I’m Carl Clarus, Briana Carman, Judy and Paul continued excavations in the Victory garden. Mrs. Cúran, David A., David E. and I continued excavations in Mr. Dore's garden in 7C. Collet, Anita, and Professor Clark are new excavations in a garden in 12-A. For the 7C group, David A. and I have closed on unit 2003 N, 2003 E, being another small section of the west and then very hot work for the next 10 days, which will be continued. The stratigraphy on the east wall of 2001 N, 2001 E., David A. and Collet and a photo, clean and photos at 2001 N, 2001 E., closed out all the north. 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 grading and paperwork for 2000 N, 2001 E. a 1 m x 2 m. (A x E) with a wall to the south of 2001 N, 2001 E. The area of 2001 N, 2001 E. is producing due to the absence of gravel, the possible, and concrete foundations found on the southern edge of the unit.

In unit 2001 N, 2001 E., Ava and I began my screening back the top layer at soil. While tedious, working through this reveals a fresh surface and was also, more sporadically, intended to remove more of the hard fall soil and get to the lighter in texture, darker in color, loose soil and beneath which we, to be believe may have been the living surface of the garden. This is the surface in which we have found posts, postholes, and postmold features, so we are sure (based on previous) of the conclusion about a living surface of the garden.

While sifting back the surface, I uncovered what could be two flax vs. wooden post, or one 24 cm wooden post with the center at 1.5 centimeters, looked 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 F3#7C-C07, 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 F3#7C-C07.

Apart from this piece of wood, most of what was uncovered by the sifting was the fresh surface. At the southern edge of the post, or was already sifting, we uncovered cobble and concrete and so went along the southern edge carefully to maintain whatever cobble and gravel may be there. We found two clusters, one or barely grouped concrete, one of tightly grouped river cobbles, and a single dark cobble small more, about 3 m in the ball of the SE corner. Since the ball was too large where the cobbles were, it can be included with our much heathered in our cobble groups.

While sifting, I believe I uncovered the post in horizontal position F3#7C-C07, and in an approximate line with the two 1 standing posts.
This is good news since it had been buried out (possibly from a river) before FOST, and either of the two parallel post rows of it. If it possible that this piece is a segment of a 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 posts we have uncovered.

Uncovering the gravel pieces efficiently made us to continue to break open and map the site. A new feature has been observed and mapped, two of which are in this journal on Epping pg. 48 and Epping pg. 45.

Professor Chick came to see our site and the gravel. She gave instructions to keep 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 an importance of being able to see its stratigraphy. We will correlate it with the stratigraphy of the west wall of unit WOSNY, 2003 F. She and David G. also advised us to begin excavating the features.

And began to excavate the post hole and post-mold feature at the northern edge of the unit, just east of the north-south median. Due to the different context or according to the team's matrix, an area carefully excavated. The feature was blocked and the day the post mold first place any of the soil in one bucket. When one soil that the soil was were consistently excavated the post-mold because the color change indicated that it was no longer present. She excavated the post hole using a different bucket for other soil. Neither of these buckets were screened all of their context at the close of the day. We had carbon and pollen (moss) analysis. She also began the three context drill for the feature she has excavating according to Harris, main part hole, post still, post mold in the appropriate earliest to latest age order.

While we excavated the feature, I cleaned up the east wall. The east wall was especially difficult since this is the side which has been mixed up in previous season and out of our control (the west and the wind can come through over the weekend since the east wood slab is trapped, but not clean through). Given the uneven surface, I tried my best to clean the horizontal. Since the southeast now cut past our official boundary, none of the dirt was screened. I cleaned the southwest by shooting horizontally with the bay edge of a square towel. The sidewall sloping from me to the end of the south wall.
Alan T., David A., and I worked in the field. Bob, an architect, and Professor Clark worked the Florida task. Ada, Linda, and I worked in the museum. We looked through newspapers and David G. went out into the field, perhaps for artifacts.

Alan continued work on the "Interment Terminology" text panel. Clarke helped morning and did some portion tasks. Judy helped with text panels. I tentatively (five times) finished the Introductory Art text panel. To see what was unique about the art of ancient Japanese-American is the beauty and the transformation of small 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 "Yamato." The preserve that we are extending is the exhibit and this quality of "Yamato."

After this, Clarke, Judy, and I mounted text panels, with Kellen's guidance and just a few notes. After this, Kellen showed me how to make proper slits for them using more shaperoc. You make right angles from the corner in whatever. Once you have the text panel - larger, text panels need larger corners and text panels you want mounted at an angle have the sharper side in the ground or support and the larger side at the elevation. The hypotenuse is mounted to the frame once both the text panel using the notches. Making sure giving all the support for the frame on the text panels from me to the close of museum time.
FIELD

7/14/10

Today, Linda, Chris, Teresa, Darin, Holly and Paul continued their excavations in 12-H. Linda, Chris, and Darin worked in 12-H and
the Professor (Dr. Tom, the Photo guy) around the site. Paul and Paul
continued excavating 2000V, 2001V on the W side of the unit in 7C, and
did I continued working 2000V, 2001V. Dan and I work our 7A floor space.
I also continued to excavate the post hole feature. The eastern part of the
post hole deeper in this feature, even though it had not been visible on the
surface. For our analysis that provides interest since we now have a
wide 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
all samples for chemical analysis, samples for Roast and samples for pollen
analysis. In reality, the post samples will be all of the post-wood and post-fill
not separated for chemical or pollen analysis. All samples from the post wood
and post fill are kept separate to their designation at different depositional
events and also different contexts as according to the Harris matrix.

While we worked on the excavation of the post hole feature, I worked on
looking at the rest of context 7A-203. One corner has 16 cm deeper than
where 203 started, the other one was only 5 cm deeper, and one was 9 cm
deeper. David A asked me to get it a head so I could do 10 cm deeper
across the unit, 10 cm deeper than where the context started, so
it should follow the profile of the land. This was done with a shovel
and chisel. Shoveling due to the extensive break of today, I took more
water breaks than usual and needed a few times before I could
because sometimes I felt it through the heat would really get to me.
I had sweat up out about a half of the unit before I could
break.

After cookie break, we continued work as before. I excavated
the post section, David A was doing the first context of 2000N, 2001E;
Carline was screening his dat., and I was cleaning 2000V, 2001E at
all levels as I could.

This turned out to be much more difficult than I anticipated when
the soil texture changed (the red clay to soft brown), the shovel passed
down and I ended up taking out more than I intended. This happened
in several places over the unit and resulted in me being unhappy
with the overall leveling. This may be due partially to my perfectionism
tendencies. Despite the unit bottom being level, the backfill
remained relatively intact and correct.

I reached about 30-40 cm from 203, feature excavation, and stopped.
at David A's instruction. I helped David A take down our manual
fieldwall, we got out halfway horizontally on the sidewalk, about the
RECO CONT.

sweet town down vertically. At about this point the crew from

tours arrived. This consisted of two men, the camera man and the

correspondent who also took photographs. Professor Arch showed

us around the excavation and the surrounding area such as the

week-aged gardens facing us in front of barracks six (we are in part of barracks 5, apartment F).

We stayed around our excavation for between a half hour and

an hour. They filmed Professor Arch, the excavations and us, and

took photographs as well.

We and I began sifting down the northern section while the other

crew was around. We made sure to give the excavated features (only

well excavated at first, since we knew it) and we took pictures of the three

few vertical posts. While sifting down, I found what looks like another

post-hole feature with pieces of the NE corner. There were two small standing

posts that I could see and a very narrow colonnade change to indicate

a post-hole. This post-hole feature is along the northern edge of the

site and looks like it is in line with the feature. An excavated. There

are features could have been part of a fence either way, but more

likely is a border to the garden of Mr. Weber.

I started to clean stage the units before the day closed and got just

to the east-west running median before we finished for the day.

The RC crew went with Professor Arch and visited to barracks 11-6 to look

at a cistern, perhaps. The news crew came with us hearing Carline relate

what she remembers from childhood and she recognized all the structures

of her parents' house in regards to interment. She had so much to

see, despite being so young in camp.

After 11-6, we went to 9-6 with the news crew to look at the much

grounded. The much grounded sits in the background of 11-6.

building and is made of concrete that was likely joined into a

removed and then had the bases broken off. In some of the concrete,
you can see the impressions of gravel pieces. Because of this concrete foundation, the much ground will likely be here for some time.

We concluded our time in the field.
Fixation

Chad and David C. took the team to the dump and went diggin' for samples. Brian, Long, and Jordan worked at the museum. Al and Chad made their sites and then they went to the museum. David B. walked with Chad, and I floated out samples.

Before starting today's samples, we transferred the previous day's samples to Zip-lok bags, labeled with sample on the outside. This speeded up processing and cleaned up the site.

We set up the Peruvian team on the course beside the outside of the yard to hopefully prevent the muddy destruction brought on the yard yesterday. The water ran from the bank through a narrow stream made by Professor Clark to the drainage ditch on the side of the street.

We only had two samples to float, and we only found one, but couldn't locate the third, so we didn't float it. The third sample was found later in the back of Driscoll's SUV after the final task had been completed and labeled 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-k unit. The 12-k people had 13 s bits when we measured it out and took three buckets to the boat. The 7-k sample was from the top layer of the excavation and we learned very quickly why we didn't float there. The 7-k sample was full of roots and the bits became sticky and dropped it pulled out of its clump and almost two hours. Professor Clark called Steve and he verified that we shouldn't have taken a sample from the foot ZOO2W, 2011, and content, but due to a misunderstanding on my interpretation, we showed up in the morning, we did take anyway.

We finished the float at about 4 o'clock and so the afternoon closed most everyone went inside to help make fish and sauce for the BBQ at the school tonight.
The letters from Company 74. OR 12 - SS 11
1/2 Letter from France 76. OR 11 - SS 10

Bryanna, Oin 12-14
David A.

David A. and the rest of the crew were near the end of our exercise.

Today was a good/recess.

First was an excavated site along the trail to the base. I drew a map near the end of the day to get an idea of the drawing.

We searched for her co-located with the other two, who were out, and the two of these two were here.

To excavate down on the down only because one of the stones was small, and the trench space was not very long. The trench was now in the description of the site at a depth of 12 cm or so. The trench line is marked with the chalk and kept track on a line on a...
Feduro

Brianna, Clarke, Jordan, Lena, Duncan, Betty, and Paul continued excavations in 12-W. Walter, Anita, and Professor Cloth continued excavations in 12-I. David A., Ava, Carolee, David G., and I continued excavations in 7-G.

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

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

First Ava and I probed the eastern wall of the bisected post pit that had excavated yesterday and the day before. The eastern wall of the feature is along the side 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 the day, 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 started the east again 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 76-O11, 76-O12, and 76-O13, which are post-mold, post-hole fill, and cut, respectively. Since 76-O13 is a cut, and only a portion of the post-mold exists, the soil is taken from O11 and O12. There are some distinct due to their different natures and designations in the Herculaneum.

To excavate a post-hole feature, we remove the post-hole fill first, taking it down around the post-mold, preserving 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 76-O11 through 76-O13, we use a sering spoon. The sering spoon to a certain extent tells the hole if too steep to get the spoon out of anything less than a steep angle. Typically, Avenue is a suitable description for my feature excavation and I was able to bring out very little dirt at a time, feeling how confident I was in its position with either 76-O11 or 76-O12. The narrow space also made removing the post-mold quite difficult to say the least. The post-mold itself was also much more loosely packed and tighter 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 it all.
After cookie break, David and Selene continued around Unit Z002MA, 20B1E. After finishing the post feature they 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. Having the feature wider helped with the brush of the spade and made it easier to excavate. At 11:00, I once again hit a hard spot, but because the post went deeper in the mound, I continued through the hard dirt until the soft again. I was not able to finish my post-hole feature before the end of the day.
Museums

Britannia Clarke, Laura, and David traveled to the house to get the Crop that did not come in. Buss and Clarke. Read went on the field to analyze weather-related artifacts. David B. and Art went on the field to do GPS, photography, and work on unit 200W, 200E in 7-G. Jordan, Walter, and I worked with Ken in the museum. Britannia came to the museum at the end of the day.

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 have been taken by his father. The photos are very interesting. The last five are of the restoration of the cemetery, the planting of the pine trees, and the placing of soil. Some of the most interesting photographs were numbered in the high 200s by Mr. Newman (I don't remember their museum numbers). These photographs were of Japanese American soldiers, perhaps of the 442nd. One of the slides shows a Japanese American soldier erecting some posts, still in their uniforms— I don't know if they were Italian or German.

I also helped Walter with the slides 200n. Hampe 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 Arras, with relatively recently planted trees.

Once all the slides were finished, I got them from Ken and made a divider to go between every 10 slides. Bussman arrived at this point, and she, Walter, and Laura began working on the container list for the Newman Archive. She keeps list containing the type of item (book, newspaper, letter, etc.), the folder that the item is in, the creator of the item, and a brief description of what the item is. (i.e. what newspaper has what a letter is about; a short, both summary). We completed this for the five folders of the Newman collection and then were finished for the day.
Field

7/16/10

Charlene, Laura, Jordan, Jordan, Emily, and I continued excavations in the SW corner. Emily and Jordan finished their unit in 2-10, and then I finished 7-10, as well. After we finished the southeast room, Charlene and Jordan started the northeast room. At the end of the day, Charlene and Emily had closed their unit, but Laura and Jordan will likely close their unit in the first half of the day tomorrow.

Laura, Anne, and Bonnie continued excavations in 12-11. Their unit has been very productive so far in terms of what has been found. Two完整 rough copy of the map is on the facing page.

David A. and Carlene, Ann, David C., and I continued excavations in 7-10. Jordan A. and Carlene are going to stay and get down as many contexts as possible today, as the 7-10 and I keep our places in our respective units. David A. and Carlene got through one context (7C-01144) by middle break and got 74-016 started in their unit shaped, chem samples, and their samples - before the close of the day.

We took down the plates around her post-hole feature and in the southwest corner of our unit. While I finished excavating my post-hole feature, I kept digging at 2 and yesterday (when around the whole in the fill and then taking down the mud). I continued our unit until the mud started to wash out and then I took potter's samples from both the mud and 211 (keeping them separate). I also added the dirt. I had retrieved from both into the 211 sample bags I had made yesterday for the mud and potter's. The mud did not come to a total of 14/16 L, and the fill dirt came to 91/4 L. Ann and David C. also able to map the post-hole features and the pokers before I finished excavating. A rough copy of the map is on the facing page.

I and I measured our depths, and then, when we still needed to go down a little deeper, I asked David C. to help. He took the mud down while I screened the dirt. He was able to begin digging our new context 7H-015 and before taking break and made quick progress. I continued to screen the dirt. They brought us some breaks.

After our break, Ann and I took our still samples for chem and isolation.

We only took a chem sample from the SW corner instead of both the SW and NE corner because the NE corner is where we have been extending 8, and we wouldn't be able to get them from that location.

With the chem and dirt samples taken, David C helped us shovel and I continued to screen. He worked with a shovel in the southeast and the most sensitive southeast area in the north of our unit.

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Day 2 of the rest of the field day was equally exciting and busy. Two items are of note. One, we removed the wall between 2000W 2001E and 2000W 2001E at the east porch. Two, in line with the two post-hole features that have been excavated was a third post-hole feature, located between 2000W 2001E and 2000W 2001E that had been excavated. While this post-hole is an interesting find, it is in line with the other two suggests that it may have formed a feature - 2. It is unlikely that we will be able to excavate it due to time constraints.

2000W 2001E and 2000W 2001E, we have approximately 10:10 before we encounter the stacked items that were detected by the GPR. We have a lot of work to do tomorrow.
Jordan, Brandy, and I went to the museum early with Chael and Carleen to get the museum to work on archived, I believe, not of the crew did the destruction. The restoration crew goes through five bags.

In the museum, we worked on Arch 144, an anonymous collection comprised of mostly reports from the camp and some administration records. We were working on a container lift for the archive, and 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 was then closed for storage as well. We had two folders left by the end of the day.

When Brookie arrived at about 3:30, we helped mount the remaining test panels. When the test panels were mounted, the work was close to finished, and we were done reasonably. Branna and I left the museum around 5:00.

During the museum time, Mrs. Bobbie Thrall came by with Mrs. Donovan (60), who was a teacher at St. Patrick. Mostly, she talked with them. She received some books from the McCollum collection and then signed one of the real history books, which had one of Mr. Donovan's students on it. They both (Mrs. Thrall & Mrs. Donovan) seemed to appreciate their visit to the museum.
logical doesn't just mean walking in a museum. It needs studying about what you do in a cultural framework.

Cultural communities - is it a community museum?

museum has an important role connecting the physical at the time and the artifacts and documents to the modern - it connects to what the context 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.
Tuesday, July 17, 1970

Field:

We assembled at the sites of our excavation. It was a warm and humid day, but we continued our work. The team consisted of seven people: Bill, Wally, and David A. in the control unit; David Jr., David G., and I in the main unit; and Judy. The work progressed quickly, and we made good progress during the day.

At noon, we took a short break for lunch. We enjoyed sandwiches and fresh fruits. The weather was still hot, but the shade of the trees provided some relief.

After lunch, we continued our work. We carefully recorded the findings of the day and prepared for the next day. The site was still active, and we expected to make further discoveries.

At dusk, we took a moment to appreciate the beauty of the site. The sun set in a blaze of orange, casting a warm glow over the entire area. We felt a sense of accomplishment as we looked forward to the next day's work.

Overall, it was a productive day, and we made significant progress. The site was rich in history, and we were eager to uncover more of its secrets. We continued our work with enthusiasm and determination, knowing that every day was a step closer to our goal.

The team:
- Bill
- Wally
- David A.
- David Jr.
- David G.
- Judy
- I
Elton, David A., and I began at the station very early. We arrived at the very station very early. Professor Clark, Charles, and I went to the museum. Frank and I had come back early from the field to help in the museum. I quickly and having accomplished what they were to do, gathered the rest. Frank and I had been needed to be in the field. We, too, were needed to be in the field. Frank and I went back to the field. We, too, went back to the field.

This ended up at the station. Frank, he brought over his friend, Larry, and his family. They helped us plant and after they had left, I told them to come over and helped us plant. And they left. continued to plant until we were finished. We finished fine.