Gresham Smith

Project Change Notice

Project Name/Location:		Legacy Business Park	
Client Name:		Lexington Fayette Urban County Government	
PCN Number:	5		
GS PM Name:	Masterson	Gresham Smith Project #:	48334.00
Date Prepared:	11/18/2024	Client Project #:	
PCN Name/Title:	Contract Modification 5		

Description of Change and Impacts:

The project change notification includes additional scope and fee for Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 15Fa408 needed to meet USACE requirements. See attached work plan dated 11-6-2024.
Phase III - $341,201.47 increase

Source of Change (Select from drop-down, or over-type):	Field Condition
References/Attachments, if any:	Scope of Services provided by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc

Design/CCA Budget Impact

Compensation/Fee:	(Lump Sum)	$341,201
Reimbursable Expenses:		NA
Total:		$341,201
Design/CCA Schedule Impact:	Anticipate additional 23 business days to complete field research.	
Other Impacts:		

Authorization:

By:		By:	
	(Client's Authorized Representative)		(Gresham Smith's Authorized Signer)
Name:		Name:	Louis Johnson
Title:		Title:	Executive Vice President
Date:		Date:	11.18.2024

Scope of Services for Additional Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 15Fa408 for the Legacy Business Park in Fayette County, Kentucky

November 6, 2024

Submitted to:
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The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Industrial Development Authority, Inc. (IDA)
Legacy Business Park
Fayette County, Kentucky
Lexington West 7.5' Quad

Introduction

Site 15Fa408 was first discovered during a 2023 survey conducted by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) for the proposed Legacy Business Park development project in Fayette County, Kentucky. Following the survey, the site could not be assessed for its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and further work was recommended (Niquette and Johnson 2023). At the request of Molly Foree Cummins of Third Rock Consultants, LLC (henceforth, Third Rock), phase II NRHP evaluation investigations were conducted at Site 15Fa408 between January 8 and February 5, 2024. Based on the results of the NRHP evaluation excavations, the site was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. An on-site meeting with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) personnel along with representatives of Gresham Smith and the Lexington Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG) was conducted on January 30, 2024, and it was verbally agreed by USACE and KHC that Site 15Fa408 is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and that further work is warranted. During that same meeting, a management summary was requested at the conclusion of the phase II testing of the site, to be followed by a work plan for the phase III data recovery investigations, both of which would be submitted to Third Rock and then USACE for review. The management summary was submitted to Third Rock on February 14, 2024, and the phase III data recovery work plan was submitted on May 29, 2024. Data recovery excavations at Site 15Fa408 began on September 16, 2024, and are currently in progress. Both the phase II testing and the phase III data recovery excavations are being conducted under Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Antiquities Act Permit Number 2024-04 pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 164.720. The findings of the phase II and phase III excavations will be submitted in a combined report.

During the data recovery investigations, more features have been discovered than anticipated as outlined in the original phase III work plan, which was based on the data available from the phase II testing of the site. The increased number of findings, complexities of the deposits/features, and the level of effort it will take to complete the project is beyond the original scope of work. This scope of work outlines what was proposed versus what was found, and it presents a plan for additional work to complete the project adequately to mitigate the adverse effects to the site by the proposed Legacy Business Park development project.

Project Background and Summary of Current Data Recovery Findings

Site 15Fa408, which is 15,414 sq m (161,459 sq ft) in size as measured in QGIS, is a late eighteenth-century to early twentieth-century farmstead/residence (Niquette and Johnson 2023). A light scatter of precontact lithics and two Woodland pottery sherds also have been recovered, but no intact precontact deposits have been identified. The site is situated on a ridgetop within undissected uplands in an agricultural field. It extends approximately 145 m north to south and 165 m east to west. A high density of artifacts was recovered, and two

possible features were recorded during the phase I survey of the site (Niquette and Johnson 2023:89–100).

On December 15, 2023, a geophysical survey using electromagnetic induction (EMI) was conducted, indicating high potential for the presence of buried archaeological deposits and/or features, several of which were likely associated with former structures. Utilizing the EMI survey results data, the NRHP evaluation excavations of Site 15Fa408 were conducted between January 8 and February 5, 2024. The testing of the site included the excavation of six 1-x-1 m test units and eight strip blocks totaling 829.7 sq m. A total of 11 features and nine postholes were recorded during phase II NRHP evaluation of the site. The features included an early nineteenth-century hammer-dressed limestone building foundation and central chimney base associated with former enslaved persons quarters (Features 1 and 2); a late nineteenth-century fill/gravel deposit in a shallow depression (Feature 3) capping a large posthole (PH 6) and a small posthole (PH 8); a large late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century pit cellar (Feature 4); a hammer-dressed limestone foundation associated with a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century dwelling (Feature 5); a twentieth-century drainage trench (Feature 6); the remains of a twentieth-century artifact concentration adjacent to a line of bricks (Feature 7); what was thought to be a possible cellar (Feature 8) associated with Feature 5 that turned out to be a large stratified yard midden between the dwelling and enslaved persons quarters as discovered during the current investigations; a disturbed limestone foundation with a possible cellar containing voids and a high density of mid-twentieth-century artifacts (Feature 9); a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century artifact concentration in a depression that may have been located beneath a small outbuilding at one time (Feature 10); and an ash and coal deposit within a rectangular stain (Feature 11) that may have actually been a large posthole associated with Feature 3/PH 6.

As of October 30, 2024, the data recovery investigations have included the mechanical stripping of 3,107.1 sq m, the excavation of 30 units, some of which are larger than 1-x-1 m in size depending on the feature sampled, 23 features, 15 of which are large, and 40 postholes. Appendix A includes the summary biweekly emails sent to the USACE, Gresham Smith, and LFUCG. The original phase III work plan, which was based on the phase II findings, included the mechanical excavation of 3,100 sq m, the excavation of 25 1-x-1 m units, the excavation of 10 large historic features, 15 small–medium features, and 15 postholes. It also stipulated that no more than 12 flotation samples would be necessary and that no more than 15,000 artifacts will be recovered. Eleven flotation samples have been taken from features so far, and it is estimated that approximately 14,000–15,000 artifacts have been recovered.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the features that have been recorded during the phase II testing and the phase III data recovery efforts at the site so far. Figure 1 is a drone image of the main portion of the site including the dwelling, enslaved persons quarters, and outbuildings. It should be noted that while some archaeologists assign separate feature numbers to various foundation walls and components of each structure when they are first discovered, for the most part, the large building foundations recorded at Site 15Fa408 have been given single feature numbers until excavation/sampling has warranted the assignment of additional feature numbers for separate components, such as chimney bases/hearths, stairwells, builder's trenches, and other structural components.

Brief Historic Overview of the McDowells and Gilberts

The first known landowner associated with Site 15Fa408 was Samuel McDowell (1735–1827). He is a well-known figure in the history of Virginia/Old Kentucky, having been present at Braddock's defeat in 1755, having served in the French and Indian War in 1758, and having been a captain in Lord Dunmore's War in 1774. In 1775, for his service in the French and Indian War, Samuel McDowell received 2,000 acres from King George III as part of the King's Proclamation of 1763. During the American Revolutionary War, Samuel McDowell had been a colonel in the Augusta County, Virginia, militia. Following the war, it was uncertain whether Samuel McDowell was still entitled to the land. However, in 1779, Governor Thomas Jefferson reaffirmed Samuel McDowell's right to the 2,000 acres. This tract included Site 15Fa408. In the 1780s and 1790s, Samuel McDowell sold various tracts out of the 2,000 acres, several of which went to his adult children.

Feature Number	Phase II, Phase III, or Both	Feature Type	Estimated time period	Completed?	Anticipated number of 1-x-1 m (3-x-3 ft) units required to complete excavation of feature
1	Phase II and III	Enslaved persons quarters (17-x-33 ft)	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	No	16
2	Phase II and III	Central chimney of enslaved persons quarters (6.6-x-6.6 ft)	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	No	8
3	Phase II	Depression	Late 1800s-early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
4	Phase II and III	Pit cellar	Late 1700s-mid/late 1800s	Yes	N/A
5	Phase II and III	Original cabin/dwelling (30-x-12 ft)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	5
6	Phase II	Field drain	20th c.	Yes	N/A
7	Phase II	Depression/flower garden edge	early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
8	Phase II and III	Phase II: cellar; Phase III finding: deep portion of yard midden	Late 19th c. - early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
9	Phase II and III	large partially above-ground cellar structure	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
10	Phase II and III	Large depression	Turn of the 20th c.	Yes	N/A
11	Phase II	Fill deposit/depression	Turn of the 20th c.	Yes	N/A
12	Phase III	Two adjacent ovoid ash deposits	19th c.	Yes	N/A
13	Phase III	Foundation segment of Feature 19 in Unit 14	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	Yes	N/A
14	Phase III	Outbuilding structure (20-x-20 ft)	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	No	6
15	Phase III	Outbuilding structure (23-x-15 ft)	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	No	5 sq m trench at west end to expose profile since foundation is disturbed; 4 units
16	Phase III	Ash deposit/possible structure area (8.0-x-6.6 ft)	Late 1800s-early 20th c.	No	1
17	Phase III	Cistern	Mid-late 19th c. to early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
18	Phase III	Addition; poss. part of main block (25-x-20 ft)	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	No	3
19	Phase III	Outer/expanded portion of dwelling (83-x-27 ft)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	2
20	Phase III	Dwelling portion between Features 18 and 5/19 (25-x-16 ft)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	See Feature 30
21	Phase III	Iron/steel well casing/water well	early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
22	Phase III	Yard midden	Late 19th c. - early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
23	Phase III	Limestone walkway	Late 1700s-early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
24	Phase III	Small trash pit	Late 1700s-early 20th c.? (all faunal remains)	Yes	N/A
25	Phase III	Large trash pit	Late 19th c. - early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
26	Phase III	Depression bounded by limestone rocks (possible flower garden area)	Mid-late 19th c. to early 20th c.	Yes	N/A
27	Phase III	Possible portion of builder's trench in Unit 25	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	Yes	N/A
28	Phase III	Definite builder's trench in Unit 25	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	Yes	N/A
29	Phase III	Limestone-lined drain in Units 29 and 32	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	Yes	N/A

30	Phase III	Large cellar/basement within Feature 20 (25-x-16 ft)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	Expand TR 2 with trackhoe and lift portions of stone floor to see if there are artifacts beneath them for dating purposes (take flotation samples)
31	Phase III	Cellar/basement stairwell	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	Yes	N/A
32	Phase III	Chimney pad within Feature 5 (early dwelling) (6.6-x-3.0 ft)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	2
33	Phase III	Pit cellar adjacent to Feature 33 (poss. 5-x-4 ft; still in progress)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	1
34	Phase III	Central? chimney at east end of Feature 5 (8-x-3 ft)	Late 1700s-early 1800s? (dating in progress)	No	2

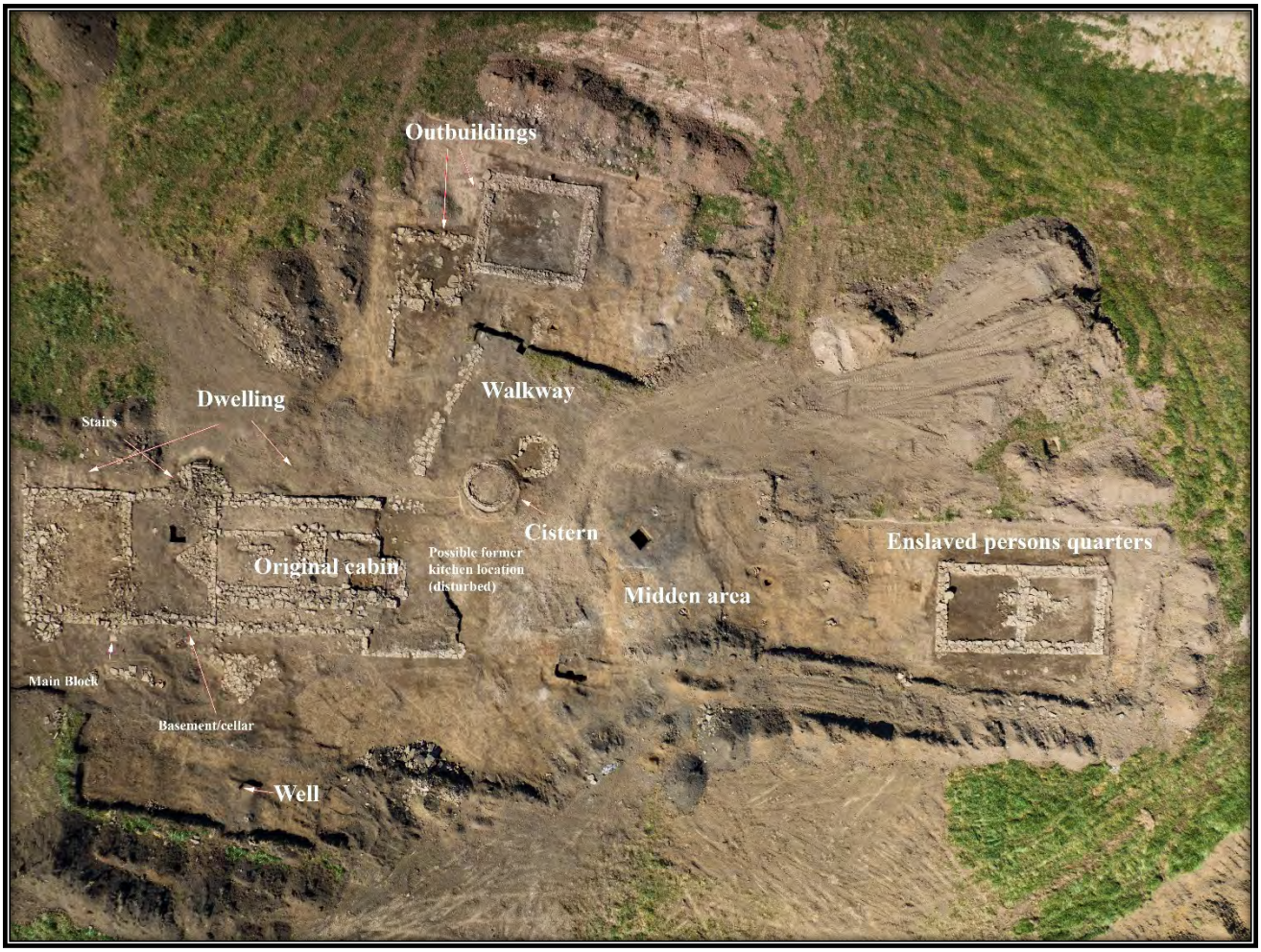

Figure 1. Drone image showing foundations of dwelling, enslaved persons quarters, and outbuildings as well as other select features.

Samuel sold the land containing Site 15Fa408 to his son, Major John McDowell (1757–1835), in January 1797 for "500 pounds current money of Kentucky." The deed conveying the land from Samuel McDowell to his son, John, does not mention how many acres were in the tract; only that it was part of the land grant Samuel McDowell had received in 1775/1779. When John McDowell died in 1835, the tract he passed to his son, Charles, and widow, Jane, consisted of 120 acres, but another part of his land with unlisted acreage was to be sold. It is likely that John McDowell and his family were residing at the site before he purchased it from his father, as he is known to have settled in Fayette County in 1784.

Like his father, John McDowell is a prominent figure in the history of Kentucky. He had been a volunteer in Lord Dunmore's War in 1774, and he had served in the American Revolutionary War. John McDowell was a lieutenant in Woodford's regiment, serving five years. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, was at Princeton, Trenton, Valley Forge, and was severely wounded at Brandywine during the height of the fighting at Monmouth. He also saw the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the American Revolution, he emerged with the rank of captain, earning a "reputation for gallantry." John McDowell also is purported to have served in all Indian campaigns after 1785. After Kentucky was established as a state in 1792, he was immediately commissioned by the first governor of the state, Isaac Shelby, to be one of the first three majors of the state along with James McDowell and John Morrison. Major John McDowell represented Fayette County in the first Kentucky State Legislature and took part in framing the second state constitution in 1799. **Interesting side note: John McDowell's son, James, married Isaac Shelby's daughter, suggesting a close relationship between John McDowell and the first governor of Kentucky.

John McDowell was married three times and is purported to have had 10 children (this is still being researched; there were at least eight). While still residing in Augusta, Virginia, before moving to Kentucky, he married Sarah McDowell, his first cousin. Her birth and death dates are unknown at this time, but she may have died before John moved to Kentucky. At this time, it is unknown if John and Sarah had any children before she died. John's second wife was Lucy Le Grand (1774–1822), a descendent of French Huguenots. They married in 1804, and she would have resided at Site 15Fa408. Lucy and John McDowell had at least five children together, but it may have been more since it was indicated in some records that he had, as noted above, 10 children. Lucy Le Grand McDowell died in August 1822, and John was remarried the following month to Jane Lyle (1767–1850), who was a neighbor (or at least a family relation of the Lyle family that lived just north of Site 15Fa408 at 15Fa409).

John and Jane remained together at Site 15Fa408 until John's death in 1835. His will (transcribed here and in Appendix B) states:

> In the Name of God and in my right mind, I make this my last Will and testament. I give and bequeath to my wife Jane McDowell my Carriage and two horses her choice with the Harnesses and one third of the tract of land I live on, one third of the proceeds of my stock when sold and my Negro woman Clara Mary Polina and William with beds she brought with her when I married her and two beds of mine and bedding with one-third of the balance of household and kitchen furniture during her life accept [sic] one third of the beds. Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Patsey McDowell my Negroes Jim John and Henry. Also I give my son Charles McDowell one hundred and twenty acres of land that I now live on, and two Negro men Andrew and Johnun and my clock. Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Sally Allen three hundred dollars in cash. The balance of my Negroes Lucky, Mariah, Edward, Thomas, Aaron, Samuel, Jerry, Daphney, Darkey, and Ben to be sold and equally divided amongst my children. The balance of the land after my wife and son Charles gets their part to be sold with the household and Kitchen Furniture and Equally divided between my Daughters and what money is on hand to be divided also between my daughters. I also allow my land to be divided by my Executors or by Commissioners appointed to the best advantages for the benefit of my wife and son Charles, Dividing the Land to suite [sic] both parties as much as possible My wife having the house in her part. And I hereby appoint Jas H. Allen and John L. McDowell my Executors to act for the family.

Based on his will, John McDowell owned 17 enslaved African Americans, and he provides all of their names. Some of them would have been living in the enslaved persons quarters (Features 1 and 2) at Site 15Fa408. No other enslaved persons quarters have been found during the current investigations, but they may have been located farther away from the dwelling outside of the site boundary.

Following John McDowell's death, his widow, Jane, continued to reside at the site with her step-son, Charles McDowell, and other members of the family. The property was under the ownership of John's eight

surviving children. In 1840, census records indicate that 12 individuals resided at the site, seven of which were enslaved African Americans. Sometime in the late 1840s, Charles McDowell decided to move to Mercer County, and his step-mother, Jane Lyle McDowell, decided to move to Shelby County, where she died in 1850. It was in the late 1840s after the McDowells left that Henry Gilbert (1823–1896) and his family started residing in the dwelling at Site 15Fa408.

With regard to Henry Gilbert attaining formal ownership of the property, which by then contained 97 acres, it appears to have occurred circa 1851–1853, but he is listed as residing there in the 1850 census based on known neighbors. The reason for the delay in the actual ownership of the property was due to a court battle between the McDowell heirs over the property. This will be discussed in detail in the final report.

Henry Gilbert was actually Henry Gilbert III. He was the son of Henry Gilbert Jr. and Sarah Smith Gilbert. John Marshall Gilbert was Henry III's brother. Henry Gilbert Jr. lived in Lexington and died on January 21, 1847, at the age of 75 (not confirmed). He is said to have been buried in Lexington Cemetery. Henry Gilbert III (henceforth, just Henry Gilbert) married Julia Anne Hall in Bourbon County on June 21, 1847. According to her death certificate on August 28, 1921, Julia had been born on August 30, 1828. Her father's name was Alfred Hall, and her mother's name was Valinda Offett. Both had been born in Kentucky.

According to the 1850 federal census, Henry Gilbert was 27 years old that year and was a farmer with $4,000 in real estate holdings. Residing with him were his wife, Juliett Gilbert, and their son, John H., who was under 1 year old. Residing with them were Maria Offett, age 85, and Malinda B. Hall, age 45. The 1850 Slave Schedule shows Henry Gilbert owning five enslaved persons. All were listed as black: three males ages 50, 50, and 29, and two females ages 45 and 14. Two enslaved persons quarters were noted on the property (note that the enslaved persons quarters at Site 15Fa408 are within one building but would be considered two quarters).

In the 1860 census, Henry Gilbert was listed as having real estate valued at $17,500 and a personal estate valued at $6,000 (note: during the 1850s, Henry Gilbert purchased various additional tracts in the area, not all just adjoining Site 15Fa408). He was listed as a farmer and butcher. His wife was listed as Julia, age 30, and they had three children by that time: John, age 10; Anna, age 4; and Sophia, age 2. Residing with them were V.R. Hall (male born in Maryland), age 55; Antony Bick, age 31, a gardener born in Germany; and James Slovan, age 21, a laborer that had been born in Ireland. The 1860 Slave Schedule shows Henry Gilbert owning seven enslaved persons. Like the 1850 census, it was noted in the 1860 Slave Schedule that there were two enslaved persons quarters. All of the enslaved individuals were listed as black: three males, ages 75, 40, and 23, and four females, ages 48, 30, 1, and 1 month old. The one-month-old was listed as manumitted, indicating that the infant was actually free and not enslaved. Manumission as a practice by some slave owners during that time will be discussed in detail in the final report.

At 40 years old, Henry registered for the draft in June/July of 1863. He was listed as a white farmer that was born in Kentucky. In 1870, Henry Gilbert was listed in the census as being 47 years old. His real estate that year was valued at $25,000, and his personal estate was valued at $3,200 (note: in spite of the Civil War, his real estate went up in value but his personal estate decreased, possibly due to Emancipation). He was listed as a farmer and not a butcher at that time. His wife was listed as Julia, age 43, and they had five children by that time: John, age 20, who was listed as working on the farm; Anna, age 16; Sophia, age 13; Albert, age 8; and Charles, age 5. Likely living in what had been the enslaved persons quarters were the servants: Susan Walker, age 50, domestic servant; Susan Walker Jr., age 4; Pattie Harris, age 65, domestic servant; and John Porter, age 14, domestic servant. All four were listed as "mulatto" (i.e., multiracial). There was a similar situation with the Lyles on the neighboring farm at Site 15Fa409, wherein they had servants listed as living next door that likely were residing in the former enslaved persons quarters.

In 1880, the census lists Henry Gilbert as 56 years old and he is not listed as living in a Fayette County district; instead, he was listed as living in the community of Sandersville in Fayette County. His wife, Juliett M. Gilbert, was listed as 51 years old. Two of their children still resided with them: Albert, age 17, and Charley G., age 14. Malinda Hall, age 74, Juliett's mother, was also listed as a member of the household. That year, the servants were not listed as a separate household. They included Harden Roberson, a black 25-year-old male,

who was listed as a laborer; his wife, Sally, age 20 who was "mulatto" and listed as a cook; and their son, James, age 1, who was also listed as "mulatto." The likely lived in one side of the enslaved person quarters. The other side was probably inhabited by the other listed servants, including Alec Jones, age 35 and black, that worked as a laborer, and Will West, age 22, that also was black and worked as a laborer.

On October 4, 1888, the local newspaper reported that Henry Gilbert disposed of his farm and planned to move with his family to Lexington. It is interesting to note that on October 20 of that same year, the newspaper indicated that Henry Gilbert had been severely kicked by a horse and became disabled and "is now out and about again." In 1889, Henry was listed as a member of the Una Lodge of the Knights of Honor, a Secret Society. On September 29, 1889, he was listed in the newspaper as being on the sick list. Interestingly, in 1892, Henry Gilbert offered a testimonial in the newspaper for the "Electropoise" device. He said that for several years he had been suffering from partial paralysis and nervous prostration and was getting worse when he heard of the Electropoise. In one month, he was astonished at how well it had helped him, even more than any of the medicines had helped him. Even though he was nearly 70 years old, his testimonial indicated that he felt like a new man. **Interesting side note: The Electropoise was a fake device, or an item of "electroquackery." It appears to have been popular enough in Lexington, however, for there to have been an "Electropoise Office" in Room 6 of the Johns Building at the corner of Main and Walnut Streets.

Henry Gilbert's obituary is listed in the Lexington Herald on September 27, 1896. It indicated that he was 73 years old and had been born in the county. He was living at 101 South Limestone at the time of his death, and the service would take place at his residence. On October 2, 1896, a memorial was included in the local paper. In it, it says he died on September 26 and that he had been an invalid for some years but was never complaining, always earnest and courteous. It said that for many years, he had been one of the city's active businessmen.

After the injury suffered from the horse kick, Henry Gilbert sold what was by then 243.9 acres to D.T. Thomas on November 1, 1888. Following the McDowell and Gilbert families, several owners and tenants resided at Site 15Fa408. Charles B. Shaffer purchased the land in 1920, and it appears that tenants continued to reside in the house until the late 1930s or early 1940s. In 1946, the land was sold to Coldstream Stud, Inc., and it became a horse farm. It was likely around that time that any remaining buildings at the site were demolished. A 1949 aerial photograph of the site location shows a few trees and some possible ground disturbance in the dwelling area that was already quickly growing over with grass.

Data Recovery Goals/Research Questions as Presented following Phase II Testing

Phase III data recovery at Site 15Fa408 is anticipated to mitigate adverse effects to the site by the proposed Legacy Business Park project. Data yielded from the investigations may address research questions pertinent to this site including (but not limited to):

- It remains unclear when the property was first settled. Archaeological evidence associated with the structures identified during the NRHP evaluation of the site suggests that the house and enslaved persons quarters could have been constructed by the late eighteenth century. Not all of the house and enslaved persons quarter foundations were exposed during the phase II testing, and only a small portion of the cellar associated with the house was sampled with a test unit. No builder's trenches were identified during the NRHP evaluation of Site 15Fa408, and further exposure of the building foundations may result in the discovery of builder's trenches that could contain important material evidence of the house and enslaved persons quarters construction. There also appears to be the possibility that the house was originally a small, one- or two-room cabin that was then incorporated/replaced by the larger structure. Hence, a goal of the data recovery efforts would be to more clearly ascertain the construction dates of the house and enslaved persons quarters. The presence of other possible outbuildings and their construction dates also would be ascertained, if found.

- What was the spatial layout of the farm in terms of the house, enslaved persons quarters, and other outbuildings and/or activity areas? Were there fences separating activity areas? How did this change over time and were there differences before and after the Civil War?
- What were the daily lifeways of the enslaved individuals and those of the slaveholder's family in the decades before the Civil War? Excavations in the interiors and exteriors of the structures via unit excavation and stripping/feature excavation may reveal artifacts/features that could provide insight into activities within and outside of the structures. It also would be interesting to ascertain differences in activities in the front vs rear and side yards of both structures.
- Were there differences in domestic artifacts, such as ceramic tablewares, between what was used in the house vs the enslaved persons quarters? Were there other notable differences in the overall assemblages between the two structures? With the exception of what was sampled in Feature 8 (cellar) with TU 2, all of the other artifacts were recovered from the plan view and backdirt in Blocks 2 and 4. If there are differences and/or similarities, what can they tell us about consumerism, availability of certain goods, were there preferences for certain items (value, symbolism)? Is there any evidence of various occupations/roles of the enslaved individuals that can be gleaned from the enslaved persons quarters deposits?
- Were there any pit cellars or small pits below the floor of the enslaved persons quarters where certain items may have been hidden from the slaveholders? Is there any evidence of African-derived items or manipulation of European American material culture? Any evidence of curing and magic ritual and/or ritual objects?
- A high density of faunal remains was recovered during the testing of Site 15Fa408, but since such a high density of these remains were recovered from secondary contexts and/or the plan views of the structures, they may not be as reliable for providing detailed data on food preferences, preparation, and consumption as those possibly recovered from intact deposits. Data recovery excavations may reveal detailed information of foodways at the site. Were there differences between what was consumed by the slaveholder's family vs what was consumed by the enslaved persons? Were there changes over time?
- Were there changes to the landscape and the spatial arrangement of outbuildings and activity areas after the Civil War vs before? Since the completion of the phase I report, an in depth look at the 1880 federal census indicates that the Gilbert family continued to reside on the property that year, and that they had five Black and "Mulatto" (i.e., biracial) servants. When Henry Gilbert died in 1897, and his widow moved to Lexington, what happened to these servants?
- Who resided at the site following the Gilbert occupation? Phase I survey archival research and available historic map data indicate that George Wainscott resided there by 1891 followed by M. Young in 1904, but neither could be discovered in the census records. Were the enslaved persons quarters still used to house servants and/or tenants? How/why was the site abandoned?
- How does the archaeological data recovered from Site 15Fa408 compare with similar sites in Fayette County and Central Kentucky more broadly? Data recovery research would allow for not only a discussion of the daily lifeways of the former site occupants, but comparisons with other archaeological sites in the area may shed light on the settlement and history of the area from a broader perspective.
- Only a very light density of precontact artifacts was recovered during the NRHP evaluation of the site, and all had been recovered from historic contexts. While the precontact component is not considered eligible, if precontact artifacts or features are discovered during the data recovery investigations, the precontact component of Site 15Fa408 will be discussed with regard to similar sites at the local and/or regional level. Whether precontact deposits/features are discovered during the data recovery investigations or not, an overview of the precontact history of the area will be included in the final

report.

Additional Data Recovery Work Plan

The current dataset collected during the phase III excavations so far does not adequately address many of the research questions listed above. Hence, the purpose of this additional data recovery plan is to collect sufficient information to answer the research questions presented above and to mitigate the impacts of the construction of the proposed business park. Based on the results of the phase III investigations from September 16 to October 31, 2024, additional data recovery will involve unit excavation, minimal mechanical stripping, feature excavation, and backfilling of excavation blocks once project is completed.

Data Recovery Field Methods

In order to sufficiently excavate/sample Features 1, 2, 5, 14–16, 18, 19, and 32–34, a total of 50 hand-excavated 1-x-1 m units are proposed (see Table 1). While the depths may vary depending on location and the presence of additional features within them, it is estimated that the units will be on average 70 cm deep from the stripped surface (this equates with 3,500 cu m excavated). In addition, roughly 45 sq m of mechanical trenching is proposed for Features 15 and 30. A backhoe with a smooth-edged bucket will be used, and the field director will monitor the trenching as it is conducted. In addition to the hand-excavation units and minimal mechanical trenching, it is anticipated that an additional 25 features may be encountered within the units. While most of these will be covered effort-wise with the units, features such as pit cellars, may be deep and may warrant additional units and/or stripping to expose/access them safely, such as was the case with Feature 30, the basement within Feature 20. In the event that precontact features or deposits are discovered, they will also be properly excavated and recorded to the same standards as the historic features and deposits. A total station will be used to record excavation and feature locations within the site, and the phase III map data will be tied in with the phase II mapping. Flotation samples will be taken from primary feature contexts, where warranted. No more than 15 flotation samples for the features are anticipated.

Meetings and Coordination

It is anticipated that there will be one additional on-site meeting with CRA, USACE, and KHC.

Phase III Laboratory Analysis

Cultural material recovered from the data recovery excavations will be returned to the laboratory for cleaning, analysis, and cataloging following standard practices. It is estimated that between 14,000 and 15,000 historic artifacts have been recovered during the data recovery investigations so far. Based on these results, we estimate an additional 20,000 artifacts will be recovered during the additional work. This phase of the work will also include preparation of flotation samples. A total of 15 additional flotation samples will be taken from primary contexts, and they are estimated to produce up to 150 liters of flotation samples to be processed (float, sort for artifacts, and catalog) at the laboratory. We propose the Ethnobotanist analyze only samples with good temporal and spatial contexts, about 10 samples (100 liters).

Report Preparation

The results of the phase II NRHP evaluation of Sites 15Fa408 and 15Fa409, and the phase III data recovery results of Site 15Fa408 will be documented in a combined, detailed written report. The report will conform to *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* issued by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office. A detailed management summary of the phase III data recovery results will be submitted within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The final draft will be submitted to USACE for review within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork. The final report can be submitted within 20 working days of the receipt of USACE comments on the draft report. In addition to the report, CRA will submit to OSA revised site forms.

Data Recovery Schedule

CRA can initiate the additional field research within 5 business days of NTP, depending on current scheduling. The field research will be completed in approximately 23 business days, not including any possible delays due to unsafe or inclement weather conditions.

CRA Project Personnel

Project Manager: Jonathan P. Kerr, RPA

Field Director/PI/Report: Tanya Faberson Hurst, PhD, RPA

Laboratory Processing: Robert McCain

Historic Materials Analysis: Tanya Faberson Hurst, PhD, RPA

Ethnobotanical Analysis: Renee Bonzani, PhD

Faunal Analysis: Robert McCain, RPA

Cost Proposal

The original phase III work plan totaled $536,343.00, and the remaining phase II work, such as the artifact analyses for both sites and reporting on the results at Site 15Fa409, totaled $57,808.00. CRA can complete the additional fieldwork, artifact processing, analysis, and report writing (for the additional fieldwork results) on a time and materials basis for a fee not to exceed $341,201.47. The current contract between CRA and Gresham Smith is $457,643.95.

Project invoices will be submitted monthly. Terms are payment in full within 30 calendar days of the receipt of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., invoice. A late fee of 1.5% per month on unpaid balance will be applied. In the event that the client does not honor these terms of payment, the client agrees to pay any additional collection, attorney, court and or interest charges.

The following assumptions have been made when preparing the scope of work and estimated cost for this project. These are not intended to be all-inclusive, and it is recognized that unforeseen changes and circumstances may result during the course of the project. Should these situations arise, CRA will, in a timely manner, address specific scope or budget issues with the client to reach an agreement for any needed contract modifications and additional compensation per our standard rate schedule.

- In the event of inclement weather or other adverse conditions, archaeological fieldwork will be delayed until conditions render it safe to resume the excavations. CRA's heat safety protocol requires all field directors to follow National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) regulations.
- There will be no issues or delays in obtaining access to the project area.
- No more than 50 1-x-1 m units will need to be excavated.
- No more than 45 sq m will be mechanically trenched.
- No more than 25 additional features will be sampled or excavated.
- No more than 15 additional flotation samples for the features are anticipated.
- No more than 20,000 additional artifacts will be recovered.
- Any adjustments made to the work plan at the request of USACE or KHC that will increase the data recovery level of effort will require a change order.
- The strip blocks and units will be backfilled, but the area will not require seeding and strawing.
- The installation of silt fencing will not be required.
- Only one additional on-site meeting with USACE and KHC will be required. Formal meetings with clients, agencies, tribes or others are beyond the scope of this proposal.

- Any additional safety training outside of CRA's safety protocols and in-house training or drug testing is not included.

References Cited

Faberson Hurst, Tanya

2024 *Management Summary of National Register of Historic Places Evaluations of Sites 15Fa408 and 15Fa409 for the Legacy Business Park in Fayette County, Kentucky*. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

Niquette, Richard Mason, and Rose E. Johnson

2023 *An Archaeological Survey of the Legacy Business Park in Fayette County, Kentucky*. Contract Publications Series 23-190. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

Appendix A

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Tanya Faberson Hurst <tafaberson@crai-ky.com>

LRL-2021-00714-sea, Proposed Legacy Business Park, Site 15Fa408 Phase III Bi-weekly update

Tanya Faberson Hurst <tafaberson@crai-ky.com> Fri, Sep 27, 2024 a
To: Leiellen M LRL Atz <Leiellen.M.Atz@usace.army.mil>, "Atherton, Sarah E CIV USARMY CELRL (USA)" <Sarah.E.Atherton@usace.ar
Cc: Erin Masterson <erin.masterson@greshamsmith.com>, Craig Bencz <cbencz@lexingtonky.gov>, Jon Kerr <jpkerr@crai-ky.com>, Mas
Niquette <rmniquette@crai-ky.com>, Charles Niquette <cmniquette@crai-ky.com>

Good morning, Leiellen and Sarah,

Here is my bi-weekly summary of the phase III fieldwork for 9/16–9/27/2024. We are (not surprisingly) rained out today, so I am ser
early.

During the first week, we started the excavations by removing the vegetation that had grown within the orange fencing and removir
backdirt on top of the black plastic covering the dwelling (Block 4, Feature 5) and the slave quarters (Block 2, Features 1 and 2). In ta
with the mechanical stripping, units were placed on the north and south sides of the slave quarters (Units 7–12) to sample the yard
adjacent to the structure. A variety of domestic and architectural artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century through the early
twentieth century, as well as faunal remains, were recovered from all six units, and the deposits were mixed and compacted as a sin
zone observed throughout. This was likely the result of heavy equipment disturbing the former ground surface in this area when the
structure was demolished in the 1930s or early 1940s.

Unit 9, west profile, facing southwest (the phase III grid is aligned with the walls of the dwelling and slave quarters).

While these units were being excavated, mechanical stripping was conducted, starting at the north end outside of the fence line wh
possible well was located. Stripping of this area (Block 9) revealed that the possible well was a large, relatively shallow hole (roughly
deep) and not a cultural feature, nor was it a sinkhole. Another strip block (Block 10) was excavated just to the south of Block 9 on t
side of the fence line. No artifacts or features were discovered. Block 11 was excavated southwest of Block 10 to target a small geop
anomaly, and two ash concentrations were discovered (Feature 12, A and B) as well as a posthole (PH 10).

Planview of Feature 12 ash concentrations (A and B) in Block 11, facing northeast.

Based on the relative absence of features and/or middens in what was thought to be the rear yard of the former dwelling and slave during the phase II testing, it is now hypothesized that the rear yard was actually the front yard. Geophysical anomalies in the area r the dwelling and slave quarters will still be targeted with mechanical stripping, but otherwise, the focus of the investigations is goin to the south sides of the dwelling and slave quarters as well as south of the tree line in terms of the search for intact outbuilding foundations, trash pits, and privies.

Also during the first week, Block 6 was reopened and expanded to reveal more of Feature 4 first identified during the phase II testin that feature was first discovered, it was interpreted as a trash pit. Having expanded Block 6, it now appears likely that this large 14.4 feature was originally a pit cellar that was then secondarily used as a trash pit when it was abandoned. The deposits are stratified a include layers of ash. Based on the historic artifact analysis of the phase II assemblage, many of the cultural materials date to the lat eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth centuries. Only a few artifacts have incept dates in the 1870s or 1880, suggesting that this p trash pit was abandoned while the dwelling (Feature 5) was still extant. Roughly 15 possible postholes also were identified in Block extension, but they need to be examined more closely first to see if they are actual postholes vs. non-cultural features.

Overview of Feature 4 having just been exposed and the crew cleaning the floor of expanded Block 6, facing northwest.

Block 7 south of the tree line was expanded, revealing that Feature 9 was a small square structure. A strip block also was excavated the south boundary of the site where a large geophysical anomaly had been identified, and this also appears to have been a small st with a limestone foundation. Before the end of the first week, Units 13–17 were placed outside of the dwelling foundation to test fo deposits and/or yard midden. The excavation of these units continued into the second week of fieldwork and indicated the immedi deposits near the former dwelling were relatively intact in comparison to those observed around the slave quarters. The only excep in Unit 15 near the west end of the dwelling, which contained a high concentration of brick and limestone rubble. Since a cellar is n considered likely in this area near the triangular feature at this end of the dwelling foundation, it is possible that heavy equipment h utilized to dig pits during demolition to dispose of rubble and debris.

Unit 15, Level 2 planview, facing northwest, showing a high concentration of limestone and brick rubble. As the excavation of this unit co more brick was exposed, indicating about an equal concentration of hand-made brick fragments and limestone foundation debris.

The start of the second week had the crew finding that the equipment trailer had been vandalized and one of our pop-up shelters h destroyed. Unknown individuals had trespassed on foot and were able to start up the trackhoe and use it to destroy the shelter and the trailer in order to open it. They were not able to break into the trailer; hence, no equipment was stolen. Thankfully, there was d any of the features, strip blocks, or units at the site. We notified LFUCG and have posted No Trespassing signs and have installed trai

cameras. The individuals trespassed again several times during the second week, and photos of the individuals have been submitted Lexington Police Department.

On Tuesday and Friday, we were rained out, but the other three days had the crew completing the excavation of the five units arour dwelling (Units 13-17). One posthole and a limestone foundation feature (Feature 13) were discovered in Units 17 and 14, respectiv Further stripping was conducted as well as work on cleaning up the foundation features south of the tree line in expanded Blocks 7 and Feature 4 in expanded Block 6.

By the end of the first two weeks, we have stripped 986.3 sq m (phase III blocks are in blue, and the phase II blocks are in black) and excavated 11 units. We are hoping for better weather in the coming weeks. Please let me know if you have any questions!

Very best regards,

Tanya

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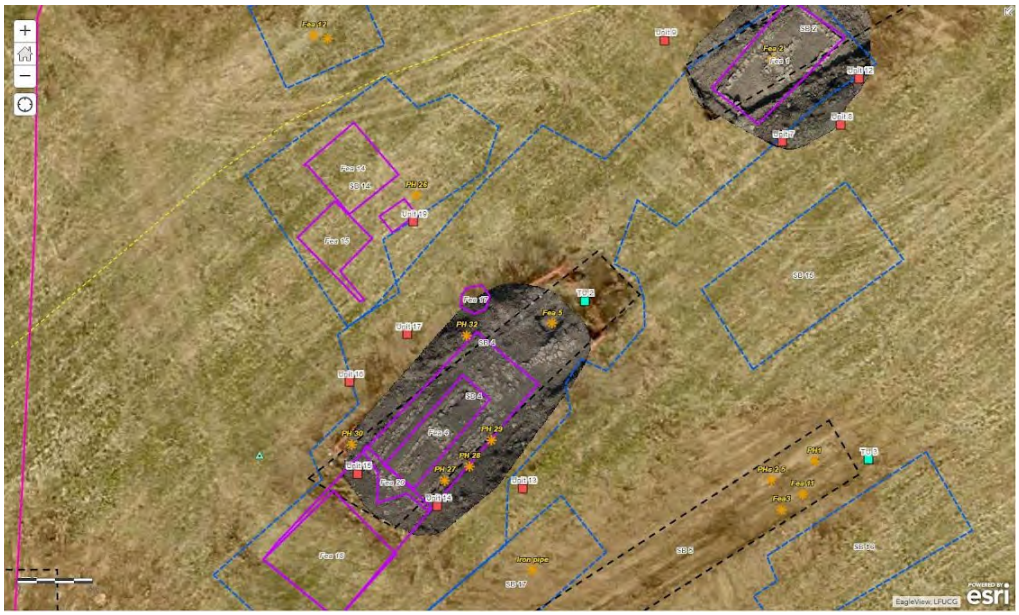
LRL-2021-00714-sea, Proposed Legacy Business Park, Site 15Fa408 Phase III Bi-weekly update

Tanya Faberson Hurst <tafaberson@crai-ky.com> Sat, Oct 12, 2024 at 8:55 PM
To: "Atz, Leiellen M CIV USARMY CELRL (USA)" <Leiellen.M.Atz@usace.army.mil>
Cc: "Atherton, Sarah E CIV USARMY CELRL (USA)" <Sarah.E.Atherton@usace.army.mil>, Erin Masterson <erin.masterson@greshamsmith.com>, Craig Bencz <cbencz@lexingtonky.gov>, Jon Kerr <jpkerr@crai-ky.com>, Mason Niquette <rmniquette@crai-ky.com>, Charles Niquette <cmniquette@crai-ky.com>

Leiellen and Sarah,

Here is my second bi-weekly summary for the phase III fieldwork at Site 15Fa408 (9/30–10/11/2024). We continue to make great progress in spite of the challenge of finding more than we expected, even with the geophysical data. We have stripped approximately 2,377.6 sq m out of the 3,100 sq m in the work plan, and we have discovered several significant structures and features that should provide great insight into the lifeways of the McDowells and Gilberts once their associated deposits are excavated and/or sampled.

Overview of the current excavations at Site 15Fa408. The blue dashed areas are the phase III strip blocks so far.



A zoomed in view of the locations of the building foundations (in purple) as well as the cistern location (Feature 17) and the probable well (Feature 21; noted as "iron pipe" on the map).

Feature 4 in expanded Block 6, the large nineteenth-century trash pit that may have originated as a pit cellar possibly as early as the late eighteenth century, was sampled with a 1 x 1 m unit adjacent to phase II Test Unit (TU) 6. Unit 18 revealed similar deposits to those found in TU 6, and the combined south profiles of TU 6 and Unit 18 indicated that the base of the pit still has not been reached. Hence, a 2 x 1 m unit (Unit 20) is in the process of being excavated adjacent to TU 6 and Unit 18 to open up the feature further in order to ascertain its original function as well as collect additional cultural materials. A high density of late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts as well as faunal remains continue to be collected from the feature as it is sampled with Unit 20.

Feature 4, TU 6 and Unit 18 south profile.

Several new structures have been revealed during the stripping, and new information has been discovered regarding the former dwelling (designated Feature 4 during the phase II testing). As noted during the first bi-weekly update, Feature 9 in expanded Block 7 was revealed to be a small square structure. It was roughly 5.5 x 5.5 m in size and located approximately 16 m northwest of the spring, and its function is still under investigation. The remaining walls of the building foundation show evidence of falling in, and a very compact clay fill is in the center that has a high density of twentieth-century artifacts consistent with some of the twentieth-century artifacts that were discovered in the dwelling area north of the tree line during the phase II testing. Voids are also apparent among some of the foundation stones, suggesting that this particular structure may have had a cellar that was filled with a high density of trash and other debris when the dwelling was demolished. Due to the presence of the dense, compact clay fill and safety concerns with regard to some of the voids, the plan next week is to cut a trench across the feature to expose its profile and sample it with one or more units depending on what the profile reveals.


Feature 9 plan view in expanded Block 7, facing southeast.

Two new structures were discovered in newly stripped Block 14 north of the dwelling and slave quarters. Feature 14 consisted

of a square limestone foundation consistent in size with Feature 9, and Feature 15 was a partial foundation roughly 4 x 4 m in size connected to the southwest corner of Feature 14. At this time, the exact functions of these structures are unknown, but a reasonable hypothesis is that Feature 14 was a smokehouse and Feature 15 was a blacksmith shop. Both of these structures will be sampled with units in the coming weeks to hopefully reveal their original function

Overview of Features 14 and 15 in Block 14, facing southeast.

Feature 18 in expanded Block 4 was a roughly 7 x 7 m structure to the west of the dwelling (phase II Feature 4). It had a large chimney base and probably had been a detached kitchen at one time. The exposure of this feature as well as additional stripping around the dwelling has revealed that the dwelling was actually much larger than first encountered during the phase II testing. Stripping and hand excavating around the dwelling feature is still in progress, but for what has been revealed so far, it appears that Feature 4 was likely an original, early dwelling structure on the property and the kitchen outbuilding was approximately 4.5 m away. At some point unknown at this time, the dwelling was expanded approximately 2 m to the north and 2 m to the south as well as attached to the kitchen. The expanded portion of the dwelling has been designated Feature 19. Exposing the larger building footprint has also revealed that the triangular portion of the dwelling foundation discovered during the phase II testing post-dates the original dwelling and may have served as a chimney base for two corner hearths if the building section between Features 4 and 18 were split into two separate rooms, north and south. This portion of the larger dwelling footprint has been designated Feature 20. A portion of this feature was disturbed by a trench that was dug when the building was demolished. Surprisingly, the triangular chimney base was just missed by the trench. Photographs of Feature 20, further excavated Feature 4, and Feature 19 will be taken next week. All of these features will be sampled via unit excavation once the dwelling footprint has been more better defined.

Feature 18 in expanded Block 4, facing southeast.

Other features discovered included an ash deposit (Feature 16) in Block 14 that was sampled with a 50 x 50 unit (Unit 19); a brick, truncated beehive cistern (Feature 17) located near the north wall of the dwelling; and a vertical steel pipe (Feature 21) found in Block 17 south of the dwelling that likely had been part of an early twentieth-century well. Postholes (PHs) 13–32 also were recorded over the last two weeks. PHs 13–25 were discovered in expanded Block 4 to the north and northwest of Feature 4; PH 26 was discovered in Block 14 adjacent to Feature 16; PHs 27–30 and PH 32 were discovered in association with Feature 19, the expanded dwelling footprint; and PH 31 was discovered at the far south end of the site in Block 12. It was thought when Block 12 was first stripped that an intact building foundation may have been in that location at one time, but the foundation stones found there were not in situ and had likely been dumped there following the demolition of a building, such as Feature 9, which was roughly 40 m to the northwest of Block 12. Feature 10, which was discovered in Block 8 during the phase II testing also turned out to be rock fall that was not in situ once the block was expanded and the feature further investigated this past week.

Please let me know if anyone has any questions!

Cheers,

Tanya

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LRL-2021-00714-sea, Proposed Legacy Business Park, Site 15Fa408 Phase III Bi-weekly update

6 messages

Tanya Faberson Hurst <tafaberson@crai-ky.com> Sat, Oct 26, 2024 at 8:07 PM
To: Leiellen M LRL Atz <Leiellen.M.Atz@usace.army.mil>, "Atherton, Sarah E CIV USARMY CELRL (USA)" <Sarah.E.Atherton@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Erin Masterson <erin.masterson@greshamsmith.com>, Charles Niquette <cmniquette@crai-ky.com>, Jon Kerr <jpkerr@crai-ky.com>, Mason Niquette <rmniquette@crai-ky.com>, Craig Bencz <cbencz@lexingtonky.gov>

Leiellen and Sarah,

This is my third bi-weekly summary for the phase III fieldwork at Site 15Fa408 (10/14–10/25/2024). I would like to be able to say that we are near completion of the fieldwork, but we continue to find more features than originally expected, and these features are large and require additional hand excavation, although I also utilize mechanical stripping when I can (such as bisecting the brick-lined beehive cistern we found [Feature 17]). At this time, the mechanical stripping is finished with having stripped 3,107.1 sq m, meeting the requirements of the work plan, which included 3,100 sq m. In total for the phase III so far, we have excavated 24 units, 12 of which were utilized to sample yard areas to the north and south of the dwelling and slave quarters, and the remaining 12 used to sample features, mostly in the dwelling area (Block 4) as well as in Block 6 to sample the large pit cellar (Feature 4). We also have identified 19 features so far, with most being large features requiring multiple hand-excavated units. I anticipate that once the other structures are excavated, we will find even more features, as such has been the case in the dwelling area. Forty postholes also have been discovered, but most have not been excavated; instead, various fence lines and a line of possible porch posts have been sampled. The work plan included 25 excavation units, 10 large features, 15 small–medium features, and 15 postholes. We have nearly if not actually exceeded that in the case of the large features and postholes when it comes to the work so far, and we still have to finish sampling the dwelling and have two outbuildings and the slave quarters to excavate/sample.

With regard to the last two weeks, here are some interesting updates and photographs. None of this will be a big surprise since you both were able to visit the site in person last Tuesday, but hopefully the information will still provide an interesting read! Since we have found so many features, I'm just providing the highlights and not including details on everything we've found (such as the not-as-exciting 17 postholes we recorded, not that I have anything against a good posthole! 😊).

Overview of excavation progress over the entirety of Site 15Fa408.

Drone image of dwelling (left), slave quarters (right), cistern (center), and outbuildings (top), seemingly connected to the dwelling by a walkway (Feature 23).

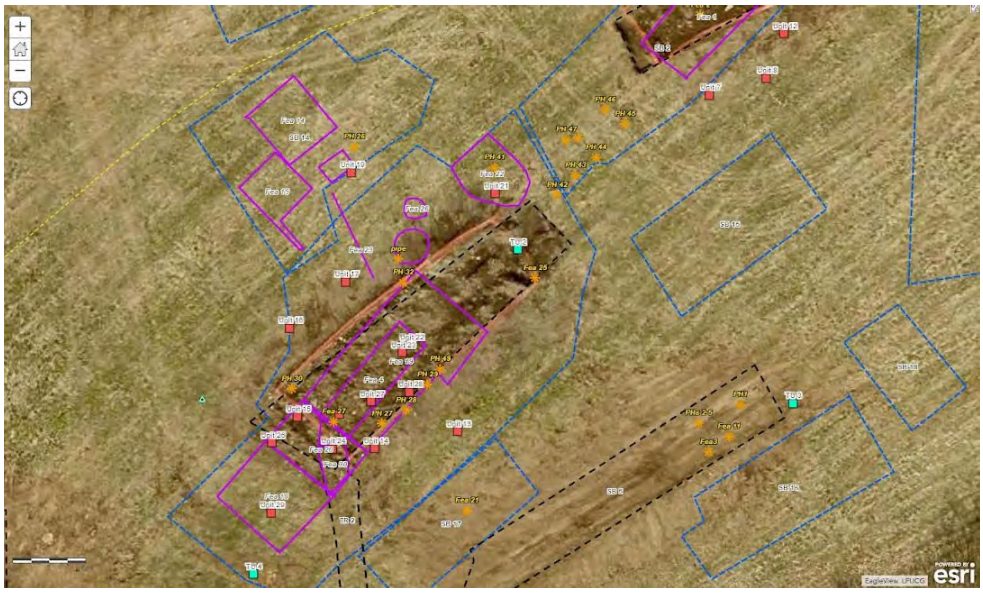
Work continued in Block 6 to sample Feature 4. As noted previously, a 2 x 1 m unit (Unit 20) was placed adjacent to phase II TU 6 and phase III Unit 18. In order to facilitate the excavation of Unit 20, we mechanically excavated a roughly 17 sq m trench through TU 6 and Unit 18 to allow for better and safer access to the feature. Unit 20 was excavated from 36 to 179 cm bgs. It is likely that this pit cellar was abandoned for a number of years, and that the sides started to slump and erode into the interior, filling it, until sometime in the late nineteenth century, it was used as a trash pit and filled with ash, many faunal remains, and various nineteenth-century artifacts. At this time, the incept date for the feature is unknown, but based on the ceramics that were recovered from the units sampling it, it may have originated as early as the late eighteenth century or the early nineteenth century. Following the excavation of Unit 20, we used the trackhoe to remove some of the hard baked upper fill and were able to see the outline of the cellar in plan view. Drone photos were taken but are not available as of the writing of this summary.

Block 6, Feature 4, Unit 20 south profile, 36-179 cm bgs.

As mentioned in the last summary, Feature 9 in Block 7 was revealed to be a small, 5.5 x 5.5 m structure south of the tree line and 16 m north of the spring. Since it was covered in a thick, compact layer of clay fill, we trenched the feature with the trackhoe and found it to be filled with early twentieth-century trash, likely associated with the occupation of the last residents of the dwelling north of the tree line. Due to the unstable walls already starting to cave in, the depth of the feature (approximately 2 m), and the voids and instability of the trash/fill within it, the field crew could not safely enter the feature, so it could only be photographed and roughly sketched. Scoops of the feature fill were systematically taken from the base of the feature by the trackhoe bucket and screened by hand, however, in order to collect materials from the base of Feature 9. It is my interpretation that this was a partially above-ground cellar used for storage and likely was an early structure on the McDowell farm based on its proximity to the spring and the dwelling. No stone stairs were observed, so they likely had wooden stairs long gone, and no chimney base or hearth area was observed, further supporting the structure having been used as an outbuilding rather than living quarters.

Block 7, Feature 9, south profile, 59-199 cm bgs.

The dwelling structure (Features 5 and 18–20) is in the process of being sampled with excavation units in order to hopefully discover stratified deposits associated with the McDowells and Gilberts as well as to gather data to decipher the sequence of construction of the various parts of the dwelling. Based on what has been observed so far, it appears there was a section of the dwelling at the far east end that was nearly completely obliterated by the demolition of the structure. Little to no foundation or builder's trench remains, and it was only the central chimney at the east end of the foundation that revealed that there was another whole section of the house we did not know about. Units 22 and 23 were placed in the firebox/hearth area on its west side since it was less disturbed. This was within the portion of the structure designated Feature 5. Unit 25 also was placed within the limits of Feature 5 along the foundation east of the triangle, and within it was a builder's trench (Features 27 and 28).


Close up of dwelling area at Site 15Fa408.

North and west profiles of Unit 25, Feature 28 in Block 4, 22-92 cm bgs.

Units 27, 28, and 30 also were placed within Feature 5 to sample parts of the dwelling to ascertain when the house may have been expanded from an original smaller structure. Unit 27 is still in progress, and it contains a puzzling rock-lined drain feature (Feature 29). Unit 28 revealed that there had been a porch on the south side of the structure. Unit 30 is still in progress, but it was only just started and it is sampling a northern section between what is believed to be the original portion (Feature 5) and Feature 19, the expanded dwelling foundation.

Planview of Feature 29 (drain) in Unit 27 within Feature 5 (probably original portion of dwelling) in Block 4, 18-29 cm bgs.

Units 24 and 26 were placed within the limits of Feature 20, which is west and adjacent to Feature 5, and both units encountered deep, nearly impenetrable rubble. What was discovered as a result was that there was an unknown cellar/ basement under the house (Feature 30). Trench 2, which was approximately 48 sq m in size, was excavated with the trackhoe to reveal a portion of it and expose profiles of the outer wall foundations. Recording and sampling is still in progress. Unit 29 was

excavated at the western end of Feature 18, which is tentatively believed to be the former detached kitchen. Additional units will need to be placed within this portion of the dwelling to sample the deposits.

Planview of Feature 30 (cellar) within Feature 20, 19-146 cm bgs. Photograph was taken standing on the triangle looking down.

To the east of the dwelling area was a large midden that spanned much of what would have been the yard area between the dwelling and slave quarters. It was not fully visible until the entire area between the dwelling and slave quarters was stripped with the trackhoe. This was sampled during the phase II with TU 2, and it was thought at the time to be a possible shallow cellar (Feature 8). Feature 8 now designates the dense yard midden. It contained a high concentration of coal and cinders and late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts, as well as faunal remains. It was further sampled within the last two weeks with Unit 21. In addition to the midden being discovered in that area, a turn of the twentieth-century trash pit had been dug into the midden while the site was being occupied, and it in turn had covered up an earlier posthole (PH 48).

Feature 25, trash pit, north profile, 16-64 cm bgs. At the base, not yet excavated, was PH 48.

Feature 17 was the beehive cistern first mentioned in the last update, and adjacent to it was a circular disturbed ring of limestone foundation stones (Feature 26) that was thought to be a possible well. This past Thursday, the cistern and Feature 26 were bisected with the trackhoe. It revealed that the cistern was densely packed with demolition debris (limestone rubble and hand-made bricks), and that Feature 26 was not a well but a shallow pit feature of some sort. Feature 26 still needs to be investigated.


Feature 17, cistern filled with rubble, 0-137 cm bgs.

Please let me know if you have any questions!

Cheers,

Tanya

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In the Name of God and in my right mind I make this my last Will and testament – I give and bequeath to my wife Jane McDowell my Carriage and two horses her choice with the Harness and one third of the tract of land I live on One third of the proceeds of my stock when Sold and my Negro woman Clara Mary Polina and William with Beds she brought with her when I married her and two Beds of mine and Bedding with one third of the Ballance of household and Kitchen furniture during her life except the third of the beds. Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Patsey McDowell my Negroes Jim John and Henry. – Also I give my Son Charles McDowell One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land that I now live on, and two negro Men Andrew and Lohdam and my Clock. – Also I give and bequeath to my daughter Sally Allen three hundred Dollars in Cash –. The Ballance of my Negroes Lucky Mariah, Edward, Thomas Aaron Samuel. Jerry. Dafhney. Darkey and Ben to be sold and equally divided amongst my children – The ballance of the Land after my wife and Son Charles gets their part to be sold with the household and Kitchen Furniture and Equally divided between my Daughters and what Money is on hand to be divided also between my daughters – I also allow my Land to be divided by my Executors or by Commissioners appointed to the best advantages for the benefit of my wife and Son Charles Dividing the Laing to suite both parties as much as possible My wife having the house in her part – And I hereby appoint Jas. H Allen and John L McDowell my Executors to act for the Family

Test Jas. McDowell
Wm Pawling

John McDowell (Seal)

Fayette County Towit August Court 1835

This Writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John McDowell dec'd was produced in Court and proved by the Oaths of Jas. McDowell & Wm Pawling Subscribing Witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded – which is truly done in my office

Att (J. O. Rodes Clk)

An Inventory of the Estate of R. Young dec'd in Current Money of the United States

1 Loom	5	"	1 Drawing knife 1 Auger 1 Curry comb	"	50
2 Sows & 4 Shoats	12	"	1 Coffee Mill 1 Tiffit 1 Flesh fork 2 Smoothing irons	1	"
2 Tubs	"	50	1 Sausage knife	2	50
8 Head of Sheep	6	"	1 Reel & 2 Flax wheels	1	"
1 Feather Bed bolster 2 pillows 1 Sheet 1 Counterpane 1 blanket quilt	20	"	3 Tubs	2	"
1 Cupboard furniture	4	50	8 Chairs		
2 Jars 2 Crocks 2 Jugs	1	"	2 bedsteads	"	75
4 Baskets	1	50	1 Lot Bacon 152 lbs at 5cts p lb	7	60
3 Bowls 3 Trays 1 Hair Sieve	1	25	1 Bay Mare	40	"
2 Buckets & 1 Cullen	"	75	1 Red Cow & Calf	14	"
1 Churn & 1 Piggin	"	37½	1 Folding & 1 Square Table	4	50
1 Spade 1 pr Andirons 1 hand saw & 2 Wedges	1	50	1 Saddle & Bridle	5	"
3 Pots 3 Ovens 1 Skillet 1 pr Hooks & Potrack	4	"		137	22½

Pursuant to an order of the Fayette Co Court of the Sept. term We the undersigned appraisers therein appointed proceed to appraise all the personal estate of R Young dec'd produced by the Adm'r in Current money & report the above Inventory as correct Given under our hands this 26 Sept. 1834

Saml Taul
Thos. Carr
P E Todhunter
} appr.

Fayette County To Wit

This day personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County Thos Carr Samuel Taul and Parker E Todhunter who were duly sworn as appraisers to comply with the within order Given under my hand this 26 day Sept. 1834

Wm B Summers

Fayette County To Wit August Court 1835

This Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of R. Young dec'd was returned to Court examined approved and ordered to be recorded which is truly done in my office –

Att (J. O. Rodes Clk)