



Grayson Family Tomb Stabilization Project

Prince William County, Virginia

VA DHR NO: 2014-0965

January 2017

Prepared by
Justin S. Patton
Prince William County Archaeologist



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Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	1
Project Goals	1
Project Timeline	1
Project Partners	5
2 Methods.....	7
Research.....	7
Field	7
Laboratory.....	8
3 Context	11
Environmental Setting.....	11
Grayson Family History	11
Previous Archaeological Excavations	12
Physical Description and History of the Grayson Family Tomb.....	16
4 Archaeology Results.....	20
Test Unit Descriptions	20
Feature Descriptions.....	35
Test Trench Descriptions	43
5 Stabilization.....	52
6 Public Access and Outreach.....	64
Public Access	64
Outreach	69
References Cited.....	70
Appendix A Qualifications.....	74
Appendix B Letter from Bessie Gahn to Admiral Grayson.....	76
Appendix C Artifact Catalog.....	80

List of Figures

Table of Contents	5
Figure 1-1. Project Location Map	2
Figure 1-2. Oblique Aerial Photograph Showing Project Area and Relation of Tomb to Stonnell House	3
Figure 3-1. Exhibit 2 Plan View of Cemetery Delineation (Jirikowic 2005)	14
Figure 3-2. Plate 3 and 4 Showing Condition of Tomb Prior to the Cemetery Delineation (from Jirikowic 2005)	15
Figure 3-3. Excerpts from the Bessie Gahn to Admiral Grayson Letter, March 29, 1931	18
Figure 4-1. Excavation Plan View	20
Figure 4-2. North Wall Profile, Test Unit 1	22
Figure 4-3. North Wall Profile Test Unit 2	26
Figure 4-4. Test Unit 3 West Wall Profile	28
Figure 4-5. Test Units 3 and 4, North Wall Profile	30
Figure 4-6. Test Unit 5, West Wall Profile	33
Figure 4-7. Plan View Feature 2 and Feature 8 (Top of Level B) in Test Unit 3	36
Figure 4-8. Plan View Feature 8, Top of Level B, Test Unit 3	42
Figure 4-9. Excerpt of Figure 4-1 Showing Burials 2 – 4	46
Figure 4-10. Plan View Showing Relation of Burial 5 to Feature 2	50
Figure 6-1. Grayson Family Tomb Landscape Plan	65

List of Tables

Table 4-1. Test Unit 1 Artifacts by Group	21
Table 4-2. Test Unit 1 Artifacts by Stratum	24
Table 4-3. Test Unit 2 Artifacts	27
Table 4-4. Test Unit 3 Artifacts	31
Table 4-5. Test Unit 4 Artifacts	32
Table 4-6. Test Unit 5 Artifacts	34
Table 4-7. List of Features	35
Table 4-8. Feature 2 Artifacts	37
Table 4-9. Feature 3 Artifacts	37
Table 4-10. Feature 5 Artifacts	38
Table 4-11. Feature 6 Artifacts	40
Table 4-12. Feature 7 Artifacts	41
Table 4-13. Feature 8 Artifacts	43
Table 4-14. Feature 10 Artifacts	43

List of Plates

Plate 3-1. 2013 Facing Southwest at the East Face of the Tomb. Notice extensive spalling of skim coats and holes through the Tomb	17
Plate 3-2. The Old Tomb at Mount Vernon. The brick faced wall and wooden door are 19 th century modifications. Photograph courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.....	19
Plate 3-3. The interior of the Old Tomb at Mount Vernon. Photograph courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.....	19
Plate 4-1. Test Unit 1 North Wall Profile and Plan View, looking North	23
Plate 4-2. Test Unit 3, West Wall showing Feature 2, excavated Features 7, 8 and 9	29
Plate 4-3. Test Unit 3 North Wall Profile	29
Plate 4-4. Test Unit 5, West Wall Profile and Features 2 and 10	34
Plate 4-5. Test Unit 3 and 4, looking south showing Feature 2 and Feature 8 (excavated).....	37
Plate 4-6. Test Unit 2 facing north, looking at the top of Feature 5 and Feature 2.....	39
Plate 4-7. Test Unit 2 facing North showing Feature 5 partially excavated and Feature 2	39
Plate 4-8. Burial Shaft 1 Post Exposure.....	45
Plate 4-9. Burial Shaft 1 After Backfill	45
Plate 4-10. Burial 2 looking West.....	47
Plate 4-11. Burial 3 looking West.....	48
Plate 4-12. Burial 4, looking West (possible child burial).....	49
Plate 4-13. Burial 5 looking West.....	51
Plate 5-1. Fritz Korzendorfer Breaching the Tomb's East Wall.....	53
Plate 5-2. Fritz and Ryan Korzendorfer employing a Go Pro Video Camera to document the Tomb's Interior	54
Plate 5-3. Tomb's Interior Floor Adjacent the East Wall (note red carpet and beer can)	54
Plate 5-4. Video Still Showing Graffiti on East Wall of Tomb's Interior	55
Plate 5-5. Video Still Showing Graffiti on East Wall of Tomb's Interior	55
Plate 5-6. Video Still of Tomb's Arched Ceiling Showing Hole – Missing Stone	56
Plate 5-7. Photograph of Tomb's Arched Ceiling Showing Slate Chinking	57
Plate 5-8. Photograph of South Interior Wall, Showing Likely Repair to Tomb's Arch	57
Plate 5-9. Looking at the Interior West Wall from the Breach in the East Wall	58
Plate 5-10. Fritz Korzendorfer Applying Versa Bond to Top Skim Coat	59
Plate 5-11. Fritz Korzendorfer Applying Versa Bond Filling Voids in Tomb's Arch	60
Plate 5-12. Fritz Korzendorfer Installing Galvanized Wire Mesh Reinforcing Tomb's Arch	60
Plate 5-13. Installation of Galvanized Wire Mesh Reinforcing Tomb's Arch	61
Plate 5-14. Application of Wire Mesh and Versa Bond Coats Complete.....	61
Plate 5-15. Project Complete with Application of Drylock® Waterproofer	62
Plate 6-1. William Grayson Grave Historical Marker at Entrance to the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation, the Grayson Family Tomb and the Stonnell House (076-0259).....	65
Plate 6-2. Parking Spaces and Trail Head Built, facing east	66
Plate 6-3. Refurbished Garage, facing north.....	66
Plate 6-3. Landscaping and Fence Installed at the Grayson Family Tomb, facing north	67
Plate 6-4. Grayson Family Tomb, facing northeast	67
Plate 6-5. Example of Granite Head and Foot Stones Installed at Burials Outside of the Tomb, facing west	68
Plate 6-6. Grayson Family Tomb after Project Completion with the Stonnell House (076-0259) in the Background, facing southwest	69

1 Introduction

The Grayson Family Tomb (“Tomb”) is located in Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia at 2338 West Longview Drive (Figure 1-1). The Tomb is on a 4.5-acre parcel of land that is owned by the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation, a non-profit group who supplies housing to people who need a helping hand. The 4.5-acre parcel is recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as 076-0259 and has a number of historic names associated with it: Fisher House, Stonnell House, Belle Aire, and the William Grayson Tomb Site. More historical information follows in the Context chapter of this document. The Grayson Family Tomb is also classified as a County Registered Historic Site and is listed in Prince William County’s Comprehensive Plan by the Prince William Board of County Supervisors (2009).

During the spring of 2013, Prince William Board of County Supervisor Marty Nohe received a request to repair the Tomb from a private citizen. Supervisor Nohe notified Supervisor Frank Principi, in whose district the Tomb is located, and requested Justin Patton and Brendon Hanafin research the request. Justin Patton, M.A.A. the Prince William County Archaeologist, served as Principal Investigator.

Project Goals

Initially, the project’s goals included stabilization and restoration of the Grayson Family Tomb. Archaeological testing became necessary to inform the stabilization and restoration effort. The goals of archaeological testing were to test for unmarked burials, better understand how the Tomb was built, if possible identify previous episodes of repair, repair methods and materials, and, if possible, identify a timeline of construction and repairs. Two tasks were added to the project: 1) re-identification of burials exterior to the Tomb (a previous cemetery delineation study identified five burials in close proximity to the Tomb (Jirikowic 2005), and 2) create public access to the Grayson Family Tomb.

Project Timeline

Below is a timeline of the project’s steps.

- Spring 2013 citizen email to Supervisors
- June 2013 Initial Site Assessment
- June 2013 Initial Restoration Plan
- June 2013 – January 2014 Archival Research
- March 2014 Landscape Planning
- July – September 2014
 - Archaeological Testing and Exterior Burial Re-Identification
 - Eagle Scout Project: Trail and Fence Construction
 - Eagle Scout Project: Parking Lot Rehabilitation and Garage Restoration
- August 2014 Tomb Restoration
- January 2017 - Archaeology Report and Burial Permit fulfillment

Figure 1-1. Project Location Map

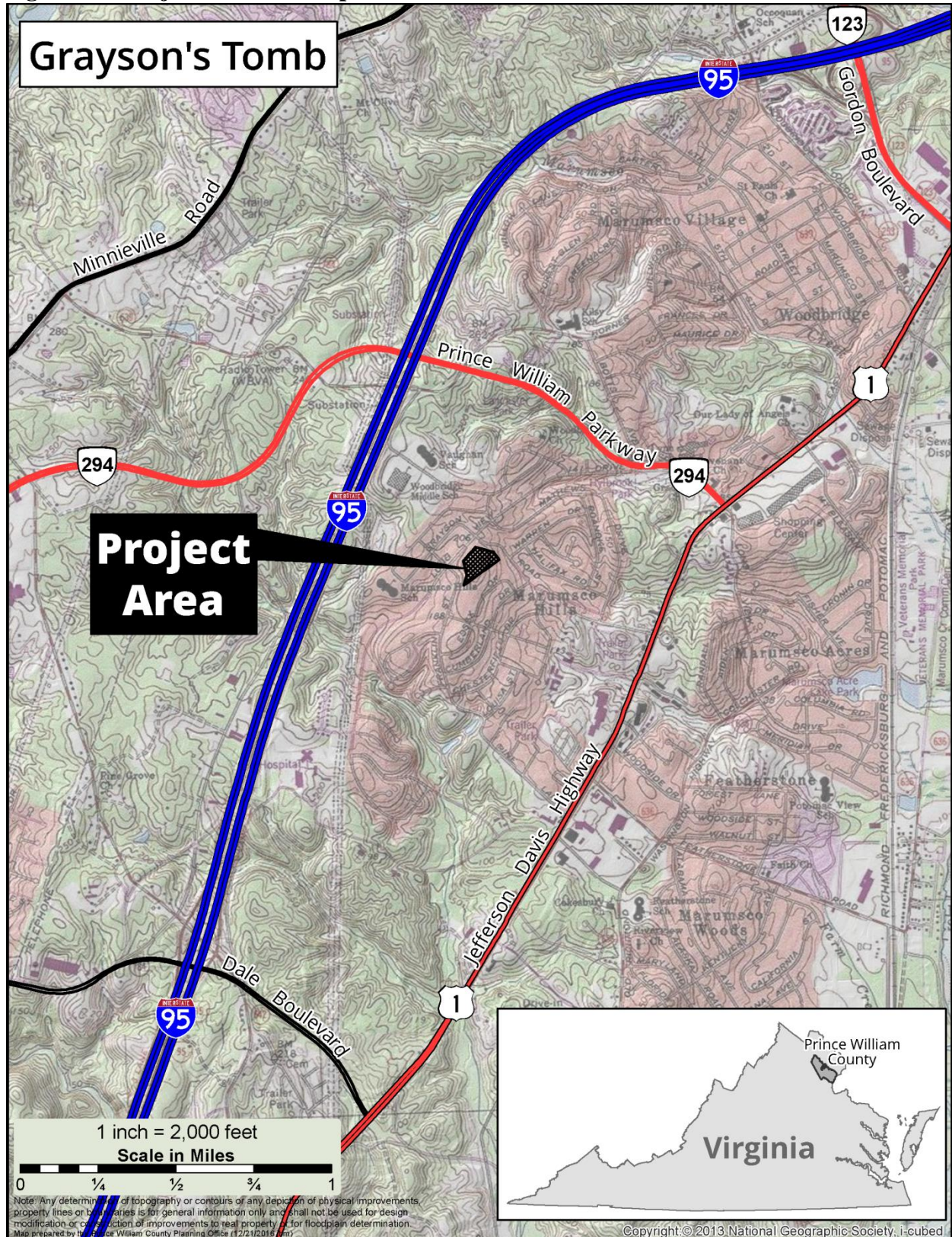
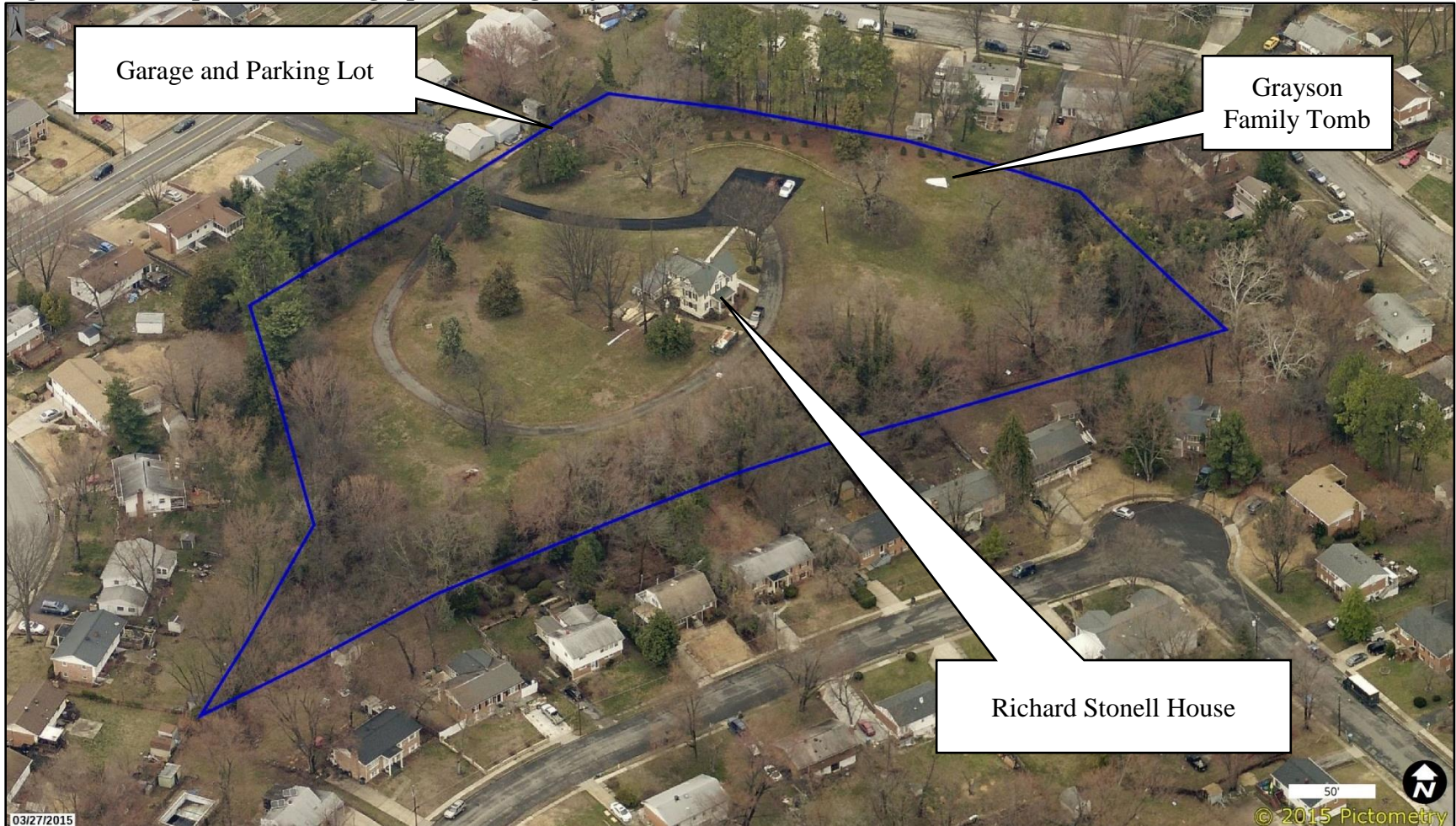


Figure 1-2. Oblique Aerial Photograph Showing Project Area and Relation of Tomb to Stonnell House



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Project Partners

This project would not be possible without permission from Reverend Bob Allard and the Board of Directors from the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation. Their mission is to provide housing for vulnerable individuals and families with low income, particularly those who struggle with mental illness. They own the 4.5 acres on which the Tomb and the Stonnell House (076-0259) sit. Working with Bob Allard, they came to an understanding of the significance of the Tomb and the need for its repair. While they didn't have funds to help in stabilization, they recognized the need for the project, the need for expert help, and the need for the public to have access to the Tomb. They were willing partners in every way. Reverend Bob Allard and other Board of Directors frequently visited during archaeological excavations and stabilization activities.

The successful conclusion of this project would not have been possible without Bill Olson. At the time of the project, Mr. Olson was a member of the Prince William County Historical Commission. Mr. Olson organized the project's funding, secured raw materials, identified the need for a landscaping plan and public access, and arranged for two Eagle Scout projects to complete the landscape plan.

Peter Boyle and Ryan Beach of Woodbridge conducted the Eagle Scout projects. Together, their two projects built a parking lot, installed stairs and rails, trails, a paddock fence, and repaired and cleaned out an abandoned garage.

There are a number of Prince William County Staff that helped on this project.

- Brendon Hanafin, Division Chief – Historic Preservation Division
- Robert Krause, Preservationist – Historic Preservation Division
- Rob Orrison, Historic Sites Operations Supervisor – Historic Preservation Division
- Sarah Nucci, Preservationist – Historic Preservation Division
- Fritz Korzendorfer, Restoration Specialist – Historic Preservation Division
- Ryan Korzendorfer, Laborer – Historic Preservation Division
- Joalan Bain, Laborer – Historic Preservation Division
- Julia Flanagan, County Arborist – Environmental Services in Public Works
- Don Wilson, Prince William County Library System, Ruth E. Loyd Information Center
- Emily Bergstresser, Prince William County Library System, MAGIC Research Services
- Katherine LaVallee, Prince William County Library System, MAGIC Research Services

I would like to thank the following people:

- Intern Tamika Y. Richeson prepared a draft historical context. Intern Lydia Neuroth assisted in excavations. Intern Christine Muron helped catalog the artifacts and conducted archival research.
- Volunteers Tanya Gossett, Adrian Gossett, Robert Moser, Christina Moser, Heather Moser, Robyn Moser, Dennis Van Derlaske, Kristin Van Derlaske, and Jeff Irwin helped screen dirt, and identify and wash artifacts.
- Eleanor Breen, Ph.D. past Deputy Director of Archaeology Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and Luke Pecoraro, Ph.D., Director of Archaeology Mount Vernon Ladies'

Association, who arranged for access to the Old Washington Family Tomb and provided research papers from Mount Vernon.

- Chris Robinson and Moss Rudley from the National Park Services, Historic Preservation Training Center, who visited the site and offered invaluable advice on tombs and on scoping the stabilization effort.

I would like to give a special thanks to Joanna Green, at the VDHR, for suggestions on the project and her continuing encouragement throughout the fieldwork and especially during preparation of this report. I also want to thank Michael Clem, from VDHR, who visited the site and made important suggestions.

2 Methods

Research

Research on Grayson Tomb and William and Spence Grayson was conducted at the Ruth E. Loyd Information Center (RELIC) Room, the Bull Run Regional Library, the Prince William County Courthouse, George Washington's Mount Vernon, the Prince William County Library System and on Virginia Historical Society's website. Research was executed by a number of County staff and interns, including the following people: Justin Patton, MAA, Robert Krause, Ph.D., Don Wilson and interns Tamika Y. Richeson and Christine Muron. Eleanor Breen and Luke Pecoraro graciously granted access to the original family tomb of George Washington, as it was suggested in historical letters the Grayson Family Tomb was similarly built. They also provided digital copies of landscape studies conducted at Mount Vernon.

Field

An excavation grid was established over the Grayson Family Tomb and the exterior burials. All field measurements were in meters or centimeters. Using a transit, a north south grid line was established along the east wall of Grayson Family Tomb (Figure 4-1). Spikes were set at 1 meter intervals on this grid line south of the southeast corner of the Tomb. The transit was repositioned to the nail set at grid point N1/E8 and a line shot west 8.0 meters west to point 1.0 N/E0.0 where a nail was set. The transit was repositioned again to point 1.0N/E0.0 on the grid and spikes were set at 0.0N/0.0E and at grid N1.0/E1.0. The spikes at 0.0N/E0.0 (the datum), 1.0N/E0.0, 1.0N/E1.0 and 10.0N/E0.0 were left in the ground after excavations concluded.

Test units were assigned sequential numbers. The northwest corner was each test unit's datum and was the grid coordinate assigned to the test unit. Test units measured one meter square, however, most test units were expanded so they could incorporate Feature 2. Elevations were recorded in centimeters.

Test trenches were excavated to re-expose and map burial shafts exterior to the Tomb that were identified during the cemetery delineation in 2005 (Jirikowic). Most of these test trenches were irregularly shaped. Soil was excavated by flat shovel and trowel. Soil was not screened because these soils were mixed as a result of excavation and backfilling during the 2005 cemetery delineation and no artifact recovery was executed (Jirikowic 2005). Burial shafts were drawn in plan. All field data was recorded on standard test trench field forms and in general field notes.

Test unit and feature soil was excavated by natural strata and feature strata within natural strata. If warranted, soil within natural or feature strata was excavated in 10 centimeter intervals and noted in field notes and on artifact bag labels. All test unit soil and feature soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for artifact recovery. Any artifacts found were placed in labeled bags and transported to the archaeological laboratory for processing and analysis. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. Test unit profiles and the soil Munsell color and texture were recorded. A site map depicting location of test units, test trenches, above-ground and below ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared.

Digital photography was taken using a Nikon D40. Digital photographs were in .JPG format. Photographs of excavation units and features were taken in plan and in profile. A photo log recorded the roll number, which consisted of a number representing the “yearmonthdate” the photograph was taken (for example the first roll # is 20140722, followed by the second roll # 20140723), the frame number, provenience information and a brief description.

During inspection and documentation of the Tomb’s interior, digital photography was taken. The Nikon D40 was inserted into the Tomb through the breach in the Tomb’s east wall and photographs taken using the flash integral to the camera unit, as the camera was rotated by hand. Interior photographs of the Tomb were taken in “.RAW” format (the highest resolution) to maximize detail in each photograph. All RAW photographs were converted to JPG format.

A GOPRO Hero Model YHDC5170 digital video camera was mounted on an extendable pole and inserted into the Tomb through the breach in the Tomb’s east wall. A battery powered light was also mounted on an extended pole and inserted into the Tomb through the breach in the Tomb’s east wall. Also an incandescent light was tethered to an electrical extension cord and was inserted into the breach and lowered to the Tomb’s dirt floor. Video was recorded in MP4 Video format, downloaded onto a laptop in the field and evaluated to determine if it accomplished the documentation goals. Video was transferred to the Principal Investigator’s desktop for temporary storage. The videos were copied to DVD for permanent storage. Still shots were recovered from the videos and used in the report.

Laboratory

Artifacts were transported to the Prince William County’s archaeological repository in Dumfries, Virginia, where they were cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed. The objectives of laboratory processing and analysis were to determine, to the extent possible, the date, function, cultural affiliation and potential significance of any archaeological deposits and to prepare artifacts for permanent curation.

Durable artifacts recovered during the fieldwork were washed with water and rubbed with a soft brush in groups according to provenience. Delicate and unstable materials, such as decayed metal and organic material, were carefully dry-brushed with a soft toothbrush. Stable metal artifacts were washed and then dried. Cleaned artifacts were cataloged according to functional group, material and type, field tags were replaced with more stable and legible tags. The artifact catalog recorded general provenience information and quantity for each artifact type.

Artifacts were bagged according to provenience and type. Artifacts were given acid-free paper labels with full provenience information, including the state site number, catalog number, test unit number, stratum, feature and date. All artifact information was entered into an Excel spreadsheet (Appendix C). The artifacts and accompanying acid-free labels were placed in 2-mil or 4-mil, perforated polyethylene zip-lock bags (except bags with silica bead, i.e. metal artifacts). The site number and bag number were written on the exterior of bags with permanent black marker, and bags were placed in archival-quality boxes. Artifacts and field records will be permanently curated with Prince William County.

Artifacts were broken into two general categories: historic or prehistoric. Prehistoric artifact type was assigned according to a variety of generally accepted systems. Non-tool prehistoric lithics were cataloged and assigned a type according to the general stage of reduction, as primary, secondary, or tertiary (Callahan 1979; Crabtree 1972). Flakes that were partial or non-flake pieces that were still considered debris from stone tool production (shatter, angular debris, etc.) were given non-reduction sequence types (Andrefsky 1998; Whittaker 1994). Material type was recorded for all lithic artifacts.

Typological analysis of prehistoric points and coarse earthenware focused on macroscopically observable attributes typically cited throughout the region (Broyles 1971; Coe 1964; Egloff and Potter 1982; Evans 1955; Justice 1995; Mouer 1990; Ritchie 1971; Stephenson and Ferguson 1963). Coarse earthenware fragments, including prehistoric types and colonoware, were grouped by thickness, the predominant aplastic inclusion, surface treatment, decoration, and the portion of the vessel represented by the fragments. These attributes appear to be temporally diagnostic, and underlie the ceramic typology used in the Middle Atlantic Region (e.g. Potter 1993).

Historic artifacts were divided into the following functional groups: Architectural, Arms and Ammunition, Other, Personal, Fauna, Household, and Kitchen and then subdivided into Artifact Type for basic analysis. The artifacts were then identified as to specific wares or manufacturing techniques. Architectural artifacts generally included items used in the construction of a building or structure such as nails, window glass, brick, cut stone, mortar, plaster, and roofing slate. Specifically, nails were recorded as hand wrought, machine cut with wrought heads, machine cut with machine cut heads, and wire (galvanized and ungalvanized) (Adams 2002; Nelson 1968). Window glass was broken into pre- and post-industrial categories, and brick was defined as either fragment or machine made. The Arms and Ammunition category included gun flints, bullets, bayonets, sabers, mortar shells, and other armaments used during battle or for personal use such as hunting.

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3 Context

Environmental Setting

The project area is located in northeastern Prince William County on a high hillslope overlooking the Potomac River at an elevation of 226 feet. Specifically, this is in the coastal plain of the Potomac River. It is a 4.5 acre outlot surrounded by a mid-1960s single family housing development. Also located on the 4.5 acres are the Stonnell House (076-0259), a garage and a foundation. A number of depressions within the 4.5 acre outlot suggest additional archaeological resources might be present beneath the ground surface. During the colonial period this hilltop would have been a grand view to the Potomac River.

The project area is within the Neabsco-Quantico-Dumfries soil complex. “This unit consists of nearly level to very steep soils on high terraces. The soils are underlain by unconsolidated sediments of sand, silt, and clay. Rounded quartz and quartzite gravel are on the surface and throughout the soils in a few places. Elevations range from 50 to approximately 400 feet above sea level (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1989).”

Udorthents (Urban Land) soil is mapped for the project area. However, the project area was not subject to suburban development and observed soil profiles most closely resemble the Quantico Series soils. “The soils of the Quantico Series are very deep and well drained. They formed in stratified sediments of sand, silt, and clay. Quantico soils are on uplands of the coastal plan and slopes range from 2 to 25 percent (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1989).” “The solum thickness ranges mainly from 30 to 60 inches. The depth to bedrock is more than 60 inches. The substratum is stratified Coast Plain sediments, dominantly of feldspathic sands. Rock fragments of rounded to subrounded quartz gravel make up one to 15 percent of the solum and substratum. The soil is very strongly acid or strongly acid unless limed (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1989).”

Grayson Family History (by Tamika Y. Richeson edited by Justin Patton)

Benjamin Grayson (circa 1684-1757) from Westmoreland County, Virginia, settled in Prince William County when he married Susanna Monroe, the aunt of President James Monroe and the mother to Grayson’s four children. Assisted by the wealth assumed by his marriage with Susanna, Grayson acquired a large estate, the original “Belle Aire” plantation comprised of a sprawling one thousand acres of land. A successful entrepreneur and leader of the local militia, Grayson maintained close political, social, and business ties to the Lee, Fairfax, Carter, Mason, and Washington families. Grayson died in 1757, leaving his estate to his son Spence Grayson. Benjamin and Susanna had four children: Benjamin, Spence, William and Susanna. (Nehring 1977).

Spence Grayson (1734-1798) was educated in England and returned to Virginia to manage the plantation and accompanying business affairs. He traveled to England to study theology and returned to Prince William County where he served as rector of Cameron Parish and later Dettingen Parish. During the Revolutionary War, he served as a captain and chaplain of

Grayson's Additional Regiment, a unit named for his brother William. Reverend Spence Grayson married Mary Elizabeth Wagener and they had seventeen children. He was buried in the Tomb.

William Grayson (1736-1790) was educated at the College of Philadelphia, the University of Oxford, and later studied law at Temple. Following his legal education, he returned to Prince William County and established a law practice in Dumfries. An active politician and military leader, he fought alongside George Washington in the Revolutionary War, was elected to the Continental Congress in 1784, and was one of the first two United States Senators elected from Virginia (Brown 1994:54). He married Eleanor Smallwood with whom he had five children. He died on March 12, 1790 and was buried in the Tomb (Nehring 1977, Brown 1994).

Previous Archaeological Excavations

A cemetery delineation was conducted on June 9, 2005 at the Grayson Family Tomb. The investigation was conducted by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetlands Studies and Solutions, Inc. under the direction of Christine Jirikowic, PhD. The objective was to determine if burials were present outside or adjacent the Tomb (Jirikowic 2005). The cemetery delineation was required by Section 32-250.110 of Prince William County's Zoning ordinance because a site plan was filed that proposed to subdivide the 4.5-acre property into single family residential lots. The Good Shepherd Housing Foundation was considering selling the property to a residential housing developer. The developer paid for the cemetery delineation study in order to file the site plan. Ultimately, the development proposal effort was abandoned.

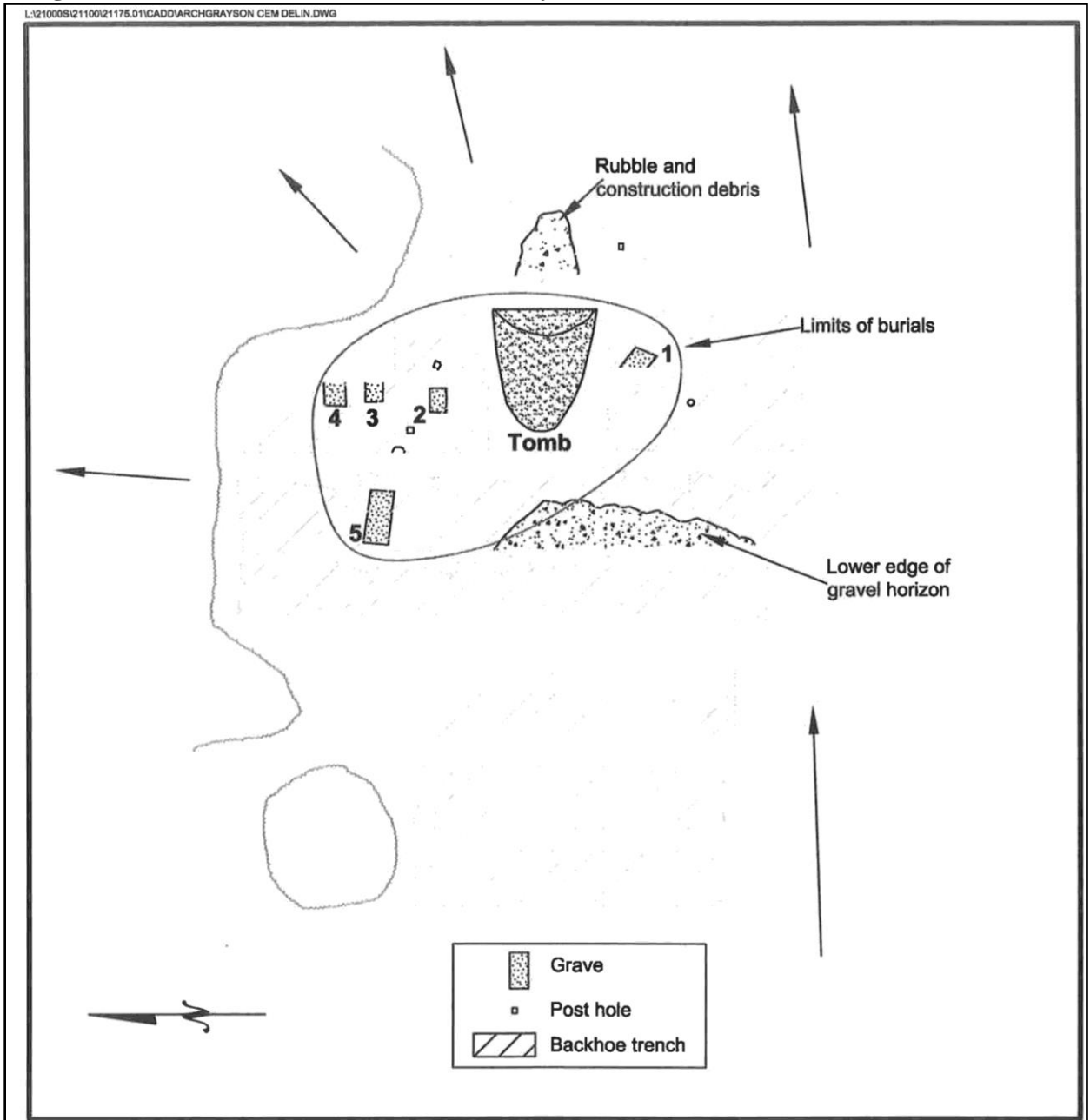
Field methods included mechanical trenching, flat shoveling, and troweling. A bobcat with a backhoe attachment and a smooth bladed bucket was used to cut trenches. No soil was screened. No archival research was conducted. General notes were taken on cultural material and soil profiles and a field map was prepared showing burial locations, the Tomb and the trench locations.

Nine trenches were excavated on all sides of the Tomb. Five burials were identified outside the Tomb (Figure 3-1). Burial 1 was located south of the Tomb and oriented southeast to northwest. Burials 2, 3, 4 and 5 were located north of the tomb and were oriented east to west. Burial 4 may be a child burial based on its short length.

Several post holes were noted around the Tomb. A series of posts north of the Tomb were probably associated with a fence running along the top of the slope that drops off steeply to the north. Other posts around the Tomb may have been associated with an enclosure surrounding the Tomb and nearby burials.

Trenches excavated approximately 10 to 20 feet west of the Tomb found a very dense natural deposit of gravels and cobbles that extends to the top of the hill. These dense gravels may explain why the Tomb and the other graves were placed on the slope of the hill rather than at the hilltop (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1. Exhibit 2 Plan View of Cemetery Delineation (Jirikowic 2005)



Cemetery Delineation around the Grayson Family Vault
Scale: 1 inch = 15 feet

Thunderbird Archeology
A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 2

Figure 3-2. Plate 3 and 4 Showing Condition of Tomb Prior to the Cemetery Delineation (from Jirikowic 2005)



PLATE 3
Grayson's Tomb, View to West



PLATE 4
Grayson's Tomb with Stonnell House in Background, View to Southwest

Physical Description and History of the Grayson Family Tomb

The Tomb interred the bodies of Spence and William Grayson and it is speculated that their wives as well as Benjamin and Susanna Grayson (father and mother to Spence and William), were also buried in the Tomb. However, no archival evidence was found in secondary sources supporting the burial of Benjamin and Susanna Grayson in the Tomb. This project did not observe human remains in the Tomb. Many believe the bones to be missing or incomplete as a result of explosions from the Civil War that resulted in the Tomb being left open and the human remains left exposed to the weather for 25 years or more. However, the Civil War damage, has, so far, not been corroborated by archival or archeological evidence.

The Tomb is a semi-barrel shaped vault cut into the hillside. It measures 3.10 meters (10 feet) south to north and 4 meters (13.1 feet) east to west. It is covered in multiple skim coats of mortar. Holes or breaches in the very top of the east wall show the arch is made of irregular shaped rock, joined with mortar with a high content of Portland cement. The skim coats are spalling.

Chris Robinson and Moss Rudley from the National Park Services, Historic Preservation Training Center, visited the Tomb on June 5, 2013. They observed, it was not a nicely constructed arched tomb and the south wall appeared misshapen. They recommended additional archival research, core sampling of the Tomb's walls to determine its composition and to obtain a cross-section of the wall, and video borescope the Tomb's interior. Identification of the Tomb's materials might help date the structure. A primary goal of the restoration effort should be to stop water infiltration into the Tomb.

Burial vaults from this time period frequently did not have doors, rather the vault was sealed after each deposit of a body or coffin. Bessie Gahn reported the Tomb was similar to George Washington's old tomb. Research revealed the Tomb was opened several times since William Grayson's entombment and also vandalized several times. After the William Grayson burial in 1790, the Tomb was reopened for Spence Grayson's burial in 1798. Nehering (1978:15) reports, "According to Robert Grayson Carter, forty-six years [1836] after Grayson's death, the lid of his coffin was lifted and his body lay as if it had been recently wrapped in its shroud."

A letter dated March 29, 1931 from Bessie Gahn to Admiral Grayson, a descendant to William Grayson, wrote the following descriptions about the Tomb in which she reports the Tomb was blown up during the Civil War (Gahn 1931; see Figure 3-3; Appendix B contains a copy of the full letter). However, the Civil War units referenced in the letter could not be verified, as the Occoquan Mill was not blown up during the Civil War. Bessie Gahn was an historian and author from the early twentieth century. She published a book in 1936 titled "Original Patentees of Land at Washington Prior to 1700."

Plate 3-1. 2013 Facing Southwest at the East Face of the Tomb. Notice extensive spalling of skim coats and holes through the Tomb



After the Civil War, the Tomb lay open until Stonnell purchased the Tomb and surrounding land during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. At that time, he covered the Tomb with stone and cement (Gahn 1931).

Deed research shows the land changed hands several times during the twentieth century. Eventually, Omer and Margaret Fisher acquired the property in 1964 (Prince William County Courthouse 1964). In 1975, the County's historical groups voted to spend \$12,500 to restore the Tomb. However, the effort met resistance from the Fishers and no restoration took place (Nunes 1975). A 1981 architectural site form (76-0259) completed and filed with the VDHR noted the Tomb had been vandalized and needed repair if it was to last much longer. A 1990 newspaper article reported that when the Fishers purchased the Tomb, house and surrounding property, "Mr. Fisher entered the tomb from a large hole in its side, but found no remains (Richardson 1990)."

On March 3, 2009, the Prince William Board of County Supervisors voted to classify the Tomb as a County Registered Historical Site. This classification placed the Tomb on a local register of historic sites considered important in the County's history.

In 2014, during archaeological excavations and tours of the excavation for Eagle Scout project volunteers and parents, one parent who grew up in the immediate vicinity, remembered high school kids going inside to the Tomb to party, most likely during the late 1970s or early 1980s.

Figure 3-3. Excerpts from the Bessie Gahn to Admiral Grayson Letter, March 29, 1931

between Grsham Park and the Occoquon, but she could not recall that there was any house at Bel Air at that time. The old vault had been the object of the visit. It was then of stone, and built into the hill on the style of the old vault at Mt. Vernon. In its day, the vault had been a stately affair, and in it were placed the remains of the Grayson family, including those of Col. William Grayson and Reverend Spence Grayson. Miss Dunnington related that the top had been blown off during the War by the soldiers who had blown up the mill on the Occoquon. She remembered looking down into the vault, and there, she said, lay the skeletons and bones, and it was a most terrible, gruesome sight, one that she could never forget.

People on neighboring farms around the Grayson Bel Air state that this place was used as a field hospital by the soldiers who later burned it and dynamited the vault. The bones were scattered from the vault over the hillside, and after the marauders went away, people from those neighboring farms went to Bel Air, gathered up the bones, and reverently placed them in the vault. It was not until Mr. Stonnell arrived, however, that the cement cover was built over the tomb. You have of course been to this place, and know of the tomb in its forgotten location and of the view before it across

ficient and for which he was engaged by many of the families at that time. Eventually, Mr. Stonnell became "well to do," and purchased a number of farms for himself. One of his places, one which he used for a residence, was the Grayson Bel Air, with its uncanny, uncovered tomb. There he built a house (frame) over the foundations of the old Grayson mansion, and there he took his bride to live. He covered over the old tomb with stone and cement. In his boyhood days, Mr. Stonnell had lived back of Dumfries, and

Plate 3-2. The Old Tomb at Mount Vernon. The brick faced wall and wooden door are 19th century modifications. Photograph courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association



Plate 3-3. The interior of the Old Tomb at Mount Vernon. Photograph courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association

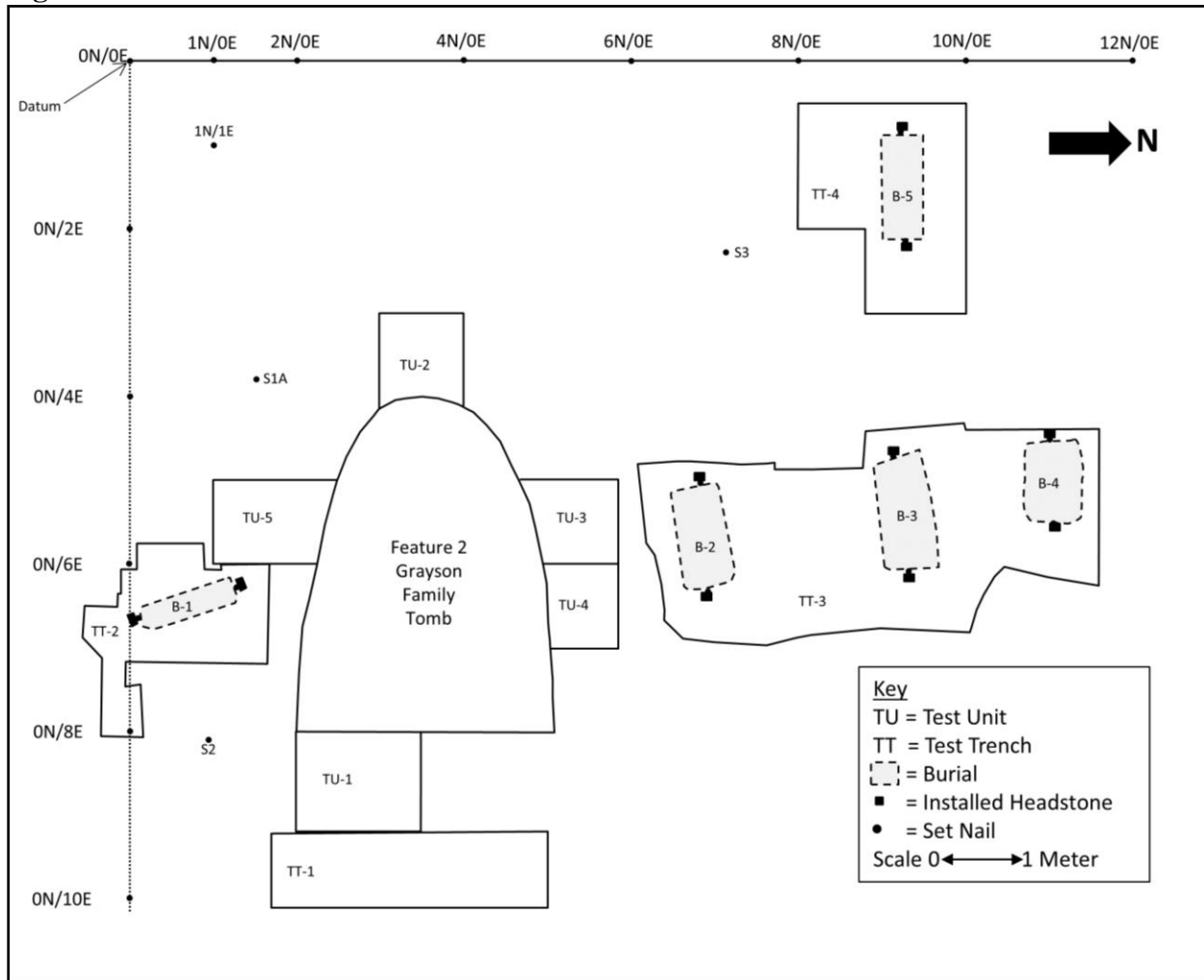


4 Archaeology Results

Test Unit Descriptions

Five test units (TU) were excavated adjacent to the Tomb (Figure 4-1). The purpose of the test units was to test for the presence of human burials and gather information on the materials and methods used during construction and repair of the Tomb. This information would be used to inform methods and materials to stabilize the Tomb. Test units began as 1 meter square units but often were expanded to extend to Feature 2, the Grayson Family Tomb.

Figure 4-1. Excavation Plan View



Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was located at grid point 2.0 meters north and 8.0 meters east (Figure 4-1). It was placed adjacent the east face of Feature 2, the Tomb. It measured 150 centimeters south to north and 120 centimeters west to east. Its purpose was to observe the stratigraphy in front of the Tomb's east wall and to provide information on construction and suspected repair episodes of the Tomb.

There were eight soil strata excavated. Figure 4-2 and Plate 4-1 depict the north wall profile of the test unit along with stratigraphic descriptions. The profile identifies multiple episodes of excavation and reburial. Each of the eight strata represent a period of fill.

Four features were identified in this test unit. All four features were contained within fill that yielded artifacts dating to the mid-to-late-twentieth century. Features 1, 2 and 3 are described in the feature description section following the test unit descriptions. Feature 4 was excavated as Stratum V and was a 10YR 4/3 Brown, 50% mottled with 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red and 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown, Clay – Silty Clay. Artifacts recovered were labeled as Stratum V. Stratum V was a fill layer.

A total of 1,287 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 1 (Tables 4-1 and 4-2). The majority of artifacts from the unit were grouped either as Architectural items at 42% or Kitchen items at 41%. Most Architectural artifacts were pieces of slate (n=309) and mortar (n=126). Most kitchen items were container glass (n=531). Artifacts unsystematically sampled, observed and discarded in the field were pieces of slate, mortar and brick.

Table 4-1. Test Unit 1 Artifacts by Group

Group	Count	Percent
Architecture	544	42%
Arms & Ammunition	3	0%
Fauna	5	0%
Kitchen	534	41%
Other	77	6%
Personal	41	3%
Household	83	6%
Grand Total	1287	100%

Figure 4-2. North Wall Profile, Test Unit 1

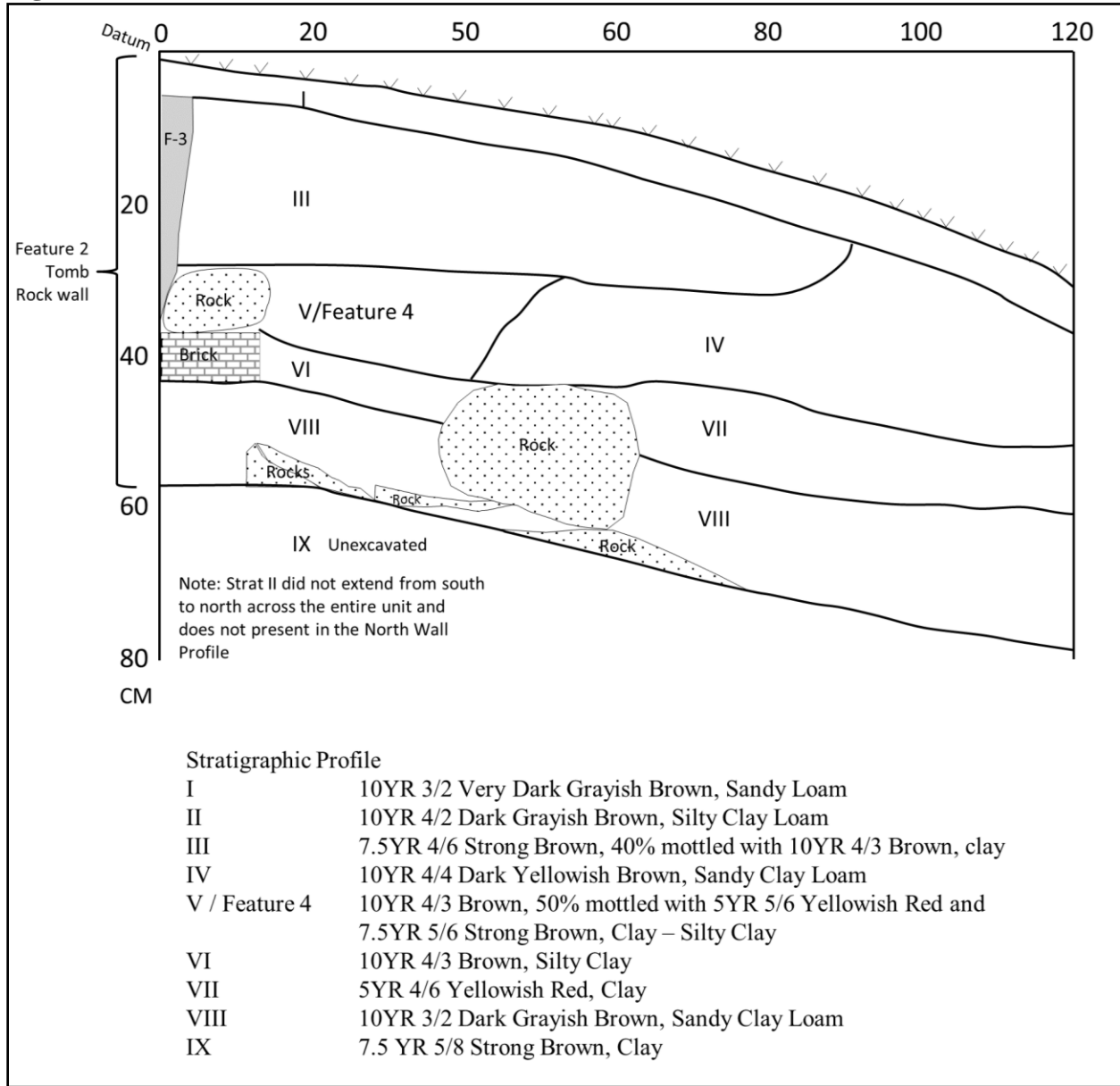


Plate 4-1. Test Unit 1 North Wall Profile and Plan View, looking North



Table 4-2. Test Unit 1 Artifacts by Stratum

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count	
I	Architecture	mortar	10	
		nail cut	2	
		nail unidentified	61	
		slate	8	
	Other	clinker	2	
		ironstone	1	
		rubber	1	
		stone	1	
		whiteware	1	
	Kitchen	glass container	16	
	II	Architecture	nail cut	2
	III	Architecture	asphalt shingle	13
brick			1	
concrete			2	
mortar			5	
slate			19	
Arms & Ammunition			.22 caliber case	1
Other			clinker	9
			coal	1
			ironstone	15
			knife	1
			string	2
			unidentified metal object	1
Personal		beads	26	
Kitchen		glass container	254	
Fauna		oyster shell	2	
Household		lamp glass	15	
IV		Architecture	asphalt shingle	4
			mortar	5
			nail unidentified	4
			nail wrought	2
			slate	237
	Other	coal	10	
		machinery	1	
		stone	4	
		wire	3	
		Kitchen	whiteware	1
			yellow ware	1
			glass container	76

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count
	Fauna	bone cow	1
	Household	lamp glass	1
V	Architecture	brick	2
		mortar	2
		nail unidentified	4
		plaster	1
		slate	37
		staple	1
		glass window	1
	Arms & Ammunition	.22 caliber case	2
	Other	clay	1
		coal	1
		flag pole base	4
	Personal	beads	15
	Kitchen	glass container	49
	Household	lamp glass	67
VI	Architecture	mortar	7
		nail cut	1
	Other	flag pole base	1
		ironstone	5
	Kitchen	glass container	30
VII	Architecture	mortar	64
		slate	8
	Other	unidentified metal object	3
		unidentified wood	1
	Kitchen	glass container	46
VIII	Architecture	mortar	33
		nail unidentified	8
	Other	clip	1
		coal	1
		ironstone	1
		pull tab can enclosure	2
		unidentified metal object	4
	Kitchen	glass container	60
	Fauna	oyster shell	2
		Grand Total	1287

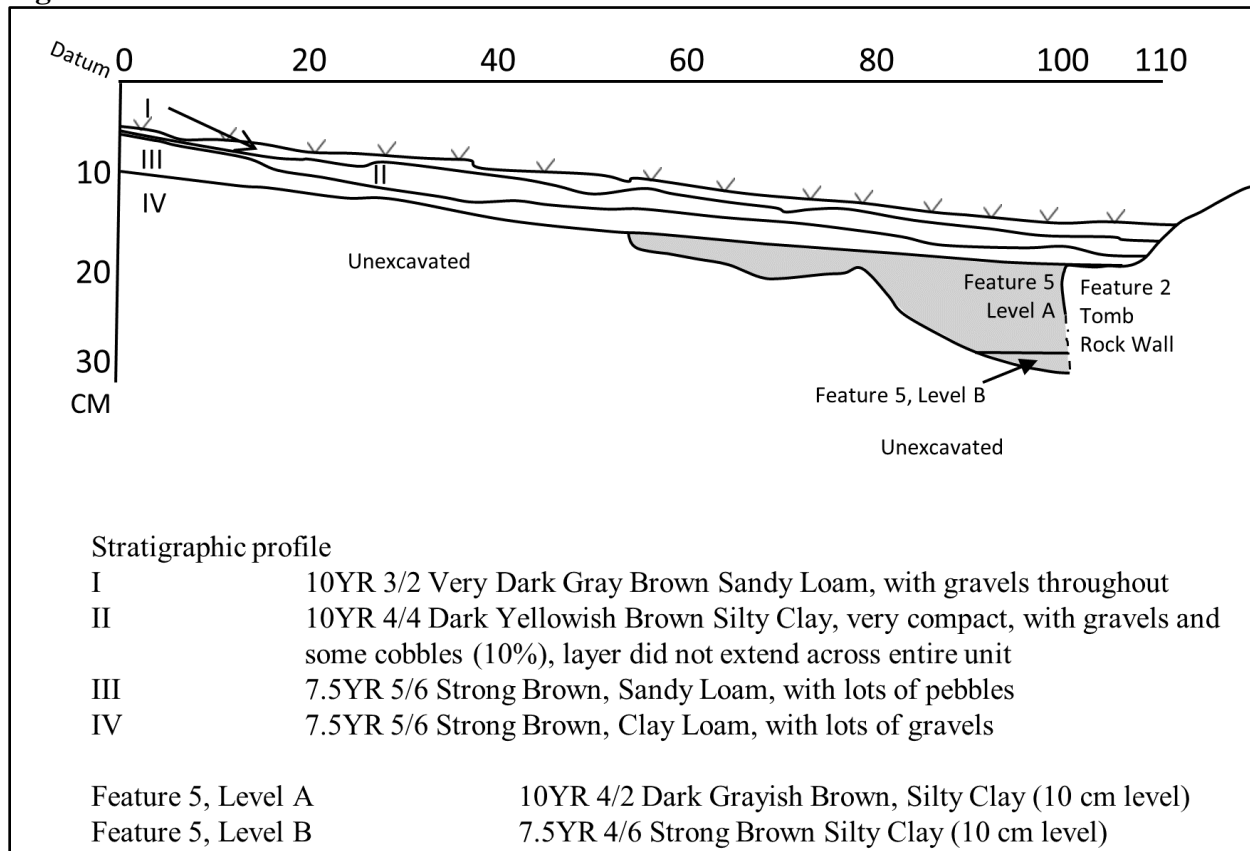
Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was located at grid point 3.0 meters north and 3.0 meters east, at the western terminus of Feature 2, the Tomb (Figure 4-1). It measured 1 meter by 1 meter, however, it was expanded to 1.10 meters, west to east, to capture Feature 2.

A total of four soil strata were identified. Stratum I was a 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Gray Brown Sandy Loam, with gravels throughout. Stratum II was a 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Clay, very compact, with gravels and some cobbles (10%), this layer did not extend across entire unit. Stratum III was a 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown, Sandy Loam, with lots of pebbles. Stratum IV was a 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown, Clay Loam, with lots of gravels and appeared to be subsoil (Figure 4-3).

Two features were identified: Feature 2, the Tomb, and Feature 5, a builder's trench to Feature 2. The features are described in the following feature description section.

Figure 4-3. North Wall Profile Test Unit 2.



A total of 60 artifacts were found in Test Unit 2 (Table 4-3). Stratum I contained three container glass and one piece of slate. No artifacts were found in Stratum II. Of the 56 artifacts found in Stratum III, slate pieces comprised 32, followed by container glass at 13 pieces (Table 4-3). Artifacts in Stratum III are dated circa mid-to-late-twentieth century.

Table 4-3. Test Unit 2 Artifacts

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count
I	Architecture	slate	1
	Kitchen	glass container	3
III	Architecture	mortar	4
		nail unidentified	1
		nail wire	1
		slate	32
	Kitchen	glass container	13
	Other	clinker	1
		flat glass	1
		ironstone	2
	Prehistoric	flake	1
		Total	60

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was located at grid point 5.83 meters north and 5.0 meters east. Test Unit 3 originally measured 1 by 1 meter but was expanded south, to capture Feature 2 in its analysis. Its final dimensions were 120 centimeters north to south by 100 centimeters west to east.

A total of five strata were encountered in Test Unit 3 (Figure 4-4 and 4-5). Stratum I was a 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, Grass Turf. Stratum II was 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, Sandy Clay Loam fill. Stratum III was a 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown, Very Compact, Sand Clay Loam, 50% mottled with 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red and 5yr 6/6 Reddish Yellow fill. Stratum IV was a 10YR 4/3 Brown Silty Clay with gravels and cobbles (closer to the bottom) fill. Stratum V was a 7.5YR 5/8 Strong Brown Clay with 10% mottling 7.5YR 4/4 Brown, subsoil. Features 6 and 9 were identified as fill lenses. They could have been labeled as separate strata but were excavated as features because they were first thought to be features. A window was cut into Stratum V, in the northwest quadrant of the unit, to sample suspected subsoil. Excavation was stopped at 100 centimeters.

Four features were identified in Test Unit 3: Features 6, 7, 8 and 9. Excavation followed Features 6 and 7, east, into Test Unit 4. A complete discussion is in the Feature Description following this section.

Figure 4-4. Test Unit 3 West Wall Profile

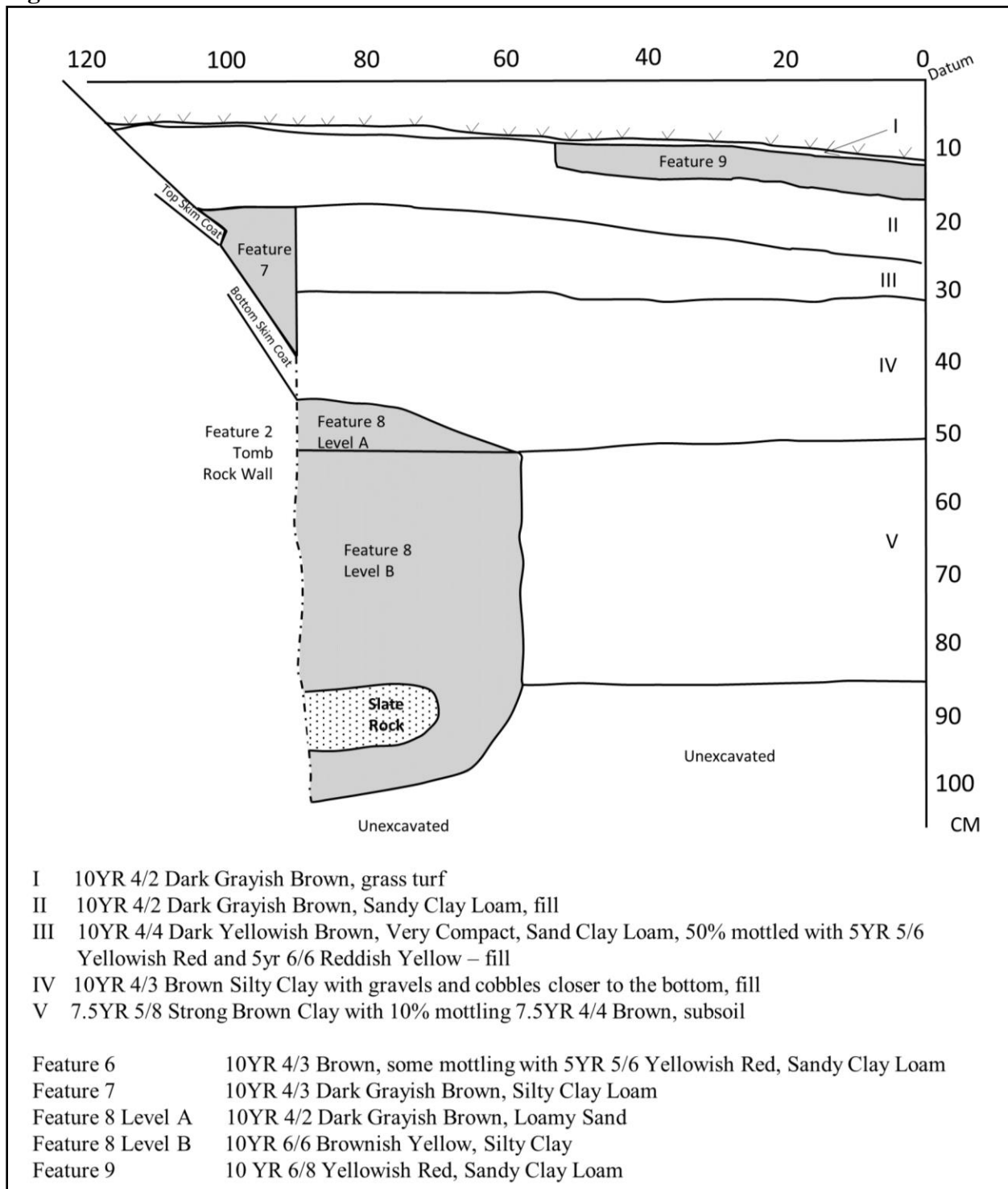


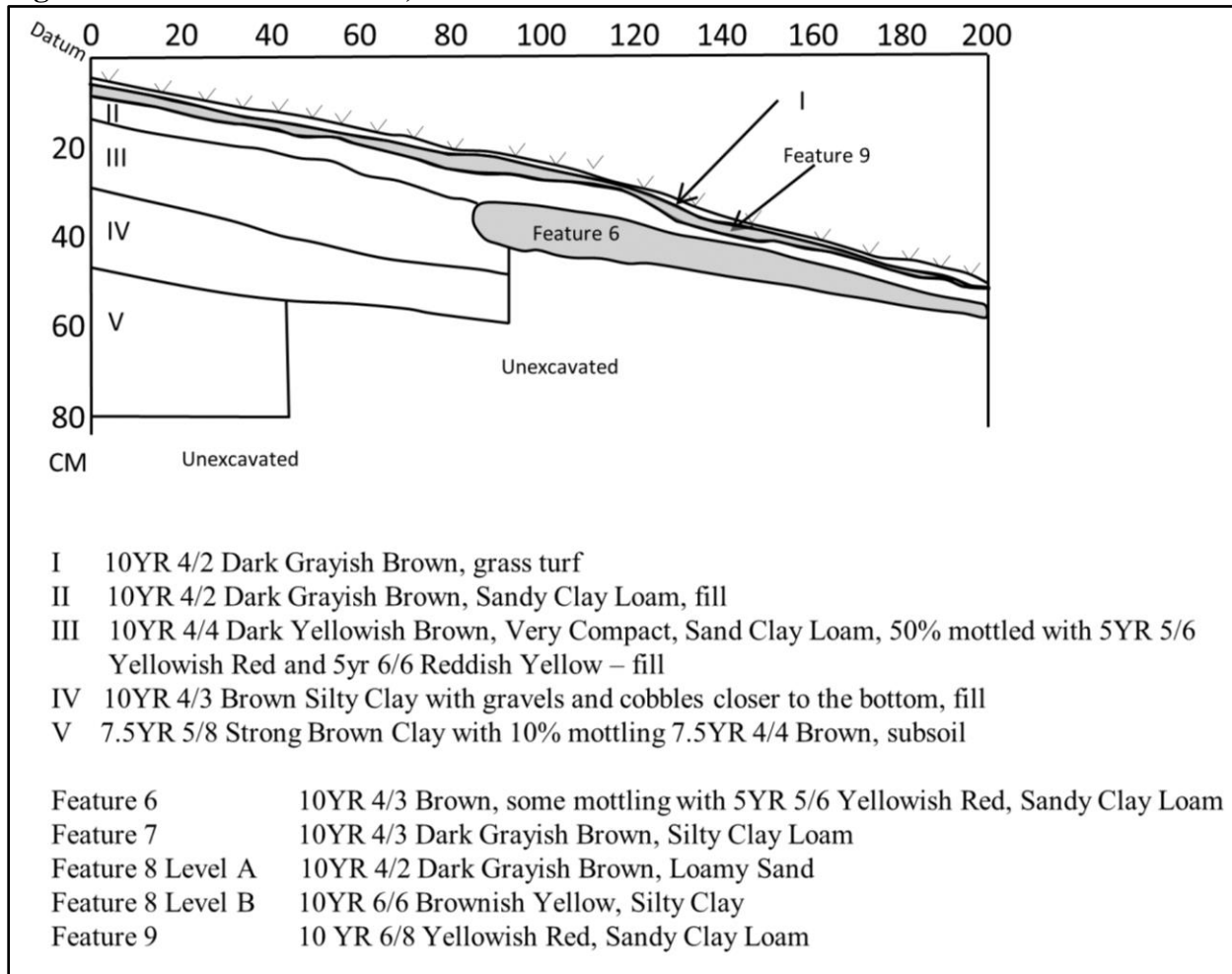
Plate 4-2. Test Unit 3, West Wall showing Feature 2, excavated Features 7, 8 and 9



Plate 4-3. Test Unit 3 North Wall Profile



Figure 4-5. Test Units 3 and 4, North Wall Profile



A total of 340 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 3 (Table 4-4). Artifacts from the Architecture group accounted for 45% and the Kitchen group accounted for 42%. Pieces of container glass (n=147) and slate (n=127) had the highest count, followed by unidentified nail (n=33) and pieces of mortar (n=32). The remaining artifacts had counts of 13 pieces or less. Stratum I yielded 10 artifacts, Stratum II yielded 140 artifacts, Stratum III yielded 52 artifacts and Stratum IV yielded 134 artifacts. Stratum IV artifacts indicate this stratum dates to the mid-to-late-twentieth century as asphalt shingle was found mixed with other artifacts. Four artifacts (three slate pieces and one piece of coal) were found in Stratum V in the upper most portion of the stratum and in close association with worm cast. It is speculated that their presence is a result of worm cast. See Table 4-4 for more data on recovered artifacts.

Table 4-4. Test Unit 3 Artifacts

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count	
I	Architecture	brick	2	
	Kitchen	glass container	7	
	Other	rubber	1	
II	Architecture	brick	1	
		mortar	6	
		nail spiral shank	1	
		slate	7	
	Household	lamp glass	3	
	Kitchen	glass container	120	
	Other	bottle cap	1	
		rubber	1	
	III	Architecture	asphalt shingle	7
			glass window	1
		mortar	5	
		nail unidentified	1	
		nail wire	2	
		slate	10	
Fauna		bone unknown	1	
Household		crystal	1	
Kitchen		glass container	14	
Other		coal	2	
		ironstone	3	
		unidentified metal object	2	
		unidentified wood	3	
IV		Architecture	asphalt shingle	1
			brick	1
			glass window	2
		mortar	11	
		nail unidentified	30	
		nail wrought	3	
		slate	59	
	Fauna	charcoal	5	
	Kitchen	glass container	2	
		whiteware	1	
	Other	coal	10	
		earthenware	1	
		ironstone	3	
		leather	1	
		stone	1	

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count
		unidentified metal object	1
	Prehistoric	flake	2
V	Architecture	slate	3
	Other	coal	1
		Total	340

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was located immediately east of Test Unit 3 and at grid point 5.83 meters north and 6.0 meters east (Figure 4-1). It measured 120 centimeters north to south by 100 centimeters west to east. It was opened to expose and excavate Feature 6 and expose Feature 7.

A total of two strata were encountered in Test Unit 4 (Figure 4-5). Stratum I was a 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, Grass Turf. Stratum II was 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, Sandy Clay Loam, fill. Stratum I and II were completely excavated. After excavation of Feature 6 and exposure of Feature 7, excavation in the unit was halted.

Artifacts recovered from Stratum I are listed in Table 4-5. The artifacts date to the mid-to-late-twentieth century.

Table 4-5. Test Unit 4 Artifacts

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count
I	Architecture	mortar	10
		slate	2
	Household	lamp glass	7
	Kitchen	glass container	275
	Other	bottle cap	1
		ironstone	1
		string	1
		unidentified plastic	1
		Total	298

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was located at grid point 1.0 meters north and 5.0 meters east (Figure 4-1). It was placed just south of Feature 2, the Tomb. Initially it measured 1.0 meter square but was expanded 50 centimeters to the north to capture Feature 2. Its final measurements were 100 centimeters west to east and 150 centimeters north to south. The purpose was to confirm that Burial 1, identified in the 2005 cemetery delineation, did not extend to Feature 2 (Jirikowic 2005).

A total of four strata were identified. Figure 4-6 shows the west wall profile. Stratum I was a 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Brown Sandy Loam. Stratum II was backfill from the 2005 cemetery delineation. Stratum III was a 10YR 4/3 Brown Silty Clay with gravels and cobbles. Stratum IV

was a 7.5YR 5/8 Strong Brown Clay with 10% mottling 7.5YR 4/4 Brown. Stratum IV was interpreted as subsoil. Feature 10 was found adjacent Feature 2 and beneath Stratum III. See the feature descriptions section for interpretation of Feature 10.

A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 5. Slate and mortar were unsystematically sampled. Strata I, II and III post-date the mid-to-late-twentieth century based on the recovery of plastic beads in Stratum III (Table 4-6).

Figure 4-6. Test Unit 5, West Wall Profile

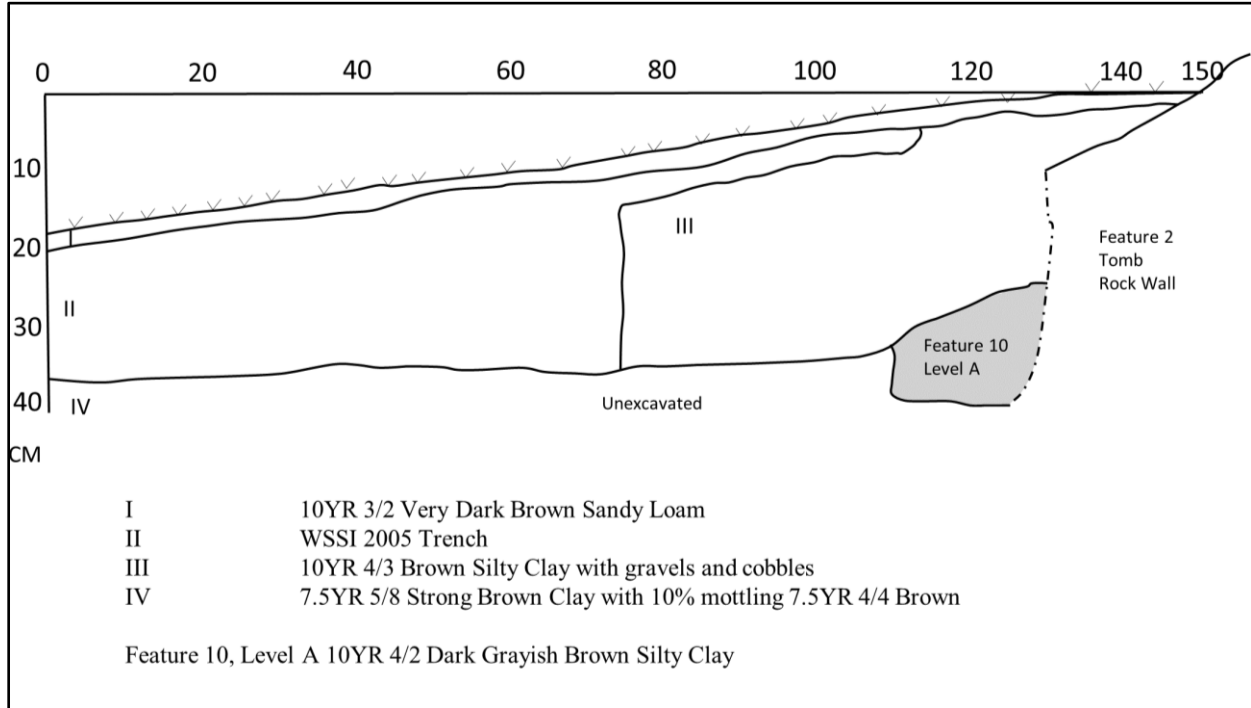


Plate 4-4. Test Unit 5, West Wall Profile and Features 2 and 10



Table 4-6. Test Unit 5 Artifacts

Stratum	Group	Artifact	Count
I	Architecture	slate	7
	Kitchen	glass container	6
	Other	coal	1
		earthenware	1
		ironstone	1
		stone	1
II	Architecture	slate	8
	Kitchen	glass container	1
III	Architecture	brick	1
		mortar	3
		nail cut	2
		nail unidentified	3
		slate	2
	Kitchen	glass container	10
		whiteware	1
	Other	stoneware	1
	Personal	beads plastic	3
		Total	52

Feature Descriptions

A total of 10 features were found during excavations and are listed in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7. List of Features

Feature	Location	Function	Interpretation	Date Range
1	TU 1	post hole	filled with concrete	Mid-Late 20 th C.
2		Grayson Family Tomb	burial vault	
3	TU 1	thin dark soil stain adjacent Feature 2	backfill from repair or access trench	Mid-Late 20 th C.
4	TU 1	backfill from repair (?) trench	repair trench	Mid-Late 20 th C.
5	TU 2	backfill from repair/builders trench	backfill	
6	TU 3 & 4	fill layer	midden	
7	TU 3 & 4	backfill from repair (?) trench	backfill	Mid-Late 20 th C.
8	TU 3	backfill from repair (?) trench	backfill	
9	TU 3	fill layer	overburden from backfill	2005
10	TU 5	builders trench	builders trench	

Feature 1 was found in Test Unit 1. It was located in the northwest quadrant of the unit. It appeared at the top of Stratum III and was wholly contained within Stratum III. It was circular in shape, with a diameter of 15 centimeters. The feature's stratigraphy consisted of concrete. No artifacts were found other than concrete. This feature appears to be a post hole dug and filled with concrete to support a flag stand. The flag stand was recovered during excavations. It was speculated that this is remnant from the Daughters of the American Revolution ceremony honoring William and Spence Grayson.

Feature 2 was the Grayson Family Tomb. The Tomb's exterior measured 3.10 meters (10 feet) south to north and 4 meters (13.1 feet) east to west. Its walls were composed of field stone or ironstone, and cut rock of unknown origin, both laid in regular courses. Mortar between courses deeper in depth contained a higher percentage of sand and was soft. Mortar in courses higher in elevation, contained less sand and was much harder. Two skim coats of mortar were observed over the Tomb's stone arch, see Figure 4-7 and Plate 4-5. The mortar used for the skim coats was very hard. Samples of the skim coats were collected, as well as small pieces of the Feature 2 wall, and included eight pieces of ironstone, four pieces of mortar, and one piece of conglomerate of rock and slate mortared together. Based on the hardness of the top and bottom skim coats and the mortar applied to the Tomb's upper courses of stone, it was speculated this contained Portland cement and post-dates 1870. However, no testing was conducted on the mortar for the presence or absence of Portland cement.

Figure 4-7. Plan View Feature 2 and Feature 8 (Top of Level B) in Test Unit 3

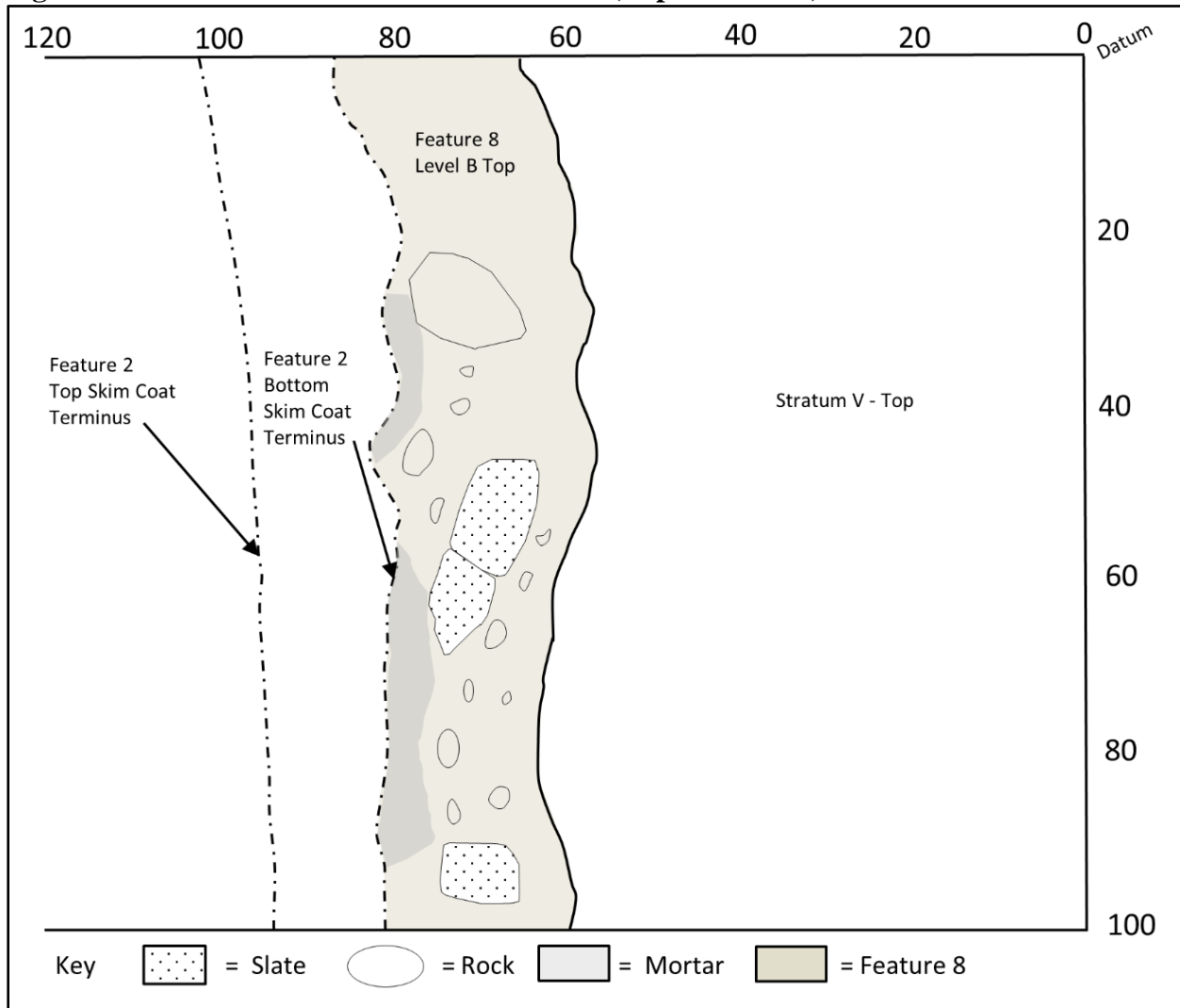


Plate 4-5. Test Unit 3 and 4, looking south showing Feature 2 and Feature 8 (excavated)

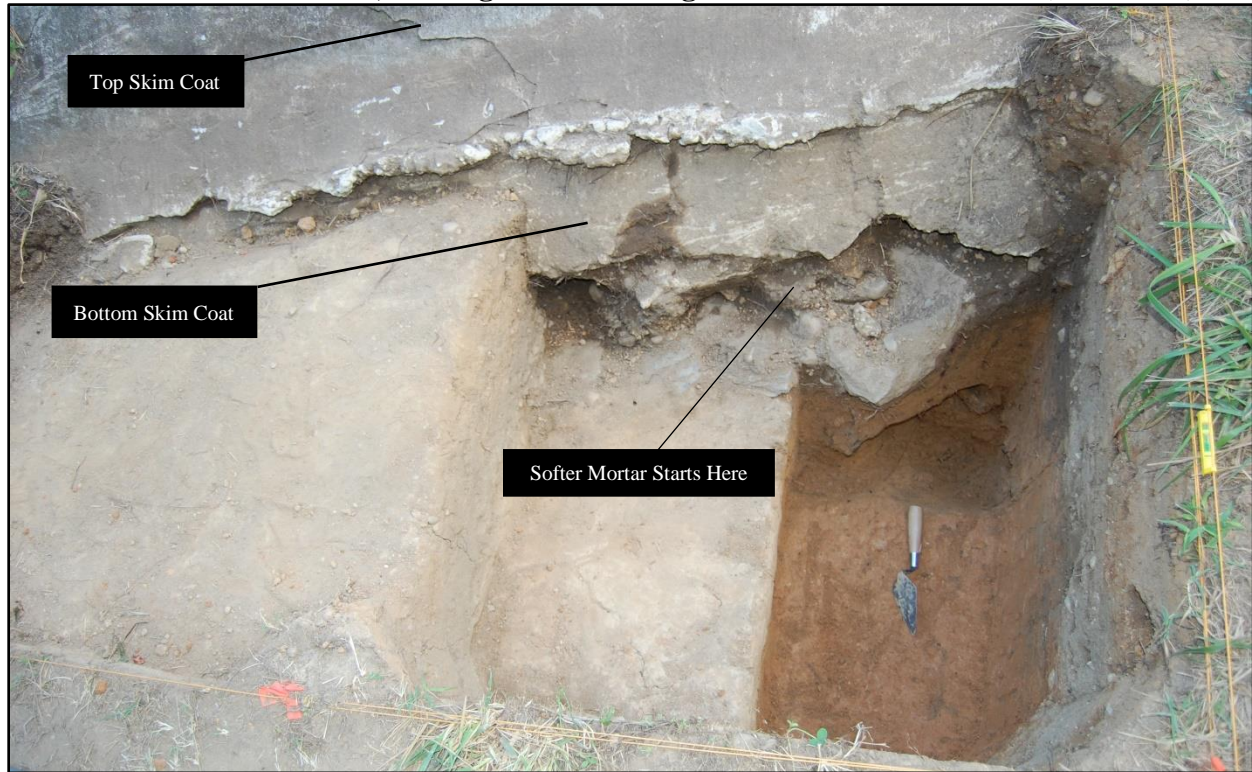


Table 4-8. Feature 2 Artifacts

Group	Artifact	Count
Architecture	ironstone	8
	large stone sample	1
	mortar	4
	Total	13

Feature 3 was found in Test Unit 1 (Figure 4-2) and was a fill layer, likely the result of excavation to expose Feature 2’s west wall. The soil for Feature 3 was a 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, clay loam. Artifacts recovered consisted of 10 pieces of slate and one piece of container glass with a date to the mid-to-late-twentieth century. Artifacts discarded in the field consisted of slate and mortar pieces. Feature 3 was modern backfill.

Table 4-9. Feature 3 Artifacts

Group	Artifact	Count
Architecture	slate	10
Kitchen	glass container	1
	Total	11

Feature 4 was found in Test Unit 1 (Figure 4-2). This feature was excavated as Stratum V. It was located in the west half of the unit. Stratigraphy consisted of a single strata and was 10YR 4/3 Brown, 50% mottled with 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red and 7.5YR 5/6 Strong Brown, Clay – Silty Clay. Artifacts recovered included the following: mortar, unidentified nails, sample of stone, clay, coal, ironstone, bike chain links, steel plate, container glass. Artifacts discarded in the field consisted of slate and mortar pieces. Feature 4 was modern backfill.

Feature 5 was found in the east third of Test Unit 2, adjacent Feature 2, the Tomb (Figure 4-3). At its farthest from Feature 2, it extended 32 centimeters but narrowed as the depth increased. Two levels were observed. Level A soil consisted of a 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, Silty Clay and was approximately 10 centimeters in depth. Artifacts recovered included wire nail, unidentified nails, pieces of slate, clinker, flat glass (not window glass) and pieces of ironstone (Table 4-10). Level B soil consisted of a 7.5YR 4/6 Strong Brown Silty Clay packed tightly around rock (Figure 4-3 and Plates 4-6, 4-7). Excavation was terminated at 6 centimeters although the level continued to extend and narrow. No cultural material was recovered in Level B. Level A appears to be fill from the twentieth century and is likely a result from application of a skim coat over Feature 2. Feature 5, Level B, appears to be a builder’s trench. Excavation was terminated due to the interpretation that further removal of rock might damage the Tomb’s west wall.

Table 4-10. Feature 5 Artifacts

Level	Group	Artifact	Count
A	A		
	Architecture	nail unidentified	1
		nail wire	1
		slate	32
	Other	clinker	1
		flat glass	1
		ironstone	2
		Total	38

Plate 4-6. Test Unit 2 facing north, looking at the top of Feature 5 and Feature 2



Plate 4-7. Test Unit 2 facing North showing Feature 5 partially excavated and Feature 2



Feature 6 was found in Test Unit 3 and 4 in the north third of each unit. It did not extend south across all of Unit 3. It measured 115 centimeters east to west and varied in width but with an average width of approximately 50 centimeters north to south. Its deepest depth was 10 centimeters. Feature 6 consisted of a single stratum of 10YR 4/3 Brown, with mottling from 5YR 5/6 Yellowish Red, Sandy Clay Loam (Figure 4-5). Artifacts recovered during excavation date to the mid-to-late-twentieth century and include the following: asphalt shingle, mortar, slate, container glass, and string (Table 4-11). Feature 6 was thought to be a feature but after excavation it was interpreted as overburden from backfill operations from the 2005 cemetery delineation.

Table 4-11. Feature 6 Artifacts

Group	Artifact	Count
Architecture	asphalt shingle	34
	brick	1
	ironstone	2
	plaster	1
	slate	1
Arms & Ammunition	bullet - unidentified	1
Household	lamp	5
Kitchen	glass container	41
Other	ironstone	1
	string	2
Prehistoric	flake	1
	Total	90

Feature 7 was found in Test Units 3 and 4, adjacent Feature 2, the Tomb (Figure 4-4). It was a band of dark soil extending 7 centimeters from Feature 2 and was 20 centimeters deep. It consisted of a single level of 10YR 4/3 Dark Grayish Brown, Silty Clay Loam. Artifacts recovered included the following: asphalt shingle, mortar, unidentified nails, lamp glass, melted container glass and a small steel plate. Feature 7 appears to be backfill from a builders or repair trench excavated when the top skim coat was applied to Feature 2. Based on the artifacts this might have occurred during the mid-to-late-twentieth century. See Figures 4-4 and Plate 4-2 to review the relation of the top skim coat to Feature 2.

Table 4-12. Feature 7 Artifacts

Group	Artifact	Count
Architecture	asphalt shingle	1
	mortar	6
	nail unidentified	7
Household	lamp glass	1
Kitchen	glass container	27
Other	melted	2
	unidentified steel plate	1
	Total	45

Feature 8 was found in Test Unit 3 and adjacent Feature 2 (Figures 4-4 and 4-8, Plate 4-5). It was a band of dark soil extending north from Feature 2 for 31 centimeters and extended into the east and west walls. Its maximum depth was 52 centimeters. As excavation deepened the feature narrowed. It consisted of 2 levels. Soil in Level A consisted of a 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown, Loamy Sand. Level A was 9 centimeters deep. Artifacts recovered from Level A included the following: window glass, mortar, cut nail, slate, bike chain, unidentified metal object, and a quartz flake. Soil in Level B was 42 centimeters deep and consisted of a 10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow, Silty Clay. Artifacts recovered from Level B included the following: cut nails, unidentified nails, pieces of slate and a large slate cobble (discarded in the field) near the termination of excavation (Table 4-13).

Feature 8 Level A was found in Stratum IV of Test Unit 3 and was interpreted as fill. Level A, based on the artifacts recovered, appears to be mid-to-late-twentieth century in origin. On the other hand, Level B begins at the top of Stratum V in Test Unit 3. Stratum V yielded no artifacts and appeared to be subsoil. Level B may be an early repair of the Tomb.

Figure 4-8. Plan View Feature 8, Top of Level B, Test Unit 3

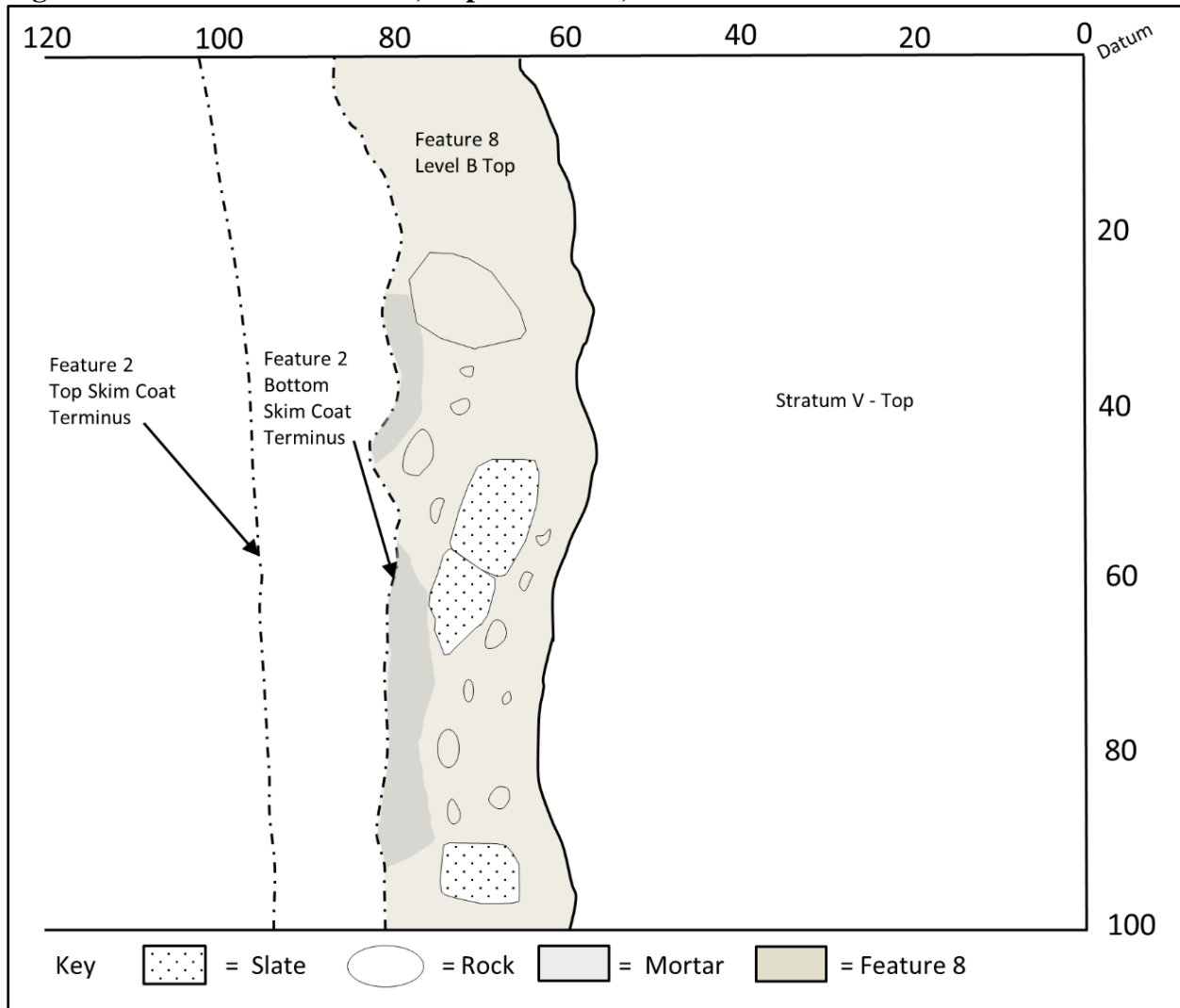


Table 4-13. Feature 8 Artifacts

Level	Group	Artifact	Count		
A	Architecture	glass window	23		
		mortar	1		
		nail cut	10		
		slate	3		
		other	9		
		bike chain links	4		
		unidentified metal object	3		
		Prehistoric	1		
		flake	1		
		B	Architecture	nail cut	1
				nail unidentified	2
slate	38				
Total	69				

Feature 9 was found in Test Units 3 and 4 beneath Stratum I (Figure 4-4). It extended from the north wall in both test units on average 20 centimeters and at a maximum 52 centimeters. It was approximately 5 centimeters in depth. Soil consisted of a 10 YR 6/8 Yellowish Red, Sandy Clay Loam. No cultural material was recovered from Feature 9. It was determined during excavation this was overburden from backfill operations from the 2005 cemetery delineation.

Feature 10 was found in Test Unit 5 beneath Stratum III (Figure 4-6). It extended 20 centimeters south from Feature 2 and east to west across the unit. Its maximum depth was 15 centimeters when excavation was halted. Soil consisted of a 10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown Silty Clay. Artifacts recovered consisted of pieces of mortar and slate. Excavation was terminated due to the interpretation that further removal of rock might damage the Tomb's west wall and due to this feature's similarity with Feature 5 in Test Unit 2. This was interpreted as a builders trench to Feature 2.

Table 4-14. Feature 10 Artifacts

Level	Group	Artifact	Count
A	Architecture	mortar	1
		slate	7
		Total	8

Test Trench Descriptions

Four Test Trenches were excavated (Figure 4-1). The purpose of these trenches was to 1) expose burial shafts previously identified during the 2005 cemetery delineation (Jirikowic), 2) map burials in plan, and 3) mark each burial's east and west boundary with a spike and a granite stone.

Test Trench 1

Test Trench 1 was located east of Test Unit 1 (Figure 4-1). This was a partial re-excavation of Trench 1 that was excavated during the 2005 cemetery delineation (Jirikowic 2005). The purpose of this most recent effort was to make excavation easier for Test Unit 1 as it was anticipated excavation depth of Test Unit 1 would exceed one meter. General observations of stratigraphy were recorded but no Munsell colors or soil composition were recorded. Test Trench 1 measured south to north 3.30 meters and 0.90 meters, west to east. Portions of Test Trench 1 abutted Test Unit 1. Excavation stopped at approximately 1.0 meter in depth.

Test trench stratigraphy was backfill from the 2005 cemetery delineation. Soils were completely mixed and mottled to a high degree. Artifacts observed included nails (unidentified, cut and wire), container glass, slate pieces and oyster shell. A small sample of artifacts was collected and included container glass (n=30) unidentified nail (n=2); plow share fragment (n=1), plastic cigar tip (n=1).

No features or burials were expected or identified during re-excavation of this trench.

Test Trench 2 - Burial Shaft 1

Test Trench 2 was located south of Feature 2 and southeast of Test Unit 5 (Figure 4-9). Its dimensions were irregular. The main focus of this trench measured approximately 1.4 meters, south to north, and 2.4 meters, west to east. The northwest extent of this trench abutted Test Unit 5. The purpose of this trench was to re-expose the shaft of Burial 1 that was previously identified during the 2005 cemetery delineation (Jirikowic 2005).

General observations of stratigraphy were recorded but no Munsell colors or soil composition were recorded. Test trench stratigraphy was backfill from the 2005 cemetery delineation. Soils were completely mixed and mottled to a high degree. Artifacts observed included container glass, slate pieces, and oyster shell. No artifacts were collected.

The shaft for Burial 1 was identified. The shaft measured 1.2 meters by 0.5 meters. The long axis was oriented southeast to northwest, in a different alignment than burial shafts in other trenches. No additional features were identified during re-excavation of this trench. Prior to backfill of Test Trench 2, galvanized spikes were installed at the terminus of the burial's long axis as well as un-inscribed rectilinear granite stones. A polyethylene weed barrier landscape fabric was placed over the burial shaft to prevent infiltration of organics into the burial shaft and to serve as a marker over the burial shaft. After backfill, the soil was covered with grass seed and straw.

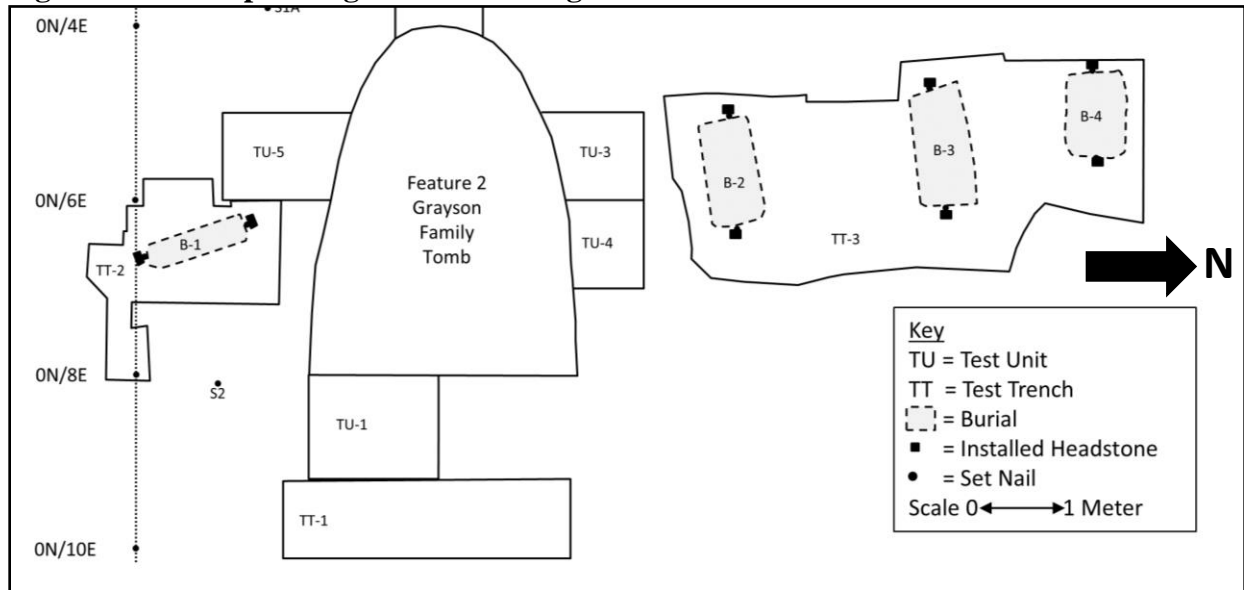
Plate 4-8. Burial Shaft 1 Post Exposure



Plate 4-9. Burial Shaft 1 After Backfill



Figure 4-9. Excerpt of Figure 4-1 Showing Burials 2 – 4



Test Trench 3 – Burial Shafts 2, 3 and 4

Test Trench 3 was located approximately 1.5 meters north of Feature 2. It measured 2.0 meters west to east and 5.5 meters south to north. Figure 4-9 shows a close up of the relation of Test Trench 3 to Feature 2. The purpose of this trench was to re-expose the shafts of Burials 2, 3 and 4 that were previously identified during the 2005 cemetery delineation (Jirikowic 2005).

General observations of stratigraphy were recorded. Test trench stratigraphy was backfill from the 2005 cemetery delineation. Soils were completely mixed and mottled to a high degree. Artifacts observed included container glass and slate pieces. No artifacts were collected.

The shaft for Burial 2 measured 1.2 meters by 0.6 meters. The long axis was oriented east to west. Burial 3 measured 1.4 meters by 0.7 meters. The long axis was oriented east to west. Burial 4 measured 1.0 meters by 0.7 meters. The long axis was oriented east to west. No additional features were identified during re-excavation of this trench. Prior to backfill of Test Trench 3, galvanized spikes were installed at the terminus of each burial's long axis as well as un-inscribed rectilinear granite stones. A polyethylene weed barrier landscape fabric was placed over the burial shaft to prevent infiltration of organics into the burial shaft and to serve as a marker over the burial shaft. After backfill, the soil was covered with grass seed and straw.

Plate 4-10. Burial 2 looking West



Plate 4-11. Burial 3 looking West



Plate 4-12. Burial 4, looking West (possible child burial)



Test Trench 4, Burial 5

Test Trench 4 was located approximately 2.5 meters due west of Burial 3. Figure 4-10 shows a close up of the relation of Test Trench 4 to Feature 2. The purpose of this trench was to re-expose the shaft of Burial 5 that was previously identified during the 2005 cemetery delineation (Jirikowic 2005).

General observations of stratigraphy were recorded. Test trench stratigraphy was backfill from the 2005 cemetery delineation. Soils were completely mixed and mottled to a high degree. Artifacts observed included wire nails, mortar, container glass and slate pieces. No artifacts were collected.

The shaft for Burial 5 measured 1.25 meters by 0.5 meters. The long axis was oriented east to west. No additional features were identified during re-excavation of this trench. Prior to backfill of Test Trench 3, galvanized spikes were installed at the terminus of Burial 5's long axis as well as un-inscribed rectilinear granite stones. A polyethylene weed barrier landscape fabric was placed over the burial shaft to prevent infiltration of organics into the burial shaft and to serve as a marker over the burial shaft. After backfill, the soil was covered with grass seed and straw.

Figure 4-10. Plan View Showing Relation of Burial 5 to Feature 2

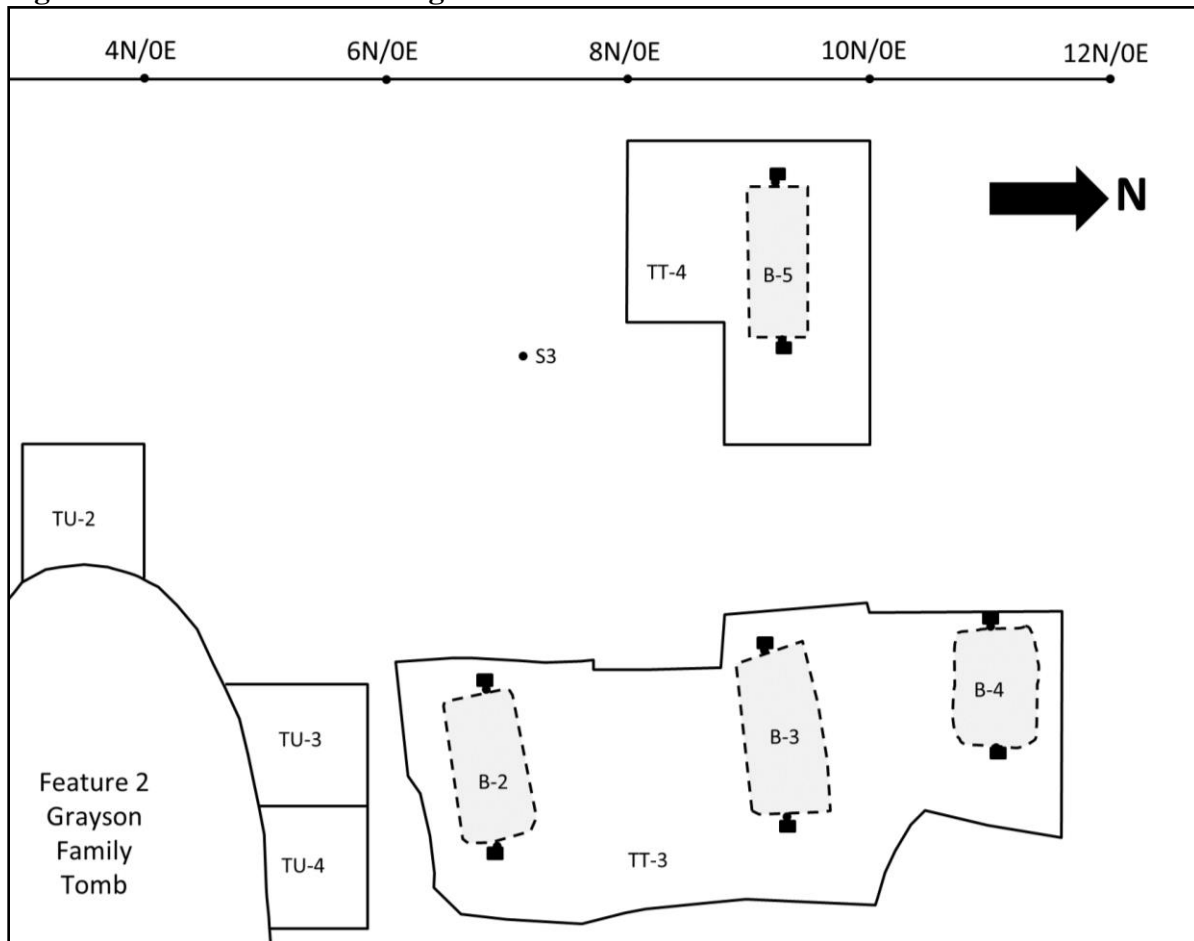


Plate 4-13. Burial 5 looking West



5 Stabilization

After completion of the archaeology and archival research, a clearer picture emerged of activity surrounding the Tomb. A listing of pertinent details is below. This information helped determine steps toward stabilizing the Tomb.

Summary of Archaeology and Archival Research

- Two skim coats of mortar cover the Tomb and extend 10-30 centimeters below current grade
- The mortar skim coats do not extend to the bottom of the Tomb walls
- The top skim coat likely dates to the mid-to-late twentieth century
- Soil adjacent the Tomb's east wall was completely removed and backfilled during the mid-to-late-twentieth century
- Multiple episodes of excavation and backfill occurred adjacent the north wall of the Tomb
- Soil adjacent the west wall of the Tomb has good integrity
- Soil adjacent the south wall was less disturbed than soil on the north wall
- No new burial shafts were identified adjacent the Tomb
- The Tomb's walls mortar was sandy and soft (much softer than the skim coats of mortar)
- Interior depth of the Tomb exceeds 2.0 meters
- Tomb construction was in two phases:
 - Excavation into hillside
 - Placement of vault stone against earthen walls, formation of walls and arch
- The east wall has holes exposing the Tomb's interior to infiltration from rain, vegetation and animals
- The Tomb's current form is atypical according to Chris Robinson and Moss Rudley (Historic Preservation Training Center, a Division of the National Park Service)
- Research indicated the Tomb was breached at least four times since William Grayson's burial in 1790
 - Burial of Spence Grayson in 1798
 - 1836 opening of the tomb by the Grayson family (Nehring 1977:15)
 - Richard Stonnell repair/rebuild of the Tomb after damage during the Civil War
 - Omar Fisher's entry and repair of the Tomb, post 1964

Stabilization of the Tomb was executed by Fritz Korzendorfer, a Historic Preservation Specialist with Prince William County's Historic Preservation Division. Mr. Korzendorfer and Mr. Patton consulted throughout the inspection and assessment process described below. For the final stage of assessment, we anticipated drilling core samples in the north, east and south walls of the Tomb to obtain a profile of wall composition and construction techniques. Following the core samples, we planned to insert a digital inspection camera (a borescope) through the core sample hole and observe the Tomb's interior condition. A borescope is a small camera mounted on a flexible hose that is fed through the hole. Images are transmitted to a small handheld screen held by the operator. We also considered borrowing equipment from the Prince William County Service Authority as they had higher quality cameras but they would have required a larger

diameter hole. Ultimately, we decided to breach the east wall of the Tomb by chiseling a rectilinear hole, large enough that an operator could insert a hand-held digital camera into the Tomb and snap photographs. This decision was based on a number of factors: 1) previous borescope inspection yielded poor results and inconclusive data, 2) existing holes in the Tomb's roof showed large rock held together by mortar, but the rock did not appear to be set in regular courses as expected for an arched structure, 3) the Tomb's east wall was already breached and careful chiseling could yield a hole large enough to insert digital recording equipment, and 4) this method had potential for high quality digital documentation with the lowest probability of harming the Tomb.

Consequently, Korzendorfer opened a rectilinear hole approximately 13 X 30 centimeters (6 X 12 inches) in the Tomb's east wall just below the existing holes (Plate 5-1). After the breach was made we inserted lights and recorded mp4 video with a GO Pro Hero video camera (Model YHDC5170) and digital photographs using a NIKON D40 digital camera. Over the course of two days, 10 videos and dozens of high resolution photographs were taken.

Plate 5-1. Fritz Korzendorfer Breaching the Tomb's East Wall



The combination of digital photography, video and stills taken of the video revealed a number of interesting data points. No evidence of human burial skeletal remains was observed. Graffiti on the interior of the Tomb's east wall and detritus on the ground surface inside the tomb (plastic beads, pieces of red shag carpeting, aluminum Michelob beer can [unknown if this is pull tab or stay tab enclosure) confirms people entered the tomb as late as the 1970s and maybe the early 1980s.

Plate 5-2. Fritz and Ryan Korzendorfer employing a Go Pro Video Camera to document the Tomb's Interior



Plate 5-3. Tomb's Interior Floor Adjacent the East Wall (note red carpet and beer can)



Plate 5-4. Video Still Showing Graffiti on East Wall of Tomb's Interior



Plate 5-5. Video Still Showing Graffiti on East Wall of Tomb's Interior



In regard to the existing structural integrity of the Tomb and episodes of repair and reconstruction, Mr. Korzendorfer and Mr. Patton made the following observations: 1) there is presently little or no mortar in between rock comprising the arched ceiling, 2) some chinking was used in the arched ceiling, 3) there is missing stone (hole) near center on the arched ceiling's long axis, and 4) there appears to be a repaired hole in the south wall of the arch. Based on this information, we became very concerned about the stability and structural integrity of the arched ceiling if the top and bottom skim coats over the Tomb's arch were removed. See Plates 5-6, 5-7 and 5-8.

Plate 5-6. Video Still of Tomb's Arched Ceiling Showing Hole – Missing Stone



Plate 5-7. Photograph of Tomb's Arched Ceiling Showing Slate Chinking



Plate 5-8. Photograph of South Interior Wall, Showing Likely Repair to Tomb's Arch



Plate 5-9 is the best example showing evidence of the Tomb's original construction materials and materials used to rebuild and repair the Tomb. In Plate 5-9, notice the brown fieldstone on the west wall (the wall facing you). This brown fieldstone extends from the bottom to the top of the wall. Some of this stone appears to retain whitewash. Others have been vandalized with green paint. On the right of the picture is the north wall. At this location the brown fieldstone was estimated to be 60-70 centimeters above grade in the interior of the tomb. Above the brown fieldstone are large blocks of cut and faced stone. These cut stones are different than the brown fieldstone. Some of the cut stone appear to retain whitewash. They extend across the Tomb's arch to the south wall, in some areas. In other areas it appears a different type of stone is used, with a face not dressed as neatly.

In the left of the picture is the south wall. At this location the brown fieldstone is estimated to also be 60-70 centimeters above grade in the interior of the tomb. Above the brown fieldstone are large blocks of cut and faced stone and they also extend across the Tomb's arch as described in the north wall. Also in the south wall there appears to be a filled-in hole, and it is speculated this was the result of a repair to the south wall from a breach. See Plate 5-8 for close up of the breach in the south wall.

Plate 5-9. Looking at the Interior West Wall from the Breach in the East Wall



In summary, it appears the brown fieldstone was the material first used to build the Tomb. It comprises the lowest elevations of the south and north walls. It also comprises all of the west wall. During archaeological testing of the Tomb's exterior, the west wall exhibited the highest degree of integrity. The cut stone used to make the arched ceiling was very different than the

brown fieldstone and represents a reconstruction. This might be the reconstruction conducted by Stonnell in the late nineteenth century. Finally, there appears to be a repair to the south wall.

After review of the video and photography of the Tomb's interior, Mr. Korzendorfer and Mr. Patton drew the following conclusions: 1) removal of the skim coats would likely require breach and entry into the Tomb's interior, 2) complete removal of the Tomb's east wall, 3) erection of scaffolding to support the Tomb's arched ceiling during restoration, 4) repointing of the ceiling joints, and 5) additional extensive archaeology in the Tomb's interior. This course of restoration action was determined to be invasive and beyond the scope and timetable. A stabilizing approach was needed.

The Historic Preservationist recommended stabilizing the top and bottom skim coats, reinforcing the Tomb's arch, and sealing the arch. It was agreed the following actions would stabilize the structure: 1) remove the loose and spalling skim coats, 2) use Versa Bond – Thin Set Mortar (Versa Bond) to fill in cracks in the skim coats and re-bond the top and bottom skim coats to one another, 3) apply Versa Bond over the top skim coat, seal holes in walls, 4) apply galvanized wire mesh, set in Versa Bond, over the Tomb's arch to reinforce the arch, 5) apply Drylock® Masonry Waterproofer (Drylock) to the top coat of Versa Bond, 6) leave the remaining (lower) portions of the Tomb's walls free of waterproofing to allow moisture infiltration and exfiltration, and 7) re-landscape the area in front of the Tomb's east wall. The following plates photo-document the steps stipulated above.

Plate 5-10. Fritz Korzendorfer Applying Versa Bond to Top Skim Coat



Plate 5-11. Fritz Korzendorfer Applying Versa Bond Filling Voids in Tomb's Arch



Plate 5-12. Fritz Korzendorfer Installing Galvanized Wire Mesh Reinforcing Tomb's Arch



Plate 5-13. Installation of Galvanized Wire Mesh Reinforcing Tomb's Arch



Plate 5-14. Application of Wire Mesh and Versa Bond Coats Complete



Plate 5-15. Project Complete with Application of Drylock® Waterproofer



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6 Public Access and Outreach

Public Access

As stated in the Introduction, one of the project goals was to provide public access to Grayson Family Tomb while maintaining the necessary safety of the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation's operations at the Stonnell House (076-0259) at the top of the hill. This was a collaborative effort and involved the Reverend Bob Allard, Julia Flanagan (County Arborist), Bill Olson, Brendon Hanafin (Division Chief Historic Preservation), Justin Patton, and two Eagle Scouts, Peter Boyle and Ryan Beach. After consultation among Reverend Allard at GSHF, Brendon Hanafin, Julia Flanagan and Justin Patton, the landscape plan shown in Figure 6-1 was prepared. The GSHF used volunteers to clear dense underbrush, poison ivy and creeping vine, where the landscape plan shows planted Holly and Northern Bayberry (the green circles). The County provided dumpsters to haul away underbrush to be recycled at the County landfill. Bill Olson hired a landscaper to plant the Holly and Bayberry.

Peter Boyle's, Troup 555, Eagle Scout project established a parking lot and cleaned out and renovated an abandoned garage. Ryan Beach's, Troup 1865, Eagle Scout project installed stairs and a trail from the parking lot to the Tomb and installed a paddock style fence. Directional signs were fabricated and installed to direct the public to parking spaces and the trail to the Tomb and away from GSHF operations. A final step of the project was to move the Prince William County Historical Commission's William Grayson Grave Historical Marker from Route 1 to West Longview Street, at the entrance to the property.

On the following pages Plates 6-1 through 6-6 depict the results of the Eagle Scout projects, landscaping efforts, stabilization of the Tomb, and installation of head and foot stones on the five burials on the Tomb's exterior.

Figure 6-1. Grayson Family Tomb Landscape Plan

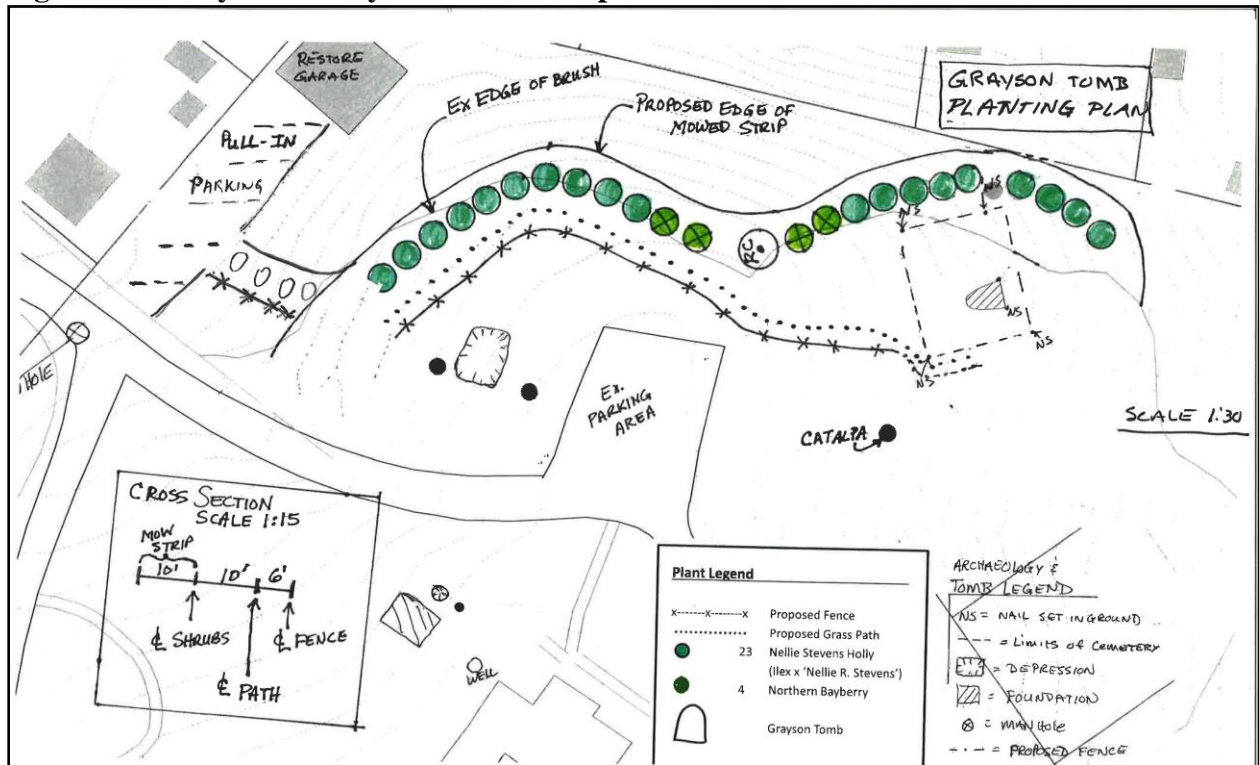


Plate 6-1. William Grayson Grave Historical Marker at Entrance to the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation, the Grayson Family Tomb and the Stonnell House (076-0259)



Plate 6-2. Parking Spaces and Trail Head Built, facing east



Plate 6-3. Refurbished Garage, facing north



Plate 6-3. Landscaping and Fence Installed at the Grayson Family Tomb, facing north



Plate 6-4. Grayson Family Tomb, facing northeast



Plate 6-5. Example of Granite Head and Foot Stones Installed at Burials Outside of the Tomb, facing west



Plate 6-6. Grayson Family Tomb after Project Completion with the Stonnell House (076-0259) in the Background, facing southwest



Outreach

Throughout the project, especially during archaeology, tours were given to Boy Scout Troops, members of the Board of Directors of the Good Shepherd Housing Foundation, the Prince William County Planning Office and members of the public that visited the site. Newspaper articles on the archaeology and stabilization effort were published in the Washington Post, the Prince William Times and the Bull Run Observer. The Good Shepherd Housing Foundation honored the stabilization during their 25 Year Anniversary Celebration on September 20, 2014, as well as the Colonel William Grayson Chapter of the Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on February 7, 2015. Prince William County published a video and several news articles through its web site and YouTube videos.

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Appendix A Qualifications

Justin S. Patton, MAA, RPA, is the Prince William County Archaeologist. He has 29 years of experience in cultural resources management and archaeological research. He has conducted or worked on projects in the Mid-Atlantic, South, and Southwest regions of the United States, as well as international work in the Republic of Georgia. He has supervised and conducted all phases of archaeological excavation on prehistoric and historic sites and assisted in experimental archaeological lithic reduction studies. Mr. Patton has authored numerous technical studies and lectures; and conducted public outreach and educational programs. A few of Mr. Patton's many accomplishments include receiving the 2005 Washington D.C. Mayor's Awards for Excellence in Historic Preservation and assisting the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) comply with NHPA and NEPA, which allowed FEMA to construct temporary housing for displaced disaster victims.

He received his Master's Degree in Applied Anthropology from the University of Maryland in 2001 and his Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from Longwood College in 1988. His professional credentials meet The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology (36CFR Part 61). Mr. Patton has worked in the Prince William County Planning Office since 2005 and liaises with the County's Architectural Review Board, Historical Commission, current and long range planners as well as land developers and their attorneys.

Appendix B Letter from Bessie Gahn to Admiral Grayson

Apt. 25, 4120 - 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.,
March 29, 1921.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson,
3825 Wisconsin Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Grayson:

Perhaps you will recall that I wrote to you last year regarding Bel Air, the estate in old Prince William that originally belonged to Benjamin Grayson, father of Col. William Grayson. You kindly referred me to your relative in Philadelphia, to whom I wrote, as I desired to know why Bel Air has been claimed as the ancestral estate of both the Ewell and the Grayson families. Since my letter to you, I have gathered information which answers my inquiry to you, and I believe it will interest you to know a bit of it.

see in old Spence

On one of my visits to old Rippon Lodge last summer, my kind host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Ellis, took me to see the Bel Air which is located about ten miles back of Dumfries. This lovely old place was the seat of the Ewell family for a number of generations, and from the Ewells it passed to the Weems. I am told by Miss Alice Maude Ewell, however (daughter of old Mr. Jesse Ewell, long deceased), that the widow of the Rev. Spence Grayson married Mr. Charles Ewell, a widower, and that she went to the Ewell Bel Air to live. Unless one follows the genealogy carefully, the history of these two families seems confusing. I am sure that Mr. Wade Ellis had been under the impression, until we made the visit to the Bel Air back of Dumfries, that this was the estate of your ancestors.

While visiting this Ewell Bel Air, I obtained the address of Mrs. George Carr Round, with whom I immediately got in touch and from whom I borrowed a number of interesting papers. Mr. and Mrs. Round long ago had purchased the Ewell Bel Air from the Weems family, and they lived there many years. Later, they moved to Manassas, and there Mr. Round eventually died. Mrs. Round now lives with her daughter. I mention her to you to show that the Ewell Bel Air is so entirely separate from the Grayson Bel Air, a fact which will be mentioned in my book.

Wheats in Cedron

Through the Wheats, another family old in Prince William, I met dear old Miss Anne Dunnington, the aunt of Major Wheat. Miss Dunnington's father, Charles Colquhoun Dunnington, had inherited old Graham Park, near Dumfries, and had lived with his family in the house built before Dumfries became a town, by John Graham. There Miss Dunnington was born, previous to the Civil War, and there she lived through the years (with the exception of a few years in Washington) until the handsome old house caught fire and was burned to the ground. It is fascinating to hear her tell of the beautiful old place and of her trips out on the Potomac and her rides around

neighboring country. She told me that when she was a young lady, they drove over to the Grayson Bel Air, one day, as they wanted to see the old vault. She remembered that the place was between Graham Park and the Occoquan, but she could not recall that there was any house at Bel Air at that time. The old vault had been the object of the visit. It was then of stone, and built into the hill on the style of the old vault at Mt. Vernon. In its day, the vault had been a stately affair, and in it were placed the remains of the Grayson family, including those of Col. William Grayson and Reverend Spence Grayson. Miss Dunnington related that the top had been blown off during the War by the soldiers who had blown up the mill on the Occoquan. She remembered looking down into the vault, and there, she said, lay the skeletons and bones, and it was a most terrible, gruesome sight, one that she could never forget.

Miss Dunnington inherited her mother's girlhood home, Cherry Hill, on the Potomac, not far from Graham Park, and it was at Cherry Hill, many years ago, that a Mr. Sherwood Stonnell was engaged to cut and to sell their timber, work in which he was proficient and for which he was engaged by many of the families at that time. Eventually, Mr. Stonnell became "well to do," and purchased a number of farms for himself. One of his places, one which he used for a residence, was the Grayson Bel Air, with its uncanny, uncovered tomb. There he built a house (frame) over the foundations of the old Grayson mansion, and there he took his bride to live. He covered over the old tomb with stone and cement. In his boyhood days, Mr. Stonnell had lived back of Dumfries, and just three miles away from the Ewell Bel Air, a place then used as a school. Mr. Stonnell himself told me that he walked those three miles to school at Bel Air twice each day, when he was a very young boy. It was quite a coincidence that later in life he should purchase for a residence the Grayson Bel Air! Mr. Stonnell's bride was a Miss Cockrell, whose family lived on the estate adjoining the Grayson Bel Air. When she was a girl, their house burned to the ground (a fate common with the places in Virginia), and the Cockrells went to live on a place adjoining Rippon Lodge.

People on neighboring farms around the Grayson Bel Air state that this place was used as a field hospital by the soldiers who later burned it and dynamited the vault. The bones were scattered from the vault over the hillside, and after the marauders went away, people from those neighboring farms went to Bel Air, gathered up the bones, and reverently placed them in the vault. It was not until Mr. Stonnell arrived, however, that the cement cover was built over the tomb. You have of course been to this place, and know of the tomb in its forgotten location and of the view before it across rolling hills and peaceful valleys clear to the Potomac and across that clear to the Maryland shores. When I visited the place, I took several pictures, and I am sending you a print of the old vault and another of the view. If you use a reading glass to enlarge the view picture, you can see the rose-covered gateway leading to the old grape arbor and the very old apple orchard which stretches down the hill to the valley.

After visiting both Bel Airs, I went to Manassas, to Prince William Courthouse, to look up deeds. There, with the assistance of Mr. George Grayson Tyler, clerk in charge, I found a number of interesting papers. One of these was a deed of April 12, 1762, showing that the Spence/ Grayson of Prince William Co. (before he had become the Reverend) had leased and released from Benjamin Grayson of Fairfax County the "several tracts or parcels of land situate on Occoquan River containing 1000 acres more or less which were conveyed to the father"(likewise named Benjamin)"of the said Benjamin Grayson by Catesby Cocke; also those lands lying in the counties of Prince William and Fairfax by the father (now deceased) of the said Benjamin Grayson." The term of lease was for one year, "yielding and paying therefore the rent of one Pepper Corn at the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel." This lease, dated 1762, was testified by "John Graham, Clerk of Court."

(Benjamin Grayson had lived at Colchester, Fairfax County, and I have not found whether William and Spencer were born there or on the estate (Bel Air) in Prince William.)

Though buried at Bel Air, Col. William Grayson evidently lived at Dumfries. He owned a large tract of land facing on what was then called Cameron Street. This tract consisted of 12 one-half acre lots, or six acres in all. It was on the edge of the old town, and had been granted to him by Act of Assembly in 1786. Through the kindness of one of Miss Dunnington's relatives, I have received the original plat of Dumfries. The map was made by Bertrand Ewell in 1761 and copied on October 11, 1790, by his son, also named Bertrand Ewell. The lots granted to Col. Wm. Grayson were marked as follows:

"12 Lotts taken from the Town in 1786 by Act of the Assembly at the Petetion of the Late Col. Wm. Grayson."
(Col. Wm. Grayson was dead, therefore, in 1790.)

Through the Lindsay family of Prince William, I followed up Mr. Stonnell, and found him with his family living on a hill west of the Masonic Temple and overlooking Alexandria. My visit with them was a pleasant one, and they were extremely gracious to me. Mr. Stonnell corroborated all that I had learned from Miss Dunnington, and he told me that he had been born in 1851. He stated that he had engaged a Mr. D. M. Smith, real estate agent, to sell Bel Air. A week or so after my visit to the Stonnells, this Mr. Smith telephoned to me to ask the status of my book on Prince William Co., and I regretted to tell him that it would not be completed for a long time, - that more data must be obtained before I could even start to write.

Just last week, this Mr. Smith again telephoned to me, and stated that you wished to get in touch with me, but that you did not know my telephone number (a new one, which is Adams 5576-R). He said that you desired to obtain certain information which I have gathered about Bel Air.

I surmised that you wished to know the result of my search of last year, and for this reason I have written you. I do not know whether you contemplate purchasing the place or not; but I am hoping that before it is sold to anyone else, you will see that a marker of some sort is erected to show future generations that it was at this Bel Air that the Graysons were buried, and that this was their once lovely old estate.

It seems such sacrilege to permit such old places that are resly historic to melt away, forgotten with the years. - I have been quietly working on such a case in my own family, and I have at least aroused interest enough to have a D.A.R. marker placed on the grave, at old Pohick Church, of my great(3rd)-grandfather, Dr. William Brown, who was Physician General and Director of Hospitals of the Middle Department, Continental Army. Now I am hoping that either the Cincinnati, or somebody, will become interested enough to assist with a bronze marker for Dr. Brown's old house in Alexandria. I do not know whether you have read of his history, but I believe that you would be interested in seeing the copy which General Ireland keeps in the safety vault of the Medical Library, on B Street, of the first Pharmacopoeia ever written in America, and written by Dr. William Brown, in 1778. He wrote it while he was inspecting the old hospital at Lititz, Pa.

This is a long letter to someone whose acquaintance I do not have, although everyone knows "Dr. Cary Grayson!" I hope that you will understand that I have written it to beg for a marker for old Bel Air and its tomb. I dread to think what may happen to the place with a new owner. Mr. Stonnell has protected the tomb for many years. Some new owner may dynamite it again, and plant the hillside to corn! Would it not be possible to erect a marker in the name of your lovely children and for the sake of their very historic ancestors?

If I can help any further, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Bessie W. Gahn

(Mrs.) Bessie Wilmarth Gahn
(née Brown)

(Photos. inclosed)

Third photo. is of the old paper mulberry tree which was near the original house at Bel Air. - A new tree has grown up from the old stump. - If I were Mr. Smith I might say that this is prophetic of the new Bel Air! - But I'm only a lover of history, not a prophet or a sales agent!

Appendix C Artifact Catalog

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	1	I			Architecture	mortar	mortar					2
	1	I			Architecture	slate	slate					4
	1	I			Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	14
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	embossed		1
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled, embossed	1940+	6
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			7
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			5
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			10
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			11
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			29
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			3
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			6
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			9
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	1	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	1	I			Other	coal	coal					1
	1	I			Other	stainless steel	knife			handle of knife missing	1921+	1
	1	I			Personal	plastic	beads				1950 +	26
	1	II			Other	coal	coal					1
	1	III			Architecture		asphalt shingle					13
	1	III			Architecture	brick	brick					1
	1	III			Architecture	concrete	concrete					2
	1	III			Architecture	glass	glass window					1
	1	III			Architecture	mortar	mortar					31
	1	III			Architecture	mortar	mortar					64
	1	III			Architecture		nail unidentified		shaft			2

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	1	III			Architecture	plaster	plaster					1
	1	III			Architecture	slate	slate					25
	1	III			Architecture	metal	staple					1
	1	III			Fauna	shell	oyster shell					2
	1	III			Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	67
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	embossed		12
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	54
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			4
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			3
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			7
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			169
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			3
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			46
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			32
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			36
	1	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			27
	1	III			Kitchen	refined earthenware	whiteware	transfer print underglaze	base	brown print	1880 ca	1
	1	III			Kitchen	refined earthenware	whiteware	white glaze	base	plate	1805+	1
	1	III			Other	clinker	clinker					9
	1	III			Other	metal alloy	clip					1
	1	III			Other	ironstone	ironstone					13
	1	III			Other	aluminum	pull tab can enclosure				1962+	2
	1	III			Other	quartz	stone					4
	1	III			Other		string					1
	1	III			Personal	plastic	beads				1950 +	15
	1	IV			Architecture	mortar	mortar					2
	1	IV			Architecture		nail cut		shaft		1820+	2
	1	IV			Architecture		nail unidentified		shaft			4
	1	IV			Architecture		nail wrought		head/shaft	bent		2

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	1	IV			Architecture	slate	slate			TG AG		8
	1	IV			Architecture	slate	slate					26
	1	IV			Household	glass	lamp glass			TG AG	1879+	1
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	2
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	1
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	TG AG		1
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	TG AG		6
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	TG AG		3
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	TG AG		1
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	translucent		2
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			1
	1	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	1	IV			Other	clay	clay			TG AG, soft material		1
	1	IV			Other	coal	coal			TG AG		10
	1	IV			Other	coal	coal					1
	1	IV			Other	steel	flag pole base					1
	1	IV			Other	steel	flag pole base					4
	1	IV			Other	ironstone	ironstone			TG AG		1
	1	IV			Other	ironstone	ironstone			TG AG		1
	1	IV			Other		string					1
	1	IV			Other		unidentified metal object			TG AG, fragments		4
	1	IV			Other		unidentified metal object			TG AG, pressed metal		3
	1	V			Architecture		asphalt shingle			TG AG		4
	1	V			Architecture	brick	brick			TG AG		1
	1	V			Architecture	mortar	mortar			TG AG		3
	1	V			Architecture	mortar	mortar					1

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	1	V			Architecture	mortar	mortar					1
	1	V			Architecture	mortar	mortar					5
	1	V			Architecture		nail unidentified			TG AG		8
	1	V			Architecture		nail unidentified		head/shaft			4
	1	V			Architecture	slate	slate			TG AG		8
	1	V			Architecture	slate	slate					19
	1	V			Arms & Ammunition	brass	.22 caliber case					1
	1	V			Fauna	bone	bone cow					1
	1	V			Household	glass	lamp glass			TG AG	1879+	1
	1	V			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	3
	1	V			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	TG AG		3
	1	V			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	translucent		1
	1	V			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	translucent, TG AG		1
	1	V			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	1	V			Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	1	V			Other	rubber	rubber			TG AG		1
	1	V			Other		unidentified metal object			TG AG		1
	1	V			Other	wood	unidentified wood			masonite?		1
	1	VI			Architecture	mortar	mortar					4
	1	VI			Architecture	mortar	mortar					1
	1	VI			Architecture		nail unidentified		head/shaft			6
	1	VI			Architecture	slate	slate					23
	1	VI			Arms & Ammunition	brass	.22 caliber case					2
	1	VI			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	2
	1	VI			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			2
	1	VI			Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	1	VII			Architecture		nail cut		head/shaft		1820+	1
	1	VII			Architecture		nail unidentified					2
	1	VII			Architecture	slate	slate					3

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	1	VII			Kitchen	earthenware	yellow ware	aqua glaze	rim		1820+	1
	1	VII			Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	1	VIII			Architecture	brick	brick					1
	1	VIII			Architecture	mortar	mortar					7
	1	VIII			Architecture	mortar	mortar					5
	1	VIII			Architecture		nail cut		head/shaft		1820+	2
	1	VIII			Architecture		nail unidentified		shaft			1
	1	VIII			Architecture		nail unidentified		head/shaft			50
	1	VIII			Architecture	slate	slate					183
	1	VIII			Fauna	shell	oyster shell					2
	1	VIII			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			6
	1	VIII			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			4
	1	VIII			Other	clinker	clinker					2
	1	VIII			Other	ironstone	ironstone					4
	1	VIII			Other	steel	machinery			modern piece of machinery	mid-late 20th c.	1
	1	VIII			Other	soapstone	stone					1
	1	VIII			Other	metal	wire					1
	1	VIII			Other	metal	wire					2
	1		3		Architecture	slate	slate					10
	1		3		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	2	I			Architecture	slate	slate					1
	2	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	2	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	2	III			Architecture	mortar	mortar					4
	2	III			Architecture	slate	slate					32
	2	III			Architecture	slate	slate					35
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	3
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	2
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	2

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			8
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			2
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			1
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	2	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	2	III			Kitchen	porcelain	porcelain		body			1
	2	III			Prehistoric	quartz	flake					1
	2		5	A	Architecture		nail unidentified		shaft			1
	2		5	A	Architecture		nail wire		head/shaft		1890+	1
	2		5	A	Architecture	slate	slate					32
	2		5	A	Other	clinker	clinker					1
	2		5	A	Other	glass	flat glass					1
	2		5	A	Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	2		5	A	Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	3	I			Architecture	brick	brick					2
	3	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	1
	3	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			6
	3	I			Other	rubber	rubber					1
	3	II			Architecture	brick	brick					1
	3	II			Architecture	mortar	mortar					6
	3	II			Architecture		nail spiral shank					1
	3	II			Architecture	slate	slate					4
	3	II			Architecture	slate	slate					3
	3	II			Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	3
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled, embossed	1940+	18
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			2
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			4
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			13

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			73
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			3
	3	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	3	II			Other	plastic	bottle cap					1
	3	II			Other	rubber	rubber					1
	3	III			Architecture		asphalt shingle					7
	3	III			Architecture	glass	glass window					1
	3	III			Architecture	mortar	mortar					1
	3	III			Architecture	mortar	mortar					4
	3	III			Architecture		nail unidentified		shaft			1
	3	III			Architecture		nail wire		head/shaft		1890+	2
	3	III			Architecture	slate	slate					8
	3	III			Architecture	slate	slate					2
	3	III			Fauna	bone	bone	unknown				1
	3	III			Household	quartz	crystal					1
	3	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled, embossed	1940+	3
	3	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	translucent		1
	3	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			7
	3	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3	III			Other	coal	coal					2
	3	III			Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	3	III			Other	ironstone	ironstone					2
	3	III			Other		unidentified metal object					2
	3	III			Other	wood	unidentified wood			masonite?		2
	3	III			Other	wood	unidentified wood			masonite?		1

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	3	IV			Architecture		asphalt shingle					1
	3	IV			Architecture	brick	brick					1
	3	IV			Architecture	glass	glass window					2
	3	IV			Architecture	mortar	mortar					1
	3	IV			Architecture	mortar	mortar					10
	3	IV			Architecture		nail unidentified					1
	3	IV			Architecture		nail unidentified					10
	3	IV			Architecture		nail unidentified					19
	3	IV			Architecture		nail wrought					3
	3	IV			Architecture	slate	slate					4
	3	IV			Architecture	slate	slate					41
	3	IV			Architecture	slate	slate					14
	3	IV			Fauna	wood	charcoal					3
	3	IV			Fauna	wood	charcoal					2
	3	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3	IV			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3	IV			Kitchen	earthenware	whiteware	white glaze	body		1805+	1
	3	IV			Other	coal	coal					10
	3	IV			Other	earthenware	earthenware					1
	3	IV			Other	ironstone	ironstone					3
	3	IV			Other	leather	leather			broken during cataloging		1
	3	IV			Other	quartzite	stone					1
	3	IV			Other		unidentified metal object					1
	3	IV			Prehistoric	quartz	flake		fragment			2
	3	V			Architecture	slate	slate					2
	3	V			Architecture	slate	slate					1
	3	V			Other	coal	coal					1
	3		6		Architecture	ironstone	ironstone					2
	3		6		Architecture	slate	slate					1

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	3		6		Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	2
	3		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	1
	3		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	3		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	3		8	A	Architecture	mortar	mortar			sample		3
	3		8	A	Architecture	glass	glass window					1
	3		8	A	Architecture	mortar	mortar					7
	3		8	A	Architecture		nail cut		head/shaft		1820+	3
	3		8	B	Architecture		nail cut				1820+	1
	3		8	B	Architecture		nail unidentified					2
	3		8	A	Architecture	slate	slate					9
	3		8	B	Architecture	slate	slate					6
	3		8	B	Architecture	slate	slate					32
	3		8	A	Other	steel	bike chain links			broken during cataloging		3
	3		8	A	Other	metal	unidentified metal object					1
	3		8	A	Prehistoric	quartz	flake			broken quartz		1
	4	I			Architecture	mortar	mortar					1
	4	I			Architecture	mortar	mortar		rounded			2
	4	I			Architecture	mortar	mortar					7
	4	I			Architecture	slate	slate					2
	4	I			Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	7
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled, embossed	1940+	32
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container					11
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container					4
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			23
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			1
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			3
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			192
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			6

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	4	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			3
	4	I			Other	plastic	bottle cap					1
	4	I			Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	4	I			Other		string					1
	4	I			Other	plastic	unidentified plastic					1
	4		6		Architecture		asphalt shingle					34
	4		6		Architecture	brick	brick					1
	4		6		Architecture	plaster	plaster					1
	4		6		Arms & Ammunition	lead	bullet - unidentified			deformed caliber unknown		1
	4		6		Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	3
	4		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	1
	4		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled, embossed	1940+	10
	4		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			20
	4		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	4		6		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			4
	4		6		Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	4		6		Other		string					2
	4		6		Prehistoric	quartz	flake		fragment			1
	4		7		Architecture		asphalt shingle					1
	4		7		Architecture	mortar	mortar					6
	4		7		Architecture		nail unidentified		head/shaft			1
	4		7		Architecture		nail unidentified					6
	4		7		Household	glass	lamp glass				1879+	1
	4		7		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			19
	4		7		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			6
	4		7		Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			2
	4		7		Other	plastic	melted					2
	4		7		Other	steel	unidentified steel plate	rectangular plate		modern looking, 2 plates pressed together		1
	5	I			Architecture	slate	slate					2

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
	5	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			5
	5	I			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	5	I			Other	ironstone	ironstone					1
	5	I			Other	stone	stone					1
	5	I			Other	earthenware	stoneware					1
	5	I			Personal	plastic	beads				1950 +	3
	5	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	5	II			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	5	III			Architecture	brick	brick					1
	5	III			Architecture	mortar	mortar					2
	5	III			Architecture		nail cut		head/shaft		1820+	2
	5	III			Architecture		nail unidentified		head/shaft			3
	5	III			Architecture	slate	slate					8
	5	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			5
	5	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	5	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		base			1
	5	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	5	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
	5	III			Kitchen	glass	glass container		rim			1
	5	III			Kitchen	refined earthenware	whiteware		body		1805+	1
	5	III			Other	coal	coal					1
	5	III			Other	earthenware	earthenware					1
	5	III			Personal	copper alloy	coin	penny		penny	1963	1
	5		10	A	Architecture	mortar	mortar					1
	5		10	A	Architecture	slate	slate					7
			2		Architecture	ironstone	ironstone			sample from east wall Feature 2		8
			2		Architecture		large stone sample			feature from east wall Feature 2: combined slate, mortar, and stone		1
			2		Architecture	mortar	mortar			sample from east wall, F-2, During Breach		4

Trench	Test Unit	Strata	Feature	Level	Group	Material	Type/Artifact	SubType	Form/Segment	Comments	Date Range	Count
1					Architecture		nail unidentified		head/shaft			2
1					Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	printed		2
1					Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled	1940+	2
1					Kitchen	glass	glass container		body	stippled, embossed	1940+	4
1					Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			4
1					Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			17
3					Kitchen	glass	glass container		body			1
1					Other		plowshare fragment					1
1					Personal	plastic	cigar tip			test		1

