

Adopting an Orphaned Archaeological Collection:
Walla Walla, Washington's Hussey Collection

A Thesis

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of Master of Arts

with a

Major in Anthropology

in the

College of Graduate Studies

University of Idaho

by

Kali Dene-Varen Oliver

November 2014

Major Professor: Mark Warner, Ph.D.

Authorization to Submit Thesis

This thesis of Kali D.V. Oliver, submitted for the degree of Master of Arts with a Major in Anthropology and titled “Adopting an Orphaned Archaeological Collection: Walla Walla, Washington’s Hussey Collection,” has been reviewed in final form. Permission, as indicated by the signatures and dates below, is now granted to submit final copies to the College of Graduate Studies for approval.

Major Professor: _____ Date: _____
 Mark Warner, Ph.D.

Committee _____ Date: _____
 Members: Robert Sappington, Ph.D.

_____ Date: _____
 Stacey Camp, Ph.D.

_____ Date: _____
 Mary Collins, Ph.D.

Department Administrator: _____ Date: _____
 Mark Warner, Ph.D.

Discipline’s College Dean: _____ Date: _____
 Andrew Kersten, Ph.D.

Final Approval and Acceptance

Dean of the College _____ Date: _____
 of Graduate Studies: Jie Chen, Ph.D.

Abstract

The Hussey Collection consists of more than 80,000 artifacts excavated in Walla Walla, Washington over a 25 year period. It was largely accumulated and processed under the direction of one individual, Lawrence Hussey, and pertains to the third and final military Fort Walla Walla and early Veterans Administration Medical Center occupations. Since Hussey's retirement the collection was abandoned. Over the subsequent 15 years, a majority of the collection sat housed within a slowly dilapidating City of Walla Walla building, leading to exposure to environmental hazards, while the remainder of the assemblage lingered close by in a repurposed Veterans Administration structure. The scanty amount of primary source documentation has caused confusion amongst responsible parties as to the ownership of these cultural materials. This, in turn, has further delayed their continued preservation and public access. The work here explores the significance of this type of archaeological assemblage academically and socially while taking initial steps towards the further management of one orphaned collection.

Acknowledgements

I would like to give overwhelming thanks to my major advisor and lead committee member Dr. Mark Warner, without whom this project would never have taken place and the resulting text would have seemed incomprehensible to readers. Also, many thanks are due to my additional committee members. Dr. Mary Collins provided me with initial direction for my research that I could not have done without. Dr. Lee Sappington provided me invaluable insight into the project, having spent time excavating materials associated with Fort Walla Walla himself, and with additional primary source materials, of which there have been few. Dr. Stacey Camp has spent years investing in my academic and personal development. Thanks to you especially, as well as all of my teachers, for aiding me in my academic enrichment.

Furthermore, Hussey Collection responsible parties, the City of Walla Walla and the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center, should be commended for the special interests they have taken in making sure that these artifacts get the long-term care they deserve. As well, much gratitude is owed to the several additional institutions that supported this endeavor. Firstly, the National Preservation Institute that provided funds to train veterans in archaeological laboratory techniques; ultimately this aiding in the initial re-processing of the Hussey Collection. Secondly, The University of Idaho and the John Calhoun Smith Memorial Fund that, together, supported my labor and housing costs; this further enabled the collection's removal from an otherwise unstable environment. Finally, the Fort Walla Walla Museum, this collection's greatest outside support system, invested both hours of their staff's precious time and housing for cultural materials currently held by the City of Walla Walla; this institution has, to date, been the

driving force behind getting these artifacts the attention they so desperately need. Overall, it is due to the combination of these public, private, and academic resources that I am able to advocate for the continued management of this orphaned assemblage.

Within these institutions, several key people were the Hussey Collection's primary supporters. Fort Walla Walla Museum's James Payne, Darby Stapp, Sara Starr and Gregory Civay were all archaeologists who devoted time and expertise towards both funding the collection and aiding me in discovering just how to keep moving forward on my first archaeological endeavor. Also, Fred and Gale Kimball from the Fort Walla Walla Museum Board of Directors graciously housed me while I worked on the collection in 2012 and helped me to bond with the Walla Walla community. Many museum volunteers also took an interest in the collection; one individual especially, Rocky, spent many days in the laboratory developing a process with me for cleaning, re-bagging, re-labeling and entering a sample set of materials into a database table. From the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center, archaeologist Stephen Roberts helped by sharing resources whenever possible and always keeping the Hussey Collection as a whole in mind. Without his help, I would never have had the opportunity to work with veteran interns Kevin and Joe, two of the most fascinating people I have ever met and without whom this study would not have progressed as far as it has. Again, Mark Warner should be thanked as he worked with James Payne and Darby Stapp on initial funding so that these artifacts would once again receive the attention they deserve. The cost-sharing efforts of all of these individuals combined brought attention back to the Hussey Collection.

Last but not least, everyone who has ever taken an interest in this collection, those who have stopped to inquire about it or provided me with advice, should all be thanked. In

particular, Dr. Barbara Voss and Meghan Kane who manage the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project's cultural materials provided me with advice where they could and together they have started to create a body of literature on orphaned materials that is invaluable to other researchers. On this note, so has Dr. Michael "Sonny" Trimble, an archaeologist who has created a curation program that finds funding for previously gathered archaeological collections and provides training to veterans. Without people like these, our society would bear the burden of having many more orphaned collections that would never end up being used for public education or research. Thank you.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate any attention I receive from accomplishing my master's thesis to my husband, Ryan Oliver. Not only has he always taken an interest in what I choose to do, such as volunteering to work with me on the Hussey Collection, but I never would have been able to come back to school, let alone obtain my graduate degree, without his support. Moreover, I would like to thank all of the Warrens and the Olivers for their support as well. Neither Ryan nor I would have been here at all if it were not for the continued love and care we receive from our families; we love you all.

Table of Contents

Authorization to Submit Thesis	ii
Abstract	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Dedication	vii
Table of Contents	viii
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
Chapter 1: Introduction to the Project	1
<i>Initial Interactions with the Hussey Collection</i>	1
Two Parts, One Collection	19
The Benefit	19
Additional Complications	20
<i>What This Study Can Accomplish for the Hussey Collection</i>	22
Chapter 2: An Overview of Orphaned Archaeological Collections	24
<i>What is an Archaeological Collection?</i>	24
<i>What is Curation?</i>	24
<i>What are Orphaned Archaeological Collections?</i>	25
<i>Preservation Laws and Regulations</i>	27
<i>Innovative Uses of Resources for Rehabilitating Abandoned Archaeological Collections</i>	31
The Veterans Curation Program (VCP)	32
The Hussey Collection: Experiences Similar to the Veterans Curation Program	35
The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Collection	36

<i>Conclusion</i>	39
Chapter 3: Fort Walla Walla and the City’s Hussey Collection.....	41
<i>History of Fort Walla Walla</i>	42
Chapter 4: The Orphaned “Hussey Collection” of Fort Walla Walla, Washington	49
History of the Hussey Collection: Part of Fort Walla Walla Site 45WW33	52
1975 Excavations.....	53
1976 Excavations.....	64
1977-1982: No Excavations	75
1983: Laboratory Work	75
1984 Excavations.....	76
1985 Excavations.....	80
1986 Excavations.....	81
1987 Excavations.....	83
1988-Excavations	84
1989 Excavation	92
1990-1991 Excavations	100
1990s Excavation Summary	101
Chapter 5: Recommendations.....	102
Addressing Responsibility through Level of Integration.....	103
Recommendations on Re-processing the Hussey Collection	105
Integration.....	108
Potential Cost of Rehabilitation.....	112
Conclusion.....	115
Final Remarks.....	117
Works Cited.....	122

Appendix A: Executive Summary	131
Appendix B: Basic Timeline for Fort Walla Walla and Excavations Done by Lawrence Hussey.....	134
Appendix C: Research Design for Hussey Collection (Reported on May 17, 2012)	138
Appendix D: Report of Hussey Collection Field/Laboratory Work (Reported on August 24, 2012)	140
Appendix E: Non-Comprehensive Outline of Original Hussey Collection Documents	146
Appendix F: Basic Methods used for 2012 Extraction and Re-processing of Hussey Collection Materials from Abandoned City of Walla Walla Building.	156
Appendix G: Hussey Collection Sample Catalog Form	166
Appendix H: Hussey Collection Sample Inventory Sheet.....	167
Appendix I: Veteran Internship Agreement Document.....	168
Appendix J: Sample Veteran Intern Contract	171
Appendix K: Sample Veteran Time Sheet.....	173

List of Tables

TABLE 1: Hussey Collection Document Review (Non-comprehensive)..... 146

List of Figures

FIGURE 1. External photo of L. Hussey's abandoned laboratory "T8." (Photo by author, 2012.).....	4
FIGURE 2. Room Inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	5
FIGURE 3. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	6
FIGURE 4. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	7
FIGURE 5. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	8
FIGURE 6. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	9
FIGURE 7. Boxes inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	10
FIGURE 8. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	11
FIGURE 9. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	12
FIGURE 10. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	13
FIGURE 11. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	14
FIGURE 12. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	15
FIGURE 13. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	16
FIGURE 14. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	17
FIGURE 15. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.).....	18
FIGURE 16. 1887 Map of Fort Walla Walla. (Sappington and Wyss 1988:9.).....	47
FIGURE 17. Document found in T8 building during 2012 extraction of Walla Walla materials. (Photo by author, 2012.)	51
FIGURE 18. Map of Fort Walla Walla grounds in relation to the fort's refuse area and the current VA grounds. (Riordan 1985:82.).....	54
FIGURE 19. Aerial photo illustrating former fort grounds including the current VA and its proximity to forts refuse area and 1988 excavations (outlined by dash lines). (Sappington and Wyss 1988:11).	55
FIGURE 20. Rough sketch of early excavation procedures. (Hussey 1975).	57
FIGURE 21. Rough sketch of 1975 excavation test areas A and B as well as the WWCC Trench in relation to the Fort Walla Walla Museum. (Hussey 1975.)	60
FIGURE 22. Map approximation of 1975 excavation area. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA. (Photo by author, 2012).	61

FIGURE 23 (Left). Sketch by Hussey of the main WWCC Trench excavated in 1975, as well as subsequent trenches excavated that summer. (Hussey 1989:4.).....	62
FIGURE 24 (Right). Sketch by Timothy Riordan of 1975 Trench (es) excavated. (Riordan 1985:87.).....	63
FIGURE 25. Trenches excavated in 1976 and their relation to 1975 WWCC Trench (es). (Riordan 1985:89.).....	65
FIGURE 26. Illustration of 1976 WSU excavation procedures. (Yent 1976:3.).....	66
FIGURE 27. 1954 Plat Map of USACE Bronze Disks surrounding the Fort Walla Walla property. (Courtesy of Stephen Roberts, JWMVAMC Archaeologist, 2012.).....	71
FIGURE 28. Labeling system examples where WSU suffix codes or catalog numbers have been added. (Beal 1999:37.)	75
FIGURE 29. Box of artifacts from T8 illustrating that the Port of Walla Walla was source for the WWPD label. (Photo by author, 2012.)	91
FIGURE 30. Box of artifacts from T8 showing WWPD label. (Photo by author, 2012.)....	91
FIGURE 31. Map illustrating the Port of Walla Walla (WWPD) site. (Thomas 1989.).....	95
FIGURE 32. Box of Wildwood Park artifacts from inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)....	97
FIGURE 33. Approximation of several excavations performed between 1976 and 1988. (Map created by Gregory Civay, Fort Walla Walla Museum Archaeologist, 2012.).....	103

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Project

In 2012, the John Calhoun Smith Memorial Fund Committee financed *Building Ties: Steps to Establish a Collaborative Research Program between the University of Idaho and the Fort Walla Walla Museum*, a project that was proposed by Dr. Mark Warner (University of Idaho) in conjunction with Kali Oliver, a University of Idaho undergraduate student. In union with the Fort Walla Walla Museum (FWWM), the project's goal was the removal of an abandoned archaeological collection from a building owned by the City of Walla Walla which, due to deterioration, had become an unstable environment for the artifacts it contained. An equally critical component of the project would be the cultivation of a long-term partnership between the University of Idaho (UI) and FWWM through collaborative research by providing a student with applied archaeological experience.

Initial Interactions with the Hussey Collection

Referred to as "T8," the building that housed the collection was once owned by the local Veterans Administration and functioned as a tuberculosis care facility for veterans between the 1930s and the 1950s (Gray et al. 1953:23,28; Stephen Roberts 2012, pers. comm.). It was later retained by the City of Walla Walla and became an archaeological laboratory for the collection's excavator, Lawrence Hussey. After Hussey stopped working on the collection (circa 1998) the building and its archaeological contents were effectively abandoned. As can be seen in Figures 1-15 below, by then sections of the roof had caved in, windows were left ajar, and wildlife had made their way inside the building. As a result, black mold had formed, a variety of insects fed on the decaying animal matter, and a thick film covered all exposed materials. Piles of animal droppings consumed two of the rooms,

while paint chips, likely containing lead, were strewn across the floor and cracked under foot. While some artifacts had been cleaned, grouped into paper bags, and boxed (some being labeled with site information and some not), others were left exposed to the environmental contaminants inside. Some artifacts had permanent labeling, directly applied with Sharpie marker, while others had temporary labels, either taped or drawn on, several of which had already fallen off or had faded away. Some boxed materials appeared to be fully cataloged, while others contained artifacts that never seem to have been accessioned in the first place, and still more were labeled “De-accession,” “Recycle,” or “Burn.” It soon became apparent that the collection, as it was housed in T-8, consisted of more than a half dozen excavations spanning over two decades, most artifacts of which were listed under one all-encompassing site number, 45WW33. Unfortunately, there were very few written records or maps available to help identify the various assemblages contained within the building, and, as will be discussed below, these 200 boxes were only part of the materials Lawrence Hussey had amassed in his career.

In 2012, the Fort Walla Walla Museum made Walla Walla city officials once again aware of the collection, its status, and their responsibility to the items. In response to this, the city allocated an initial budget for laboratory supplies in addition to the *Building Ties* grant and the FWWM agreed to provide free, temporary storage for the materials as well as supplementary cost-sharing actions as they were able—all of the artifacts are now in a secured building on FWWM property and ready for further re-processing. The continued long-term care and management of this assemblage and its associated documentation is important because they are currently the only archaeological items from this period that can be made available for the public study of Washington’s territorial era occupation of Fort

Walla Walla. Due to the volume and nature of the collection, as will be further discussed in Chapters 4 and 5, not all items were able to be re-processed within the limited timeframe of this study; sadly, their contaminated and deteriorating condition continues to render them unviable for research or public display at this time.



FIGURE 1. External photo of L. Hussey's abandoned laboratory "T8." (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 2. Room Inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012).



FIGURE 3. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 4. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 5. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 6. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 7. Boxes inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 8. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 9. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 10. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 11. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 12. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 13. Room inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 14. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 15. Artifacts inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)

Two Parts, One Collection

To further complicate matters, I was also made aware that during this time Hussey also performed surface surveys and regularly monitored various utility installations for the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (JWMVAMC); an institution that currently sits directly atop the fort's original archaeological complex.

Artifacts gathered on behalf of the local VA were also simultaneously processed in the same laboratory building, T-8, and were applied the same labeling codes as those materials gathered on behalf of the city. Taking into account the materials held by the VA, the entire Hussey Collection, then, consisted of more than 300 boxes of artifacts, several scattered original research documents, few excavation records, and even fewer maps: all covering more than a dozen excavations in Walla Walla over a 25 year span.

The Benefit

Conversely, there were benefits to this additional complication in that several parties were then vested in ensuring the care of the abandoned artifacts. For example, the National Preservation Institute (NPI) agreed to devote 800 hours of financing for two local veterans to act as laboratory interns through the local VA Medical Center. The City of Walla Walla contributed funding for laboratory supplies and disposable safety gear. The Fort Walla Walla Museum (FWWM) provided a work space, supplemental labor, and temporary housing for materials from the abandoned building. And, the John Calhoun Smith Memorial Fund provided a means for my labor and housing as University of Idaho representative. All in all, the combined financing and cost sharing efforts of these parties enabled three main accomplishments: 1) the removal of city materials from an unstable setting and their storage

in a new, secure location at the Fort Walla Walla Museum; 2) the initial assessment of a sample set of artifacts with which curation questions posed by the Fort Walla Walla Museum could be addressed; and, 3) after the end of *Building Ties* grant, the continued inventorying and re-boxing of VA materials by the veteran interns.

Additional Complications

What this meant for me was that there were two factions of cultural materials, held by two different parties, representing a historical deposit that, over time, came from two institutions in one, large area. The problem, as it turned out, was that prior to Hussey's retirement he did make an attempt to split the collection and disperse materials amongst proper parties; however, both the city and the VA expressed concerns about how this action was performed, and whether they did indeed hold the materials for which they were responsible. Unfortunately, the degree of interrelatedness between holdings of the collection has remained, until now, undetermined; something that has prolonged its abandonment and that needed to be addressed before further rehabilitation could continue. As I discovered during my research, this is because there are several complications surrounding the re-establishment of ownership.

What I found was that documentation observing excavation and laboratory processes for both parties remains scanty. What does exist consists mostly of public newsletters and student papers, with very little in the way of field notes, written laboratory procedures, or maps. Moreover, at different times various educational institutions including Walla Walla Community College, Washington State University and Eastern Washington University were

also involved with excavation, processing and/or the research of artifacts. They, too, have retained few records, if any at all.

From remaining materials I was able to discern that, although the labeling system itself is fairly simple to dissect (see Chapter 4), during the 1980s Hussey further specified areas of excavation within 45WW33 by applying additional alpha-numeric categories.

Unfortunately, there was a subsequent discontinuity of area designations over time.

Moreover, labeling key codes for both earlier and later excavations remain lost. Mixed with the fact that many artifacts were re-grouped for research after their initial processing within T8, and that several of those labels fell off or degraded over time, further demarcation of ownership based on artifact labels was impeded.

This, however, was not the only issue. Excavations performed by Hussey throughout the 1970s and 1980s were conducted on several tracts of land that were in transit to Walla Walla, having been sold, at various times throughout the 1950s and 1960s, by the federal government—some areas of which included lots now listed on the National Registrar of Historic Places (Lundy 1979). Although property ownership at the time of excavation was acknowledged, materials recovered from the areas in question were actually split amongst both parties based on their historical association with the site. One specific example of this includes the artifacts recovered on city property by Hussey in 1984. After laboratory processing, the collection was divided into two parts: post-1910, VA related artifacts were boxed and put into a repurposed building on VA property, where they remain today, while pre-1910, Fort Walla Walla related artifacts were placed in the city's laboratory building, abandoned until 2012 (Hussey 1998 [2]:17-18). Simply put, it may never be possible to

accurately decipher which items within the Hussey Collection belong to what responsible party, a topic that will be further elaborated upon in Chapter 4.

What This Study Can Accomplish for the Hussey Collection

My thesis, then, advanced twofold in its goals. Academically, it calls attention to the significance that adopting orphaned archaeological collections can have within communities and for the field of archaeology. As an applied study, it focuses on answering responsible parties' questions regarding the ownership of what I have come to call the Hussey Collection so that further funding can be sought for its rehabilitation.

The Hussey Collection has been briefly introduced in Chapter 1; further detailed discussion will follow in subsequent sections. Chapter 2 describes how orphaned archaeological collections are intertwined with archaeological history and practice. The Hussey Collection is used as one illustration of the potential societal and academic significance orphaned assemblages can have through developing new research venues for scholars and support for communities. Chapter 3 explores the importance of the significance behind making sure the Hussey Collection is rehabilitated by providing Fort Walla Walla's historical context. Chapter 4 reconstructs the missing excavation history of the City of Walla Walla's portion of the Hussey Collection (this work has already been conducted for the Veterans Administration portion of the collection). Within this, a deconstruction of the labeling system applied to artifacts also answers responsible parties' questions concerning the level of integration between the two Hussey Collection groupings. Chapter 5 outlines my recommendations for the JWMVAMC and the City of Walla Walla about proceeding with re-processing the collection(s) and cost estimates of further rehabilitation. My conclusion includes a general discussion of my experiences with the Hussey Collection, highlighting

general issues that other professionals might face while attempting to re-house, re-process and re-analyze orphaned assemblages, and harkening back to the importance of renewing interest in this type of archaeological assemblage. Finally, the attached appendices include documents that help to foster an understanding of the Hussey Collection for the reader such as a timeline that includes both an Executive Summary (Appendix A) and Fort Walla Walla's history and the excavation history of the Hussey Collection (Appendix B). The appendices also provide documents that illustrate how the process of adopting an orphaned collection developed for me over time, such as an early research design for the Hussey Collection (Appendix C), a streamlined report on my 2012 extraction and laboratory procedures (Appendix D), and an outline of 2012 extraction and processing methods (Appendix F).

Chapter 2: An Overview of Orphaned Archaeological Collections

This chapter begins with a brief summary of common terminology used in collections management. The text goes on to target the broader topic of understanding orphaned archaeological collections and their significance. Within this, the Hussey Collection is used as one example of how this type of assemblages can have large impacts on communities and the field of archaeology.

What is an Archaeological Collection?

Archaeological excavation leads to the recovery of artifacts, but it also leads to the creation of associated documentation, including items such as maps, photographs, research materials, and field notes (National Park Service 1983:44). All of these items compose an archaeological collection. In other words, materials can include: artifacts (culturally modified or human made objects, such as stone tools or ceramic storage vessels), ecofacts (culturally significant biological material, such as animal remains and pollen residues), and records (background documentation, field data, digital data, analysis and spoken word recordation such as ethnographies). Archaeologists have a continued responsibility to all of these materials after the field work is done (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Ewen 2003; Society for Historical Archaeology 2007; Sullivan and Childs 2003:1-4).

What is Curation?

The process of curation is continuous, involving the long-term care of both archaeological and antiquated collections (Sullivan and Childs 2003:1-4; Society for Historical Archaeology 2007). Antiquated collections are groupings of materials, such as

antiques, whose values are arbitrarily designated by segments of society. Often these assemblages do not have scientific research value. Archaeological collections, on the other hand, are centered on the premise that when culturally modified materials are combined with their associated documentation they represent significant scientific research value either to specific cultural groups or humankind as a whole. For archaeological collections, curation is the continued and indefinite management of materials across every stage of archaeology—including pre-field research, field work, and long-term preservation—in order to make materials accessible for educational and research purposes. This process can include: sorting, cleaning, cataloging, identifying, preserving, and researching associated materials and often takes place in repositories, or places that house these collections. Repositories can consist of, but are not limited to: museums, universities, contracting archaeological firms, historical societies, cultural centers, and governmental agencies (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Sullivan and Childs 2003:1-4, 45-50; Society for Historical Archaeology 2007).

What are Orphaned Archaeological Collections?

Orphaned archaeological collections have been “...broadly defined as ‘a collection that has lost curatorial support or whose owner has abandoned it’” (Cato et al. in Voss and Kane, 2012:88). Materials can be composed of either antiquated items, archaeological materials and its associated documentation, or both. They can be found within museums, contracting archaeological firms, universities, or any type of repository. Archaeological collections may consist of artifacts whose original excavation took place on public or private lands. Orphaned collections may be a product of federally funded or non-federally funded excavation projects (Childs 1999; Childs and Corcoran 2000; Sullivan and Childs 2003; Kane and Voss 2011; Merewether 2009; Ortman 2010), private donations, or any

combination thereof. Over time such assemblages will usually exhibit degradation due to uncontrolled storage conditions and separation, to varying extents, from original archaeological records; both of which can lead to a loss of inventory and catalog files (Voss and Kane 2012:94). Orphans are abandoned by private collectors for any number of personal reasons, or, by institutions, such as repositories, often due to funding cuts or facility closures (Voss and Kane 2012:88). The Hussey Collection, for example, was abandoned after the retirement of its excavator, and possesses all of the characteristics listed above.

Key challenges to managing orphans such as the Hussey Collection involve what I now affectionately refer to as “Battle of Re-:” re-contextualization, re-housing, re-cataloging, etc. This can include “re-doing” any number of facets involved in the archaeological process, save for the actual excavation. Broadly, I have found this to consist of two main components: 1) developing a professional understanding of an orphaned archaeological collection’s history, from its field excavation (s) to its current repository positioning, and 2) attempting to re-evaluate and re-process the archaeological assemblage, so the cultural materials are made accessible to the public once again and in perpetuity. This thesis preforms an initial portion of what is needed for Hussey Collection’s Battle of Re-. I do this through reconstructing a missing portion of the collection’s excavation history and by deconstructing, to the best of my ability, artifacts’ labeling codes, so as to better understand their current repository standing. Furthermore, I also removed artifacts to a more stable environment, so as to mitigate further deterioration, a step that works towards their eventual availability to the public for education and study. Working through this process has empowered me with the background knowledge to make some recommendations to the museum about how to proceed with re-processing the artifacts (see Chapter 5).

Preservation Laws and Regulations

The impetus for taking an interest in orphaned archaeological collections frequently involves attempts to re-contextualize artifacts so as to produce new research. However, orphaned materials, along with underreported and under analyzed collections, are also part of larger issues that intersect both museology and archaeology; namely an ongoing curation crisis (Voss 2012). Orphaned collections can also provide potential benefits to both researchers and the public, which will be further explored by looking at several contemporary uses of abandoned assemblages.

First, in order to understand the benefits of orphaned archaeological collections, some history of the laws shaping archaeology and their historical context within the professional field must be understood. As an academic discipline, archaeology spans the last 150 years. In North America, over the last 100 years, specialists have struggled to simultaneously develop standards of practice and mandate governmental regulations that mitigate the destruction of cultural materials.

Today archaeological sites on most public lands in the United States are recognized as nonrenewable resources; meaning attempts must be made in good faith to mitigate their destruction whether by systematic excavation or any other means. However, the creation of the laws, and their subsequent regulations, meant to protect archaeological resources [the Antiquities Act of 1906, Historic Sites Act of 1935, Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969, Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974, Archaeological Resources Preservation Act (ARPA) of 1979, Abandoned Shipwreck Act (ASA) of 1987, among several others)], were in place for

nearly a century before curation of federal archaeological collections were afforded the amount of attention and funding they are eligible for today (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Neumann et al. 2010:29-60; Sullivan and Childs 2003:5-57). That is, initial policies and procedures were related to creating archaeological collections without the consideration of what would happen to such collections over the long-term.

This early emphasis on field work left a multitude of problems on the “back-end,” such as preservation and analysis (Sullivan and Childs 2003:21; Voss 2012:147). For example, the Antiquities Act of 1906 established a federal permitting process for archaeological excavations, so as to deter the destruction of cultural sites and prevent looting. Unfortunately, its regulations, found under 43 CFR 3, did: “...not contain any specific guidelines or standards for carrying out the curation of archaeological collections” (Childs and Corcoran 2000). Similarly, although the 1974 Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act directed that up to 1% of any federally permitted or funded project’s total budget be earmarked for mitigation of damage to culturally significant materials, the curation of these assemblages was still not specifically addressed. This inattention is further exemplified in a researched statement by Sullivan and Childs who noted that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, overall, “...spent approximately \$165 million on archeological projects between 1975 and 1990 and virtually nothing on curation”(2003:27). Eventually, in 1983 the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation established minimal standards for curation of federal archaeological materials (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Neumann et al. 2010:29-60).

Two more significant steps, both taking place in 1990, would need to occur in order to bring us to today’s curatorial standards of currently and previously excavated materials.

First, was the National Park Service's publication of more detailed guidelines focusing on the long-term care and management of both new and pre-existing archaeological collections, or Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79). Second, was the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) that not only required that all federal or federally funded repositories repatriate Native American human remains and related sacred objects to the appropriate tribe(s) (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Neumann et al. 2010:29-60; Rubenstein and Riordan 2011:1; Sullivan and Childs 2003:24-33), but which forced many agencies to acknowledge the collections problems they were currently facing, and to start assessing the conditions of many artifacts and records for the first time since their creation. This was a boon for orphaned archaeological collections even if many repositories were without additional resources with which to tackle their rehabilitation. In summation, the long-term preservation of archaeological collections was neither specified nor regularly funded until recently, a problem that inevitably lead to many of the long-term collection management issues experienced today (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Voss 2012).

As mentioned above, the laws also effectively created an "excavation–curation imbalance" (Voss 2012:147), meaning that more resources have gone to field work and the creation of collections than to their care. This situation has fed into what professionals have been calling a curation crisis (Christenson 1979; Marquardt et al. 1982) or overcrowding of repositories. Even though progress has been made in archaeology to bring awareness to and ultimately begin to combat the curation crisis, many problems remain. One of those problems, stemming from a long standing emphasis on excavation, is the growing number of orphaned materials. A specific example describing the management conditions of one

federal agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), which lead to the creation of many orphaned assemblages, is published in a technical report attempting to address curation issues faced within one federal sector, the Department of Defense (DoD). This was its opening statement:

In fact, a recently completed national inventory of DoD archaeological collections (Anderson 2000, Felix 2000) has determined that the objects and records are highly decentralized, are rarely adequately cared for, and are generally not actively managed. This is a significant management problem when volume of these collections is considered. The national inventory concluded that DoD archaeological collections represent over 19,000 cubic feet of artifacts, and 2,600 linear feet of associated documentation. The report also noted that these collections were stored at over 450 repositories nationwide, including museums, universities, contract firms, federal agency offices, military installations, private and public archaeological societies, and even individual storage facilities and residences. With this level of decentralization and with few concerted management efforts, proper curation to federal standards has rarely been attained for DoD archaeological collections (Marino et al. 2002: i).

Though well-intentioned budgets of the past may have included curation funding, sometimes monies had to be reallocated. Even though laws and regulations have now set in place protocols for the care of artifacts, many curatorial facilities continue to lack the necessary resources to effectively manage previously collected, under-maintained collections (Voss

and Kane 2012:88). The hard reality is that the emphasis on excavation and the lack of support for curation has resulted in a situation where there are thousands of federally owned collections and millions of artifacts that are not properly curated (Childs 1999); the number of orphaned materials resulting from lack of proper long-term management of these collections is to date unknown.

Innovative Uses of Resources for Rehabilitating Abandoned Archaeological Collections

An emphasis on the management of under-analyzed and under-maintained collections, of at least those assemblages that are non-federal in nature, offers the possibility of alleviating at least some of the burden of the current crisis. Discussion topics surrounding the curation crisis' current resolution and future prevention, for federally funded excavations, meanwhile has involved early management solutions such as balancing curation costs through improved management of already tight fieldwork budgets (Marquardt et al. 1982; Sullivan and Childs 2003:79-90, 113-118). In some states this is done, for example, by adding selective sampling procedures to research designs or requiring firms/agencies to contract with repositories prior to field work, among other tactics. New sources of funding for the re-processing of previously collected and abandoned archaeological collections are continuously being identified as well. Three contemporary projects that illustrate this include the Veterans Curation Program (VCP), the Hussey Collection, and the Market Street Chinatown (MSCT) Archaeological Project; all three represent innovative ways resources are currently being used to rehabilitate otherwise abandoned archaeological collections. Moreover, these projects further exemplify the potential societal and academic significance orphaned assemblages can have through supporting individuals or communities and developing new research venues for scholars.

The Veterans Curation Program (VCP)

One creative use of resources to address funding orphaned collections can be seen in the work of archaeologist Michael K. “Sonny” Trimble, of the Army Corps of Engineers. Trimble has created a federally funded program called the Veterans Curation Program (VCP) (Veterans Curation Program Manuscript n.d. (b)). This project uses monies allocated for the occupational training of veterans to re-process abandoned U.S. Army Corps archaeological assemblages as well as providing assistance to other government agencies that have similar challenges.

During the 1980s the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recognized a need to address growing issues involving access, rehabilitation and consolidation of archaeological collections in its possession (Rubenstein and Riordan 2011), most of which were excavated during the construction of reservoirs between 1947 and 1985 (Veterans Curation Program Manuscript [VCP] 2012). This need was exacerbated by the 1983 Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation directives (National Park Service manuscript 1983), and further fueled by the creation of curation guidelines published by the National Park Service [1990]. Together, these lead specialists at the USACE to develop a Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX), for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC), or the USACE-MCX-CMAC. The MCX-CMAC’s mission was to centralize the policy development, management, and administration of all USACE collections with the new archaeological collections management and long-term care standards (Rubenstein and Riordan 2011) — at the time equating to more than 49,000 cubic feet of material/3,300 cubic feet of associated records (VCP n.d. (b)) as well as NAGPRA materials, which included almost 6000 sets of remains

and 275,000 cultural objects. Since 1993, this program has also been assisting other governmental agencies such as the Department of Defense (DoD) (Rubenstein and Riordan 2011).

The Veterans Curation Program began in 2009. Originally designed to provide employment skills to veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, the VCP aids veterans in developing records management abilities as well as providing training in the use of basic computer software programs, current photographic and scanning technologies, and technical writing. This is done by participating in the processing and preservation of archaeological collections. Veterans are paid at competitive pay rates while learning to increase their interpersonal communication skills and continuing to thrive in an environment that stresses group cooperation and attention to detail, much like the military background to which they have been accustomed (Rubenstein and Riordan 2011; VCP Manuscript n.d. (a); VCP Manuscript n.d. (b)). Temporary employment under the VCP is tailored to fit the capabilities of disabled veterans and stresses the importance of higher education as a factor of individual achievement and gratification.

The development of the VCP program was a congruence of four factors. One, which has already been discussed, was a need to comply with new regulations involving the repatriation, care and preservation of archaeological materials. Another factor was the increasing number of veterans coming back to the U.S., after serving in Iraq or Afghanistan, who were lacking in the specific skills needed to compete in the mainstream job market. The third influence involved the recent economic downturn that led to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (VCP Manuscript n.d. (b)) which provided the initial \$3.5 million in funds necessary to support the program's start-up. Of that \$3.5 million in support, \$1.2

million was specified to repatriate materials as directed under NAGPRA (VCP Manuscript 2012). Subsequent funding for the program has come from the USACE Environmental Stewardship Business Line. The last point, was the creation of the MCX-CMAC itself, as it offered a means of complying with federal mandates, while employing veterans who would be serving their communities. As the archaeological materials previously gathered by the USACE employed public funds, the VCP made digital records of their progress available through the Digital Archaeological Record, or tDAR (<http://www.tdar.org/>) (VCP Manuscript n.d. (b)).

To date, more than 100 veterans have participated in the program between its three laboratories, which are located in: Alexandria, Virginia; Augusta, Georgia; and St. Louis, Missouri. During 2012, an estimated 64% of former VCP participants had successfully obtained employment within non-profit, government or private sectors (VCP Manuscript n.d. (b)). Today, the VCP, in association with the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as other local, state, and federal agencies and organizations, continues to work with veterans to place them in fields such as museology, criminology, or working for a plethora of other federal agencies, defense contractors, and private sector companies (VCP Manuscript n.d. (b)).

In total, the MCX-CMAC, through the VCP, currently enables the use of federal monies from one area of government to contribute to the continued management and rehabilitation of collections whose funding has ceased. This program uses anthropological training to provide a sense of empowerment to wounded veterans through promotion of new employment skill sets, and then follows this up with active job placement initiatives. This innovative solution solves an archaeological collection management problem within the

public sector by finding new funding for the rehabilitation of federal orphaned collections through applied methods, while at the same time advocating for returning veterans.

The Hussey Collection: Experiences Similar to the Veterans Curation Program

My experience in working with veterans in assessing an orphaned archaeological collection during the 2012 field season was very similar to, but not directly funded under the Veterans Curation Program. Similarities included: government funding for short-term employment of veterans to work with an archaeological collection; direct participation of a local Veterans Administration archaeologist; and, training veterans in laboratory techniques. The training included computer software and records management, use of basic computer software programs such as Microsoft Office, and current photographic and scanning technologies. However, my experience was with veterans involved in military operations outside of Iraq and Afghanistan, though the VCP also accepts veterans who were involved in past conflicts and/or those who were not wounded in the line of duty, but who have issues with reintegrating into a mainstream work environment (VCP Manuscript (b)). I am happy to report that the veteran interns involved with the Hussey Collection did an excellent job applying the laboratory techniques they had been taught. They thrived in their work roles, cooperated with one another, and were responsible for their own schedules without micromanagement. Both gentlemen even obtained work in summer 2013, doing archaeological surveying.

The re-housing and re-processing of part of the Hussey Collection took place on the Fort Walla Walla Museum's living history grounds. Partnership with a non-profit facility provided ample opportunity for me, as well as the veterans who joined the project, to discuss not only the orphaned materials and their importance to the community's past and present

with its visitors, but also the importance of archaeological research in general. More than functioning solely as career training, activities such as this can promote future activism and the stimulation of local economies, such as Walla Walla's, which, in many respects, rely upon their local history to generate revenue through heritage tourism.

The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Collection

Another orphaned collection that is currently held at Stanford University and actively managed by Dr. Barbara Voss (Principal Investigator) and Megan Kane (Collection Manager) is the Market Street Chinatown Collection. The archaeological materials that comprise the Market Street Chinatown Collection were excavated as part of a salvage archaeology project in the 1980s. Following the excavations, materials were cataloged, boxed, and then transferred from a cultural resource management firm to a city department. Afterwards, they were placed in storage for nearly 20 years, during which time the collection was also re-inventoried by two additional firms. Scholars have recently returned to the collection with renewed research interests, prompting Stanford University to aid in further organization and analysis of the orphaned materials.

Though this collection faces its own unique set of challenges, it has also been used to educate many students over the last ten years, and has provided valuable examples of how orphaned artifacts can bring to light information for restudy despite contextualization issues. For example, research in one piece of scholarship created by student Gina Michaels examined the identification, meaning, and special analysis of peck-marked vessels from across part of the Market Street Chinatown site. The marks are used to link specific artifacts to certain refuse features; then trends in the manipulation of cultural materials are juxtaposed

against the socio-economic positions of groups within the buildings tied to those refuse areas. Instead of tying the ‘ownership’ of a specific artifact to a specific individual, Michael’s work illustrates that there can be flexibility within the term ownership across large groups of people, a premise that, when considered in academic study, can provide insight into lifeway patterns of certain groupings of people (Michaels 2005). Likewise, this intra-site comparison could be applied to the housing of various military personnel stationed for long durations of time at specific encampments, such as within Fort Walla Walla. Ultimately, this exemplifies how orphaned cultural materials facing contextual issues can still provide general, if not specific, information on the way people lived, and highlights questions about what more orphaned assemblages can teach researchers during self-examination of their own methods and theories.

How to tackle the re-contextualization of otherwise abandoned assemblages was a subject also being studied at the same time, but in a different way, by student Elizabeth Clevenger. By holistically analyzing a cross-section of material types from within a single pit feature, Clevenger attempted to resolve re-contextualization issues via decisive and exploratory statistical applications along with comparisons to stratigraphy and economic scaling. Her research on the Market Street Chinatown Collection concluded that the capacity of orphaned materials to answer both broad comparative research inquiries and more specific intra-site research questions is not outside of the realm of possibilities, given a fine balance of qualitative and quantitative assessments (Clevenger 2004). Together these examinations show how statistical and special analysis of orphaned artifacts can provide further qualitative insights into the lives lived by cultural groups; in other words, qualitative research can be gleaned when there is a relative abundance of materials, as there is with the

Hussey Collection. Although they may not always be tied to an individual, these artifacts can, nonetheless, shed light on the lives of people (Voss 2008).

From her long-standing research on orphaned materials, Dr. Barbara Voss is able to articulate why it is still important for archaeologists to direct their attention to orphaned collections. As noted in a passage from her article *Curation as Research: A Case Study in Orphaned and Underreported Archaeological Collections* (2012):

The research potential of orphaned and unreported collections is often perceived as compromised by the passage of time since the original moment of excavation, and by the all too common separation of artifacts from field records and other documents that might provide contextual information. The lack of theoretical attention to curation procedures – accessioning, inventory, cataloging, rehousing and conservation – exacerbates this problem. Most archaeologists commonly view curation procedures as routine activities that manage, rather than investigate, archaeological collections... We have found that curation procedures such as accessioning, cataloging, rehousing, contextualizing and conserving archaeological collections are not simply precursors to research; rather, they are generative research processes in and of themselves [146].

Voss' work illustrates that orphaned collections not only have the potential to provide new data sets from which to research, but that they can offer other scholars an opportunity to discover new methods of research and preservation from their curation as well. Part of this involves 're-centering' of the way we as archaeologists pose questions of and examine cultural materials; expanding the way we think of archaeological units of analysis and their association to specific sociocultural and historic contexts to get the most out of our

methodologies and theoretical research (Voss 2008). In other words, as orphaned collections pose new issues, they also stimulate new methods with which to solve them.

Taking this a step further, the Market Street Chinatown project has prompted the gathering together of several preeminent researchers for the purpose of calling attention to individuals of Chinese ancestry, who helped to facilitate westward expansion in the United States. The Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project, formed in 2013, “seeks to give a voice to the Chinese migrants whose labor on the Transcontinental Railroad helped to shape the physical and social landscape of the American West” (Stanford University 2014). This endeavor attempts to simultaneously uncover and use archaeological, historic, oral and artistic resources through various multimedia formats to delve into the lives of these forgotten individuals during and after their rail work (Stanford University 2014). Significantly, though, the project is not merely the product of experiences surrounding one orphaned collection, it is the broadly-based product of social action that has been influenced by these particular abandoned archaeological materials, as well as many other collections.

Conclusion

The sheer volume of collections that are not being properly maintained has developed into a major issue for the federal government, as can be seen by the creation of the USACE-MCX-CMAC, as well as for the archaeological profession and for research and public education. However, there is still a fundamental professional responsibility to care for archaeological collections, despite the manner of their creation and/or current context. The Market Street Chinatown Collection, gathered under the same federal regulations, has produced research that is a primary example of why orphaned archaeological collections are important to our nation’s heritage. Additionally, thanks to long-standing research conducted

by Stanford University representatives on the orphaned Market Street Chinatown Collection it is now understood that as a type of archaeological assemblage orphans not only have the potential to provide new data sets that can be studied, but their curation can also afford scholars with opportunities to discover new research methods as well. Part of this process involves a ‘re-centering’ of the way we as archaeologists pose questions of and examine cultural materials; expanding the way we observe archaeological units of analysis and their association to specific sociocultural and historic contexts in order get the most out of our methodologies and theoretical research. In other words, just as orphaned collections pose new issues, they also stimulate new methods with which to solve them.

In a broader sense, these partnerships also illustrate the capacity ‘orphans’ have to bring together people and institutions by formulating or strengthening relationships, developing knowledge of a shared or local history, and through their ability to provide individuals and communities with empowerment and/or support, be it monetarily, through skill development, or in the form of public education. Even if some context has been lost, it does not mean that larger, inter-site, comparative research questions cannot be asked and answered; it does not mean that those items are not still useful educationally, such as within teaching kits, or museum displays; it does not mean orphaned materials cannot provide a furthered sense of history to a community. If archaeological professionals can work together with public and private sectors to find a means to tackle these issues, even one at a time, then slowly, orphaned or otherwise abandoned archaeological collections can continue to contribute to society through research and educational pursuits, as well as through civil engagement activities in the communities that house them.

Chapter 3: Fort Walla Walla and the City's Hussey Collection

As will be illustrated in the historical account below, the community of Walla Walla has a long-standing, close relationship with the United States military. In 1967, the locally formed Walla Walla County Pioneer Historical Society took it upon themselves to turn their group into a private, non-profit museum. The renamed Fort Walla Walla Museum (FWWM) has been long supported by the community of Walla Walla, which, up until then, had provided space for exhibition and storage of artifacts within the City Hall building. Today, this public entity remains dedicated to preserving both the cultural and agricultural history of the area as well as its military occupation. With over 24,000 visitors annually, including people from all 50 United States and across 25 countries, tourism associated with the museum averages \$2.5 million dollars annually; much of this revenue is infused back into the local economy via its non-profit status, through the taxation and support of local families, businesses, educational programs, and community events. Local support of the museum, in turn, is illustrated by that fact that an overwhelming majority of its guests and monetary supporters live within a one hour drive of the facility. For example, from a population of approximately 300,000 individuals, 800 families support the museum through memberships and donations, while another 400 people devote time to volunteering at the facility (Fort Walla Walla Museum 2010, 2014; James Payne pers. comm. 2012, 2014).

Concerning this project, the FWWM has graciously offered to share in the Hussey Collection's rehabilitation efforts by devoting additional labor hours to the *Building Ties* grant and in housing the City of Walla Walla's cultural materials for a period of two years (2012-2014) (see Appendix D), all while remaining in close contact with its neighbor the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (JWVMAMC),

who also house a portion of the collection. The support of this local, public institution is but one example of the importance this collection has within its community; a community comprised of several members that expressed, during my time spent with veteran interns on the living history grounds and within the township, great interest in continuing to learn from these cultural materials in the future. This chapter continues by highlighting the Hussey Collection's significance to those living in Walla Walla by providing historical context for the artifacts there.

History of Fort Walla Walla

Formed during a time of exploration, settlement and civil strife, Fort Walla Walla has a complicated past. Six different structures, spreading across southeastern Washington, have been associated with the name Fort Walla Walla; three fur trading posts, owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) from 1821-1855, and three more military structures, built and manned by the United States Army between 1856-1910 (Hussey 1977:1-65; Payne and Schulz 2011:2). Historically the Yakama, Palouse, Cayuse, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Wanapum peoples, among others, inhabited the Walla Walla Valley area (Trafzer 1992:1-3). The first military expedition into the region was that marked by the arrival of Lewis and Clark in 1805 and 1806. The onset of the fur trade, and with it more Euro-American settlement, would not occur in this area of the Columbia River until the 1818 erection of Fort Nez Perce by the British-owned Northwest Company. This initial structure (Fort Nez Perce) was renamed Fort Walla Walla by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) upon their acquisition of the property in 1821 (Bennett 1980:13-14; Gray et al. 1953:4-6; Thomas 1989:4-6).

The first Fort Walla Walla fur trading post was built by Donald McKenzie in a fort-style manner reflecting the popular belief at that time that the Cayuse people were more hostile than their Columbian River counterparts. Robert Bennett's 1980 *Walla Walla: Portrait of a Western Town 1804-1899* illustrates this premise in a statement describing "trade with the Indians was conducted through an eighteen inch square aperture (closed by an iron door) into the trading store" (15), while another history of Walla Walla compiled in 1953 by Gray et al., reported similar sentiments. The authors record Chester Maxey, former president of Whitman College, commenting that "The bastions and water tanks of 200-gallon capacity afforded further protection against Indian attacks and the danger of fire" (5). Unfortunately, the exact location of the first fur trading post, how long it was occupied, and the manner of its destruction remains unknown (Bennett 1980:15), as it was "swept away in the great flood of 1894" (Gray et al. 1953:5). In 1831, however, the second Fort Walla Walla fur trading post was constructed in what is now Wallula, Washington—bringing the structure closer to its namesake, the Walla Walla River. Unfortunately, this second building, constructed of driftwood, was destroyed by fire a decade later (1841); its replacement, the third and final Fort Walla Walla fur trading post was built in 1842 (at the same location) using adobe brick (Bennett 1980:16-17; Payne and Schulz 2011:7-9).

Over the next several years the Oregon Trail brought many Euro-American settlers to the area, and, as such, Walla Walla's new agricultural community rapidly grew. Regrettably, with the new arrivals came disease, a factor that contributed to the unsettled relations festering in the area between indigenous peoples and its new migrant population. Around this time (1848), Walla Walla officially became part of what was known as the Oregon Territory of the United States (Sappington and Wyss 1988:4). The area was further

subdivided into the Territory of Washington by 1853. Due to a decline in the fur trading industry, as well as increasing local unrest between tribes and prospectors, the third Fort Walla Walla fur trading post was abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Company at the behest of the U.S. Army in 1855.

Another major event occurred in the same year; one that would end up being the impetus for military occupation of the region. The Walla Walla Treaty of 1855 took place in what is now downtown Walla Walla, and marks the negotiations of land ownership in the area between Plateau Tribes and Washington Territory representative Governor Isaac Stevens (Bennett 1980:17, 34-39; Gray et al. 1953:8-10, 17; Payne and Schulz 2011:9-10; Thomas 1989:4-6). Although this treaty would later note the federal recognition of the Plateau Tribes (at least those in attendance of the Walla Walla Treaty Council), the treaty resulted in the forfeiture of the tribes' occupation of their traditional homeland. Lands in Walla Walla were exchanged for a reservation tract in the Umatilla River Valley. According to the original agreement, the Plateau people were to be given 2-3 years for this transition, but, regrettably, this portion of the agreement was not upheld as both Oregon and Washington Territorial Governor's advertised the land as "open for settlement" under the Donation Land Act. Understandably, this treaty violation was not well received by native peoples, and, as settlers began to occupy the lands, tensions erupted into what is known now as the Battle of Walla Walla. This battle was only the first of many uprisings to occur in the region over the succeeding years (Gray et al. 1953:8-10; Thomas 1989:4-6).

In an attempt to enforce contractual obligations of the Walla Walla Treaty, Governor Stevens called for a gathering of local tribes in 1856 at Mill Creek, forming what is now known as the Walla Walla Treaty Council. Leaving nothing to chance, Governor Stevens

also brought with him a small military detachment under the guidance of Lt. Col. E. J. Steptoe, who set up camp several miles east. Negotiations eventually broke down, so much so that embittered feelings provoked an attack on Gov. Stevens' wagon train after he left the council meeting. Lt. Col. Steptoe was unable to step in before fighting broke out, but successfully retrieved Gov. Stevens from the skirmish, bringing him back to the military encampment. This did not, however, mark the end of the matter as several tribes continued to attack the garrison the following day. It was this action that led Lt. Col. Steptoe to construct the first Fort Walla Walla military post (Bennett 1980:40, Gray et al. 1953:17; Payne and Schulz 2011:13).

This first Fort Walla Walla military post, created in September 1856, was abandoned a month later in favor of a more fortified log structure. The second Fort Walla Walla military post, located at the treaty's meeting grounds, was inhabited for two years (1856-1858), while construction of a more permanent garrison was underway. As is the case in many other western townships, local businesses sprang up in order to serve the needs of the new population, including the agricultural settlers and military inhabitants (Payne and Schulz 2011:13-17). In 1859-60, the region became the focus of gold rush prospectors to the benefit of local suppliers. In addition, legislation was passed to form a governmental body to oversee the development of Walla Walla County (Bennett 1980:53-56; Gray et al. 1953:11-12, 17, 25).

The combination of the permanent garrison construction and the ever increasing populous eventually led to the establishment of the City of Walla Walla, Washington. Despite the establishment of the city, the railroad did not come to the city for a number of years, limiting transport of freight to and from the area to boats or wagons. Eventually a

local pioneer, Dr. Baker, attempted to privately fund the creation of a wooden railway from Wallula to Walla Walla (1871-1874), nearly completing it before private funding ran out. The project was completed by the City of Walla Walla and eventually sold to a subsidiary of the Union Pacific in 1881. Feeder lines off of this new mode of transportation eventually enabled farmers to make a more consistent profit on crops, thereby helping to sustain the city's longevity (Gray et al. 1953:12-13).

The third military Fort Walla Walla was located one mile east in a strategic position, atop a sloping hillside, which was also used as a natural gradient for dumping waste materials before permanent sanitation structures came to the area. There was also access to fresh water, protection, timber from the nearby Blue Mountains, and an open pasture for grazing animals—a true boon for the cavalry units stationed there (Figure 16) (Sappington and Wyss 1988:6; Thomas 1989:4-6). The final Fort Walla Walla remained in continuous operation from 1858 until its closure in 1910 (Gray et al. 1953:17-21, 28; Hussey 1977:8-65; Payne and Schulz 2011:13-19). Despite its near abandonment during the Civil and Modoc Wars, particularly from 1866 to 1872/73, the structure was still occupied by many volunteers and was party to conflicts with Native Americans, many of which took place between 1858 and 1878/1879. Its importance to the military increased once again just prior to the turn of the century as it served as a way station for men going to and returning from the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection (Hussey 1977: 34-51; Riordan 1985:81-84; Sappington and Wyss 1988:6-10).

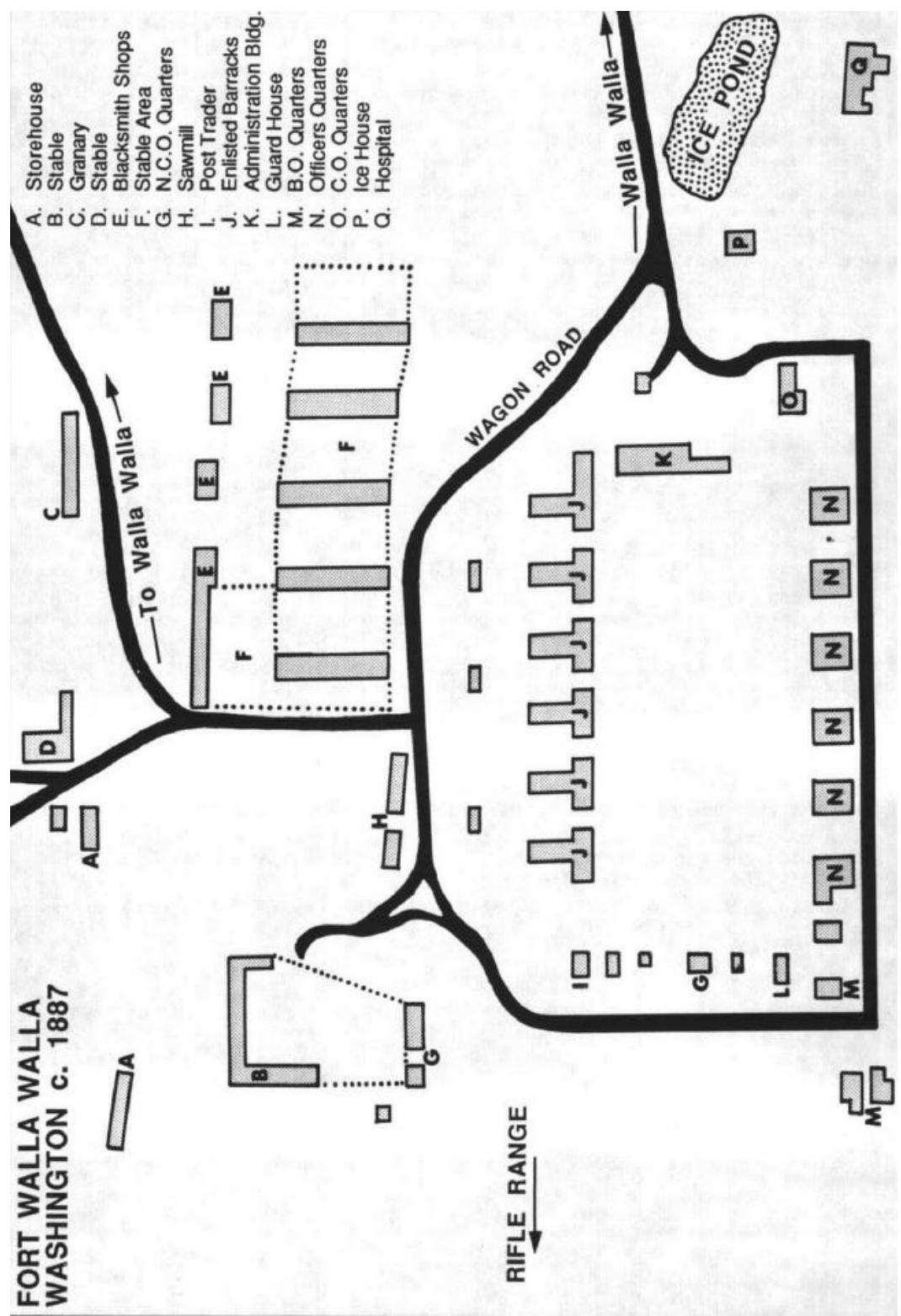


FIGURE 16. 1887 Map of Fort Walla Walla. (Sappington and Wyss 1988:9.)

The fort closed in 1910, before it briefly re-opened again from February 1915 to September 1916 as a temporary medical facility replacing the local Saint Mary's Hospital which had burnt down (Gray et al. 1953: 1). In 1917, it was opened yet again as a training post during the end of WWI (Thomas 1989:4-6). The property was officially reactivated by the United States Public Health Service as a hospital (Gray et al. 1953:22, 28; Thomas 1989:4-6), in 1921, and before it was officially turned over the following year to the Veterans Bureau, currently the Veterans Administration (Gray et al. 1953:28), and subsequently renamed the Jonathan M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (JWMVAMC). Since 2011 the JWMVAMC complex, which sits atop the Fort Walla Walla archaeological complex, has been undergoing construction for complete of the new Multi-Specialty Care Outpatient Clinic, Residential Recovery Unit, Specialty Care Unit Buildings and Associated Infrastructure Project. During this work the local VA will uncover substantial archaeological remains, which, in time, may also be made accessible for research.

Chapter 4: The Orphaned “Hussey Collection” of Fort Walla Walla, Washington

The Hussey Collection was largely accumulated and processed under the direction of one individual, Lawrence Hussey, and pertains to the third and final military Fort Walla Walla and early Veterans Administration Medical Center occupations. As an assemblage, it is largely composed of historic cultural materials excavated from a large refuse area started by the fort in 1858. It was used almost continuously until the institution’s closure in 1910, and then was allocated by the local Veterans Administration Medical Center (Hussey 1989:3) until the delineation of a new, official city dump in 1940. A majority of the area that once encompassed the Fort Walla Walla structures, their refuse area(s), and other adjacent lands, are now registered as site 45WW33 (Hussey 1975:3-4, 1977:66-67). Since their excavator’s retirement, in approximately 1998, the artifacts have remained abandoned.

The following section provides a reconstruction of excavations that generated the City of Walla Walla’s portion of the Hussey Collection—thankfully, Hussey was contractually obligated to provide an assessment of his work for the Veteran’s Administration. Data from this pursuit is further used to deconstruct the applied labeling system(s) and address provenience. The concept here being that recovery of this information should provide insight into the level of integration amongst materials held between responsible parties; a topic that can lead to further funding for rehabilitation once addressed.

This was accomplished by reviewing original source documents that have remained with the collection, were recovered during this project, or were recently brought forth by involved parties. In this context, “original” or “primary” source documentation refers to any records pertaining to the assemblage prior to its re-evaluation in 2012. This takes into account laboratory descriptions of artifacts and excavation reports done by students or

archaeologists, many of which are without page numbers and should be repaginated during the future re-processing.

One such example includes the record represented in Figure 17 below. This document was found inside the abandoned laboratory (T-8) building during the *Building Ties* 2012 project, and is the only record recovered to date pertaining to the separation of materials between the City of Walla Walla and John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (JWMVAMC). It suggests that artifacts were split based on historic “eras” of significance rather than by property ownership, as is the current standard for archaeological excavations. This includes both a more modern “VA Era,” which I estimate starts after the Fort Walla Walla closure in 1910 (see Appendix B), and earlier “Fort Walla Walla Era”, which I believe includes artifacts prior to the fort’s 1910 closure.

My theory when starting this task was that the separation of materials by field season, as appears underneath these major headings, was misleading, as several summers had resulted in excavations being conducted for both the City of Walla Walla and the Veterans Administration. The result was as I suspected: many artifacts based on dominion cannot be attributed to either Walla Walla city or the local Veterans Administration. Ultimately, this reconstruction provides a better understanding of the assemblage’s current contextual status and is used to justify the recommendations I make to the JWMVAMC and the City of Walla Walla in Chapter Five.

STORAGE SITES FOR ARTIFACTS

V.A. STORAGE - all V.A. era artifacts

All 1984 material

All 1988 material

All 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997

REMAIN AT THE LAB

all Fort Walla Walla Artifacts

1975

1976

1985

1986

1987

1989 Material - Port of Walla Walla

Walla Walla Port Material

PROBABLY IN LAB

ALL 1990, 1991 MATERIAL

Old Walla Walla City Dump behind K-Mart

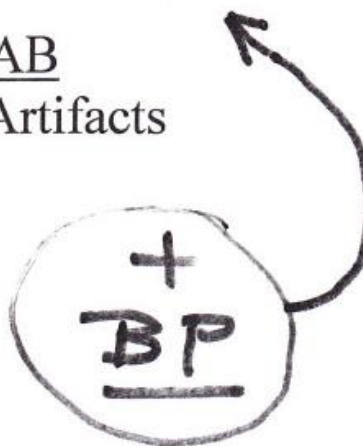


FIGURE 17. Document found in T8 building during 2012 extraction of Walla Walla materials. (Photo by author, 2012.)

Although the facts within this chapter may at times seem somewhat scattered, or relatively out of context, these seemingly disparate pieces of information about excavations and laboratory processing are important to record in summation, as there remains no official report dedicated to the materials currently held by the City of Walla Walla. Moreover, the details pointed out here, as well as scans of any student field notebooks, will be important in the event that later intra-site comparisons are undertaken. Lastly, it should also be noted that it is normal for additional records to resurface years after re-evaluation of an orphaned collection takes place; meaning that what information is currently, or will continue to be, pertinent for the continued research of the Hussey Collection is likely to change and expand. Because of this, I found it prudent to include as much information learned about the acquisition and recordation of this assemblage as possible. Furthermore, it will enable what little time and money continues to be allocated to the collection's rehabilitation to be spent on rehabilitation and research rather than the re-gathering of contextual details.

History of the Hussey Collection: Part of Fort Walla Walla Site 45WW33

Lawrence “Larry” Hussey earned a bachelor’s degree in history from Eastern Washington University in 1971, and began teaching both history and anthropology at Walla Walla Community College (WWCC) that same year. He earned his master’s degree in 1977, also through EWU, in history (Hussey 1977; Katherine Storms 2013, elec. comm.), with an area of emphasis in the region now comprising Walla Walla (Hussey 1977). Hussey’s excavations for the City of Walla Walla concentrated on the primary refuse area of the third and final military Fort Walla Walla. He further participated in an excavation—performed and researched by WSU representatives—for the construction of the Blue Mountain Shopping Mall in 1988. As well, he individually performed excavations both at Wildwood

Park that same year, and for the construction of the Port of Walla Walla's Key Technologies building in 1989. Finally, during the early 1990s, Hussey also removed items from Walla Walla's newer refuse space, presumably to gather comparative materials; artifacts from these areas, too, were found within the city's building. Throughout this time, Hussey also regularly monitored construction that was under way on the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (JWVMAMC) grounds for utility installations and the building of new institutional facilities.

1975 Excavations

Hussey's first excavation took place March 17th through May 28th, 1975 (Hussey 1975:1; Riordan 1985:85-86), after vandals had been noticed looting the old dump area (Hussey 1975:1, 1984:1-2). This initial project included the collaboration of Lawrence Hussey, his Walla Walla Community College students (listed within Hussey 1975:2), the Washington State University students Tim Riordan and Dale Croes, along with Harvey "Pete" Rice, the Assistant Director of the Washington Archaeological Research Center at WSU, and Leroy Allen, the Archaeological Coordinator for the Army Corps of Engineer's Walla Walla District (Hussey 1975:2; Riordan 1985:85-86).). The dump was located at the southwestern edge of a plateau upon which the fort was built, providing an ideal location for the fort's refuse to be discarded with its natural gradient. Figures 18 and 19 below show the initial project area and illustrate the JWVMAMC boundaries, which sit atop the old fort complex. As mentioned above, beyond its use by the third Fort Walla Walla, the refuse area was also allocated for more than two decades after the fort's closure, by the local Veterans Administration, who had taken possession of the fort property in preceding years (approximately 1922), while in later years (during the 1950s and 1960s), ceding parts of the

surrounding lands (including the refuse area) to the City of Walla Walla (Hussey 1975:3-4, 1977:66-69; Lundy 1979)

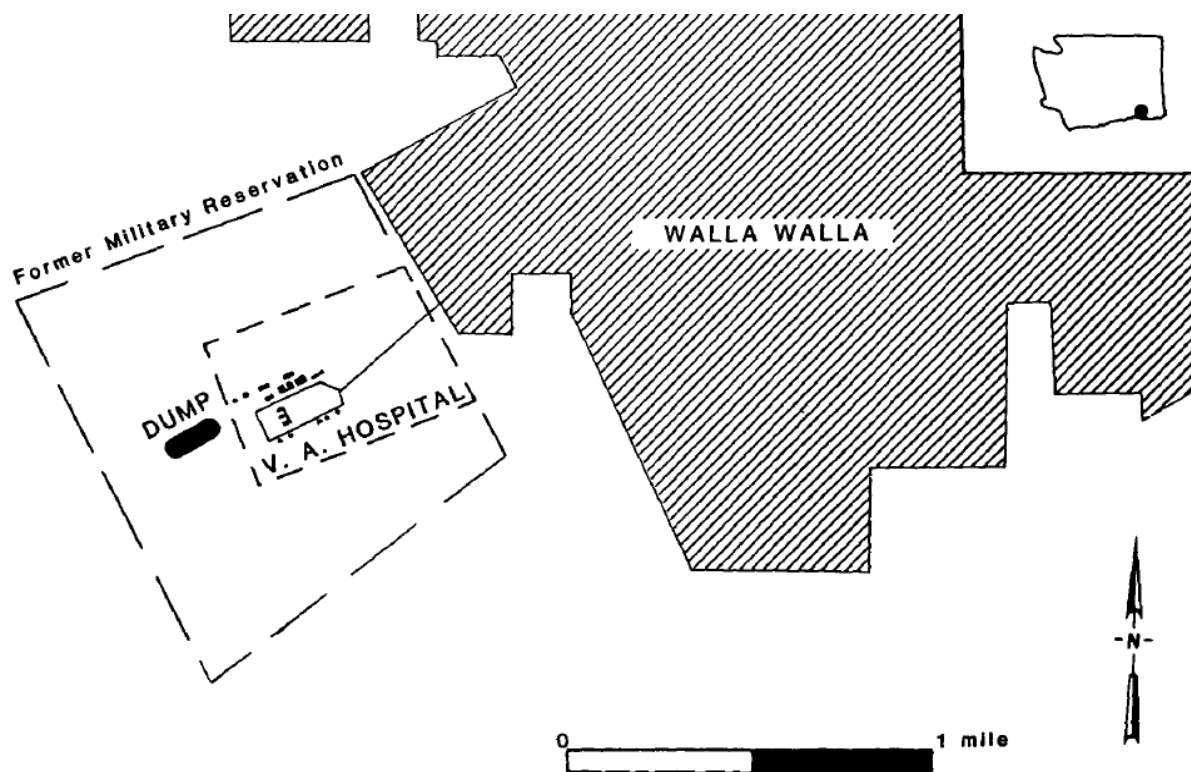


FIGURE 18. Map of Fort Walla Walla grounds in relation to the fort's refuse area and the current VA grounds. (Riordan 1985:82.)

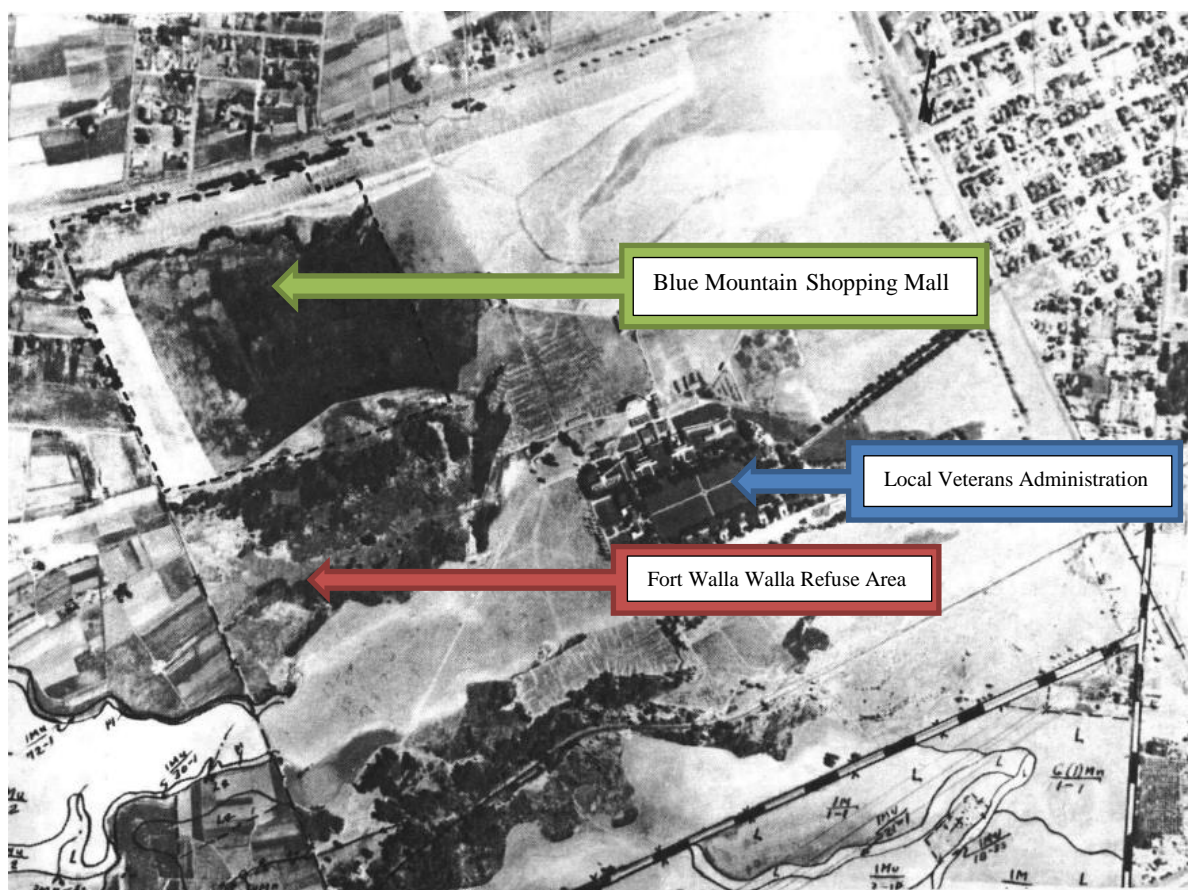


FIGURE 19. Aerial photo illustrating former fort grounds including the current VA and its proximity to forts refuse area and 1988 excavations (outlined by dash lines). (Sappington and Wyss 1988:11).

Prior to excavation, the dump was bulldozed and sterile fill-dirt was added to cover the debris (Hussey 1975:4, 1977:69-74). Because of this, it was decided that testing would begin in areas surrounding a trench which had been created by the Parks Department in 1961 (Riordan 1976:2); a contact of Hussey's from within the department had mentioned that this area might still 'prove fruitful'. A grid of 20 five-foot units was placed near the southern limit of the dump, where the trench was supposed to have been located, and the area was dubbed "Site 1." Quads were labeled A-E for the northing and 1-5 for the easting, with a

northeastern control point of A-0. Levels were to be approximately one foot in depth.¹ Three of the quads were chosen for testing: A-3, B-3, and D-5 (see Figures 20 below). I believe this to be judgmental sampling strategy as there is no mention of their selection method(s) in any of the primary source materials. Unfortunately, no artifacts were found after Level 1, or the bulldozed debris level, in any quad. After some continued posthole tests, the first area was backfilled and abandoned (Hussey 1975:4, 17; 1977:68-69). Upon the suggestion of Pete Rice, the excavation area expanded the testing into two new places, Site B and an initial trench.

¹ Level depth remains a point of overall contention. Despite the fact that Hussey's gridding techniques seem to otherwise remain relatively uniform throughout the years, there are conflicting accounts within the primary source documentation of just what depth increments were used. Hussey remarks in both this 1977 thesis document and his 1975 preliminary report that the initial excavations for Site 1 in 1975 was "sterile after Level 1, the first 12 inches (1975:4; 1977: 69)." I was also under the initial impression that Hussey excavated in 10 inch increments after the first level, as illustrated with a diagram of the 1975 excavations below (Figure 23: Hussey 1989:4) as well as from Hussey's Northwest Anthropological Conference paper (1989:4). Timothy Riordan, who participated on behalf of WSU in the 1975 excavation, also a lead archaeologist in the 1976 excavation, remarked in his PhD dissertation that "The WWCC trench... was excavated primarily by trowel in six inch levels (Riordan 1985:86)." However, this pertains to the trench that was excavated later in the 1975 season and not the initial, sterile dig areas spoken of in the first references, which could have been excavated by 10" or 12" levels, or one 12" level followed by 10" levels. Furthermore, after the field school ended, Riordan along with Hussey, and I assume other WSU representatives, continued to open the initial WWCC trench by adding two additional trenches off of it, and excavators could have changed level increments somewhere in between. Increments were assuredly changed in 1976 to 10 cm increments (Yent 1976: 3) by Riordan and Yent. There are no further mentions of definitive level depths in other documents reviewed for the City of Walla Walla excavations. Regardless, without any further documents that elaborate upon both initial and subsequent level depths for excavations performed by Lawrence Hussey this matter will not be resolved.

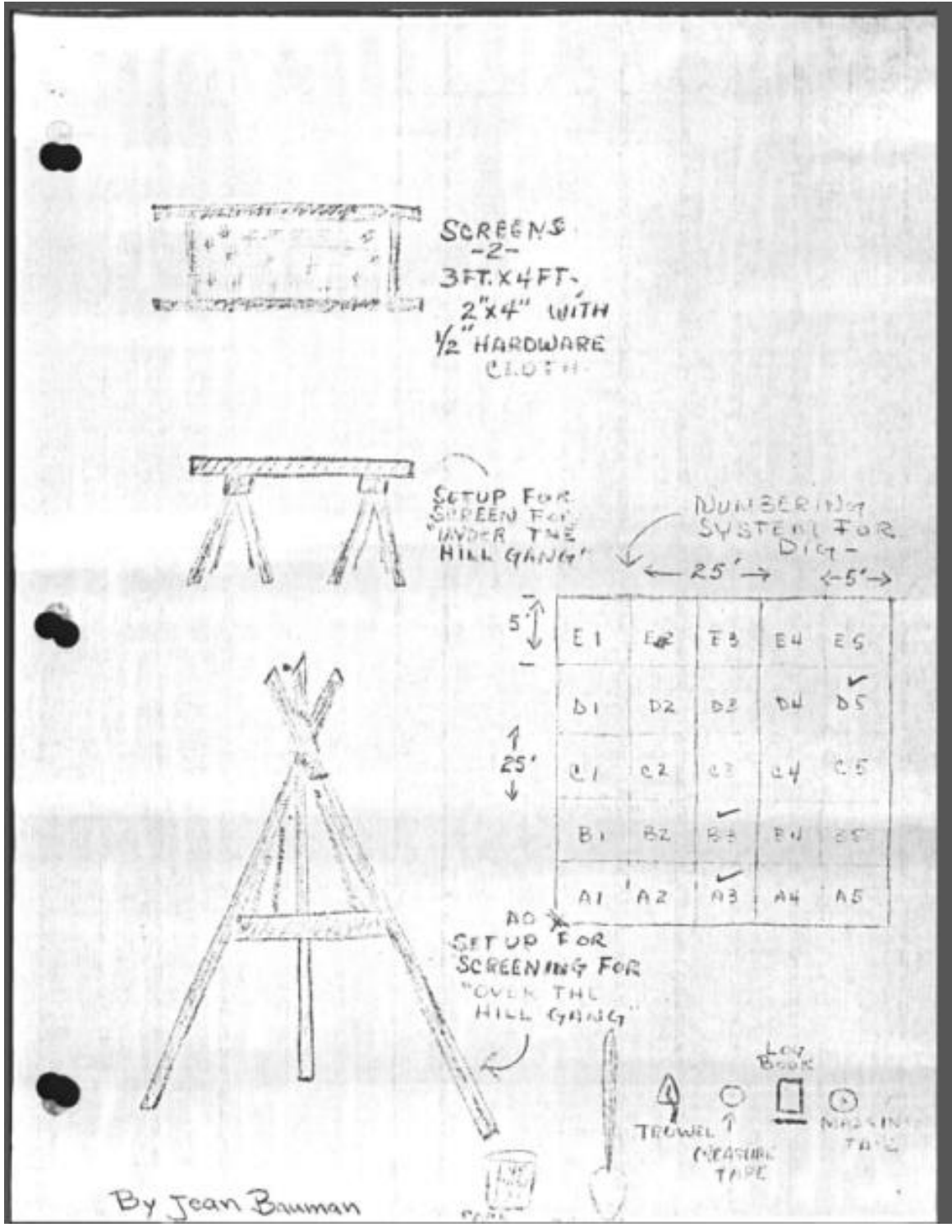


FIGURE 20. Rough sketch of early excavation procedures. (Hussey 1975).

“Site B” was an area pointed out by Karl Penner, a lifelong resident of Walla Walla, who claimed to have aided in the creation of a gun cache at the time of the camp’s closure in 1910. The excavation of Site B was to serve a dual purpose: to further test the parameters of the original dump area, and, hopefully, to find the missing ‘buried treasure’. Unfortunately, this area was also abandoned after about 10 feet of excavation. The conclusion was that, “Site B was to be as barren as Site A” (Hussey 1975:5, 1977:70). No artifacts were listed on the inventory from this site (Hussey 1975:18-31), although it is possible, due to the disturbance of the upper ground level, that some surface area materials were collected. Site B was then backfilled and its excavators moved to the back half of the newly gridded out trench (Hussey 1975:2-5, 1977:70, 1989:8-9).

From the first trench came “bottles, buttons and bullets” in abundance. Sectioned into eight 5x5 ft. quads, labeled T-1 thru T-8, excavations began in the northern corner of the trench, with T-1 as a control point, while students from the abandoned Site B began additional excavations in the southern corner, or in quads T-7 and T-8 (Hussey 1975:6, 1977:71)². Artifacts recovered from this trench lead Hussey to conclude that a combination of downward rolling debris and the later bulldozing of the area created an effect where many older artifacts were mixed in upper levels with more recently deposited materials (Hussey 1977:74). Due to the apparent disturbance, Hussey and his students then attempted to selectively study artifacts based upon their ability to produce dates for the deposits through individual base-marks, or morphology, instead of analyzing all materials by strata (Hussey 1975:8, 1977:74).

² A diagram in Hussey’s 1989 report suggests that the grid control point was located in quad T-8 instead of T-1, but I believe this to be a misprint.

As the summer school quarter came to a close, students stopped excavation of the trench with quads T-1, T-2, and T-8 completed, and sections T-3 and T-7 still in progress (Hussey 1975:6, 1977:71) (Figures 23 and 24). There are relatively few mentions of the work that continued on the trench later that summer, save for the fact that two additional trenches were opened off of the eastern side of the first trenches. Also, it appears that the partially excavated first trench was finished as well (Hussey 1977: 71, 1989:4; Riordan 1985:87; Sappington and Wyss 1988:10). On June 13th, 1975, Joy Laughlin, former Director of the Museum at the Fort Walla Walla Park, chose 35 artifacts which were to be retained by the facility for display (Hussey 1975:6-7). These materials are believed to still be in possession of the Fort Walla Walla Museum (FWWM) (James Payne personal comm. 2012).³

Figure 21 below is a sketch map illustrating Sites A and B in reference to the first WWCC Trench excavated. The map image, presented as Figure 22, approximates the locations of all three 1975 trench excavations in reference to each other; it includes the later expansion of two additional trenches off of the initial trench. In order to reduce confusion, further reference to the WWCC Trench (es) throughout this text will include the entire cluster of trenches excavated in 1975, since that is how they are referred to in subsequent primary source documentation. Figures 23 and 24 are also diagrams of the three trenches. The labeling of trench quads (ex. T1, TA2, TB5) from within these illustrations are consistent with the labels applied to artifacts processed as part of my 2012 sample set.

³ A list of those items can be found on page 32 of Hussey's 1975 Preliminary Report.

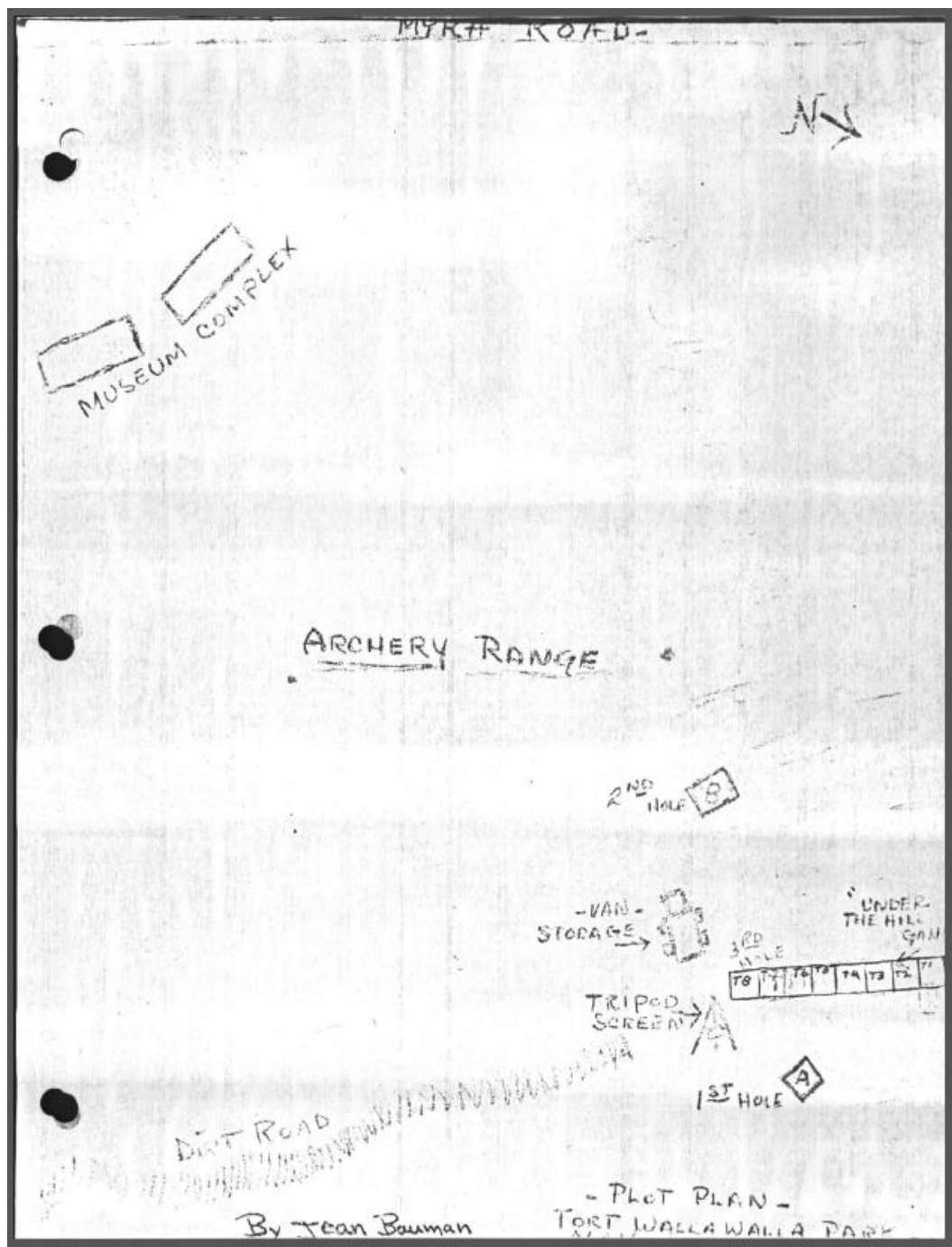


FIGURE 21. Rough sketch of 1975 excavation test areas A and B as well as the WWCC Trench in relation to the Fort Walla Walla Museum. (Hussey 1975.)

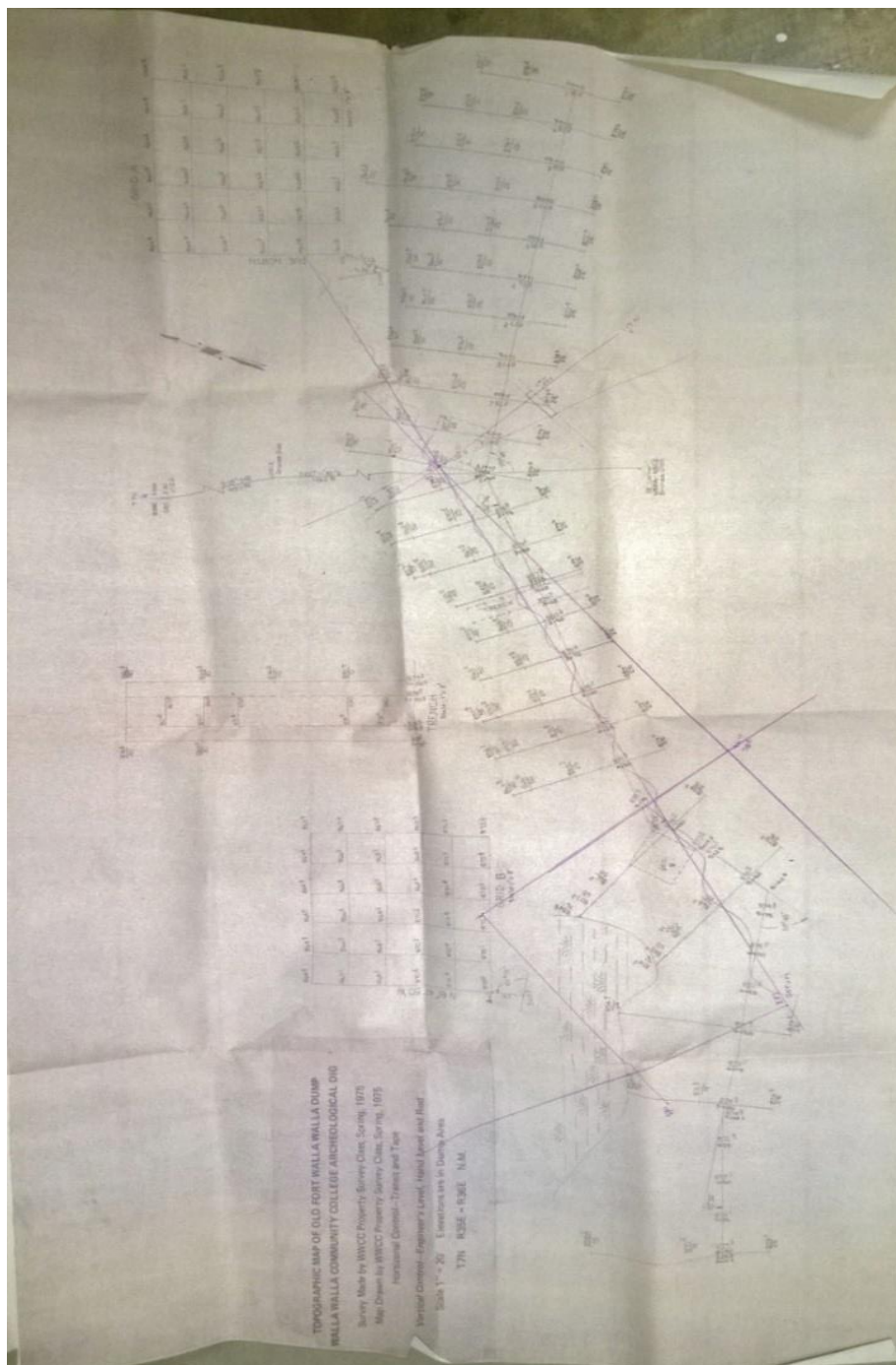


FIGURE 22. Map approximation of 1975 excavation area. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA. (Photo by author, 2012).

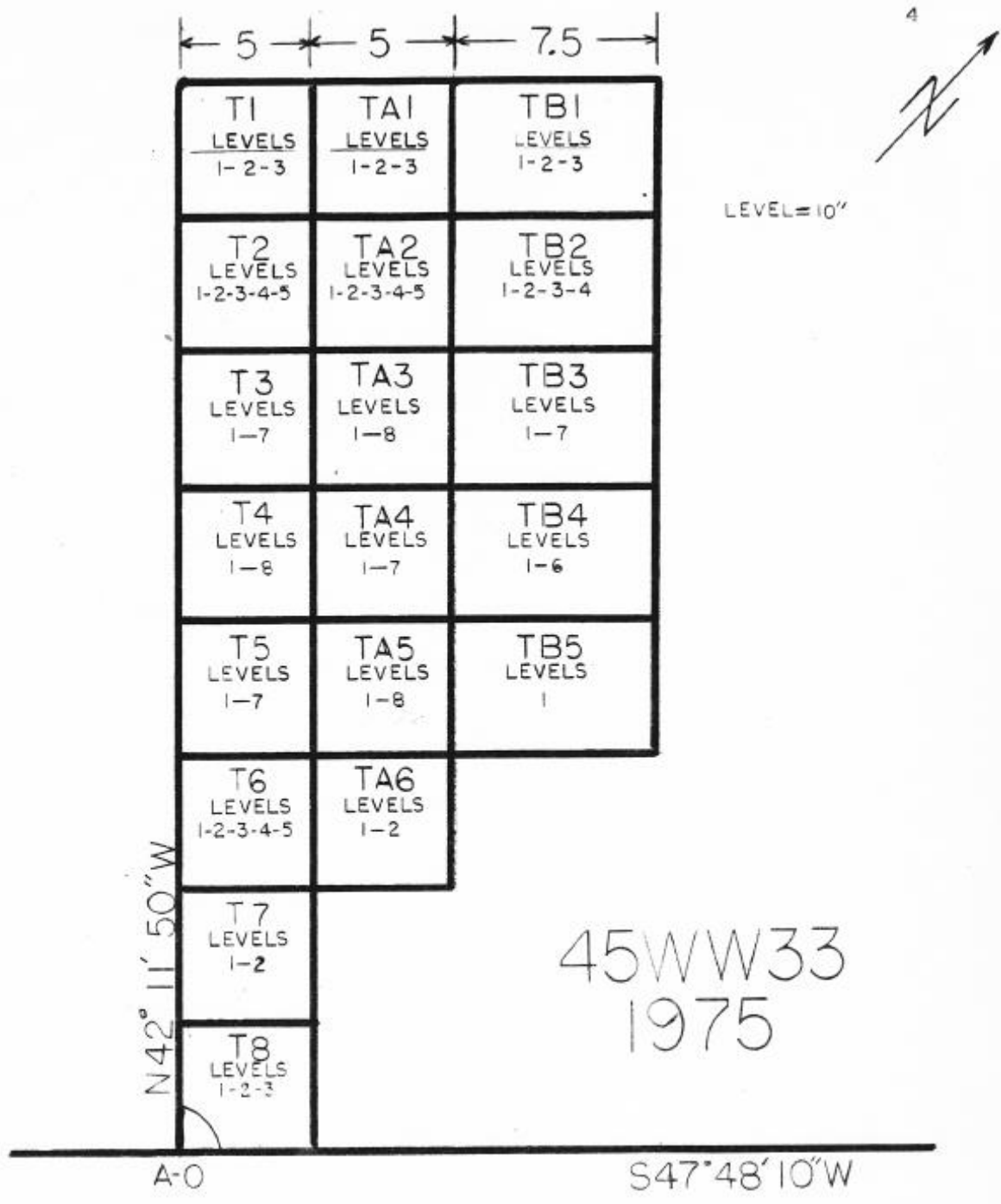


FIGURE 23 (Left). Sketch by Hussey of the main WWCC Trench excavated in 1975, as well as subsequent trenches excavated that summer. (Hussey 1989:4.)

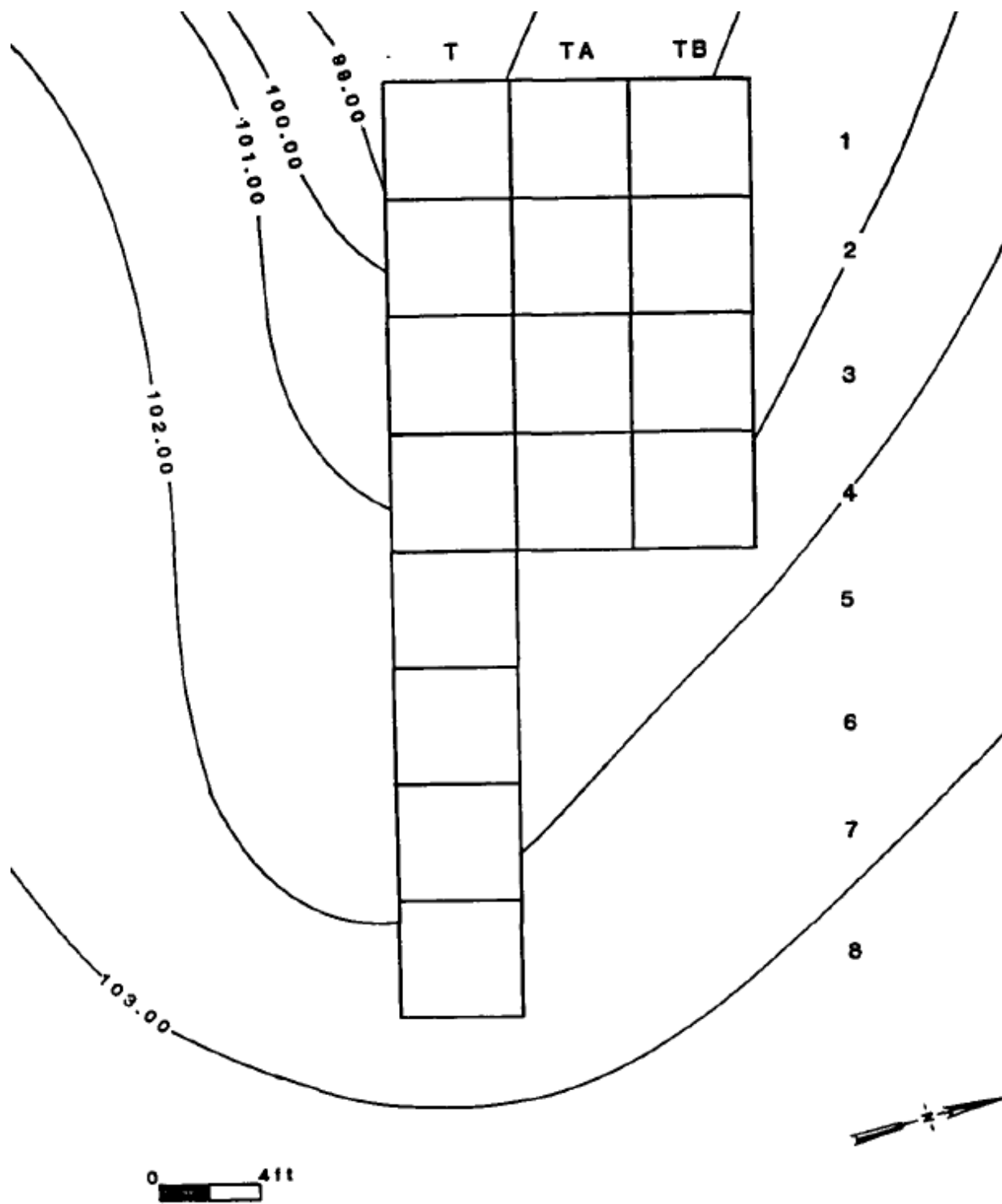


FIGURE 24 (Right). Sketch by Timothy Riordan of 1975 Trench (es) excavated. (Riordan 1985:87.)

Hussey states that excavations concluded on August 30, 1975, with the end of the summer quarter and his attentions then turned towards laboratory analysis (Hussey 1977:73) of the nearly 20,000 artifacts recovered over the 20 week period⁴ (Hussey 1977:71, 1984:2). The remaining assemblage materials were sent to WSU for further study with the hope that eventually artifacts would be brought to Walla Walla for public display (Hussey 1975:7). In September of 1975 a preliminary report was created by Hussey, which was sent to the Washington State Historic Preservation Office. The following academic year WSU applied for and received a grant that provided funding for a 1976 field season (Hussey 1977:89).

1976 Excavations⁵

The 1975 artifact collection was sent back with WSU's archaeological investigators (Hussey 1975:6-7, 1984:2) at the close of the summer's excavations. During the 1975-76 academic year, WSU faculty/staff member Pete Rice received funding from the Washington Parks and Recreation Department, as well as from the Department of the Interior, to conduct further excavations. As the primary goal, the 1976 excavation was undertaken in order to determine eligibility for the National Register.

⁴ Later culling or de-accessioning of artifacts did take place. This is further elaborated upon within the summary of 1975 and 1976 excavations.

⁵ It should be noted that this year's excavations were not conducted by Lawrence Hussey, but by WSU representatives. However, the cultural materials eventually became the responsibility of Hussey after the project's funding ceased. The assemblage was re-processed and described by Hussey and his students in later reports. Despite Hussey's lack of involvement on this excavation, materials from the 1976 dig cannot reasonably be separated out from the rest of the collection for several reasons, not the least of which is the fact that since the integration of these materials took place several artifacts have lost their temporary labels. Also, Hussey and WSU worked collaboratively on the excavation of 1975 materials, and, due to confusion regarding WSU's additional labeling system, Hussey and his students always include both the 1975 and 1976 excavation years together in subsequent re-analysis/-descriptions of the Ft. Walla Walla materials.

Excavations started with an attempt to further establish the parameters of the dump. This was done by excavating a line of holes, ten meters apart, via a three-foot bucket auger, and through comparing stratigraphic samples with the cultural layer identified during the 1975 excavation (Riordan 1985:86-88). Figure 25 below illustrates the location of 1976 excavations in comparison to the 1975 Trench (es), and provides an overall sense of the Fort Walla Walla's main refuse area.

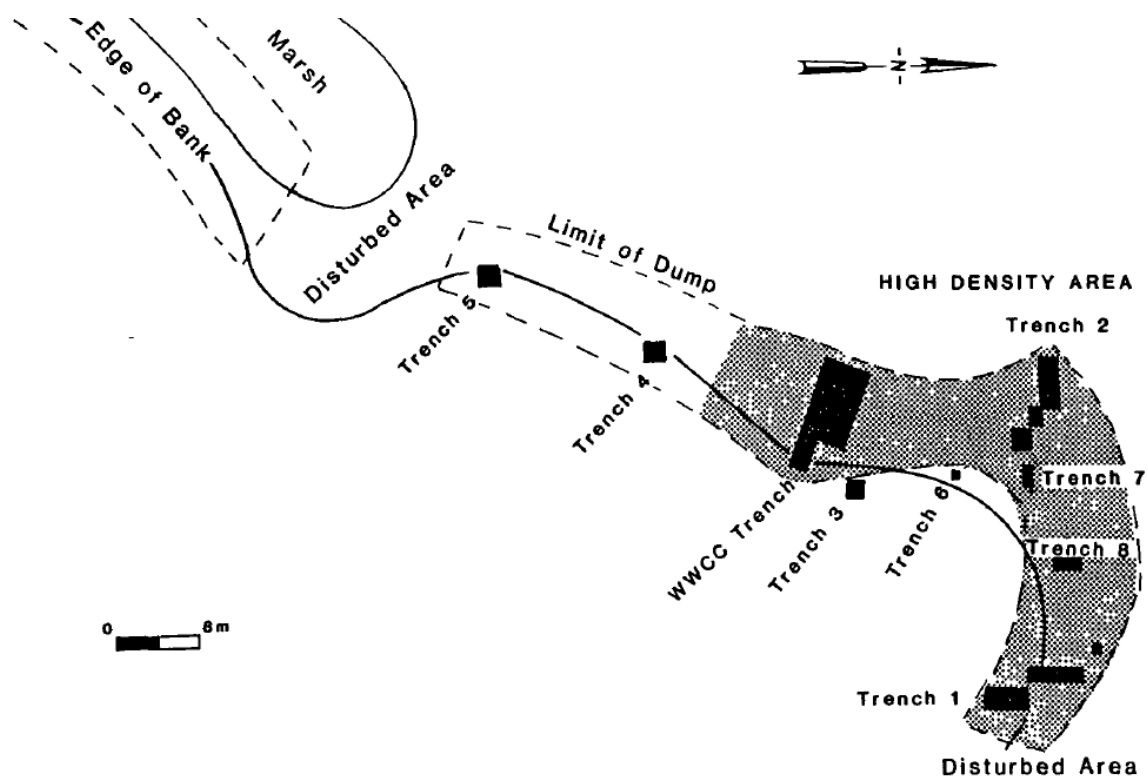


FIGURE 25. Trenches excavated in 1976 and their relation to 1975 WWCC Trench (es). (Riordan 1985:89.)

After establishing the distribution of the refuse area, the WSU team chose to begin excavations on a mound (see Figure 26 below), comparatively free of overgrowth, which was northeast of the WWCC trench. Martha Yent and Tim Riordan, field directors, then designated the NE quadrant of 45WW33 "Area A" (Yent 1976:2). Test units were placed along the mound slope and excavated in step form by 1x1m squares (quads) and at 10cm

levels (see Figure 26); digging continued until two layers of sterile dirt had been reached.

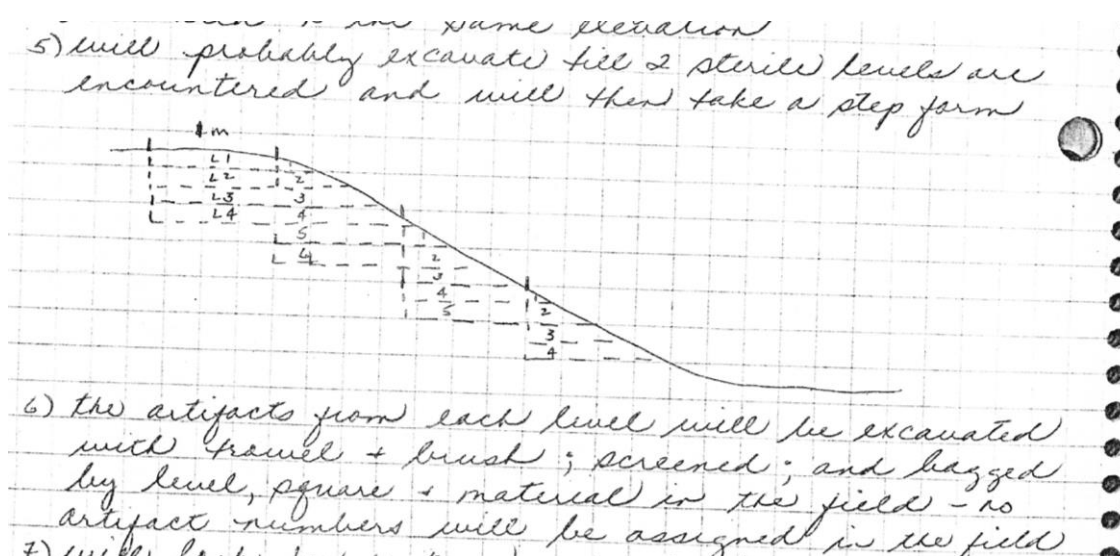


FIGURE 26. Illustration of 1976 WSU excavation procedures. (Yent 1976:3.)

Trenches 1-5 were placed at 20 meter intervals between the northeastern and southern areas of disturbance. Trenches 1 (17-1x1m quads) and 2 (20-1x1m quads) were expanded as they were the areas of greatest artifact density, and three more trenches, Trenches 6-8, were opened up to gauge the relationships between these major cultural deposits. Please refer to Riordan 1985 Chapter 6 for further information on soil colors and stratigraphy.⁶ Trench 7 produced identical cultural deposits to Trench 2; so, for the purposes of Riordan's study, the cultural deposits from these areas were analyzed together as one deposit (Riordan 1985:90-93).

This field season lasted eight weeks, June-August 1976 (Riordan 1985:86; Yent 1976:2-4), after which the refuse area was not reopened again for several years. Artifacts

⁶ Also of note is that darker gray and black soil that indicated the cultural layer in the 1975 and '76 excavations (Riordan 1985: 88). This could point to why so many of the artifacts I sampled in 2012 were discolored. Often trash deposits are burned, and though I did note warping on some items where this may have been the case, Riordan indicates that cultural deposits were just moved to a new location with changing garrison occupations.

from this season were bagged by quad and level, but not assigned specific artifact numbers until later laboratory processing took place (Riordan 1985:99). Laboratory processing excluded non-diagnostic materials⁷. All remaining objects were cataloged, and each level was assigned a particular lot number⁸. Once more, artifacts in each level were given an individual, numeric identification (for example a label could look like this: 45WW33-A (northeastern quadrant of site) 246 (lot identification)-01 (particular diagnostic ceramic category) (Riordan 1985:99). The return of artifacts to Walla Walla was a slow process that lasted until 1983.⁹

Subsequent research posited through extensive excavations and analysis of stratigraphic levels, soils, and artifacts, that there were multiple deposits made in the area over time (1856-1940). According to Riordan's findings these deposits were linear in nature, instead of horizontally placed, with little to no depositional mingling. In other words, for the most part, each newly stationed garrison would dump their waste in a different refuse area, meaning that there was little overlap in time periods for most deposits unearthed. Discarded insignia within deposits indicated specific garrison use and further artifact dating supported these presumptions. He goes on to cite similar archaeological findings from a fort refuse area in Michigan where each cultural deposit was "cleaned up" after changes in leadership.

⁷ This also indicates that a majority of items from the 1975 and 1976 excavations will be viable for future cross-mending.

⁸ I was unaware that lot numbers had already been used as a labeling category when I applied them to the cultural materials removed from T8. I have recommended in Chapter 5 that a new labeling system be applied to all Hussey Collection materials upon re-integration of materials for uniformity purposes. This will likely require the removal of my assigned lot designations.

⁹ This prompted a later re-processing and researching of artifacts by Hussey and his students, where materials were grouped with artifacts from other dig areas, left exposed to contaminants in T8, and, subsequently, many items had suffered a loss of temporary labels.

Chapter's 6 and 7 of Timothy Riordan's dissertation (1985:99-167) further elaborates upon the analysis of depositions at the fort's main refuse area.

While processing 1975 and 1976 artifacts, WSU representatives were said to have implemented a second labeling system that was later found to be "unintelligible" to Hussey and Walla Walla Community College students, after the collection was returned (Beal 1999:6). For example, it is noted that artifacts recovered from the 1975 and 1976 excavations were either given a new identification number altogether (binomial catalog numbers such as 123-45), or an additional alpha or numeric suffix system, consisting of either "-A," "-1," or "-2," was added to the original "in-field" identifications/labels from 1975 materials, if artifacts were marked at all (Beal 1999:6-7).

Although it is not understood why Hussey was unable to obtain a key for the new labeling system (Hussey 1984:2, 1989:5), representatives from both the FWWM and the JWMVAMC have stated that, in the past, they both have inquired as to the existence of such records with WSU personnel and were told none had been located (James Payne personal comm. 2012; Stephen Roberts personal comm. 2012). Walla Walla Community College has also been contacted for records, but they currently hold nothing more than employment records for Lawrence Hussey (Katherine Storms 2013, elec. comm.). Eastern Washington University has retained a copy of Hussey's M.A. thesis, and has been contacted in regard to additional materials pertaining to the 1984 excavation of Ft. Walla Walla, but they have no other records.

A recently donated copy of a field journal from WSU's 1976 excavations, however, in combination with the remaining field notebooks and maps from the 1976 excavations, and coupled with Riordan's research, have shed some light onto labeling situation. According to

Yent's notes, she and Riordan "...checked out a spot for the datum-one which would allow the area of the dump we plan to test to be mapped within the NE quadrant-decided we would designate this as area A...within the area will be numbered test pits..."(1976:2-3). Riordan further elaborates on this issue by highlighting the fact that Trenches 1 and 2 (Trench 2 also including Trench 7) yielded the greatest amount of cultural materials (Riordan 1985:9.)

Although it is not directly stated in any remaining laboratory reports, having the knowledge that the northeastern quadrant of 44WW33 was designated as "Area A," where all 1975 and 1976 trenches were located, makes the most plausible explanation for the addition of suffixes that a "-1" or "-2" was added to order to indicate the significance of that artifact as coming from Trench 1 or Trench 2, which represented the longest periods of occupation at the fort, and that a suffix of "-A" was added to existing labels from the 1975 WWCC Trench materials to indicate their significance, as well. This supposition is further supported by the fact that table figures from within Riordan's 1985 study focus on comparisons between, or dating for, Trench 1, Trench 2 and the WWCC Trench. The rest of the materials recovered from the 1976 trench excavations (or Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8), then, were, in all likelihood, just assigned new catalog numbers. However, this theory has not been directly stated in any primary source documentation regarding laboratory procedures and no labeling key codes from WSU's subsequent processing of 1975 and 1976 materials were to be found.

Along the vein of reconstructing provenience, the primary datum points used for the 1975 and 1976 excavations were bronze geo-cap markers placed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Hussey 1989:6). The combination of geo-cap marker locations with WSU maps and field notebooks would enable the re-construction of provenience for these years, which

could then be tied to specific artifacts, provided that a WSU laboratory coding key is ever recovered. Despite missing key codes, though, it may be possible upon further study for items with a more traditional label (see summary 1975 and 1976 excavations below), over those applied solely a catalog number, to have provenience re-established. Unfortunately, this cannot be said for artifacts recovered from later excavations performed by Lawrence Hussey. For this purpose, a 1954 plat map (Figure 27 below) that includes bronze disk positions surrounding the fort site has been recently added to the Hussey Collection by Stephen Roberts of the JWMVAMC (electronic comm. 2014).

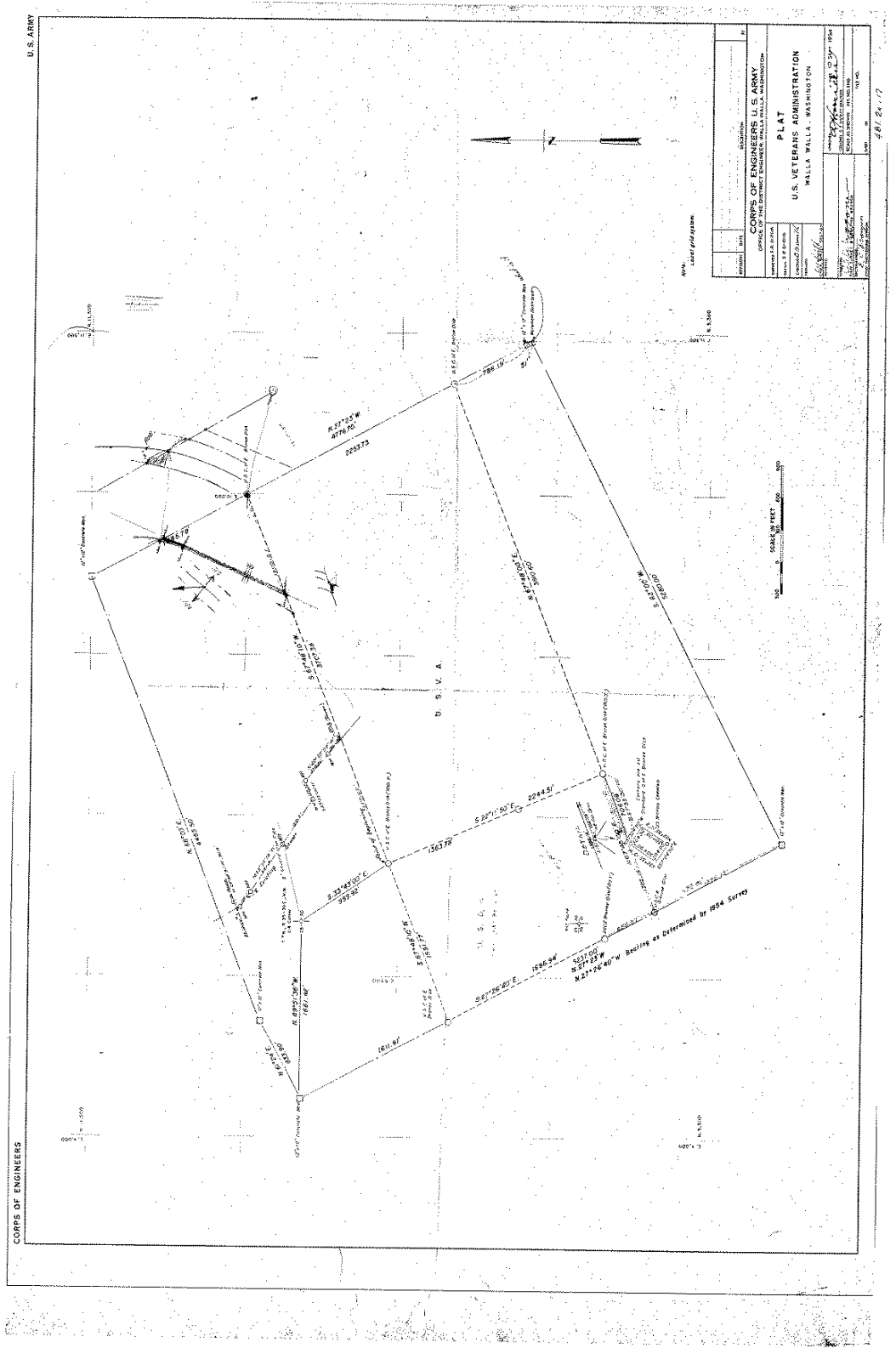


FIGURE 27. 1954 Plat Map of USACE Bronze Disks surrounding the Fort Walla Walla property. (Courtesy of Stephen Roberts, JWMVAMC Archaeologist, 2012.)

1975 AND 1976 EXCAVATION AND LABELING SYSTEM SUMMARY

The 1975 excavation included three areas: Site A, which was backfilled and abandoned as artifacts were only found within the first level; Site B, also backfilled and abandoned due to similar circumstances; and the WWCC Trench(es), which established a slope for the Fort's original refuse pile. Sites A and B consisted of quads that were approximately 5x5 feet; northing was labeled A-E and easting labeled 1-5. Quads seem to have been judgmentally sampled, perhaps three to five at a time, with more quads opened up if findings were relevant to the search parameters. Quads within trenches were labeled T, TA, and TB, respectively. This pattern of excavation seems to be consistently used by Hussey in all of his further work.

Ultimately, this straightforward continuity can provide us with baseline information included in the basic labeling system that was applied to most City of Walla Walla and JWMVAMC materials. Here is an example of the labeling system as we can understand it now:

Basic: 45WW33 (Site), A-1 (Quad), L-3 (Level), #3 (Artifact Number)-83(year)¹⁰

The labeling system (found directly applied to the object, taped on, or marked on the bag or box containing artifacts) will usually have a site reference, followed by quad, level and object number.

Excavations in 1976 were conducted by archaeologists Tim Riordan and Martha Yent from Washington State University. The goal was to establish the parameters of the original

¹⁰ During the 1980s, an additional alpha-numeric system is added to the year designation. For example, -85-1(area) A (surface collection). Please see the subsection below describing the 1984 excavations for more details.

fort refuse area and determine site eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Eight trenches were sampled, with Trenches 1 and 2 yielding a majority of the cultural deposits; later Trench 7 was included as a section of Trench 2. The entire area of the 1976 excavations was labeled as “area A” or the northwest quadrant of the fort area.

During processing by the WSU laboratory between 1975 and 1983, a more specialized labeling was added to some but not all of the materials recovered from the 1975 and 1976 excavations, including suffixes of “-1”, “-2”, or “-A,¹¹” or a catalog number (123-45) for repository purposes. It is my opinion these suffixes directly relate to the high concentration of deposits from Trenches 1 and 2. I find it highly probable, as well, that the WWCC Trench artifacts from 1975 were added a suffix of “-A,” while all other artifacts were either left with a basic labeling application, or else issued a new binomial catalog number in processing.

It also appears that many non-diagnostic or fragmentary artifacts were either culled in the field, shortly after excavation, or later de-accessioned during or after laboratory processing. Riordan speaks to the 1975 excavation’s process of selective sampling by stating that, “because of the lack of professional full-time supervision there was some data loss and some artifact categories are under-represented in the sample. Very little faunal material was collected from the trench. Several other artifact categories suffered the same fate particularly nails and window glass (1985:86)”. The same procedures were likely implemented on other excavations performed by Hussey. A student of Hussey’s, Cheryl Beal, who later attended UI for her graduate degree in anthropology, further elaborates on this process by commenting that, “of the total 13,763 fragments, 11,706 were bagged and boxed for storage

¹¹ Discussed in the portion of this chapter describing the 1976 excavations.

and/or reburial because no more knowledge could be gleaned from them, since they were merely white shards with little or no identifying marks on them. The remaining 2,057 fragments of china were identified by their basemarks [*sic*], designs, shapes or patterns (1985b:6).” The 1976 excavation conducted by Riordan and Yent on behalf of Washington State University, as stated above, culled non-diagnostic materials in the laboratory (Riordan 1985:99). These comments were further substantiated by boxed materials found in the abandoned laboratory during 2012 that were marked “de-accession,” “recycle,” and even “burn.”

Provenience for items from 1975 and 1976 that have basic, intact original labels, unlike other materials gathered during the 1980s can be reconstructed. Washington State University’s Museum of Anthropology currently houses a map with a USACE bronze disk datum points which can be used along with 1975 primary source records and 1976 field notebooks to do so; a 1954 plat map donated from the JWMVAMC has been included with digitized records for referencing, as well. Furthermore, field notebooks and primary source documents containing inventory lists can also be cross-referenced with partial artifact labels in order to re-establish context. For example, in Figure 28 below, a report done by Cheryl Beal provides full item labels as well as partial descriptions (in some cases even illustrations) of artifacts.

PROVENIENCES:

- Figure 11a. CROSSED SABERS 1/G: 45WW33 TB2-L4#67 32-95
 Figure 11b. CROSSED SABERS 1/E: 45WW33-A TB1-L2#25 57-5
 Figure 11c. CROSSED SABERS: 45WW33-A TA2-L3#2 41-48
 Figure 11d. CROSSED SABERS 15/E: 45WW33-A T3-L3#? 29-8
 Figure 11e. CROSSED SABERS: 45WW33-A TA1-L1#45 35-67

FIGURE 28. Labeling system examples where WSU suffix codes or catalog numbers have been added. (Beal 199937.)

Although this process does not re-establish provenience for materials excavated outside of 1975 and 1976, it could enable intra-site comparisons to be made.

1977-1982: No Excavations

Nothing is documented for these years. It is likely that Hussey continued to teach classes in history and anthropology at Walla Walla Community College; however, he did not return to excavating at the fort's refuse area until 1984. He did begin a partnership with his alma mater Eastern Washington University during this time enabling him to teach anthropology laboratory courses for upper division credit.

1983: Laboratory Work

All artifacts from the 1975 and 1976 excavations were eventually returned to Hussey from WSU, a process spanning several years. Around this period, Eastern Washington University became involved with the processing of materials. Dr. LaPoint, EWU Anthropology Department Chair, granted Hussey the opportunity to teach upper division

anthropology laboratory analysis classes in Walla Walla through an extension program.¹² His first class focused on compiling a research library for the laboratory while compiling production information, basic descriptions, and historical context for items within the collection. This laboratory work comprised all of the 1983 work; no excavations were undertaken during that field season year (Hussey 1984:2-3, 1989:5-6).

1984 Excavations

In the spring of 1984, Hussey entered into a communique with Mike Peterson, Walla Walla's Parks Director, regarding the upcoming construction of the Audubon Society's nature trail. After rototilling the length of the proposed project area, which crosses through portions of 45WW33, artifacts were found on the ground's surface. This conversation prompted Hussey to get permission from the Washington State Historic Preservation Office to direct an excavation adjacent to, but just off of the side of, Walla Walla's Audubon Trail.

This project was conducted from June 18 to August 8, 1984. Areas tested appear, again, to have been judgmentally sampled. A 5'x5' grid area with a control point labeled A-1 was mapped out, and after the first two feet of excavation students said they struck "pay dirt," with units producing several different kinds of structural materials. A-1, directly off of the Audubon Trail turned out to be part of another small refuse pile; in suspecting this, Hussey and his students established a second grid, 15' north x 15' east of the A-1 opening,

¹² I believe, for two reasons, this is when Hussey was granted permission to use the T-8/Laboratory Building. Firstly, he notes that the building was used to house material from the 1984 Audubon Trail excavation; this was the VA's old visitor center and is now on property maintained by the Walla Walla Parks Department (Hussey 1989: 7). This description matches the location of the abandoned laboratory building, which is just outside the VA fenced property line (making it a logical choice for an entry building). Secondly, photos recently donated by Hussey with other primary source documentation associated with an EWU Anthropology 499 class, taught in 1983, match the photographs taken by myself of the interior of the building, prior to the work I performed in 2012.

with an additional five units labeled: A-2, A-3, B-1, B-2, and C-1. Hussey concluded that all of the materials from this particular deposit were associated with the U.S. Public Health Service's occupation of Fort Walla Walla, dating between 1925 and 1940 (Hussey 1984:3-5, 1989:5-7, 1998[2]:17-18).¹³

Excavations during the summer of 1984 did not end with the above. Rather, Hussey and his students gathered artifacts from five additional locations. He identifies these locales within his labeling system in the following way:

- 84-1 Artifacts recovered on or near the Audubon Trail, as it extends east and west. Following the south edge of the dump, this area is about 100 yards long.
- 84-2 Artifacts recovered on or near the Audubon trail, as it extends north and south. This is a 40-foot long path through the dump area.
- 84-3 Artifacts recovered from a site called the 'brush dump', an area just south of the VA water tank and outside the reservation fence.
- 84-4 Artifacts recovered from a site adjacent to the east side of the old Forest Service. This site was part of the Fort Walla Walla Firing Range.
- 84-5 Artifacts recovered from the trench dig, the main dig area for 1984¹⁴.
- 84-6 Artifacts recovered from a site approximately 100 yards east of the amphitheater near a second 'brush dump' area.

¹³ According to my understanding these would have been given to the JWMVAMC as they pertained to the post-1910 military occupation of the area.

¹⁴ This would be the Audubon Area.

Nearly all of the above sites are located within the area recognized as a National Historic Site and all are identified as being part of Fort Walla Walla's former grounds (Hussey 1984:4-5, 1989:7). Some of these areas, however, are located on JWMVAMC grounds, while others are within the City of Walla Walla's property boundaries.

For example, Cheryl Beal notes in two of her EWU class reports that most of the "chinaware" they recovered from the fort in 1984 was made for the later Public Health Services and dates to the "Veterans Administration Era" (post-1910), with a few materials recovered dating to the "Fort Era" occupation (pre-1910) (1985b: iii; 1984:1). Her records further indicate that materials associated with the Audubon excavations (84-1 and 84-2) were sent to the JWMVAMC for housing (Beal 1984), even though the materials were found on land that for all intents and purposes should have been considered the City of Walla Walla's property at the time. Additionally, the level of integration between holdings today can be seen while reviewing documentation concerning one area, 84-5. Although from the above description the area 84-5 would seem to have been located on City of Walla Walla property, in one of Hussey's conference papers, he divulges several items are being held in Walla Walla's collection ([1997]:16, 20), while nearly a dozen other artifacts from the same area are listed in other laboratory reports as being retained by the JWMAMC ([1997]:21, 38, 41, 43, 46-47, 49).

I can definitively say that part of the sample of collection of materials I removed from the City of Walla Walla building contained 1984 materials, particularly those from 84-5. This illustrates that although area designations provide possibilities for intra-site comparisons of artifacts, the separation of materials amongst the JWMVAMC and the City of Walla Walla was based on periods of significance rather than by property boundaries.

This further denotes that the two portions of Hussey Collection materials are currently intertwined. Moreover, the subsequent degradation of temporary labels and seemingly little paperwork with which to attempt the re-contextualization of provenience means that the materials cannot be further split amongst responsible parties.

The new coding structure itself is also very important to note here. Hussey continues to use this same system for labeling throughout excavations during the 1980s. The original premise of this concept was that certain areas of excavation from 45WW33 would end up with the same numeric or alpha-number designations, but the year designation would alternate. For example, for the same area excavated in 1984 and 1985, the 1984 excavations would be designated "84-1" while the 1985 designations would start with "85-1." Unfortunately, Hussey also stipulates that after 1984, they decided not to go back to the Fort Walla Walla Firing Range area, or area 84-4; consequently, in 1985, the designations "shifted:" the "main dig area" that would have been 85-5 was in actuality named 84-4 (Hussey 1989:8). One can only assume that what would have been 85-6 would be labeled as 85-5, but there are currently no laboratory records, or key codes, remaining with the collection to validate this assumption. More importantly, if, as in this example, area designations also shifted between 1985 and 1987, then the original purpose of this labeling addition would be negated.

Finally, the 84-5 materials retained in Walla Walla's portion of the collection look as if they were reviewed for the fulfillment of Beal's EWU Anthropology 397 part III extension course. Here attempts were made, again, to take artifacts from the 84-5 area field notebooks and arrange them into lots (the first time having been in 1976, by WSU); this time Beal designated an additional, sequential number to the label based on material type, morphology

and typology (Beal 1985a). For example, ceramics with base-marks from Level 1 of 84-5 would be Lot 1; ceramics without base-marks from Level 1 of 84-5 would be Lot 2, etc. Deciphering lot designations is a process undocumented and unrecognized for the years prior to my 2012 study (my process is noted in Appendix F).

1985 Excavations

Small scale, sporadic excavations continued from 1985 to 1987, in preparation for Washington's State Centennial celebration. Findings from the 1984 excavations on and near the Audubon Trail motivated Hussey, in 1985, to further establish the eastern boundary of the original dump site, despite the fact that the refuse area outline was also being researched at that time by Riordan. This field work was pursued in cooperation with the State Archaeologist and the Walla Walla Parks Department Director. As the western boundary was thought, by Hussey, to be sound, the test area for 1985 was set easterly enough to be outside the main refuse area; no artifacts were expected to be found. A shallow (3 ft. or less) series of three trenches was excavated.

Although the excavation yielded relatively few cultural materials compared to prior field seasons, nevertheless nearly 2000 artifacts were gathered during this time, and lab analysis was conducted for an additional ten days before students dispersed from summer quarter. Unfortunately, no further information either on the location of this area, or the labeling system applied to these artifacts has been recovered to date. Hussey did, however, describe artifacts located near one excavation area to possibly be the oldest deposit he had yet excavated at the fort (Hussey 1989:9-10); moreover, if division based on "Fort Era" and

“VA Era” artifacts remains accurate, it would indicate that these materials were retained within the City of Walla Walla’s portion of the collection.

Not long after excavations for the Parks Department ended Hussey was asked to monitor ongoing construction of a project on JWMVAMC grounds by its director, a project which continued from summer 1985 to March 1986 (Hussey 1985, 1989:9-10). In his 1989 NWAC paper, Hussey mentions that several 5-gallon buckets of artifacts were unearthed by the end of the job (Hussey 1989:9-10). Meanwhile, his Anthropology class through EWU continued on producing laboratory analysis of items, thusly closing out the 1985 field season for both the City of Walla Walla and the JWMVAMC.

1986 Excavations

At the onset of 1986, Hussey continued to monitor construction involving the placement of a new electrical line at the JWMVAMC. Then, because of the upcoming centennial celebrations, Hussey’s attention—at the behest of the committee formed in anticipation of the event—turned back towards reopening the “main dump,” or areas excavated in 1975 and 1976. This area would be labeled 86-3, indicating yet another labeling change since the 1984 development of area designations.

Then, as it is now, the original refuse area on Walla Walla property had considerable overgrowth making this site nearly inaccessible except from the southern side. Two fences were built: one of barbed wire between wooden posts; and the other a 6’ tall, strong wire fence with a gate designed to prevent further vandalism of the site. Labels for this excavation include: 1) 86-3B for artifacts excavated from the WWCC 1975 Trench that was re-opened, including those on the surface of this area, 2) 86-3C for all other artifacts in the

area that were disturbed during 1986 vandalism attempts, and 3) 86-3D for artifacts found on the surface that were a likely result of vandalism in prior years (Hussey 1989:10-11).

A series of trenches were opened, with only the top level being excavated. “This included ‘sod-off’ and then leveling each five-foot square giving the appearance of terracing down the full forty feet of slope and ending eighteen feet below the upper level (Hussey 1989:11),” and ended with ‘several thousands’ of artifacts being gathered. Individuals from the Audubon Society also accumulated additional surface artifacts found scattered about alongside the still new Audubon Trail, which bordered the 1986 excavation site.

Although there is no 86-3A designation, from a review of primary documentation I believe that 86-3 would mean the same as 86-3A (surface area artifacts) since letter sub-categorizations appear to be used here, for the first time, to indicate more specific locations. According to the 1984 labeling key (listed under the “1984 excavation” portion of this chapter), 86-1 or 86-2 could also be designations for Audubon Trail surface materials providing that the same labeling system area was observed (i.e. it did not shift again after 1985); this is, however, unlikely, as we see a shift from the use of numeric designations to the use of alpha designations for more in-depth area categorization.

Excavation of the refuse area was interrupted that May, when Hussey was “obligated” to monitor an in-situ brick wall that was being unearthed on JWMVAMC grounds. This happened again in June, when artifacts were found around the JWMVAMC’s more modern refuse area (post-1940), and one last time in August, when a refuse area was found via backhoe near one of the military grounds original (1858) buildings (Hussey 1989:11). Any variation in labelling for these materials were not reported on, though a further description

of these general events can be found in Part II of Hussey's overall assessment on JWMVAMC excavations (Hussey 1998:[2]13-16).

1987 Excavations

All artifacts excavated during this year are said to be labeled 87-3. Hussey mentions that there was very little digging, as most of the year was spent processing materials in the lab (Hussey 1989:11-12). There is no definitive designation of where the excavation for area 87-3 took place; however, Hussey does refer to excavating "...at the main site now designated as 87-3 (Hussey 1989: 11)," which, if taken as a reference to the main refuse area (over merely meaning that this was their primary dig area for the season) would suggest that 87-3 was on city property: a continuation of the trench dug in 1986, where only the first layer had been excavated. This possibility is further reinforced by the knowledge that in preceding years Hussey had been accumulating artifacts from the refuse area for display in the 1989 centennial celebrations. Unfortunately, Hussey does mention that intermittent excavations were occurring over the year for the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (1989:11-12); these would also produce Fort Walla Walla related materials. If the labeling system set up in 1984, and altered in 1985, remained current throughout 1986 and 1987, it would suggest that these artifacts came from an area just south of the present VA water tower. This seems unlikely, however, as remaining primary records attest that there were at least two changes (a shift in area designations in 1985 and a change from numeric to alpha subcategories (A, B, C, etc.) in 1986) to labeling codes. All that can be truly inferred from this example is that without proper maps and key codes, which would conclusively associate particular areas with materials recovered from the 1985-1987,

artifacts cannot be further separated between Walla Walla and the local Veteran's Administration.

1984-1987 EXCAVATION SUMMARY

New area designations are added to the basic labeling system. Although this specificity was added with the best of intentions, shifting of area designations year to year and lack of a key code for this labeling category further limits the possibility of reconstructing provenience for these materials. Furthermore, no mapping references with location details for excavations have been found that can re-establish context for these years. Later records written by Hussey reinforce assumptions that artifacts were split amongst Walla Walla and the JWMVAMC not by property boundaries but based upon periods of significance, including "Fort Era," or pre-1910 historically related materials, and "VA Era," or artifacts dating to post-1910 and historically related associated with the Public Health Service and Veterans Administration. When combined with the deterioration of many of the original labels applied to Hussey Collection artifacts, it is undeniable that the 1980s portion of materials (which will continue to be discussed below) held between the city and the local VA are co-mingled to a point where they cannot be separated.

1988-Excavations

From March 8-16th, 1988, Hussey gathered artifacts from a hill, used as an unsanctioned bike jump area, which was being leveled by the Walla Walla Parks Department. Eleven cardboard boxes and one large bucket of artifacts were amassed during this episode. Soon afterwards, Hussey also received permission to dig in the area

surrounding the former hill. Engineers again plotted an A-0 control point using the same trench system as in previous years (see 1984).

This excavation area was later dubbed 88-6 in processing, as 88-1 through 88-5 labels had been assigned to the Blue Mountain Shopping Mall project, discussed further below. Surface collection materials gathered from the hill's demolition in March were subsequently labeled as 88-6B (Hussey 1989:12).¹⁵ Artifacts dated to periods during the 1930s and 1940s, and were located approximately 1000ft north of the 1984 Audubon Trail site, which held artifacts from a similar period (Hussey 1998 [2]:17-18).

The onset of 88-6 excavation was put on hold as Hussey was asked to aid the VA with a wall structure that was being unearthed during construction. After again returning to 88-6, Hussey was called back to the VA within a matter of days, to once more aid in excavations: this time involving two brick "pierboxes." Over the next weeks, several fort assemblages would be disturbed by construction, continuously splitting Hussey's attention between the three field projects. In fact, there is enough overlap between the two activities that even items listed in one of Hussey's final laboratory reports from area 88-6 have been labeled as belonging to the VA rather than Walla Walla (Hussey [1997]:48).

As he was already in the process of teaching his WWCC field school, Hussey eventually ended up declining participation in the JWMVAMC projects for the remainder of the summer season. He did, however, contact the local VA's Historic Preservation Officer in Washington, D.C., concerning the volume of artifacts and lack of monitoring during construction activities. As there was no additional funding to hire another archaeologist, it

¹⁵ There are some artifacts described from this excavation in the Hussey Collection labeled as "China found at 88-6." This could be used to re-construct partial labels.

was decided that construction would be halted until the end of quarter in September, when Hussey could turn his attention once again to the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (Hussey 1989:12-13, 1998[2]:17-30).

In the meantime, a project being conducted by WSU's Center for Northwest Anthropology was in progress to mitigate construction of the new Blue Mountain Shopping Mall complex (Sappington and Wyss 1988). Sappington and Wyss' "Contributions in Cultural Resource Management No. 26: Archaeological Investigations at Fort Walla Walla" states that the property slated for the shopping complex, 64 acres, was "...formerly part of the military reservation from 1858 to 1910 but not included in the boundaries of the district when the site (45WW33) was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974" (1988:iii). Due to this they chose to continue the previous labeling system used on Fort Walla Walla materials, at least to an extent. Artifacts found within the original Fort Walla Walla boundaries would include 45WW33 and also be issued a year suffix of -88. Land that was not included in the original site boundary designation would also be listed under 45WW33, but would be issued a year suffix of -88B. To date, I have not come across any objects in the Hussey Collection with the suffix of -88B. To my knowledge, an agreement was made for these materials to be held in WSU's repository, where it is likely they remain today (Mary Collins personal comm. 2012).

Hussey's 1984 arbitrary area identification method was used as well, and manipulated as follows:

88-1: brick feature

88-2: military ditch dump

88-3: east side [of the stream channel]

88-4: McCaw Hospital

88-5: general surface.

The excavation of the brick feature also received an additional three part numerical code to indicate provenance, a new variant numeric version of the alpha-numeric code used by Hussey that included unit, level and then item numbers. An example used by Sappington and Wyss in their report included: 19.2.1 where the unit is 19, the level is 2 and the item number is 1. Item numbers were reserved for diagnostic items, while lot numbers were assigned to non-diagnostic or bulk materials (for example, nails) (1988:13); this was the third time lot numbers were added to Hussey Collection materials.¹⁶ In other words, a label for material might look something like this: 45WW33 88-1 19.2.1, for item 1, from level 2, of unit 19, of the brick feature from area 1, of the 1988 excavations, within the original fort boundaries. The label of 45WW33 88B-5 would reference a surface collection item from outside the current, nationally registered Fort Walla Walla boundaries, but within the original Fort Walla Walla grounds, and these 88B-5 materials would likely have an individual item number designation as well. Overall, a summary of the site as provided by Sappington and Wyss states that several areas of the site contained clusters of cultural materials dating to the third and final military Fort Walla Walla's occupation. The exceptions were two clusters (labeled as 88-3 and 88-4) that contained materials associated with the World War II McCaw Hospital and dating between 1939 and 1948. At the time,

¹⁶ The first time was by Riordan in 1976 (discussed above); the second time was by Beal in 1984 (also discussed above); the fourth time was by author while treating the abandoned laboratory as a secondary site when removing Hussey Collection materials (see Appendix E).

these would have been considered modern materials, not artifacts (Sappington and Wyss 1988:iii, 17-20, 50-54).

Sappington and Wyss state that Hussey “frequently visited the site (iii).” Hussey reports that he collected five, 5-gallon buckets of WWII era artifacts, before returning to JWMVAMC for an additional two weeks of excavations in September, prior to the onset of the fall quarter at WWCC (Hussey 1989:13). Further laboratory analysis for this excavation was conducted at the University of Idaho, and, interestingly enough, Cheryl Beal processed these materials, too, as she working in the anthropology lab at the time. Artifacts from that excavation are currently housed at WSU’s Museum of Anthropology (Mary Collins personal comm. 2012; Diane Curewitz personal comm. 2014).

The inclusion of this excavation and its labeling system is important to this study because it seems that Hussey had access to at least some materials from the “Mall Dump Collection,” or “Shopko Site” (site of the WWII McCaw Hospital); likely, where he recovered the previously mentioned five buckets worth of materials. I am of the opinion that some materials pertaining to the USVA Medical Center, or “modern fort era” were stored at the JWMVAMC because at the time they were excavated, they were not considered artifacts but modern materials (i.e., less than 50 years of age). One such item from the 1988 excavation is listed in one of Hussey’s research papers as being held at the JWMVAMC, despite the fact that these materials should have been stored at WSU if not discarded (Hussey [1997]:39). The simple fact remains that today several items from the Blue Mountain Shopping Mall excavation are currently held by the local VA; they are now artifacts; and, they are now part of the Hussey Collection.

Sappington and Wyss' report delineates between current and original fort property in their labeling system (1988:13). This was because not all of the property encompassing the original fort boundaries was included in the National Register of Historic Places. This report, then, is also important because it more fully elaborates upon what happened to the artifacts from Blue Mountain Shopping Mall excavation. In particular, those artifacts labeled 88-4 (belonging to the McCaw hospital refuse area and deposited between 1943 and 1946), as well as other possible artifact groupings such as 88-3 (comprised of WWII artifacts as well), and various Quartermaster and structural materials from grouping 88-5 (Sappington and Wyss 1988: 44-51), which may also be found within the USVA Medical Center in Walla Walla's collection (Hussey [1997]:39). Though I have not come across any documentation elaborating on the transfer of ownership from Robacor Associates to the JWMVAMC, my supposition is that materials pertaining to groupings 88-3, 88-4, and possibly 88-5 could have been passed along to the VA, as these materials may not have been within the purview of WSU's excavation for Robacor Associates. Further research should be conducted between WSU and the JWMVAMC to determine the current and future responsibility of artifacts from this excavation, the success of which will likely depend largely upon integrity of the labeling of the materials held by both institutions.

Otherwise, Hussey reported in his comprehensive VA assessment that he spent two weeks in March of 1988 "salvaging" materials from a 6 ft. trench dug by the Walla Walla Public Works Department for the installation of a new sewer line (Hussey 1998 [2]:17-18). Unless these materials are also located in boxes labeled WWPD, which are definitively known to be from the Walla Walla Port District (discussed within the 1989 excavation section and Figures 29 and 30 below), I am unsure as to what became of these materials. I

have not come across any documentation discussing the further processing of these artifacts, nor, have I seen reference to their excavation outside of the VA's excavation assessment, or labeling of objects, past the area designation of 88-6.

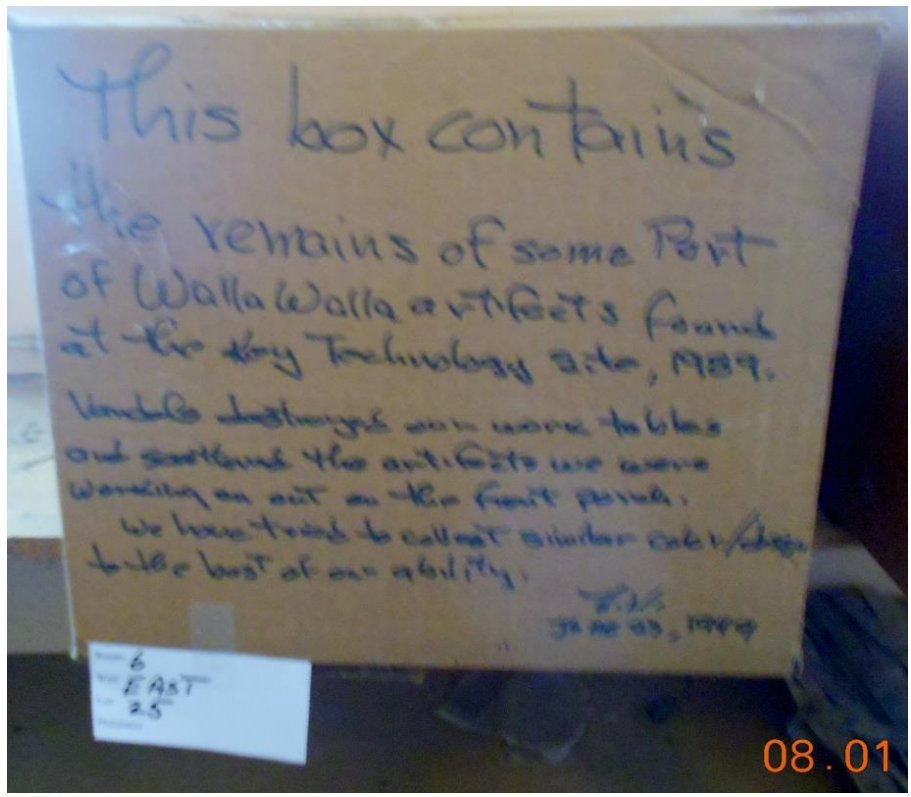


FIGURE 29. Box of artifacts from T8 illustrating that the Port of Walla Walla was source for the WWPDP label. (Photo by author, 2012.)



FIGURE 30. Box of artifacts from T8 showing WWPDP label. (Photo by author, 2012.)

1989 Excavation

In November of 1988, and again in January of 1989, Hussey caught bottle hunters disturbing what was formerly Fort Walla Walla property and currently part of the Port of Walla Walla grounds (1989:13-14; Hussey 1998:[2] 32-35). Upon confiscating what Hussey referred to as ‘four large boxes of artifacts,’ he contacted the Port of Walla Walla manager. Hussey was informed of a plan to construct what is today the Key Technology building. From there a largely undocumented negotiation between Hussey and the Port of Walla Walla took place, ending with a compromise that allowed Hussey to conduct a summer field season on the property so long as it did not impede construction for the Key Technologies building. In his Northwest Anthropological Conference paper, he iterates that the original conversation went something like this:

They told me there were plans to ‘dig up’ that entire area and build a large manufacturing plant there. I asked if they had submitted an environmental impact statement and was told ‘no,’ one was not needed. I produced a copy of RCW27.53 which I presented to the manager. There was a moment of silence. He then said, “Maybe we can work something out” (Hussey 1989:13-14).

Furthermore, in Hussey’s assessment of excavations for the VA he also included information on the 1989 Port of Walla Walla Key Technology Center building site excavations, mentioning that:

Together we all negotiated to clean out the deposit with my summer school class during 1989 so Key Technology could start building in the fall. That was to be our dig-site in 1989. Then we heard that the City of Walla Walla was going to extend Poplar Street out to Myra Road...I continued as Director of Excavations at the Key Technology Site where during the summer we excavated sixty cubic yards at the dump-site. We had completed the work by early August and the Key Technology people were able to have their ground-breaking ceremony on Monday, November 13, 1989. Meanwhile the city had worked up to the easement area and I turned my attention there (Hussey 1998[2]:32-35).

As noted here, Hussey concurrently monitored a Walla Walla project for the expansion of Myra Road (Hussey 1998:[2]32), a piece of property purchased by Walla Walla from the JWMVAMC (U.S. Dept. Interior 1979) that may have still been subject to legal restrictions from the property transfer.

According to “A Survey for Cultural Resources of the Proposed Key Technology Facilities At Rose and Avery Streets in Walla Walla, Washington,” (Thomas 1989) the Walla Walla Port District site, “. . .is located within the former northern corner of the Fort Walla Walla Military Reservation...[but] adjacent to the Fort Walla Walla Historic District [45WW33](2)” (see Figure 31). Although only every other page of the document retained within the Hussey Collection was scanned in,—as is the case with several other documents, including the materials pertaining to transfer of land parcels between the Federal government and the City of Walla Walla—I have been able to recover a complete copy of this original document.

After Hussey effectively argued for archaeological testing, an 1883 refuse area approximately 30' x 40' associated with the fort occupation was found. Further testing was done with the aid of a backhoe mechanical device. No significant additional archaeological materials were found. No screening took place. As the refuse area was outside of the historic district's boundaries, multiple refuse areas pertaining to the fort had already been excavated in prior years (by Hussey), and no prehistoric components were found, so construction proceeded. A later environmental report was conducted by Thomas (1989) in the fall, which further elaborated on this matter.

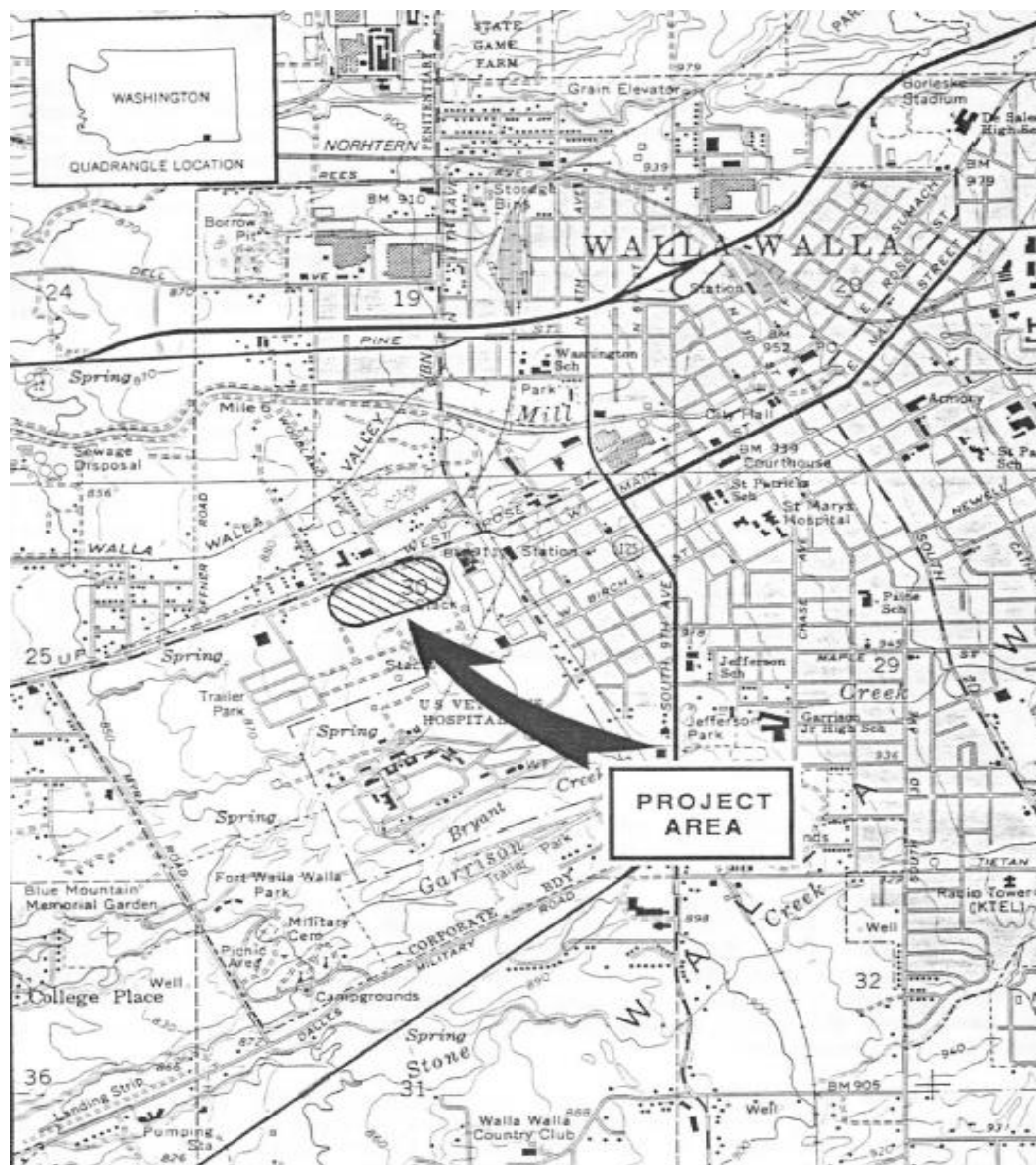


FIGURE 31. Map illustrating the Port of Walla Walla (WWPD) site. (Thomas 1989.)

From my work extracting materials from the unstable city building in 2012, what can now be understood is that these materials were kept in the laboratory, on city property, and were seemingly never accessioned; the artifacts and boxes were merely labeled as WWPD or WWPD 1989. They were, however, at least partially processed and researched as there is a single report detailing some of the unique ceramics found at the location (Hussey [1997];

Hussey and Edmonds 1989). Some of these artifacts were further re-processed in my 2012 sample set as well.

Whether or not the City of Walla Walla was informed as to their retention of the Walla Walla Port District's excavation materials is unknown. I have found no other documentation elaborating on an agreement between parties about the holding of these artifacts. This excavation year is very important, as these materials were also being processed within the same laboratory along with City of Walla Walla and JWMVAMC materials. The Port of Walla Walla's participation as an additional third responsible party should be considered. As such, it is my recommendation that the City of Walla Walla bring these artifacts to the attention of the Port's authorities, being a county department, to discuss possible further joint contributions for the further re-processing of the Hussey Collection.

An excavation taking place at Wildwood Park at this time has also been occasionally noted, but I yet come across any field or laboratory records dedicated specifically to work at this site. Only within the VA's excavation summary document does he mention spending ten days aiding the Parks Departments in the recovery of materials from a 20th century refuse area at the park (Hussey 1998[2]:17-18). This record also suggests the excavation took place in 1988, however I believe this to be a typo. The outline of artifact distribution from Hussey's abandoned laboratory upon his retirement (Figure 17) lists this dig as taking place 1989. Moreover, during my 2012 work with the collection, one box of materials was found and it corroborates the 1989 date (see Figure 32 below)—this box is properly labeled on one side as 1989 while the other side was mislabeled as 1998; this alternative date has also been excluded as no excavations took place on Walla Walla's behalf after 1991.

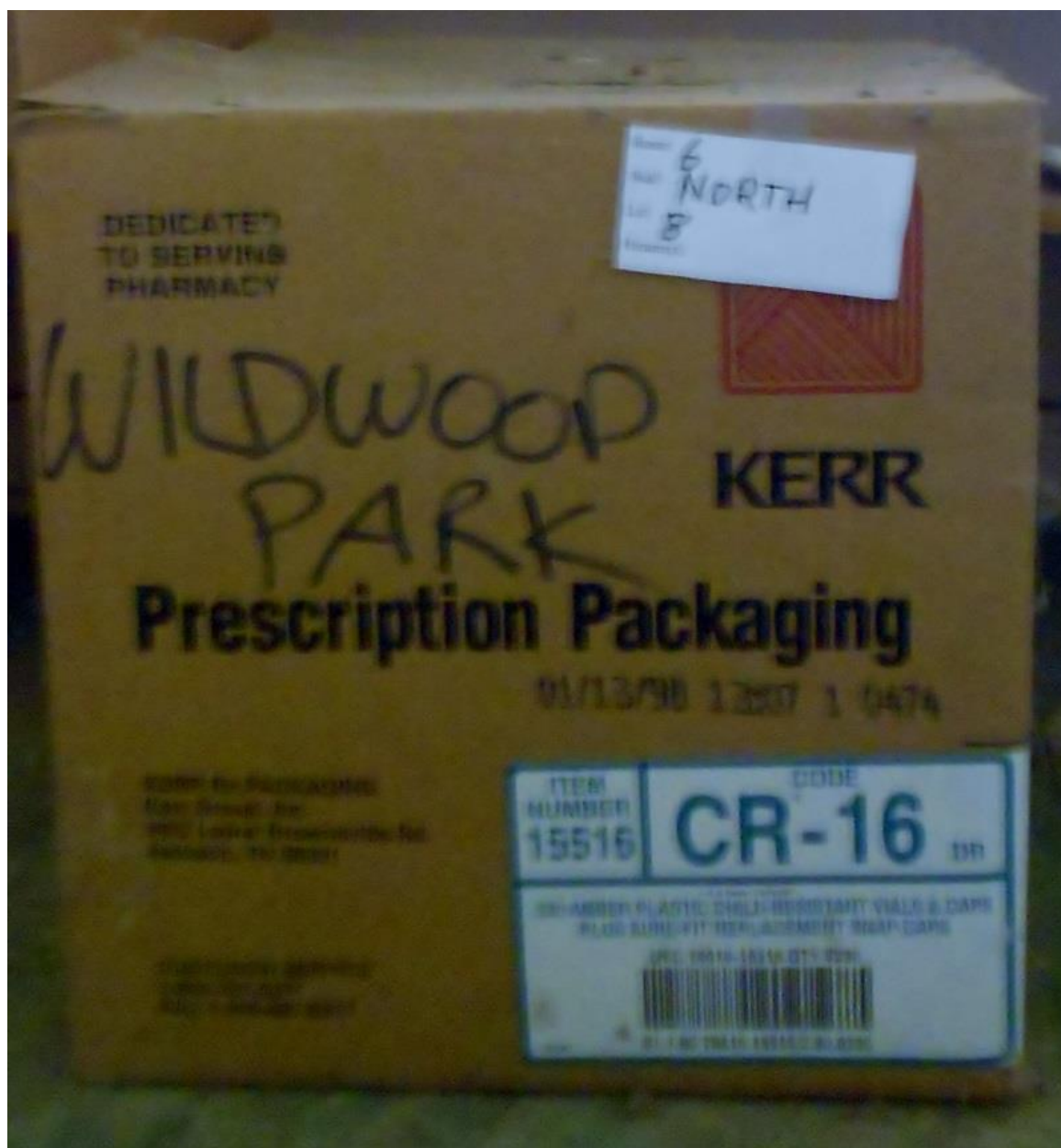


FIGURE 32. Box of Wildwood Park artifacts from inside T8. (Photo by author, 2012.)

1980S LABELING SYSTEM SUMMARY

Most labels across all excavation years will include an alpha-numeric code indicating the quad (ex. C3) following numeric designations elaborating on level (ex. L4) and an individually assigned artifact number (ex. 152). Often this will be preceded by the site

number associated with the former Fort Walla Walla grounds (ex. 45WW33, or WWPD). Artifacts from the 1975 and 1976 excavations may have received additional suffixes including “-A”, “-1,” or “-2,” or a new, overall hyphenated binomial catalog number designation (ex. 234-56), or no new labels at all from WSU archaeologists.

Artifacts from 1984 can be differentiated by the appearance of area specific numeric designations (ex. 84-5) from within 45WW33, which will appear on objects as either a prefix or a suffix to the basic labeling information. After 1984, at least through the 1980s and possibly into the 1990s for VA materials, area or location designation prefix and suffix information was broken down with additional alpha codes added to the area code (ex. 85-2B), rather than numeric ones (ex. 84-5); it may be possible that some numeric designations remained, however, but were not part of my 2012 sample set.

Lot designations were added to materials several times over the years (1976, 1984, and 1988) as well. Although I have not been able to further decode these designations, several of them are listed within primary source document inventories, and it is possible for them to be cross-referenced with remaining artifacts so as to fill-in items with partial labels (see subsection 1984 for further details); this may divulge patterns of application that can, in turn, lead to recognition of code patterns. Materials from 1988 followed a similar labeling system to previous years during this decade including: the site designation of 45WW33, year code -88 for materials within the nationally registered boundaries or -88B for those not included in the National Register but still part of the original fort reservation, and a trinomial code indicating the unit, level and artifact number (ex. 19.2.1). In 1989, an excavation of Port of Walla Walla Department property took place; those materials have been labeled as WWPD. Furthermore, some materials were gathered from Wildwood Park; since those

materials were not included within my sample set, any further labeling designations for these cultural materials cannot be elaborated upon here.

In summation, throughout the 1980s Hussey attempted to differentiate excavation materials by areas within site 45WW33 by the addition of more detailed labeling codes. Unfortunately, this increased specificity only worsened the situation as alpha-numeric designations did not remain dedicated to uniform areas throughout the years. Without a key code, and with the deterioration of many of the artifacts' labels, there is no way to identify who is responsible for what items. Many of the 1975 and 1976 materials, which would otherwise be separable from the rest of the collection by the addition of notable WSU suffixes or binomial catalog code system applications, also suffer the absence of the labels in many cases and were grouped with artifacts from other excavation years for research, ultimately deterring their differentiation from all of the materials collected during the 1980s.¹⁷ Although these artifacts belong to Walla Walla, they cannot reasonably be separated from the rest of the Hussey Collection. Moreover, within the abandoned laboratory many of the artifacts from multiple sites seem to have been pulled by Hussey's students for comparative analysis, which could include materials from the 1980s, further mixing the cultural materials. Taking into account Riordan's conclusion, which identifies linear deposition of refuse materials (1985:97), it is possible that items from each area of excavation which can be identified by partial or fully intact original labels can still be studied as a group, and then compared to other excavations; providing valuable general insights into the lives of the men stationed at Fort Walla Walla over time.

¹⁷ Reference the 1975 section of this chapter for additional details on this labeling.

1990-1991 Excavations

There are currently no documents elaborating on these excavations for the City of Walla Walla. However, Figure 17 above, seems to indicate that in 1990 and 1991, or thereabouts, Lawrence Hussey collected materials from Walla Walla's newer refuse area, located behind a Kmart store. James Payne indicated to me in a personal communication (2012) that he suspected these materials were gathered as comparative items for artifacts that may be present in the Hussey Collection, and this seems highly probable, based off of my work with the collection in 2012, as well. As the fort's refuse area continued to be used by the Veteran's Administration after its closure (Hussey 1975:3-4, 1977:66-69) there may have been some overlap between refuse areas.

There was an abundance of comparative material found in the abandoned laboratory building. The materials were left exposed to environmental toxins and, due to time constraints, were not cleaned or processed. Though these materials do not pertain to the fort era occupation they have remained as part of the Hussey Collection because they were left within the same abandoned laboratory building. However, it is my opinion that they can be readily separated from the rest of the collection and should be considered the sole responsibility of the City of Walla Walla. They are not from the same area or time period, and as they have not been ingrained into the rest of the collection to date, they should not be considered part of the Hussey Collection.

Artifacts were also gathered by Hussey for the JWMVAMC in the 1990s. Unfortunately, I was unable to spend sufficient enough time examining these groupings to develop an understanding as to whether they are readily separable from the rest of the 1970s and 1980s Hussey Collection artifacts or not. However, as they pertain to the same time

period, were excavated from the same area and by the same person, and were processed in the same manner, I recommend that the 1990s VA materials remain with the rest of the Hussey Collection. They do not seem to be mixed with materials in the abandoned laboratory building, and as the only excavation done for Walla Walla during this time remain separate from the rest of the Hussey Collection.

1990s Excavation Summary

Hussey's work with the Veterans Administration continued sporadically between 1985 and 1991. In 1991, he was asked to join a four year project, which began in 1992, putting the JWMVAMC at the forefront of Hussey's attentions. Despite the contract's original conclusion date of 1995, Hussey continued working with the Veteran's Administration at least until 1997 (Hussey 1998[2]: Overview, i,1-3). In his effort to amass a comparative collection, Hussey was also gathering materials from the City of Walla Walla's newest refuse area during the 1990s; these materials are currently housed with the rest of the City of Walla Walla's holdings, but are not considered part of the Hussey Collection.

Chapter 5: Recommendations

Materials from all of the excavations were processed, in some cases simultaneously, in the archaeological laboratory on City of Walla Walla grounds. Before Hussey's retirement in 1997, an attempt was made to split the collection and disperse materials to the proper parties. Many of the artifacts were boxed and put into a repurposed building on Veterans Administration property where they remain today, while another part of the collection remained in the Walla Walla laboratory building which was later abandoned from approximately 1998 until 2012. Both responsible parties expressed concerns about how this action was performed and whether they did indeed hold the materials that they are responsible for. For example, it appears that the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center (JWMVAMC) was given materials from excavations that produced artifacts from 1910, or later VA dump sites, despite excavations having taken place on Parks Department property, where the properties in question were in the process of being purchased and transferred from the federal government to the City of Walla Walla (Hussey [1997]:16, 20-21, 38, 41, 43, 46-47, 49; Hussey 1998:[2]17-18; Lundy 1979)(see 1984 section above). After reconstructing the history of excavations that generated the City of Walla Walla's portion of the Hussey Collection, it can be seen that artifacts were separated amongst responsible parties based on periods of significance rather than by property ownership. Without labeling key codes that could tie artifacts to specific areas within 45WW33, my conclusion is that the two Hussey Collection groupings cannot be further re-defined between respective responsible parties.

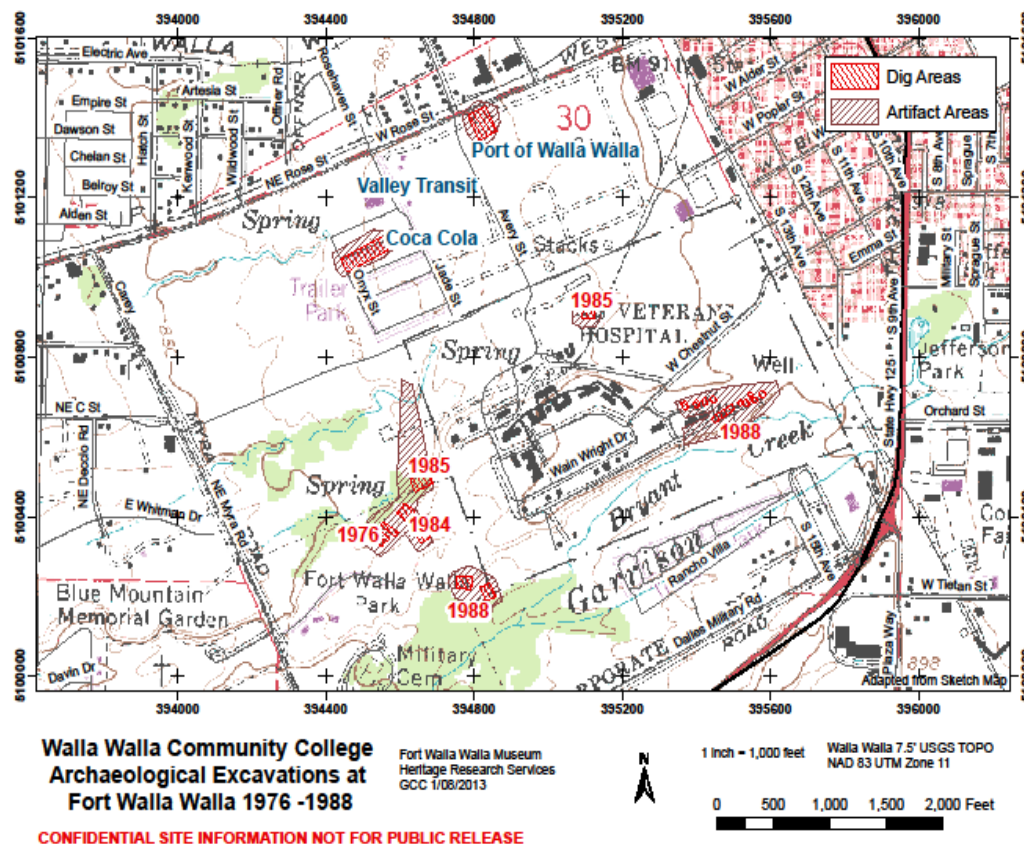


FIGURE 33. Approximation of several excavations performed between 1976 and 1988. (Map created by Gregory Civay, Fort Walla Walla Museum Archaeologist, 2012.)

Addressing Responsibility through Level of Integration

For several reasons illustrated throughout Chapter 4, it is not possible to accurately differentiate amongst artifacts excavated during the 1980s as to which items belong to what responsible party beyond the shadow of a doubt. These reasons include:

- 1) Concurrent excavations taking place.
- 2) Identically imposed labeling systems that cannot accurately decipher between Walla Walla and JWMVAMC property boundaries due to the lack of specific geographical details.
- 3) Lack of associated key code records.
- 4) Denigration over time of temporary labels on some artifacts.
- 5) Multiple excavations having been conducted on land involved in ongoing purchase arrangements between Walla Walla and the federal government.
- 6) Seemingly arbitrary dispersions of materials based upon current military and previous fort era occupations.

Moreover, though items from the earlier 1975 and 1976 excavations were solely conducted on behalf of the City of Walla Walla, subsequent deterioration of labels and re-grouping of materials in the abandoned laboratory during processing and research render them wholly inseparable from materials gathered during the 1980s for both the city and the local Veterans Administration. Overall, my thesis recommends that artifacts gathered between 1975 and 1989 need to be re-integrated into one, shared archaeological collection. Later materials gathered on behalf of Walla Walla in 1990 and 1991 (from the newer city refuse area) can and should be separated from the rest of the collection; they are not from the same site or time period nor were they integrated, at any time, with artifacts held within T-8. My suggestion is that they be considered for culling as an overwhelming majority of items are modern in nature. Artifacts gathered by Hussey for the JWMVAMC in the 1990s, however, do pertain to the same historical period, were excavated from the same site, by the

same person, and were applied the same labeling system. So, I therefore recommend that the 1990s VA materials be included with the rest of the Hussey Collection assemblage.

Recommendations on Re-processing the Hussey Collection

I must note here that I am more familiar with the city's collection than the VA's as my 2012 grant work focused on re-housing and processing a sample set of artifacts owned by the city. This means that the following recommendations for re-habilitation of the collection will be slightly biased and may require additional modification in order to cover issues found across the VA's portion of the Hussey Collection that I am unaware of at this time. As mentioned at the end of the previous chapter, I am of the opinion that the two assemblages should be treated as one collection and should be housed in the same repository.

The first step in re-processing the Hussey Collection would be the re-integration of the two holdings of artifacts into a single assemblage housed at one facility, whereby all materials are subject to the same specimen organization, preparation and long-term management standards. I recommend this be done at the Fort Walla Walla Museum (FWWM), a non-profit, private repository whose mission statement is, "to preserve and share Walla Walla Valley Heritage" and who specifically addresses the preservation and public access of materials related to the Fort Walla Walla era (Fort Walla Walla Museum 2003). The museum has already developed positive working relationships with both the responsible parties over the last several years and in 2012 invested in the collection through cost sharing employee labor hours and in re-housing Walla Walla materials, which it still retains on the city's behalf. This is a very accessible location for both Walla Walla and

JWMVAMC representatives, located just several minutes from downtown Walla Walla and being within walking distance for the JWMVAMC.

The museum also employs persons who are already intimately familiar with the specific issues this collection poses. Using a facility that already has knowledge of the history, artifacts, their previous environment, as well as its environmental hazards (past and present), will, ultimately, save on the amount of time and money that needs to be spent in order to rehabilitate the collection. Being a research facility that houses both regional documents of importance, as well as the recently donated Dr. Roderick and Linda Sprague (archaeological research) Library, this facility can adequately provide access to archaeological materials from Fort Walla Walla and provide supplemental research support with records from their research library (Fort Walla Walla Museum 2013; NPS 1983:48-50). As well, it is also no small thing to mention that the FWWM has room in their repository to house the entire collection (Fort Walla Walla Museum 2013; James Payne personal comm. 2012), a rare find indeed during a 30 year long curation crisis. Furthermore, if the collection continues to be housed in Walla Walla it would be made locally available for research and public education. As discussed in Chapter 2, allowing an orphaned collection to stay locally oriented can provide long-lasting benefits to the community including: the capacity to create new, or strengthen previous, relationships between institutions, and, secondly, by providing opportunities to further develop a community's local heritage.

I will, however, make a caveat to my recommendation. Stephen Roberts has spoken of the possibility of establishing a northwestern federal repository to be created within Walla Walla Valley, due to the volume of artifacts being amassed from the extensive remodeling being conducted at the JWMVAMC (pers. comm. 2012). If, at any point, other materials

from JWMVAMC excavations of the Fort Walla Walla military post are able to be housed within a federal repository in Walla Walla, Washington, then it would be prudent to re-visit the subject of the Hussey Collection's housing.

Regardless of location, as a general standard for Washington State and because a portion of the Hussey Collection is under Federal ownership, it is important to observe the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (SIS) on Archaeology and Historic Preservation (prepared under NHPA sections 101 and 110) which state:

Satisfactory curation occurs when:

1. Curation facilities have adequate space, facilities, professional personnel,
2. Archaeological specimens are maintained so that their information values are not lost through deterioration, and records are maintained to a professional archival standard;
3. Curated collections are accessible to qualified researchers within a reasonable time of having been requested; and
4. Collections are available for interpretive purposes, subject to reasonable security precautions (National Park Service 1983: 48).

The Hussey Collection also remains subject to satisfying the Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36CFR79). Under these regulations both the City of Walla Walla and the Veterans Administration must acknowledge the continued responsibilities they have to the Hussey Collection's management (NPS [2010]).

Integration

Two specific challenges, when integrating the two holdings of the Hussey Collection, which will need to be dealt with early on, are those of safety and label preservation, specifically re-labeling. Additional attention should be paid to the cleaning of items previously exposed to environmental contaminants from the abandoned laboratory building. This includes all materials from the abandoned laboratory outside of Room 6 and Lots 1-6 of Room 6¹⁸. A large number of these items were included in my sample set, and, as stated in the earlier description of the *Building Ties* 2012 grant, many of these materials were merely dry brushed or partially washed with cold water due to temporary labeling and/or material type, the nature of the building, and my being unable to obtain funding for hazardous materials training; the cleaning of these materials should be revisited during the re-processing of materials.

My estimation is that approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ ¹⁹ of the Hussey Collection items will need to be re-cleaned since a majority of the assemblage remained boxed over the last two decades (see recommendation section below for more detailed information on this figure), this task will nonetheless require proper safety training for those working with the artifacts in question (see Appendix F). The United States Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) offer General Industry training for minimization of health hazards incurred by employees in their workplace.

¹⁸ Comparative materials belonging to the city of Walla Walla gathered by Lawrence Hussey in 1990 and 1991 are also items that have been heavily exposed to environmental contaminants from T-8.

¹⁹ This is a rough estimate based off of the sample set of artifacts processed from the abandoned laboratory as well as Lots 1-6 of Room 6 that are still in need of cleaning. This does not take into account materials collected by Hussey and belonging to the city of Walla Walla as a comparative collection.

Selective subparts of OSHA's General Industry training services such as: hazardous materials, personal protective equipment, general environmental controls, medical services and first aid, materials handling and storage, and toxic and hazardous substances should, at the very least, be made available to those working with this assemblage. HAZWOPER training may cover a majority of the subparts listed here and, if so, is an acceptable alternative to General Industry training (Department of Labor 2014). My suggestion would be that if the cost of this training cannot be funded through a grant application, such as the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program, then it should be included within the cost of rehabilitation and be made a requirement of those continuing to re-process the materials. Providing this safety and health awareness education will enable the development of a baseline of individual protection, which can then be further supplemented, as appropriate, by any specific safety requirements those supervising rehabilitation of artifacts chooses to employ. Additionally, any special precautions that need to be taken when handling artifacts, beyond that of re-processing, should be passed along to the repository agency as well, so they may be included in the collection's management procedures. Such safety precautions should always be considered when taking on orphaned archaeological collection as their current storage conditions could be substandard.

Although the more technical aspects of conservation is not something I am properly trained to address here, the continued management of the Hussey Collection will eventually get to the stage where items will need to be stabilized in order to prevent further degradation. It is, therefore, important to note for those preparing a future conservation plan that all of the Hussey Collection materials I have reviewed to date are suitable for storage in normal to dry conditions (i.e., nothing seems to require wet or damp storage). At the same

time, the temporary nature and degradation of many of the Hussey Collection's artifact labels needs to be addressed as early as possible. I cannot provide an estimate of temporary versus permanent labels as I was unable to review a majority of the VA's portion of the collection myself, but the original labeling of all artifacts within the collection should be reviewed, re-issued if necessary (either directly onto the item or by tag), and recorded during data entry. Partial labels should be cross-referenced with any label information listed in primary source documents. This last step will be more easily done after all artifacts labeling information is electronically entered.

Information from the original boxes and bags that artifacts have been found in have, to date, been retained either on newly labeled bags and boxes, on inventory sheets, or within artifact photographs (see Appendix F for more information). This process should continue: noting all original labeling information in an artifact's permanent record. However, due to the suggested re-integration of the two portions of the collection, along with the knowledge that many fragments retain only partial labels, if they have not lost their labels in totality, the imposition of a new labeling system altogether for the assemblage should be considered. This would ensure uniformity across the collection and will likely be necessary depending on the repository's specimen organization and collections management policies. Although boxes holding artifacts are new, re-issued in 2012, they will need to be re-labeled in a manner that reflects the collection as a whole, rather than by its two parts. Due to the number of excavations represented within the collection and the deterioration of some of the labels therein, I suggest this primarily be done by material type, then further broken down by year of excavation and area of excavation, if at all possible.

For data entry, I suggest using the Sonoma Historic Artifact Research Database (SHARD), an open-source data entry program based on Microsoft Office's 2003 Access software created by Dr. Adrian Praetzellis. Data recorded in this program can be transferred into PastPerfect, a program used by the Fort Walla Walla Museum as well as most museums across the United States, as well as Excel or other Access based databases. SHARD also provides an accompanying laboratory manual for cataloging historical artifacts (SHA 2007c), which remains adequate for the Hussey Collection, as no prehistoric materials were said to have been found within its excavations. This program is widely adaptable to historical artifact collections throughout the United States and it is streamlined to reduce confusion for new users.

It is also my recommendation that materials from my 2012 sample set be cataloged using this program as well. My rationale for recommending re-cataloging is that despite an initial attempt to create a catalog I recognize now that there are a number of inconsistencies. Although it seemed reasonable in the beginning to create my own database tables, my experience in working with the Hussey Collection shows me that full advantage should be taken of any stable, free, time-reducing resources. Furthermore, my own data entry system proved to be very time consuming and posed several technical issues (further noted in Appendices E and G). In fact, Dr. Barbara Voss conveyed the same sentiments to me about the SHARD when recalling database issues with the Market Street Chinatown collection data entry (personal comm. 2013). This action will assure increased uniformity across the collection, making the Hussey Collection's long-term preservation and care concerns as a whole easier to maintain and providing ease of access for future researchers.

Repagination of many primary source documents will need to take place as well. Citations in this document that pertain to materials currently without page numbers are referred to by their electronic Adobe pdf page numbers; it should be noted that references in this thesis may not match with future repagination. I have included a non-comprehensive document summary of some pertinent reviewed primary documents, attached as Appendix E, which further elaborates on which documents cited within this thesis are in need of repagination and which are not; this may hedge further confusion when citations change.

For any other organizational issues not covered by the holding repositories specimen organization or collection management policies, I recommend reference to the Veterans Curation Program Manual (VCP). The VCP manual was created with the premise of teaching those without previous archaeological education or training how to further re-process already excavated archaeological materials (Trimble 2010:iii-iv; VCP 2012, VCP n.d. (a), VCP n.d. (b)). As such, this is an invaluable, flexible, 'low cost' resource that should not be overlooked.

Potential Cost of Rehabilitation

Currently, the Hussey Collection consists of 295 boxes of artifacts²⁰. During 2012, 89 boxes of materials belonging to the local VA were inventoried and re-boxed. Additionally, 206 boxes worth of materials were extracted from the abandoned laboratory, 170 of which were inventoried and re-boxed and 56 of which were cleaned, re-bagged, recorded, and re-boxed as a sample set; 36 have yet to be inventoried. In determining the potential storage and curatorial costs for the Hussey Collection, I have based my estimated

²⁰ This does not include records as many materials were donated after my departure from the Fort Walla Walla museum.

figures on the University of Washington's Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture's fee table. This was chosen because curatorial figures for the Fort Walla Walla Museum are unavailable and because Burke's curatorial guidelines were suggested to me by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) Assistant State Archaeologist (Stephenie Kramer personal comm. 2013), as among the best in the state.

As the Hussey Collection contains materials that are federal in nature, they are subject to the Held-in-Trust rates because they cannot be deeded to another party. The One-time In-coming Fee per box for this repository is \$312 with an Annual Fee of \$68; the fee for archival materials is \$250 per 5 linear inches (Burke Museum 2014). These fees, however, do not include cataloging artifacts, something needed in the case of the Hussey Collection. Furthermore, as mentioned above, OSHA training should be provided to those attempting to handle materials if this is not already covered by a facility.

There are still too many unknown variables, such as linear footage of associated records, remaining boxes yet to be inventoried, and time estimates for cataloging materials, for me to adequately address a monetary estimate for continued rehabilitation. I can, however, provide some minimum estimates based off of the above information including:

1. With a current total of 295 boxes, or lots, the Hussey Collection will need an initial minimum of \$92,040 plus an annual average of \$20,060 per year for curation and storage of archaeological materials.

- a. An additional estimate of approximately \$110,667²¹ should be included for costs associated with re-cataloging the 830,000²² objects.
- b. These estimates do not include associated archival fees.

On this note, throughout my research I have identified several resources, some available at low costs and some free to the public, that will be beneficial to others continuing to address the problem of orphaned archaeological collections' existence, if they otherwise find themselves in need of additional references²³. These documents include, but are not limited to, the: University of Washington's Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture's "Guidelines for Curation of Archaeological Collections;" the Sonoma Historic Artifact Research Database (SHARD); Veterans Curation Program Laboratory Manual; *Museum Forms Book*; *National Park Service Museum Handbook*; Society for Historical Archaeology's resources on collections management; and 36CFR79's example forms and guidelines for federal materials, as well.

²¹ This figure was based off of costs associated with cataloging artifacts for the Sandcreek Byway Archaeological Project provided to me by Dr. Mark Warner (pers. comm. 2014); a project which I volunteered for during my time at the University of Idaho. The cost averaged \$1.33 per artifacts (\$800,000/600,000 items), which was multiplied by the average 83,000 objects inventoried within the Hussey Collection.

²² This is based off of a total artifact count of 83,001 (+/- 200). This figure includes a current inventory of 31,305 (+/- 200) objects held by Walla Walla, plus an estimated 12,623 additional items held within the 36 Walla Walla boxes that have not been inventoried (29,805 objects from the 85 boxes within Room 6 provides an average of 350.64 items per un-inventoried box), and a currently inventory of 39,073 objects held by the John M. Wainwright Veterans Administration Medical Center. This estimate does not include artifacts from 1990 and 1991 that are the sole responsibility of the City of Walla Walla.

²³ Throughout my thesis research, several Washington museums were contacted in order to obtain examples of documentation relating to the specimen organization, or processing, and long-term collection management procedures of archaeological materials, as well as a few additional facilities across the United States known to have worked with archaeological professionals on processing orphaned collections. Of the total 19 museum facilitators contacted, 14 responded to my inquiry, and 12 of those institutions provided me with requested documentation (two of which required only that 36CFR79 requirements be met). The Burke Museum's curation policies and procedures were among the most thorough of these documents.

Conclusion

Due to the size and nature of the Hussey Collection, I was unable to tackle the physical re-processing of more than a sample set of materials. The materials that were included in my sample were those artifacts left exposed to contaminants in the abandoned laboratory building as they were in need of at least a basic cleaning prior to being stored (for more information on these procedures (see Appendix F). Though judgmentally sampled, this set of artifacts, as well as the initial inventory of items created by the veteran interns, has allowed me to better understand the long-term preservation needs of the entire collection. My recommendations for re-processing the Hussey Collection are as follow:

- 1) The two factions of the collections, with a current count of 83,0000 items, approximately 40%²⁴ of which can be used for crossmending, should be merged for analysis.
 - a) The priorities for re-processing should be as follow:
 - i) 1975 and 1976, as those are artifacts with intact labeling, as well as those that have partial labels, which can be cross-referenced with other primary source materials have the possibility of re-establishing their provenience; also, materials from the 1980s, as they cannot be fully separated from earlier materials.
 - ii) Artifacts from the 1990s found within the JWMVAMC faction of the collection.
 - iii) Materials from 1990 and 1991. They are solely the responsibility of the City of Walla Walla and should be considered for culling as they are not from the same

²⁴ Based off the city's current inventory fragment count of 31305 (+/- 200) where 13227 (+/- 200) items had typological or morphological characteristics making them viable for future cross-mending procedures.

time period or area as the Hussey Collection. All other materials are subject to federal standards and are not subject to this process.

- b) I suggest this continue to be done under the purview of the Fort Walla Walla Museum.
- 2) All items need to be re-cataloged, and a new labeling system should be imposed across the entire collection in total, including their boxes, due to missing original labels and re-integration of the two groupings.
- a) Original artifact labels should be examined, preserved if they are temporary, and then permanently recorded during re-cataloging for the purpose of later re-contextualization.
 - b) The Sonoma Historic Artifact Research Database (SHARD) should be used as a data entry system because it can be modified to fit PastPerfect, the software application used by a majority of repositories within the United States, including that of the Fort Walla Walla Museum.
- 3) It is expected that up to ¼ of the collection will need to be cleaned and re-bagged.
- a) All items from my sample set are included within this recommendation. Previously Ziploc bags were used, but they will need to be upgraded to polyurethane bags in the future. As well, this will ensure a new labeling system is consistently applied to all Hussey Collection materials including items re-boxed and re-bagged in 2012.
 - b) All those charged with re-processing the collection should be trained according to OSHA Hazmat standards due to the exposure of a large portion of the collection to contaminants from the T-8 building.

- 4) Responsible parties should expect a minimum of \$100,000 for curation and storage, with an average of \$20,000 annually for the Hussey Collection's continued management.
 - a) An additional estimate of approximately \$111,000 should be included for costs associated with re-cataloging the 830,000 objects.
 - b) These estimates do not include associated archival fees.

Final Remarks

Prior to my stay in Walla Walla, I made attempts to familiarize myself with the Hussey Collection by reviewing any digitized primary source documents made available to me through the Fort Walla Walla Museum. Being an orphaned collection, the bulk of the assemblage had been gathered two to three decades earlier and, therefore, scant recordation of archaeological excavations and laboratory processes remained. Only a modicum of information could be gleaned before more in-depth research of the assemblage took place. Likewise, upon attempting to research the nature of orphaned assemblages I began to understand that beyond finding those few notable exceptions, such as the Market Street Chinatown Collection currently held at Stanford University (Stanford Archaeology Center [2002]), and the Tsama Pueblo Collection currently held at the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg (Beverly Chiarulli personal comm. 2013; David Phillips personal comm. 2013; Merewether 2009; Ortman 2010), there were few case studies available on this subject.

Today, it is my belief that in order to develop an understanding of orphaned collections and the steps needed to rehabilitate and research them, the archaeological community will need to create a compendium of case studies that can be made available for methodological and theoretical research. Because of this, I have also included a working

technical definition of orphaned archaeological collections here (Chapter 2). I hope, one day, this will be expanded to include the Battle of Re, amongst other observations, as orphaned collections often face unique issues that generally require actions such as re-cleaning, re-bagging, re-labeling, re-categorizing, re-housing, re-centering, re-analyzing and digitization of original records. The simple fact remains that many specific problems are attached to this type of assemblage. Often they are incomplete or inadequately processed, their ownership may not clearly be established, and documentation pertaining to original excavation (s) may take several years to surface, even after their re-habilitation (Voss 2012; Voss and Kane 2012). Commonalities can be found in examining orphans as a general type of collection, however.

For example, at the onset of this thesis project I found myself tackling an orphaned collection with only an undergraduate level of archaeological training (including a prehistoric field school and volunteer laboratory experience on a much younger historical collection). This was a seemingly overwhelming task I thought myself vastly unprepared to manage. In the end, what I learned between my experience and my research was that nothing could really prepare a person, or an archaeologist, for issues that arise in such cases, although curatorial and HAZMAT training would have been a boon ahead of time. This also led me to realize that any archaeologist attempting to revisit this type of assemblage will, in all likelihood, have to jump right into the thick of a project before they fully comprehend the needs of the collection and its potential for education and research. As such, it is important that one's research design continuously be reshaped throughout the process. In this matter, I propose taking a Spiraling Research Approach as suggested by Bruce Berg and Howard Lune. Rather than traditional theory-before-research or research-before-theory approaches,

which can seem linear in progression, a spiraling research approach never leaves any previous steps of archaeological analysis, such as ideas, theory, or research design, during progression of a project (2012:22-26). In other words, “for every two steps forward, one takes a step or two backwards in review before progressing further (2012:22).” This can add some much needed fluidity to the study of an orphaned collection: allowing for the continual reshaping of methods and theory as more information becomes available.

Although orphan collections often spell trouble as they are an entanglement of responsible parties, years of previous laboratory and field work, lost records, and preservation concerns, I came to understand from my experience and research that many of these archaeological collections are still worth studying for the stories they still can tell about the lives of the people who created, used, and discarded them. It is not always the case that these collections are too far removed from their creation for the information they can provide to be scientifically or socially useful. Rather, it is a question of how archaeologists can redefine methodologies and theories of analysis in order to extract the knowledge these materials have to offer, in tandem with the availability of resources needed for them to do so.

Based on this assertion, I do not argue that all orphaned collections can be or should be saved, nor that it is the responsibility of the archaeologist today to take care of the collections abandoned due to past actions. However, because there are also constant developments in research methodologies and theories of analysis it cannot be denied that there is also now a furthered awareness that archaeology as a field has the capacity to re-contextualize many of these assemblages to the extent that some substantive information can be gleaned from them. This thesis research concludes by stating that, despite labeling and

provenience issues, the size of the Hussey Collection in combination with its intact archaeological information makes this assemblage capable of providing answers to research questions that seek a richer picture about the lives of those men stationed at Fort Walla Walla; furthermore, comparisons from those findings can also be made to other military operations of the time to produce additional information about lifeways within the Inland Northwest during the settlement era. Not only can the process of researching orphans as a type of assemblage aid in the further development of archaeology, the generalities that can be gleaned from this type of research on the Hussey Collection may not be visible during traditional archaeological examination of Fort Walla Walla artifacts produced by the VA, when, in the future, they too become available for public study.

Specifically, this thesis begins the Hussey Collection's individual Battle of Re- by both developing a professional understanding of the assemblage's missing excavation history and deconstructing the original labeling system. Although the Hussey Collection is not ready to be used for research and education today, doing this work addressed questions of ownership posed by responsible parties, so that funding for its further rehabilitation can now be sought. I go on to provide additional recommendations from my short-lived experience with the collection for its further re-evaluation and re-processing. Overall, this thesis makes an attempt to justify the importance of its continued care for the local community and the archaeological profession. Because this collection has multiple responsible parties, including the City of Walla Walla, there is the possibility of its retention being locally centered, which can become a benefit to the community. Moreover, this work acknowledges that representatives within Walla Walla's community would like to see rehabilitation of this assemblage continue, so that the cultural materials from these

institutions can be made available for display and research as soon as possible. My hope is that this study will be a benefit to those professionals attempting to adopt orphaned archaeological collections in the future.

Works Cited

Beal, Cheryl Anne

1985a Specific Numbers in their designated lots. 45WW33 Fort Walla Walla-Washington Excavated Summer 1984. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Beal, Cheryl Anne

1985b Tabulations and Breakdowns on the 13, 763 Artifacts Excavated at Site 45WW33 in 1984. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Beal, Cheryl Anne

1999 A Partial Sampling of the Material Culture of U.S. Fort Walla Walla, 1858-1910. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Bennett, Robert A.

1980 *Walla Walla: Portrait of a Western Town 1804-1899*. Pioneer Press, Walla Walla, WA.

Berg, Bruce L., and Howard Lune

2012 *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences*. 8th edition. Pearson Education Inc., London.

Burke Museum

2014 Professional Services Fees. Research and Collections at the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture. University of Washington, Seattle, WA. <http://www.burkemuseum.org/archaeology/services_fees/>. Accessed 25 October 2014.

Childs, S. Terry.

1999 Contemplating the Future: Deaccessioning Federal Archaeological Collections. *Museum Anthropology*. 23 (2): 38-45.

Childs, S. Terry and Eileen Corcoran

2000 Managing Archeological Collections: Technical Assistance. Archeology and Ethnography Program, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

<www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/collections/>. Accessed 28 Nov 2012.

Christenson, Andrew L.

1979 The Role of Museums in Cultural Resource Management. *American Antiquity*. 44 (1): 161-163.

Clevenger, Elizabeth Noelani

2004 *Reconstructing Context and Assessing Research Potential: Feature 20 from the San José Market Street Chinatown*. Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA

Department of Labor

2014 Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Safety and Health Training Resources. Department of Labor, Washington, DC. <

<https://www.osha.gov/dte/library/index.html>>. Accessed 23 October 2014.

Ewen, Charles Robin.

2003 *Artifacts*. Archaeologist's Toolkit: Volume 4. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Fort Walla Walla Museum

2003 2003-2007 Strategic Plan. 31 Jan. 2003. Fort Walla Walla Museum: Walla Walla Valley Historical Society, Walla Walla, WA.

Fort Walla Walla Museum

2010 A Brief History of Fort Walla Walla Museum. 13 April 2010. Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Fort Walla Walla Museum

2013 Opportunities for UI Students at Fort Walla Walla Museum. Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Fort Walla Walla Museum

2014 About Us: Mission, Fort Walla Walla Museum Pioneer Settlement Horse Era Agriculture Military Exhibits. Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

<<http://www.fortwallawallamuseum.org/index.html>>. Accessed 10 May 2014.

Gray, Claude M., Bill Gulick, Nard Jones, Dr. C. C. Maxey, Alfred McVay, Vance Orchard, John Tooker and other Walla Wallans

1953 *The Walla Walla Story: An Illustrated Description of the History and Resources of "The Valley They Liked So Well They Named It Twice."* 1st ed. Walla Walla Union-Bulletin. Walla Walla, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

1975 Preliminary Report: Excavations at Fort Walla Walla (45-WW-33). Department of Anthropology, Walla Walla Community College, Walla Walla, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

1977 Fort Walla Walla: Its Battles to Free the Inland Empire, Its Partner in the Valley, and Recent Excavations at the Fort Site. M.A. Thesis, Department of History, Eastern Washington State College, Cheney, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

1984 Fort Walla Walla Archaeological Council Bulletin, November 1984. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Fort Walla Walla, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

1985 Fort Walla Walla Archaeological Council Bulletin, August 1985. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Fort Walla Walla, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

1989 Brief History of U.S. Fort Walla Walla Washington and Recent Archaeological Activities at the 45WW33 Site. Paper presented at the 42nd Northwest Anthropological Conference, Spokane, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

[1997] A Miscellaneous Collection of Artifacts Found at 45WW33, Fort Walla Walla, During the Last Twenty-Five Years of Excavations. Manuscript, John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center, Walla Walla, WA.

Hussey, Lawrence L.

1998 An Archaeological Assessment of the U.S. Veteran's Hospital Grounds at Walla Walla, Washington a National Historic Site – 45WW33. Volume 2: The Assessment a Record of Archaeological Excavation and Evaluation. Report to the Engineering Department U.S. Veteran's Administration Hospital, Walla Walla, WA.

Hussey, Laurence L. and Kermit Edmonds

1989 “Regimental Chinaware Recovered at the U.S. Fort Walla Walla Site 45WW33.” Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Kane, Megan S. and Barbara L. Voss

2011 Reconstructing Historical and Archaeological Context of an Orphaned Collection: Report on Archival Research and Feature Summaries for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. Report to History San José from the Historical Archaeology Laboratory, Stanford Archaeology Center, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA.

Lundy, Maurice H.

1979 Letter to Mike Peterson, July 6. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Marino, Eugene A., Christopher B. Pulliam, and Michael K. Trimble, eds.

2002 A Pilot Examination for Curation Partnership Implementation for the Department of Defense. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, St. Louis, MO.

Marquardt, William H., Anta Montet-White, and Sandra C. Scholtz.

1982 Resolving the Crisis in Archaeological Collections Curation. *American Antiquity*. 47 (2): 409-418.

Merewether, Jamie

2009 Tsama Pueblo Collection: “Orphan” Assemblage Examined for Possible Connections Between Mesa Verde and Northern Rio Grande Regions, Lab News. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, CO.

<http://www.crowcanyon.org/research/lab_news_articles/2009_07_10_Tsama_collection.asp>. Accessed 2 Feb. 2012.

Michaels, Gina

2005 A Mark of Meaning: Archaeological Interpretations of Peck Marked Vessels from 19th-Century Market Street Chinatown. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*. 17:209-212.

National Park Service

1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]. National Park Service, Washington, DC. <http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/Arch_Standards.htm>. Accessed 27 Nov. 2012.

National Park Service

[1990] Part 79—Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

<<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/36CFR79.HTM>>. Accessed 28 Nov. 2012. Updated 14 May 2014.

Neumann, Thomas W., Robert M. Sanford, and Karen G. Harry

2010 *Cultural Resources Archaeology: An Introduction*. 2nd edition. Altamira Press, Plymouth, UK.

Ortman, Scott

2010 Crow Canyon Studies Another “Orphaned” Collection from the Northern Rio Grande Valley, Lab News. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, CO.

<http://www.crowcanyon.org/research/lab_news_articles/2010_07_27_Ponsipa_collection.asp>. Accessed 2 Feb. 2012.

Payne, James and Laura Schulz

2011 *An Illustrated History of Fort Walla Walla*. Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla, WA.

Riordan, Timothy B.

1976 U.S. Military Post Fort Walla Walla (ca. 1958-1910): Preliminary Report on the 1976 Excavations. Manuscript, Washington State University, Pullman, WA.

Riordan, Timothy B.

1985 The Relative Economic Status of Black and White Regiments in the Pre-World War I Army: An Example from Fort Walla Walla, Washington. Doctoral dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA.

Rubenstein, Paul and Jennifer Riordan

2011 The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections. *Department of Defense Cultural Resource Program: Cultural Update* 8(1). Washington, DC.

Sappington, Robert Lee and Marilyn Wyss

1988 *Archaeological Investigations at Fort Walla Walla*. Washington State University, Center for Northwest Anthropology, Contributions in Cultural Resource Management, No. 26, Pullman.

Society for Historical Archaeology

2007 Research Resources: The Society for Historical Archaeology Standards and Guideline for the Curation of Archaeological Collections. Society for Historical Archaeology. <http://www.sha.org/index.php/view/page/curation_standards>. Accessed 31 July 2013.

Stanford University

2014 Chinese Railroad Workers of North America Project at Stanford University. Stanford University, CA<<http://www.stanford.edu/group/chineserailroad/cgi-bin/wordpress>>. Accessed 16 Feb. 2014.

Stanford Archaeology Center

[2002] Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project. Stanford University. <<http://marketstreet.stanford.edu/>>. Accessed 13 May 2014.

Sullivan, Lynne P., and S. Terry Childs

2003 *Curating Archaeological Collections: from the Field to the Repository*. Archaeologists Toolkit: Volume 6. 1st ed. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

Trafzer, Clifford E.

1992 *Yakima, Palouse, Cayuse, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Wanapum Indians: An Historical Bibliography*. Scarecrow Press. Metuchen, N.J. and London.

Trimble, Michael

2010 Veterans Curation Program Laboratory Manual. Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections. St. Louis District Corps of Engineers, St. Louis, MO.

Thomas, Bryn

1989 Survey for Cultural Resources of the Proposed Key Technology Facilities at Rose and Avery Streets in Walla Walla, Washington: Short Report 194. Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA.

University of Idaho

2010 Mindworks Community: Lean Manufacturing. University of Idaho, Moscow, ID. <<http://www.webpages.uidaho.edu/mindworks/>>. Accessed June 2012.

Veterans Curation Program

2012 In a Spirit of Stewardship: A Report on Federal Historic Property Management. Case Study: Job Creation through Recovery Act Funding. United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis, MO.

Veterans Curation Program

N.d. (a) Army Corps of Engineers Creates Jobs for Wounded Veterans. Veterans Curation Program Labworks, Augusta, GA.

Veterans Curation Program

N.d. (b) Veterans Curation Program Frequently Asked Questions. Veterans Curation Program Labworks, Augusta, GA.

Voss, Barbara.

2004 The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project: Applied Research in the University Classroom. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, 17:209-211.

Voss, Barbara

2008 Between the Household and the World System: Social Collectivity and Community Agency in Overseas Chinese Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 42(3):37-53.

Voss, Barbara L.

2012 Curation as Research: A Case Study in Orphaned and Underreported Archaeological Collections. *Archaeological Dialogues* 19(2):145-169.

Voss, Barbara L., and Megan S. Kane

2012 Re-establishing Context for Orphaned Collections: A Case Study from the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose, California. *Collections: A Journal for Museum and Archives Professionals* 8(2): 87-112.

Yent, Martha

1976 Field Director Notes from summer 1976 Fort Walla Walla Excavations for Washington State University. Manuscript, Fort Walla Walla Museum, Walla Walla WA.

Appendix A: Executive Summary

Statement of Problem

In 2012, I was tasked with the removal of an orphaned archaeological assemblage from a City of Walla Walla building, which, due to deterioration, had become an unstable environment for the artifacts it contained. After beginning this process I was made aware that additional materials were also being held at the John M. Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration Medical Center. These artifacts, pertaining to the third military Fort Walla Walla and early Veterans Administration Medical Center occupations, had been excavated during the same time period, by the same individual, were processed in the same laboratory, and applied the same labeling system. Taking into account the holdings between both parties, the entire Hussey Collection, named for its excavator, consisted of more than 300 boxes of artifacts, few archaeological records, and even fewer maps: all covering more than a dozen excavations in Walla Walla over a 25 year span. The problem was that prior to Hussey's retirement he made an attempt to split the collection and disperse materials amongst proper parties; however, both the City of Walla Walla and the local VA expressed concerns about how this action was performed, and whether they did indeed hold the materials for which they were responsible.

Purpose of Study

Unfortunately, the degree of interrelatedness between holdings of the collection has remained, until now, undetermined; something that has prolonged its abandonment and that needed to be addressed before further rehabilitation could continue. As I discovered during my research, this is because there are several complications surrounding the re-establishment of ownership, including that excavations were conducted on several tracts of

land in transit to Walla Walla by the federal government. My research, then, focused on answering responsible parties' questions of ownership, so that further funding can be sought for its rehabilitation.

Summary Results and Recommendations

After reconstructing a missing portion of the collection's excavation history and attempting to deconstruct remaining artifact labels, I came to the conclusion that these cultural materials were separated between parties based upon periods of significance, rather than by property ownership. Without the recovery of original catalog codes or additional mapping, the two Hussey Collection holdings cannot be further re-defined between respective responsible parties. Therefore, the approximate 83,000 artifacts will need to be re-integrated into one, shared archaeological collection; the exception being objects gathered from the city's newer refuse area, not included in this total, which are mostly modern in nature and which should be considered for culling. I suggest this process continue to be done under the purview of Fort Walla Walla Museum; said facility is already involved with the collection's cost sharing initiatives, retains professionals specializing in the associated time period, and receives overwhelming support from the local community. In total, partners should expect a minimum of \$210,000 for curation and storage, with an average of \$20,000 annually for the collection's continued management; a figure that is, in all likelihood, low, as it does not include associated archival fees. Recovery and use of this collection for research and public education is important to the many Walla Walla residents who identify with their community's long-standing agricultural and military traditions. This cannot be better illustrated than by the very existence of the local Fort Walla Walla Museum, created by the community's own historical society, and through its continued support from visitors,

who contribute upwards of \$2.5 million dollars annually into heritage tourism associated with the museum alone—much of which is infused by this private, non-profit back into the community through support of local families, businesses and public events—and by local residents, several thousand of whom are volunteers for, members of, and donors to the facility.

Appendix B: Basic Timeline for Fort Walla Walla and Excavations Done by Lawrence Hussey

1818 Fort Nez Perce fur trading post built by Northwest Company.

1821 Fort Nez Perce was renamed Fort Walla Walla after merger of Northwest Company and HBC; date of destruction remains unknown.

1831 Second Fort Walla Walla fur trading post built.

1841 Second Fort Walla Walla fur trading post destroyed in fire.

1842 Third Fort Walla Walla trading post erected.

1855 Third Fort Walla Walla trading post abandoned at behest of U.S. Military due to unstable local relations.

1856 First Fort Walla Walla military post erected in September, but abandoned a month later; second Fort Walla Walla military post created at site of 1856 Walla Walla Treaty Council (now downtown Walla Walla).

1858 Construction of third and final Fort Walla Walla military post by Lt. Col. Steptoe

1910 Closure of third military Fort Walla Walla post.

1915 Fort re-opened as a local hospital after the St. Mary's Hospital fire in Walla Walla

1916 Fort closed as a temporary hospital.

1917 Fort opened as a U.S. Army Field Artillery Training Camp.

1918 Fort closed as a U.S. Army Field Artillery Training Camp.

1920 Fort declared a U.S. Public Health Service Hospital (USPHS).

1922 present USPHS declared a Veterans Administration Hospital. Since then the grounds have undergone extensive construction.

1975 Lawrence Hussey receives permission to excavate on City of Walla Walla property after spotting pot hunters within Fort Walla Walla's refuse area; WSU archaeologist, as well

as WSU and WWCC students, conduct excavations with Hussey; spring and summer semester excavations were conducted amongst three trenches; basic labeling system applied; WSU takes artifacts for laboratory processing.

1976 WSU graduate students Timothy Riordan and Martha Yent lead a field school in conducting excavations to determine the parameters of the forts original refuse area; artifacts go back to WSU, but when funding ceases they make a slow matriculation back to Hussey in Walla Walla up until 1983; after being issued a new labeling system, artifacts from 1975 cannot be distinguished from 1976. No key found for catalog codes found.

1977-1982 No further excavations are conducted at this time.

1983 Artifacts are returned to Lawrence Hussey from WSU; no new excavations are conducted, but EWU works with Lawrence Hussey so that he can teach upper division archaeology classes in his new archaeological laboratory, T8, through WWCC.

1984 Hussey continues to teach EWU extension classes. The Audubon Society constructs a trail within 45WW33 boundaries and, after rototilling, they find artifacts. Lawrence Hussey uses the opportunity to conduct another field school through WWCC. Here a new labeling category is added that is carried on through the 1980s with respect to delineating multiple areas of excavation within 45WW33 in any given year. More recent United States Public Health Services materials from this excavation were given to the JWMVAMC while artifacts from the older "Fort era" were kept within the City of Walla Walla's possession; illustrating an arbitrary separation of artifacts based on association with historic institutions rather than property boundaries.

1985-1987 Between 1985 and 1987 small-scale, sporadic excavations were done on city property within registered 45WW33 boundaries for Washington State's upcoming

bicentennial celebration in between monitoring excavations on JWMVAMC property.

Records show that area designations imposed in 1984 changed during these years; no further keys have been found for decoding the labels.

1988 Lawrence Hussey spent a portion of this summer working alongside WSU representatives on excavations at the Blue Mountain Shopping Mall site. This area was outside of the nationally registered 45WW33 boundaries yet within the original fort property boundaries; so, it was decided that the same labeling system would be applied to these artifacts as was done at other sites by Lawrence Hussey in the 1980s. It seems that any materials less than 50 years old at the time were considered “VA era” and were subsequently taken by Hussey and later given to the JWMVAMC. The rest of the historic materials are currently being held by WSU.

1989 Lawrence Hussey and his WWCC students excavate at the construction site of the Key Technologies building on Port of Walla Walla property. Items excavated were from early Fort Walla Walla refuse areas. There seems to have been an arrangement made between Lawrence Hussey and the Port of Walla Walla; it is unclear exactly what that arrangement may have been and why these materials have been retained by the City of Walla Walla. It is my suggestion that the City of Walla Walla work further with the Port of Walla Walla to determine any further level of responsibility that they may still have to said artifacts. Within T8, these materials, labeled WWPDP, were pulled out along with other artifacts for subsequent research after their initial processing. With the loss of many labels from those items left, over time exposed to contaminants, artifacts from this excavation cannot be separated from other artifacts with 100 percent accuracy, and, in the event that Port of Walla Walla is made responsible for artifacts, should still be retained within the Hussey Collection.

Also this year is the suspected year of origin for Wildwood Park materials, though confusions in reports suggest that these cultural materials could have been excavated in 1988 as well.

1990-1991 Lawrence Hussey gathers items from Walla Walla's newer refuse area; presumable to create a comparative collection. Items from this period are solely the responsibility of the City of Walla Walla and have remained separated within T8 from the rest of the Hussey Collection. It is suggested that these materials be culled as an overwhelming majority of items are still considered modern in nature. Moreover, 1990 and 1991 items were most exposed to environmental contaminants; the entire grouping having been left unboxed.

1992-1997 Lawrence Hussey enters into a contract with the JWMVAMC; no other excavations on city property seem to have been conducted after 1991.

1998 There are no further records of Hussey's work after this date and it is presumed this is about the time he retired.

Appendix C: Research Design for Hussey Collection (Reported on May 17, 2012)

Lawrence Hussey worked on the historic archaeological components of the third and final U.S. Military Fort Walla Walla (1858-1910, 1917) and subsequent VA Medical Center (1920s to present) from the mid-1970s through 1998. Hussey concentrated on the major dump area of the fort but he also monitored utility installation on the current VA grounds. To create a comparative collection, Hussey also dug in the former Walla Walla City Dump. His work generated a sizable collection.

The orphaned Hussey Collection has been stored in a building in the City of Walla Walla's Fort Walla Walla Park that has not been maintained for a period of years. The City allowed Hussey to use this building for a laboratory associated with his field schools from Walla Walla Community College. Protective gear including a mask and gloves will be worn at all times due to the presence of dust and wildlife excrement. Because the foundation of the building seems stable, I have chosen to work alone upon the contingency that I have contact phone numbers for FWWM archaeologists accessible in the case of emergencies and my cell phone with me at all times.

For sketching the building's interior, true north will not be used in this instance. Instead, "fort grid north" will be applied to a new overarching labeling system so that it matches both old and new building maps. Feet will be used instead of meters for this purpose as well since this measure will follow the context of previously created building maps. Walls will be labeled as quadrants due to the 11 week time constraint and overall amount of materials to be processed.

Primary/Long-term Goals:

1. Preserve all artifact materials in a sterile environment, discern ownership of items within the collection, and create a Curation Plan and associated costs for the City of Walla Walla by the term of their agreement with Fort Walla Walla Museum.
2. Discover comparative research value of the orphaned collection as it pertains to fort era occupation lifestyles by retaining as much contextual information possible.
3. Pass along any historical information gathered from these materials to the public.

Secondary/Short-term Goals:

1. Remove all material from current location as the building is insecure and exposed to wildlife. After the building has been sketched and digitally cataloged, material will be taken to a secure building on the FWWM grounds to be processed. After processing, the artifacts will be relocated to the dedicated room in the FWWM climate-controlled storage. Artifacts will remain in this area for up to two years awaiting the city's further action.
2. Artifacts from the fort era occupation are of primary concern with those from the comparative collection from the former City Dump being processed as time allows. Some of the artifacts may require cleaning and re-bagging. A new overarching labeling system and digital record of the collection will be created. The material will be placed in sterile boxes. Basic artifact descriptions will be put into an excel spreadsheet, which will then demarcate the types of items in the collection and thus their research value based on quantity and context. These data along with a Curation Plan with budget will be sent to the City of Walla Walla for consideration by the term of the agreement with Fort Walla Walla Museum.

Appendix D: Report of Hussey Collection Field/Laboratory Work (Reported on August 24, 2012)

About the Collection

As a graduate student representative of the University of Idaho, I am pleased to provide a summary report detailing activities performed in 2012 pertaining to the orphaned Hussey Collection held by Fort Walla Walla Museum.

In efforts to form a collaborative research program with Fort Walla Walla Museum, funding was obtained on behalf of the University of Idaho to survey and extract an orphaned archaeological collection that lie exposed in an unstable environment on what is currently city property. The collection in reference is exceedingly significant to the City of Walla Walla as it contains some of the only Fort Walla Walla era related artifacts not currently held by the Veterans Administration, meaning they may be retained locally and use for research and education. In a township where the inhabitants appear to be highly vested in their cultural history, and the tourism industry relies heavily on historical promotion, the importance of making sure this material is properly curated and its relevant information is disseminated to the public should remain a high priority.

For convenience, further information such as extraction and laboratory procedures taken in 2012, funding venues for labor support, to-date man hours invested, and future recommendations for the project have been arranged below in a convenient and simplistic format. Please note that this is an interim report produced solely with intent of generating a standardized report at a future date when the collection has been fully processed.

Summer 2012 Endeavors towards Stabilizing Orphaned Collection Extraction

Procedures

The building formerly housing the orphaned collection is in a state of degradation. As such, both persons and artifacts were exposed to the many potentially harmful materials contaminants within the facility. Protective gear in the form of a coal respiratory mask, medical gloves and a disposable protective suit was worn for over 85% of the time spent in the building (note: this percentage would have been higher, however it was not fully understood protective materials would be needed until after an initial survey of the facility, and because eventually the use of the veteran intern labor for the extraction of the final room was needed, in which only a disposable medical masks and gloves were worn). The “pull” principle of lean manufacturing was applied to the collection as there was limited uncontaminated laboratory space and storage space. A maximum of 10 boxes at one time were extracted from the building by the graduate student supervisor based on need for materials to process in a labor based capacity (more in depth information regarding applied theory can be sought by contacting Kali D. V. Oliver).

Laboratory Procedures

Many of the most promising research items in the collection look to have been left out by previous students for comparative studies under the supervision of Lawrence Hussey, a historian who taught at the Walla Walla Community College and participated in excavating a majority of the materials in the building—once a student archaeological laboratory. These items were left exposed to harmful particles and as such original trays and boxes without pertinent written information on their exterior were left in the deteriorating building in order to reduce the amount of contamination brought to the laboratory space. Artifacts were also placed in new temporary boxing that was securely stored on museum

property. In further efforts to reduce contamination even shoe ware was changed prior to lab reentry to avoid bringing contaminated materials into the more sterile environment.

All materials that did not have a temporary labeling system were washed; all other material, including metal and bone, were dry brushed outdoors before being brought into the laboratory space for processing. Items that were wetted were left to dry for a period of 24 hours and all materials were then photographed, recorded, placed into clean temporary bagging, and finally put into new boxing to be taken to the Fort Walla Walla Museum's repository.

Parties Involved during 2012

This collection is a unique culmination of several institutions that have provided labor and funding as can be seen in the summary below.

University of Idaho

Dr. Mark Warner, Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, and Kali D. V. Oliver, graduate student, obtained a John Calhoun Smith grant for graduate student labor and housing in the amount of **\$6,355.20**.

Fort Walla Walla Museum

Director James Payne along with other archaeological staff members devoted many unpaid man hours as well as an unspecified amount of supply materials and a laboratory space. This dedication continued past the time of the graduate student grant in the form of the continued supervision of two veteran interns, previously trained by Fort Walla Walla Museum. This will result in an estimate of **178 hours** devoted by Fort Walla Walla Museum Staff through the end of the internees' 12 week contract, minus any additional material costs.

City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla devoted **\$1,000** towards laboratory supplies with the additional cost of a coal respiratory mask (to be returned by January 1, 2013), twenty disposable protective suits, and a box of disposable medical gloves for protection during the removal of items from the unmaintained building—these items were not included in the supply budget as reflected here.

National Preservation Institute and Department of Veteran Affairs

National Preservation Institute and the Department of Veteran Affairs Veterans Industries Compensated Work Therapy devoted up to an amount of **\$9,600** for up to **800 labor hours for two veteran interns**. The total amounts reflected below are made with the expectation that all of the hours available to the veteran internees will be allocated by the term of the contract in October 2012, and with the amount of material exceeding a rough estimate of 50,000 items it is extremely likely this will be the outcome.

Archaeologist Stephen Robert's of the Veteran's Administration in Walla Walla also dedicated time in the form off meetings with both the Fort Walla Walla Museum staff members and the University of Idaho representative in collaboration of the project—those hours are not reflected below.

Total Hours and Funding 2012

Hours:

Kali Oliver, University of Idaho	517.5
Veteran Interns	800
James Payne, Fort Walla Walla Museum Director	71.5
Fort Walla Walla Museum Staff Archaeologists and Other	106.5

Total Hours: 1495.5

Funding:

University of Idaho through J. C. Smith Grant	\$6,355.20
National Preservation Institute through Veteran's Administration	
	\$9,600.00
City of Walla Walla	\$1,000.00*

Total Funding: \$16,955.20

*Note: Cost of the coal respiratory mask, 20 disposable sanitation suits, and 1 box medical gloves are not included.

Recommendations

Though in 2012 the orphaned collection was moved into a stable environment and surveyed, there is still much to be done to preserve these estimated 50'000+ items before they can be deemed fit for long-term storage. More than just a budget for supplies, such as acid-free bagging and permanent labeling items, is needed. The length of the project will be ultimately determined by the amount of labor that can be dedicated towards processing the items.

In effort to continue building a relationship with Fort Walla Walla Museum, the University of Idaho will be applying for grants in 2013 to devote at least the same labor contribution as was made in 2012; however, there is no guarantee that additional labor funds will be received by the National Preservation Institute or the Veterans Administration. There is a possibility to secure additional labor to replace the veteran interns through the university, but this cannot be solely dependent upon grant funding. In request to continue for the 2013 laboratory season, additional labor funding from the city which would ideally

match that of the University of Idaho along with a continuance of the supply budget that was allocated in 2012 would be needed. The Fort Walla Walla Museum may also consent to providing a work space and some additional miscellaneous supplies for 2013, yet additional funding for labor from the City of Walla Walla would certainly reduce the amount of free labor the museum would need to supply before their contract to hold the orphaned artifacts comes to term in 2014.

Once more, the cultural importance of stabilizing and researching this collection which holds the city's only access to Fort Walla Walla era artifacts not privately held should not be undervalued as the City of Walla Walla determines funding allocations for 2013. Please consider this project for future funding, and if possible keep the University of Idaho up-to-date regarding the status of the future of this orphaned collection so that contributions may also be made if possible.

Appendix E: Non-Comprehensive Outline of Original Hussey Collection Documents

TABLE 1: Hussey Collection Document Review (Non-comprehensive).

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
Preliminary Report: Excavations at Fort Walla Walla (45-WW-33) Walla, Walla Washington	(Hussey 1975) Regular page numbers used	Lawrence Hussey	June 25, 1975	Covers 1975 spring semester excavations (summer excavations not included). WWCC and WSU involvement described. Basic inventory of items from Site 1/A, and part of the trench dug during spring session (T1, T2, T8, and most if not all of T3 and T7) included; Site B is said to have yielded no artifacts. Inventory lists can be cross-references against student notebooks. Also lists an inventory of items given to FWWM director Joy Laughlin (32), which I believe are still retained by the museum. Basic date ranges for military garrison postings at FWW (33-34). This was modified slightly and the text was put in 1977 doc.
U.S. Military Post Fort Walla Walla (ca. 1858-1910): Preliminary Report on the 1976 Excavations.	(Riordan 1976) Regular page numbers used Needs to be scanned	Timothy Riordan	Fall/Winter 1976?	Riordan's short preliminary report after WSU's 1976 excavations. Includes: research goals, limits of dump in time and space, and good mapping references. This document is a summery and a rough draft that Riordan was using to work out questions he would later pose within his thesis research.
Field Director Notes Summer 1976 Fort Walla Walla	(Yent 1976) Needs re-paginated; used pdf page number	Martha Yent	Summer 1976	Field notes on sampling and excavations methods as well as coordinates.
Fort Walla Walla: Its Battles To Free the	(Hussey 1977) Regular numbers	Lawrence L. Hussey	August 1977 (partial fulfillme	Research on bullets and other vitreous materials (structural material, earthenware, and pipe fragments), doll fragments, dentures (both docs)

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
Inland Empire, Its Partner in the Valley, and Recent Excavations at the Fort Site	used		nt of MA in History from EWU)	and some insignia, and a dog tag are found in both the 1977 and 1975 Research documents he created. It appears he used all of his preliminary report from 1975 in his 1977 thesis document with little changes being made except for the addition of historical research on the Walla Walla region. The 1977 document also provides a history of the inland empire before Walla Walla, and the building/history of the third military Fort Walla Walla along with description of some important military battles.
“PharmaReas earch 1984”	Not Cited; Pagnation needed	Lawrence Hussey	1984-85	Research on medical equipment found from 1984 excavation. List of medical equipment found in 1984.
Early Day Locks and Keys Found at the Fort Walla Walla Dump Site	Not cited yet First page is duplicate; otherwise no-repagnation necessary.	Joe. F McCown, Jr.	1984	For Anthropology 396 ²⁵ , a EWU extension course. Lock history; diagrams of particular lock and key mechanisms; hand drawn depictions of lock mechanisms found at 45WW33, as well as black and white photo of keys and locks found at site.
Transitional China: Government Issue Dinner Ware [sic] c.	(Beal 1984) No re-pagination needed.	Cheryl Anne Beal	June-September 1984	For fulfillment of EWU class “Anthropology 496: Special Studies in Anthropology Fort Walla Walla: Advanced Artifact Analysis I” during summer quarter 1984. This involves

²⁵ Much of the classwork done by individuals seems to have been gathering source materials for the Hussey’s new anthropology lab (Hussey 1984:3), and materials consist more of manufacturer or material typology histories rather than actual analysis. Rather, most documents that still remain with the Hussey collection speak of excavating, cataloging and organizing materials prior to analysis. The only theoretical and methodological analysis of an excavation and its archaeological findings that remains with the Hussey Collection was done by Tim Riordan for fulfillment of this degree(s) from WSU; to date have I not come across any materials produced by Hussey or his students containing such analysis, which may make a bit more sense when one takes into account that Lawrence Hussey was scholastically trained as a historian not an anthropologist.

Name	Citation in Thesis/Repagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
1912 through c. 1940				researching chinaware from the 1984 excavation dating to what Hussey calls the “VA era” (including the Quartermaster Corps, the Veterans Bureau, and the U.S. Public Health Services). Base mark depictions and some dates, as well as manufacture histories and letters of communication for research are included. The PDF file FWW Excavations 1984 I-b is a continuation of this document.
Tabulations and Breakdowns on the 13,763 Artifacts Excavated at Site 45WW33 in 1984	(Beal 1985b) Needs repagination; PDF numbers used in citation (note: this document begins with several pages worth of photos from Hussey’s anthropology laboratory- in the event there are multiple copies retained.	Cheryl Anne Beal	Summer 1985	Done for EWU extension class entitled Anthropology 387-3. Notes that of the 13,000+ ceramic fragments found during 1984 excavations 11,000+ had “little to no” diagnostic markings and slated for “storage or re-burial.” The rest were broken down by use or manufacturer. This document is a list of items, which includes labeling system information and assigned lot numbers; useful in reconstructing labels. Some color photos of Hussey’s laboratory are included.
Fort Walla Walla Archaeological Council Bulletin Nov84 (Vol.	(Hussey 1984) Regular page numbers used	Lawrence L. Hussey	November 1984	Brief history of 45WW33; second outline of 1984 labeling system; list of diggers from 1983 and 1984 excavations and 1984 researchers. Also explains, in part, the 1984 excavation. Photos of lab/T-8!

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
1, No. 1)				
"Research on Public Health Service Hospital (PHSH) Thermometers and Syringe"/"Research PHS 1921"	Not Cited yet 3 documents	Betty Stuber	Spring/Winter 1985	Three part study for Anthropology 496: "Advanced Artifact Analysis," a EWU extension course. Part of the materials gathered to research the USPHS in Walla Walla, including correspondence. Nothing about excavations or listing of artifacts.
Specific Numbers in their designated lots. 45WW33 Fort Walla Walla- Washington Excavated Summer 1984	(Beal 1985a) Needs pagination.	Cheryl Anne Beal	Summer 1985	For fulfillment of EWU extension class Anthropology 397 part III. Part II was for spring quarter/semester 1985 and part III was for summer quarter/semester 1985. It looks like this document illustrates an attempt to take materials listed from a 1984 Notebook and arrange them into lots. This could be a key piece of material for deciphering lot designation, a process we know little about outside of Riordan's 1985 thesis on the 1976 lot designations. Hussey may not have used the same categories for lot designations as WSU representatives. Upon reviewing this document it does seem as if lots were based on the separation of artifacts by distinct morphological and diagnostic features per trench quad and level designation. This document does not, however, allude to original artifact numbers necessarily.
"Anthro 397 Fort Walla Walla Excavations: Site 45WW33 1984 Research	Not cited Needs pagination.	Cheryl Anne Beal	1984- 1985	This document does not have an official title, but seems to be a hodge-podge of Beal's other documents (1985) and (1985a), as listed here, with the addition of some newspaper clippings regarding the 1984 field season and laboratory work as well as letters of reply from research inquires.

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
Notes ²⁷				
Fort Walla Walla Archaeological Council Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 4 Aug85	(Hussey 1985a) Regular page numbers used	Lawrence L. Hussey	August 1985	
Anthropology 499: Fort Walla Walla Chinaware 45WW33: A Two-Part Investigation	(Beal 1985b) Used page numbers as is, but could be repaginated in future	Cheryl Beal	Winter 1985	Note there are two copies of this material; one is missing additional pages (31 total pages vs. 39 total pages), however, the one with fewer pages is a better digital copy ²⁶ . History or pottery manufacturers from pottery sherds found in 1984 excavations and survey are listed; civilian and federal pottery are both commented upon. Part 2 (v) provides an approximation of usage dates of FWW based on garrison and government marking. This document seems to list mostly items recovered from the main dump area in '75/ '76.
The Relative Economic Status of Black and White Regiments in the Pre-World War I Army: An Example from Fort	(Riordan 1985)	Timothy Riordan	May 1985	WSU doctoral dissertation. The introduction section of this document, as well as Chapters 6 and 7, speak on the Fort Walla Walla excavation project (45-WW-33 refuse area) conducted in 1976 by Riordan and Yent on behalf of WSU. This provides analysis for determination of a linear deposition of refuse materials, as well as a recordation of varying Munsell soil colors found across the

²⁶ Being as the FWW and JWMVAMC have each retained their own grouping of what, for all intents and purposes, I call original or primary source documents, or any documentation created prior to the 2012 re-study of the collection, there are many duplicate items. Not all duplicate items are exactly the same. I compared each of the duplicate materials, and discarded copies from my collection that were incomplete or exact duplicates. I did not do so within the collection on digitized materials that will be retained with the collection. This should not affect citations, unless there are differing total page number, and I have tried to note those within this document.

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
Walla Walla, Washington				excavation site(s) and provides relevant diagrams of excavations from 1976 relative to 1975, as Riordan was also party to the original excavation season. Importantly, this document also alludes to the labeling system applied in 1976.
China found at 88-6	Not cited	Lawrence Hussey?	1988	Basic description of some china fragments found after the leveling of a bike hill on Walla Walla property (45WW33) with labeling notes; can be used for re-construction of partial labels.
Finding Fort Walla Walla	Not cited	“Walla” *I am pretty sure that the author is Hussey as it mentions at the end the National Register approval.	1/14/88	Brief (non-cited) history of Walla Walla’s growth along with military occupation of the third military FWW
Contributions in Cultural Resource Management No. 26: Archaeological Investigations at Fort Walla Walla	Sappington and Wyss 1988 Paginated numbers used; no re-pagination necessary.	R. Lee Sappington and Marilyn Wyss with contributions by Deborah Olson, Caroline Carley, Cheryl Anne Beal, and	December 1988	Blue Mountain Shopping Mall excavation performed in August 1988 by WSU. Discusses the impact of construction on this area; WSU’s findings and analysis on the site; environmental tables; and a history of FWW. This site belonged to the original fort boundaries, but was not listed on the National Register. Of special note, items from the WWII portion of site seem to have gone to the JWMVAMC Hussey Collection as noted on adobe page 39 of (Hussey [1997]). Further findings by area are noted and a breakdown of the labeling

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
		Kenneth Reid.		system from this excavation is provided as well, being modeled from Hussey's 1984 arbitrary area designation method. This document further suggests (along with Hussey 1989, heritage letter or "Lundy 1979, and Hussey [1997]: 39) some of the artifacts from this excavation are also likely in the JWMVAMC's portion of the Hussey Collection. I believe this to be because the WWII materials were less than 50 years old and were not considered artifacts at the time; so, Hussey asked to put the materials with other "VA era" items.
A Survey for Cultural Resources of the Proposed Key Technology Facilities at Rose and Avery Streets in Walla Walla, Washington	(Thomas 1989) Regular page numbers used (every other page missing)	Bryn Thomas	November 1989	Missing every other page; short cultural resource assessment of Port Walla Walla area pending Key Technology building construction; mentions contacting EWU and stopping construction if artifacts are found; also mentions site is within former fort reservation boundaries.
A Brief History of U.S. Fort Walla Walla Washington and Recent Archaeological Activities at the 45WW33 Site	(Hussey 1989) Regular page numbers used	Lawrence Hussey	March 1989	Paper for the Northwest Anthropology Conference in 1989. Diagram of 1975 dig with coordinates (do not make sense); quick history of 3 rd Fort Walla Walla military base; appears to be missing pages 2 and 3; provides a general description of excavations up to 1989 WWPB (Also important conversation about instigation of 1989 WWPB dig). Important footnote about USDA brass cap marker(s) as datum for main dump area excavations (except during 1976). Interesting information on labeling in 1980s including 84, 85,

Name	Citation in Thesis/Repagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
				86, 87. Mentions excavations for VA in 80s interrupting city excavations, but does not mention labeling of VA artifacts.
Clay Bottle Inventory	Not yet cited No author, no date Repagination needed Used pdf page number for citation	No author	Post 1989 (n.d.)	Clay bottle inventory. Includes site, basic description, and area, quad, level, number info on most artifacts; covers 1989 WWPD site and areas from '85 and '88.
Regimental Chinaware Recovered at the U.S. Fort Walla Walla Site 45WW33	(Hussey and Edmonds 1989)	Lawrence Hussey and Kermit Edmonds	Post 1989 excavation 1989 (possibly fall)?	This is the singular document I have come across that research materials pertaining to the 1989 Port of Walla Walla "WWPD" excavation. The first few pages tell of ceramics that I recognize as being processed in my 2012 sample set (from the Main Entry Room). These materials were brought to FWWM Director James Payne by Lawrence Hussey in a previous attempt to get James to take over Walla Walla's portion of the collection after Hussey's retirement. James told me this was the room he previously recognized the materials having been kept in at the closure of the laboratory. This document is important as it illustrates that though these materials may have never been accessioned—I am of the opinion of this because the boxes housing this material from Room 6 were labeled merely as WWPD not as 45-WW-33 and because the contract of these materials future housing between the Port Department and either Hussey or the city is to date unknown—they were processed within the Walla

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
				Walla abandoned laboratory along with Walla Walla and JWMVAMC site materials, which could be part of the future argument for the Port's participation as a responsible party. Evidence of materials from this site being processed and compared can also be found from their presence in the Misc. Collection of Artifacts from Site 45WW33 during the Last 25 Years document
A Miscellaneous Collection of Artifacts Found at 45WW33, Fort Walla Walla, During the Last Twenty-Five Years of Excavations	(Hussey [1997]) PDF page numbers used Needs to be repaginated Used 60 page version not 57 page one	Lawrence Hussey	Post 1996; retired in 1998	Photos/sketches of artifacts in a basic catalog form with special notes on items including information about certain sites that may be worth noting. Overall this illustrates that JWMVAMC retains materials from the Blue Mountain Shopping Mall Excavation and that materials from the WWPd excavation were processed despite seemingly never having been accessioned.
A Partial Sampling of the Material Culture of Fort Walla Walla, 1858-1910; Military Accouterments: The Insignia of the Uniform of the United States Army that was Worn by the Troops Garrisoned at U.S. Fort	(Beal 1999) PDF page numbers used; needs to be repaginated	Cheryl Anne Beal	1999	Description and illustrations of military insignia from an 1881 dress helmet as well as metal materials from Calvary uniforms. A ceramic inventory from 1985 is included. This covers excavations on VA property, city property, as well as materials from the Key Technologies site. Introduction speaks on the issues Hussey and his students had with the WSU labeling system after the collection had matriculated back into their possession.

Name	Citation in Thesis/Re-pagination Comment	Author	Date	Description
Walla Walla, Washington				

Appendix F: Basic Methods used for 2012 Extraction and Re-processing of Hussey Collection Materials from Abandoned City of Walla Walla Building.

Upon entering T-8, Lawrence Hussey's abandoned laboratory building on Walla Walla property, it was apparent that multiple sites, excavations, and responsible parties were represented with collection. As well, many artifacts therein had temporary labels, either lightly marked on the object or taped on, that had partially faded or fallen off completely. It was suggested to me, then, by James Payne, Fort Walla Walla Museum Director, to treat the T-8 structure as a "secondary archaeological site." This meant that the artifacts therein would be kept within their original, or pre-determined, general groupings so as to suggest statistical relationships among such materials in the future.

Because only so much contextual information could be gleaned from this type of control, it was suggested that we do this work in a very basic format. James had told me that archaeological sites recorded by Lawrence Hussey would have used "fort north" and not "true north;" so, fort north was also used in 2012 to sketch out T-8 structure. The entire building was sketched out using both a yard stick and a basic step-count for length and width²⁷. After a sketch map was created for the entire building, individual sketch maps were created for each room. These would supplement the photographic record in the event that information pertaining to my lot designations was lost in the future.

Room designations were used as main archaeological units. This included: S.R. for the Sun Room, M.E. for the Main Entry, and Rooms 1-10, as they were already designated as such within the building. Each room was further divided into four quadrants: north wall,

²⁷ Author's foot runs approximately 11.5," making this a fairly accurate measurement tool.

east wall, south wall and west wall. Room sketch maps also included “lot” designations, or an ascending sequential number assigned to pre-grouped materials. The word “lot” was used over “box” under the assumption that many of the boxes would be condensed in the future for storage purposes; I did not realize at the time lot numbers has already been assigned to some materials within the collection.

Lot numbers began at the number 1, and were fixed first to materials closest to the wall, then proceeding in a vertical line (to materials furthest from wall), and, finally, from left to right. This was repeated until all the groupings or boxes within a room were assigned lot designations; a process that repeated, beginning with the number 1, in each room. A bucket ~15 cm height and ~12 cm wide was used as a scale against walls.

To ensure there was a way to check against this process, photographs, with slight overlap for reference, were also taken in the same manner: first documenting the room, then documenting each wall, and, finally, documenting individually assigned lot groupings. Detail shots of any documentation left on a walls were taken as well. Photos of the entire building and all of its contents were taken prior to removal of objects and have been kept in separate computer folders and databases.

James and I spoke, many times, about how to reduce the amount of contamination brought back to my laboratory space on the museum grounds from the abandoned building. The first step in doing so was to wear disposable safety gear in the building, and while transporting materials between laboratories. This included a hooded, disposable suit, along with disposable medical grade gloves, and a coal respiratory mask. I had a special set of shoes as well; these were worn only in T-8 and were removed before reentering the lab on

museum grounds; they were washed after every visit. Gloves were removed every time I took photos, and, otherwise, my camera remained attached to my belt, inside the disposable safety suit. The same banker's boxes were re-used each time artifacts were removed. A trash liner covered the inside of my vehicle during transport.

Only ten boxes, or lots, of materials were removed from T-8 at any given time due to limited storage and drying-rack space at the new laboratory. These boxes were stored, along with any supplies I took with me into the abandoned building, in a secure structure next to my re-processing area until a time when artifacts could be cleaned. In order to eliminate any mixing of newly assigned lots materials, only one lot at a time was pulled. Cleaning was done outside of the laboratory, and, afterwards, trays of cleaned artifacts were brought inside to dry for at least a 24 hour period. Each tray retained a label with information regarding the artifact's room, wall, and lot number. After drying, one tray at a time was moved from the rack and placed on the laboratory table so that artifacts could be photographed, re-bagged, and recorded. All additional lots were moved forward on the drying rack, and more items were pulled from the secured storage area to be cleaned as space became available.

The washing of artifacts posed a unique challenge as many of the labels had been written onto the artifacts with temporary black marker, which looked much like the permanent black marker also applied to materials, a harder to identify thin red pencil, or taped on, but they still retained a film of built up contamination that needed to be removed. In the case of glass or ceramic artifacts with temporary labels, tepid or cold tap water was used to cleanse surfaces opposite of labeled sides, while the side containing the label was dry brushed. Glass or ceramic artifacts with permanent labels were fully submerged in water

and brushed with a toothbrush, as were those without labels. Metal or organic materials were only ever dry brushed.

Any artifact tags that had fallen off and were not directly associated to an artifact were photographed as a group (which was then attached to tables that included photos of the room from which it was taken), placed into a Ziploc bag, and put in that lot's storage container. At some point these loose labels can be cross-referenced with primary source materials, such as artifact inventories or student notebooks, so that missing labels can be reunited with the proper artifacts from that lot.

As for data entry, at the start of this project I was the sole research participant, so I chose to enter artifact data directly into an Excel spreadsheet. A change was made to the Access database program within the first week of the project. This was done because photos could be more easily attached to Access tables, information could still be exported into Excel spreadsheets, and information from the Access database(s) could be imported into PassPerfect, a commonly used collection's management software program. My goal, beyond extraction of the materials, was to record, clean, and re-bag as much of the material as possible (James Payne pers. comm. 2012).

From there, each room was given its own Access table. General photos of the room, wall and lots, prior to extraction, were recorded in the first Access table for that room (see Figure 34). Specific cataloging criteria was modeled after my previous experience within the Kooskia Internment Camp Archaeological Project collection, with additional categories unique to the Hussey Collection assemblage or suggested by FWWM representatives added as they were suggested

ID	Description	
1	Room 7 general photos	📎(8)
2	Colse-up Lot 1	📎(3)
3	Colse-up Lot 2	📎(2)
4	Colse-up Lot 3	📎(1)
5	Colse-up Lot 4	📎(1)
6	Colse-up Lot 5	📎(1)
7	Colse-up Lot 6	📎(1)
8	Colse-up Lot 7	📎(1)
9	Colse-up Lot 8	📎(1)
10	Colse-up Lot 9	📎(1)
11	Colse-up Lot 10	📎(1)
12	Colse-up Lot 11	📎(2)
13	Colse-up Lot 12	📎(1)
14	Colse-up Lot 13	📎(1)
15	Colse-up Lot 14	📎(1)
16	Colse-up Lot 15-all loose items	📎(8)
17	Colse-up Lot 16	📎(2)
18	Colse-up Lot 17	📎(2)
19	Colse-up Lot 18	📎(1)

FIGUREA.1. Example of Access table created for cataloging lots and general photos from Room 7 of the T-8 building. (Table by author, 2012).

As much information about that object's original site label was documented due to their progressive deterioration (see Figure 35). For all intents and purposes this started out with the following categories: Room number within T-8, wall within the room, description of the container, any labeling on original box/container, newly assigned lot number (starting with 1 in each room), newly assigned item number (continuously ascending number throughout the collection), basic artifact description, picture attachment(s), picture numbers in sequence, more detailed description of artifacts with any original label information, site item was from, the completeness of the item, its material type, any additional or miscellaneous notes, fragment count, MNI, whole count, whether or not the item exhibited morphological characteristics enabling future reconstruction, any references used for notes or date ranges, whether the item was datable or not, if the items label would need attention

in the future (i.e. was it temporary or missing) (see Figures 35 and 36 below). Educated guesses on missing information from fading or partially damaged labels were offset with brackets. For example, under the artifact description section any embossing was noted, along with label information such as 85-C2-L1-1[3 or 8]2. An artifact's individual photographs were attached to its data entry line within the table. As some of these categories were added later on in the 2012 study, after discussions with Walla Walla, Veterans Administration or Fort Walla Walla Museum representatives, there are some inconsistencies amongst Access tables. Tables were stored both on my computer and backed-up on the external portable hard drive daily, and synced to the museum's server periodically (usually on a biweekly basis).

Room	Wall	Box Description	Lot Number	Item Number	Artifact Description	Picture Num
7	East	Box w/o lid	1	1227	None	107-111
7	East	Box w/o lid	1	1228	None	112-115
7	East	Box w/o lid	1	1229	None	116-119
7	East	Box w/o lid	1	1230	None	120-123
7	East	Box w/o lid	1	1231	None	124-127

FIGURE A.2. Example of Access table for Room 7 of the T-8 building that illustrates data entry categories for individual artifacts. (Table by author, 2012.)

Room 7 Lots L3 Cataloging

Site	Material Type	Fragment	MNI	Whole Count	Reconstruct	References	Dateable	Touch-up
wvwpd	Glass-Clear	Items 1227-123	0	1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wvwpd	Glass-Clear	Items 1228-123	1	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
wvwpd	Glass-Clear	Items 1228-123	0	1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wvwpd	Glass-Clear	Items 1228-123	0	1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wvwpd	Glass-Clear	Items 1228-123	0	1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FIGURE 3. Example of Access table created for Room 7 of the T-8 building that illustrates data entry categories for individual artifacts. (Table by author, 2012.)

At first, original box and bag descriptions were also recorded on the new artifacts' bag and box. Unfortunately, this became an overwhelming and time consuming process, so, eventually it was left off of the new bags and boxes; still being recorded in photographs and within database entries, however. Previous bags were later corrected to assure uniformity.

Bags currently are labeled as such:

Name of the assemblage: Hussey Collection.

Location: room and wall from within T-8.

Newly assigned lot numbers.

Newly assigned item number within that lot.

Box label information was recorded in the same fashion including:

Name of the assemblage: Hussey Collection.

Location: room and wall information from within T-8.

Newly assigned lot number.

Item numbers contained within the box.

Appendix G: Hussey Collection Sample Catalog Form

Room: _____

Wall: _____

Box Description (if any): _____

Box Label: _____

Lot Number: _____

Item Number: _____

Artifact containment description (if any): _____

Artifact type: _____

Picture Number: _____

Artifact Detail:

Site:	45-WW-33	WWPD	WWCD	NONE	
Complete:	<25%	25%-50%	50%-75%	<75%	100%

Material Type: _____

Additional Notes:

Fragment Number:

Minimum Number Individuals (MNI):

Reconstructable: Yes No

Dateable: Yes No

Temporary Markings/Touch-up: Yes No

Appendix I: Veteran Internship Agreement Document**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS
AFFAIRS VETERANS INDUSTRIES/COMPENSATED WORK THERAPY
NATIONAL RESERVATION INSTITUTE, FORT WALLA WALLA MUSEUM,
AND JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER
(Hussey Collection Internship)**

This agreement is between the undersigned the **National Preservation Institute** (herein after called **NPI**); **Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Industries/Compensated Work Therapy** (herein after called **VI/CWT**); the **Fort Walla Walla Museum** (herein after called the **FWWM**) and the **Jonathan M. Wainwright Memorial Medical Center** (herein after called **JWMMVC**) for purpose of conducting this agreement.

- 1. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES:** Intern/veterans are to assist the current FWWM/University of Idaho cooperative intern in an initial review of the Hussey collections stored on the **JWMMVC** Campus and with collections from recent work at the **JWMMVC**. They will also assist in reviewing the Hussey collections that are being transferred from the City of Walla Walla storage in Fort Walla Walla Park to the **FWWM** and may assist briefly on other projects as well. The **FWWM** will be supply the lab space, management and overhead for these projects.
 - 2. TERMS OF AGREEMENT:** This agreement shall commence on or about **16 June 2012** and terminate on or about **16 October 2012**. **NPI** and **VI/CWT** agree to review and/or renegotiate the provisions of this agreement as needed.
- Notwithstanding the foregoing, either party may terminate this agreement by

providing thirty (30) days' notice in writing of such termination.

3. QUALITY ASSURANCE and SUPERVISION: Quality assurance standards are established and set by the **FWWM** who will also provide local job supervision at the participating site. Interns are being treated with the same courtesy and respect as **FWWM** staff, and are expected to adhere completely to **FWWM** established employee standards. Behavioral and non-routine problems/situations shall be referred to **VI/CWT** for appropriate therapeutic corrective action.

4. REIMBURSEMENT: NPI agrees, subject to the conditions specified herein, to reimburse **VI/CWT** (36X4048 account) in the amount of **\$12 per man-hour worked.** Payment is to be made within 15 Days after the submission of a bill of collection. No overtime pay is authorized.

5. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT: JMWWMC will supply any expendable materials (boxes, bags, markers, deposable safety gear, etc.) for working on the Hussey collection that is stored at **JMWWMC.** **FWWM** provides special tools or equipment required for the completion of this agreement. Tools or equipment of a general nature are the responsibility of **VI/CWT.** Definitions of "special" and "general" shall be negotiated.

6. RISK OF LOSS: The UNITED STATES shall not be liable for any loss or damage to the **FWWM's** property or expenses incidental to such loss or damage, except that the UNITED STATES shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, not covered by insurance or for which the **FWWM** is not otherwise reimbursed, which is caused by the negligent or wrongful act of omission of a VA employee acting within the scope of his or her employment, but only to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the

procedures of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

7. MEDICAL TREATMENT: Medical treatment will be provided by **JMWMMC** should an Intern/veteran in the **VI/CWT** program become injured while fulfilling the terms of this agreement. Under no circumstances are the intern/veterans that participate in **VI/CWT** being considered employees of the **NPI** or the Department of Veterans Affairs.

8. TAX: Federal, State and local taxes are not applicable to this agreement since the **NPI** is not assuming the role of a vendor.

9. LEGAL AUTHORITY: The authority for this agreement is 38 U.S.C., Section 1718.

Appendix J: Sample Veteran Intern Contract**NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE**

P.O. BOX 1702

ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313

703.765.0100 • info@npi.org • www.npi.org**INTERNSHIP CONTRACT JUNE 15, 2012**

PROJECT NAME/DESCRIPTION: National Preservation Institute (NPI) project under the National Park Service (NPS), Veterans Administration Cooperative Agreement to research of the Hussey collection and collections from recent work at the Jonathan M. Wainwright Memorial VA Medical Center (Walla Walla VAMC) and may assist briefly on other projects as well.

PROJECT TIME PERIOD: June 16 - October, 2012

INVOICES: A maximum of four (4) invoices may be submitted by email, approximately twice monthly. Invoices will be sent to the National Preservation Institute, Steve Roberts (Walla Walla VAMC), and John Sprinkle (NPS). Once Steve Roberts and John Sprinkle have approved the invoice, NPI will pay the invoice. [NOTE: no payments will be made during the period July 13-29, 2012]

PAY RATE: Intern rate is \$12.00 per hour

HOURS: Intern may work up to 400 hours, up to 40 hours per week, for up to 12 weeks

MAXIMUM PAYMENT: \$4,800.00

CONTRACTOR STATUS: Interns are under contract to the National Preservation Institute. Contractors paid \$600 or more during a calendar year receive a 1099 form that is submitted to the IRS. Contractors are liable for paying their own city/state/federal taxes and any other necessary payments.

Please complete and sign this contract. Return one copy to:

National Preservation Institute (Attn: Jere Gibber)

P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313 Fax: 703/768-9350, Email: info@npi.org

The undersigned hereby agrees to the terms of the contract above.

Name: **Joseph A. Veteran** Social Security #: **555-55-5555**

Address: **007 South Colleges, Avenue, College Place, WA 99324**

Telephone: **(509) 940-6487** Email: N/A

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix K: Sample Veteran Time Sheet**HUSSEY PROJECT****INVOICE/TIME SHEET****WORK AREA: FORT WALLA WALLA MUSEUM**

INTERN'S NAME: _____

SSN#: _____

MONTH: _____ YEAR: _____

		TIME IN	TIME OUT	# OF HOURS
1	16			
2	17			
3	18			
4	19			
5	20			
6	21			
7	22			
8	23			
9	24			
10	25			
11	26			
12	27			
13	28			
14	29			
15	30			
	31			
TOTAL HOURS				

SUPERVISOR: _____

VETERAN: _____

VA STAFF: _____

NPS STAFF: _____