

1. The property, properties, or portions of properties where site specific data recovery plans will be carried out;

Phase III data recovery is recommended for the two city lots 317 and 319 North 18<sup>th</sup> Street as defined in legal descriptions contained within the deed books of Henrico County and the City of Richmond.

2. Any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;

The remainder of the city block excluding the McDonald's franchise property will be altered by the imposition of utilities, building piers and other items inserted into the current ground surface.

Terrain that will be destroyed without data recovery will be the two retail locations located on the north margin along 18<sup>th</sup> Street and on the east margin along Broad Street within the subject property.

3. The research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;

- a. We propose to examine two city lots within the 75% of the project block that is subject to development. 317 N. 18<sup>th</sup> Street was first sold as a separate and thus subdivided lot in 1840. 319 N. 18<sup>th</sup> Street was first sold as a lot in 1842. Both lots were owned by a succession of individuals who purchased the lots at roughly the same time. The second and third subsequent owners of both lots repeat the roughly equivalent sales times. Thus, we have directly comparable lot histories through time and space (the lots appear to have remained the same size as originally sold). 319 belonged to a slave trader who purchased it during the Civil War, but did not work from the property, nor did he apparently ever work again after the war. However, it would be possible to indirectly explicate the material world of the slave trader by examining post-Civil War material status and comparing that with the adjacent owner who held a variety of jobs after the Civil War. What would be investigated would be the materials obtained as a result of commoditization of enslaved African-Americans.

Archaeological excavations of rural slave quarters, overseers houses, plantation houses and of urban sites have concentrated upon the Africans, African-Americans and the Euro-Americans as they carried out their lives within their mutually inter-dependent system.

Individual slave holding facilities and sales locations have been examined archaeologically and archivally. Individuals on this block owned slaves. We would be able to compare and contrast their material world with those who traded in slaves.

This investigation would target for the first time the very small minority of people who engaged in the commercial end of slavery. This would be an opportunity to compare and contrast the material record of a slave trader. It would allow interpretations of their

lifestyles and their tastes to allow definitive statements to be made as to their social standing. Slavery apologists have long held that the social status of slave traders was low. Subsequent research within the last 20 years has suggested that not all traders were lower status. The interplay between status and social class may be examined within this context as well.

From our research to date, the Cedar Block was ethnically and economically diverse, and was not vertically stratified by ethnic background, socio-economic status or occupation. The block was home to a wide range of economic capability. The archaeological examination of the two lots and the archival investigation of the heterogeneous block offers an unique opportunity to examine such a data set. Combined with the computerization of the City Directory records, advances in the bigger picture of block development may be made. Typically, an investigation will be concerned with a lot in detail and jump to the very general characterization of the individuals who owned it as they relate to statistical norms. We will be able to look at the block as a whole over time from the archival viewpoint to establish not only what the lot owners have to contribute, but what the others on the block may contribute and finally what the remainder of the city's inhabitants from the City Directories may offer from a potential GIS standpoint.

In addition, the computerization of the directories will enable other researchers to mine this data. Without this e-data, researchers are vastly more limited in their ability to perform significant research. This will benefit students of Richmond history and of urban history in cross-comparative analysis in Virginia and the nation.

4. The methods to be used with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions;
  - a. We propose to machine strip the asphalt, sub-base and gravel substrate from the confines of the two lots comprising an area of approximately 55 feet north-south by 135 feet east-west.
  - b. We propose to machine strip other intervening layers that are 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition layers for the lots in order to concentrate on the strata that contain evidence related to 317 & 319 ownership sequences.
  - c. We will expose the buildings on the two lots, map them and excavate them in order to ascertain their construction date, construction type, alteration history, destruction and other datasets as encountered. The building remnants will be left *in situ* when finished.
  - d. We propose to map and excavate all features on the property in order to obtain a complete lot layout with buildings, fences, midden areas, pits, wells, privies, clotheslines, etc. as built over time.
  - e. We will excavate the lots using the standard single context system in order to ascertain the complete stratigraphic sequence for the lots. A complete digital photographic and video record will be made of the excavation.

- f. Artifact recovery will be accomplished by screening all excavated deposits through ¼" mesh screen. We will also sample features for organic content with the intent of compiling a biological history of the deposits.
- g. Wells, privies and other deep features will be excavated to the water table if practical and safe to do so. Otherwise, auger samples will be made of deeper deposits.
- h. We propose to bio-sample selected deposits to establish a baseline on the composition of strata, the intentional and *ad hoc* plant species and refuse disposal patterns.
- i. We propose to complete the chain of title for all of the properties on the block. The portions that remain to be established will allow a complete occupational inventory of the block over time. This would be the first time such an endeavor has been made for Richmond.
- j. We propose to complete the examination of the census records for the block to see who was living on the properties in the census years. This data would be computerized beyond the 1782 census that is already completed.
- k. We propose to complete the examination of the Land Tax and Personal Property Tax Records to ascertain the building construction sequence for each lot on the block.
- l. We propose to complete the examination of selected Richmond City Directories to see year by year who is living where. This data would be computerized beyond the 1819 City Directory that is already completed. We propose to computerize the 1850, 1860 and 1870 directories for comparative purposes.

The overall objective of the Phase III data recovery would be to examine the material culture of the occupation of the owner/occupants of the two lots. These are temporally, stratigraphically and materially distinct episodes that have been characterized by this excavation. The strata clearly show distinctions that will be used to obtain the artifactual and building history record of the series of occupants. The excavation of Trench 5 has shown that a complete set of strata for the ownership sequence is extant.

The excavation of two lots would allow comparisons to be made directly through the ownership sequence to be able to compare contrast their lifestyles. These lots are among the earliest built upon on the block and thus offer the most complete sequence that also reflects ownership changes as well.

Archival investigation would characterize the both lots in terms that are comparable to their neighbors and to other occupations. Census and City Directory information would allow for a preliminary determination of vertical or horizontal stratification or homogeneity throughout the city for the subject dates. This data would be then made available to other researchers to mine as they saw fit after it was computerized.

5. The methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;

The excavation will be a single context system, computerized into CAD for manipulation, analysis, and data presentation. Artifacts will be washed, bagged and catalogued into a standardized computer spreadsheet for recordation and analysis, again using the single context system. All of the data will be presented in original formats and in PDF for translation to current and future systems. All data gained from the excavation will be distributed free with citations as to origins being the only stipulation.

The analysis of city directories, the title chain, Land Tax Records, census records and other archival materials will track general real estate trends, property values, general neighborhood composition and other factors to be tracked over time. This will in turn show relative status in relation to their neighbors and contemporaries rather than an isolated sample of two occupations to in effect float without reference points.

- 2 months: Excavation of the lots
- 1 month: Artifact processing
- 1 month: graphics production
- 1 month: archival compilation
- 1 month: archival analysis
- 3 weeks: bio-sample analysis & Report
- 2 months: report production

6. The proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;

The recovered materials will be stored in standard Ziploc® plastic bags and stored in standard Hollinger boxes. These materials will be curated at Browning & Associates, Ltd. until the completion of the project at which time they will be transferred to DHR.

7. Proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery; and

The deliverables for the data recovery will be the report in paper format and on electronic media (CD or DVD). These materials would be available for display if needed. We will prepare a Powerpoint presentation of the project for distribution.

8. A schedule for the submission of progress reports to HUD and the SHPO.

We propose that progress reports of the excavation be sent bi-weekly and monthly reports for the analysis and report writing stages.