	778.355	0.40
DNC166	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.955	778.434	0.40
DNC168	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.321	768.056	0.15
DNC169	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	422.827	763.216	0.60

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC170	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.459	754.378	0.20
DNC171	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.818	758.657	0.25
DNC172	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.886	766.522	0.20
DNC173	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	415.837	765.321	0.20
DNC174	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	414.937	787.618	0.40
DNC175	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	413.629	793.724	0.40
DNC176	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.000	776.002	0.40
DNC180	Hardware, Nut	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	411.326	751.355	0.10
DNC181	Machinery, Unidentified	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.403	755.867	0.30
DNC183	Machinery, Unidentified	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.641	757.502	0.40
DNC186	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.210	767.305	0.40
DNC187	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	408.054	763.508	0.30
DNC188	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.130	783.323	0.20
DNC189	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	401.667	791.820	0.30
DNC190	Hardware, Bolt, Threaded	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.584	795.587	0.40
DNC191	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.034	799.047	0.30
DNC192	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.020	799.631	0.30
DNC193	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.383	799.415	0.70

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
DNC195	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.956	792.443	0.50
DNC197	Hardware, Nut and Bolt	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.145	785.242	0.40
ELW001	Unidentified, Strap Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body, Ferrous Alloys	1	339.018	702.502	0.85
ELW005	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	312.381	702.653	0.33
ELW007	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	328.034	707.807	0.66
ELW008	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	331.398	708.328	0.75
ELW011	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	324.343	713.576	0.25
ELW014	Coin, Nickel	Machine Made, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	316.402	713.381	0.07
ELW017	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	328.340	720.028	0.50
ELW018	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	334.556	718.035	0.17
ELW021	Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made, Aluminum	1	332.666	724.469	0.42
ELW022	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	343.450	729.076	0.20
ELW023	Ammunition, Cartridge, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	338.143	728.766	0.75
ELW027	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	331.393	743.371	
ELW028	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	336.785	744.520	0.25
ELW029	Transportation, Car, Gas Cap	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys, Chrom	1	326.824	738.273	0.50

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
ELW030	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	331.736	739.426	0.25
ELW031	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	346.121	748.323	0.25
ELW033	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	338.680	748.201	0.29
ELW034	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	321.751	719.892	0.50
JAK001	Utilitarian, Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Brown, Grey, Rim, Body, Mends, Stoneware	2	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Utilitarian, Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Brown, Grey, Body, Mends, Stoneware	2	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Utilitarian, Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Brown, Grey, Body, Stoneware	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Utilitarian, Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Brown, Body, Stoneware	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Utilitarian, Crock	Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Brown, Body, Mends, Stoneware	2	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Undecorated, Base, Earthenware	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded, Scalloped Edge, Rim, Possible Vase, Earthenware	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated, Body, Earthenware	3	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked, Maker's Mark Card, Base, Earthenware	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	450.405	550.515	0.35

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JAK001	Unidentified, Metal, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete Small Wheel, Possible Toy or Hardware, Ferrous Alloys	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Container, Jar, Food	Molded Technique Unknown, Embossed, Letter(s), Aquamarine, Body Mends, "...Bal...", Glass	3	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Container, Jar, Food	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aquamarine, Body, Probably Associated with Sh1766 and Sh1768, Glass	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK001	Container, Jar, Food	Molded Technique Unknown, Aquamarine, Body, Probably Associated with Sh1766 and Sh1767, Glass	1	450.405	550.515	0.35
JAK006	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	455.977	569.237	0.05
JAK014	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	460.829	552.398	0.05
JAK025	Ammunition, Cartidge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, "Winchester 270 Win", Cupric Alloy	1	465.797	553.864	0.20
JAK026	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	463.342	552.594	0.05
JAK027	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	465.738	551.187	0.05
JAK028	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	469.360	550.188	0.30
JAK029	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Threaded, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	466.906	552.386	0.20
JAK030	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	468.523	553.563	0.20
JAK031	Hardware, Bolt Through Sleeve	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	470.899	554.247	0.05

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JAK032	Hardware, Nut	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	468.526	557.316	0.10
JAK034	Hardware, Nail, L-head	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	467.398	563.582	0.50
JAK036	Hardware, Nail, T-head	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	470.348	566.977	0.05
JAK037	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Cupric Alloy	1	471.520	549.442	0.20
JAK046	Hardware, Washer	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	480.219	552.886	0.10
JAK049	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	478.628	564.936	0.20
JAK050	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	482.310	572.200	0.20
JAK051	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	482.696	570.087	0.30
JAK056	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.251	551.423	0.10
JAK058	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.475	554.970	0.75
JAK061	Clothing, Button	Cut, Complete, White Metal, Fabric Covered, Dome Shank	1	487.852	561.632	0.05
JAK063	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Ferrous Alloys, Lincoln Memorial	1	492.109	562.311	0.05
JAK064	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	5	487.392	565.354	0.20
JAK064	Cow	Identifiable Bone, Enamel	2	487.392	565.354	0.20
JAK065	Container, Can, Aerosol Paint	Machine Made, Complete, can Contained Car/plane Model Paint, Unidentified M, Plast	1	486.850	568.546	0.10
JAK067	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.650	567.967	0.50

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JAK069	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.468	574.146	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK070	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.966	573.117	0.20
JAK071	Furniture, Caster	Machine Made, Leg and Wheel, Ferrous Alloys, Porce	1	491.586	572.302	0.60
JAK072	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	491.015	570.982	0.40
JAK074	Hardware, Nail, Common	Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought, Ferrous Alloys	2	492.920	565.395	0.15
JAK075	Buckle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	3	492.603	553.964	0.30
JAK076	Coin, Nickel	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	491.515	550.905	0.20
JAK082	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.355	556.683	0.60
JAK084	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	496.836	549.083	0.20
JAK092	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	500.059	585.745	0.30
JAK095	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	496.425	579.698	0.20

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JAK096	Hardware, Washer	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.844	578.828	0.40
JAK097	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Threaded, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.719	579.116	0.20
JAK099	Ammunition, Bullet, .32	Caliber Undetermined	1	489.673	583.707	0.30
JAK100	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Flat, Heavy, Metal Fragment, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.629	583.792	1.00
JAK101	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.189	588.686	0.40
JAK101	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.189	588.686	0.40
JAK103	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Threaded, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.360	591.555	0.20
JAK103	Hardware, Nut	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.360	591.555	0.20
JAK103	Hardware, Nut	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.360	591.555	0.20
JAK105	Hardware, Nut	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.923	595.518	0.20
JAK106	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.589	592.567	0.50
JAK107	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4	482.976	591.383	0.40
JAK110	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	480.920	582.152	0.80
JAK112	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	477.387	590.658	0.25
JAK113	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	479.622	593.514	0.60

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JAK114	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	481.130	595.117	0.40
JAK115	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	479.629	596.459	0.40
JAK119	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Iron Ring, Ferrous Alloys	1	465.984	580.235	1.00
JAK120	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	463.640	580.441	0.20
JAK121	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	457.832	591.915	0.30
JAK122	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	454.208	591.025	0.50
JRG003	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	389.495	608.368	0.30
JRG004	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.596	623.008	0.30
JRG005	Hardware, Staple	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.570	603.184	0.55
JRG006	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.066	613.568	0.25
JRG010	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.404	621.042	0.00
JRG011	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.694	599.777	0.35
JRG028	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1			
JRG028	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1			
JSB001	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	351.540	628.300	0.10

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
JSB002	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.487	629.419	0.10
JSB006	Unidentified, Buckle	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	3	356.528	647.458	0.30
JSB009	Clothing, Button, Coat, Fire Department	Molded, Insignia, Letter(s), Lateral Ridges, Vines, Ribbons, "F.d." "Waterbury Co's Inc. Conn" Complete, Aluminum	1	368.589	646.706	0.17
JSB010	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	373.759	625.289	0.20
JSB013	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.531	644.367	0.00
JSB014	Hardware, Hog Nose Ring	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	362.469	636.405	0.20
MP002	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	338.000	638.900	0.30
MP003	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	349.570	571.847	0.60
MP004	Hardware, Spike	Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought, Shank, Ferrous Alloys	1	352.378	570.063	0.55
MP005	Hardware, Strap	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	353.315	567.018	0.50
MP006	Hardware, Bolt	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	352.474	562.432	0.80
MP007	Hardware, Grommet	Combination, Machine Made, Machine Woven, Complete, Cotton, Brass	1	352.198	549.325	0.80
MP010	Hardware, Bolt	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.115	568.546	0.80
MP011	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	356.648	569.541	0.80
MP012	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	355.388	571.388	0.20

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP013	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.941	575.078	0.40
MP015	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	359.507	566.331	0.35
MP016	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	359.761	563.214	0.40
MP017	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	359.719	562.281	0.50
MP019	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	359.530	554.668	0.40
MP020	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	361.697	548.955	0.30
MP021	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	365.357	555.824	0.85
MP022	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, White Metal	1	365.489	561.844	0.20
MP023	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	365.927	565.885	0.10
MP025	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	364.200	573.081	0.30
MP026	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	365.910	570.567	0.80
MP028	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.408	565.578	0.20
MP029	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	370.101	557.406	0.10
MP030	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	369.848	553.024	0.35
MP031	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	374.962	554.725	0.40
MP032	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	375.480	556.818	0.30
MP034	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	373.287	559.451	0.45
MP036	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	375.369	565.327	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP037	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.751	574.918	0.20
MP038	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	378.631	566.042	0.20
MP039	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	378.088	563.655	0.20
MP040	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	380.464	562.969	0.10
MP042	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	379.756	557.292	0.20
MP044	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	381.830	552.090	0.45
MP044	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	381.830	552.090	0.45
MP045	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	378.166	550.181	0.50
MP046	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	379.294	548.241	0.40
MP047	Ammunition, Cartridge Clip, .30-06	Machine Made, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	385.478	551.761	0.35
MP049	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	3	388.293	552.970	0.20
MP049	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.293	552.970	0.20
MP050	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	385.069	553.482	0.25
MP051	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	385.257	555.307	0.20
MP052	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.931	557.832	0.40
MP059	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.666	561.191	0.40
MP060	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	393.633	558.892	0.40
MP061	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	5	392.169	557.866	0.30

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP062	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.957	554.899	0.70
MP063A	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	391.728	549.794	0.60
MP063B	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1			
MP064	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	393.256	548.120	1.20
MP066	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.691	553.108	0.30
MP068	Tableware, Plate	Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome, Shell Edged, Blue, Rim, Body, Earthenware	3	401.326	558.530	0.00
MP068	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Undecorated, Olive, Dark, Body, Fragment, Glass	3	401.326	558.530	0.00
MP068	Architectural, Window Pane	Window Glass, Glass	1	401.326	558.530	0.00
MP068	Architectural, Mortar	Mixed, Mortar	2	401.326	558.530	0.00
MP068	Unidentified, Wood	Vegetal, Wood	1	401.326	558.530	0.00
MP069	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	400.353	562.774	0.75
MP070	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	399.551	564.822	0.05
MP071	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	401.064	567.765	0.60
MP073	Coin, Nickel	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	400.136	571.994	0.20
MP075	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.224	560.531	0.40
MP077	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.614	603.266	0.50
MP078	Hardware, Bracket	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.510	613.164	0.90

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP080	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.362	602.726	0.40
MP081	Unidentified, Strap Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.791	600.541	0.75
MP082	Hardware, Spike	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	412.465	603.165	0.35
MP083	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Possible Screw or Bolt with Washer, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.107	625.453	0.20
MP085	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	413.972	609.816	0.55
MP086	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	415.869	607.331	0.55
MP087	Hardware, Screw	Machine Made, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	415.207	604.413	0.70
MP089	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Possible Nail or Spike, Curved, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.383	613.131	0.65
MP091	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.960	616.430	0.50
MP092	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	425.242	606.359	0.25
MP093	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	424.599	613.061	0.60
MP094	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	423.185	617.634	0.60
MP094	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	423.185	617.634	0.60
MP095	Hardware, Unidentified Hinged Protector Cap	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	426.749	620.334	0.50
MP097	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	428.546	613.064	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP098	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	431.973	604.787	0.30
MP099	Hardware, Pin and Chain Link	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.596	606.859	0.40
MP100	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	430.548	616.022	0.60
MP102	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Fragment, Glass	1	432.996	619.007	0.75
MP106 MP107	Unknown, Metal Rod	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1			
MP108	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Shoulder, Glass	1	439.209	603.628	0.70
MP109 MP110	Tableware, Knife	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1			
MP111	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	445.821	600.133	0.15
MP112	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	450.511	610.221	0.35
MP113	Tableware, Flatware	Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Blue, Rim, Earthenware	1	444.469	599.123	0.60
MP113	Hardware, Strap	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	444.469	599.123	0.60
MP114	Electrical, Battery	Combination, Cast, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	418.278	603.650	0.60
MP115	Hardware, Rod	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.405	639.876	0.01
MP116	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.633	643.457	0.30
MP117	Tableware, Cup	Molded, Machine, Colorless, Lip, Fragment, Glass	1	410.148	633.948	0.65

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP118	Furniture, Caster	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys, Rubbe	1	412.634	635.736	0.75
MP119 MP120	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1			
MP121	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.701	638.497	0.80
MP123	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	421.408	631.142	0.80
MP124	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	421.250	624.515	0.50
MP129	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.058	647.290	0.70
MP130	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	428.540	649.836	0.50
MP131	Furniture, Stove Part	Cast, Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.997	647.584	0.40
MP132	Furniture, Stove Part, Cover Plate	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	433.090	645.160	0.40
MP134	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	431.154	631.099	0.60
MP136	Unidentified, Circular Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, White Metal	1	440.534	644.923	0.70
MP137	Furniture, Stove Part, Cover Plate	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	442.057	641.690	0.20
MP141	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.662	798.247	0.30
MP142	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.256	794.552	0.30
MP143	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.235	794.325	0.30

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP144	Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Undecorated, Base, Body, Spalled, Mends, Earthenware	2	398.980	791.846	0.60
MP144	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.980	791.846	0.60
MP146	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4	351.804	797.866	0.40
MP147	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	349.698	797.119	0.05
MP148	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	353.545	790.565	0.00
MP152	Hardware, Fence Staple	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	354.209	779.964	0.30
MP154	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	351.261	773.181	0.40
MP155	Machinery, Bracket	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	351.579	771.107	0.40
MP156	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Iron	1	351.795	765.830	0.20
MP157	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	352.095	763.841	0.30
MP159	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Wrought Iron	1	354.680	750.059	0.30
MP160	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	357.757	755.558	0.30
MP161	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	358.199	761.223	0.50
MP162	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	355.523	768.872	0.30
MP163	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	356.631	772.114	0.40
MP165	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	359.694	778.582	0.00
MP167	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.541	784.861	0.00

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP168	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	357.678	787.529	0.00
MP170	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	357.484	798.610	0.40
MP175	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	360.811	796.125	0.00
MP177	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	361.902	789.053	0.00
MP178	Hardware, Tack	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	360.893	783.489	0.00
MP179	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	362.817	778.734	0.20
MP180	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	359.422	772.288	0.05
MP181	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	358.922	769.543	0.30
MP184	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	363.123	758.473	0.30
MP185	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	363.201	756.274	0.30
MP186	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	362.829	754.522	0.30
MP193	Hardware, Chain, Link	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	362.322	769.402	0.05
MP195	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	367.217	781.024	0.70
MP197	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	365.574	787.962	0.00
MP199	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	365.059	792.172	0.00
MP199	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	365.059	792.172	0.00
MP200	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	364.219	798.290	0.40
MP205	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	370.700	788.055	0.05

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP206	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	6	370.181	785.025	0.05
MP208	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	371.890	779.056	0.80
MP208	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	371.890	779.056	0.80
MP210	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	371.744	774.207	0.40
MP212	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.938	770.415	0.45
MP213	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.774	768.466	0.60
MP213	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.774	768.466	0.60
MP214	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	368.777	765.006	0.60
MP215	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	369.639	762.505	0.40
MP216	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.495	761.828	0.60
MP217	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	374.320	763.255	0.30
MP218	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	4	374.537	765.840	0.45
MP222	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	377.120	787.883	0.40
MP229	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	377.756	783.587	0.30
MP229	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	377.756	783.587	0.30
MP230	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	380.326	780.626	0.20
MP231	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	3	381.083	778.969	0.40
MP232	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	378.795	777.710	0.30

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP236	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	377.390	766.523	0.60
MP237	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	377.671	763.913	0.30
MP237	Hardware, Nail, Common	Burned, Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	377.671	763.913	0.30
MP238	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	380.949	761.723	0.40
MP240	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.105	760.926	0.10
MP242	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.806	765.703	0.50
MP243	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	384.632	764.237	0.50
MP244	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.093	773.973	0.40
MP245	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.305	777.525	0.50
MP246	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	384.542	783.472	0.05
MP248	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	382.197	794.925	0.00
MP249	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	382.748	801.751	0.30
MP251	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.368	796.346	0.30
MP257	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.083	777.822	0.40
MP260	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.557	768.210	0.00
MP261	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	389.121	765.466	0.30
MP262	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.019	762.166	0.15
MP263	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.601	761.175	0.10

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP264	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.142	760.200	0.10
MP266	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.034	756.781	0.10
MP267	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.379	761.733	0.10
MP269	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.209	765.983	1.00
MP270	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.818	767.556	0.25
MP273	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	2	391.784	781.380	0.30
MP275	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4	395.978	786.878	0.30
MP276	Hardware, Padlock	Cast, Machine Made, Complete, "W.w & Co", Ferrous Alloys, Brass	1	394.475	793.221	0.25
MP277	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.204	794.883	0.30
MP278	Hardware, Pintle	Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.418	799.069	0.20
MP279	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4	391.203	801.311	0.20
MP282	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.726	767.574	0.40
MP283	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	397.758	758.998	0.10
MP284	Machinery, Unidentified	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	400.039	755.584	0.20
MP288	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	376.849	769.687	0.20
MP289	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	375.409	769.820	0.45
MP290	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.666	699.921	0.50
MP291	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.758	705.488	0.20

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP293	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	496.970	699.254	0.35
MP294	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.824	701.649	0.35
MP295	Ammunition, .30-06 Cartridge Case	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	492.289	701.203	0.20
MP296	Ammunition, .30-06 Casing	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	481.742	701.257	0.20
MP303	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.241	706.653	0.35
MP304	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	490.093	704.983	0.35
MP308	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	494.219	709.198	0.35
MP308	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	494.219	709.198	0.35
MP312	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	483.133	711.940	0.25
MP313	Hardware, Unidentified	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	474.329	710.348	0.65
MP314	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	471.175	708.909	0.45
MP315	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	459.125	709.118	0.50
MP316	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	456.072	710.019	0.35
MP317	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	454.221	707.026	0.35
MP318	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	484.751	714.660	0.35
MP319	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.756	712.445	0.40
MP319	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.756	712.445	0.40
MP321	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	498.145	714.501	0.60

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP323	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.796	718.332	0.15
MP329	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.165	722.512	0.25
MP330	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	493.546	720.987	0.15
MP333	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	488.689	724.191	0.25
MP334	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.101	725.539	0.60
MP335	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	481.096	725.405	0.60
MP336	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	463.044	722.424	0.30
MP337	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	456.153	719.747	0.45
MP338	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	451.473	721.362	0.15
MP339	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	471.592	727.559	0.90
MP340	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	485.598	729.351	0.50
MP344	Hardware, Strap	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.041	726.173	0.30
MP345	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.035	730.088	0.50
MP347	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.858	733.457	0.30
MP348	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.785	734.000	0.90
MP350	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Thick Fragment, Cupric Alloy	1	477.759	732.048	0.05
MP351	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Thick Wire, Cupric Alloy	1	476.352	732.961	0.05
MP352	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Thick Fragment, Cupric Alloy	1	474.074	732.895	0.25

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP359	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	471.994	737.132	0.45
MP360	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	473.714	738.072	0.30
MP362	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.778	739.191	0.30
MP363	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	486.455	739.743	0.50
MP364	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	489.864	739.233	0.30
MP365	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	492.452	739.473	0.40
MP368	Hardware, Handle	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	500.965	738.702	0.30
MP374	Hardware, Nut	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	460.897	742.666	0.70
MP376	Coin, Penny, Indian Head	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	453.825	744.706	0.80
MP380	Hook	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	472.150	745.727	0.85
MP381	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	480.224	746.130	0.60
MP383	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.601	744.753	0.45
MP385	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.527	745.083	0.70
MP386	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.052	746.282	0.60
MP389	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.155	750.405	0.60
MP390	Hardware, Rivet	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	480.339	748.892	0.40
MP393	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	460.836	748.923	0.40
MP395	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	452.572	751.257	0.70

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP400	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.202	752.844	0.35
MP400	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.202	752.844	0.35
MP401	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.245	753.801	0.25
MP402	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.455	753.147	0.30
MP405	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	456.559	757.853	0.72
MP406	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	471.919	757.514	0.85
MP409	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.083	758.392	0.55
MP410	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	486.596	757.823	0.35
MP411	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4	489.767	757.262	0.30
MP412	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.650	757.628	0.25
MP412	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.650	757.628	0.25
MP413	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.620	759.928	0.18
MP413	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.620	759.928	0.18
MP413	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.620	759.928	0.18
MP415	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.594	759.985	0.30
MP416	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.988	763.925	0.23
MP416	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.988	763.925	0.23
MP417	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	486.459	761.322	0.30

Stone House- East Field–Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP417	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	486.459	761.322	0.30
MP417	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.459	761.322	0.30
MP418	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	484.299	765.216	0.52
MP418	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	484.299	765.216	0.52
MP419	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	482.743	765.448	0.30
MP420	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	480.084	762.779	0.28
MP421	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	478.453	760.261	0.40
MP422	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	473.753	763.656	0.25
MP422	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	473.753	763.656	0.25
MP423	Hardware, Wing Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	466.889	763.106	0.40
MP424	Hardware, Washer	Die Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	465.511	763.784	0.15
MP426	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	450.591	758.194	
MP429	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	461.683	768.827	0.58
MP430	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	473.957	767.514	0.10
MP432	Hardware, Wire	Die Cut, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	475.072	769.089	0.15
MP433	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	479.788	770.327	0.40
MP435	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.196	767.960	0.45
MP436	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.606	768.781	0.60

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP440	Hardware, Rod	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	2	487.408	773.603	0.20
MP442	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	478.481	774.165	0.85
MP445	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	456.357	771.919	0.90
MP446	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	444.589	443.244	0.25
MP447	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	443.062	443.421	0.25
MP450	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	437.125	443.935	0.55
MP451	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	434.533	440.663	0.55
MP452	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	432.070	442.819	0.75
MP453	Tableware, Unidentified	Whiteware, Molded, Rim, Earthenware	1	429.394	439.003	0.45
MP453	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	429.394	439.003	0.45
MP453	Machinery, Unidentified	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	429.394	439.003	0.45
MP454	Hardware, Nut and Bolt	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.491	441.765	0.35
MP455	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	426.654	443.199	0.45
MP456	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	424.150	441.579	0.40
MP457	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.288	441.898	0.30
MP458	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	3	417.015	441.478	0.50
MP458	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.015	441.478	0.50
MP458	Architectural, Concrete	Mixed, Cement/concrete	1	417.015	441.478	0.50

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP459	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	415.921	441.288	0.50
MP461	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	411.879	440.107	0.20
MP463	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Cast, White Metal	1	406.861	443.026	0.40
MP464	Tool, Axe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.014	440.724	0.65
MP465	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.399	439.593	0.45
MP466	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.585	439.612	0.65
MP466	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Stained/worn Glass	1	398.585	439.612	0.65
MP466	Mammal, Small	Identifiable Bone, Bone	5	398.585	439.612	0.65
MP467	Toy, Gun	Machine Made, Complete, "Hi-ho", Handle Missing, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.294	443.760	
MP468	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	403.149	444.338	
MP469	Machinery, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Maker's Mark Card, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.959	446.519	
MP470	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.916	446.387	
MP470	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.916	446.387	
MP470	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.916	446.387	
MP471	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	412.810	447.148	
MP472	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	414.261	444.182	

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP473	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	415.884	446.087	
MP473	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	415.884	446.087	
MP473	Clothing, Suspender, Buckle	Cloth Covered, Undecorated, Complete, Cupric Alloy	4	415.884	446.087	
MP475	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	436.905	445.824	
MP479	Hardware, Hinge, Strap	Wrought, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.744	452.405	0.30
MP479	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Amethyst, Body, Glass, Solarized	1	419.744	452.405	0.30
MP480	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.206	448.803	0.50
MP481	Unidentified, Channel Iron	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	413.990	451.651	0.10
MP482	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.586	447.628	0.55
MP483	Agricultural, Plow Point	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.385	446.642	0.45
MP484	Hardware, Spike or Nail	Wire, Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.884	448.904	0.45
MP485	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.555	446.635	0.30
MP486	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.020	452.478	0.50
MP486	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Light, Body, Glass	1	404.020	452.478	0.50
MP487	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.008	455.471	0.25
MP488	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.315	454.153	0.30
MP488	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.315	454.153	0.30

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP488	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.315	454.153	0.30
MP488	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.315	454.153	0.30
MP489	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.908	453.607	0.10
MP490	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	413.771	453.447	0.45
MP493	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.815	456.125	0.40
MP494	Hardware, Rod	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	425.628	454.733	0.30
MP496	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Cast, Hand Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	435.459	454.358	0.60
MP500	Ammunition, .30-06 Cartridge Case	Machine Made, Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	4	433.247	458.409	0.15
MP500	Ammunition, Cartirdge Clip, .30-06	Machine Made, Cupric Alloy	1	433.247	458.409	0.15
MP501	Ammunition, .30-06 Cartridge Case	Machine Made, Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	5	433.190	459.522	0.15
MP501	Ammunition, Cartridge Clip .30-06	Machine Made, Cupric Alloy	4	433.190	459.522	0.15
MP502	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.489	460.757	0.70
MP503	Ammunition, .30-06 Cartridge Case	Machine Made, Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	422.839	461.207	0.15
MP506	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.684	460.886	0.35
MP506	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.684	460.886	0.35

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP508	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	411.470	457.507	0.35
MP509	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.083	458.314	0.25
MP510	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.390	458.238	0.35
MP511	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.163	456.131	0.50
MP513	Hardware, Unidenified Dome	Machine Made, Cast, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	3	395.869	460.805	0.40
MP514	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.069	461.900	0.70
MP517	Utilitarian, Vessel	Alkaline Glazed, Gray Paste Stoneware, Body, Stoneware	1	411.939	463.880	0.35
MP517	Unidentified, Vessel	Whiteware, Body, Earthenware	1	411.939	463.880	0.35
MP517	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	411.939	463.880	0.35
MP517	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	411.939	463.880	0.35
MP519	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.348	464.369	0.40
MP520	Hardware, Screw	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	431.380	463.316	0.90
MP521	Lithic, Uniface	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	436.037	464.047	0.40
MP522	Ammunition, Cartridge Case .30-06	Machine Made, Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	4	439.795	467.696	0.40
MP523	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.523	467.133	0.35
MP524	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	2	414.126	468.526	0.25

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP525	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Head, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.442	469.472	0.25
MP525	Unidentified, Flat Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Glass	1	410.442	469.472	0.25
MP526	Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge	Centerfire, Machine Made, Cupric Alloy	1	409.152	469.420	0.40
MP527	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.670	466.812	0.30
MP527	Hardware, Door Lock Plate	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	3	401.670	466.812	0.30
MP528	Unidentified, Flat Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.296	465.823	0.45
MP530	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.331	468.911	0.15
MP531	Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Undecorated, Rim, Earthenware	1	403.080	471.571	0.70
MP531	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.080	471.571	0.70
MP531	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.080	471.571	0.70
MP531	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.080	471.571	0.70
MP531	Hardware, Strap	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.080	471.571	0.70
MP531	Unidentified, Flat Glass	Flat Glass, Colorless, Body, Glass	3	403.080	471.571	0.70
MP532	Lithic, Shatter	Percussion, Quartz	1	405.448	473.767	0.25
MP532	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	3	405.448	473.767	0.25
MP532	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.448	473.767	0.25
MP532	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Rim, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.448	473.767	0.25

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP532	Unidentified, Flat Glass	Flat Glass, Colorless, Glass	2	405.448	473.767	0.25
MP532	Unidentified, Burned Wood	Unmodified Natural Material, Wood	1	405.448	473.767	0.25
MP533	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	412.038	474.136	0.25
MP535	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	421.486	469.072	0.30
MP536	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	426.544	472.237	0.80
MP537	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	430.074	471.669	0.40
MP538	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	435.687	472.539	0.20
MP539	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	436.061	476.687	0.60
MP540	Hardware, Band	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	429.383	476.078	0.40
MP541	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	426.210	477.175	0.40
MP541	Hardware, Tube	Machine Made, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	426.210	477.175	0.40
MP542	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	420.629	478.276	0.25
MP543	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	414.870	477.223	0.15
MP543	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Colorless, Glass	1	414.870	477.223	0.15
MP545	Architectural, Brick	Molded, Brick	2	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP545	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Hook	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aqua/green, Glass	2	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Unidentified, Glass	Flat Glass, Colorless, Glass	2	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Unidentified, Glass	Molded Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/green, Body, Glass	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Container, Bottle, Alcohol	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Dark, Body, Glass	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Architectural, Window Pane	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aqua/green, Glass	2	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Tableware, Hollowware	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aqua/green, Glass	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP545	Architectural, Mortar	Mixed, Mortar	1	406.405	477.776	0.20
MP546	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aqua/blue, Glass, Patinated	1	403.867	476.273	0.30
MP546	Container, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Glass, Patinated	1	403.867	476.273	0.30

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP547	Agricultural, Hand Rake	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	5	393.821	475.518	0.25
MP549	Hardware, Unidenified Curved Plate	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	389.657	476.527	0.20
MP549	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	4	389.657	476.527	0.20
MP549	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Embossed, Aqua/blue, "...E..." on Base, Glass	1	389.657	476.527	0.20
MP549	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	1	389.657	476.527	0.20
MP550	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.917	479.087	0.50
MP551	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.220	479.361	0.20
MP557	Tableware, Spoon	Machine Made, Molded, Curls, Paisley, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	415.715	484.003	0.40
MP558	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.621	482.008	0.40
MP559	Unidentified, Handle	Cast, Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	423.592	482.684	0.30
MP560	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	428.354	481.919	0.25
MP561	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	2	435.871	481.900	0.30
MP562	Furniture, Stove Part	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	434.474	488.644	0.30
MP563	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.177	488.678	0.60
MP563	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	5	419.177	488.678	0.60

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP567	Architectural, Sewer Pipe	Salt Glazed, Body, Stoneware	1	401.763	485.908	0.25
MP567	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.763	485.908	0.25
MP567	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.763	485.908	0.25
MP568	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.654	485.190	0.90
MP568	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.654	485.190	0.90
MP570	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.466	484.867	0.50
MP573	Hardware, Nail, L-head	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.697	490.719	0.45
MP574	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.797	488.819	0.35
MP576	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.174	489.794	
MP576	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Cast, Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.174	489.794	
MP576	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Colorless, Base, Body, Glass	3	405.174	489.794	
MP577	Container, Bottle, Dairy	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Shoulder, Glass	1	407.597	490.728	0.50
MP577	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Dark, Body, Glass	1	407.597	490.728	0.50
MP578	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.540	491.180	0.55
MP578	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.540	491.180	0.55
MP578	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	409.540	491.180	0.55

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP578	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Body, Glass	1	409.540	491.180	0.55
MP579	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	414.704	491.679	0.20
MP581	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.830	489.609	0.55
MP581	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.830	489.609	0.55
MP583	Hardware, Nail, Common	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	412.812	496.262	0.25
MP584	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.805	494.744	0.65
MP584	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.805	494.744	0.65
MP584	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	2	410.805	494.744	0.65
MP584	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.805	494.744	0.65
MP585	Unidentified, Vessel	Whiteware, Earthenware	2	408.556	496.578	0.65
MP585	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.556	496.578	0.65
MP585	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.556	496.578	0.65
MP585	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.556	496.578	0.65
MP585	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Light, Body, Glass	1	408.556	496.578	0.65
MP585	Mammal, Small	Identifiable Bone, Bone	1	408.556	496.578	0.65
MP586	Clothing, Snap Fastener	Soldered, Die Cut, Combination, Undecorated, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	402.738	494.775	0.25

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP587	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	400.534	495.360	0.45
MP587	Unidentified, Folded Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Brass	1	400.534	495.360	0.45
MP588	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.079	491.857	0.45
MP588	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.079	491.857	0.45
MP589	Hardware, Bracket	Machine Made, Cast, Complete, Maker's Mark Card, Ferrous Alloys	1	383.889	490.868	0.25
MP590	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.857	495.330	0.55
MP591	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Cast, Hand Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.506	497.294	0.50
MP592	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Cut, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	400.175	501.013	0.20
MP593	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.425	498.825	0.30
MP596	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	3	423.050	505.050	
MP600	Unidentified, Flat Glass	Flat Glass, Glass	1	388.531	500.247	0.55
MP603	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	310.184	695.766	0.20
MP604	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	319.574	693.127	0.40
MP604	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	319.574	693.127	0.40
MP605	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	323.434	694.225	0.30
MP606	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.111	690.711	0.40
MP607	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	318.465	689.257	0.30
MP608	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	308.615	693.145	0.10

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MP609	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	312.418	688.597	0.10
MP612	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	309.536	685.445	0.10
MP613	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Complete, Steel	1	310.958	683.362	0.15
MP614	Unidentified, Trim	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	312.166	680.171	0.05
MP615	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	310.290	677.781	0.40
MP616	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	314.055	676.214	0.20
MP617	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	318.316	678.926	0.50
MP619	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	312.463	674.705	0.10
MP620	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Steel	1	310.805	672.775	0.15
MP621	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.546	671.088	0.80
MP627	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.057	664.855	0.30
MP630	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	311.586	665.190	0.15
MP632	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	316.080	658.204	0.45
MP635	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	322.845	655.115	0.15
MP637	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	317.464	648.519	0.15
MP638	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	320.881	649.084	0.15
MP641	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	323.117	664.395	0.70
MP642	Unidentified, Metal	Hand Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	313.767	676.487	0.02

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK001	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	500.252	599.013	0.42
MTK002	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	496.143	599.464	0.29
MTK004	Hardware, Nut	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.682	597.258	0.25
MTK005	Hardware, Nut and Bolt	Cast, Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	479.493	599.928	0.25
MTK006	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	479.093	598.393	0.25
MTK008	Hardware, Spike	Wire, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	464.512	603.907	0.17
MTK010	Hardware, Screw and Bracket	Cast, Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	465.343	608.296	0.32
MTK013	Unidentified, Vessel	Cast, Rim, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.468	607.798	0.32
MTK014	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.349	605.569	0.15
MTK015	Hardware, Unidentified	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.206	603.250	0.75
MTK016	Hardware, Unidentified	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	499.383	609.261	0.32
MTK017	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.906	611.318	0.25
MTK018	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	481.149	611.183	0.15
MTK019	Hardware, Rivet	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	467.818	613.048	0.25
MTK026	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	462.177	616.002	0.40
MTK027	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	462.000	620.602	0.32
MTK029	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	474.389	622.266	0.32
MTK038	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.965	600.351	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK039	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	482.199	596.711	0.38
MTK044	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	452.261	645.428	0.25
MTK045	Clothing, Snap Fastener	Combination, Soldered, Undecorated, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	469.347	644.094	0.32
MTK047	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.923	632.796	0.32
MTK048	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Shank, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.164	630.085	0.50
MTK049	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.018	637.840	0.15
MTK050	Tableware, Flatware	Pearlware, Edge Decorated, Shell Edged, Body, Earthenware	1	486.800	642.838	0.07
MTK056	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.216	638.964	0.32
MTK058	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	498.356	633.222	0.15
MTK062	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.368	649.532	0.25
MTK064	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	501.602	637.567	0.05
MTK068	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	496.000	647.000	0.40
MTK069	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	475.144	647.584	0.25
MTK072	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	484.194	609.639	0.32
MTK074	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.717	650.549	0.32
MTK075	Hardware, Eyehook	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.634	637.446	0.25

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK075	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.634	637.446	0.25
MTK076	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.585	646.624	0.32
MTK079	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.026	649.454	0.60
MTK080	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.550	652.817	0.30
MTK082	Tableware, Vessel	Whiteware, Undecorated, Body, Earthenware	1	493.364	653.887	0.60
MTK083	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.269	654.051	0.30
MTK087	Hardware, Ring	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	465.113	652.947	0.20
MTK088	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	463.306	652.072	0.10
MTK089	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Cupric Alloy	1	452.542	657.441	0.15
MTK091	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Cast, Cut, Possible electrical function, Cupric Alloy	2	480.230	658.929	0.30
MTK092	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.514	655.776	0.30
MTK095	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.287	663.238	0.20
MTK097	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.765	664.817	0.35
MTK099	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	484.255	664.539	0.40
MTK100	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Body, Glass	2	450.940	664.601	0.20
MTK101	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	491.498	666.716	0.35
MTK102	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	494.732	667.785	0.30
MTK103	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	496.076	669.017	0.20

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK103	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	496.076	669.017	0.20
MTK104	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.047	666.313	0.25
MTK109	Hardware, Rod	Extruded, Footring, Ferrous Alloys	1	473.672	673.089	0.30
MTK111	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	496.226	672.520	0.20
MTK112	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.113	670.661	0.20
MTK113	Unidentified, Vessel	Cast, Rim, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.200	676.226	0.25
MTK114	Agricultural, Nose Ring, Hog	Wrought, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	481.358	672.400	0.10
MTK116	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	452.408	659.841	0.30
MTK117	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	480.709	676.058	0.10
MTK118	Hardware, Spike	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	481.268	666.647	0.95
MTK119	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.030	661.405	0.55
MTK120	Hardware, Hook, Unidentified	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	491.239	675.316	0.50
MTK122	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.955	653.143	0.60
MTK123	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.176	664.495	0.70
MTK124	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.317	659.202	0.50
MTK127	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	496.416	677.109	0.65
MTK130	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	493.974	676.663	0.50
MTK131	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	491.247	679.348	0.50

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK132	Unidentified, Vessel	Machine Made, Body, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.988	677.404	0.60
MTK133	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Footring, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.509	679.044	0.40
MTK134	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.811	680.179	0.40
MTK135	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	468.430	682.135	0.60
MTK135	Container, Jar, Unidentified	Threaded Finish, Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/green, Finish, Shoulder, Glass	1	468.430	682.135	0.60
MTK136	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	453.603	681.007	0.40
MTK137	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	450.804	682.151	0.75
MTK139	Hardware, Chain, Link	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.283	683.630	0.40
MTK141	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	501.993	684.111	0.50
MTK143	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	483.876	686.960	1.10
MTK144	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	477.321	684.228	0.20
MTK146	Lithic, Shatter	Percussion, Quartz	1	462.496	687.087	1.10
MTK146	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	462.496	687.087	1.10
MTK147	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, White Metal	1	447.586	686.036	0.40
MTK147	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Unidentified Glass, Colorless, Body, Glass	1	447.586	686.036	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK147	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Unidentified Glass, Aquamarine, Body, Glass	1	447.586	686.036	0.40
MTK148	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	449.485	692.503	0.30
MTK149	Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded, Scalloped Edge, Mends, Rim, Earthenware	2	453.661	691.039	0.50
MTK149	Utilitarian, Hollowware	Red Paste Stoneware, Bristol Glazed, (Ext), (Int), Body, Stoneware	1	453.661	691.039	0.50
MTK149	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	453.661	691.039	0.50
MTK150	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	451.232	693.739	0.40
MTK152	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	462.940	691.400	1.00
MTK153	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	473.222	690.264	0.70
MTK154	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	476.623	693.061	0.70
MTK155	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Cut, Cupric Alloy	24	480.363	692.883	0.60
MTK156	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	481.949	694.518	0.30
MTK157	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	483.953	691.650	0.30
MTK158	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	484.003	693.987	0.50
MTK159	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	485.652	695.105	0.40
MTK160	Hardware, Nail, Common	Hand Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.281	691.905	0.60

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK161	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	490.947	692.272	0.30
MTK162	Hardware, Nail, Common, Bent	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	494.003	690.687	0.40
MTK163	Hardware, Nail, Common, Bent	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	494.906	691.479	0.40
MTK164	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.447	687.909	0.50
MTK165	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	496.704	689.740	0.60
MTK167	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	497.255	693.088	0.50
MTK168	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	502.706	693.248	0.40
MTK169	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.793	695.571	0.70
MTK171	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.451	696.128	0.50
MTK172	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Machine Made, Wrought, Left Half, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.349	696.858	0.50
MTK174	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	483.310	696.953	0.30
MTK176	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	469.847	694.881	1.00
MTK177	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	468.281	695.855	0.30
MTK178	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	462.677	696.503	0.20
MTK182	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	477.774	695.040	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK183	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.037	674.065	0.30
MTK184	Hardware, Nail, Roofing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	492.863	668.684	0.40
MTK186	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.755	662.046	0.30
MTK187	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	426.264	553.175	0.20
MTK187	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Amethyst, Body, Glass, Solarized	1	426.264	553.175	0.20
MTK189	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	424.810	557.904	0.20
MTK190	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	424.561	560.306	0.20
MTK194	Lithic, Shatter	Percussion, Quartz	1	428.585	567.685	0.40
MTK196	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	429.732	569.094	0.15
MTK197	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	431.492	566.445	0.15
MTK199	Hardware, Strap	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	432.305	577.041	0.50
MTK201	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	425.995	582.242	0.30
MTK204	Hardware, Tube	Machine Made, Cupric Alloy	1	438.312	591.193	0.40
MTK205	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	1	437.499	588.738	0.20
MTK207	Hardware, Bracket	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	435.925	580.110	0.50
MTK209	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	433.033	561.222	0.30
MTK213	Unidentified, Metal	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	441.487	570.988	0.65

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
MTK213	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	6	441.487	570.988	0.65
MTK214	Tableware, Hollowware	Refined Porcelain, Sponged/spatter, Blue, Handle Terminal, Rim, Body, Porcelain	1	442.135	572.599	0.40
MTK215	Tableware, Vessel	Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded, Floral, Flower(s), Leaves, Brown, Dark, Pink, Footring, Porcelain	1	439.267	577.962	0.80
MTK215	Container, Tin, Lid	Machine Made, "Jewel" Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	439.267	577.962	0.80
MTK215	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Body, Glass	1	439.267	577.962	0.80
MTK217	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	446.769	549.515	0.25
MTK223	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	428.640	559.974	0.20
QGM002	Coin, Quarter	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	397.375	579.082	0.20
QGM003	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	396.372	576.758	0.05
QGM003	Coin, Dime	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	396.372	576.758	0.05
QGM004	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	2	396.315	576.021	0.05
QGM008	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.221	596.049	0.05
QGM013	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	382.868	579.584	0.05
QGM014	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	381.723	593.599	0.20
QGM015	Hardware, Nut and Bolt	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	374.040	590.833	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
QGM020	Unidentified, Flat Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Cupric Alloy	1	352.375	575.944	0.05
QGM021	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.270	591.742	0.50
QGM025	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.264	577.207	0.30
QGM027	Machinery, Wheel	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.994	653.393	0.15
QGM029	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	431.884	651.905	0.30
QGM032	Hardware, Unidentifiable	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.182	651.027	0.30
QGM034	Machinery, Gear	Machine Made, Complete, Unidentified Metal	1	431.521	683.042	0.30
QGM034	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Cupric Alloy	3	431.521	683.042	0.30
QGM035	Container, Jar, Lid	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, White Metal	3	446.631	686.661	0.70
QGM037	Container, Jar, Lid	Machine Made, White Metal	6	442.612	693.521	0.35
QGM037	Tableware, Tumbler	Anchor Closure, Automatic Machine Molded, Amethyst, Glass, Solarized	2	442.612	693.521	0.35
QGM044	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	438.461	692.124	0.50
QGM045	Container, Jar, Lid	Machine Made, White Metal	1	434.875	692.901	0.60
RDM001	Transportation, Car, Trim	Combination, Cast, Chrome, Cupric, Ferro	1	353.735	747.193	0.32
RDM003	Hardware, Fence Staple	Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	369.993	747.828	0.50
RDM005	Hardware, Cast Iron	Cast, Handle, Ferrous Alloys	1	385.703	751.730	0.32
RDM008	Hardware, Nail, Common	Hand Wrought, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.153	739.252	0.25
RDM009	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	372.417	738.931	0.50

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RDM012	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	379.671	734.199	0.25
RDM015	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	385.741	727.077	0.07
RDM016	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	360.278	726.812	0.32
RDM017	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	369.762	722.354	0.40
RDM018	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	381.877	723.391	0.40
RDM019	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.239	720.036	1.00
RDM020	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	397.838	715.943	0.32
RDM021	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Wrought, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.865	714.369	0.25
RDM023	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	371.963	714.533	0.25
RDM024	Tableware, Knife	Cast, Molded, Smoothed, Curls, Floral, Silver Plate, Complete, Cupric, Silver, Stain	1	394.426	705.986	0.32
RDM028	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.373	561.065	0.50
RDM029	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Combination, Cast, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1	402.124	562.379	0.45
RDM030	Tool, Box Wrench	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.907	574.972	0.50
RDM031	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Cut, Cupric Alloy	1	405.555	578.782	1.30
RDM033	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.845	588.470	0.40

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RDM034	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	12	409.566	584.203	0.30
RDM035	Personal, Pocket Knife	Combination, Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous, White, Plast	2	409.013	575.474	0.20
RDM036	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.347	569.100	0.80
RDM037	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.435	567.234	0.90
RDM038	Tableware, Bowl	Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Stippling, Swag, Fleur-de-lis, Dot (S), Diamond, Mulberry, Rim, Earthenware	1	408.000	564.200	0.50
RDM038	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.000	564.200	0.50
RDM039	Clothing, Snap	Machine Made, Aluminum	1	408.831	560.178	0.15
RDM040	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.952	557.730	0.40
RDM041	Unidentified, Flat Glass	Flat Glass, Colorless, Body, Glass	1	408.671	553.261	0.40
RDM041	Container, Bottle, Alcohol	Molded Technique Unknown, Olive, Light, Body, Glass	1	408.671	553.261	0.40
RDM042	Clothing, Snap Fastener	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Painted, Complete, Aluminum	1	408.207	560.820	0.15
RDM044	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.812	553.475	0.35
RDM045	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	414.158	548.490	0.30
RDM046	Hardware, Chain, Link	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.159	559.023	0.75
RDM048	Hardware, Chain, Link	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.329	569.095	0.50

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RDM048	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	417.329	569.095	0.50
RDM049	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.648	585.562	0.45
RDM050	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	422.393	584.544	0.50
RDM051	Unidentified, Flat Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	420.875	577.961	0.30
RDM052	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	421.013	574.053	0.35
RDM053	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	422.717	567.988	0.35
RDM055	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	421.970	559.763	0.60
RDM056	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	418.450	547.778	0.45
RDM057	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	421.327	555.990	0.65
RDM058	Flat Metal with Bolts	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Punched, Ferrous Alloys	1	422.426	565.752	0.75
RDM062	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.058	586.359	0.30
RDM063	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Cupric Alloy	1	401.998	594.905	0.40
RICK001	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1			0.20
RICK002	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1			0.40
RM002	Hardware, Strap	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	499.423	778.775	0.25
RM006	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	495.508	778.970	0.30
RM007	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	497.113	772.441	0.50
RM009	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.374	800.169	0.30

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM010	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.822	798.091	0.50
RM013	Coin, Penny, Liberty Head	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	489.901	771.035	0.35
RM014	Hardware, Nail, Roofing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.351	773.744	0.45
RM015	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	490.440	775.355	0.65
RM016	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.572	776.899	0.60
RM017	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.240	778.115	0.15
RM018	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.419	780.972	0.40
RM019	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.601	782.435	0.60
RM021	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	489.085	779.588	0.25
RM022	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .30-06	Machine Made, Centerfire, Cupric Alloy	1	492.085	782.022	0.65
RM023	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	488.552	784.992	0.30
RM024	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.924	786.574	0.65
RM025	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.766	787.549	0.65
RM027	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.395	790.539	0.20
RM028	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.402	791.875	0.30
RM029	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.279	793.565	0.30
RM030	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.742	794.258	0.40
RM031	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.193	795.901	0.20

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM032	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.204	797.222	0.30
RM033	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	488.131	801.265	0.25
RM034	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	486.948	800.878	0.30
RM035	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	485.614	792.397	0.25
RM037	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Mends, Ferrous Alloys	2	482.476	778.492	0.25
RM040	Hardware, Washer	Die Cut, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	476.003	776.409	0.30
RM041	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	475.358	782.476	0.30
RM042	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	473.822	788.275	0.75
RM044	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	2	472.022	789.866	0.35
RM045	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	472.655	788.588	0.25
RM046	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	470.056	783.484	0.40
RM046	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	470.056	783.484	0.40
RM048	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	466.755	782.037	0.55
RM048	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	466.755	782.037	0.55
RM051	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	463.698	781.076	0.35
RM052	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Threaded, Body, Ferrous Alloys	1	455.903	782.212	0.40
RM053	Hardware, Bolt	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	459.617	787.824	0.35
RM057	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	454.132	780.691	0.50

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM058	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	487.661	798.461	0.20
RM059	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	428.761	514.237	0.35
RM060	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	428.455	517.172	0.45
RM061	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	426.529	515.818	0.25
RM062	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	425.049	514.391	0.15
RM063	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	424.752	517.543	0.25
RM064	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	424.017	518.983	0.30
RM066	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	419.742	519.577	0.35
RM067	Hardware, Tube	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	2	416.883	518.857	0.15
RM068	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	414.004	519.883	0.40
RM069	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Complete, Mends, Ferrous Alloys	2	419.133	514.618	0.15
RM070	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.474	513.030	0.25
RM071	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	412.164	509.484	0.15
RM073	Hardware, Tack	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.576	509.926	0.25
RM075	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.532	508.851	0.20
RM076	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.944	510.249	0.15
RM077	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	403.183	508.569	0.15
RM078	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	399.193	507.997	0.35

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM079	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.218	503.641	0.25
RM080	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	393.375	504.568	0.30
RM081	Utilitarian, Vessel	Red Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Undecorated, Body, Stoneware	1	391.225	500.961	0.25
RM081	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.225	500.961	0.25
RM082	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	385.901	502.929	0.45
RM084	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.875	508.013	0.25
RM086	Unidentified, Zipper	Cast, "...Ykk...Cd...", White Metal	1	393.680	511.263	0.05
RM087	Hardware, Clamp	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.182	512.334	0.10
RM088	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	400.487	511.908	0.25
RM089	Unidentified, Tube	Rolled, White Metal	3	405.805	512.858	0.40
RM090	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.294	517.074	0.30
RM091	Container, Unidentified	Rolled, Rim, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.816	519.713	0.25
RM092	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.184	516.834	0.40
RM093	Personal, Tag	Punched, Impressed, "...T...", Aluminum	1	408.052	519.554	0.25
RM094	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.242	521.267	0.45
RM094	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	1	407.242	521.267	0.45

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM094	Container, Bottle, Alcohol	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Olive, Dark, Body, Glass	2	407.242	521.267	0.45
RM095	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.205	522.074	0.40
RM096	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	428.452	521.798	0.30
RM097	Hardware, Nail, Roofing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	411.210	523.990	0.30
RM098	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	408.552	523.254	0.25
RM100	Clothing, Zipper	Machine Made, Aluminum	1	399.784	523.819	0.20
RM102	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.158	522.267	0.30
RM103, RM104	Food Preparation, Spoon	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1			
RM105	Clothing, Buckle, Belt	Machine Made, Molded, Harley Davidson Motorcycle Symbol, Lead	1	381.696	516.478	0.25
RM106	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	387.036	519.240	0.30
RM107	Unidentified, Sheet Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	3	388.923	515.846	0.05
RM108	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	389.259	512.766	0.50
RM109	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.608	511.055	0.25
RM110	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.372	512.256	0.40
RM111	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.912	515.014	0.30
RM112	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.984	519.114	0.40

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM113	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	396.115	519.957	0.25
RM114	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	397.570	518.865	0.30
RM115	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.011	528.962	0.30
RM116	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	397.686	528.566	0.25
RM117	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.859	526.095	0.55
RM117	Architectural, Mortar	Mixed, Mortar	1	401.859	526.095	0.55
RM118	Architectural, Brick	Molded, Brick	1	404.188	527.538	0.40
RM118	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.188	527.538	0.40
RM119	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.050	526.143	0.25
RM119	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.050	526.143	0.25
RM122	Clothing, Snap Fastener	Machine Made, Black, Complete, Covered with Unidentified Textile, Ferrous Alloys, Unide	1	411.009	530.763	0.05
RM123	Architectural, Brick	Molded, Brick	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	2	407.617	531.982	0.50

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM123	Hardware, Spike	Machine Cut, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Possibly Rolled Fragments, Ferrous Alloys	6	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Colorless, Glass	5	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	Molded Technique Unknown, Aqua/blue, Body, Glass	1	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM123	Architectural, Mortar	Mixed, Mortar	4	407.617	531.982	0.50
RM124	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.271	533.354	0.20
RM124	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	405.271	533.354	0.20
RM125	Unidentified, Object	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	402.640	531.097	0.30
RM125	Container, Can, Unidentified	Machine Made, Rolled, Top, End, Ferrous Alloys	1	402.640	531.097	0.30
RM126	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	400.048	531.156	0.40
RM127	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	398.670	531.819	0.40
RM128	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	395.008	530.750	
RM129	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	393.227	531.127	0.30
RM130	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	388.508	524.192	0.25
RM131	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	379.996	527.056	0.30
RM132	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	384.586	531.880	0.45

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM133	Unidentified, Metal	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.266	537.660	0.40
RM134	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	12	394.360	539.204	0.30
RM134	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.360	539.204	0.30
RM135	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	401.244	534.692	0.25
RM136	Hardware, Nail, Flooring	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.318	536.099	0.50
RM136	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.318	536.099	0.50
RM136	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.318	536.099	0.50
RM136	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	404.318	536.099	0.50
RM136	Architectural, Mortar	Mixed, Mortar	1	404.318	536.099	0.50
RM137	Container, Can Tobacco	Machine Made, Rolled, Painted, Circle(s), Letter(s), Blue, Red, Yellow, Body, "...Oking/mixtu...", Ferrous Alloys	1	406.577	534.535	0.40
RM141	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aqua/green, Glass	1	407.636	535.626	0.30
RM142	Tableware, Hollowware	Whiteware, Undecorated, Spalled, Body, Earthenware	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM142	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM142	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM142	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM142	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM142	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.026	536.641	0.40

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM142	Architectural, Window Pane	Flat Glass, Aqua/green, Glass	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM142	Architectural, Mortar	Mixed, Mortar	1	406.026	536.641	0.40
RM144	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	397.848	539.287	0.30
RM145	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	77	392.567	542.947	0.30
RM145	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	392.567	542.947	0.30
RM145	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	12	392.567	542.947	0.30
RM147	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.453	540.485	0.60
RM147	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.453	540.485	0.60
RM147	Hardware, Bailing Wire	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	406.453	540.485	0.60
RM148	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.997	539.872	0.50
RM148	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.997	539.872	0.50
RM148	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	407.997	539.872	0.50
RM149	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	416.777	539.525	0.10
RM150	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	425.434	529.306	0.40
RM152	Hardware, Screw, Metal	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	427.344	538.732	0.30
RM153	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.157	536.997	0.40
RM153	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.157	536.997	0.40
RM153	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.157	536.997	0.40

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
RM153	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.157	536.997	0.40
RM153	Hardware, Chain, Link	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	410.157	536.997	0.40
RM155	Hardware, Ring	Cast, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	386.335	538.705	0.20
RMC001	Hardware, Washer	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	361.011	678.041	0.50
RMC001	By-product, Clinker/slag	By-products, Slag	2	361.011	678.041	0.50
RMC005	By-product, Copper, Melting	By-products, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	400.577	633.436	0.10
RMC015	Bell	Cast, Ferrous Alloys	1	394.347	637.392	0.40
RMC019	Hardware, Fence Staple	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	391.850	639.324	0.30
RMC020	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	390.864	640.830	0.40
RMC022	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Threaded, Ferrous Alloys	1	389.856	642.840	0.20
RMC024	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	388.173	646.450	0.30
RMC026	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	387.321	641.989	0.80
RMC030	Farm Equipment, Bracket	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	383.473	627.832	0.80
RMC032	Hardware, Spike	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	382.444	634.487	0.90
RMC033	Coin, Penny Coin, Penny	Stamped, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	385.365	639.315	0.20
RMC040	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	4	373.600	644.000	0.20
RMC044	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	374.767	655.139	0.50
SH005	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Body, Ferrous Alloys	3	327.399	649.370	0.05

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
SH006	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	326.677	648.306	0.30
SH007	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	324.738	648.662	0.95
SH007	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	324.738	648.662	0.95
SH008	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	11	321.430	649.817	0.45
SH008	Unidentified, Glass	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Colorless, Rim	1	321.430	649.817	0.45
SH011	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	336.688	656.942	0.15
SH013	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	332.335	657.484	0.15
SH016	Hardware, Nut	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.816	653.376	0.50
SH017	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.688	651.250	0.30
SH020 SH021	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	4			
SH023	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	325.971	663.886	0.35
SH023	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	325.971	663.886	0.35
SH024	Hardware, Nail, Common	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	324.299	663.591	0.60
SH024	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	2	324.299	663.591	0.60
SH025	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1			
SH026	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	323.695	666.652	0.40
SH027	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	322.551	668.785	0.30

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
SH028	Clothing, Shoe, Heel Plate	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.732	672.607	0.40
SH030	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	326.647	671.096	0.55
SH031	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	331.535	671.226	0.28
SH033	Hardware, Chain, Link	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	340.085	671.842	0.32
SH034	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	335.534	673.902	0.28
SH035	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1			
SH035	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1			
SH037	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1			
SH038	Toy, Unidentified	Parian, Undecorated, Body, Rim, Shoulder, Porcelain	1	332.638	678.309	0.40
SH038	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	332.638	678.309	0.40
SH038	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	332.638	678.309	0.40
SH039	Hardware, Nail, Finishing	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	335.307	678.034	0.30
SH040	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	337.793	677.634	0.45
SH041	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	338.550	677.834	0.35
SH042	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	341.563	678.056	0.40
SH043	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	331.906	683.161	0.60

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
SH047 WLL013	Machinery, Leaf Spring	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1			
SH048	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	344.131	690.332	0.30
SH049	Hardware, Caster, Wheel	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	329.080	696.762	0.65
SH050	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	321.118	694.826	0.40
SH052	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	319.403	671.042	0.05
TK001	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	318.393	552.277	0.10
TK002	Hardware, Chain, Link	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Two Links, Ferrous Alloys	1	323.886	549.194	0.10
TK003	Transportation, Car Hubcap	Machine Made, Painted, Letter(s), Numbers, Black, Red, Silver, Complete, "Buick/wildcat/310", Aluminum	2	331.135	550.504	0.10
TK004	Hardware, Nut	Machine Made, Threaded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	337.258	550.281	0.10
TK005	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	341.312	566.601	0.10
TK007	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	332.384	562.199	0.10
TK008	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	309.821	562.279	0.30
TK008	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	309.821	562.279	0.30
TK008	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy, Lincoln Memorial	1	309.821	562.279	0.30
TK009	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	334.814	565.078	0.10
TK016	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Cupric Alloy	1	332.898	585.664	0.10

Stone House- East Field-Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
TK019	Unidentified, Object	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Decorative Technique Unknown, Silver, Tan, White, Aluminum	1	333.878	582.624	0.10
TK021	Container, Bottle	Automatic Machine Molded, Embossed, Stippling, Letters, Numbers, Colorless, Base, "Not To.../ 7 1224...", Glass	1	309.709	598.482	0.10
TK022	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	347.097	553.706	0.10
TK023	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	349.773	551.161	0.10
TK024	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	344.311	572.181	0.10
WLL005	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	362.904	696.940	0.50
WLL007	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	360.279	688.101	0.55
WLL008	Unidentified, Metal	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	360.817	679.514	0.65
WLL010	Hardware, Washer	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	361.740	666.325	0.20
WLL014	Hardware, Ring	Extruded, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	355.435	662.575	0.50
WLL014	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	355.435	662.575	0.50
WLL016	Hardware, Screw, Wood	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	379.138	625.522	0.20
WLL018	Ammunition, Shot Gun Shell	Machine Made, Cupric Alloy, Paper	1	386.000	613.080	0.50
WSI001	Hardware, Unidentified	Manufacturing Technique Unknown, Ferrous Alloys	1	344.843	601.495	0.80
WSI005	Clothing, Rivet	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys, Unide	6	322.952	600.886	0.10
WSI005	Hardware, Nail, Common	Wire, Ferrous Alloys	1	322.952	600.886	0.10

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
WSI005	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	322.952	600.886	0.10
WSI008	Tool, Pliers	Machine Made, Complete, Ferrous Alloys	1	323.613	615.348	0.50
WSI010	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	326.312	615.239	0.10
WSI011	Container, Bottle, Crown Cap	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	343.504	605.666	0.15
WSI011	Personal, Mirror	Mirrored, Glass, Silver	1	343.504	605.666	0.15
WSI012	Clothing, Shoe, Sole	Combination, Nailed, Molded, Complete, 7om014,, Ferrous Allo	1	342.515	606.817	0.10
WSI015	Hardware, Wire	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	335.340	616.518	0.30
WSI019	Container, Can, Unidentified	Rolled, Ferrous Alloys	1	348.833	614.477	0.20
WSI020	Communication, Telephone, Isulator	Machine Made, Aluminum, Ferrous All	1	353.221	616.638	0.10
WSI021	Hardware, Unidentified	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	346.050	620.858	0.80
WSI021	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	2	346.050	620.858	0.80
WSI022	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	3	346.612	622.652	0.40
WSI027	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	2	334.479	635.820	0.00
WSI030	Hardware, Unidentified	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	333.391	642.138	0.00
WSI031	Coin, Penny	Stamped, Complete, Cupric Alloy	1	343.278	640.674	0.25
WSI033	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	333.797	646.698	0.20
WSI034	Hardware, Barbed Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	334.266	627.943	0.10

Stone House- East Field--Domestic Artifacts from Metal Detector Survey						
Hit #	Object Name	Artifact Description	cnt	Northing	Easting	Depth
WSI039	Hardware, Bolt, Nut	Machine Made, Ferrous Alloys	1	338.925	644.079	0.50
WSI041	Hardware, Nail, Common	Machine Cut, Ferrous Alloys	1	343.416	621.159	0.30
WSI042	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	334.858	633.044	0.20
WSI043	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	320.095	624.631	0.60
WSI045	Hardware, Wire	Extruded, Cupric Alloy	3	315.803	625.992	0.35
WSI047	Hardware, Fence Staple	Extruded, Ferrous Alloys	1	322.795	637.673	0.00

APPENDIX VI
ARTIFACTS FROM EXCAVATION UNITS

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Architectural	Architectural, Brick	3
I	Architectural	Architectural, Mortar	17
I	Architectural	Architectural, Window Pane	152
I	Ceramic	Plumbing, Pipe, Sewer, earthenware	12
I	Ceramic	Tobacco, Pipe, burned Ceramic	1
I	Ceramic	Toy, Tea Set, earthenware	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Basin, Whiteware, Undecorated	2
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome b	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Undecorated	5
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Color Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Translucent, (Int), Flow Tran	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Undecorated	9
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham,	2
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Hotel Ware Porcelain, Undecorated	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Jackfield-like, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Pearlware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	6
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Marked	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	2
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	6
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	2
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Sponged/spatter	3
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	2
I	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Undecorated	44
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Flower Pot, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed, but Painted	7
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, (Ext), Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt G, (Int), Ungla, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Alkaline Glazed, Color Paste Stoneware, Undecorated	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, American Grey, Exterior, Salt Glazed, (Int), Other Glaz, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Alkaline, (Int), Other Glaze, Coarse, Undecorated	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Coarse, Alkaline Glazed, Impressed/incised	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt G, (Ext), (Int), Alban,	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque, Incised	4
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	7
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed, Undecorated	3
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Colorless Glaze	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed, Undecorated	4
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed, Undecorated	1
I	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Yellow Paste Earthenware,	1
I	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,identifiable Bone	2
I	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unidentifiable Bone	9
I	Faunal	Mammal, Small,unmodified Natural Material	1
I	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,1cl039,, Identifiable Bone	8
I	Faunal	Pig,identifiable Bone	1
I	Faunal	Shell, Mussel,unmodified Natural Material	2
I	Faunal	Shell, Oyster,unmodified Natural Material	26
I	Faunal	Shell, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	14

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Glass	Container, Bottle, Crown Cap, Colorless	1
I	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Aqua/blue	1
I	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	1
I	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/green	1
I	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aquamarine	1
I	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown	5
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amethyst	3
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	15
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/green	2
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aquamarine	6
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Blue, Light	5
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown	6
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless	28
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	3
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Uv-white	1
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive	3
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	5
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Light	2
I	Glass	Container, Unidentified, White	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Colorless	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney,	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless Uv-white	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Colorless	6
I	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Aquamarine	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-baby Blue)	1
I	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	5
I	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	1
I	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless	1
I	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Straw	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless	4
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/green	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/blue	8
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Blue, Light	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Brown	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless	42
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green, Dark	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Greenish-grey	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Object, Colorless	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Dark	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Ridges	1
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White	2
I	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White, Colorless, Blue	1
I	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,gravel	1
I	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartz	1
I	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartzite	3
I	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,slate	1
I	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Other,quartz	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Lithic	Lithic, Shatter, chert/flint	2
I	Lithic	Lithic, Shatter, quartz	5
I	Lithic	Mineral, Lime, limestone	5
I	Metals	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .22 Caliber, cupric Alloy	1
I	Metals	Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge, cupric Alloy	1
I	Metals	Container, Tube, cupric Alloy	2
I	Metals	Container, Wrapper, Foil, aluminum	6
I	Metals	Electrical, Wire, Insulated, cupric Alloy, Plastic	1
I	Metals	Electrical, Wire, Insulated, unidentified M, Rubber	1
I	Metals	Hardware, Escutcheon, ferrous Alloys	1
I	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Metal, Hexagonal Head, ferrous Alloys	1
I	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Metal, with Nut, ferrous Alloys	2
I	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Wood, ferrous Alloys	1
I	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified, ferrous Alloys	9
I	Metals	Hardware, Washer, ferrous Alloys	1
I	Metals	Hardware, Wire, ferrous Alloys	4
I	Metals	Roundball, lead	1
I	Metals	Unidentified, Foil, aluminum	1
I	Metals	Unidentified, Handle, with Rivet, cupric Alloy	1
I	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object, ferrous Alloys	1
I	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, cupric Alloy	4
I	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, ferrous Alloys	4
I	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, tin	3
I	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal, ferrous Alloys	1
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	21
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Headed	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	12
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Wire	17
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Roofing, Wire	1
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Machine Cut	12
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	14
I	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Wire	3
I	Other Mineral	By-product, Clinker/slag,slag	22
I	Other Mineral	Mineral, Coal,coal	24
I	Synthetic	Personal, Comb,plastic	1
I	Synthetic	Unidentified, Plastic,plastic	7
I	Synthetic	Unidentified, Plastic,plastic, Soft	2
I	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Elastic	1
II	Architectural	Architectural, Brick	92
II	Architectural	Architectural, Mortar	158
II	Architectural	Architectural, Roofing Slate	1
II	Architectural	Architectural, Window Pane	814
II	Ceramic	Electrical, Insulator,porcelain	2
II	Ceramic	Plumbing, Pipe, Sewer,burned Ceramic	1
II	Ceramic	Tobacco, Pipe,earthenware	2
II	Ceramic	Tobacco, Pipe,kaolin/ball Clay	1
II	Ceramic	Toy, Doll, Unidentified, Ceramic,porcelain	1
II	Ceramic	Toy, Doll,porcelain	1
II	Ceramic	Toy, Tea Set, Saucer,earthenware	1
II	Ceramic	Toy, Teaset, Unidentified, Ceramic,porcelain	1
II	Ceramic	Unidentified, Ceramic,earthenware	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Pearlware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Refined Porcelain, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded, Applied Ornamentation/sprigging, Color gl	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Refined Porcelain, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Edge Decorated	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Unidentified Porcelain, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware,	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Transfer Printed	2
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Undecorated	24
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Flow Transfer Printed	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Molded	3
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Annular/banded, Painted	2
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Molded	2
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Sponged/spatter	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	3
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Undecorated	5
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Refined Porcelain, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Jackfield-like, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Pearlware, Undecorated	3
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Plated, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Color Glaze, Opaque, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	5
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified Porcelain, Undecorated	2
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	4
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Edge Decorated	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	8
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Marked	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	2
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Possible Flow Blue	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Possible Maker's Mark	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Sponged/spatter	1
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	7
II	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Undecorated	49
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Flower Pot, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed, Undecorated	12
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Flower Pot, Red Paste Stoneware, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Flower Pot, Red Paste Stoneware, Undecorated	3
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Colorless Glaze	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Int., Albany Type Slip Glazed, Exterior, Bristol-like Glaze, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	4

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque, Colorless Glaze	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque, Marked	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Other Glazed,	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Grey Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Unidentified Color Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Impressed	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, White Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham, Molded	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Colorless Glaze	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Vessel, Jackfield, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, American Grey, Exterior, Salt Glazed, Interior, Other Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham,	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Salt G, Other, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Rim, Slip Glazed, Exterior Body and Interior Albany Type Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	5
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Molded	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt glazed, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed,	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Yellow Paste Earthenware,	1
II	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
II	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,burned	1
II	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,identifiable Bone	5
II	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unidentifiable Bone	2
II	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unmodified Natural Material	18
II	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unmodified Natural Material, Unidentifiable Bone	1
II	Faunal	Bone, Mammal, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	5
II	Faunal	Fish,unmodified Natural Material	1
II	Faunal	Large Mammal, Tooth,unmodified Natural Material	1
II	Faunal	Mammal, Large,identifiable Bone	1
II	Faunal	Mammal, Large,sawn	1
II	Faunal	Mammal, Large,unmodified Natural Material	19
II	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,burned	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,identifiable Bone	1
II	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,identifiable Bone, Unmodified Natural Material	2
II	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unmodified Natural Material	30
II	Faunal	Mammal, Small,unidentifiable Bone	2
II	Faunal	Mammal, Small,unmodified Natural Material	45
II	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	22
II	Faunal	Personal, Handle, Unidentified,carved	1
II	Faunal	Pig,unmodified Natural Material	8
II	Faunal	Rodent,unmodified Natural Material	10
II	Faunal	Shell, Mussel,unmodified Natural Material	1
II	Faunal	Shell, Oyster,unmodified Natural Material	53
II	Faunal	Shell, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	36
II	Faunal	Unidentified, Bird,identifiable Bone	4
II	Faunal	Unidentified, Bone,unmodified Natural Material	11
II	Faunal	Unidentified, Bore,unmodified Natural Material	28
II	Faunal	Unidentified, Mammal,unidentifiable Bone, Burned, Unmodified Natural m	1
II	Faunal	Unidentified, Mammal,unmodified Natural Material	1
II	Faunal	Unidentified, Tooth,unmodified Natural Material	1
II	Glass	Electrical, Fuse,glass	1
II	Glass	Hardware, Washer,glass	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Colorless	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Olive, Dark	3
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Crown Cap, Brown	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Blue, Light	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Brown	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Colorless	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Olive	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Soda, Pepsi, Colorless	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Amber	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Amethyst	7
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/green	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aquamarine	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Blue, Light	14
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown	32
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown, Dark	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless	28
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	1
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless, Uv Light - Yellow	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Green	4
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive	20
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	2
II	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olorless	1
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Aqua/blue	7
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Aquamarine	4
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Blue, Light	10
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, White	9
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Lid Liner,	1
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Lid, Aquamarine	1
II	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Colorless	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified,	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amber	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amethyst	7
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	30
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/green	20
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aquamarine	28
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Blue, Light	132
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown	10
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown, Light	3
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless	80
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv White)	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv Yellow)	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-no Color)	11
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-purple)	3
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	3
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows White in Uv Light	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows White under Uv Light	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-white	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Green, Dark	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Green, Light	6
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive	25
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	4
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Light	1
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Straw	2
II	Glass	Container, Unidentified, White	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Blue, Light	1
II	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Colorless	16
II	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney,	2
II	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless	32
II	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless (Uv-purple)	1
II	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Colorless	2
II	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified,	4
II	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless	27
II	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-no Color)	6
II	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-purple)	3
II	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-white	1
II	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, Uv-white	2
II	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless	3
II	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Olive	1
II	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless	3
II	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless (Uv-lime Green)	1
II	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Colorless	7
II	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Amethyst	70
II	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless	10
II	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless (Uv-white)	4
II	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless, U.v.- Lime Green	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass,	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Amber	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Amethyst	2
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/blue	5

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/green	2
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aquamarine	18
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Blue, Light	14
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Brown	3
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless	122
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green	2
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green, Light	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Object, Aquamarine	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Object, Colorless	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive	2
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Dark	1
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Light	2
II	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White	4
II	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartz	4
II	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartzite	2
II	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Other,quartz	1
II	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Primary, Decortification,quartzite	1
II	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Primary,quartz	1
II	Lithic	Lithic, Shatter,quartz	3
II	Lithic	Lithic, Shatter,quartzite	3
II	Lithic	Point, Tip Fragment,quartz	1
II	Lithic	Unidentified, Sandstone,sandstone	1
II	Lithic	Unidentified, Slate,slate	2
II	Lithic	Unidentified, Stone,sandstone	1
II	Lithic	Unidentified, Stone,slate	2
II	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball,lead	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Metals	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .22 Caliber,cupric Alloy	1
II	Metals	Ammunition, Cartridge,cupric Alloy	1
II	Metals	Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Guage,cupric Alloy	7
II	Metals	Artillery Case Shot,lead	1
II	Metals	By-product, Unidentified,lead	5
II	Metals	Clothing, Buckle, Belt,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Clothing, Buckle,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Coin, Nickel,cupric Alloy	1
II	Metals	Conical Bullet, .22,cupric Alloy, Lead	1
II	Metals	Container, Unidentified,white Metal	3
II	Metals	Container, Wrapper, Foil,aluminum	2
II	Metals	Electrical, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys, Cupri	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Coil,ferrous Alloys	4
II	Metals	Hardware, Gear,cupric Alloy	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Hinge, Strap,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Hook, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Metal,ferrous Alloys	3
II	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Wood,ferrous Alloys	4
II	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	34
II	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,pewter	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Wall Hook,cupric Alloy	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Winged Nut,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Wire, Barbed,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Hardware, Wire,cupric Alloy	4
II	Metals	Hardware, Wire,ferrous Alloys	14

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Metals	Harness Hardware, Strap, Clip,ferrous Alloys	1
II	Metals	Lighting, Light Bulb, Automobile,glass, Aluminum	2
II	Metals	Roundball, Fired, Impacted, Distorted,lead	1
II	Metals	Transportation, Wheel Weight,ferrous Alloys, White	1
II	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,cupric Alloy	2
II	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,ferrous Alloys	8
II	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,tin, Glass	1
II	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,cupric Alloy	3
II	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,ferrous Alloys	127
II	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,lead	3
II	Metals	Unidentified, Object,ferrous Alloys	2
II	Metals	Unidentified, Object,lead	1
II	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,cupric Alloy	2
II	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,ferrous Alloys	15
II	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,tin	9
II	Metals	Unidentified, Strap Metal,ferrous Alloys	2
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Ire	2
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	134
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	13
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought	2
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Wire	72
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Machine Cut	2
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Wire	2
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, L-head, Machine Cut	5
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Roofing, Machine Cut	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Roofing, Wire	12
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Hand Finished Head	1
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Machine Cut	87
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	142
II	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Wire	7
II	Wood	Unidentified, Wood,wood	34
II	Other Mineral	By-product, Clinker/slag,slag	8
II	Other Mineral	Mineral, Coal, Spent,coal	1
II	Other Mineral	Mineral, Coal,coal	41
II	Other Mineral	Mineral, Lime, Burned,lime	1
II	Other Mineral	Unidentified, Material,asbestos	1
II	Other Mineral	Unidentified, Object,unidentified Mineral	1
II	Synthetic	Electrical, Unidentified,rubber,, Ferro, White	1
II	Synthetic	Unidentified, Plastic,plastic	1
II	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber, Belt,rubber, Hard	3
II	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Elastic	33
II	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Hard	21
II	Vegetal	Vegetal, Charcoal,charcoal	1
II	Vegetal	Vegetal, Nutshell, Unidentified,nut Shell	1
II	Vegetal	Vegetal, Walnut Shell,nut Shell	2
II	Wood	Vegetal, Charcoal,wood	2
II	Wood	Vegetal, Wood,wood	1
III	Architectural	Architectural, Brick	4
III	Architectural	Architectural, Window Pane	487
III	Ceramic	Container, Crock, Food,stoneware	1
III	Ceramic	Plumbing, Pipe,terra Cotta	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Toy, Doll,	1
III	Ceramic	Toy, Doll,porcelain	3
III	Ceramic	Toy, Marble,earthenware	1
III	Ceramic	Toy, Tea Set, Saucer,earthenware	1
III	Cloth	Unidentified,unidentified Textile	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Bowl, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	20
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Bowl, Whiteware, Undecorated	6
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Creamer, Whiteware, Hardpaste,	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Creamer, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked, Molded	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Creamer, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	14
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Creamer, Whiteware, Molded	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Underglaze	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Undecorated	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Serving, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Serving, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Serving, Whiteware, Molded	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	7
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Whiteware, Molded	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Whiteware, Undecorated	9
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded, Gilded, Edge Decorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Annular/banded, Painted	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Molded, Edge Decorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Undecorated	27
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Undecorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Bristol Glazed, Sponged/spatter, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	6
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Sponged/spatter	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Undecorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	8
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Edge Decorated, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	11
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	15
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Molded	9
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Undecorated	117

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Pitcher, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Refined Porcelain, Decorative Technique Unknown, Edge Decorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Refined Porcelain, Edge Decorated, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Painted Overglaze, Monochrome	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Painted, Overglaze, Mono	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	6
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	7
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Molded, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Plate, Whiteware, Undecorated	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Refined Porcelain, Molded, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Edge Decorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Molded, Edge Decorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Undecorated	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Serving Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	7
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Tea Cup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Tea Cup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded, Gilded	5
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Tea Cup, Whiteware, Molded, Decalcomania, Overglaze	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Teacup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Teacup, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Teacup, Whiteware, Decalcommania, Overglaze	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Teacup, Whiteware, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Unidentified, Finial, Whiteware, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	9
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Punctate	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Hotel Ware Porcelain, Undecorated	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Marked	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Molded, Edge Decorated, Painted, Overglaze, Monoc	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	4
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified Porcelain,	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware,	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	5
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Underglaze	2
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded	3
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste,	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	12
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Molded	14
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
III	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Undecorated	126
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Chamber Pot, Whiteware, Molded	5
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Chamber Pot, Whiteware, Undecorated	4
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Crock, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Albany Type s,	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Crock, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Bristol Glaze,	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Flower Pot or Molasses Pot, Red Paste Earthenware, Other Glazed, Undecorated	3
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Albany Type s,	2
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Other Glazed, Interior, Albany Tupe Slip Glazed, Molded, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Color Glaze, Opaque	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, Groun, Alban, Molded, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Undecorated	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Bennington/, Alban,	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Bristol Glazed, Exterior, Sponged/spatter	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	21
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Drawn, Salt G, (Int), Alban, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Slip Glazed, Color Glaze Opaque	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Stoneware, Colorless Salt Glaze	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Annular/banded, Painted, Colorless Glaze	3
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Sponged/spatter	3
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow/buff Paste Earthenware, Exterior, Lead Glazed, Iron Oxide Glazed, Interior, Other Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow/buff Paste Stoneware, Exterior, Lead Glazed, Iron Oxide Glazed, Interior, Other Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	5
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Slipped Glaze, Color Glaze Opaque	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Unidentified Glaze, Undecorated	5
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed, Undecorated	2
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	4
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, White Paste Stoneware, Slip Glazed, Undecorated	11
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	4
III	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Sponge Stamped	1
III	Faunal	Shell, Unidentified, unmodified Natural Material	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Colorless	17
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Beer, Brown	45
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Chemical, Brown	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Dairy, Amethyst	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Amethyst	4
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Aqua/blue	2
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Aquamarine	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Brown	2
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Cobalt Blue	9
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Colorless	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Amethyst	2
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	9
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/green	3
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aquamarine	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Blue	3
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown	41
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless	7
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	4
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Green	2
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Ovoid, Colorless	1
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Two Piece Mold, Brown, Light	21
III	Glass	Container, Bottle, Wine, Olive, Dark	1
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Colorless	1
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Aqua/blue	16
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Aquamarine	11
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Colorless (Uv-white)	2
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Lid Liner, White	5
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Lid, Amethyst	2
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Lid, Lightning Closure, Aquamarine	2
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Lid, Lightning-type Closure, Aquamarine	1
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Medicinal, Colorless	1
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Medicinal, White, Uv-yellow	1
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	20
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Aqua/green	2
III	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Colorless	9
III	Glass	Container, Jug, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	1
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified,	1
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, aqua blue	1
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amethyst	12

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	208
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/green	12
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aquamarine	139
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown	11
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless	77
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	25
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	5
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless Uv-yellow	1
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Uv-purple	2
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Uv-yellow	10
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Green	6
III	Glass	Container, Unidentified, White	2
III	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Amethyst	1
III	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Aqua/blue	1
III	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Colorless	9
III	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless	20
III	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe,	1
III	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Colorless	94
III	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Colorless, (Uv-lime Green)	4
III	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Copper Lustre	29
III	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Aquamarine	1
III	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Aquamarine (Uv-yellow)	4
III	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless	29
III	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-baby Blue)	6
III	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	79

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	4
III	Glass	Tableware, Cup, Colorless	8
III	Glass	Tableware, Cup, Colorless, Glows Lime Green under Uv Light	2
III	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Glass, Colorless	1
III	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Amethyst	2
III	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Amethyst, Glows Yellow under Uv Light	1
III	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless	10
III	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	2
III	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless, Glows Yellow under Uv Light@	1
III	Glass	Tableware, Pitcher, Colorless	8
III	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Amethyst	2
III	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless	24
III	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless, Glows Lime Green under Uv Light	2
III	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless, Glows Lime Green under Uv Light	7
III	Glass	Tableware, Unidentified, Glass, Object, Amethyst	6
III	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Amethyst	2
III	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Colorless	9
III	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless	5
III	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass,	6
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Amethyst	4
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/blue	72
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/green	3
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Blue	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Brown	5
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless	183
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless (Uv-baby Blue)	4
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless (Uv-white)	11
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	3
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Object, Amethyst	1
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Object, Colorless	1
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White	10
III	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White (Uv-white)	1
III	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Amethyst	1
III	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Aqua/blue	82
III	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Aqua/green	1
III	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Colorless	62
III	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, White	3
III	Hide/hair	Clothing, Shoe, Upper,cupric Alloy, Leather	1
III	Hide/hair	Clothing, Shoe, with Metal Eyelets,leather, Cupric Alloy	1
III	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartzite	2
III	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Decortification,quartz	1
III	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Other,quartzite	1
III	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Utilized,quartz	1
III	Lithic	Tool, Unidentified,sandstone	1
III	Lithic	Unidentified, Natural Material,sandstone	2
III	Lithic	Unmodified Natural Material,quartz	1
III	Lithic	Unmodified Natural Material,sandstone	1
III	Lithic	Unmodified Natural Material,unidentified Stone	1
III	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball,	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Metals	Clothing, Snap Fastener, Metal	1
III	Metals	Container, Unidentified, ferrous Alloys	16
III	Metals	Hardware, Bolt, Carriage, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Brace, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Chain, Link, 7 Links, lead	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Door Lock Plate, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Escutcheon, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Fence Staple, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Possible Brace, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Ring Mount, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Ring, cupric Alloy	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Metal, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Wood, ferrous Alloys	3
III	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified, ferrous Alloys	14
III	Metals	Hardware, Wire, ferrous Alloys	10
III	Metals	Harness Hardware, Strap, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Musical Instrument, Harmonica, wood, Cupric Alloy	3
III	Metals	Tool, Drill, Twist, lead	1
III	Metals	Unidentified, Handle, ferrous Alloys	1
III	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, ferrous Alloys	32
III	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, white Metal	3
III	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal, cupric Alloy	1
III	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal, ferrous Alloys	49
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Bent, Wire	1
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	2
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Wire	36

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Wire	1
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Machine Cut	4
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	12
III	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Wire	12
III	Synthetic	Unidentified, Plastic,plastic	1
III	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Elastic	3
III	Wood	By-product, Unidentified,wood	3
III	Wood	Wood, Button	1
III	Wood	Unidentified, Wood,wood	1
IV	Architectural	Architectural, Brick	1
IV	Architectural	Architectural, Mortar	15
IV	Architectural	Architectural, Window Pane	372
IV	Ceramic	Ceramic, Unidentified,unidentified Ceramic	1
IV	Ceramic	Electrical, Insulator,porcelain	1
IV	Ceramic	Tobacco, Pipe,earthenware	1
IV	Ceramic	Toy, Marble,earthenware	2
IV	Ceramic	Toy, Marble,porcelain	1
IV	Ceramic	Toy, Tea Set,porcelain	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Bowl, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Edge Decorated, Molded	4
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Bowl, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	7
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Unidentified Porcelain, Undecorated	9
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Color Glaze Opaque, Molded	7
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated	3

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Undecorated	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Hotel Ware Porcelain, Undecorated	2
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Pearlware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	2
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze	11
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Decalcomania, Overglaze, Molded	5
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Molded	2
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Undecorated	9
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque, (Int), Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, (Int), Painted, Overglaze, Molded, (Ext), Paint	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Color Glaze Opaque, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Translucent, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Translucent, Molded	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	9
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	21

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Molded	5
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Sponged/spatter	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome	6
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome, Molded	6
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Undecorated	22
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	8
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Unidentified, Object, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Int), Other Glazed, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	5
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified Porcelain, Marked	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware,	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware,	16
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Annular/banded, Painted	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze Opaque, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze Translucent, Molded	2
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Translucent, Molded	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decalcomania, Overglaze	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	8
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	9
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Molded	4
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Molded, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Molded, Painted, Color Glaze Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Polychrome, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome	39
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	3
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Undecorated	52
IV	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Yellow Glazed Ware, Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, American Grey, Exterior, Salt Glazed, Interior, Unglazed, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Color Glaze, Opaqu	6
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt, (Int), Other, (Ext), Color Glaze, Translucent, (Int), Colorless	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt, (Int), Other, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Color Glaze, Opaqu	4
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Other Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	11
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Color Glaze, O, Rough, Undec, (Int), Color	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque, Undecor, (Int), Color	3
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	3
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Unidentified, (Ext), Decorative Technique Unknown, (Int), Color	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed,	6
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	49
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Transfer Printed, Underglaze	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Ext Rim Slip Glazed, Ext & Int Albany Type Slip Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Ext Rim Slip Glazed, Ext & Int Body, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque, Undecorated, Rough	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Ext Rim Slip Glazed, Ext and Int Body, Albany Type Slip Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Exterior Rim Slip Glazed, Ext and Int Body Albany Type Slip Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Color Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, Int, Other Glazed, Exterior Colorless Salt Glaze, Interior Possible Alkaline Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Color Paste Stoneware, Ext, Other Glazed, Int, Unglazed, Possible Alkaline Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Color Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Exterior, Colorless Glaze; Interior, Wash	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Color Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Undecorated	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Other, Colorless Glaze	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Slip, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Ungla,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Ungla, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Undecorated	3
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Drawn, Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Other Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque	4
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque, (Int), Undecorated	3
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Transluc, (Int), Color, Undec	7
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Translucent, (Int), Decorativ	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Translucent, (Int), Undecorat	6
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Color Glaze, Molde	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Undecorated	6

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Other, (Int), Ungla, Color Glaze, Opaque	4
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Other, (Int), Ungla, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Unglazed, (Ext), Undecorated, (Int), Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Int), Unglazed, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque, (Int), Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Edge Decorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, Colorless Glaze	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, Colorless Glaze, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Unidentified Ceramic;ext Salt Glazed,int Slip Glz@, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Ceramic, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Object, Gray Paste Stoneware, Molded	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt, Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), (Int), Other Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	5
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed,	5
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Ext Rim Slip Glazed, Int and Ext Body, Albany Type Slip Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Exterior Rim Slip Glazed, Interior and Exterior Body Albany Type Slip Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Color Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Color Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Other, Slip Wash	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Ungla,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Int), Other Glazed, Washed/dipped	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Unglazed,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Wheel Thrown, (Ext), Alkali,	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Opaque, (Int), Undecorated	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Other, (Int), Ungla, Color Glaze, Opaque	6
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Ungla, (Int), Other, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Colorless Glaze	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed,	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Lead Glazed, Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Other Glazed, Undecorated	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	3
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Undecorated	3

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Unidentified Ceramic, Int Color Glaze Opaque;ext Half Color Glaze Opaque	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, White Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Roughened	1
IV	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, White Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Undecorated	4
IV	Faunal	Bird, Unidentified,identifiable Bone	2
IV	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unidentifiable Bone	17
IV	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unmodified Natural Material	1
IV	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unmodified Natural Material, Unidentifiable Bone	3
IV	Faunal	Fish,identifiable Bone, Unmodified Natural Material	1
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Large,identifiable Bone	1
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Large,identifiable Bone, Unmodified Natural Material	4
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,identifiable Bone	5
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unidentifiable Bone	4
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unmodified Natural Material	1
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unmodified Natural Material, Identifiable Bone	3
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Small,unidentifiable Bone	1
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,identifiable Bone	1
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,unidentifiable Bone	13
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	1
IV	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material, Identifiable Bone	1
IV	Faunal	Pig,identifiable Bone	3
IV	Faunal	Pig,identifiable Bone, Unmodified Natural Material	1
IV	Faunal	Pig,unidentifiable Bone	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Faunal	Shell, Mussel,unmodified Natural Material	6
IV	Faunal	Shell, Oyster,unmodified Natural Material	61
IV	Faunal	Shell, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	16
IV	Faunal	Unidentified, Bone,identifiable Bone	4
IV	Faunal	Unidentified, Bone,unidentifiable Bone	4
IV	Faunal	Unidentified, Bone,unmodified Natural Material, Unidentifiable Bone	5
IV	Glass	Clothing, Button, 2 Hole,glass, Milk	1
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Colorless	3
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Colorless	1
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Amethyst	3
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	4
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/green	1
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aquamarine	2
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Black	1
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Blue, Light	2
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown	31
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown, Dark	1
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless	24
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows White in Uv Light	1
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-white	2
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive	7
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	4
IV	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Very Slight Aqua/green Tint	1
IV	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Aqua/blue	7
IV	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Aqua/green	1
IV	Glass	Container, Jug, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	1
IV	Glass	Container, Pitcher, Unidentified, Colorless	1
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified,	1
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amber	4
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amethyst	7
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	78
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/green	12
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aquamarine	19
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Blue, Light	13
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown	23
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown, Dark	5
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless	60
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows Blue in Uv Light	1
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows White in Uv Light	3
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-blue	5
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-no Color	2
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-white	12
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Green	1
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Mulberry	3
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive	9
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	5
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Light	5
IV	Glass	Container, Unidentified, White	1
IV	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Amethyst, Glows Purple under Uv Light	1
IV	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Colorless	58

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Amethyst	1
IV	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless	6
IV	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified,	1
IV	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	1
IV	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless	11
IV	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows White in Uv Light	1
IV	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, U.v.-blue	1
IV	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Amethyst	3
IV	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Aqua/green	1
IV	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless	21
IV	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless, U.v.-blue	1
IV	Glass	Tableware, Plate, Colorless	1
IV	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Amethyst	2
IV	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless	1
IV	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Colorless	1
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless	22
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless, U.v.- No Color	1
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass,	16
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Amber	3
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Amethyst	42
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/blue	210
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/green	25
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aquamarine	21
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Black	1
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Blue, Light	25
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Brown	23

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless	393
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless, Glows White in Uv Light	1
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Greenish-grey	2
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Object, Colorless	8
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive	11
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Dark	4
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Light	6
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Very Slight Aqua/green Tint	1
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White	1
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Aqua/blue	4
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Colorless	2
IV	Glass	Unidentified, Vessel, Pink	7
IV	Lithic	Lithic, Shatter,quartz	2
IV	Lithic	Tool, Unidentified, chert/flint	1
IV	Lithic	Unidentified, Slate, slate	4
IV	Lithic	Unidentified, Stone, sandstone	1
IV	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball, Fired, Impacted, lead	1
IV	Metals	36.b, cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge, cupric Alloy	6
IV	Metals	Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Gauge, ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Artillery Case Shot, lead	1
IV	Metals	Automotive, Unidentified Object, white Metal	1
IV	Metals	Buckle, Unidentified, ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Clothing, Snap Fastener, ferrous Alloys, White	1
IV	Metals	Coin, Nickel, Jefferson, nickle	1
IV	Metals	Coin, Penny, Indian Head, cupric Alloy	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Metals	Container, Can, Key,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Container, Tube, Firm-a-gasket,aluminum	3
IV	Metals	Container, Tube, Unidentified,aluminum	4
IV	Metals	Container, Tube, Unidentified,aluminum, Plastic	1
IV	Metals	Container, Wrapper, Foil,aluminum	3
IV	Metals	Electrical, Battery, Carbon Rod, Modern,copper Alloy, Cupric, Cardboard, Plastic, Carbon, Whi	1
IV	Metals	Electrical, Insulator,cupric, Porcelain, Plast	2
IV	Metals	Electrical, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	2
IV	Metals	Finial, Scabbard Tip,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Furniture, Caster,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Furniture, Stove Part,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Bolt W/ Square Nut,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Bolt with Nut,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Bolt, Hexagonal Head, with Washer,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Bolt, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	3
IV	Metals	Hardware, Bolt,ferrous Alloys	2
IV	Metals	Hardware, Buckle,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Drawer Pull,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Fence Staple,ferrous Alloys	3
IV	Metals	Hardware, Handle,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Hinge, T Strap,ferrous Alloys	18
IV	Metals	Hardware, Hook,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Pipe, Unidentified,lead	2
IV	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	4
IV	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Wood, W/ Square Nut,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Screw, Wood,ferrous Alloys	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Metals	Hardware, Screw,ferrous Alloys	4
IV	Metals	Hardware, Small Lock,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Spike,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Stove Part,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Tool, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,cupric Alloy, Unident	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	45
IV	Metals	Hardware, Valve Cap,white Metal	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Washer,cupric Alloy	2
IV	Metals	Hardware, Wire,brass	1
IV	Metals	Hardware, Wire,cupric Alloy	7
IV	Metals	Hardware, Wire,ferrous Alloys	76
IV	Metals	Harness Hardware, Horseshoe,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Lighting, Light Bulb,glass, Cupric, Tin	1
IV	Metals	Military, Button, New York,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Military, Artillery Shell, Round, Bormann,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Military, Roundball, ,lead	1
IV	Metals	Military, 3-ring conical bullet, Fired, Chewed,lead	1
IV	Metals	Military, Ammunition, Buckshot,lead	1
IV	Metals	Military, Chain, Unidentified,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Military, Percussion Cap, Fired,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Personal, Writing Implement, Pencil,cupric Alloy	3
IV	Metals	Plumbing, Pipe, Coupling,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Shotgun Shell,cupric Alloy	3
IV	Metals	Tableware, Spoon,pewter	1
IV	Metals	Tool, Screwdriver,ferrous Alloys	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Flat Metal,cupric Alloy	2
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Flat Metal,ferrous Alloys	14
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Lid,cupric Alloy	4
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,ferrous Alloys	4
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,white Metal	3
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,aluminum	2
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,cupric Alloy	4
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,ferrous Alloys	34
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,lead	1
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,white Metal	3
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Object,cupric Alloy	1
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,aluminum, Ferrous All	1
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,ferrous Alloys	23
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,tin	7
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Strap Metal,ferrous Alloys	1
IV	Metals	Unidentified, Flat Metal,ferrous Alloys	5
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	232
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	7
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought	1
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Wire	90
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Machine Cut	2
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Wire	12
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, L-head, Machine Cut	3
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Roofing, Wire	3

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Bent, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Machine Cut	50
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	48
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Wire	11
IV	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, with Washer, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	1
IV	Other Animal	Egg Shell,calcium Carbonate	3
IV	Other Mineral	By-product, Clinker/slag,slag	11
IV	Other Mineral	Electrical, Battery, Carbon Rod,carbon	1
IV	Other Mineral	Electrical, Battery, Carbon Rod,carbon, Cupric Alloy	1
IV	Other Mineral	Mineral, Coal,coal	6
IV	Other Mineral	Mineral, Lime,lime	1
IV	Other Mineral	Organic, Carbon,carbon	3
IV	Other Mineral	Unidentified, Object,unidentified Mineral	1
IV	Synthetic	Clothing, Button, 2 Hole,plastic	1
IV	Synthetic	Transportation, Reflector,plastic	1
IV	Synthetic	Unidentified, Plastic,plastic	2
IV	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Elastic	1
IV	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Hard	30
IV	Vegetal	Vegetal, Unidentified,unidentified Organic	1
IV	Wood	Vegetal, Wood,wood	5
V	Architectural	Architectural, Brick	5
V	Architectural	Architectural, Mortar	23
V	Architectural	Architectural, Roofing Slate	2
V	Architectural	Architectural, Roofing Tar	7
V	Architectural	Architectural, Sewer Pipe, Unidentified, Ceramic	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Architectural	Architectural, Window Pane	670
V	Ceramic	Clothing, Button, Ceramic, earthenware	1
V	Ceramic	Clothing, Button, porcelain, Lead	1
V	Ceramic	Container, Bottle, Ginger Beer, stoneware	2
V	Ceramic	Tobacco, Pipe, earthenware	3
V	Ceramic	Tobacco, Pipe, kaolin/ball Clay	5
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Bowl, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Cup, Whiteware, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Dish, Whiteware, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome, Impressed/incised	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Opaque, Molded	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Translucent, Molded	4
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Edge Decorated, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Flow Transfer Printed	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded, Edge Decorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	7
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Molded	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed Underglaze, Monochrome	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary—megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Flatware, Whiteware, Undecorated	34
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Handle, Whiteware, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Bennington/rockingham,	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Bennington/rockingham, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Bennington/rockingham, Color Glaze, Opaque, Molded	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Bennington/rockingham, Molded	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Hotel Ware Porcelain, Applied Ornamentation/sprigging	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Jackfield-like, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Lid, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Pearlware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Pearlware, Sponged/spatter	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Molded, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Porcelain, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware,	7
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Annular/banded, Painted	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	21
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Exterior, transfer Printed, Overglaze, Polychrome,(Int), Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Polychrome	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Flow Transfer Printed	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Decorative Technique Unknown	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	7
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome, Painted	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	9
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Hollowware,	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Molded	11
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Molded	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Painted, Overglaze, Polychrome	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Sponged/spatter	7
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Undecorated	84
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Yellow Glazed Ware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Annular/banded, Slipped	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Platter, Pearlware, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Hardpaste,	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded, Marked	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Saucer, Whiteware, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Teacup, Pearlware, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Tureen Lid, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Tureen Lid, Whiteware, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Turine, Lid, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Unidentified, Vessel, Whiteware, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham,	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Slip Glazed, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Hardpaste Whiteware, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Jackfield-like, Color Glaze, Opaque	4
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Pearlware, Painted, Overglaze, Monochrome	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Pearlware, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Refined Porcelain, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Burned, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Unidentified White Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, White Paste; Glaze Spalled off, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, (Ext), Color Glaze, Translucent, (Int), Undecorated	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Decorative Technique Unknown	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Flow Transfer Printed	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Marked	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hardpaste, Molded, Edge Decorated	1
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Hard paste, Undecorated	43
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Molded	4
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome	3
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue	2
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Sponged/spatter	9
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Transfer Printed, Underglaze, Monochrome	7
V	Ceramic	Tableware, Vessel, Whiteware, Undecorated	154
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Chamber Pot, Whiteware, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Flower Pot, Red Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	4
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, (Int), Albany Type Slip Glaze,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, American Gray, Exterior, Salt Glazed, Interior, Bristol Glazed,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, American Grey, Exterior, Salt Glazed, Interior, Unidentified Glaze, Washed/dipped	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Bennington/Rockingham,	2
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Bennington/Rockingham, Color Glaze, Opaque	12
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Undecorated	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary–megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Brown Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, Interior, Unglazed, Colorless Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Alkaline Glazed, (Int), Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Slip G, (Int), Alban, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Color Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Alkali, (Int), Other, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Alban, (Ext), Painted, Incised	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Other, Colorless Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Other, Colorless Glaze, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Ungla, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Int), Unglazed, Colorless Glaze, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Alkaline Glazed, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Exterior, Salt Glazed, Other Glazed, Interior, Other Glazed, Painted, Underglaze, Monochrome Blue, Inci	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, (Ext), Color Glaze, Translucent, (Int), Color Gla	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, (Int), Unglaze, Colorless Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Silvered, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Gray Paste Stoneware, Undecorated, Rouletted	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Earthenware, (Ext), Unglazed, (Int), Lead Glazed, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Red Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt Gl, Interior, Albany Type Slip Glaze, Molded	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, White Paste Stoneware, Exterior, Interior, Other Glazed, Impressed/incised, Color Glaze Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Annular/banded, Slipped	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Hollowware, Yellow Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Opaque	3
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Ceramic, Red Paste Earthenware, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Unidentified, Vessel, Jackfield-like, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, (Ext), Salt Glazed, (Int), Unglazed, Colorless Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Gray Paste Stoneware,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Albany Type Slip Glazed, White Paste Stoneware,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham,	7
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Bennington/rockingham, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Salt G, (Int), Unide, Undecorated	2

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Color Glaze, Opaque	2
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Exterior, Other Glazed, Interior, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Exterior Has a Possible Iron Oxide Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Buff Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Undecorated	8
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Color Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Alkal, (Int), Ungla, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Color Paste Stoneware;ext.salt Glaze,int.slipglaz@, Color Glaze, Opaque, Washed/dipped	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Colorless Glaze, (Int), Color Glaze, Trans	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, (Ext), Slip G, (Int), Ungla, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Albany Type Slip Glazed, Color Glaze, Opaque	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Colorless Glaze	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Salt Glazed, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Gray Paste Stoneware, Unidentified Glaze, Undecorated	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware,	2
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Earthenware, Unglazed, Undecorated	2
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Red Paste Stoneware, Exterior, Salt Glazed, Interior, Albany Type Slip,	1
V	Ceramic	Utilitarian, Vessel, Yellow Paste Earthenware,	2
V	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,identifiable Bone	2
V	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unidentifiable Bone	2
V	Faunal	Bird/small Mammal,unmodified Natural Material	3

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Faunal	Cow,identifiable Bone	1
V	Faunal	Lithic, Flake, Other,unmodified Natural Material	16
V	Faunal	Mammal, Medium, Tooth,identifiable Bone	3
V	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,identifiable Bone	1
V	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unidentifiable Bone	3
V	Faunal	Mammal, Medium,unmodified Natural Material	4
V	Faunal	Mammal, Small,identifiable Bone	3
V	Faunal	Mammal, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	3
V	Faunal	Personal, Toothbrush,burned, Carved	1
V	Faunal	Pig,identifiable Bone	1
V	Faunal	Shell, Mussel,unmodified Natural Material	75
V	Faunal	Shell, Oyster,unmodified Natural Material	146
V	Faunal	Shell, Unidentified,tumbled	6
V	Faunal	Shell, Unidentified,unmodified Natural Material	23
V	Glass	Clothing, Button, 4 Hole,glass, Milk	3
V	Glass	Hardware, Washer,glass	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Black	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Brown	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Olive, Dark	16
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Alcohol, Olive, Light	2
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Beer, Brown	13
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Ink, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Liquor, Olive, Light	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Aqua/green	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Aquamarine	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Green, Light	2
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Medicinal, Light Green	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Amber	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	25
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aqua/green	40
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Aquamarine	4
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Brown	18
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Colorless	10
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Dark Green Grey	5
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Green	2
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Green, Dark	3
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Green, Light	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive	8
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	23
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Unidentified, Olive-brown	1
V	Glass	Container, Bottle, Wine, Olive, Dark	2
V	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Aqua/blue	5
V	Glass	Container, Jar, Food, Blue, Light	1
V	Glass	Container, Jar, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	4
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Amber	3
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/blue	58
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aqua/green	15
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Aquamarine	49
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Blue, Light	9

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Blue, Light, Colorless, White	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown	12
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Brown, Light	4
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Color (Uv-white)	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless	39
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-blue)	5
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-blue/purple)	2
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-lime Green)	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-no Color)	10
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	14
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	3
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows Blue under Uv Light	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows Lime Green under Uv Light	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows Yellow/green under Uv Light	2
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Colorless, White	2
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Dark Green-grey	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Gold	2
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Green	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Green, Dark	1
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Greenish-grey	6
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive	22
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Dark	12
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, Olive, Light	4
V	Glass	Container, Unidentified, White	3
V	Glass	Lighting, Chimney?, Colorless	44

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney,	1
V	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Chimney, Colorless	3
V	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe,	2
V	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Aqua/blue	1
V	Glass	Lighting, Lamp Globe, Colorless	45
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-blue)	9
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-blue/purple)	3
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-blue/purple)	5
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-no Color)	6
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-white)	5
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless (Uv-yellow)	7
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows Blue in Uv Light	1
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, Glows Blue under Uv Light	5
V	Glass	Lighting, Unidentified, Colorless, No Color under Uv Light	11
V	Glass	Tableware, Flatware, Colorless	3
V	Glass	Tableware, Flatware, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Colorless	4
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Green-grey	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, White	2
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Aqua/blue, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Aqua/blue, Colorless, White	8
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Blue, Light	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Blue, Light, Colorless, White	20
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Colorless	30
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Colorless (Uv-blue/purple)	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Holloware, Colorless (Uv-white)	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless, Glows White under Uv Light	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Colorless, White	20
V	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, Pink, White	7
V	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, White, Aqua/blue	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Hollowware, White, Colorless, Blue, Light	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Mug, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Shot Glass, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Tumbler, Colorless	6
V	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Colorless	2
V	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Colorless (Uv-white)	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Colorless, White	1
V	Glass	Tableware, Vessel, Olive, Blue, Light	5
V	Glass	Unidentifie, Glass, Amber	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Brown, Dark	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Flat Glass, Colorless	9
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass Container, Colorless	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass,	6
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Amber	2
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/blue	28
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/green	29
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aquamarine	22
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Blue, Light	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Brown	8
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Brown, Dark	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Cobalt Blue	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless	235

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless, Blue, Light, White	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless, No Color under Uv Light	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Colorless, Pink	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green	10
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green, Dark	3
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Green, Light	3
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Greenish-grey	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Lime Green	2
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Dark	2
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Olive, Light	4
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Pink	4
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Straw	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White	14
V	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, White, Colorless, Blue, Light	1
V	Glass	Unidentified, Milk Glass, White	1
V	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartz	3
V	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartzite	2
V	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Secondary,rhyolite	1
V	Lithic	Lithic, Shatter,quartz	3
V	Lithic	Unidentified Slate,slate	2
V	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball,	1
V	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball, Fired, Distorted, lead	1
V	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball, Fired, Rifled, Distorted, Rammed, Blow, lead	1
V	Metals	3-ring Minie Ball, Pulled, Rammed,	1
V	Metals	Ammunition, Cartridge Case, .22 Caliber,cupric Alloy	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Metals	Ammunition, Shotgun Shell, 12 Guage,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Clothing, Buckle, Belt,ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Clothing, Rivet,cupric Alloy, Ferrous	1
V	Metals	Clothing, Snap Fastener,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Coin, Penny, Indian Head,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Container, Can, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	5
V	Metals	Hardware, Door Lock Plate,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Fence Staple,ferrous Alloys	3
V	Metals	Hardware, Fence, Wire with Barb,ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Hinge, Strap,ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Key, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Nut, Square,lead	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Tack, Curry Comb,ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,ferrous Alloys	43
V	Metals	Hardware, Unidentified,lead	1
V	Metals	Hardware, Wire,ferrous Alloys	8
V	Metals	Knapsack Hook, cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Military, Button, cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Military, Gun Tool, Brush,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Mp399,lead	1
V	Metals	Percussion Cap, cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Sabot, Cannister, James, lead, Ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Unidentified, Cap,ferrous Alloys	2
V	Metals	Unidentified, Flat Metal,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Unidentified, Flat Metal,ferrous Alloys	4

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Unidentified, Metal, Object,ferrous Alloys	1
V	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,ferrous Alloys	61
V	Metals	Unidentified, Metal,lead	4
V	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,cupric Alloy	1
V	Metals	Unidentified, Sheet Metal,ferrous Alloys	9
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	117
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut, Burned	7
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut, Machine Headed	1
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	12
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought	6
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Wire	7
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Finishing, Machine Cut	3
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, L-head, Machine Cut	1
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Roofing, Wire	1
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, T-head, Machine Cut	2
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Machine Cut	20
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Machine Headed	3
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Manufacturing Technique Unknown	58
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwroug, Burned	1
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Unidentified, Machine Cut or Handwrought	4
V	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Unidentified, Wire	7
V	Other Mineral	By-product, Clinker/slag,slag	1
V	Other Mineral	Communication, Slate Pencil,graphite	4

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary-megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
V	Other Mineral	Mineral, Coal,coal	6
V	Other Mineral	Mineral, Lime,lime	1
V	Other Mineral	Unidentified,unidentified Material	1
V	Synthetic	Unidentified, Plastic,plastic	1
V	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber, Belt,rubber, Hard	1
V	Synthetic	Unidentified, Rubber,rubber, Hard	4
V	Vegetal	Sample Charcoal,charcoal	6
V	Vegetal	Vegetal, Charcoal,charcoal	5
V	Vegetal	Vetgetal, Wood, Burnt,wood	15
V	Wood	Vegetal, Burned Wood,wood	1
V	Wood	Vegetal, Walnut Shell,nut Shell	1
V	Wood	Vegetal, Wood,charcoal	4
V	Wood	Vegetal, Wood,wood	5
VI	Faunal	Shell, Oyster,unmodified Natural Material	2
VI	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	1
VII	Architectural	Architectural, Concrete	1
VII	Architectural	Architectural, Plaster	2
VII	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Unidentified Color Paste Earthenware, Color Glaze, Translucent	1
VII	Ceramic	Tableware, Hollowware, Whiteware, Undecorated	3
VII	Faunal	Shell, Mussel,unmodified Natural Material	5
VII	Faunal	Unidentified, Mammal,unmodified Natural Material, Unidentifiable Bone	1
VII	Glass	Unidentified, Glass, Aqua/blue	7
VII	Lithic	Lithic, Chunk,quartzite	4
VII	Lithic	Lithic, Flake, Other,quartz	1
VII	Lithic	Point, Tip Fragment,quartz	1

Stone House Excavation Unit Artifact Summary--megastratum			
Mega_strat	Material	Description	cnt
VII	Lithic	Tool, Scraper, End,quartz	1
VII	Metals	Artillery Cannister,lead	1
VII	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Machine Cut	1
VII	Nail	Hardware, Nail, Common, Wire	2
VII	Other Mineral	Mineral, Coal,coal	1

