

FIELD

7/13/10

Alan, Laura, Clarke, Branna, Amcar, Judy, and Paul continued excavations in the 12th century garden. Ana, Costene, David A., David G., and I continued excavations in Mr. Uredas' garden in 7-G. Walter, Anita, and Professor Clark began a new excavation in a garden in 12-H. In the 7-G group, David A. and Costene closed out unit 2003 N, 2003 E, doing sidewall work on the west side and then using that side for the stratigraphy, which will be matched in the stratigraphy on the east wall of 2001 N, 2001 E. David A. and Costene took a photo clean and photos of 2003 N, 2003 E, and closed out all the paperwork. Until further notice, 2003 N, 2003 E is a closed unit and no further excavations will be done there. After they had closed 2003, 2003 E, they began gridding and paperwork for 2000 N, 2001 E, a 1 m x 2 m (N x E) unit directly to the south of 2001 N, 2001 E. The south of 2001 N, 2001 E is promising due to the presence of gravel, river cobble, and concrete concentrations found on the southern edge of the unit.

In unit 2001 N, 2001 E, Ana and I began by scraping back the top layer of soil. While tedious work with trowels, this reveals a fresh surface and was also, more specifically, intended to remove more of the hard gray soil and get to the lighter (in texture), darker (in color), more sandy soil beneath, which we, so far, believe may have been the living surface of the garden. This is the surface in which we have found posts, post hole, and post-mold features, so we are sure (known reason) of the conclusion about the living surface of the garden.

While scraping back the surface, I uncovered what could be two 2 cm x 2 cm wooden posts, or one 2 cm x 5 cm post with the center one centimeter rotted away. This post was (or these posts were) aligned with their short sides facing east and west, in a similar orientation to the horizontal (east-west) post of the two posts uncovered by the removal of FS#7G-007, and of a similar size. The post(s) found today were oriented about 5-10 cm south of the two posts uncovered in the removal of FS#7G-007.

Apart from this piece of wood, most of what was uncovered by the scraping was the fresh surface. At the southern edge of the pit, as was already stated, we uncovered cobbles and concrete and so went along the southern edge carefully to unearth whatever cobbles and gravel may be there. We found two clusters, one of loosely grouped concrete, one of tightly grouped river cobbles, and a single dark river-cobble (small in size, about 3 cm by 3 cm in the bulk of the SE corner. Since the bulk was too large where the cobble was, it can be included without much hesitation in our cobble groups.

While scraping, I believe I re-uncovered the post we found south of FS#7G-007 and in an approximate line with the two standing posts.

Note:  
 I prefer square trowels  
 to pointed, mostly due  
 to handling and control  
 issues. For me, the square  
 trowel is more easily held  
 and used to scrape evenly  
 across the surface and is  
 more useful as a shovel  
 and to carry dirt to a  
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This is good news since it had been kicked out (accidentally of course) perhaps even before the photo-shoot of it and either FS# K-007 or the two T-aligned posts north of it. It is possible that this piece is a fragment of the post, or even a root since it seems lighter in color than the posts we have, but it seems, at the same time, as prone to fragmentation as the post we have uncovered.

Uncovering the gravel pieces ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~unit~~ <sup>unit</sup> took us to cookie break. After cookie break we mapped the cobbles and the finer features onto the map of our context - the map is becoming crowded, and some features and artifacts have not been mapped on it, but on other maps, two of which are in this journal on being pg 48 and being pg 45.

Professor Clark came to see our unit and the cobbles. She gave us instructions to dig more of the hard gray dirt which is in the east-west median of our unit. We also were advised to clean up our sidewalks, especially the east wall due to the importance of being able to see its stratigraphy to correlate it with the stratigraphy of the west wall of unit 2003N, 2003E. She and David G. also advised us to begin excavating the feature.

Ava began to excavate the post-hole and post-mold feature at the northern top of the unit, just west of the north-south median. Due to the different contexts or according to the Harris matrix, Ava carefully excavated. The feature was bisected and she dug the post-mold first, placing all of that soil in one bucket. When she felt that she could no more confidently excavate the post-mold - because the color change indicated that it was no longer present - she excavated the post-hole, using a different bucket for that soil. Neither of these buckets were screened, all of their contents at the close of the day went to flotation and pollen (or soil) analysis. She also began the three context forms for the feature she has excavating (according to Harris matrix: post-hole, post fill, post-mold - in the appropriate order to latest age order.)

While Ava excavated the feature, I cleaned up the sidewalk. The east wall was especially difficult since this is the side which has been messed up by various forces in and out of our control (since we think some cows came through over the weekend since one of the plywood slabs is snapped, but not clean through). Given the uneven terrain, I did my best to even the horizontal. Since the sidewalk now cuts past our official boundary, none of the dirt was screened. I cleared the sidewalk by scraping horizontally with the long edge of a square shovel. The sidewalk scraping took me to the end of the field day.

Museum

7/13

Erinna, David A., and Ava worked in the field lab on artifacts. Walter, Jordan, and Professor Clark worked the flotation tank. Clarke, Laura, Judy and I worked in the museum with Kellen. Carlene and Anita came to the museum to look through newspapers, and David G. went back out to the field, perhaps for artifact collection.

Laura continued work on the "Internment Terminology" text panel. Clarke helped mount <sup>text panels</sup> and did other assorted tasks. Judy helped mount text panels. I tentatively (some forced entry) finished the "Internee Art" text panel. To me what is unique about the art of interned Japanese-Americans is the beauty and the transformation of formal objects into works of art. That they were able to create such beauty in spite of (perhaps despite) their situation shows their perseverance, a quality known in Japanese as "gaman". The gardens that we are excavating also exhibit this ability and this quality of "gaman".

After this, Clarke, Judy and I mounted text panels, with Kellen's guidance and aid on a few. After this, Kellen showed me how to make supports for them using more foamcore. You make right triangles from foamcore in whatever size you want for the text panel - larger text panels need larger triangles and text panels you want mounted at more of an angle have the shorter side as the ground support and the longer side as the elevator. The hypotenuse is mounted to the foamcore back of the text panel using the hot glue. Making and gluing all the supports for the foamcore mounted text panels took me to the close of museum time.

FIELD

7/14/10

Andrea, Laura, Clarke, Jonathan, Duncan, Judy, and Paul continued their excavations in 12-H. Walter, Anita, and Professor Clark worked in 12-H and Professor Clark took the Queens crew around the site. David A. and Carlene began to excavate 2000N, 2001E (a 1mN x 2mE unit), in 7G, and Aris and I continued work in 2001N, 2001E. David G. was our 7G crew chief.

Aris continued to excavate the post-hole feature. She found part of the wood post deeper in the feature, even though it had not been visible on the surface. For our analysis this provides interest. Since we now have a visible sample of the wood, we can visually compare it to the other wood samples we have, but also use it for further analysis. We will be taking soil samples for chemical analysis, samples for float and samples for pollen analysis. In reality the float samples will be all of the post-mold and post-fill dirt not separated for chemical or pollen analysis. The samples from the post-mold and post-fill are kept separate due to their designation as different depositional events and also different contents as according to the Harris matrix.

While Aris worked on the excavation of the post-hole feature, I worked on scraping out the rest of context 7G-003. One corner was 16 cm deeper than where context 003 started, two were only 5 cm deeper, and one was 9 cm deeper. David G. asked me to get it at least as I could to 10 cm deeper across the unit. This deeper is deeper than where the context started, so it should follow the profile of the land. This was done with a shovel and shallow scrapes. Due to the excessive heat of today, I took more water breaks than usual and needed a few times before cookie break because otherwise I felt as though the heat would really get to me. I had scraped<sup>(up)</sup> out about a half of the unit before cookie break.

After cookie break, we continued work as before. Aris excavated the post feature, David A. was taking out the first context of 2000N, 2001E, Carlene was screening his dirt, and I was scraping 2001N, 2001E to as level as I could.

This turned out to be much more difficult than I anticipated. When the soil texture changed (the red gray to soft brown), the shovel jugged down and I ended up taking out more than I intended. This happened in several places over the unit and resulted in me being unsatisfied with the overall levelling. This may be due partially to my perfectionist tendencies. Despite the unit bottom being uneven the sidewalls remained relatively intact and correct.

I reached about 30-40 cm from Aris' feature excavation and stopped at David G.'s instruction. I helped David A. take down our mutual sidewall, we got about halfway horizontally on the sidewall, about the

## FIELD CONT.

7/14

carved down vertically. At about this point the news crew arrived. This consisted of two men, the camera man and the reporter/interviewer, who also took photographs. Professor Clark showed them around our excavations and the surrounding area, such as the hard-sloped gardens facing us in front of barracks six (we are working in front of barracks 5, apartment F).

They stayed around our excavations for between a half hour and an hour. They filmed Professor Clark, the excavations and us, and took photographs as well.

Ans and I began scraping down the northern section while the news crew was around. We made sure to give the excavated feature fairly well excavated as yet, since Ans believed it) and we plateaued the three/six vertical post. While scraping down, I found what looks like another post-hole feature with post in the NE corner. There were two small standing posts that I could see and a very obvious elevation change to indicate a post-hole. This post-hole feature is along the northern edge of the unit and looks like it is in line with the feature Ans excavated. These two features could have been part of a fence either within, but more likely as a border to, the garden of Mr. Umeda.

We started to clean scrape the unit before the day closed and got just past the east-west running median before we finished for the day.

The FC crew went with Professor Clark, and Anita to Block 11-G to look at Carlene's bench. The news crew came with us. Hearing Carlene relate what she remembers from camp and what she recognizes as the emotions of her parents now in regards to internment. She had so much to relate, despite having been so young in camp.

After 11-G, we went to 9-H with the news crew to look at the machi powder. The machi powder sits in the backyard of 2 barracks building and is made of concrete that was likely poured into a barrel and then had the bands broken off. In some of the concrete you can see the impression of barrel grain. Because of this concrete construction, this machi powder will likely be here for some time.

This concluded our time in the field.



## Flotation

7/14

Clarke and David G. took the truck to the dump and went shopping for foodstuffs. Brenna, Laura, and Jordan worked in the museum. All and Anne made sushi, rice and then we went to the museum. David A, Walter, Professor Clark, and I floated soil samples.

Before floating today's samples, we transferred the previous days samples to Zip-lock baggies labelled with sample on the outside. This freed up mesh and chicken for further flotation.

We set up the flotation tank on the concrete sidewalk outside of the yard to hopefully prevent the muddy destruction wrought on the yard yesterday. The water ran from the tank through a narrow trench made by Professor Clark to the drainage ditch on the side of the street.

We only had two samples to float. We thought there were three, but couldn't locate the third, so we did not float it. The third sample was found later in the back of Duven's SUV after the float tank had been emptied and hosed out, so we kept the sample for the next day.

We floated one sample from 12-K sample 1011 (I believe) and one from the new 7-G unit. The 12-K sample had B.S. water when we measured it out and took three buckets to the float tank to finish. The 7-G sample was from the top layer of the excavation and we learned very quickly why we don't float those. The 7-G sample was full of roots and the chicken became so firm and clogged it pulled out of its clutches almost three times. Professor Clark called Steve and he verified that we shouldn't have taken a sample from the first 2000N, 2001 E context, but due to a miscommunication or misinterpretation, in the field in the morning, we was taken anyway.

We finished the float at about 4 o'clock, and so the afternoon closed. Most everyone went inside to help make SRAM sushi for the BBQ at the school tonight.

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1/2 L. taken from context 7G-011-SS#10

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## FIELD

7/15/10

Brianne, Clarke, Jordan, Laura, Duncan, Jody, and Paul continued excavations in 12-K. Walter, Anita, and Professor Clark continued excavations in 12-H. David A., Ara, Carlene, David G., and I continued excavations in 7-G.

David A. and Carlene began their second arbitrary context. This will take them down ten more centimeters to 20 centimeters and much closer to being on the same (theoretically) context and surface as Ara and I in our excavation.

Today was a lot of minute details for Ara and I, all of which are important and necessary, despite the small scale of everything we did today.

First, Ara and I profiled the eastern wall of the bisected post pit she had excavated yesterday and the day before. The eastern wall of the feature is along the bisect and contains part of the wooden post that originally had been there, although it was no longer visible from the surface. I drew a top view and a profile of the eastern wall as well as I could.

Near the end of this, when I didn't need her to be measuring, she began to try to even the surface scrape and remove loose dirt. Once I finished the drawing of the profile, I joined her.

We scraped the unit clean and then she began to dig out the other half of her post-hole feature while I began to excavate the western half of my bisected post-hole feature. My feature is contexts 7G-011, 7G-012, and 7G-013, which are post-mold, post-hole/fill, and cut respectively. Since 7G-013 is a cut, and only a defining line, not of any mass, the soil is taken from 011 and 012. These are kept distinct due to their different natures and designations in the Harris matrix.

To excavate a post-hole feature, we remove the post-hole fill first, taking it down around the post-mold, plateauing the mold. The mold is taken down only incrementally and never to an equal level as the hole - partially because once again differentiating the two when they are below ground and soil distinctions are harder to see would be extremely difficult. To excavate a small post-hole feature like 7G-011 through 7G-013, we use a serving spoon. The serving spoon works rather well, unless the hole is too narrow to get the spoon out of anything less than a steep angle. Regrettably, narrow is a suitable description for my feature excavation and I was able to bring out very little dirt at a time, no matter how confident I was in its sitting somewhere 7G-011 or 7G-012. The narrow space also made removing the post-mold dirt difficult, to say the least. The post-mold dirt was also much more loosely packed and lighter in texture than the post-fill dirt, making it difficult to keep the post-mold from collapsing into the post-fill. This did happen to me on a few separate occasions. Eventually David G. told me to count all

FIELD CONT.

7/15

fill due to how deep it was. I was grateful for this since it became increasingly difficult to differentiate with depth. This brought us about a cookie break.

After cookie break, David and Carlene continued in unit 2000N, 2001E. Carlene finished her post feature then began to level the post at the northern end which we had left preserved around her feature.

I continued to excavate my post feature. I began to excavate the other half of my post-hole feature. Flaring the feature wider helped with the angle of the spoon and made it easier to excavate. At 17 cm, I once again hit a hard spot, but because the post went deeper in the mold, I continued through the hard dirt until the soil was soft again. I was not able to finish my post-hole feature before the end of the day.

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## MUSEUMS

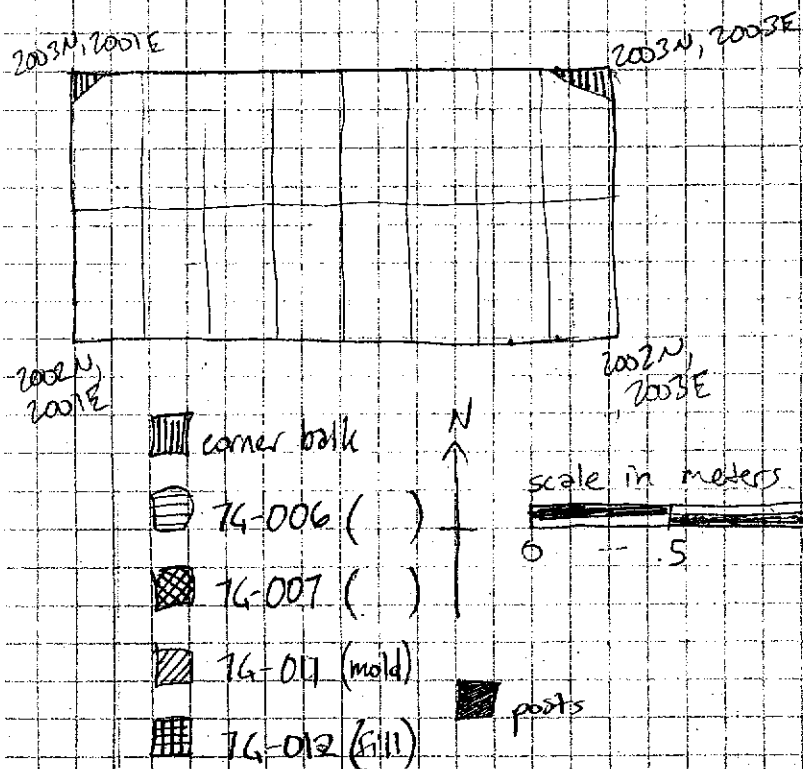
7/15

Brianna, Clarke, Laura and David<sup>At</sup> stayed at the house to get the Oral Histories from Anita and Carlene. Paul went to the field to analyse modified artifacts. David G. and Ari went to the field to do GPS, photographs, and work on unit 200W, 200E in 7-G. Jordan, Walter and I worked with Kellen in the museum. Brianna came to the museum after the oral histories.

At the museum, Walter and I worked on slides and Jordan worked on an archive. The slides I worked on were from the Newman collection (142.1-142.35). Bruce Newman donated the slides, the photographs having been taken by his father. The photos are very interesting. The last five or so are of the restoration of the cemetery - the planting of the pine trees and the placing of sod. Some of the most interesting photographs were numbered in the high 20s by Mr. Newman (I don't remember their museum numbers). These photographs were of Japanese American soldiers, perhaps of the 442nd. One of the slide shows a Japanese American soldier escorting some POWs, still in their uniforms - I don't know if they were Italian or German.

I also helped Walter with the slides John Hopper donated (143.1-143.58). Many of these slides are photographs of photographs, but some that I filled out the object record forms for were of the cemetery at Kanihwa with relatively recently planted trees.

Once all the slides were finished, I got boxes for them from Kellen and made dividers to go between every 10 slides. Brianna arrived at this point and she, Walter, and Jordan began working on the Container list for the Namura Archive. The Container list contains the type of item (book, newspaper, letter, etc.), the folder the item is in, the creation the date created, and a brief description of what the item is (i.e. what articles a newspaper has, what a letter is about, a short book summary). We completed this for the five folders of the Namura collection and then were finished for the day.



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## FIELD

7/16/10

Brianna, Clarke, Laura, Jordan, Duncan, Judy, and Paul continued excavations in the victory garden. Brianna and Jordan finished their unit in 12-K and then moved to 7G to finish the sketch map. Laura and Jordan started the end of the road work. By the end of the day, Charlie and Judy had closed their unit. Laura and Duncan will likely close their unit in the first half of the day tomorrow.

Walter, Anita, and Bonnie continued excavations in 12-H. Their unit has been very productive so far in terms of what has been found. Two water pipes used as planters and bricks that form a patio are among their discoveries.

David A., Carlene, Ara, David G., and I continued excavations in 7G. David A. and Carlene are going to try and get down as many contexts as possible today, as are Ara and I, each of our parts in our respective units. David A. and Carlene got through one context (7G-014) by cookie break and got 7G-016 started in their unit - scraped, chem samples, flotation samples - before the close of the day.

Ara took down the plateau around her post-hole feature and in the northwest corner of our unit while I finished excavating my post-hole feature. I kept digging as I did yesterday (down around the mold in the fill and then taking down the mold). I continued this until the mold showed no more post and then I took pollen samples from both the mold and fill (heaping them separate). I also added the dirt I had retrieved from both into the soil sample bags I had made yesterday for the mold and post soil. The mold dirt came to a total of 1 5/16 L. the fill dirt came to 9 1/6 L. Ara and David G. also able to map the post-hole features and the post before I finished excavating. A rough copy of the map is on the facing page.

Ara and I measured our depths and then when we still needed to go down a little deeper to finish context 7G-003, she took the unit down while I screened the dirt. She was able to begin digging our new context 7G-015 before cookie break and made good progress. I continued to screen the dirt. This brought us to cookie break.

After cookie break, Ara and I took our soil samples for chem and flotation. We only took a chem sample from the SW corner instead of both the SW and NE corners because the NE corner is where my feature excavation is and we wouldn't be able to get dirt from that location. With the chem and flot samples taken, David G. helped us shovel and I continued to screen. Ara worked with a shovel on sidewalks and the more sensitive feature-heavy area in the north of our unit.



FIELD CONT.

7/16

Most of the rest of the field day was shoveling screening and things. Two items are of note: One, we removed the wall between 2001W, 2001E and David A. & Corlene's unit (2000W, 2001E). It was just screened. Two: in line with the two post-hole features we've excavated was a third post-hole feature, located between two that have been excavated. While this post-hole is an interesting one - and that it is in line with the other two suggests that the posts may have formed a fence - it is unlikely that we will be able to excavate it due to time constraints.

Between 2001W, 2001E and 2000W, 2001E, we have approximately 10 m to go before we encounter the stacked items that were located by the GPR. We have a lot of work to do tomorrow.

## MUSEUM

7/16

Jordan, Brianna and I went to the museum along with [unclear] and Carlene to the museum to work on archives. I believe the rest of the crew did the flotation. The flotation crew got through five bags.

In the museum, we worked on Archive 14, an anonymous collection comprised of mostly reports from the camps and other administrative memoranda. We were working on a container list for the archive, so we went through the folders and summarized the contents of individual documents. A few of the folders needed to be rearranged, so that was done and the container lists done for those as well. We had two folders left by the end of the day.

When Brooke arrived at about 3:30, we helped mount the remaining text panels. When the text panels were mounted, the work was almost close to finished so we could do reasonably. Brianna and I left the museum around 5:00.

Lenora

During the Museum time, Mrs. Bobbie Thrall came by with Mrs. Doner (f.p.) who was a teacher at Apache. Mostly Ann talked with them. She showed them slides from the McClelland collection and then part of one of the oral history videos which had one of Mrs. Doner's students on it. They both (Mrs. Thrall & Mrs. Doner) seemed to appreciate their visit to the museum.

SEMINAR - Christina Kreps

7/16

ecological doesn't just mean working in a museum, it means thinking about what you do in a cultural framework

Museum's communities - is it a community museum?

bring people together that might not happen otherwise

Museum has an important role connecting the physical at the camp and the objects and documents at the museum - it connects what the camp was and what it is now.

Things in museums don't mean anything unless they have a story. They have aesthetic meaning, sure, but having a story about them makes it come to life.

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## FIELD

7/17/10

Ariza joined Walter, Anita, and Professor Clark's crew to excavate. Clark & Jordan painted the sign at front of the camp and went to help Laura, Duncan, Paul, and Branna to backfill their units. David K., Judy, Ariz, David A., Carlene, David G., and I went to excavate in 12-H.

Judy helped Ariz and I in 2001W, 2001 E until 11 o'clock. Clark came to help us at about 11:30 a.m. David A. and Carlene worked on their unit. We finished context 7G-016 and then completed 7G-021 and David A. did context 7G-022 on his own after Carlene left. 7G-021 was done only with Carlene and partly without her after she left with Judy at 1 o'clock to man the table at the kiosks.

Judy shovelled while I trowled down the more sensitive northern section and Ariz excavated a possible post hole feature located in a line with the two other post hole features that we had already excavated. She got down about 10 cm before concluding that the feature was not what we had anticipated. At this time Judy and I had taken the soil chemistry sample and the first sample from the unit. We continued to shovel and trowel down the unit.

By 2 o'clock, Ariz, Judy, and I had taken our first sample and had taken the unit down perhaps about 5 cm. David & Carlene were finishing on their context 7G-021.

We were relatively close to finishing our context when Carlene and Judy left and Clark arrived to help us. He helped us finish our context. Regrettably, we still didn't reach as far down as we wanted to reach given what the GPR could tell us, but the feature being northern half of our unit makes up for it in a way. We closed out the paperwork for the unit and then helped David, who had embarked on another context with help from me with paperwork and sampling, and others screening the dirt that he moved at a monumental rate. David A. was able to finish 7G-023 before the close of the day.

Once we finished, we took the time to go look at 12-H. 12-H has been a very productive unit. Professor Clark and the crew there (Ariza & Walter whom has changed since Anita & Duncan left around noon today.) They clipped the corner of a brick patio, found two knowledge of water pipes that were used as planters, and even the possible dirt shadow of a tree.

## Flotation

7/17

Walter, David A. and I began at the Flotation crew, with David A. as the young Flotation crew chief. Professor Clark, Clarke, Gordon, Ans, David G., and Paul went to the museum. Brown and Anna had come back early from the field to help in the museum. Lunch, and having accomplished what they were to do, joined the next crew. David G. & Paul were crew chiefs in the field. Bob, Ann, Gordon, Ans, and Clarke were working.

Bob ended up at the Flotation station since he brought over his friend Lacey and her family. They helped us float and after they had left, Ann and her husband, Ann, came over and helped us float. After they left, we continued to float until we were finished. We floated five