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## FORT ROSS - FIELD NOTES, AUGUST 7 AND 8, 1979

On Tuesday, August 7, I traveled to Fort Ross with the intention of finding out where utility lines, (called for in the reconstruction effort that started recently) were going to be placed, and to check on reports that the archeological site located in the old archeologist camp had been damaged by construction activities. When I arrived, however, I found that the grading of the Officials' Quarters building site had exposed a number of archeological features. In order to record these, I changed my plans and stayed at Fort Ross through Wednesday afternoon.

YCC Cabins - About six or eight weeks ago, two small cabins (about 12 foot square) were built for the use of YCC kids in the camping area used by previous archeological crews, located just over the first ridge from Fort Ross. These have continuous concrete footings with wooden superstructures. Last week, Claudine Young had reported to me that on a previous visit to the unit she had observed heavy equipment (a backhoe with a front end loader?) doing site preparation work for these cabins. This included "leveling" of an area approximately 50 feet long and 25 feet wide, located just to the north and west of the existing shower and sink. The cabins sit with their front doors facing out into the clearing; the backs of the cabins are near the tree line along Fort Ross Creek. Additional construction at the site included a roof over the sink area. It appears that the area under this canopy may have been leveled and filled with gravel.

To the best of my knowledge, the plans to build these cabins and do the associated grading were never reviewed by the Cultural Heritage Section. Had the plans been submitted for review, no grading would have been permitted, as we have long been aware that this area is a Native American archeological site. I talked to Glenn Burch regarding this problem after I had learned of it. He indicated that the work was done by Operations staff (possibly the Area Maintenance Supervisor, I have since learned), but indicated that a Coastal Commission permit to build the cabins had been attained. Glenn also indicated that he had been told that environmental clearance had been received for the project over the telephone from Mike Doyle. I questioned Doyle on this point, however, and he had no recollection of such a phone call.

While it is frustrating that this project wasn't properly reviewed beforehand, the situation becomes even more ludicrous in light of the fact that it would appear (to me, at least) that much of the work (that is, the grading) didn't have to be done in the first place. As I have indicated, the cabins are built on continuous perimeter foundations, and are not sitting directly on the ground. For this reason, I cannot understand why it was necessary to attempt to "level" the cabin sites. It does not appear to me that drainage has been improved by this work. It looks rather like the person operating the machine simply got carried away moving dirt around when simply digging the trenches for the foundations themselves would have sufficed. The work certainly hasn't made the camp a bit more pleasant of a place to stay, as it simply turned the area into a dust bowl.

The site is well-kept in front of the cabins and there is a well-kept area of grass on lots behind the cabins. Most of this material was simply pushed into

the bank towards the creek. In walking the area, I picked up a number of  
C flakes, as well as an olivella shell with a hole in the end (possibly a  
bead). It was also reported that the YCC kids using the camp have picked up a  
number of artifacts, supposedly including a couple of projectile points. It  
was reported that these had, however, disappeared by the time Operations staff  
requested them.

The Officers' Barracks Site - The area which is to house the reconstructed  
Officers' quarters was graded on July 16. The purpose of this grading was to  
level the site prior to the excavation of trenches for the continuous concrete  
perimeter foundation on which it is to set. Last week, I talked to Bill  
Collinsworth, the construction supervisor, regarding the subsurface work on  
the site. He had previously assured me that we would be notified before the  
foundation trenches were to be dug. On Monday morning, however, I received a  
call from Joe Hood, the supervising ranger, informing me that the backhoe was  
being unloaded as we talked in preparation for this foundation work. This  
work was completed on Monday, August 6. I have requested of Joe that he  
observe this work to watch for any archeological features that might be  
encountered. I also requested of Joe that he ask Tom Jowett, the  
reconstruction worker, to also watch for archeological material. Tom has  
worked previously at Sonoma Barracks and had been sensitized to archeological  
values by the crews monitoring the construction work there. I had spoken to  
Tom last week, and he indicated that he had salvaged some artifactual material  
already during the site grading in July. Tom gave me a lot of help this trip,  
helping me reestablish the archeological grid across the Officials' quarters  
and investigate the various features that had been found.

As just mentioned, we projected the archeological base grid across the construction site in order to facilitate mapping in the various intrusive features that had been encountered in the grading and trenching for foundations. This consisted of projecting the east-west baseline through the benchmark on the southwest side of the fort and using that line to set up a string line running across the site at 5 meters north. The second line perpendicular to this at 22 meters west was also set up. Using these lines as points of reference, the string lines set up by the construction crew which marked the outside of the concrete perimeter foundations were recorded, as were the horizontal locations of various archeological features. I intend to draw a map using these recorded dimensions when I return to Sacramento.

Two archeological features that did not appear to have been excavated previously were the most notable finds recorded during this trip to the fort. These appear to be large post holes and post casts located along the north (grid north) building line. Previous <sup>archeological</sup> work appears to have concentrated on the southern wall. Several other smaller features, including what appear to be several smaller post holes and as yet unidentified intrusions, were also recorded.

Feature X - This feature is large, squarish pit which contains evidence of at least three posts. The feature was first noted by Tom Jewett as the backhoe excavated a pit which is to house the foundation of the fireplace that is to be reconstructed within the Officials' Quarters. When Tom noted large quantities of artifacts coming from the excavation, he called the work area to my attention. Although the artifacts were not recorded individually, it seems that the feature consists of three, possibly four

holes excavated into the yellow sandstone-subsoil of the site. These are approximately 3 feet square and were positioned side-by-side, if they were, in fact, two separate post holes. Near the center of each of these excavations exposed post casts filled with a very dark friable midden-like material containing some charcoal and very small, very decomposed fragments of what appear to be redwood. No artifacts were recovered from these two post casts. Although it was difficult to tell, it appears that the posts may have been round timbers that were squared slightly. These are approximately 1 foot square. The material around the post casts is a mixture of topsoil and the sandy yellow subsoil removed from the hole. No artifacts were found in this packing, either.

The artifacts that alerted Tom to halt the backhoe work were located in the upper portion of the feature in what appeared to be a third post cast located between the two just discussed. On first examination, these artifacts appear to be turn of the century objects, including numbers of fragmentary glass and stoneware bottles, and iron hardware, including stove parts. Fill material that had been removed from the feature prior to my arrival and which lay in the backhoe pit included a number of fragmentary common red brick, as well as cut sandstone building stone. Excavation of the remainder of the feature suggested that the rock, and possibly the brick, were in the fill surrounding the center post.

My strategy in handling this feature was to clean up its south face in order to try to get a view of the profile, while recording the work as it progressed with color slide film. At first, I thought that this was simply a trash pit, but the post hole character of it soon became evident. (See slides \_\_\_\_\_)

As of now (Wednesday evening), the feature has not been entirely excavated, although all of the artifactual material has been removed and enough excavation done to reveal the general character of the feature.

This feature appears typical of the Russian post holes previously excavated in the area in that the holes are rather large and are generally square. I suggest that the feature may represent at least two, and possibly three, phases of construction and repair. One or both of the posts in the large, square post holes probably date to the original construction of the building and served as supports for the northern cell of the Officials' Quarters. Perhaps one of the square post holes represents initial construction and the second a Russian period repair after the first post had rotted off. I further suggest that the third post hole, located between the two and containing the bulk of the century artifacts, may represent an even later replacement of the underpinnings for this northern cell and that the artifacts contained in this third (center) post hole may have been debris deposited in this depression by Division of Beaches and Parks personnel when the building was disassembled and the site "cleaned up" in about 1915. If I remember correctly, similar artifact deposits were found in other post holes by Bryn Thomas along this north building line.

Feature Y - This feature is another post hole located near the northwest corner of the building site. This feature was cut by the backhoe trench for the foundation of the western end of the building. It is a large, deep intrusion in which both post cast and rock fill that surrounded the post hole. (See slides 1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-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photographed. The fill in the post cast, which is 1.2 feet wide, was removed. Although few artifacts were recovered, it was interesting to note that these would be compatible with a Russian date for the feature. These included two fragments of creamware, a small white glass seed bead, and several pieces of very thin window glass. These were located near the bottom of the post cast, which also contained a fair number of fist-size sandstone cobbles. Although it is possible that these artifacts fell into the feature after the post had rotten away or was removed, it is possible that they were deposited among <sup>small</sup> stones placed in the bottom of the hole for drainage prior to the installation of the post.

(1976, FEAT. 121)

It was interesting to note that a second post hole, similar in size and depth to the one discussed above was located immediately across the trench (grid east) from Feature Y. This post hole had, however, been excavated previously, as was indicated by the presence of plastic flagging tape in the bottom of the feature. Thus, again we have a situation similar to that of Feature X in that there are large posts that presumably supported the sill of the building located in pairs along its north side. I believe that a similar pair of holes were also recorded along this side of the building during previous (1970) excavations. One possible interpretation of Feature Y is that it pertains to the additions that were located west of the Officials' Quarters (as shown on the 1817 Fedorova map) rather than the Officials' Quarters itself. Any further interpretations of these features will have to await mapping and comparison of their locations with those previously recorded.

The locations of Features X and Y seem to suggest that the placement of the Officials' Quarters reconstruction is approximately 3 feet too far to the

both, if the assumption that these represent the northern building line is correct. Although the overall dimensions of the building, as it is to be reconstructed, seem to correspond quite well with the archeologically demonstrated dimensions, it appears that its placement may not be exactly accurate. Another factor that seems to confirm this statement is the fact that the southern foundation trench did not seem to intrude into the series of large post holes that are documented along the southern building line. If it were placed precisely on its original location, the 1 foot plus wide foundation trench should have cut through that series of post holes, as well. No such indications are present, however, in the side walls of the southern foundation trench. (NOTE - SOUTH TRENCH IS CLOSE TO ORIGINAL Bldg. LINE, AND DOES INTERSECT SEVERAL POSTHOLES - SEE MAP.)

Several other features were exposed in the trench and in the leveled area, which I was not able to excavate or really examine in any detail due to lack of time. We did attempt, however, to record their locations and I will plot these on a site map. These include a large intrusion <sup>(FEATURE W)</sup> near the northeast corner of the building, which appears to be on a line with Features X and Y. One other very small post <sup>(FEATURE T)</sup> was located slightly north of the north line of the building near the center of the site. In the south wall <sup>of the</sup> south foundation trench, several very large intrusions were exposed in the side walls. I presume that these represent the outhouses that were recorded in 1976 and previously, as seems to be confirmed by the presence of string, flagging tape, plastic, etc., in these intrusions (although one <sup>(See p. 1; 1972-74)</sup> does not contain clear evidence of such recent material; there are no historic artifacts in in either, however.) (See map . . . .) Another previously excavated post <sup>(See p. 119)</sup> was located in the south foundation trench near the southeast corner of the building. Another large shallow intrusion was noted along the west foundation

(NOT SHOWN ON MAP -- SEE FUTURE NOTES)

trench. This does not appear to have been a post hole, although no artifacts were encountered in it. The fill in this intrusion was of a strange color and texture, suggesting that it may contain large quantities of rust. Hopefully, the area west of the building will be more carefully investigated in the future prior to any further reconstruction attempts.

The next order of business as far as the construction crew is concerned is to build the forms and pour the foundations for the building. Because of this, the primary emphasis today and yesterday was to examine the trenches in order to clear them for construction of the concrete forms. Bill Collinsworth indicated that when they have hired more crew members he intends to clear the surface of the graded area within the perimeter of the building, which should give us a better look at the site and assist us in identifying any other intrusive features that might be located within the perimeter of the building. It appears that the sandstone substrata is higher on the east and dips to the west. Thus, while the east end of the building site has been cleared entirely to this deposit, making intrusions filled with darker top soil fairly obvious, the western end of the building site still contains a considerable amount of dark, loamy, midden-like material. Thus, this makes it difficult to discern the outlines of any intrusions that may be located in this area. Tom Jewett did recover a number of artifacts from a single (FEAT. 125) location in the western end of the building in a hole that he reported went to a depth of about 30 inches below the ground surface. This area is still uncleared, however, making it impossible to determine the precise location from which this material came. He did indicate that this pocket of artifacts was located about 22 feet grid south and slightly west of the flagpole that is just to the north of the building site. This would put this deposit

about on line with the other features believed to represent the historic north  
found line. This material appears to be very similar in character to that  
recovered from the center portion of Feature X; that is, turn of the century  
glass and stoneware. It seems likely to me that what Tom encountered in this  
area was, again, fill in the hole left by the rotting and/or removal of these  
timbers during the circa 1915 cleanup of the site. Again, hopefully, clearing  
of this end of the building site will indicate the locations of any other  
features previously excavated or as yet undetected in this area.

I felt it was quite fruitful to talk to the construction crew and indicate  
some of the sorts of archeological resources that we should be aware of and  
record. I discussed the upcoming utility trenching locations with Bill  
Collinsworth in general terms; he plans to stake these out next week, in order  
that we can investigate them prior to their excavation by backhoe. He  
indicated that the interior of the Officials' Quarters building will be left  
exposed for some time, so it will be possible for us to do some further  
investigations here at such time as we come to do testing along the utility  
line routes. Bill also indicated that ~~much~~ of the loose fill material that  
was removed from the Officers' Quarters site will be removed shortly. At  
present, much of this is scattered to the south and west of the building  
site. I specifically requested that, in picking this material up for  
transportation, they were careful not to cut through the previous ground  
surface, (which is fairly clearly indicated by the sod) in order that no  
further disturbance is done to any archeological evidence of the buildings  
located in this corner of the fort. I also asked Bill to inform me as soon  
as possible when the Huskey House Foundation work is to begin, in  
order that I might schedule time to get up to observe this work in progress.

and possibly avoid some of the problems we have in trying to deal with  
features uncovered on the Officials' Quarters site.

G-7555C

## FIELD NOTES

FORT ROSS OFFICIAL'S <sup>QUARTERS</sup> CORRIDORS

AUGUST 16-17, 1979

On Thursday and Friday, Bob Docken and I travelled to Fort Ross to continue the archeological cleanup work that I had begun last week. Work at that time had indicated a series of previously unrecorded post hole features along the north line of the building. This new evidence appeared to indicate that the reconstruction as planned would result in the building being slightly off of its historical location and approximately three feet wider than it should be. Last weekend I completed a map of the site, incorporating the newly-found features as well as all of the previous work that had been done (1956, 1970, 1971, 1975, and 1976). On Monday, August 13, I showed copies of this drawing to Fritz Riddell, who told me to pass this information to Earl Carlson, the project architect. Additionally, I briefly discussed our alternatives with Earl ((1) Continue with reconstruction of the building as layed out; (2) Do slight adjustment to the location of the foundation trench in order to bring the building into closer alignment with its historic location; and (3) Redesign the building in order to make it the proper dimensions, as indicated by the archeological data). The latter sounded like quite an expensive proposition, and as the wrong information upon which the existing plans were based had been provided by our section, did not prove the better.

We discussed other possible explanations for the newly encountered features; by that point it had become apparent that more field work would be needed to verify or refute this new interpretation.

On Wednesday, Bill Fritchard, Mike Tucker, Glenn Burch, and I briefly discussed the new findings at lunch time. We, again, discussed other possible explanations for the new features, although none seemed more plausible than the likelihood that they represented the north side of the building. As I understood it, Bill, Mike, and Glenn preferred to have the project go ahead as planned in fear that a major reevaluation of the building design might well result in a prohibitive increase in project costs that might in turn radically delay or even cancel the project. At the time, given that drastic scenario (possible death of the project), I agreed with them.

Later Wednesday afternoon I had a long discussion with Jerry Stanley, OSA, regarding building placement, dimensions, and ~~upper~~ subsurface work for utility lines. I, at this time, was still assuming that redesign of the project to make the building reflect the archeological realities was unfeasible. Jerry and I discussed the various options on the placement of utility lines in some depth during this conversation. I had discussed these previously with Earl, and he agreed to prepare a drawing reflecting these possibilities to which we could respond as far as the cultural resource mitigation needs.

By Thursday morning, the day we were to leave for Fort Ross, it had become clear that the new information and the question of the actual size and placement of the building compared with that of the reconstructed version, had

become an issue rather than simply an interesting set of archeological data. I returned the call to Dale Buschke, Assistant District 2 Superintendent. I agreed to stop by the district headquarters in Santa Rosa on our way to Fort Ross and deliver a copy of our map to him and discuss the possible interpretations. Dale, Bob Docking<sup>f</sup>, Lloyd Geissinger, and I attended this meeting. Lloyd, the Russian River Area Manager, was very concerned about the situation, and was adamant about wanting to bring the question into the open, get all of the facts and possible alternatives on the table, and get input from all involved parties within the Department as well as the Fort Ross Advisory Committee. We all agreed it was appropriate to ask Early<sup>to halt</sup> any further work on the official's <sup>quarters</sup> ~~corridors~~ until such a meeting could take place and a decision that was mutually satisfactory reached. By this time, it was obvious that this was the only acceptable course of action; I regret that I had not perceived the situation for the sensitive issue it was, but had rather taken a defeatist attitude that nothing could be done, that it was too late to make any changes. Lloyd's rhetorical question, "How are we going to explain to park visitors for the next 200 years why the building is the wrong size and is in the wrong place", really seemed to put the short-term expediencies and long-term realities into perspective.

After the meeting, Bob and I had lunch, bought groceries, and proceeded to Fort Ross. By this time it was mid-afternoon. We worked late and then went to the old archeologist camp and had a fine dinner with Joe Hood, Tom <sup>Jewett</sup> Jait, and Rosalee. We worked through the following day (Friday) until about 6:00 and returned to Sacramento, arriving about 9:30.

Descriptions of the archeological features (post holes) found, cleaned up, and recorded, follows below. These are shown on the accompanying map, which is an updated version of the drawing prepared last week. Bob Dockin, a historian who generally works on mining-related research, was of great assistance in this venture. Our strategy was to clean up the upper surfaces of the intrusive features, exposed by grading of the building site, and vertical faces of those features which had been cut by the foundation trenching. We depended heavily on the vacuum cleaner for this cleanup work. In most cases, some excavation was involved in order to get a clear horizontal section of each feature. This was done with pick, shovel, and trowel. Because of lack of time, detail plans were completed for some but not all of the new features. We did take a number of color slides of each feature. Toward the end of the day, Bob outlined the post hole intrusions with red flagging tape, and the post casts within the post holes with white string in order that the composition and location of features would be clearly shown in the photographs. I climbed up on piles of lumber in the porch railings of the new commandant's house just before we left and took overall photographs of the building site; the flagging tape made the location and alignment of the features very obvious for these photographs.

Newly recorded features along the north building line are described below (from east to west): (ALSO SEE FEATURE FORMS, WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN COMPLETED - SEPT 6, 1976)

FEATURE W: (see map for grid coordinates)

This large post hole, which was cut by the east foundation trench, appears to have supported the northeast corner of the building. The post was approximately 40 cms wide, as indicated by the post casts. The post hole itself is about 90 cms wide; rocks were packed in the hole around the post (see slides nos. \_\_\_ - \_\_\_). The post hole was about 92 cms in depth below the present graded ground surface. A portion of the fill in the post casts was removed from the trench side wall. Several artifacts were recovered including a rectangular piece of <sup>cast iron</sup> cast iron, which was recovered near the center of the post casts about halfway down. The lower portion of the post hole itself is about 52 cms wide. A shallower intrusion adjoins the deeper post hole on the north.

FEATURE Z:

This large post hole is about 80 cms wide and 90 cms long (east to west). The cast of a rectangular post is clearly visible in the western side of the hole (see slides \_\_\_ - \_\_\_). The post itself appears to have been 40 cms wide and 53 cms long. Two small upright redwood post remnants stand in the east end of the post casts, which is filled with the typical dark brown-gray top soil that covers the surrounding area. Of particular interest in Feature Z are several fired red brick fragments that are embedded in the packing material surrounding the post casts. One of these appears to exhibit a complete, measurable width (about 5-3/4 inches). The bricks manufactured in the area by the Russians are or have appeared to have been wider than the

common American red brick (4 inches). As the brick has not been removed, we are not sure if the length dimension will be obtainable. Present<sup>CE</sup> of the brick in the packing around the post ~~was~~<sup>is a crevice</sup> to the interpretation of this as being a Russian feature. It would appear that the area containing this feature was excavated in 1971. Apparently it was not identified as such at that time.

FEATURE X:

A series of three adjoining post casts. (See last week's notes).

FEATURE U:

This feature is a series of poorly defined intrusions into the underlying yellowish decomposing sandstone. I was still working on these late Friday afternoon so have not fully delineated them. One almost circular intrusion (20-25 cms in diameter) does contain fragments of redwood and may be post casts. This feature may consist of a small post casts and/or a series of rodent burroughs. This feature could additional examination.

FEATURE V:

This is a large oval-shaped post hole about 125 cms long (east to west) and 60 cms wide. The post casts, which is filled with the typical dark top soil,

contains a substantial amount of wood including fairly well preserved ~~post~~ knot in the upper surface. (See photo nos. \_\_\_ - \_\_\_.) The post casts is about 36 cms wide and 70 cms long. The eastern side of the post casts was poorly defined, however, making it difficult to estimate the original width (east-west) of the post. Location of the wood in the casts suggests that the posts was at least 46 cms wide in this dimension. The fill in the hole surrounding the post casts contains a typical of decomposed sandstone and sandstone rocks. Several glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts were encountered in the eastern side of the post casts. On first examination, these appear to be late 19th or early 20th century objects. Feature V and the next two features to the west were dug, at least in part, into the underlying sandstone bedrock, which uplifts towards the surface in this area within the western foundation trench itself; however, the stratigraphy appears to be made up of stratified layers of decomposing sandstone "gravel".

### FEATURE 3:

This feature was first encountered in the 1970 excavations, and is shown on maps of those findings as two posts placed slightly more than a meter apart. Only the upper surface of the feature was exposed in 1979, in order to verify its location with respect to the other features. There has always been considerable problem in attempting to precisely correlate the maps from the pre-1975 project with the findings recorded according to the metric grid established in 1975. One reason for this problem was the fact that several different grid axis alignments had been used previously. This is an interesting about 175 cms in length and 85 cms in width. Little of the interior fill was

removed, and no distinct post casts were noted. In black and white photograph of this feature, apparently dating from its original excavation, is including in the first report by Bryan Thomas. This seems to confirm that the feature described and Feature III are one and the same. It shows that the eastern end of the feature had been dug out at that time. The 1979 location does not correspond precisely with that of Feature III as interpolated onto the 1975 grid map (see attached map).

#### FEATURE 126:

Work this week indicates that Feature 125, first recorded in 1976, is larger than initially thought. The feature, which was only partially uncovered in 1976, was found to contain three rather than one post casts, and was considerably longer than first thought. The entire feature is about 150 cms long east-west but is of fairly irregular width, as it is in part dug into solid sandstone. No clearly-defined post casts is visible in the eastern portion of the feature, which was uncovered in 1976. I believe that a fair amount of late 19th early 20th century trash was recovered from the fill of this feature, <sup>in 1976</sup> although I will have to check the field notes from that project. The two newly recorded post casts are generally rectangular, but are oriented irregularly with respect to ~~the north, which is paralleled by~~ other rectangular posts. These post casts are generally smaller and closer to square than the other rectangular posts along the north building line. Central cast measures approximately 27 x 32 cms. The westernmost cast is approximately 40 x 40 cms. This post appears to have been placed against the exterior of the post hole.

FEATURE T:

This small redwood post is located north of the sill line of the official's corridors. Its general location was determined last week. The hole contains wood (a knot), which may have been a post about 4 x 4 inches in size. We have not taken into detail measurements or drawings of this feature.

FEATURE S:

This intrusion along the west foundation trench was again looked at, although it was not cleaned up or recorded in detail. Brief examination shows it to be a fairly square bottomed hole, is as typical of many of the post holes located on the site. We still have to clean this feature up and record it. This post and any others located at the ends or on the interior of the building have now become of considerable interest. In reference to the question of the location of the interior partitions and corridors, if the building is to be redesigned. Now that the north building line has been clearly defined, it is important to do similar cleanup of other previously unexcavated areas within the interior of the building.

FEATURE Y:

Post hole, probably one of a pair with Feature 121, which is presumed to be the northwest corner of the official's barracks. ~~The rest of~~ Feature Y, Feature 113, and other as yet unexcavated post holes to the west of Feature Y probably supported the north side of the two north-south trending rooms that were attached to the west end of the official's corridors building, as drawn on the 1817 map. (See last week's notes for further description of Feature Y).

## FORT ROSS NOTES, AUGUST 20, 21, 1979

Last Thursday, after meeting with Dale and Lloyd in Santa Rosa, I called Beth to arrange a meeting with Mr. Tryner in order that I could go over the new archeological evidence and discuss our next moves. She set this meeting up for 1:30 on Monday. During the morning, I added the features recorded on Thursday and Friday of last week to the site plan and made several copies showing the proposed reconstruction location versus the actual historic location. In the afternoon, I met with Tryner and Fritz <sup>id</sup>Rydell. We discussed the evidence, and the reasons why the previous archeological work on the site had not yielded a more complete picture of the building. Tryner commented that this situation appeared to be an indictment of "percentage archeology", wherein only a portion of the site is sampled, rather than the entire location being thoroughly examined. In this case, even though a fairly large percentage of the site had been sampled, it was done in several different phases; no single investigator ever had a major portion of the site exposed at one time. In the case of the 1976 work, the problems with a sampling strategy are apparent. Looking at the map, it appears that units were placed in an attempt to locate the north wall, although the assumptions about the building granted prior to designing the sampling procedures were such that the test units were generally placed too far to the north to catch the north side of the building. This is always a problem with a sampling procedure, and can be avoided with certainty only by complete excavation of the sites in question.

Tryner's decision was that RP&I division's stand would be to request that the building plans be modified to make the reconstructed building correspond with the dimensions and placement of the historic building as indicated by the new archeological data. He indicated that if a decision were made to ignore our recommendation and reconstruct the building as drawn (that is, inaccurately), that such a decision would have to come from the Director's office.

After finishing my meeting with Fritz and Jim Tryner, I delivered a copy of the updated site plan to Earl Carlson and discussed the matter in some detail with him. We reexamined a number of historic photographs of the east end of the building as it appeared during the American period and attempted to scale out the width of the building on those photographs, using the dimensions of the window pains, visible in the photographs, as a point of reference. John McKenzie, in his notes, had compared the windows shown in these photographs with those still present in the new commandant's house at that time (late 1950s-early 1960s), and had determined that they were of the same type and size. He listed the dimensions of the window <sup>PAINES</sup> in the new commandant's house at that time as being 9 x 12 inches, with a total width of 30 inches. Using this standard on the available historic photos of the east end of the official's corridors, the width of that building scaled out to from 21 to 23 feet. Thus, this appears to correspond quite well with the archeology-determined width of the building (just slightly less than 23 feet), as well as the 1841 Inventories dimensions of 21 feet, and 7 meters (about 22 feet 9 inches). In fact, about the only historic source indicated a 25-foot dimension for the building is the Veasey map, drawn in the 1890s. This map, which is dimensioned, shows the building correctly as 70 feet long but as being 25 feet wide. Perhaps the map maker was including the eaves and/or and has yet undocumented porch or walkway.

I conveyed Tryner's decision to Earl, and we discussed the changes that would actually have to be made to correct the existing plans. It appears that most of the detail drawings can remain the same. Those that will certainly have to be redrawn include the foundation plan, the floor plan, and the end elevations. In reality, the side elevations will be modified somewhat as the ridge of the roof will be lowered somewhat if the pitch is kept the same but the building made somewhat narrower. Earl did mention, however, that a series of "as-built" drawings should be made of the structure once it is completed, and that some of the needed changes might possibly be adequately reflected in these drawings without having to entirely redo the existing plans prior to construction of the building. Although no commitments were made during this conversation, I did come away from it feeling that changing the plan to accurately reflect the historic realities may not be as difficult, unfeasible, or expensive as I had originally imagined. I have been very impressed with Earl's attitude and cooperation throughout this entire process. Bob Uke was also in on the final part of this meeting.

Although I had intended to leave for Columbia and the Fallon Hotel project on Tuesday morning, I spent about two-thirds of the day in the office tying up loose ends. This included getting copies of the updated Official's Corridors map in the mail to Lloyd Geissinger, Dale Buschke, Bill Collinsworth, and Joe Hood. I called Collinsworth to let him know Tryner's stand on this issue. It appears that no final decision will be made on how to proceed until next week, as Bill Pritchard and Mike Tucker are in Sitka this week for a conference on Russian American settlement. I understand they will be returning to California accompanied by a number of Russian scholars and dignitaries, including Svetlana, Fedorova, and with them will visit Fort

Ross. The timing of this event seems rather ironic as Ms. Federova is the lady who first published the 1817 map of Fort Ross. If the decision is made to modify the plans of the Official's <sup>Quarters</sup> ~~Quarters~~ to concur with the available archeological/historical information, it will be a feather in the Department's cap; I understand that much of the historic preservation work, currently being done in Russia, is top notch.

I finally left for Columbia SHP about 2:30.

O-7743C

Fort Ross - Officials Quarters

Notes, Friday, August 24, 1979

I returned from Columbia State Historic Park last night and spent the day in the office and the lab. This afternoon I took a copy of the Fort Ross officials quarters map to Mike Tucker and discussed the possible interpretations of the new-found features in some detail with him. Mike doesn't seem to have any trouble with the interpretation I propose, i.e., that the new-found features represent the north side of the officials quarters building, and that the structure is somewhat narrower than previously assumed (about 23 feet rather than the 25 feet 10 inches shown on the plans). I also discussed the various problems with contradictions between the archeological evidence for the location of the Kuskov House and the various documentary sources, especially the 1817 map. I did state however, that the available evidence is such that it is not possible to resolve the apparent contradictions between these various sources of evidence. Possibilities remain that (1) the 1817 map is wrong in showing the approximately three meter gap between the rear of the Kuskov House and the stockade; (2) the south side of the building may have been built on a sill and/or archeological evidence for that side of the structure may have been destroyed in the past; or (3) the stockade may have originally been placed somewhat farther to the north than the present reconstruction. I gave Tucker a copy of Bryn Thomas's report on the Kuskov House, as well as a copy of my 1975 field notes discussing the contradictions between the archeological and documentary evidence. Mike said he was going to see Bill Pritchard over the weekend and would discuss this matter with him.

## Official Quarters

Monday, August 27, 1979

This morning I met with Mike Tucker and Bill Pritchard of the Interpretive Services Section and again discussed the new archeological evidence for the size and placement of the capital officials Quarters Building at Fort Ross. We did discuss the possibilities that these features might represent an earlier structure; no other evidence exists that would point to this interpretation, however. The archeological evidence gives no indication that an undocumented structure is represented. I conveyed to them (as I had to Tucker on Friday) that the archeologically determined dimensions based on the new finds seem to correspond more closely with the available photographic and archival evidence than did the dimension given in the drawings (25 feet 10 inches). This is based on a reexamination of three historic photographs showing the east end of the structure. The scale from which the buildings width was determined on these photographs was derived from the windows, which John McKenzie in unpublished notes on the building indicated measured 9 x 12 inches per pane, with a total width of about 30 inches. This was based on comparison with other American windows present in the New Commandant's House. The new dimension also seems to correspond more closely with those listed in the 1841 inventories (seven meters, or 22.96 feet; and 21 feet). We also discussed the fact that two sources giving a dimension of 25 feet are also known. One of these is the 1892 Veasey map which indicates the dimension of 25 feet, and a statement by E. Rufus (1845 I believe) which also gives it 25 feet dimension. In the end, however, we all agreed that the evidence for a width of somewhat less than 23 feet seems the most probable, and that the archeological features present are believably explained by the officials quarters building shown in the historic photographs and the American period

shed addition to the south side of that building, without resorting to an explanation based on a hypothesized earlier structure.

In the afternoon Bill, Mike, and myself went to the Resources Building to meet with Neil Johannsen, Jim Tryner, and Fritz Riddell. There was considerable confusion over the time and place of this meeting; when we arrived we found that Earl Carlson was not available and that the meeting had been put off until 8:30 tomorrow morning. It would have been futile to try to hold this meeting without Carlson or another knowledgeable representative of the Development Division, as the real question at this time is whether it will be feasible for the architecture unit to redo the necessary drawings without a great time delay. I had, from my meetings with Earl last week, sensed that this alternative would be feasible and that the size and placement of the building could be modified without <sup>an</sup> undue delay. I had conveyed this to Tucker and Pritchard in my meetings with them, which seemed to be a comfort to them, as they are both very concerned that any delay or rescoping of the project might result in its cancellation.

## Official Quarters

Tuesday, August 28, 1979

This morning at 8:30 a.m. I attended a meeting with Neil Johannsen, Bob Uhte of the architecture unit, F. A. Riddell, Mike Tucker, and Bill Pritchard. I took a copy of the site plan showing the newly located archeological features and discussed their interpretations and implications as far as the accuracy of the officials quarters, reconstructed<sup>104</sup>. Johannsen expressed his desire to (1) see the building reconstructed accurately and (2) not to delay the reconstruction project. Bob Uhte, who had been present at the meetings I held with Earl Carlson a week ago, indicated that the architecture unit could redraw the foundation plans within a few days, if we could provide the needed dimensions. He indicated that Ron Vaughn would be doing this work. I indicated that we could have accurate dimensions and placement measurements available within a few days, probably at least by Friday. Johannsen set a date of September 4 for providing these measurements, and a deadline of September 7 for a new foundation plan, which is what the OSA crew needs to proceed with the construction work. I also discussed the probable cost of completing our work on the officials quarters site and doing field work needed in conjunction with the excavation of utility line trenches. I presented a budget figure of \$8,750.00 for one month of field time and accompanying month of laboratory and report preparation time for myself and <sup>an</sup> archeological specialists. This figure included travel costs. Johannsen instructed Uhte to try to find \$5,000.00 to assist in this work. Although the archeology of the officials quarter site itself have been completed previously, the plans which showed utility lines has not come through our office for review previously, and thus is work we did not anticipate or budget for. I discussed the amount of work needed to obtain the measurements Johannsen wanted by September 4.

Johansen volunteered to come up and work over the Labor Day weekend if this was necessary. I indicated that this was a possibility if it looked like we could not complete the work before that time, but also indicated I did not think this would be necessary.

Following the meeting I went to the architectural units offices to talk to Ron Vaughn. Ron Vaughn indicated that he would meet us at Fort Ross on Friday morning in order to obtain the measurements needed to redraw the foundation plan. On Tuesday afternoon I prepared for the upcoming trip to Fort Ross. Bob Docken will again accompany me to help with this work. This afternoon I returned to Sear's and purchased another large shop vacuum for use at Fort Ross. The one purchased previously is now being used on the Columbia Fallon Hotel Project.

M-7919C

*Aug 23 Meet - discussed Kalina house plans*

Field Notes

Larry Felton  
RPF 31  
M-8030C  
9-13-79

Fort Ross Official's Quarters Reconstruction

August 29-31, 1979

On Wednesday morning, Bob Docken and I returned to Fort Ross to continue the

excavation and recording of the archeological features construction site

preparation work. We had begun this work the week before last. Last week I

worked in Columbia, awaiting decisions as to the course of work at the

excavation site, including the location of the kitchen  
and the main building.

official's quarters. Our first job was to determine with as much certainty

and precision as possible the exact location of the perimeter of the historic

building. The architect, Ron Vaughn, is to be here Friday to get the

dimensions he needs to draw the new foundation plans for the reconstruction.

Our strategy for establishing the locations of the south, east, and west building lines was to uncover the corner posts and determine the precise location of the two adjoining exterior sides of the post casts within those features. This was made somewhat more difficult by the fact that three of these Features (101, 119, and 121) had been entirely (or mostly) cleared out during the 1976 work, which obliterated the post casts themselves. Excellent records in the form of description and detailed drawings are available, however, which made it possible to relocate the outsides of the post casts with reference to the outline of the post hole itself, which were still

visible in the foundation transidewalls. The precise location of the exterior of the post cast in Feature W was also difficult to determine, as much as that feature had been removed by the backhoe excavation of the foundation trench.

In order to establish the original building lines, the corner post features which had previously been excavated were cleaned out. Bob excavated the loose fill from a large portion of Feature 101, at the southeast corner of the building. A large stone shown in the 1976 drawing was present in the hole, although it appeared that it had been moved somewhat from its previous position. Here the precise location of the corner was derived using the 1976 sketch. When he had completed this work, Bob began work on Feature W, at the northeast corner of the building. In this instance, the post cast location was generally defined by an absence of small stones within the fill. In this case the fill around the post cast differs little in color from the material within the cast itself (see slides \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ). There did seem to

generally be fewer rocks within the presumed post cast area in the lower

portion of feature. Another aspect of the feature that seems to confirm the

location of the post itself is the smooth hard packed thin layer of clay at

the bottom of the hole. A similar phenomenon was noted in several other

features, and was mentioned to me by Gary Reinhold when I saw him last week.

He had worked on the 1976 project, and commented on the presence of a distinct

grayish clay deposit at the bottom of a number of the presumed Russian postal

features excavated at that time.

While Bob worked on Features 101 and W, I began to clean up Features 119

(southwest corner) and 121 (northwest corner). Both of these had also been

excavated in 1976. Because the location of the foundation trench was closest to the actual historic location at the southwest corner, the foundation trench had removed most of the upper portion of the feature. The large, generally rounded outline of the post hole did extend 15 or 20 centimeters into the bottom of the foundation trench. The center of the feat was filled with loose loam and sandstone cobbles, some of which had slumped in from the southside wall of the trench. A piece of cotton string was buried in the stones embedded in the south side wall of the trench within about 20 centimeters at the bottom of the trench, indicating that most of the upper material had been excavated and backfilled. A fairly hard packed smooth surface that I interpret to be the bottom of the post cast was still evident below this loose fill in the center of the feature. The grayish color mentioned by Gary was evident here although was fairly thin. It appears to me to be a discoloration of the subsoil material into which the post hole was dug. Several dark brown hard packed patches were also visible. A number of sandstone cobbles were

packed around the edges of the features. It was very difficult, however, to determine whether these were backfill or were the stones that had originally been packed around the post. The rock shown in the 1976 drawing do not correspond precisely to those present in the bottom of the hole, this might be because the plan of the feature was drawn at a somewhat higher level.

Feature 121 is the northwest corner post of the official's quarters. This was also excavated in 1976. As was the case with feature 119, most of the post hole appeared to have been cleaned out by the earlier excavation, although a number of rocks that might have originally been present as packing around the post remained after I had cleaned the loose fill out of the feature.

Determination of the exact location of the post cast within Feature 121 was made somewhat difficult by the fact that the western half of the feature had been removed by the trenching for foundations.

Feature S is a post hole feature that was exposed by the excavation of the western foundation trench. When work on the corner post was completed I began the clean up and excavation of Feature S, as it appeared that the post it represented would give us another point on which to base the west building line. This feature is located approximately halfway between Feature 121 and Feature 119, although it is slightly closer to Feature 119 (\_\_\_\_ feet to Feature 119; \_\_\_\_ feet to Feature 121, center to center). Thus, Feature S seems to be a center support for the Sill running between these two corner posts. Its presence was rather unexpected, as no compatible post hole was found along the east end of the building, nor within the interior of the structure. This feature appeared to be a fairly typical squarish post hole

about 85 centimeters across, with an irregularly shaped but well defined post cast about 38 centimeters wide. The east-west thickness of the post cast is unknown, as the western extreme of the feature was removed by the backhoe. It does not appear to exceed about 30 centimeters, however. (See feature record for description and drawings). A number of nails, some of which may be of the wrought variety, were recovered from the post cast. A large fragment of Chinese export porcelain was recovered embedded securely in post hole fill initially packed in the hole around the post. Presence of this ceramics seems very compatible with a Russian period origin. A small fragment of Pearlware and a tiny fragment of a light blue transfer printed or stamped earthenware were also recovered. While the upper portion of the post hole fill consisted

of decomposing sandstone and small sandstone fragments, large cobbles to small boulders were packed around the base of the post, particularly on the northeast side. A few brick fragments were present in the upper portion of the post hole fill.

The post east of Feature S seems to lie somewhat inside the western building line as indicated by Features 119 and 121. If the Sills that rested on top of the posts and supported the building were approximately 40 centimeters wide, as is suggested by some of the post cast along the north building line, the post in Feature S would have supported the inside rather than the center of the western Sill. I have taken grid coordinance which I still have to plot to determine the exact location of the Feature S post cast with reference to the western Sill.

By Thursday evening we had pretty well defined the perimeter of the building,

using a plumb bob and nylon string attached to the framework put up by the reconstruction crew to mark the initial foundation locations. Along the north wall the location was determined primarily by stretching the line and adjusting it to intersect with the north side of the post casts present across this area. This location corresponded fairly well with the most probable location of the post cast in Feature 121, as well as the north side of Feature Y. Feature Y, which is presumed to represent an earlier western extension of the building shown on the 1817 map. This would be expected if these structures were part of one continuous construction. As discussed, the west line was based on Features 121, S, and 119. The east line is based on

two points only. Feature W, the northeast corner, is probably the most uncertain point along the entire perimeter. I would still estimate, however, that the margin or error here is limited to a couple of inches.

Although the south building line was initially established based on the corner post features, posts, Features 119 and 107, its relation to the post casts of Features 108 and 112 were also taken into consideration. This entailed determining the good coordinate for the exterior of the post cast of each of those features and taping this distance back from the five meter north grid line, as only the northern portions of these features were excavated. By adjusting the string line to minimize the differences between the string and these tapped post locations, the south building line was estimated within about two inches. We completed these minor adjustments Friday morning.

Ben showed up early Friday and with Bill and John measured the dimensions of

the building and recorded its location. They found that the dimensions of the building, as we had plotted them from the archeological features were very nearly equal sided, but were about 8-1/2 inches out of square. The width of the building from one end to the other varied only about two inches. As this would have complicated construction of the building, and is well within our margin of error it was decided to construct the north and south sides of the building parallel. (See plan for dimensions).

Ron mentioned that Mike Tucker had asked him to ask us to examine the area east of the building for evidence of a porch in this area. The historic photographs clearly show a long, relatively narrow porch along this end of the

building. I think Tucker suspects that there may have been a somewhat smaller porch during the Russian period, and thinks we might be able to find post holes indicating its size and location. Ron also seemed interested in this data, as it would be possible to modify the porch design, since the reconstructed porch shown on the drawings is to be built on a concrete foundation at grade, and would be relatively easy to modify. Because of the interest in the porch, and the fact that a water line will probably run through the foundation in this area, we decided that some investigation of this section of the site was warranted. As Jay \_\_\_\_\_, the Russian River Area equipment operator was here with a backhoe, we asked him to move the loose back dirt piled on this area. When this was completed, we had him lightly rake a wedge shaped area (see plan) to loosen the compacted loam. He made two passes across the area, each of which consisted of drawing the backhoe buckets tooth laterly across the ground. He made two such passes over the area. One large stone was encountered the bucket was dragged over top of them, leaving

them in place. This disturbance reached a maximum depth of three to four inches. A fairly large amount of broken glass and ceramics was exposed in this fashion, apparently scattered in the upper few inches across the area. A single unit dug in this area in 1975 indicated a heavy, though seemingly random scatter of such artifacts. Our strategy will be to clean up the loose overburden in this east porch area, and continue the excavations if necessary in order to expose the upper surface of any post holes or other intrusive features that extend into the subsoil in this area. Bob and I spent part of Friday afternoon screening the material that Jay had loosened with his backhoe.

Bob and I left for Sacramento at about 5:15. We stopped in Petaluma for supper, and arrived in Sacramento about 9:30.

## Fort Ross Official's Quarters Reconstruction

September 3-5, 1979

Phil Hines and I left for Fort Ross at about 3:00 on September 3 (Labor Day)

we wanted to be there to begin work early on Tuesday morning, as just getting

to Fort Ross usually uses up half of a work day. We returned in order to

complete the excavation of the archeological features located previously, as

these will be destroyed by the construction of the new, more accurately placed

foundation trench.

Phil began working on Feature V, a post hole near the center of the building

which contains a substantial quantity of wood. Here, as was the case with a

number of other features, the post cast seemed at the surface to be

rectangular, although the lower portion of the cast was more irregular and

rounded. I wonder if the Russians constructing this building may have left

the bottom of the posts irregular but dressed the upper portions which

projected above the ground and might have been visible. An important find in

Feature V is a large, fired red brick that appears to be complete or almost

complete. This brick measures approximately 10 inches by 5-1/4 inches by

3 inches, and is presumed to be of Russian origin. It was located in the

upper portion of the post hole fill, but was partially surrounded by the loam

in the post cast. Perhaps the brick was originally placed right next to the

post itself. The excavation of this feature indicated that the post hole

itself was not quite as large as shown on the maps I initially prepared for

this project.

While Phil worked on Feature V, I excavated Feature Z, another post hole that also contained some wood in the post cast as well as a fragment of an oversized Russian brick. Relatively little of the post itself was preserved, although several knots, which are harder and therefore last longer than other wood fragments, were found within the post cast, orientated toward the center of the post (see drawing). Again in Feature Z as in Feature V, the oversized brick was located along the south side of the post cast, and was partially surrounded by the typical loam that filled the post cast (see slide number \_\_\_\_). Also recovered in Feature Z, also on the south side of the post cast, was a single piece of dressed sandstone, which was heavily encrusted with soot on one side. This was located in the top of the fill adjacent to the brick.

The presence of these oversized bricks in Features V and Z is of some importance and interest. For one thing, few complete or even partially

complete bricks from this time period have been recovered at the fort. Most of those recovered in the past have been fragmentary, as the brick is very soft. Their presence is compatible with the Russian date of construction, although Bryn Therass had noted the presence of large brick and cut stone in the Feature 124-150 series of post holes and interpreted them as representing disposal of the remnants of a Russian stove during the early American period. I have to review the records from the 1976 work more carefully and compare the contents of the various series of post holes in some detail with the 1979 data. Perhaps these items (brick and cut stone) were placed in the upper portion of the post holes during replacement of the posts. I will deal with this topic at greater length after I have had a chance to review all of the

old field records. The lower portion of Feature Z contained considerable number of large cobbles packed around post cast especially on the south and east sides. Few artifacts were recovered, although we have been screening the contents of the post casts and post hole fill separately through a 1/4 inch mesh.

After completing the excavation Feature Z, I began recording an excavation of the western portion of Feature 125. The eastern portion of this feature had been in part dug in 1976. This is also the area from which Tom Jewett had recovered a large number of early 20th Century artifacts during the grading of the site (27-30 feet southwest of the flag pole). What had initially seemed to be a post cast near the center of the feature turned out to be an irregular, shallow depression filled with loam of no apparent architectural purpose. The eastern post cast did however, prove to be a typical, irregularly shaped post outline, much of the western half of Feature 125 has

been dug into solid sandstone. The post cast contained a fairly large number of artifacts, mostly window and small fragments of bottle glass. The eastern half of the feature was not dug as much of it had been excavated during 1976.

I do not know if the material recovered by Tom came from the upper portion of the eastern or western halves of the feature. As only the north half of the eastern half was excavated in 1976, the artifacts Tom recovered might have come from the southern, unexcavated portion of the eastern half of

Feature 125. On the other hand, they may also have been located in the fill above the western post cast. The 1976 records indicate that eastern portion of Feature 125 did contain a heavy concentration of recent artifacts, and that

these seem to have been deposited on top of an older post hole feature. I

will have to try to cross mend the artifacts recovered in 1976 with those

recovered during grading in 1979 and those from the western post cast.

When the excavation of these major features had been completed, Phil and I

still had a number of loose ends to tie-up. This fall cleaned out Feature U,

which also turned out to be a shallow irregularly shaped depression, rather

than the post hole we had initially thought. It appears the Feature U and the

associated irregular streaks of loam in the upper surface of the subsoil may

simply represent rodent burrows. Phil also cleaned out the remaining lower

portion of the eastern post cast in Feature X, and we drew another plan of the

feature showing the shape of the post cast here. Previous drawings show the

outline of the post cast fill before the fill material was removed. We shot a

large number of elevations, using Bill Collinsworth's level and stadia. These

included surface elevations, the elevation of the upper surface of the

subsoil, the graded surface, and the tops and bottoms of various archeological features uncovered by this work. I will take these figures back to Sacramento and prepare cross sections along the major wall lines using them. The stadia Bill lent us is of the direct reading variety, which eliminated a lot of calculations; our readings are directly convertible into feet above sea level. During the afternoon, Phil continued to screen some of the material loosened up last week in the east porch area, while I completed a section drawing of Feature Y.

Friday morning I talked to Ron Vaughn regarding utility lines. It appears that he wants to bring the telephone, electrical, and CB lines along the

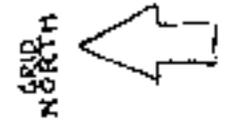
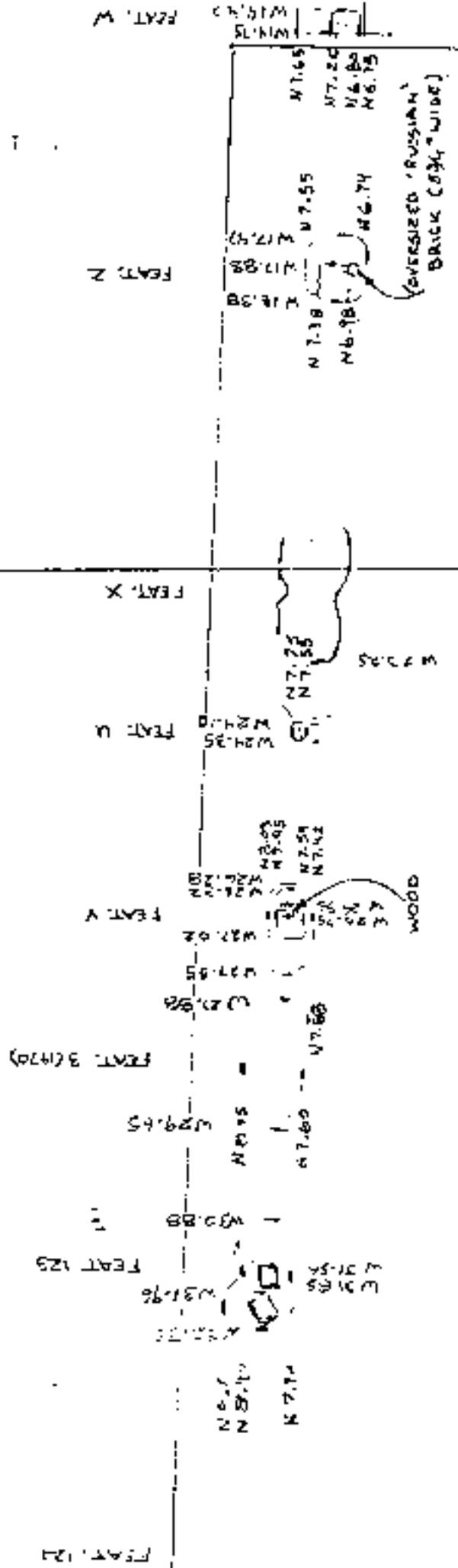
outside of the stockade wall to a point along the west end of the building and  
 then out across the yard (east-west into the building). I told him that we  
 considered all of the area west of the structure to be extremely sensitive  
 archeologically and that we would have to dig part or all of it. He wants to  
 try to run the line across as much of the area dug in 1971 and 1976 as  
 possible to minimize the amount of work we have to do here. As this area was  
 the location of several additions during the Russian period, and has not been  
 badly disturbed or excavated, we must be exceedingly careful in doing anything  
 in this area. Ron wants to run the line to the septic tank through  
 Feature One, south side of the building, under the stockade to a septic tank  
 located six to eight feet south of the stockade. The 50-foot lease line could  
 run in any direction from the septic tank, although there is some question  
 about the appropriateness of putting it directly under the road. Ron also has  
 a drawing that shows a four-inch water main running north-south along the old  
 highway through the fort. He mentioned taping into that line and running a

water line into the official's quarters from the east, probably slightly north of the stairs to be reconstructed on the east end of the building. We are awaiting drawings showing these plans, which Ron said would probably be ready early next week.

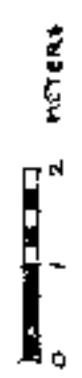
Phil and I headed back for Sacramento at about 5:00. We stopped in Petaluma for supper, and arrived in Sacramento about 9:30 p.m.







FORT ROSS SHP  
 OFFICIALS QUARTERS RECONSTRUCTION  
 AUGUST 17, 1979  
 METRIC GRID COORDINATES, FEATURES EXPOSED  
 BY GRADING, TRENCHING



SEE AUG. 8, 1979 PLAN FOR  
 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED FEATURES

D.L. FELTON

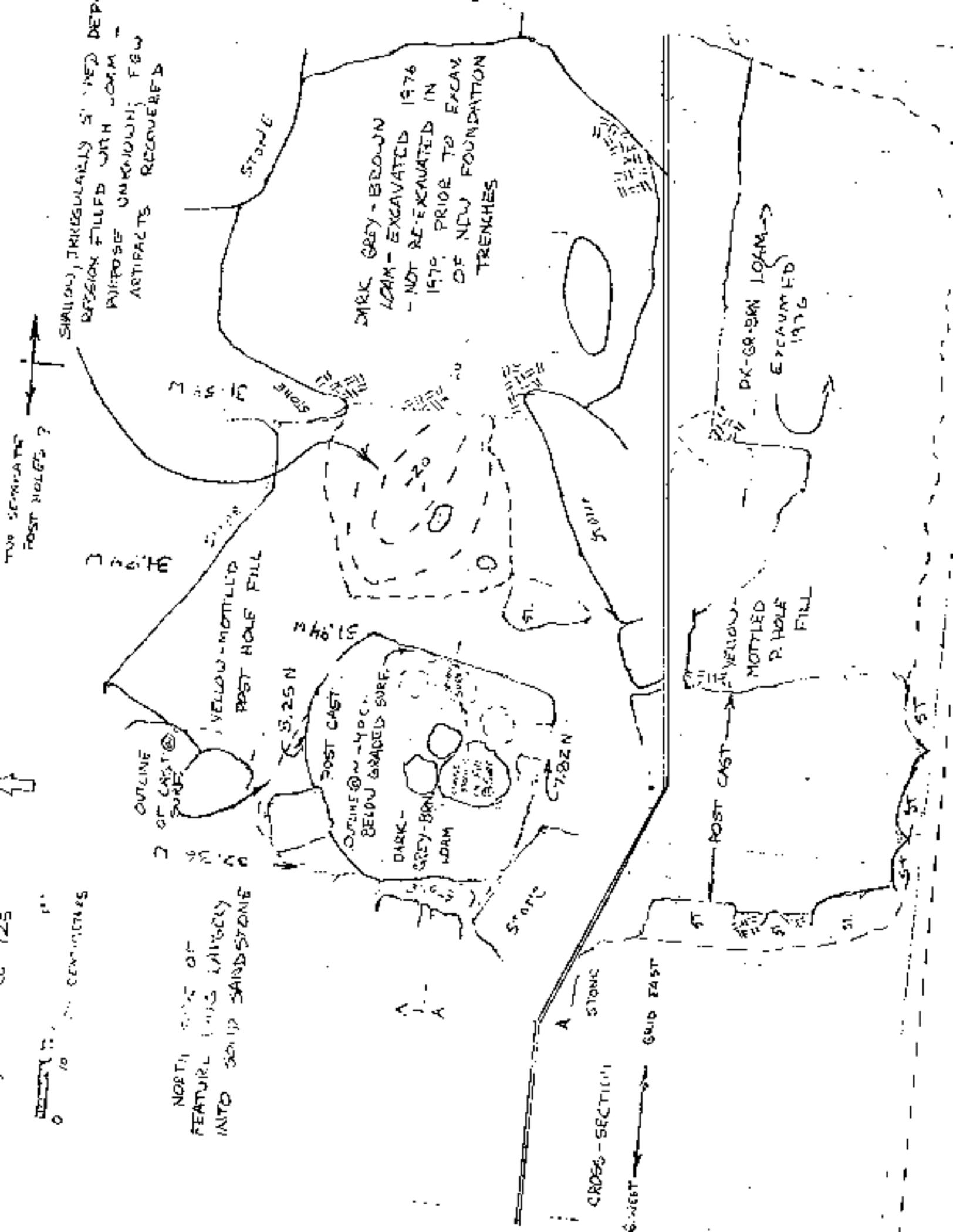


1. Feature No. 125
2. Site No. FORT. PASS
3. Excavation Unit OFFICIALS Q13
4. Definition LARGE POST HOLE. PART OF THE EASTERN PORTION WAS DUG IN 1976; THE WESTERN HALF WAS UNCOVERED BY 1979 SITE PREPARATION WORK. AT FIRST THIS FEATURE WAS BELIEVED TO CONTAIN THREE POST CASTS, ALTHOUGH THE CENTER INTRUSION PROVED SHALLOW AND IRREGULAR - MAY ACTUALLY BE TWO SQUARE POST HOLES SIDE BY SIDE - NO POST CAST WAS IDENTIFIED IN 1975
5. Location
  - a. Horizontal WEST OF FEATURE 3, EAST OF FEATURE 121, IN LINE WITH OTHER POST HOLE FEATURES FORMING N. FOUNDATION OF STRUCTURE.
  - b. Vertical From Surface From Datum
6. Dimensions
  - a. Maximum Length Direction
  - b. Maximum Width 100 CM Direction N
7. Fill POST CAST AND SHALLOW CENTER INTRUSION - DARK GREY-BROWN LOAM TYPICAL OF SITE; POST HOLE FILL (PACKING AROUND POST) - MOULDED YELLOW SANDSTONE GRAVEL, FRAGMENTS, COBBLE, SOME LOAM.
8. Preservation SOME RIND FRAGMENTS IN CAST; NO DECEIVABLE POST REMNANT
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)

MODERATE AMOUNT OF WINDOW GLASS, SOME BOTTLE GLASS, FEW CERAMIC SHEPDS IN POST CAST. ONE SMALL RIM SHEP. CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN IN POST CAST.

\* NOTE - THE RECENT ARTIFACTS RECOVERED BY TOM JEWETT DURING GRADING AT 27-30' S-SW OF FLAG POLE PROBABLY CAME FROM WEST 1/2 OF FEAT. 125 - SEE REMARKS
10. Stratigraphic Position TOP OF FEATURE EXPOSED AT GRADED SURFACE
11. Remarks 1976 SOUTH SIDE NOTICED UNDER EAST HALF OF POST HOLE UNDERLYING AN ARTIFACT-RICH DEPOSIT - "POST HOLE AND ARTIFACTS INDICATE A RECENT AMERICAN DISPOSAL SITE OVERLYING A MORE ANTIQUATED POST HOLE FEATURE (RUSSIAN) - EAST AND WEST SIDES OF FEATURE SIMILAR IN THAT BOTH YIELDED QUANTITIES OF RECENT ARTIFACT, IF THESE BELONGED DURING GRADING
12. Photo 73
13. Drawing 1-11
14. Recorded by CARL HESTON
15. Date SEP 5, 1979

DO IN FACT REPRESENT THE WEST SIDE OF THE FEATURE.  
IF 1976 ONLY 1/2 OF EAST 1/2 OF FEATURE WAS DUG IN 1976.  
DPR 233 (Rev. 11/73) ARTIFACTS MAY BE FROM UNEXCAVATED FILL ABOVE  
SOUTH SIDE OF EASTERN HALF - TEST ASSOCIATIONS BY  
ATTEMPTING TO CORRELATE "GRADING" ARTIFACT 1/1976, 79 POST  
CAST MATERIAL



TWO SEMI-CIRCULAR POST HOLES?

SHALLOW, IRREGULARLY SHAPED DEPRESSION FILLED WITH LOAM - PURPOSE UNKNOWN; FEW ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

DARK GREY-BROWN LOAM - EXCAVATED 1976 - NOT RE-EXCAVATED IN 1976; PRIOR TO EXCAVATION OF NEW FOUNDATION TRENCHES

DK-GR-BRN LOAM - EXCAVATED 1976

YELLOW-MOTTLED POST HOLE FILL

POST CAST  
OUTLINE @ N-40C BELOW GRADED SURF.

DARK GREY-BROWN LOAM

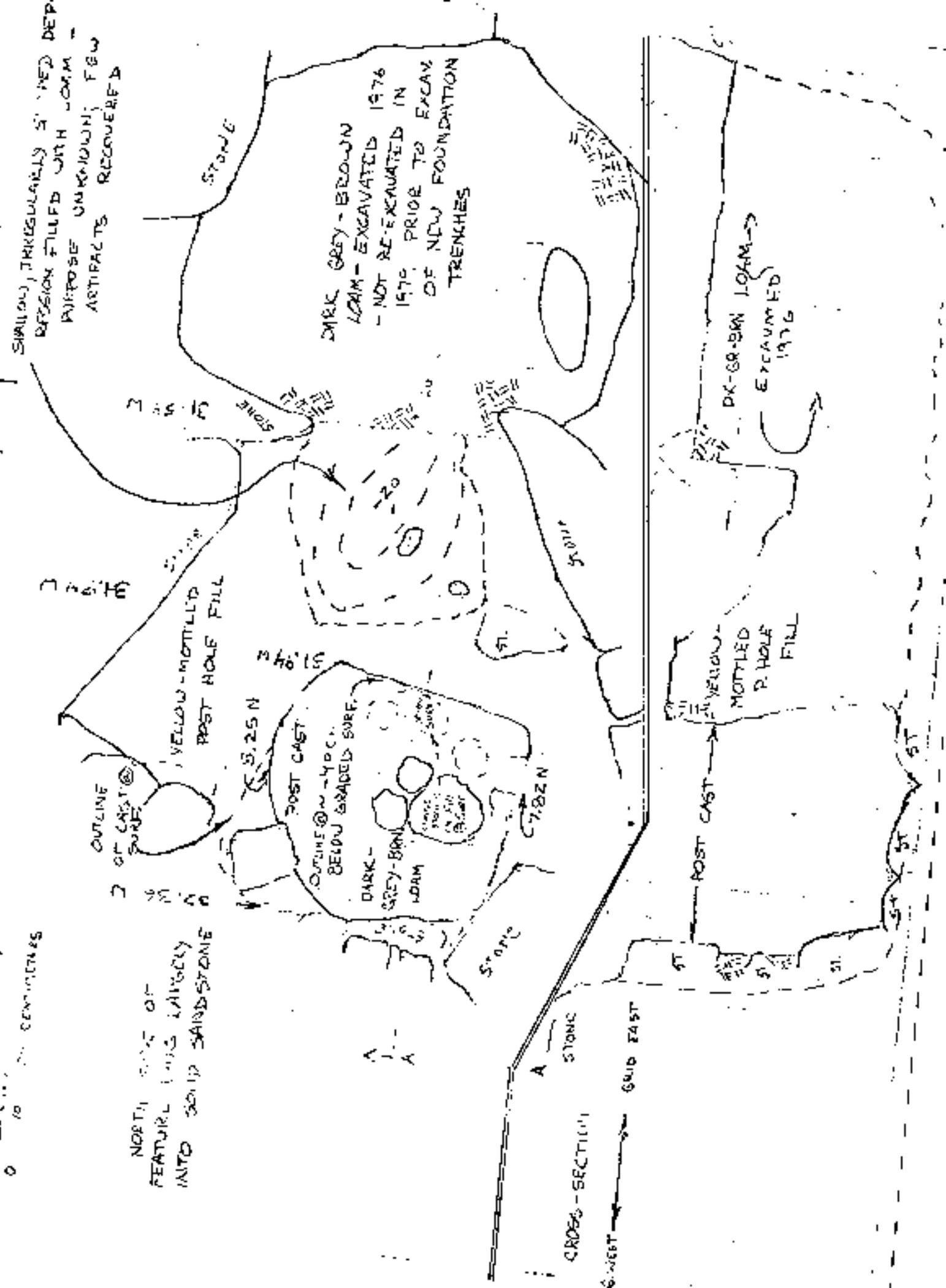
YELLOW-MOTTLED POST HOLE FILL

NORTH SIDE OF FEATURE WAS LARGELY INTO SOLID SANDSTONE

CROSS-SECTION

GRID EAST

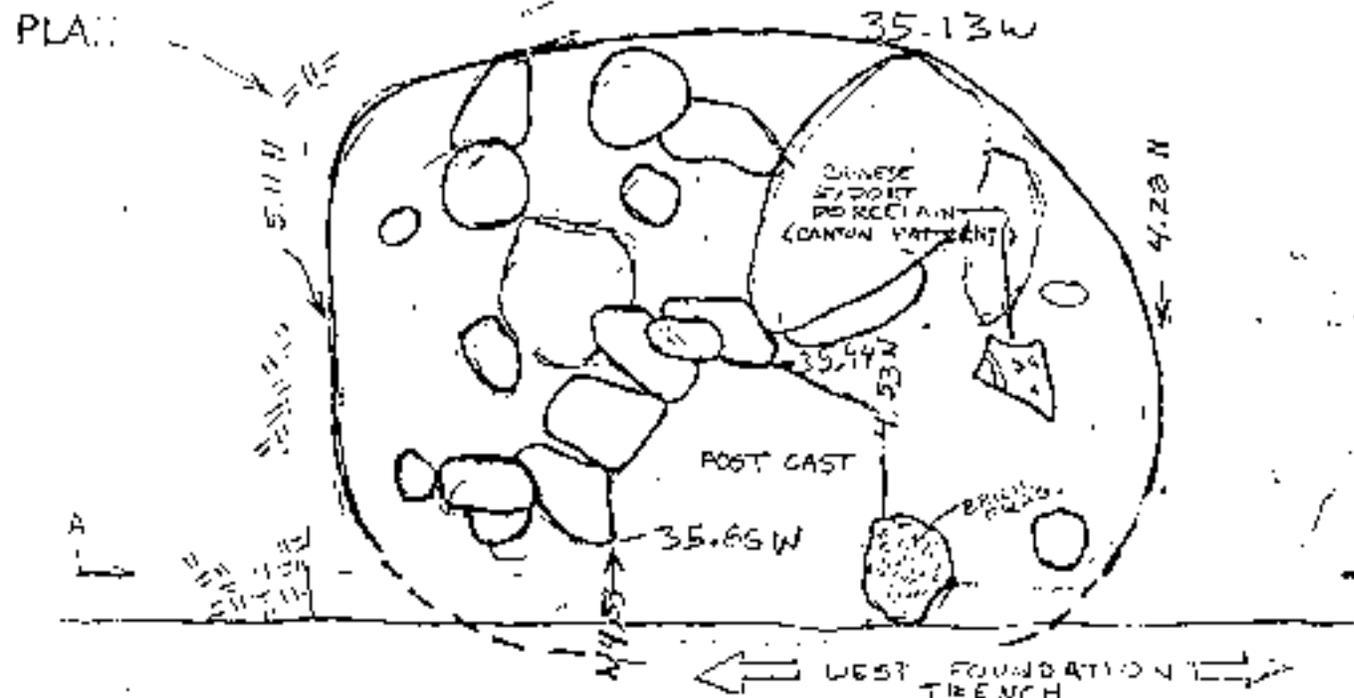
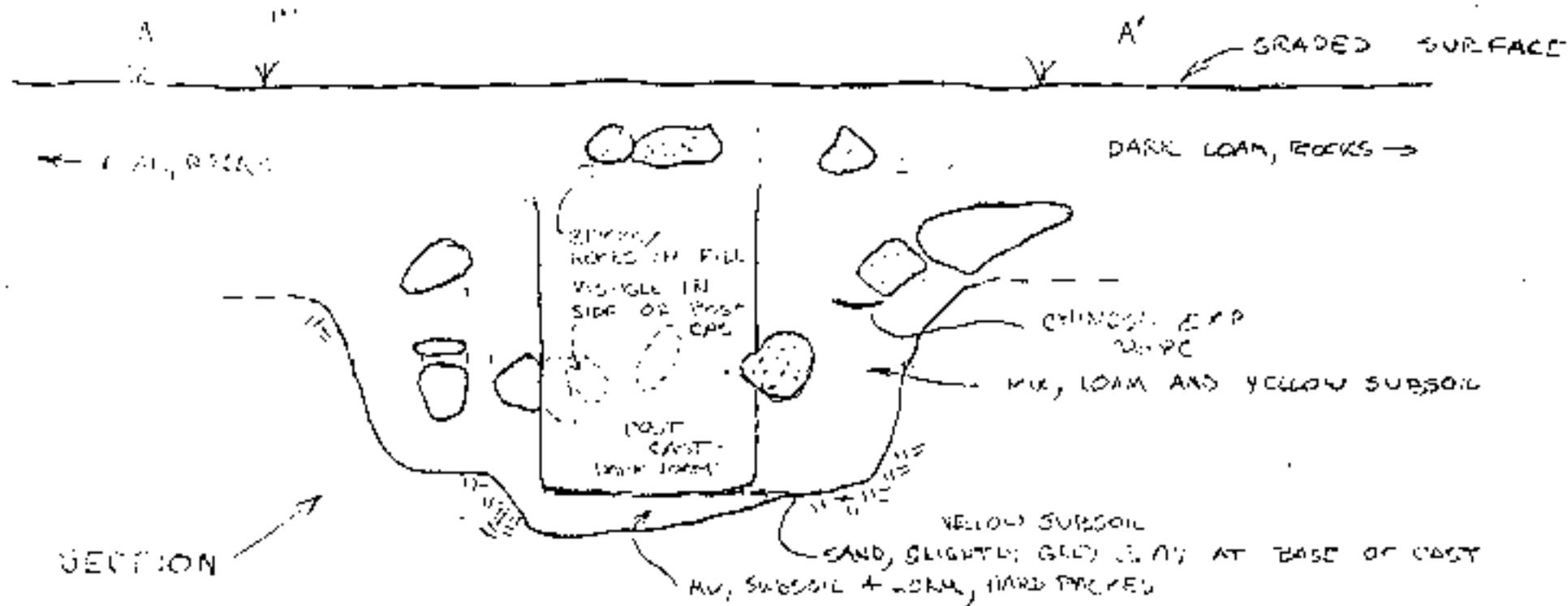
0 10 20 CENTIMETERS



State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545

1. Feature No. S 2. Site No. FORT ROSS 3. Excavation Unit . . .
4. Definition POST HOLE AND CAST, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE WEST END WALL OF OFFICIALS QUARTERS. THE WEST EDGE OF THE FEATURE WAS EXPOSED BY EXCAVATION OF THE EAST WALL FOUNDATION TRENCH.
5. Location  
a. Horizontal \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Vertical: From Surface \_\_\_\_\_ From Datum \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dimensions  
a. Maximum Length \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Maximum Width \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_
7. Fill CAST -- DARK LOAM, NAILS (SOME APPEAR WROUGHT?), 2 EWERE SIB POST HOLE FILL -- MIXTURE OF LOAM AND SUBSOIL. MOTTLED APPEARANCE. ROCK USED ASS. PACKING IN BOTTOM OF POST HOLE
8. Preservation IRON -- BADLY DECOMPOSED; FEW WOOD, CHARCOAL FRAGS; NO IDENTIFIABLE POST REMNANTS
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)  
LARGE SHARD BLUE/WHITE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN IN POST HOLE FILL. SUGGEST PRE-1830'S CONSTRUCTION. ALSO FRAG CREAM EARTHENWARE, LIGHT BLUE PRINT E WARE IN P.H. FILL. 2 PIECES HAND DEC'D BLUE/WHITE ENGLISH E WARE IN POST CAST
10. Stratigraphic Position APPEARED AS INTRODUCTION IN SIDEWALL OF TRENCH -- SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN DUG FROM A SURFACE AT OR ABOVE THE EXISTING GRADED SURFACE -- SECTION OF YELLOW SUBSOIL VISIBLE IN GRADED SURFACE, FORMING GENERAL OUTLINE OF HOLE -- SEE PHOTOS
11. Remarks SEEMS TO BE LOCATED SOMEWHAT INSIDE THE LINE OF THE WEST WALL AS SUGGESTED BY CORNER POSTS (119, 121)
12. Photographed \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Drawings \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Recorded by SARAH FOSTER/19 Date 4.15.70 470  
REVERSE AND RITTED



FORT ROSS SHP  
 OFFICIALS QTS. RECONST.  
 "FEATURE 'S'  
 AUGUST 30, 1978

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545-1117

1. Feature No. I 2. Site No. FORT ROSS 3. Excavation Unit OFFICIALS BTR
4. Definition SMALL POST JUST TO NORTH OF THE SERIES OF LARGE POST-HOLE FEATURES FORMING THE NORTH FOUNDATION OF THE BUILDING. THIS APPEARS TO BE A REDWOOD 4" X 4" POST. RECORDED ONLY AT GRADED SURFACE; NOT EXAMINED FURTHER.
5. Location
- a. Horizontal
- b. Vertical: From Surface \_\_\_\_\_ From Datum \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dimensions
- a. Maximum Length \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Maximum Width \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_
7. Fill \_\_\_\_\_
8. Preservation WELL PRESERVED. KNOT VISIBLE AT GRADED SURFACE
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)
10. Stratigraphic Position
11. Remarks PERHAPS THIS POST SERVED AS A SUPPORT FOR A PORTION OF WALKWAY ALONG NORTH SIDE OF THE BUILDING. OTHER POSTS IN A SIMILAR RELATIONSHIP TO FOUNDATION INCLUDE FEAT. NO. 110 (278) AND A SMALL POST-HOLE (1973) RECORDED JUST NORTH OF FEATURE 110.
12. Inventory # \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Drawing \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Recorded by JAMES D. ... 15. Date SEP 1973

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545

1. Feature No. U 2. Site No. FORT ROSS 3. Excavation Unit OFFICIALS QTB
4. Definition UNIDENTIFIED INTRUSION INITIALLY BELIEVED TO BE SMALL FIRST HOLE. ALSO ASSOCIATED WERE SEVERAL CURVING LINES OF DARK LOAM VISIBLE IN TOP OF GRADED SURFACE. FEATURE U TURNED OUT TO BE ONLY ~20 CMS DEEP; IT AND ASSOCIATED SMALL INTRUSIONS MAY REPRESENT RODENT BURROWS
5. Location
  - a. Horizontal Just west of feature
  - b. Vertical From Surface From Datum
6. Dimensions
  - a. Maximum Length Direction
  - b. Maximum Width Direction
7. Fill TYPICAL DARK GREY-BROWN LOAM
8. Preservation
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burial) NO ARTIFACTS RECOVERED - SEVERAL SMALL REDWOOD FRAGMENTS NOTED
10. Stratigraphic Position VISIBLE AT GRADED SURFACE; SEE PHOTOGRAPHS. SHALLOW, IRREGULAR INTRUSIONS INTO UNDERLYING SANDSTONE/SUBSOIL.
11. Remarks PROBABLY RODENT BURROWS
12. Photo 100 13. Drawings 14. Recorded by LSP, FTD 15. Date Sept 5, 1979

OFFICIALS QTRS.

1. Feature No. V 2. Site No. Fort Ross 3. Excavation Unit 7.70N/25.87W

4. Definition Redwood post with post cast and post hole fill. The post cast is a dark brown loam, while the post hole fill is predominantly a orange-yellow gravelly loam. There is some intermingling of the post cast and post hole fill.

5. Location  
a. Horizontal 7.70N / 25.87W

b. Vertical The post cast hole tapered from surface at about 50cm below the ground surface. From Datum

6. Dimensions  
a. Maximum Length Post hole fill 1.25m Cast E-W  
Direction E-W fill

b. Maximum Width Post hole fill 50cm Direction N-S  
Direction N-S

7. Fill orange-yellow loam with rocks and gravel

8. Preservation Poor. The post and 2 red bricks are in very bad condition.

9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)  
5 or 6 small pieces of chert were noticed throughout the entire depth of the post hole. 1. No foreign letter, railroad iron, nails, wire, paper, clothing, 1 rusted screw, nails, 2 pieces of rope, several bits of glass, 1 red brick frag, 2 rows both long and short glass fing ring found in post hole fill.

10. Stratigraphic Position Top of feature exposed at graded surface.

11. Remarks The line between the post cast and the post hole fill became more distinct with the deeper excavation. It appears that chunks of post cast were found in the post hole fill. The post hole fill was found to be a mixture of orange-yellow loam and gravel.

12. Photo 13. Drawing 14. Recorded by 15. Date

# SURFACE MAP

SCALE 1" = 20cm

dark brown soil similar to soil in post cast area

## key

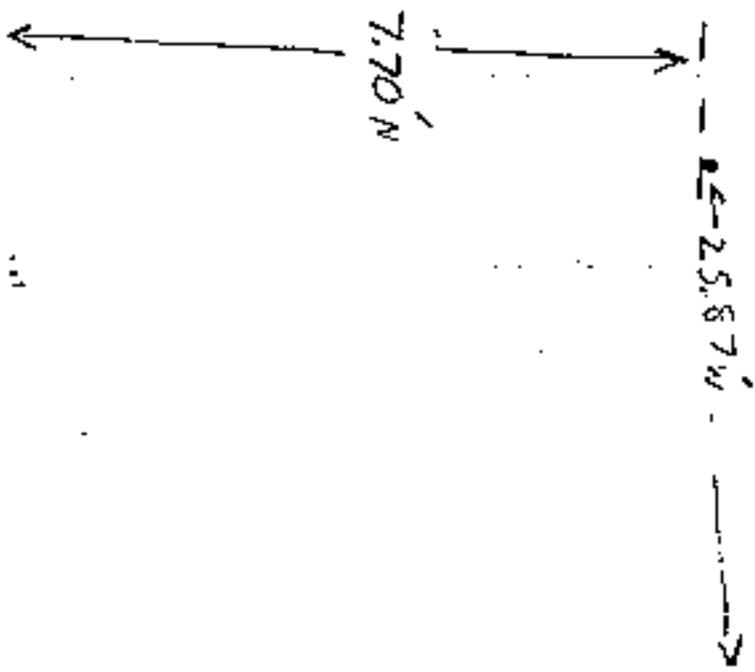
1. wood remains of post
2. rusted piece of metal
3. porcelain frag
4. green glass bottle frag.
5. Amber bottle glass frag
6. metal fitting

DARK SOIL SIMILAR TO POST CAST

post cast

Backhoe TRENCH 15  
95cm

N  
(approx)



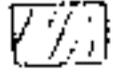
Feature V  
 9/5/79  
 2 Hines  
 scale



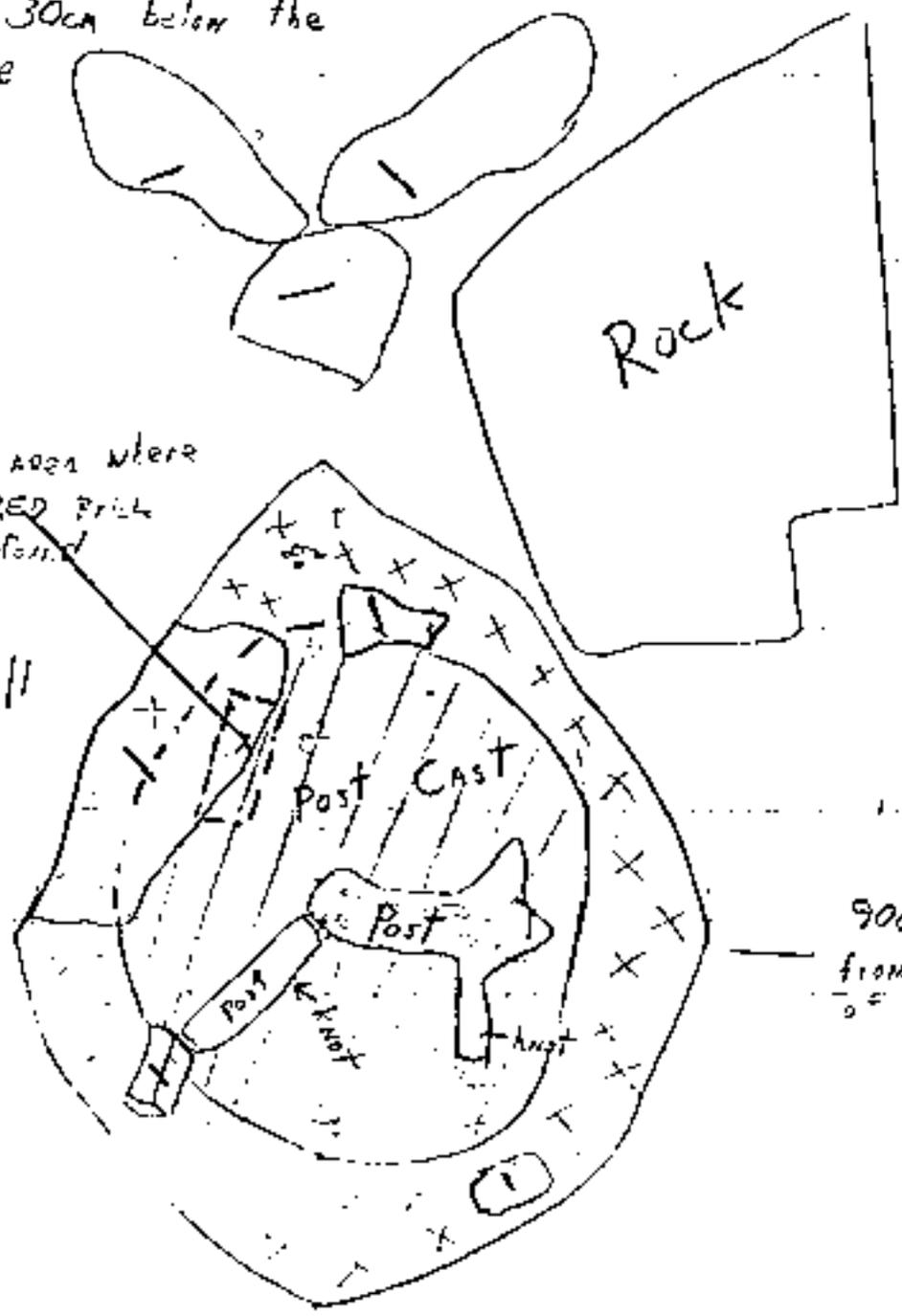
2 level drawing

This plan shows features from graded surface to a floor of the post cast which is 30cm below the graded surface

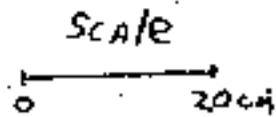
Z →

- key
- 1. rock
  -  Post hole fill
  -  Post Cast

General area where 1st RED BRICK was found



90cm to trend from center of Post

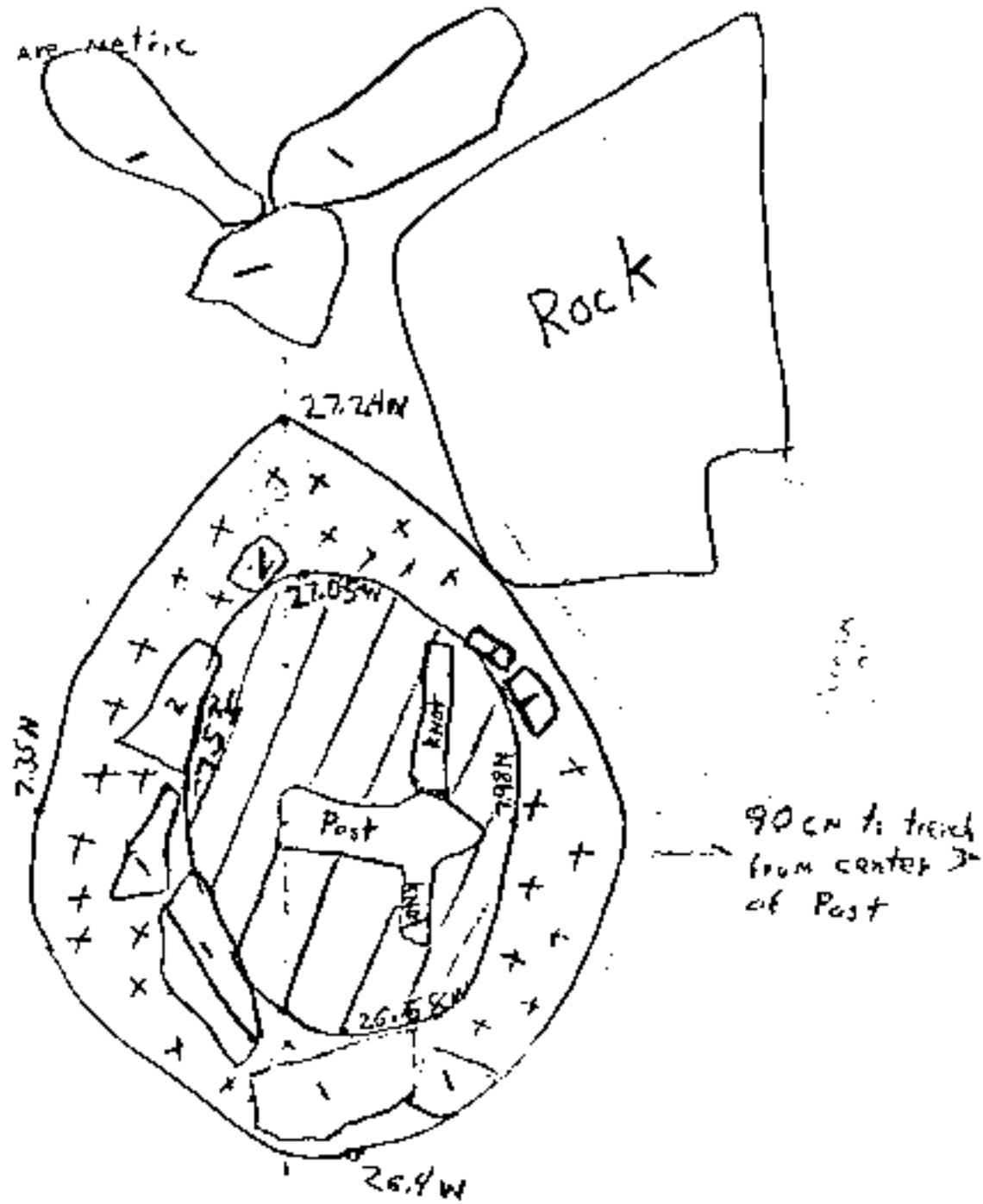


Fort Ross  
Officials Quarters  
Feature V  
9/5/79  
P. HINES

This plan shows feature  
between 28 and 58 cm  
below the graded cut

All Measurements are metric

- key
- 1. rock
  - 2. brick
  - 3.  Post Cast
  - 4. 



FORT ROSS SHP  
R. DOCKEN 8/79

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545

1. Feature No. W 2. Site No. FORT ROSS 3. Excavation Unit OFFICIALS QTB
4. Definition LARGE POST HOLE, PROBABLY THE NORTHEAST CORNER POST OF THE BUILDING. THIS FEATURE WAS CUT BY THE EAST END WALL FOUNDATION TRENCH; THE WEST HALF OF THE FEATURE WAS DESTROYED, ALTHOUGH IT ORIGINALLY WAS SLIGHTLY WIDER THAN THE TRENCH ITSELF, AS THE WEST EDGE OF THE INTRUSION WAS VISIBLE IN THE WEST TRENCH SIDEWALL.
5. Location
  - a. Horizontal AT EAST END OF LINE OF POST HOLES REPRESENTING THE NORTH FOUNDATION.
  - b. Vertical: From Surface \_\_\_\_\_ From Datum \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dimensions
  - a. Maximum Length \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Maximum Width \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_
7. Fill CAST - TYPICAL DARK GREY-BROWN LOAM; CAST FILL DIFFICULT TO DIFFERENTIATE FROM POST HOLE PACKING - SIMILAR TO FEATURE V IN THIS REGARD - HARD PACKED GREY BROWN DEPOSIT AT BASE OF POST CAST.
8. Preservation \_\_\_\_\_
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials) SOME IRON, GLASS CERAMICS IN POST HOLE CAST AND/OR FILL - FEW ARTIFACTS; MOST OF FEATURE REMOVED BY BACKHOE
10. Stratigraphic Position ROCKS IN POST HOLE PACKING AROUND POST CAST - VISIBLE SLIGHTLY BELOW NATURAL GROUND SURFACE. A SMALL PORTION OF A SHALLOWER INTRUSION VISIBLE IN TRENCH WALL JUST NORTH OF POST CAST - MAY REPRESENT SMALL POST HOLE RECORDED BY BRITCHARD 871
11. Remarks POST CAST, POST HOLE FILL REMOVED
12. Photo \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Drawing 063 14. Recorded by R. DOCKEN 15. Date 8-79  
L. FELTON 9-6-79

GROUND (BRAD) LEVEL

CONCRETE

PROFILE BEFORE REMAINING CASTING TRENCHING.

PROFILE, FEATURE W EAST, FOUNDATION TRENCH EAST SIDE WALL

0 10 20 25 CMS.



GRID N.

HARD PACKED GREY SAND SURFACE WITH LAMER. SEE PHOTOS

WOOD FOUNDATIONS FOUND 51-70 cm DEPTH.

GRID NORTH

0 10 20 25 CMS.

PLAN, FEATURE W

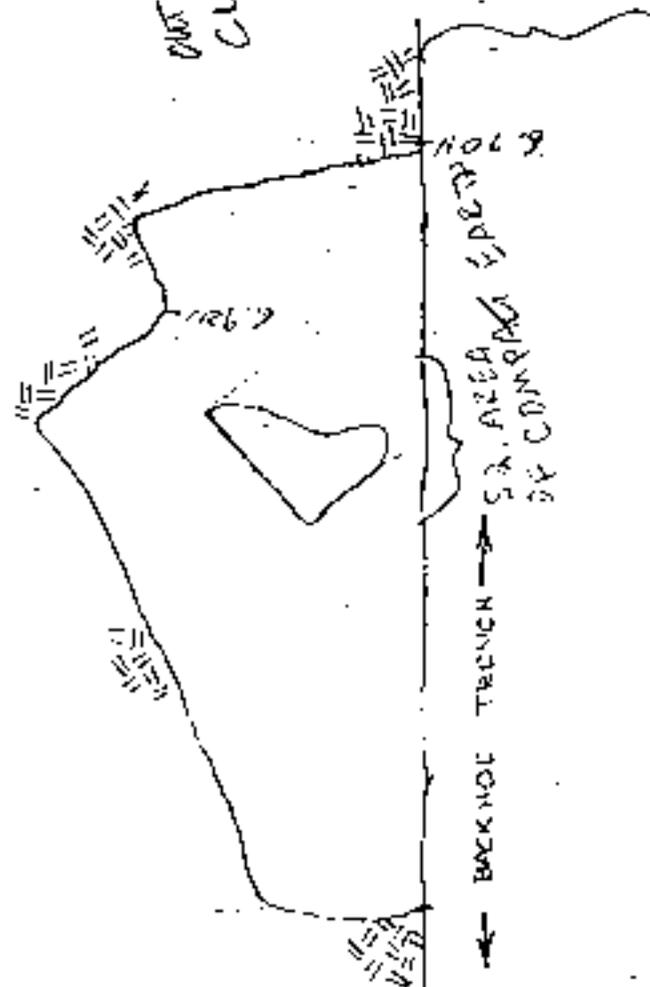
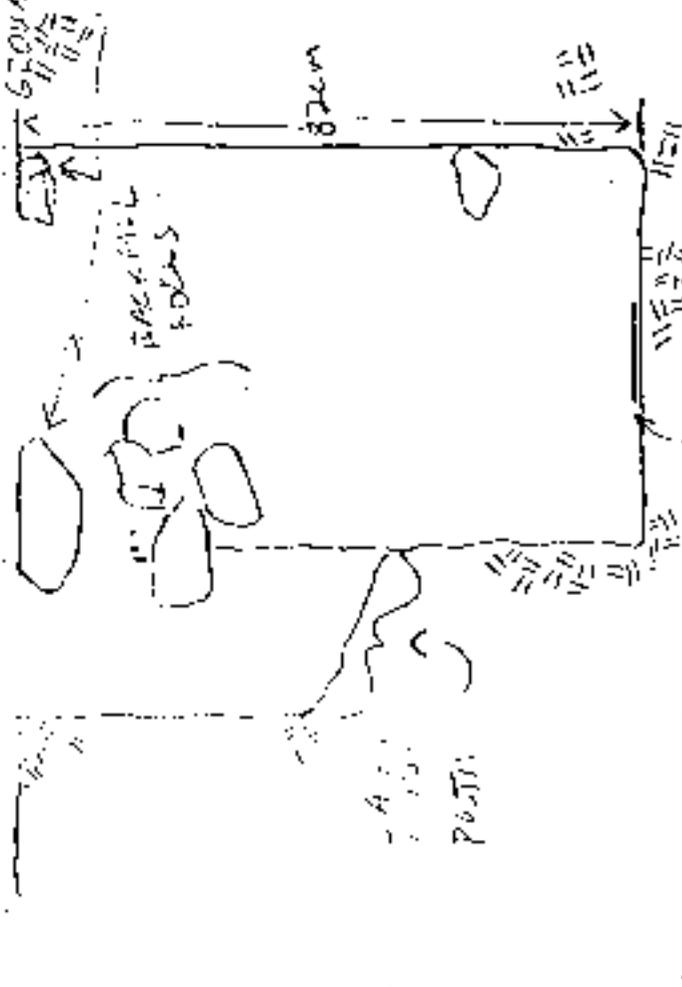
OUTLINE OF CLEARED CASTING

14.75

TRENCH

SA. AREA SPENT BY CONCRETE

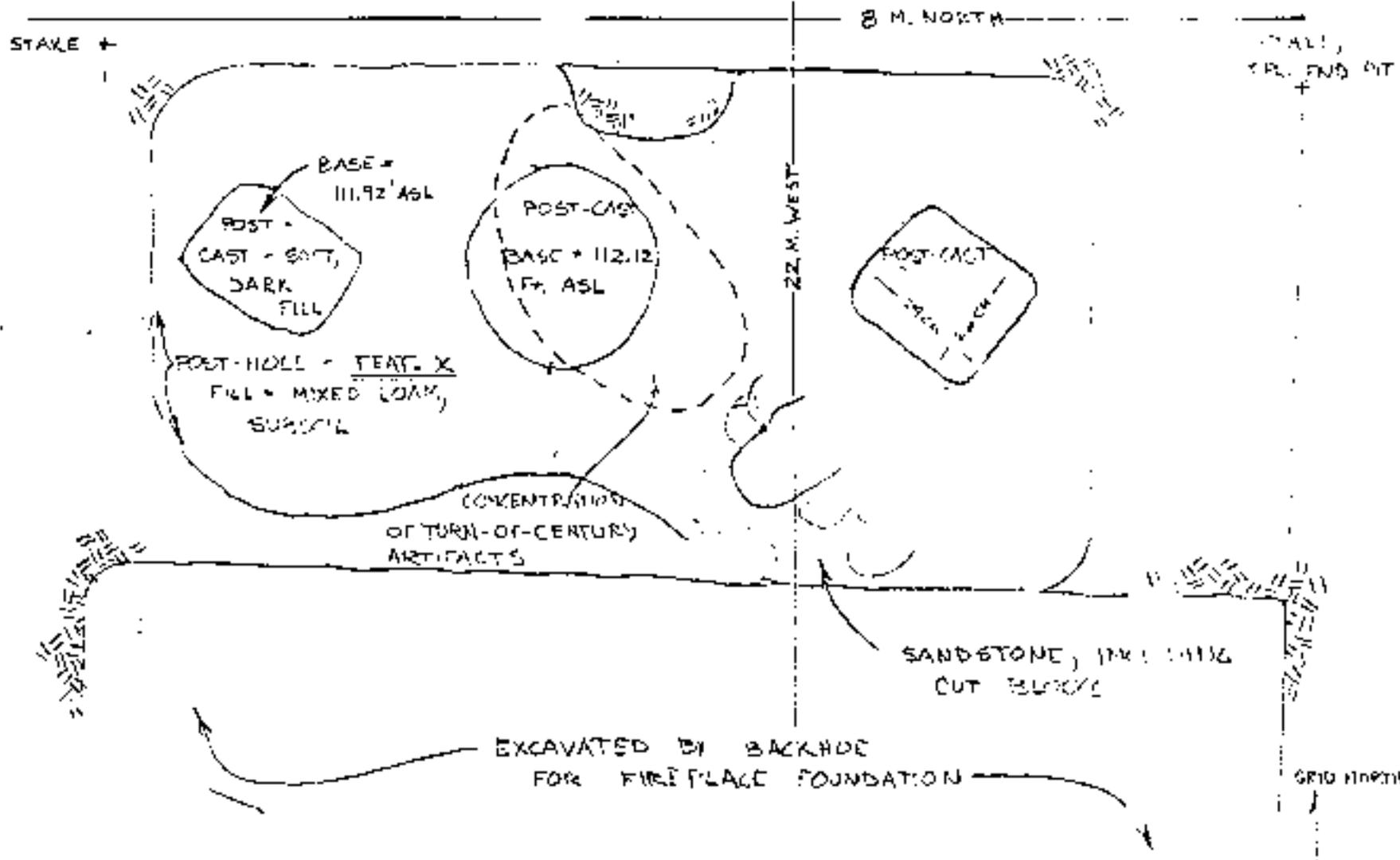
BACKHOE TRENCH



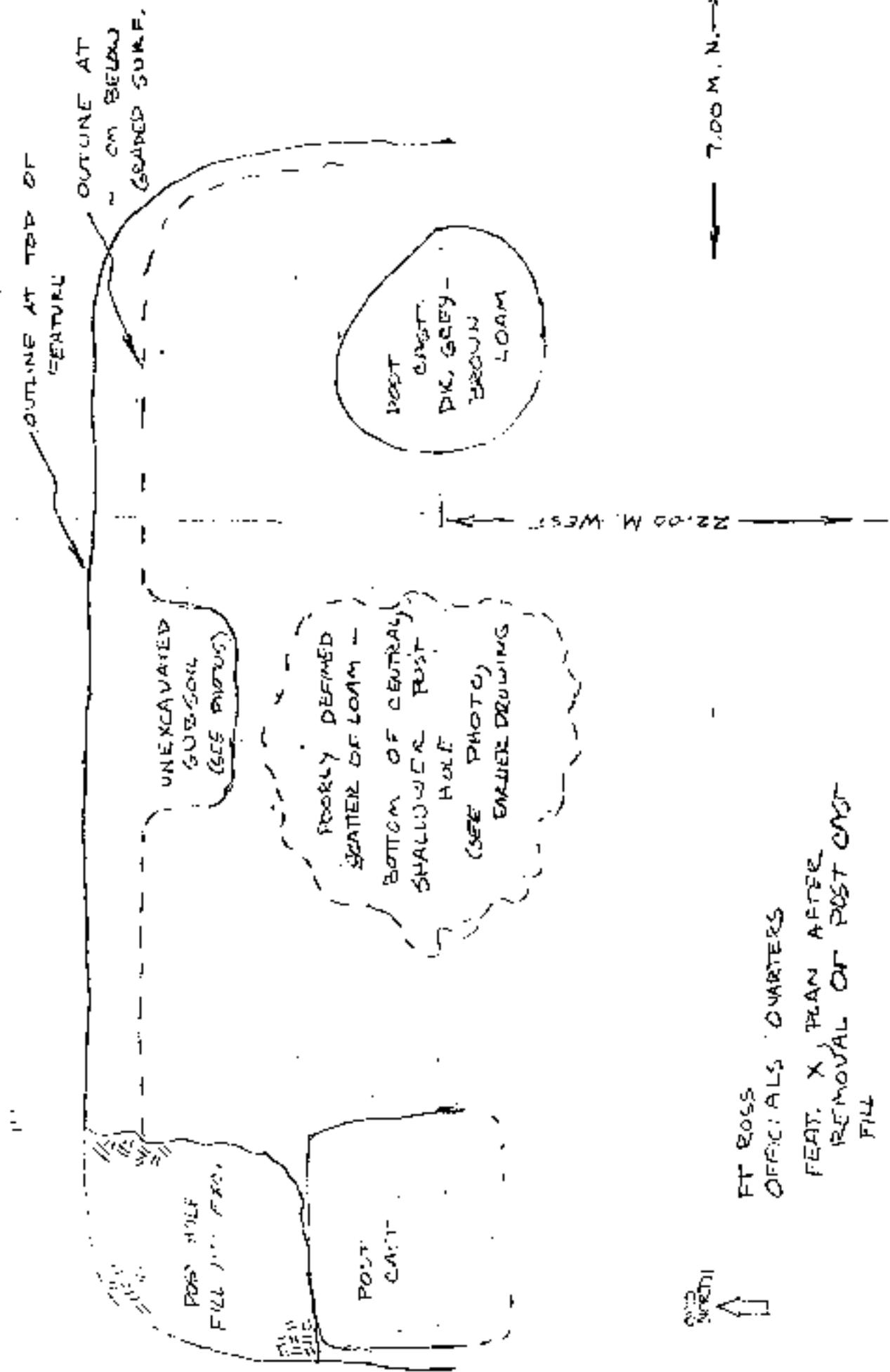
State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545

1. Feature No. X 2. Site No. FORT ROSS 3. Excavation Unit OFFICIALS OF
4. Definition LARGE POST HOLE (OR, VERY LIKELY, 2 ADJOINING POST HOLES) WITH THREE DISTINCT POST CASTS, THIS FEATURE WAS EXPOSED BY EXCAVATION OF FOUNDATION PIT FOR INTERPRETIVE BRICK STOVE. LARGE QUANTITIES OF EARLY 20TH CENTURY ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM UPPER PART OF CENTRAL, SHALLOWER POST CAST.
5. Location  
a. Horizontal BETWEEN FEATURES Y AND Z, ALONG NORTH BUILDING LINE  
b. Vertical: From Surface \_\_\_\_\_ From Datum \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dimensions  
a. Maximum Length \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Maximum Width \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_
7. Fill \_\_\_\_\_
8. Preservation \_\_\_\_\_
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)  
LARGE NUMBERS OF EARLY 20TH CENTURY ARTIFACTS IN UPPER PORTION OF CENTER POST CAST (SEE PHOTOS) - MATERIAL NOT SCREENED (REMOVED AUG 7, 8). LOWER PART OF EAST POST CAST FILL REMOVED BY P. HINES, AUG 5. - SCREENING YIELDED ONLY 2 FRAGMENTS WINDOW GLASS.
10. Stratigraphic Position STRATIGRAPHY OF TOP OF FEATURE OBSCURED BY BRICK HOB; AT FIRST BELIEVED TO BE A TRASH PIT (SEE SLIDE # \_\_\_\_\_)
11. Remarks RED BRICK (STANDARD AMERICAN SIZE) AND 1 PIECE CUT SANDSTONE WITH SERT RECOVERED. BRICK WERE PREDOMINATELY LOOSE IN LAM THAT HAD FALLEN FROM FEATURE DURING BACKHOLE WORK; CUT STONE MAY HAVE BEEN PAVING IN POST HOLE AROUND EASTERN POST CAST. COMPARE GENERAL CONFIGURATION, PRESENCE OF RECENT ARTIFACTS
12. Photos - 24 13. Drawings - 26 14. Recorded by \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Date 3-7-69
- WITH FEATURE 125; COMPARE PRESENCE OF CUT STONE WITH FEATURE Z

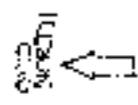


**FORT ROSS SHP**  
 OFFICIALS QUARTERS RECONSTRUCTION  
 FEATURES EXPOSED BY 200' DEEP FOUNDATION TRENCHING, 30th AUG, 1979  
 0 10 20 30 METERS  
 0 10 20 30 FEET



FT ROSS  
OFFICIALS' QUARTERS  
FEAT. X, PLAN AFTER  
REMOVAL OF POST CAST  
FILL

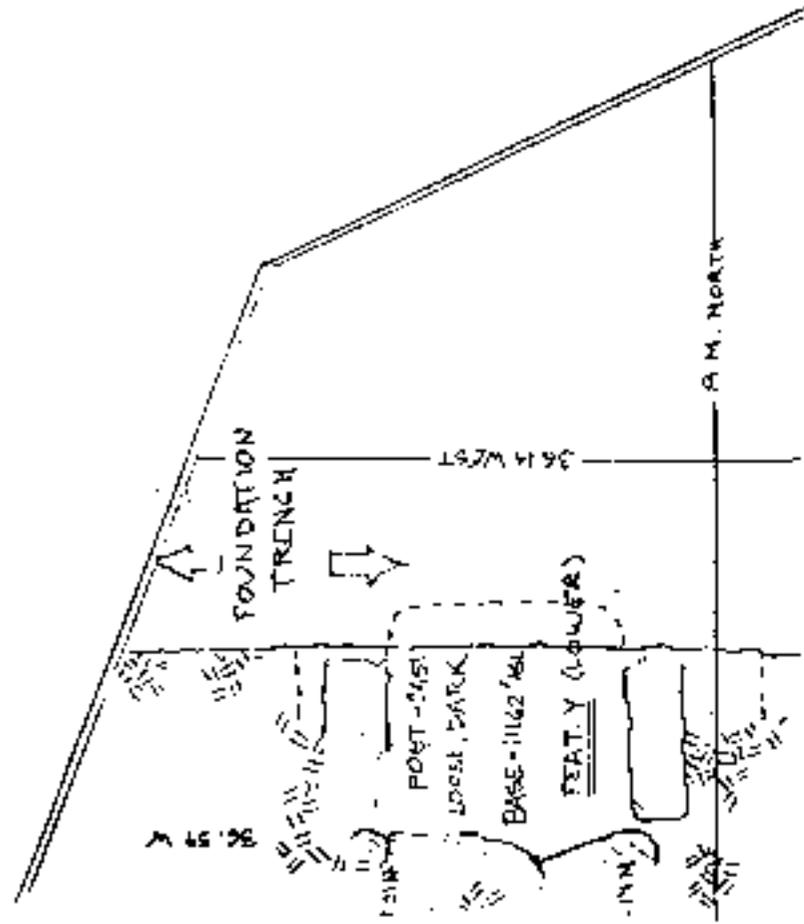
SEPT 5, 1979  
FELTON/HINES



State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545

1. Feature No. Y 2. Site No. OFFICIAL QTS 3. Excavation Unit
4. Definition POST HOLE CAT. BY EXCAVATION OF WEST END FOUNDATION TRENCH. THE POST CAST IS VISIBLE IN THE WEST SIDE WALL OF THE TRENCH. THE FILL AROUND THE CAST CONTAINS LARGE ORBBLES (SEE CROSS SECTION, OVER). EAST SIDE OF FEATURE REMOVED BY BACKHOE.
5. Location  
a. Horizontal IMMEDIATELY WEST OF FEATURE 121 (1976 POST HOLE) AND IN LINE WITH #3, 121, 125, X, Z, AND W, WHICH FORM THE NORTH BUILDING LINE.  
b. Vertical From Surface From Datum
6. Dimensions  
a. Maximum Length Direction  
b. Maximum Width Direction
7. Fill CAST - GREEN CLAYEY LOAM, REMOVED FROM TRENCH SIDE WALL. POST HOLE ITSELF NOT EXCAVATED. A NUMBER OF ROCKS HAVE FALLEN FROM TOP BY SEPT 5. FILL SEEMED TO CONTAIN MORE LOAM THAN OTHER SIMILAR FEATURES.
8. Preservation ONLY SMALL WOOD FRAGS NOTED - NO POST REMAINING
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)  
SMALL LIGHT BLUE GLASS BEAD, 2 DITZEL CREAM WARE, SMALL PIECE CLEAR GLASS (SEE REMARKS), SMALL GLASS FRAGMENT. THE CREAM WARE AND BEAD WERE DISCOVERED SHORTLY LOWER TO BASE OF THE POST CAST.
10. Stratigraphic Position REMOVED BY DRAINED INTO YELLOWISH SANDSTONE GRAVES; TOP SURFACE WAS COVERED WITH LOAM BEFORE LEAVING.
11. Remarks NEED INFO. SOMETIMES CALLED "MUSQUITE", SUPPOSEDLY USED BY INDIANS FOR WINDOWS AT ONE TIME, AND COULD BE IN STOVES, ETC. - THERE WAS MORE CURRY IN THE FILL OF FEATURE 5.
12. Photo 13. Drawing SEE SHEET W/ 14. Recorded by WILLIAM J. STINE 15. Date SEP 5, 1968  
FEATURE X SHEET  
F.R. PLAN



**FORT ROSS S.H.P.**

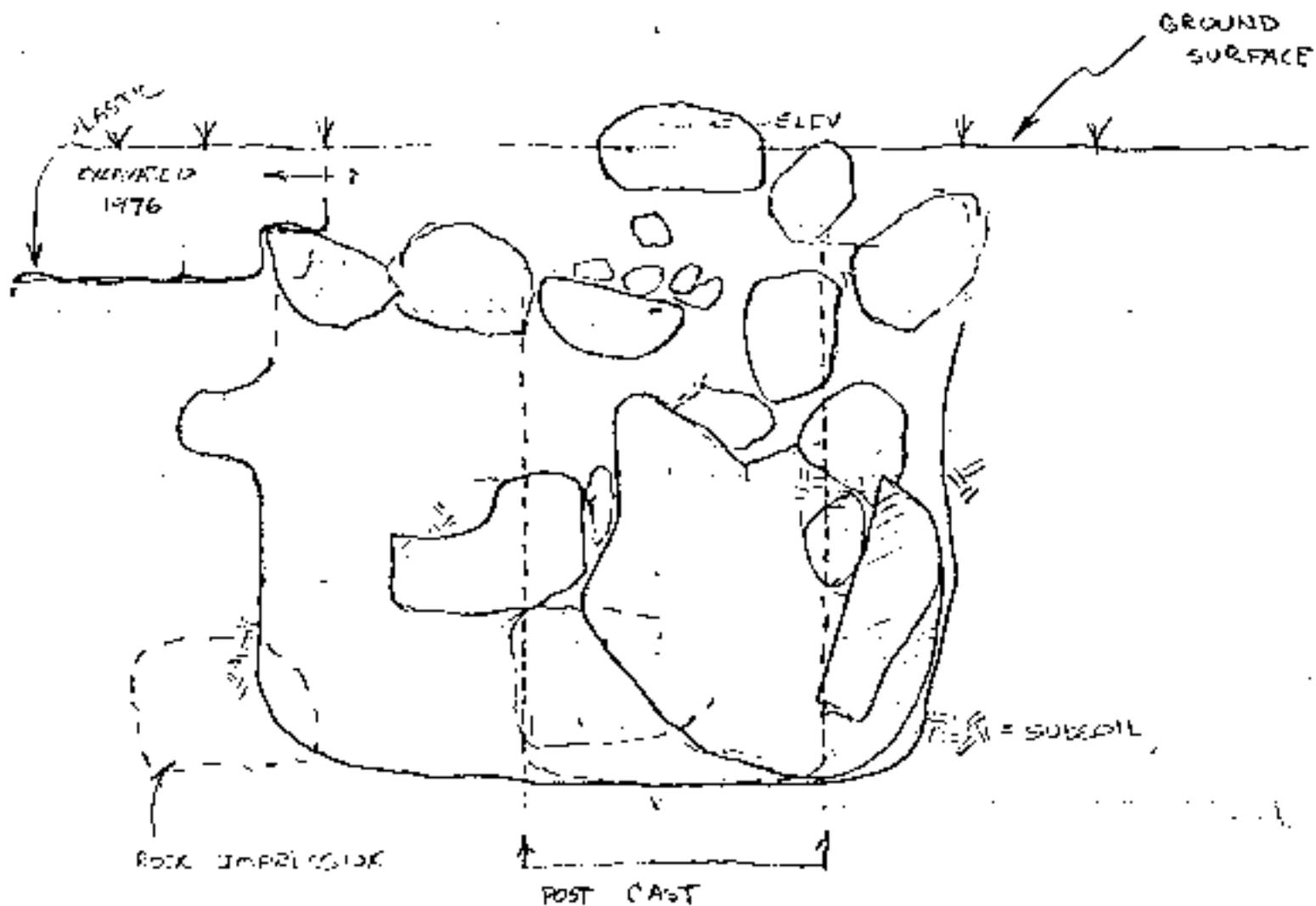
OFFICIALS QUARTERS FOR CONSTRUCTION  
 FEATURES EXPOSED - 11162' 1/2" 11162' 1/2"

ABOUT 1700' NORTH, 11162' 1/2" 11162' 1/2"  
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

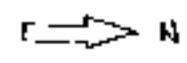
Scale: 1" = 100'

GRID NORTH

4



CROSS-SECTION, WEST TRENCH WALL.  
FEATURE Y



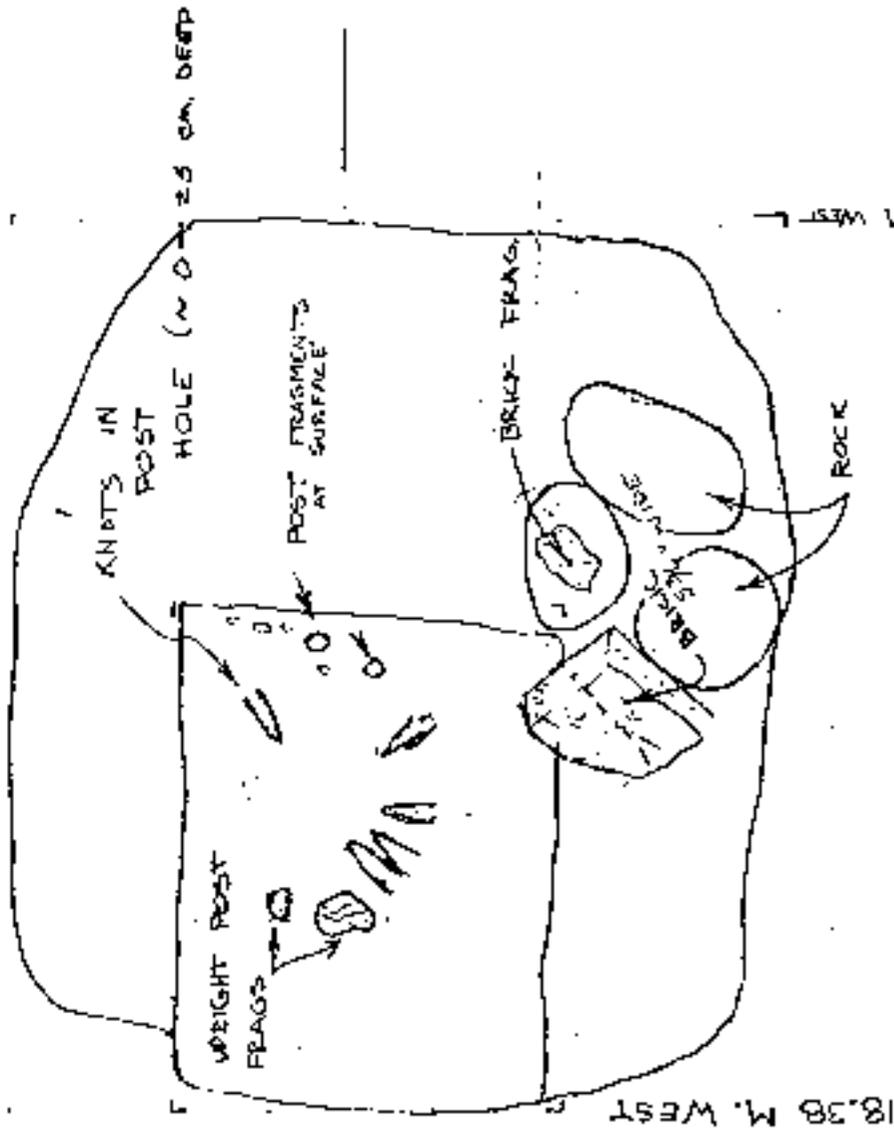
VIEW OF WEST SIDEWALL OF FOUNDATION TRENCH.

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURE RECORD

File No. 545

1. Feature No. Z 2. Site No. FR 2055 3. Excavation Unit OFF. QTS
4. Definition LARGE POST HOLE AND POST CAST - CAST  
APPEARS RECTANGULAR AT SURF. OF GRADED  
AREA, MORE IRREGULAR BELOW (see Drawing 2)  
~25 CM BELOW GRADED SURF
5. Location  
a. Horizontal \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Vertical: GRADED  
From Surface 50-55 CMS From Datum \_\_\_\_\_
6. Dimensions  
a. Maximum Length 93 CM Direction E-W (GRID)  
b. Maximum Width 83 CM Direction N-S (GRID)
7. Fill CAST - DARK, LOOSE LOAM KIBBS, SOME WRIGHT RED WOOD  
P.H. FILL - Yellowish subsoil material, mottled w. some  
loam - lower 30 CM contain many sandstone cobbles
8. Preservation \_\_\_\_\_
9. Associations (Features, Specimens, Burials)  
Large Dimension BRICK (ca. 5 3/4" wide) and  
1. full sandstone brick w/ channel near top of P.H.  
FILL S. SIDE - see Drawing - few other artifacts  
IN P.H. FILL - some glass, 2 glass beads. Mostly in Post  
Cast.
10. Stratigraphic Position BRICK LOCATED AT TOP OF POST-HOLE FILL, BUT  
IS PARTIALLY SURROUNDED BY LOAM (SEE SLIDE #)
11. Remarks \_\_\_\_\_
12. Photo 424 13. Drawing 2, 25 14. Recorded by Colton 15. Date Sept 4

Slide



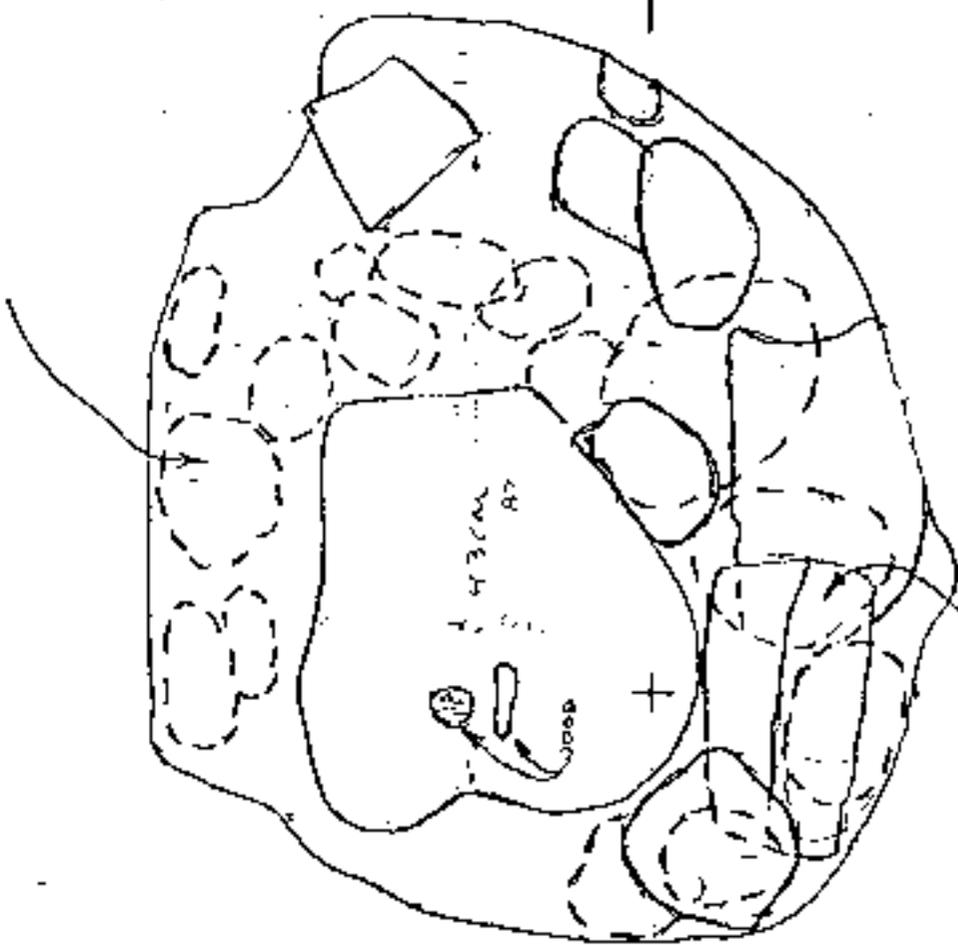
Ft ROSS SH P - - OFFICIALS QTS.  
 FEATURE 2 -  
 PLAN AT GRADED SURFACE

20 cm.

DOCKEN 8-17-79  
 FELTON

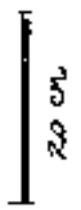


— 7 M NORTH —



FT ROSS - OFFICIALS QTS.  
FEATURE Z  
PLAN AT ~2.5 CM BELOW  
SURFACE

CUT SANDSTONE  
WITH CHARCOAL  
ON ONE SURFACE



*Library*, OCT 17 1979

The Church of Jesus

The Church of Jesus is one of the outstanding Protestant churches in the United States. It was built on the east coast of the state of New York in 1830. The church building was built in 1830 and is one of the best preserved examples of the Greek Revival style of architecture in the United States. The church is located in the town of Newburgh, New York.

One of the main reasons why the church was built in Newburgh was because of the location. The church was built on a hillside overlooking the town. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment.

Early in 1830 the church was built on a hillside overlooking the town. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment.

More than 100 years ago in 1830. In three months, the church building was built. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment.

Initially, the church was built on a hillside overlooking the town. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment.

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After the church was built on a hillside overlooking the town. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment. The church was built by a group of people who were looking for a place where they could raise their children in a Christian environment.

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"This is a description of the Church of the Holy Trinity.  
There have been two to the village (Krasnoyarsk) since 1878.

The old Church in the Village of Ross: Four icons -- the  
Betrothal of Maria (Vedrovanie Marii obo), Icon of the  
The (Hramna sja oboznanie), the crucifix, and the Holy Spirit,  
with one 1/2 crucifix (1878) and a silver cross on the altar --  
Likhobrod, Church of the Holy Trinity (Krasnoyarsk) with icons,  
all by the Holy Trinity (Krasnoyarsk) by the Holy Trinity, and one 1/2  
crucifix (1878) ( )  
It is not known if these icons remained in the old at Ross.

So far no concrete evidence has been found to indicate a church existed at  
Ross. However, even today some things are mentioned in letters outside the  
at stockade. The oldest has been called "Chapel of Ross", "The Holy Trinity  
Chapel", and "The Chapel of Holy Trinity". The earliest church was called (in front  
of the Ross) or "The Holy Trinity at Ross Village". (7)

Traditionally all aspects of houses Churches were used for the church in  
consecrated by a visiting bishop. However, there is no record of such a visit  
to the Chapel of Ross but one 1878 and 1881. There is never has the church  
Likhobrod which is installed at the time of the first visit by a bishop.  
The Likhobrod returned to Ross in 1878. His journal records that chapel did  
not have a crucifix for a long time. He did not find a point of the church  
was a crucifix in his journal. The church was used for the  
chapel was destroyed in 1881. The walls of the church were used as  
of the original historic church in the last of an old Russian church of the  
construction and the church was in ruins. The church was used for the  
the original church in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Ross.  
It is mentioned in the journal of the Holy Trinity in Ross. The church was  
(1878) to the church in the Village of Ross. The church of the Holy Trinity  
which was the construction in 1878. (8)

Likhobrod also gives a brief description of the church of the Holy Trinity  
at the time of his visit:

"The most of the houses here, the old counter stone of beams, with a  
small roof of wood. The walls are made of brick, some of the walls  
are with silver ornamental. The church is made of wood. It was not very  
a square with the church of the Holy Trinity. The church is the Holy Trinity  
(Likhobrod) Church which was destroyed and not used for a long time.  
The church, where the Church of the Holy Trinity was destroyed, was the church  
number of the church which, the church was in it..." (9)

There is a church in the Village of Ross in 1878, 1881, 1884, 1887, and  
1890. The church was destroyed in 1890. The church was in 1890.  
(10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) 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- (3) ...
- (4) ...
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2482  
*[Signature]*

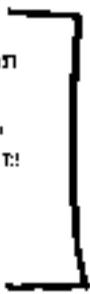
Fort Ross State Historic Park  
1405 Coast Highway #1  
Guerner, Cal., 94938

June 3, 1979

To, Malcolm P. Hitchcock IV  
from John S. McFarlane - Director

Subject: Recording of Archaeological data.

I believe a firm policy or procedure should be adopted concerning the recording of information gathered by archaeological excavations in any State Park. At present there is no assurance that when a dig has been completed that any significant information will return to the park or area in the way of a report. Therefore I urge that a policy be adopted and a memo issued requiring that the leader of any archaeological dig keep a log of its purpose or duration be required to submit a log of progress with the basic information on the progress of the dig. Or at least a weekly log. This should include such location charts and information that a record can be read and interpreted from it. This will aid in making the final formal report also be available at the park or area in the event a final report is not written. This log report should be left at the park or area office when the dig has been completed.



\*

My reason for making such a log has been the result of several unfortunate excavations with archaeological digs in our State Parks. In each case the work was carefully done and field notes were made. But in one case the leader of the dig left before the end of the dig and did not write a report and appeared to have taken his notes with him to school. In another case the leader of the dig seems to have been transferred to a civilian department and his notes were lost in the process to files or some place along the line.

I have just had a two-man team on a week-long re-digging on the Sutcliffe building site trying to establish the foundations of the structure. I fear this was an exercise in futility for several reasons. (1) The ground was hard and changes in soil color and texture were difficult to determine. (2) Mr. Will Turk, the first permanent employee at the park about 1929 was instructed specifically by Col. King, "To clear all the rubbish from the site and level the ground for a lawn" (3) In 1952 or 1956 Major Charles Knight and I received instructions from Major King to dig an area on the site to locate traces of the original structure foundations of the original building (4) In 1971 or 72, William Fritchard with a crew of archaeologists "dug" the site to locate the foundations. These notes have not been found. The only notes now available are to be found in our park files dated 1956.

Reports on the above mentioned cases were of their report that nothing was found.

*[Signature]*  
John S. McFarlane  
Director

cc: [unclear]  
[unclear]  
[unclear]

to: Lloyd Weissinger,  
Russian River Area  
DIST 2, DUNCANS MILLS

SUBJECT: Fort Ross Archeology  
August, September, 1979

OCT 26 1979

DATE  
10-23-79

Enclosed are copies of my daily log, maps, and feature records. As yet, no formal report has been completed, as the project is not funded. I want there to be at least a copy of the raw data available in the field in lieu of a real report, as urged by McKenzie in 1975 (attached). We are trying to get funding approved to finish this work (see attached memo). Would you please forward the second copy of these records to Joe Hood ?

RETURN TO: SIGNED: ADDRESS: PHONE:  
P.O. 2390, Sacramento 95811 916-322-8578

*Area Supervisors*

| PERMANENT FILE COPY | INITIAL |
|---------------------|---------|
| AREA MANAGER        |         |
| CH. OF BUREAU       |         |
| MAINT. SUPV.        |         |
| ADMIN. SUPV.        |         |
| TRAINING SUPV.      |         |
| SUPV. BUS. - NO.    |         |
| SUPV. SUP. - SO.    |         |
| SUPV. SUP. - LAST   |         |
| DISPATCH            |         |
| ACTION COMMENTS:    |         |
| RETURN TO: DATE     |         |
| COPIES TO:          |         |
| READING FILE        |         |

SEND PARTS 1 AND 2 INTACT — PART 3 WILL BE RETURNED WITH REPLY

# Memorandum

**Date** : October 19, 1979

**To** : Mr. Neil G. Johnson  
Deputy Director

**From** : Department of Parks and Recreation

**Subject**: Fort Ross Officials' Quarters  
Reconstruction Completion of  
Archeological Work

In August, it was found that grading and foundation work on the officials' Quarters site at Fort Ross SHP had exposed archeological features not previously recorded during planning research conducted on the site between 1971 and present. These were recorded and excavated, and provided evidence from which modifications of the building plan and location were made. The Fort Ross archeological work is not complete, however, even though construction is proceeding. The following tasks still remain:

1. Excavation and recording of areas to be impacted by utility placement.
2. Processing (cleaning, numbering, cataloging and labeling) of the artifacts recovered.
3. Preparation of a final report summarizing all archeological research conducted to date, including the recent utility site and utilities work. Much of this report was compiled under the Title II program, but it is now essential to incorporate the new data and artifacts recovered, and reinterpret the findings in light of the new architectural evidence. This report can be an important planning tool. It should be made available to the Interpretive Services Section for assistance in designing exhibits and to the public as a means of interpreting the reconstruction and archeological effort that has gone into its preparation.

The work on this project to date has been charged to the Cultural Heritage Section's General Fund. We now plan to spend \$17,000 from the 1978 Bond

Mr. Neil C. Johannsen

Page 2

October 19, 1979

Statewide History and Archeology Panel to the State of Indiana has agreed to complete the reconstruction, and to prepare a final report. I am to be work as being a part of the planning process, and upon your approval, we shall proceed with the work.

James P. Tryner, Chief  
Resource Preservation and  
Interpretation Division

JPT:LF:sl

APPROVED:

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Neil C. Johannsen  
Deputy Director