CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Managing Archaeological and Architectural Resources





Archaeological

Resources

Architectural

Resources

Preserving the Past

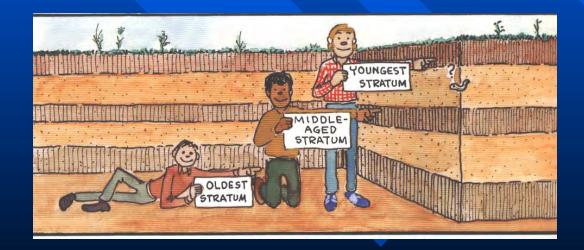
Archaeological & Architectural Resources: Important *Differences*

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 <u>historic</u> societies.



Architectural Resources

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 Goals of Historic Preservation

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?

Some Preservation Terminology

Archaeology NRHP Determination Mitigation Stabilization Publication Public Awareness Historic Structures NRHP Determination Mitigation of adverse effects Renovation Adaptive reuse Education

The NRHP

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.

Hmmm I never knew that!

DELO

Newspaper Cartoon Helps Provide Historical & Cultural Context







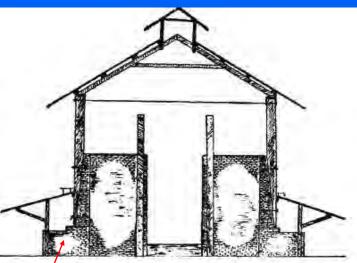
Archival Photo Identifies Artifacts



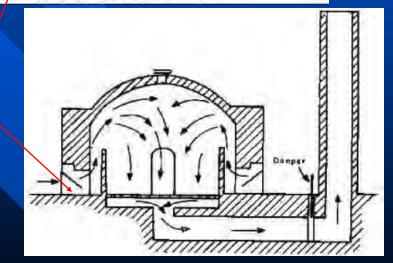
Historic Illustrations Help Identify Feature as Kiln Firebox Floor



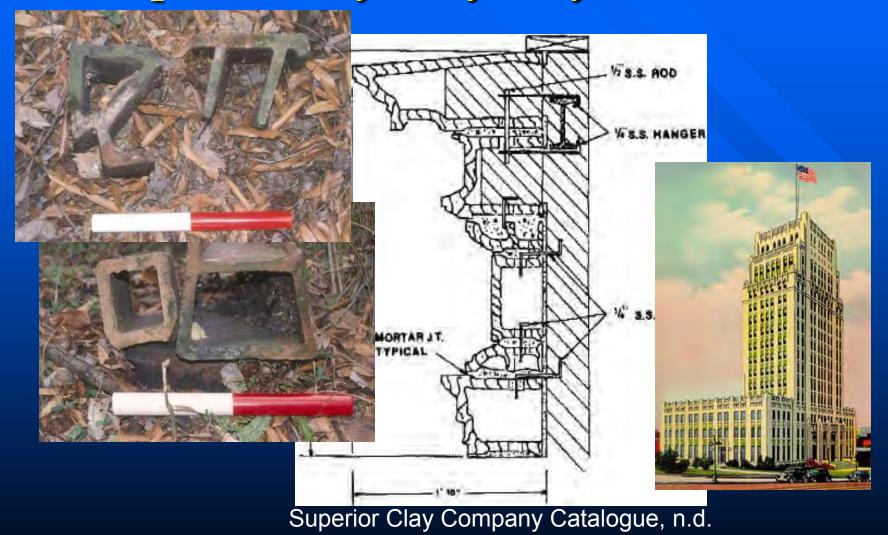




IMPROVED BRICK KILN AND ROOF.



Personal Interview + Catalogue Helps Identify "Mystery" Artifacts



Archival Record Helps Identify Site

Scale of 20 Chains to an Inchi Hightower Trail States Swimmett bounty Dist. No6 Surveyed on the 3. day of cuty 1819 out & Nº 193. 211 Acres Post 0 By das Tourninghum Red O Stake,

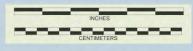
House Site Identified via Old Deed Plat Map...



Artifacts Dated From/Used to Date Historic Structures









A Case In Point Close to Flome: J.W. McMillan's 1910 Haigh Kiln at Milledgeville

Ocoee River view south

What Now Appears



How It Once Was



"JW"

1869 Emigrated Scotland to PA. ■ 1873 Started brickmaking business Madison, GA. 1883 Moved brickmaking business to Milledgeville, GA.



First Major Project in M-ville



Ca.1883 McMillan workers unloading brick at State Asylum

1886 Milledgeville Courthouse



1904 Milledgeville Presbyterian Church



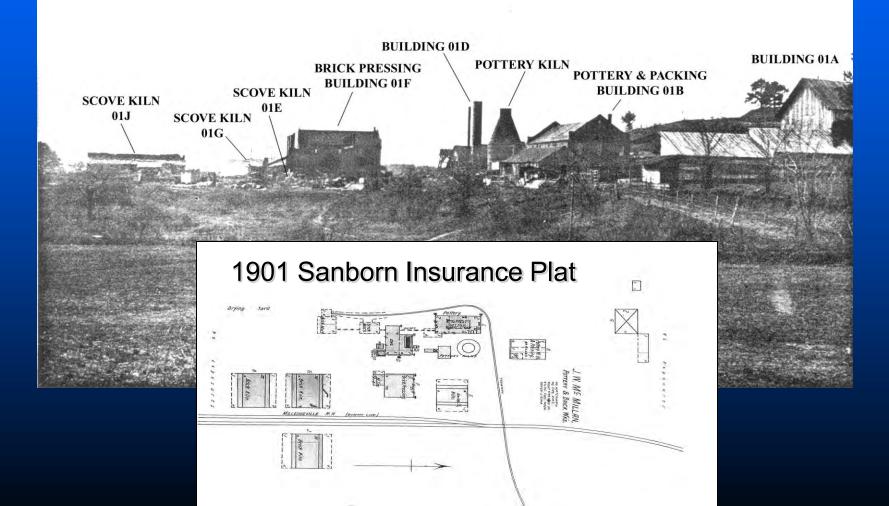
McMillan decorative terra cotta and brick, including "rope" brick seen around his grave.



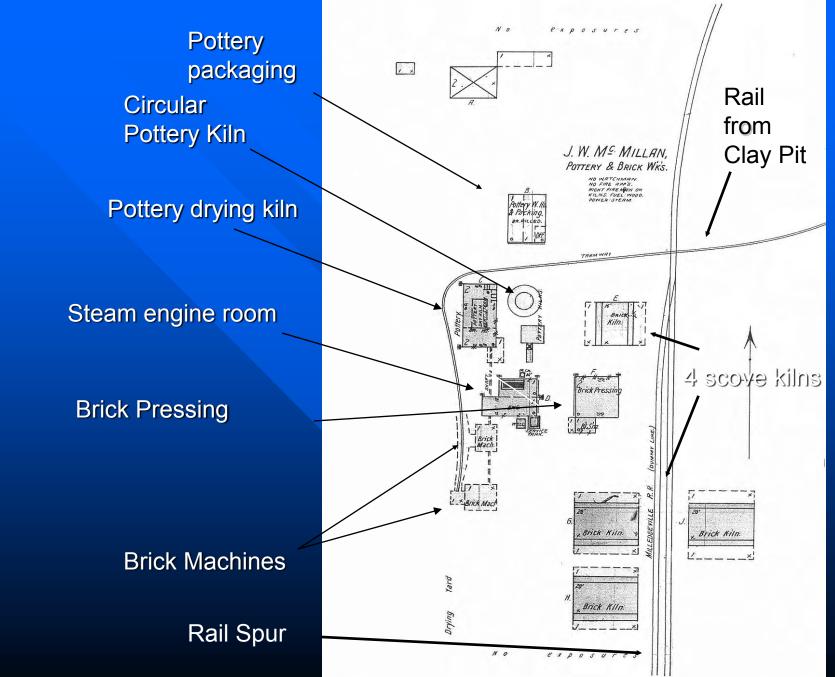


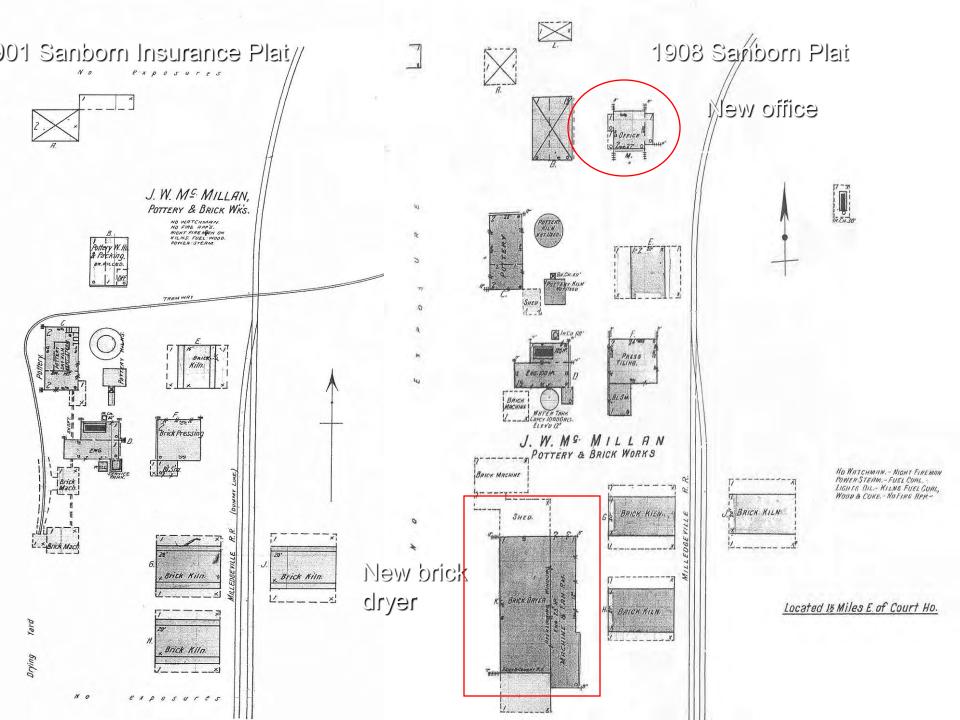
Earliest Known Photo of Brickyard

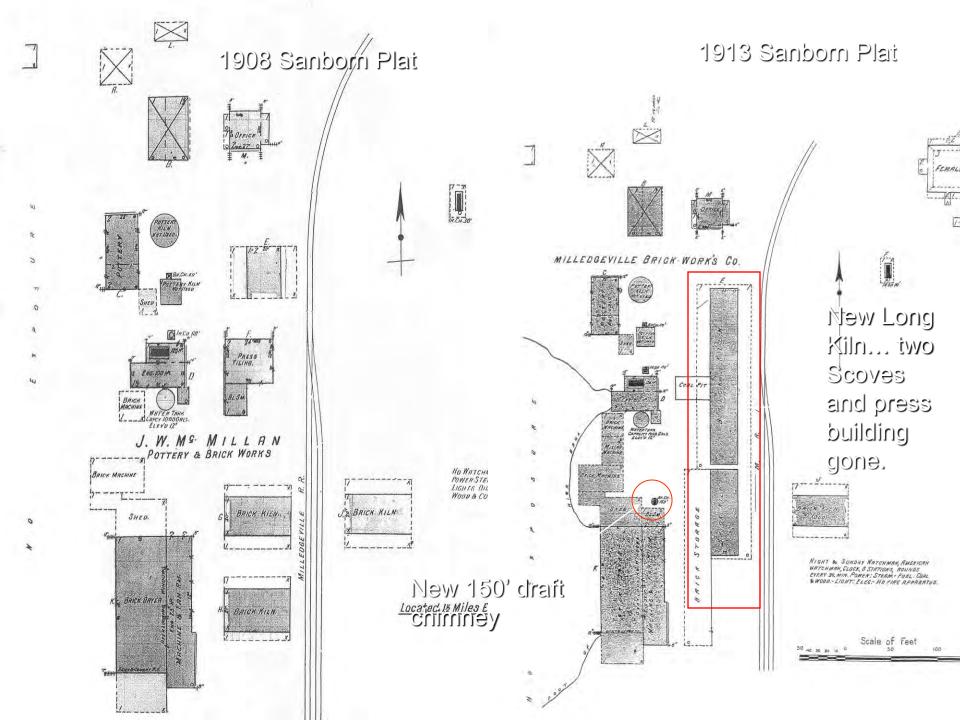
Ca. 1393 MeMillan Brickyard

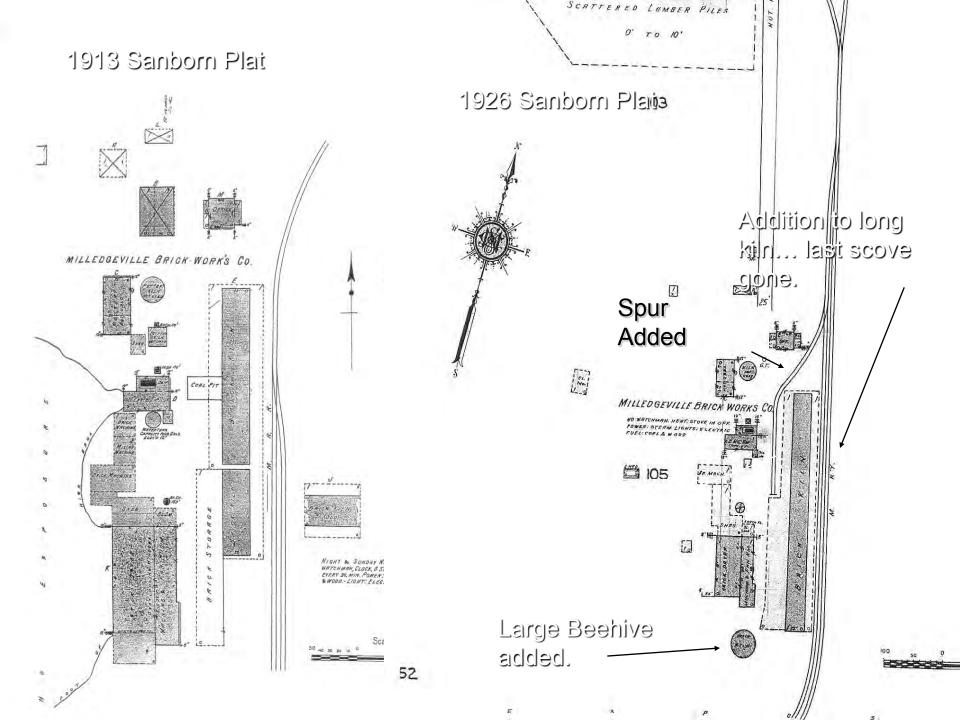


1901 Sanborn Insurance Plat

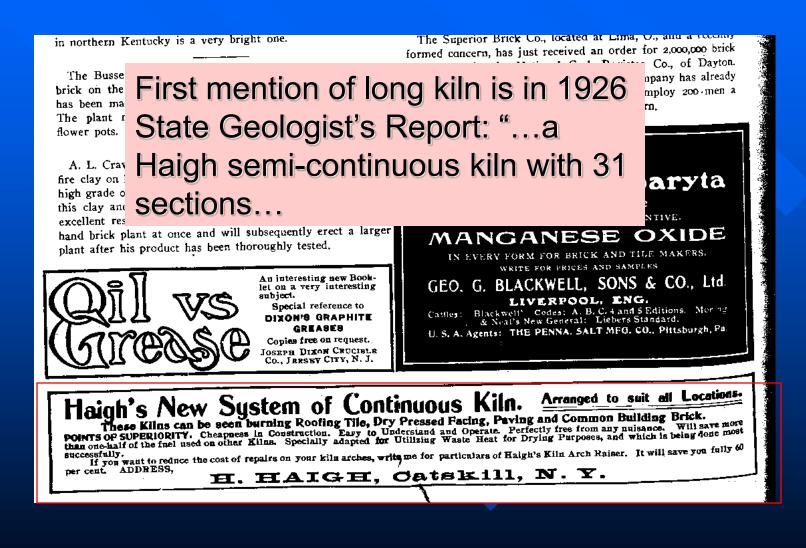








The "Long Kiln"



THE GREAT HUDSON RIVER BRICK INDUSTRY

Commemorating Three and a Half Centuries of Brickmaking

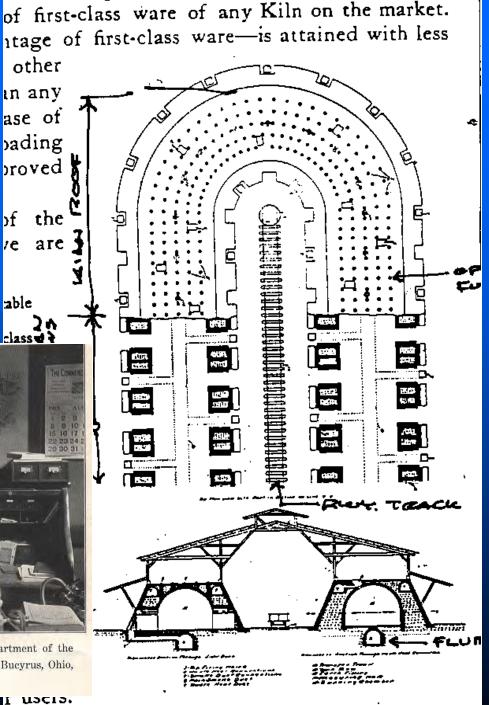


George V. Hutton



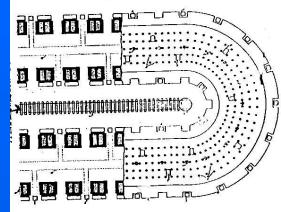
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Mr. Haigh, Superintendent of the Kiln Department of the American Clay Machinery Co. at his desk in the Bucyrus, Ohio, office.



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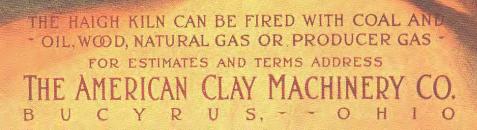
View from back of office with Haigh on left, draft chimney on right. Circa 1915-17 Ford Touring Automobile.

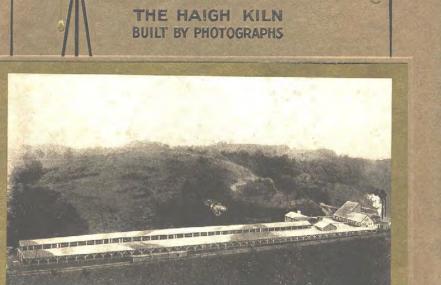
HAIGH'S NEW SYSTEM

--- 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



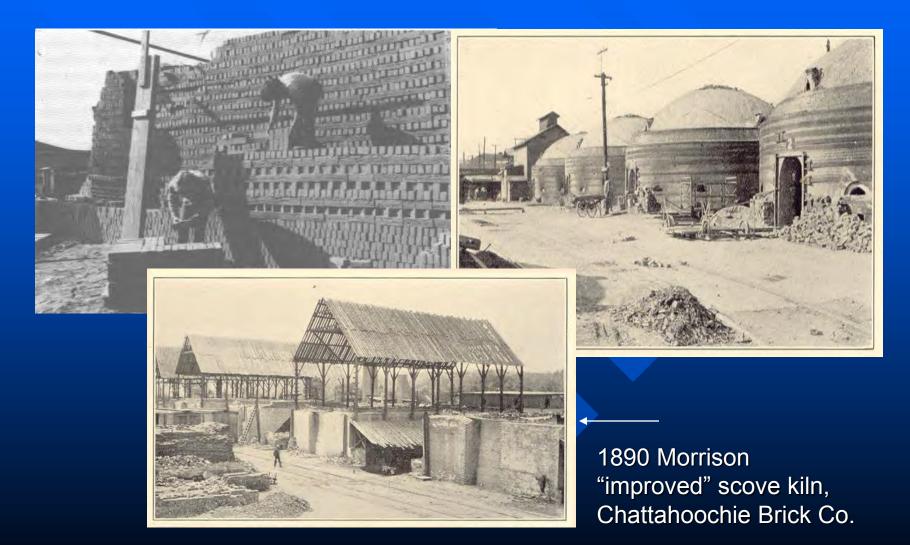


PROGRESSIVE PHOTOS SHOWING EVERY DETAIL OF BUILDING A HAIGH CONTINUOUS KILN

The World's Most Economical Kiln for Clay Products

Haigh Semi-Continuous Kiln from American Clay Machinery Co. booklet

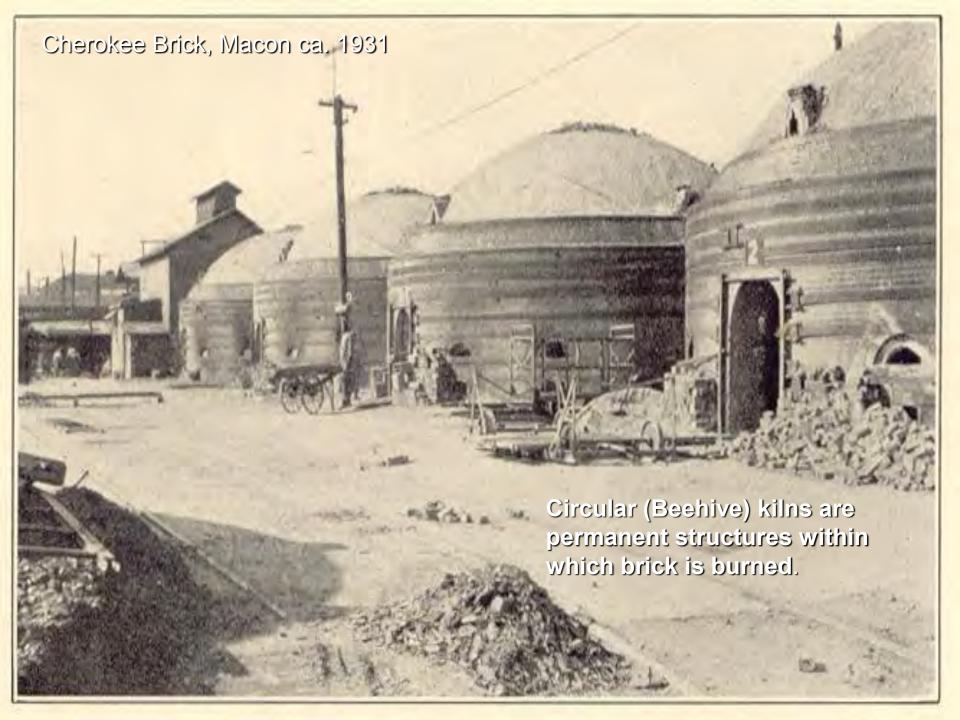
Some Clarification: Continuous vs. Periodic Kilns



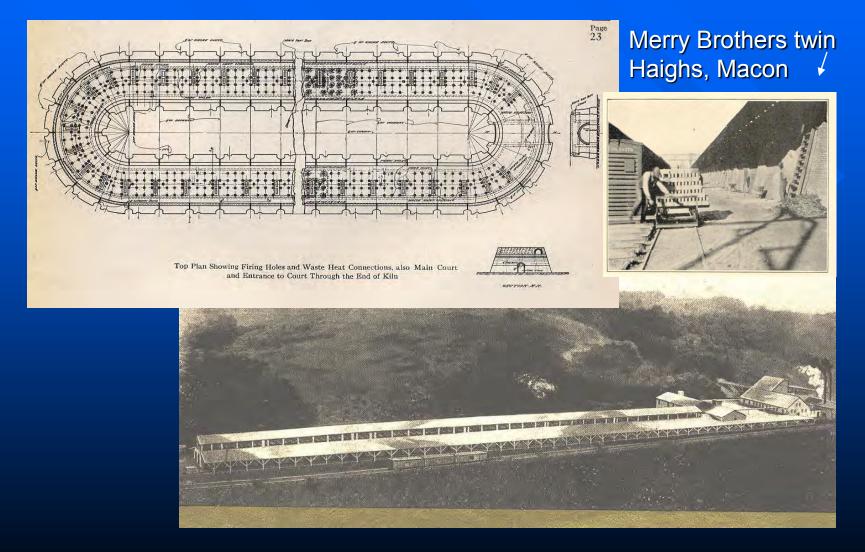
Scove (or Clamp) type kilns are entirely or mostly constructed of the very brick being burned.

B

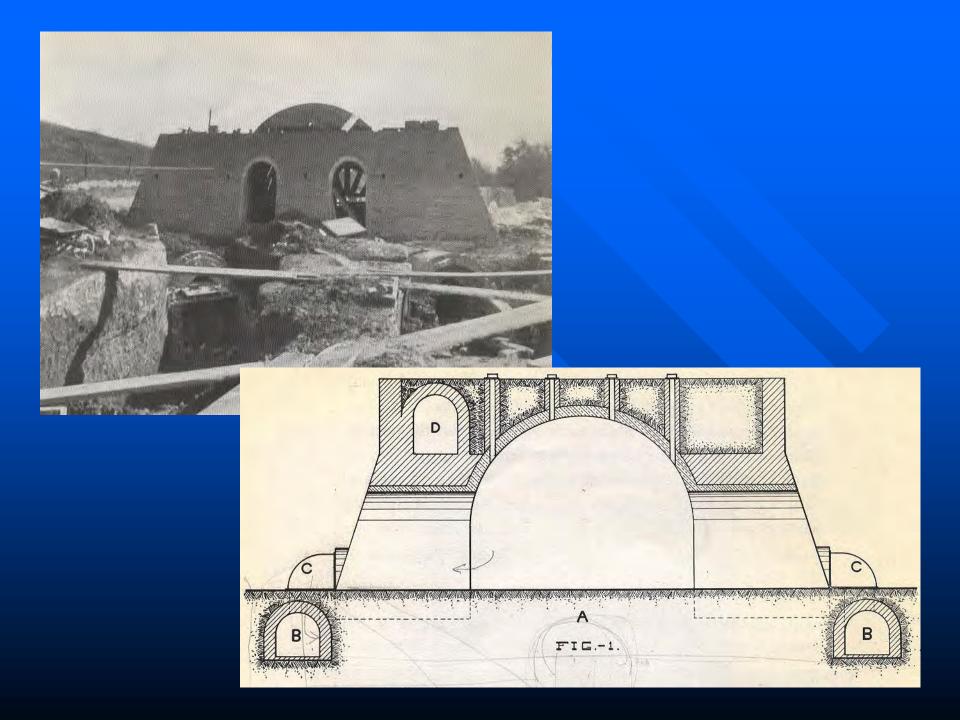
Simple updraft Scove Kiln at: A) Hitt Brickyard, Stephens County, ca. 1905-1910; B) two scove kilns at Bickerstaff Clay Products, Columbus GA ca.1902.

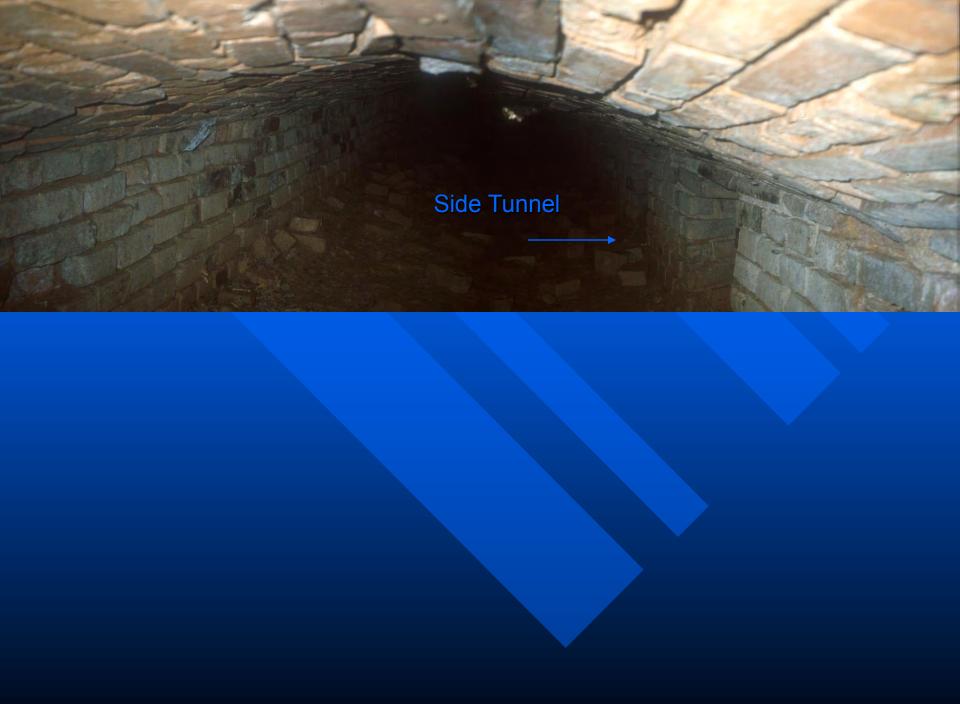


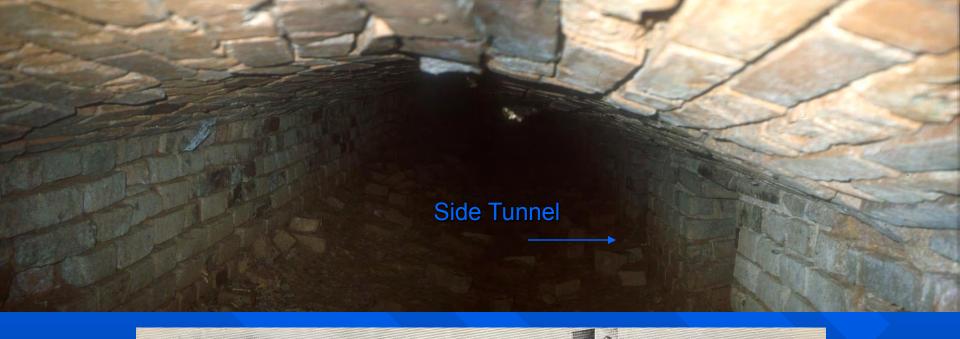
Continuous & Semi-continuous Kilns



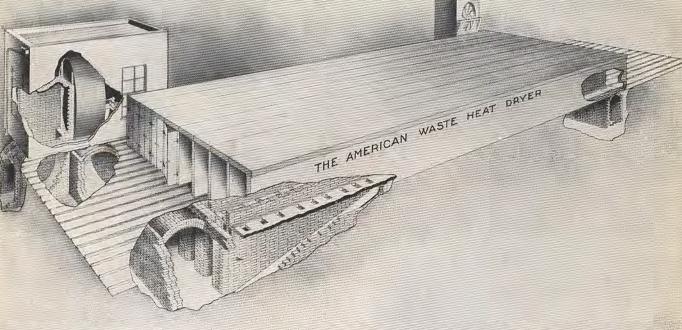




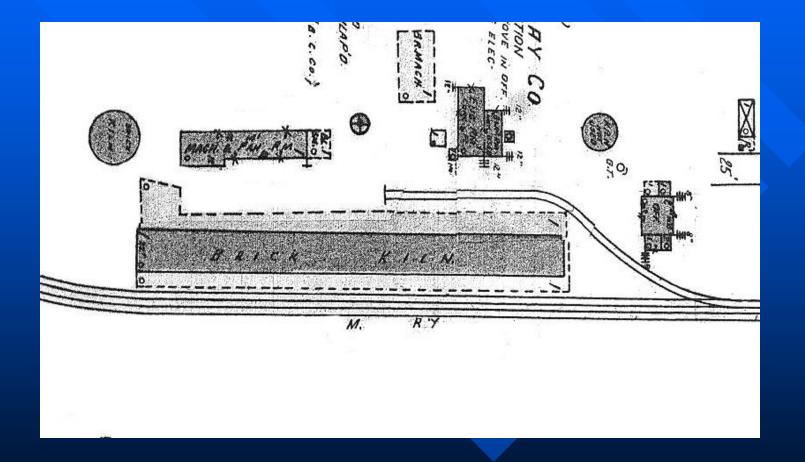




Fan House

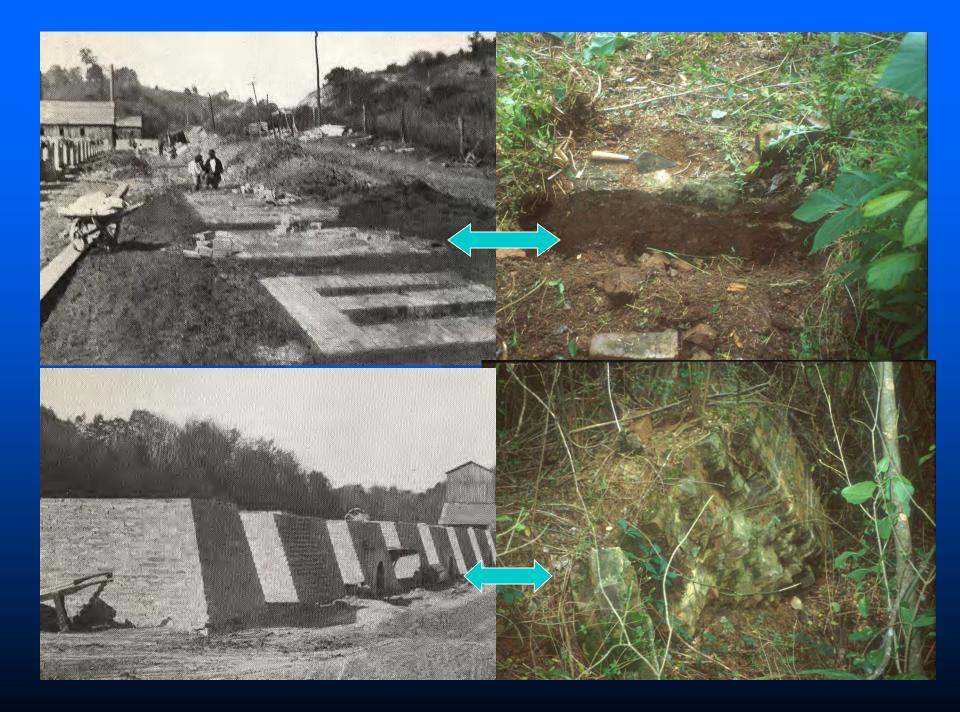


All Features Identified Through Historic Documentation



150' Draft Chimney ruins

Beehive Kiln Ruins



The Music Goes Round & Round

