

MUSEUM

7/07

Because we were going to be rearranging the museum today, not as many people went to the museum. David A. and Walter came to go through the newspaper in a continuation of their research from yesterday. Ava and Clarke continued to go through the Seever's collection. Jordan worked on Amache's "Greatest Hit" again.

Before rearranging the museum, Britanna and I filled out Officer Record and Conditions Report forms for three pieces of an Amache program of which the museum has at least one, more intact, copy. The booklet has a white screened cover on orange paper a map of Colorado showing Denver and Amache. Once we finished the forms, we began to rearrange the museum.

We first removed the plexiglas from the standing cases of the tea set and found 8 dry and took the items within and placed them on the table in the center. We moved the bases to the side and then moved the uniforms. The WWII uniform is nearer the floor. The case with the kimono shoes and photos and 1) hair accessory had its plexiglas removed, objects placed on the table and the base moved to next to the WWII uniform. The kimono was then moved into the corner and the Vietnam-era uniform placed to the right of the kimono. This area technically represents the theme of Dress that Britanna and I identified in the museum, but it also shows the difference between traditional Japanese culture and the modern American culture - both of which the internees were a part of.

Next we put up three displays on the wall behind the glass case - the boys playing marbles, the children passing out at the gate, and the gardens at the elementary school. These three we felt best fit the theme we next move into - Everyday life. The glass case holds mostly objects from everyday life and the photos explain a little of what daily life would have been like. Next to the glass case on the table where the woodworkings had been, we moved the seiko (rice steamer for making sweet rice cakes - mochi), the soy sauce keg, and the sake jug. The seiko and soy sauce keg sat next to each other well enough on the smaller table, but the sake jug will need a stand made for it so that it can be elevated behind the soy sauce keg.

Between the two tables (having moved the right one closer to the glass top case) we placed the stand for the tea set and the stand for the gourd and dog between the two tables. The table for the tea set closer to the table with the seiko and the soy sauce keg. The tea set is a very apt transition from everyday life to the next section - Art. The porcelain tea set that internees were able to save, received as art, but were also objects of art. The set in the museum has delicate painting that is really colorful and breathtaking. The gourd in the adjacent case to the right represents a famous art practice at many sites - the gourd is covered in seeds. Also unusual in the case with the gourd is the mayonnaise jar dog. Mayonnaise jar art also appeared in different internment camps.

Museum Case

7/07

We hung the two large wood carvings above the art table. The
hangs between the two wood carvings. The board explaining the
is on the table with standing wood carvings around it on the table, like
the vase and the wood pillar. The sandal also is on the table.

We hung the diploma, the graduation program and the graduation speech - all
from Shigeko Sakamoto and the Amache High School graduation of 1945. These
begin the Education section of the museum. I think that the Education
theme of the museum applies not only to education at Amache, but education
about Amache. Only one of these is addressed in the small case, since
the museum's overarching theme is education about Amache.

By the time we had rearranged the photos in the front of the case, there
wasn't much time to do anything else.

Field

7/08/10

Tour

Because of the rain, we started with a tour very similar to the one we took our first day at Amache. This tour was mostly for those who had not had a chance to see more of the site yet. Diana and April (2 of the researchers from 2008) arrived the evening of the 7th, and so were with us and able to talk about their Master's theses and research.

We went to the koi pond and then, different from our first tour, we went to the dump. The dump is an archaeological treasure trove, as such places usually are. The problem in the dump is the lack of context - while we know where in the dump an item comes from, that tells us very little about it. Finding the same artifacts in the barracks in context (or closer to in context given depending on how much the area has been plowed by cows) gives us a lot more information about the items. Despite this, the dump is still incredibly fascinating in terms of what all can be found there. So many soda bottles, cold cream jars, motor vehicle parts and oil cans, so many glass scatter and broken ceramic plates - it's mind-blowing. Professor Clark will likely send some crew members back to the dump to do artifact sketches.

We aren't digging in the dump for multiple reasons. One of these is that it is such a wealth of information that so much would be devoted to so little as to be utterly draining (in my opinion). So much could be found in the dump, but the intensity of that work is almost inconceivable. Also, people do come to the Granada city dump (just north of the Amache dump) to shoot things, and they also do so at the Amache dump. This destroys artifacts, but the key is that people are out here. Professor Clark said that we don't dig the dump because that would almost be like opening the flood-gates - once people begin digging, removing artifacts and destroying both those and what little context there is.

After touring the dump for at least a half an hour if not more, we split into two groups. Those of us who had seen the cemetery before went back to the house so we could go work at the museum - this was Brianna Jordan, Walter, David Ambrose, Ava, and I. Laura and Clark were in other cars, but came to the museum when they could.

(Despite coming earlier actually, the museum section will come after the remainder of the field section to keep with the established pattern)

non garden soil samples

out of camp

in camp

- 15.6 cm - coal

- 20 cm - slate

- noted metal, & pipe in lower corner

- got most of information at 15.6 cm

(found & put the construction
dump & will need to do
in the in camp (control))

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In a p.s. they keep one face clear to get their samples from. The
changes in soil color, structure, and moisture are called horizons.

After describing and separating into different layers, they dig up, digging
a small pit in the profile wall. They take a bulk density sample using
a controlled volume cylinder so that they have a way to scale density
and composition. Then a sample is taken from each horizon.

After Eric
demonstrates
are at the
bottom, I
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excavator

O horizon - organic composition

A horizon - provides the seed for the O horizon

B horizon - mineral dominated

Anthropogenic soil - soil influenced by humans - can't be O, A, &

B very well with an anthropogenic soil

Soil grows from the bottom and the top. Just because there is a
change in the dirt doesn't mean that there is a new depositional event,
it could just mean that it's a new soil horizon and naturally formed
while the soil itself is forming.

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XRF x-ray fluorescence

- needs only heavier elements unless a light element package is purchased.
- we're looking for phosphorus which would indicate (or would indicate
the use of manure in the soils to augment ^{nitrogen}
- sand made of silica, oxygen and carbonates. Knowing that we look for the
elements that are not in sand - phosphorus is one of these.
- as the x-ray hits the elements, the electrons become excited and break
free from their shells. Each element does this differently, this is called
fluorescing. The BRF can read these (does so as a spectrum since fluorescing
is in waves) and report what it's finding.

Ava and I
screened
siding pile
gravel.

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We have: 4703 ^{parts per million} calcium, 5389 potassium, titanium, barium,
manganese, chromium, iron (almost as high as potassium),
zinc, lead - this is non garden soil

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FIELD CONT

7/08

Since the weather had cleared up during our time in the museum, we went to the field after lunch. Before splitting up to go to our respective excavations, we gathered in 12:45 so that Enza and Emily could explain what they were doing. My notes on what was said are on the facing page. They had dug an 80cm deep pit to get an idea of how the soil looks within the camp, but well outside of a garden.

After Enza explained what she and Emily were doing, Professor Clark demonstrated the XRF (X-Ray Fluorescence), my notes on which are at the bottom of the facing page. They got cramped on the bottom, but that's a list of the comparing elements of the soil, which are also recorded elsewhere. If we use the XRF in our garden excavations, I will be certain to note the chemical components.

The TG crew of Walter, Ana, Anita, Carlene, David A., David G., Steve, and I then rode to TG to begin our work there for the day. We got all of our equipment set up and then began to work. Ana and Carlene screened while I shoveled. Liberally, we had our pit about half as deep as it needed to be when we stopped yesterday. I started shoveling from the south side of the pit and switched to the north side because I didn't want to step in the unit. Steve corrected me and told me that it was better to step in the unit than to unintentionally create an optical illusion that could either hide a present feature or describe an absent one.

Ana and I switched positions so she shoveled and Carlene and I screened. We were still finding pieces of wire, nails, the shingling and siding pieces, and many, many pieces of river cobble and the smaller gravel.

About halfway through the day, Bonnie came with a level and David and I volunteered to learn how to use it. The level is used to determine elevations from a certain point. Our benchmark was the inside of the southwest corner of barracks 5 in TG. The data for some of the level we is on the page facing 43. Our main use was to measure the elevation of the datum, and then using that to check the elevations that we had using the datum. Except for a calculation error while we were attempting to convert the level elevations to measures below datum.

During our removal of the first layer, we found a linear wood feature that was parallel to the barracks. When we first encountered it, due to its proximity to a cagebrush, we thought that it was a root and ignored it. But upon recognizing its linear nature, Steve began to shovel around it.

Elevational Data

Instrument height 125.5 cm

Reading to top of datum 21.5 cm

+ 5 cm to top of datum

datum elevation = 126.5 cm

subtract instrument height $\rightarrow$ 1 cm below benchmark

Exterior of bench NW corner 125 cm

.5 cm above benchmark

NE corner of 2003 N, 2003 E 80 cm

54.5 cm below benchmark

55.5 cm below datum

NW corner of 2003 N, 2003 E 177 cm

51.5 cm below benchmark

52.5 cm below datum

$$\begin{array}{r} 179.5 \\ - 120.5 \\ \hline 59.0 \end{array}$$

SE corner of 2003 N, 2003 E 163 cm

37.5 cm below benchmark

38.5 cm below datum

2003 N, 2003 E soil sample ^{round} 2, SE corner 171.5 cm

46 cm below benchmark

47 cm below datum

2003 N, 2003 E soil sample round 2, NW corner 179.5 cm

54 cm below benchmark

55 cm below datum

2m

100

100

100

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1m

50

50

10

20

2003 N,
2003 E

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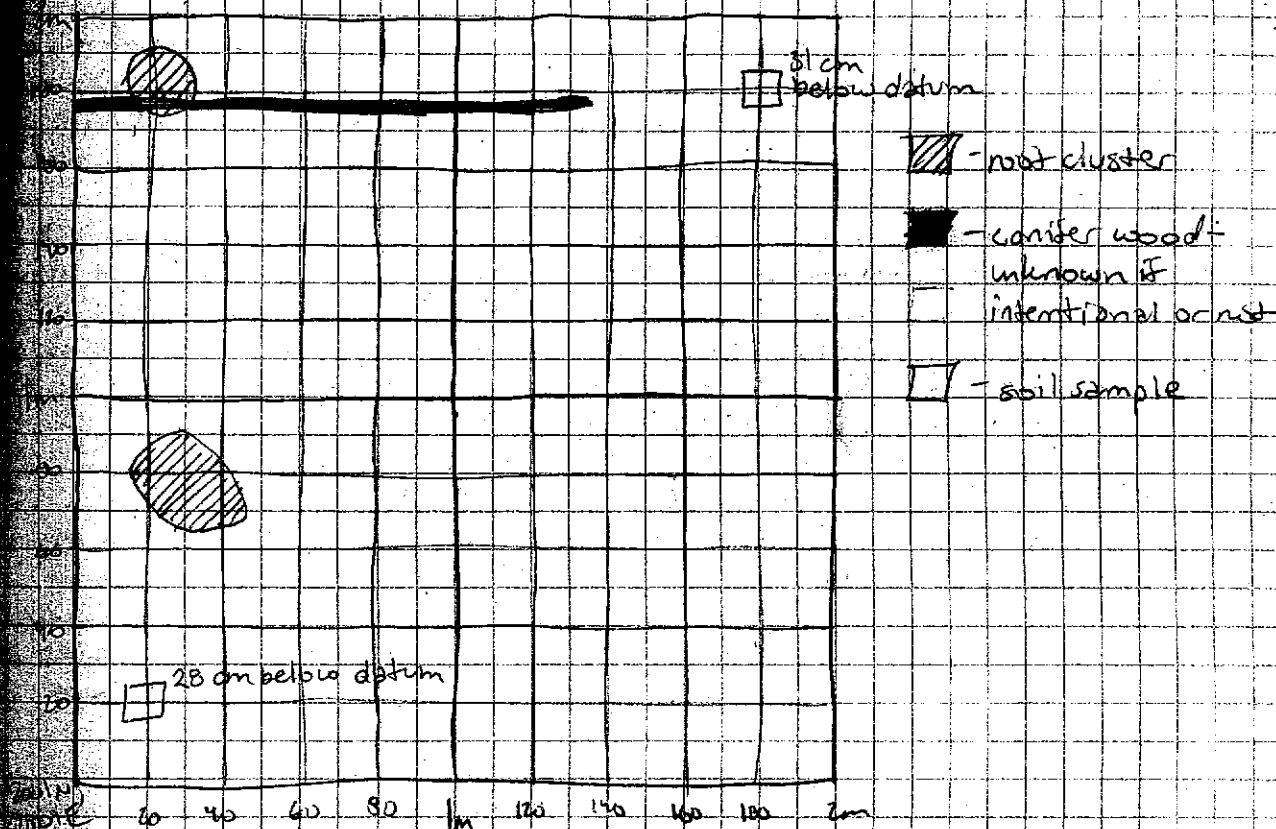
2003 N, 2003 E

and close

7/08 2001 100

FIELD CONT.

7/08



We believe that it is some sort of coniferous wood, whether it is the root of a tree, or some actual feature, this was the marker that made us switch from 76-001 context to 76-003 context. We are going to now enter a non-arbitrary layer, which is really neat.

We closed up context ⁷⁶001 paperwork and opened context ⁷⁶003 paperwork for our unit 2001N, 2001E. This brought us to the end of the day.

2003N, 2003E reached the end of their first arbitrary level at 10cm and closed their context 76002 and opened context 76-004 paperwork.

MUSEUM

7/08

Due to the rain we spent the second half of the morning in the museum. Ann and Clarke continued to work on the Seener collection, Laura on the library, Walter and Daniel on their newspaper project, Jordan on Amache's Greatest Hits and helping Branna and I organize.

First, Branna and I filled in the case. We chose some books to put on display from the back. One or two of the books will need to be elevated to add slight visual stimulation to the case. We thought the Amache football helmet would fit in the case and the related posters on the wall behind the case. We arranged them and they fit - the posters on the wall and the helmet in the case. The helmet needs a small stand to keep it in form and upright. We moved the file cabinet next to the case.

We moved the T-shirts which were on the wall behind the case over to the wall beneath the window to the office. We organized the Amache coins in a display beneath the window in the office. We tried to find the pens but couldn't, so we put the cases in the drawer and left it.

We ended up rearranging the cases, adding a poster we found in the office while we were looking. We plan to put an item from the Seener collection which has many items related to education and educational materials.

With everything rearranged, Branna and I made a list of items that need their labels redone or could have labels made. We plan to work on that tomorrow.

Depth measurements from 20cm x 20cm in each corner
SW corner 20cm N x 20cm E
SE corner 20cm N x 20cm W
NE corner 20cm S x 20cm E
NW corner 20cm S x 20cm W
center at 141.5cm across diagonally

to ensure measurement consistency and accuracy of
datum elevations.

Flotation Sampling

20 liters of soil from each level for flotation
measure float samples for context &

20 liters a good compromise between labor and efficiency
Flotation really fine scale recovery

should have
enough material
preferred
safety something does, but not too much
date to be inefficient

Once we get into a soil feature, we'll float the entire
thing if it's less than 20 liters

We'll standardize the samples to one meter

Each sample in two bags: ten liters each - 4 labels per sample -
one on the bag and one inside with a fine sample

A really important feature larger than 20 liters, all will
be taken and carefully recorded.

Don't want compacted soil: start with a fresh surface

EVERYTHING GOES IN THE BUCKET unless you think it won't
survive flotation

circle on the map where it comes from, as long as it's well defined
on the map

Take from an area of low disturbance

Inside label give a context label. Flaggings tape has context number and soil
include volume and bag # (1 & 2, etc.) sample number.

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Field

7/09/10

We headed straight to T-6 from the house and began again on our excavations. David, Walter, and Anna continued on 2003N, 2003E while Ann, Carlene, and I continued on 2001N, 2001E, and David G. and Steve helped and oversaw the work.

Due to the sensitive nature of the wood feature in our unit (2001N, 2001E), Steve and David excavated carefully with trowel around the feature while Carlene, Ann, and I shovelled and screened. We only used a shovel on the southern half of the unit so as not to disturb whatever may lie in direct association with the feature.

When screening the first few buckets, Ann found a key which was likely from the southeast corner of the unit. We continued to find pieces of wire and nails in the screen and even as we dug. There was a higher concentration of larger river cobbles - about 5-10 cm in length and more than one centimeter thick.

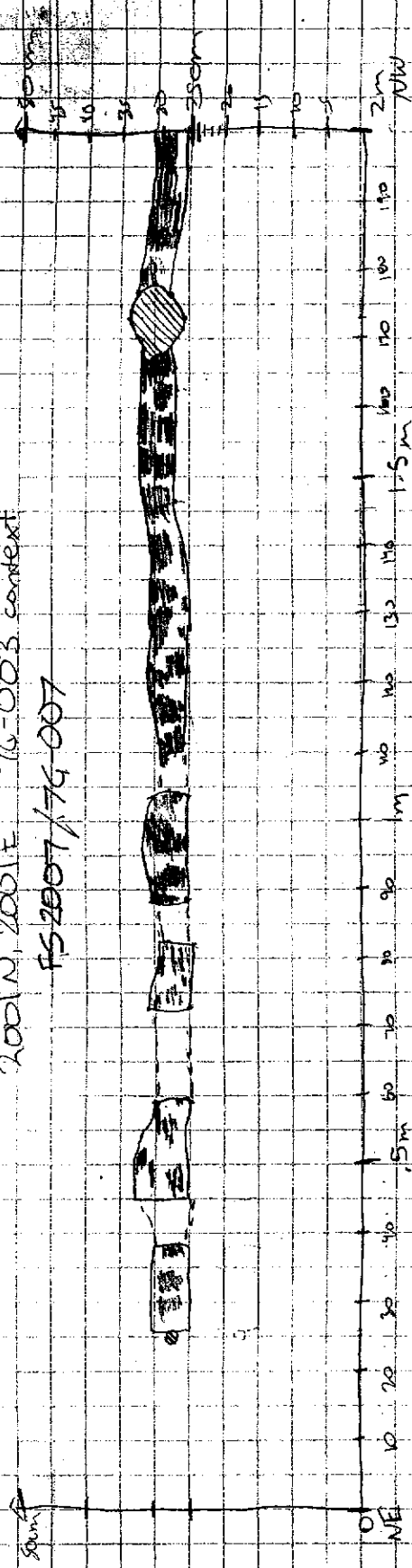
Steve left before cookie break so David G. excavated the feature. When Steve returned, he taught us about sampling the soil. My notes on that are on the facing page. In the afternoon we will be doing flotation on the soil samples to separate the light material (possibly - hopefully - plant matter) and the heavier materials (which include gravel and most artifacts). Flotation is very thorough, but also very time-, resource-, and labor-consuming. This is why we'll only be floating a small sample (20 liters) from each level.

When I began to take soil samples following Steve's example, I hit some more of the same continuous wood that ran across the north 40 centimeters of our unit. Steve had me trowel around it to determine the extent. He took over the troweling to have more control of how much was exposed. In contrast to the other continuous wood, this was a small piece and standing vertically. From what we troweled out, the two are not connected by anything more than type of material. The standing fragment was left be and Ann and I finished sampling the soil. We took the bags to the van while the other unit sampled their soil and then was cookie break.

After cookie break, excavations in unit 2001N, 2001E went more carefully. Only a little was shovelled, most was troweled. The long, linear continuous feature was excavated further and with utmost care. Carlene and I took turns screening the dirt that Ann and David G. removed from the unit.

The southern half of our unit looks about proper depth but will probably need some skimming to get it down to its true proper depth. The northern half came down much slower and, if we must take it to a 10 cm greater

2001 N, 2001 E 76-003 context
 FS2007/76-007



Facing pg 2 (map)

Another map on
 Facing pg 48

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Firep cont.

7/08

Since that is where our previous context stopped, we still have at least 3 to 5 centimeters to go still.

Charcoal-wood feature was as well uncovered as it could be given it is decaying, so I drew it onto our context map and then I drew a more detailed map of the gaps and more concentrated areas than could be put on our context map. This map (the more-detailed one) is on the facing page. I did my best to accurately reproduce how the feature looks like in terms of gaps and wood concentration from the gaps.

Feature was wetted, and photographed with both the digital and black and white film. We didn't close out our context paperwork because we're still digging 76-003 and we are going to remove the feature and put it in an artifact bag and take elevations of its top and where we remove it from.

Not sequential, but while we were digging we also found a rounded patch of soil around 120 cm E and 190 cm N. We found a root from the southwest corner while digging.

Museum

7/09

We started between working in the museum and helping Gene float out back.

It's hard to track everyone since crew members present in the museum kept changing. Jordan floated first and with Stacy, Josh, and Paige from the University of Idaho, who then left, before he went back to Amalie with Bonnie to set up some for the open house. Walter looked through the newspapers with David, who floated second round, and then floated third round himself. Ava worked on an archive and floated second round. Laura worked on a panel on interment terminology and may have floated first round. Branna worked on text panels and floated third round.

I made a bust for the Vietnamese uniform donned by N. Shimoda. Using the tyvek cloth (which is inert and therefore non-damaging to artifacts), I experimented with pins and stuffing it with the cotton stuffing, but the pins came undone because there was too much stress on them. I got a needle and thread from Keller and made a tyvek pillow instead, stuffed with the cotton filling. The pillow was the shoulder support. In imitation of the bust for the WWII uniform, I made a rolled neck support and pinned it to the bust. To keep the bust secure on the wooden stand, I experimented with another piece of thread on the back, pinning it and stuffing it to see how it would hold. Eventually I managed to make a working bust.

I started to work on a text panel for internee art before I went outside to do flotation.

Flotation

The flotation tank is a 30 gallon drum which water is pumped into. The water pulses against the dirt we place in it, sitting the heavy dirt down to the bottom, floating the light objects to the top and trapping the larger, heavier objects in a screen in the middle. The light objects float out a spout at the top and are trapped in a mesh screen with very small holes. Most of the light objects are plant matter.

Before floating, we remeasured the dirt. Our sample had 9 liters instead of 10, so we noted that in the log before floating any of the sample.

We wet the sample and then poured it into the drum. The water did its work and eventually, with a little sifting, stirring, manual help, both samples were completely dealt with. We tied the retrieved items into small mesh sacks and let them dry. We even cleaned and disassembled the float tank.

Note
FS# 76-007
is FS# 2007

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FIELD

7/10/10

Today was our first open house, so we were in the field from about seven this morning until just after five in the evening. Since Stacy, Josh, and Paige left the afternoon of the 9th, so the T-G crew was down to Paul, Brianna, Clarke, Jordan, Laura, Judy, and Duncan. Eric and Emily were impromptu fixtures at both of the sites and came with one of the tour groups. Eric and Emily left in the early afternoon. The T-G crew of Walter, David A., David G., Ava, Steve, Anita, Carlene, and I did not change.

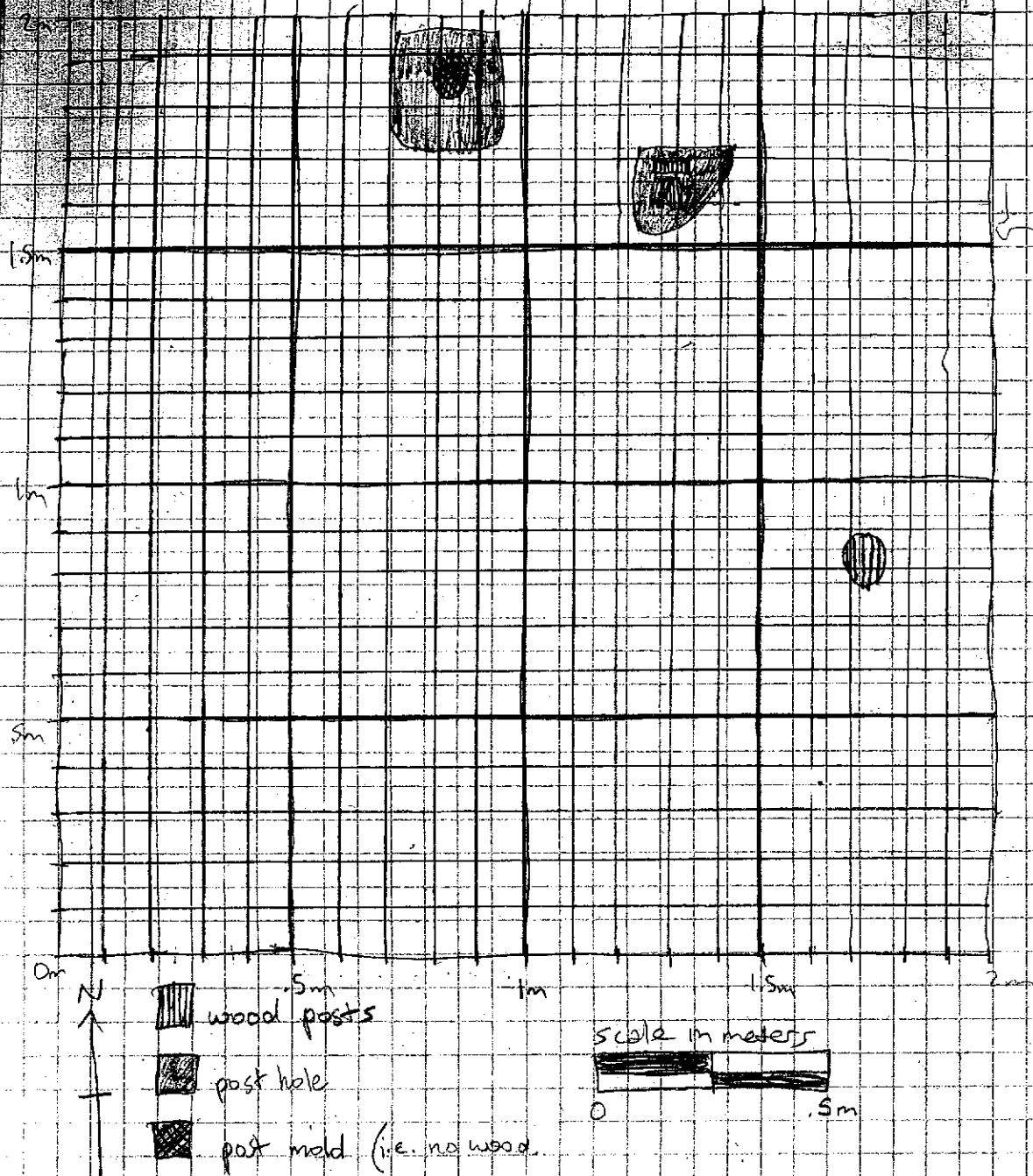
The open house was set to begin at nine in the morning and run until five in the evening. Professor Clark asked me two days prior if I would be willing to take lead on one of the public parts of this, so I became the T-G excavation and block tour guide. Brianna was in charge of explaining the GPR to visitors who went out to the grid tower after the GPR was set up and running at around one in the afternoon. Joy, a good friend of the project, was going to sit at the table near the beginning of the site for the morning, then Clarke, then Judy and Carlene to close out the afternoon.

We began work as usual in our units. The 2003 N, 2003 E crew (Walter, David A., and Anita) began a new context and needed to fill out all the paperwork for that and then continue shovelling since they as yet have encountered no features which would necessitate a new context according to the Harris matrix method which we'll be using. The 2001 N, 2001 E unit (Ava, Carlene, and I as crew) is still on the second context to begin due to the presence of the large, linear, coniferous wood feature which is context 7G-003. 2003 N, 2003 E started on 7G-005 context.

In 2001 N, 2001 E, we began by removing most of the large coniferous wood feature. A portion of it was left in tact from which we planned to take elevations once the datum (datum 1) had been fixed using the level, since the datum was off yesterday. Ava removed the pieces of the wood feature which revealed another wood feature of what looks like the same coniferous wood underneath one of the gaps in the larger wood feature. This uncovered feature which consists of two standing posts is in an approximate line with the standing wood feature we uncovered yesterday, a line which is about perpendicular to both the boards and the long wood feature (which I believe is FS #7G-007 for ease of reference in the future).

We collected as much of FS #007 as we could, mostly large pieces since those are the ones we can get the most information from. The tiny pieces that showed up in the screen were not gathered due to them being so small - they are likely to be crushed or lost in the bag with the larger pieces. I think the small pieces also might not be large enough

Post & Post hole features, context TG-003, unit 200 N, 200 E



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FIELD CONT.

TWO

to get information from

When the datum was reset, Steve and I used it to determine the elevation of the top of the section of FS#76-007. I then removed the section and put it in the artifact bag for 007 and took the elevation of where it had been removed from. Then I took a sample of the dirt in which it had been lying and had covered so that Steve can analyse it when he returns to his own lab.

It was about this time that the Dean of the Anthropology department came to 76. Steve spoke to her first and then I took over. A few minutes after she arrived was coffee break, so she got a chance to talk to all of us about the project and our reasons for pursuing archaeology and anthropology.

After coffee break, we went back to excavations. 2003N, 2003E continued with shovels while 2001N, 2001E continued with trowels due to the feature found so far. Because of the upright posts found, Steve began to look for postholes, which required careful scraping back of loose dirt, and the top surface. A posthole and post mold and wooden post remaining, was found just west of the median of the northern top. It, the post/post hole feature uncovered by the removal of FS#76-007 and the post found yesterday are all pictured in the map on the facing page.

About this time the family tour led by Professor Clark arrived. She talked to them over by the H-shaped latrine/bathroom/laundry building. She brought them brought them next to the excavation unit and I told them about the garden and what we were doing with the excavations. Given my level of anxiety about doing poorly, I believe I did all right. I think that all I needed was an opportunity like the small scale tour guide to realize how much I know about Amache, the gardens, and our goals, given that I thought I knew nothing. Margaret from the Admissions Office at DU was with this group, as were Fiona and Emily.

After this group left with Carlene and Anita to go see all of their blocks, work as normal resumed. We weren't expecting another tour group until the Trinidad Historical Society after 11:30. Ava and I, and then Ava and David worked in 2001N, 2001E cleaning it up, and then getting it ready for a photograph. Walter worked alone in 2003N, 2003E.

One of Professor Clark's colleagues from DU, Susan, came with her friend Jacqueline and their daughters Maya and Anna, respectively. I showed them around a larger section of the block than I had yet, due to their interest and then David and I showed them on their map how to get to RK to see the excavations there after they had looked around the 76 excavations to

A group of students
and professor from
Wayne State University
in Nebraska

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FIELD LOG.

TWO

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They had just left and we had begun to break for lunch when the group from the Trinidad Historical Society arrived. Steve had just left to set up his presentation for them at the school before they arrived. I enjoyed giving them their tour perhaps most of all because of the number of questions they asked not only about TG and the gardens in that specific block, but the questions they asked about the camp in general - like, where did their water come from? - which led me to stretch my mind to retrieve the answers. They were overall an enjoyable group and very interested in Amache and the goings-on at the camp.

After they left I had my lunch then I helped sweep dirt from the photo area, the photo having been taken by this time.

A family from a small town in Nebraska (that moved ~~into a tent~~) came to see us. They were very interested in what was going on and enjoyed seeing the excavations, the historic photographs, and the artifacts near to barracks six and the handcarved features there. I believe they are following some of the Santa Fe Trail and that's how they came to Amache.

Lacey (Jordan's girlfriend) came with her mother and sister and I gave them a short tour. They were the last visitors of the day that I talked to. Anita talked to our last visitor of the day, an older man who had lived in the area long enough and had been old enough to see the camp built and torn down.

Professor Clark and Steve consulted the GPR to decide whether or not to use our unit 2003N, 2003E. They decided to, so the surface was levelled and cleared and photographs taken (one digital, one black and white, I believe). We still hadn't reached deeper than our second context in 2001N, 2001E and spending the last time of our day getting to the same ^{level} ~~depth~~ in the rest of the unit almost suggests that we will be on the same context next week except for the fact that the clearing was done to see the post holes and related features and that we might be digging those next week, which would necessitate many different contexts due to the barn's matrix.

We put away all the equipment for the weekend and then our day was finished.

I'm not sure if the 2003N, 2003E crew will be opening a unit adjacent east to 2001N, 2001E, or if they will be moved to another excavation in another block entirely.

Note
FS#76-007
is FS#2007

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directly to
is promising
concentrated

In unit 20
of soil, li
and was al
gray soil.
soil beneath
of the gar
post-hole, i
conclusion

While scrap
wooden pos
This post is
and west,
two posts.
The post(s)
posts into

While scraping, we also found
a piece of metal which
was mapped on our
context map.

Apart from
was the fire
stacked, we
southern edge
We found
grouped riv
by 3mm in
the cobble
cobble from

While scrap
FS#76-007