CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Managing Archaeological and Architectural Resources
Archaeological & Architectural Resources: Important *Differences*

- Archaeology is the systematic study of past human life and culture by the recovery and examination of remaining material evidence including architectural remains, artifacts, human remains, environmental data, and landscapes.
The Goals of Archaeology

- The goals of archaeology are to document and explain the origins and development of human culture, understand culture history, chronicle cultural evolution, and study human behavior and ecology, for both prehistoric and historic societies.
Historic Preservation Planners have identified architectural resources that include houses, bridges, churches, factories, schools, lighthouses, the battleship Arizona, farmsteads, cemeteries, railroad & road corridors – virtually any structure that possesses exceptional values or qualities in illustrating or interpreting our heritage.
The goal of historic preservation with regard to structural resources is to preserve and protect historically or architecturally worthy buildings, structures, sites, and districts that serve as visible reminders of the historic heritage of the city.
The Yin-Yang of CRM?

- What are some things archaeological and architectural resources have in common?
- What are some common goals of archaeologists and historic structures preservationists have in common?
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The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, it is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. Its primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic; promote a greater appreciation of America's heritage; and increase and broaden the public's understanding and appreciation of historic places.
NRHP Eligibility Criteria

- Above-ground cultural resources eligible for the NRHP are defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that meet one or more of the following criteria. Criterion D is most often, but not exclusively, used with archaeological resources.

- Criterion A) They are associated with events that have significantly contributed to the broad patterns of history.

- Criterion B) They are associated with persons significant in the past.

- Criterion C) They possess the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; they exemplify the work of a master architect, engineer, or artist; they embody high artistic values; or they evidence a significant and discernible entity whose components may lack distinction on their own.

- Criterion D) They have yielded or may be likely to yield information significant to prehistory or history.
Determining NRHP Status of Historic Archaeological Sites

Historic/Cultural Context
All archaeological studies preceded by literature review and records search to include:

- State Archaeological Site Files
- Deeds, plats, photographs, aerial photos, maps, court records, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps,
- Census data including Agricultural, Population, & Industrial, slave schedules, wills, tax records, etc.
Newspaper Cartoon Helps Provide Historical & Cultural Context
Archival Photo Identifies Artifacts
Historic Illustrations Help Identify Feature as Kiln Firebox Floor
Personal Interview + Catalogue Helps Identify “Mystery” Artifacts

Superior Clay Company Catalogue, n.d.
Archival Record Helps Identify Site
House Site Identified *via* Old Deed Plat Map...
Artifacts Dated From/Used to Date Historic Structures
A Case In Point Close to Home:
J.W. McMillan’s 1910 Haigh Kiln at Milledgeville
What Now Appears
How It Once Was
1869 Emigrated Scotland to PA.
1873 Started brick-making business Madison, GA.
1883 Moved brick-making business to Milledgeville, GA.
First Major Project in M-ville

Ca. 1883 McMillan workers unloading brick at State Asylum
McMillan decorative terra cotta and brick, including “rope” brick seen around his grave.
Earliest Known Photo of Brickyard

Ca. 1898 McMillan Brickyard

1901 Sanborn Insurance Plat
1901 Sanborn Insurance Plat

- Pottery packaging
- Circular Pottery Kiln
- Pottery drying kiln
- Steam engine room
- Brick Pressing
- Brick Machines
- Rail Spur
- Rail from Clay Pit
- J. W. Millan, Pottery & Brick Works
- 4 scove kilns
1908 Sanborn Plat

1913 Sanborn Plat

New Long Kiln… two Scoves and press building gone.

New 150’ draft chimney
1913 Sanborn Plat

1926 Sanborn Plat

Addition to long kiln... last scove gone.

Spur Added

Large Beehive added.
The “Long Kiln”

First mention of long kiln is in 1926 State Geologist’s Report: “…a Haigh semi-continuous kiln with 31 sections…”

An interesting new book that I found on the subject.

Special mention to DIXON'S GRAPHITE GREASE

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IN EVERY FORM FOR BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

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Haigh's New System of Continuous Kiln.

These Kilns can be seen burning Roofing Tile, Dry Pressed Facing, Paving and Common Building Brick.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY: Cheaper in Construction. Easy to Understand and Operate. Perfectly free from any nuisance. Will save more than one-half of the fuel used on other Kilns. Specially adapted for Utilising Waste Heat for Drying Purposes, and which is being done most successfully.

If you wish to reduce the cost of repairs on your kiln arches, write for particulars of Haigh's Kiln Arch Raiser. It will save you fully 60 per cent.

H. HAIGH, Catskill, N.Y.
THE GREAT HUDSON RIVER BRICK INDUSTRY

Commemorating Three and a Half Centuries of Brickmaking

George V. Hutton

Mr. Haigh, Superintendent of the Kiln Department of the American Clay Machinery Co. at his desk in the Bucyrus, Ohio, office.

...and we will let the users tell you of their experience.
View from back of office with Haigh on left, draft chimney on right. Circa 1915-17 Ford Touring Automobile.
HAIGH'S NEW SYSTEM
CONTINUOUS KILN
Owned and Controlled by
The American Clay Machinery Co.

A Great Fuel Economizer
A Great Labor Saver
A Great Paving Brick Burner
A Great Fire-Proofing Burner
A Great Common Brick Burner
A Practical Kiln, easy to operate, not intricate or mysterious
Arranged to suit all locations, capacities and conditions

THE HAIGH KILN CAN BE FIRED WITH COAL AND OIL, WOOD, NATURAL GAS OR PRODUCER GAS
FOR ESTIMATES AND TERMS ADDRESS
THE AMERICAN CLAY MACHINERY CO.
BUCYRUS, OHIO

CAMERA CONSTRUCTION
THE HAIGH KILN BUILT BY PHOTOGRAPHS

PROGRESSIVE PHOTOS SHOWING EVERY DETAIL OF BUILDING A HAIGH CONTINUOUS KILN
The World's Most Economical Kiln for Clay Products
Haigh Semi-Continuous Kiln from American Clay Machinery Co. booklet
Some Clarification: Continuous vs. Periodic Kilns

1890 Morrison "improved" scove kiln, Chattahoochie Brick Co.
Scove (or Clamp) type kilns are entirely or mostly constructed of the very brick being burned.

Simple updraft Scove Kiln at: A) Hitt Brickyard, Stephens County, ca. 1905-1910; B) two scove kilns at Bickerstaff Clay Products, Columbus GA ca. 1902.
Circular (Beehive) kilns are permanent structures within which brick is burned.
Continuous & Semi-continuous Kilns

Merry Brothers twin Haighs, Macon
All Features Identified Through Historic Documentation
Beehive Kiln Ruins

150’ Draft Chimney ruins
The Music Goes Round & Round

Archaeological Remains

Interpretation

Historic Resources

Interpretation

Archaeological Remains

Interpretation

Historic Resources