

An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment of Military Installations in Selected Eastern States

Technical Report No. 23
Volume 1



Prepared for
Department of Defense
Office of Under Secretary of Defense, Environmental Quality
Legacy Resource Management Program



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
St. Louis District

**Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections**

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By

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U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of
Archaeological Collections

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Technical Report No. 23
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Executive Summary

Problem

Federal archaeological collections are a nonrenewable national resource, a legacy to the prehistoric and historic events that have shaped the nation. The American public is the owner of these materials and documentation, and as such it is incumbent upon the Department of Defense (DoD) to uphold the laws and regulations set forth by Congress for their proper use and care in perpetuity. Unfortunately, for the last 50 or more years, curation of these materials has been insufficient and/or ignored. Many collections have been lost or destroyed, and many have been damaged. They are often not stored in repositories equipped and staffed for the purpose of archaeological curation, but instead are stored in closets, basements, storage sheds; very few repositories meet the requirements outlined in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (1991). The improper care and subsequent deterioration of many of these collections not only violates the laws under which they were recovered but also prevents educational and scientific use. Valuable portions of our irreplaceable national heritage have been lost, and our financial investment in archaeological recovery has been often compromised.

Background

The Department of Defense as a federal land holding agency is responsible for the management of archaeological and historical resources recovered from lands under its administration. As mandated by federal law, agencies are required to ensure that all archaeological materials and associated records are properly curated, to the standards outlined in the regulation. Unfortunately, funding shortfalls, lack of consistent national policy, and the magnitude of the problem have prevented compliance on any large scale. Through the years, most collections have been stored free of charge by universities, museums, state and federal agencies, private societies, and archaeological research firms. As a consequence of free storage, few collections were allocated the attention necessary for their direct proper care. Inadequate funding and failing facilities now seriously hinder these institutions' ability to adequately care for the collections.

In 1992, the Legacy Resource Management Program began funding the U.S. Army Engineers District, St. Louis, to conduct a national inventory and assessment of archaeological collections recovered from active Department of Defense installations. Fiscal year 1992 and 1993 funds were provided for the investigation of collections recovered from installations in California, Oregon, and Washington (Trimble and Pulliam 1997 and 1999).

Fiscal year 1994 funds were allocated for installations located in Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Virginia, and Wyoming (Wissehr 1999).

In fiscal year 1995 funds were provided for a complete inventory of the following states: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and the District of Columbia (Felix 1999). Three other western states, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, that fell into the region funded with fiscal year 1995 money, were completed under a separate curation assessment project for the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command (Marino 1997)

The scope of this report is the set of DoD installations (including Army National Guard) located in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia¹, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio¹, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Funds for this investigation were also provided by fiscal year 1995 monies. Pre-fieldwork for the current project began in the spring of 1997, and fieldwork began in the summer of 1998. Repository visits continued through September, 1999.

Project Scope

Several installations in the project area have been the subjects of previous curation-needs assessments (Table 1). These installations were not reassessed here unless it was determined that their collections had not been included in the previous research.

State	Number of Installations
Alabama	6
Arkansas	7
California	7
Colorado	1
Connecticut	6
Delaware	6
Florida	4
Georgia	4
Illinois	7
Indiana	6
Iowa	6
Kentucky	7
Louisiana	6
Maine	6
Massachusetts	7
Michigan	6
Minnesota	6
Mississippi	6
Missouri	6
Montana	6
Nebraska	6
Nevada	6
New Hampshire	6
New Jersey	6
New Mexico	6
New York	6
North Carolina	6
North Dakota	6
Ohio	6
Oklahoma	6
Oregon	6
Pennsylvania	6
Rhode Island	6
South Carolina	6
South Dakota	6
Tennessee	6
Texas	6
Vermont	6
Virginia	6
Washington	6
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming	6

¹ Fort Benning, Georgia and Wright-Patterson AFB were not included in this assessment because archaeological collections from these installations are have been identified and rehabilitated.

Findings

Status of Repositories

Archaeological collections investigated during the course of this project are stored in a variety of repositories (Table 2).

Table 2.
Types and Frequencies of Repositories Curating Military Collections

Type of Repository	Number Present	Percentage
Contract Firm	29	26
Government Agency	11	10
Military Installation	29	26
Museum	13	12
University Laboratory/Curation Repository	28	26
Total	110	100

Note: There were 110 repositories that were identified as having archaeological collections from military installations in the projects and visited as part of this research. However, 17 of these 110 had more than one building or more than one room in a single building that was being used for collections storage, bringing the actual number of examined collections areas to 132. Therefore the statistics that are listed below and those in Chapter 205 are based on the overall total (n=132).

Each of the repositories identified during the course of this project were evaluated in order to determine their level of compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. To best accomplish this assessment statistics pertaining to environmental controls, security, fire safety, and pest management for each repository were collected and are described below. Additional information on these particular points and a breakdown for each repository is located in Chapter 205.

- 1. Environmental Controls:** Minimally, repositories should possess heating and air conditioning. Eighty-three of the repositories identified and examined had both.
- 2. Security:** Minimally, an adequate security system should possess adequate intrusion detection *and* deterrent features. Forty-eight of the repositories examined had a security system that incorporates both aspects defined above.
- 3. Fire Safety:** Minimally, an adequate fire safety system should possess adequate detection *and* suppression features. Sixty-seven of the repositories examined had a fire safety system that incorporates both aspects defined above.
- 4. Pest Management:** Minimally, an adequate pest management program consists of regular monitoring *and* control of pests. Seventy of the repositories examined possess adequate pest management programs.

In sum, 16 repositories currently meet the minimum standards noted in 36 CFR Part 79 for the points listed above (e.g., possess *all* four of the above attributes).

Status of Archaeological Materials

Military archaeological materials collections consist of an estimated 6,620 ft³ of artifacts and 653 linear feet of associated records from 123 military installations. Tables 3, 4 and 5 are summaries of the archaeological collections assessed for this project, listed by repository location, and military branch of service (total and by state), respectively. Additionally, during the course of this investigation several installations that were originally listed as active have been found to be BRACed (Table 6). Though not active installations any collections from these installations are included in the overall report totals.

Table 3.
Collections Summary by Repository

Repository State	Total Cubic Footage	Total Linear Footage
Alabama	209.44	8.64
Arkansas	80.32	11.31
Connecticut	2.31	0.06
Delaware	7.87	0.54
Florida	3152.54	189.35
Georgia	301.88	60.85
Illinois	149.65	16.71
Indiana	79.49	16.84
Iowa	18.72	0.17
Kansas	0.84	0.03
Kentucky	122.65	30.58
Maine	9.95	3.71
Maryland	85.63	0.44
Massachusetts	3.36	1.03
Michigan	26.29	2.26
Missouri	138.12	9.87
New Hampshire	15.95	1.63
New Jersey	30.96	9.08
New York	993.65	128.67
North Carolina	158.76	34.25
Ohio	4.47	0.50
Pennsylvania	71.42	5.40
Rhode Island	26.34	10.20
South Carolina	774.71	61.32
Tennessee	39.42	8.11
Virginia	62.53	4.81
Wisconsin	52.78	36.51
Total	6,620.06	652.92

Table 4.
Collections Summary by Service

Military Branch	Artifacts (ft³)	Records (Linear Footage)
Air Force	607.37	151.92
Air National Guard	20.22	1.20
Army	2204.08	291.74
Army National Guard	192.15	25.44
Army Reserves	66.68	37.71
Marines	826.33	69.18
Navy	2703.25	75.74
Total	6,620.06	652.92

**Table 5.
Collections Summary for Services by State**

Military Branch	Facility State	Cubic Footage	Linear Footage
A	Alabama	2.68	0.09
	Arkansas	18.76	2.71
	Delaware	6.00	1.63
	Florida	469.19	123.74
	Georgia	20.41	5.25
	Indiana	2.24	0.88
	Massachusetts	1.52	1.73
	Maine	5.61	3.10
	Michigan	2.17	0.93
	North Carolina	0.02	0.06
	New Hampshire	14.87	2.92
	New Jersey	1.19	
	New York	31.19	5.10
	Rhode Island	0.0	0.06
	South Carolina	16.95	1.06
	Tennessee	14.58	2.67
	B	Missouri	13.56
South Carolina		4.50	0.39
Wisconsin		2.16	0.30
C	Alabama	191.93	5.59
	Florida	33.79	
	Georgia	173.89	49.90
	Iowa	33.37	0.17
	Illinois	9.98	0.15
	Indiana	60.53	10.50
	Kentucky	140.90	33.92
	Massachusetts	26.86	4.68
	Michigan		0.29
	Missouri	253.79	20.91
	North Carolina	170.08	31.43
	New Jersey	18.34	6.35
	New York	970.55	119.40
	Pennsylvania	69.97	5.23
	South Carolina	45.82	2.96
Tennessee	4.18	0.26	
Wisconsin	0.11		
D	Alabama	9.39	0.88
	Arkansas	61.56	8.60
	Connecticut	2.31	0.06
	Georgia	1.13	
	Illinois	55.89	5.20
	Indiana	16.79	5.46
	Kentucky	9.38	0.59
	Massachusetts	1.20	1.09
	Maine	4.34	0.60
	Michigan	24.12	1.34
	North Carolina	0.14	
	New York	0.07	
	Ohio	4.47	0.50
	Pennsylvania		0.27
	South Carolina		0.44
	Tennessee	1.08	0.02
	Virgin Islands	0.30	0.38

Table 5.
Collections Summary for Services by State (Continued)

Military Branch	Facility State	Cubic Footage	Linear Footage
Army Reserves	Massachusetts	0.12	0.83
	New Jersey	2.54	0.67
	New York	13.52	
	Wisconsin	50.51	36.21
Marines	North Carolina	36.14	10.25
	South Carolina	790.19	58.93
Navy	Connecticut	1.36	0.54
	Florida	2281.22	30.29
	Georgia	396.92	38.00
	Iowa	0.33	
	New Hampshire	1.09	0.04
	New Jersey	1.97	0.75
	New York	10.11	2.30
	Pennsylvania	0.00	0.17
	Rhode Island	3.33	2.21
	South Carolina	6.83	1.27
West Virginia	0.09	0.17	
Totals		6,620.06	652.92

Table 6.
BRACed Installations Researched as Part of this Investigation

State	Installation	Year of BRAC
AL	Fort McClellan	1999
AR	Eaker Air Force Base	1992
AR	Fort Chaffee	1995
FL	Cape St. George	1988
FL	Key West Naval Air Station	1996
FL	Mayport Naval Air Station	1996
IL	Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	1975
IL	Savanna Army Depot	2000
IN	Fort Benjamin Harrison	1991
IN	Grissom Air Force Base	1991
IN	Jefferson Proving Ground	1995
MA	Fort Devens	1996
MA	Sudbury Training Annex	1996
ME	Loring Air Force Base	1994
MI	Detroit Arsenal	1998
MI	K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base	1995
MI	Wurtsmith Air Force Base	1993
NH	Pease Air National Guard Base	1991
NJ	Camp Kilmer	1997
NY	Griffiss Air Force Base	1993
NY	Naval Station New York, Brooklyn	1994
NY	Plattsburgh Air Force Base	1993
PA	Frankford Arsenal	1977
RI	Naval Construction Battalion Center	1994
SC	Myrtle Beach Air Force Base	1991

Collection Storage

Overall, primary containers (boxes that house a group of archaeological materials) consist mainly of acidic cardboard boxes (51%) of varying sizes (most in the 1.0 ft³ range). Acid-free cardboard boxes are utilized (29%), but not to the extent necessary for the proper curation of the collections. The remaining twenty percent of the total consists of other types of containers such as, small boxes, plastic vials, and cardboard flats. Similarly, boxes that use a removable lid for security and access are present in the collection, but not to the degree that would ensure longer life for the box and easier access to the collections. Most boxes contain some sort of label, if only rudimentary and many containers were over packed and coated with dust.

Most of the collections (85%) are stored in polyethylene zip-lock bag secondary containers (those included within the primary container). Many of these plastic bags need to be replaced because of tears or increasing brittleness caused by storage in environments lacking proper temperature controls. The remaining 15% is stored in paper bags, small acidic or non-acidic cardboard boxes, loose in the primary containers, without secondary containers, or in variety of other types of containers which are detailed in the chapters.

Collection Composition

Table 7 presents the major prehistoric and historic material classes (by volume) encountered during the course of this research.

Table 7.
Percentage and Total Cubic Footage of Artifacts
from Installations in the Project Area

Material Class	Total Cubic Footage	%
Lithics	667.8	10.1
Historic Ceramics	852.34	12.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	421.41	6.4
Fauna	411.75	6.2
Shell	503.91	7.6
Botanical	508.32	7.7
Flotation	125.55	1.9
Soil	349.22	5.3
¹⁴ C	33.47	0.5
Human Skeletal	78.28	1.2
Worked Shell	10.27	0.2
Worked Bone	13.74	0.2
Brick	440.75	6.7
Metal	1131.96	17.1
Glass	654.39	9.9
Textile	2.22	0.0
Other	407.81	6.2
Total	6620.06	100

Note: Totals for Other are listed in detail in each chapter.

It must be stated that these percentages are representative samples of archaeological collections only for the eastern United States.

Status of Human Skeletal Remains

At present, all possible human skeletal remains recovered from military installations in the study area are being curated at 11 repositories (Table 8). Human skeletal remains in the project area encompass 78 ft³ of the entire archaeological materials volume total.

Table 8.
Human Skeletal Remains from Installations in the Project Area

Repository	Installation	Cubic Footage of Human Remains
Avon Park Air Force Range	Avon Park Air Force Range, FL	1.43
Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research	Cape Canaveral, FL	0.99
Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research	Tyndall Air Force Base, FL	0.78
Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida	Cape Canaveral, FL	0.57
Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida	Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, GA	4.01
Florida State University, Department of Anthropology	Naval Coastal Systems Center, FL	51.79
Fort Campbell	Fort Campbell, KY	4.99
Fort Stewart	Fort Stewart, GA	0.62
TAMS Consultants, Inc.	Naval Station Brooklyn, NY	0.06
The University of West Florida	Naval Air Station Pensacola, FL	0.64
U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL)	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	1.04
University of Alabama	Redstone Arsenal, AL	3.30
University of Missouri-Columbia	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	8.05
Total Cubic Footage		78.27

Note: Human skeletal remains are discussed in more detail in the appropriate chapters. In general, complete rehabilitation (e.g. reboxing, rebagging, labeling) needs to be carried out in order to stabilize the remains, and a complete inventory needs to be generated immediately in order to comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Status of Documentation

The military collections records encompass 653 linear feet and include various types of records (Table 9). In addition, the assessment team located multiple project reports (most stored at state repositories) that document archaeological work at military installations and in regions around and including military lands.

Professional-quality archival practices were noted at few of the repositories visited. In many cases, paper records have not been housed in acid-free folders, photographs have not been isolated and stored in chemically inert sleeves, and large-scale maps have not been stored flat in map cases. In few instances did a set of project documentation appear to exist in its entirety at the repository with the collection. Project documentation is more often than not fragmentary or nonexistent. This could result from a number of factors. Collections managers and archaeologists in the past may not have considered associated documentation a part of their

Table 9.
Record Types Found at Repositories in the Project Area

Record Type	Total Linear Feet	%
Paper	416.32	63.8
Reports	118.46	18.0
Oversized*	45.39	7.0
Audiovisual	4.74	0.7
Photographic	63.93	9.8
Computer	4.28	0.7
Total	652.92	100.0

* Includes record types such as maps, drawings, and blueprints. This category is defined in detail in each chapter.

curatorial responsibilities. In many cases, records may have been produced but lost on the way to their final storage area, but it is also possible that records were never produced for some of the projects. Regardless, the result is that records for some of the collections cannot be located.

Status of Repository Management Controls

Although detailed data on this topic were not a primary point of examination in the current research, the majority of repositories holding these archaeological collections maintain some type of internal management policies. These policies range from comprehensive curation plans with accommodations made for every portion of the collection to more basic polices that are aimed at preparing collections for deposition in a dedicated long-term storage repository.

Discussion Items

The following points of discussion outline details or problems that were encountered at specific repositories. In some instances, they provide complimentary information to that contained in the report and in others they provide the only information for a specific repository and/or collection.



The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) was visited during the current project and material from Fort Pickett was examined, however, because Virginia installations had been researched under a previous Legacy-funded project, this information was not included in the overall artifact and record statistics presented elsewhere in this report. At a later date, Fort Pickett was further researched and found to have been converted to an Army National Guard facility. This conversion now places it under the purview of the current research. In an effort to limit any duplication of information collected during other Legacy research projects no chapter has been included for WMCAR within the body of this report. A summary of the findings for Fort Pickett is however included here along with collection totals for any material classes encountered during the most recent visit.

Collections from Fort Pickett, totaling 7.67 ft³ of artifacts and 0.48 linear feet of documents, were recorded. Artifact material classes include prehistoric and historical-period items and records consist of administrative and photographic documents. The artifacts are variously stored in archival or acidic boxes of different sizes, and secondary containers consist of 2-mil zip-lock bags. Records are stored in binders and manila folders. Collections are, on a whole, in good condition.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill Chapel Hill, North Carolina

The St. Louis District visited the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in February 1999, where they met with Dr. Trawick Ward, Director of the Research Laboratory of Anthropology (RLA). During a previous visit by the St. Louis District for another project, three boxes labeled as Camp Lejeune burials had been noted. The team discussed this with Dr. Ward, who believed that all human remains from Camp Lejeune had been transferred to the University of North Carolina, Wilmington. On the second day of the February 1999 visit, the three boxes were located. This material did not have site or accession numbers; therefore, it had not been recorded in Dr. Ward's accession logs. Dr. Ward, however, was unavailable. The team completed a condition assessment and NAGPRA inventory on these materials.

Upon return to the St. Louis District, the team contacted Dr. Ward to notify him that the burials were located and to ask if any information on them was available. Dr. Ward believes that these burials were probably obtained from the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI). In the past, RLA occasionally accepted materials from SBI, but did not accession them. They supposedly originated from somewhere in the Camp Lejeune area. The box labels recorded ON-? for the site number, although one could possibly have been an ON -7. The St. Louis District then contacted the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NCOSA). Site ON-7 is not located on Camp Lejeune. The only information that NCOSA could provide was a letter from 1956 indicating that one (or four) burials were sent from SBI to UNC, Chapel Hill. It is unclear if these are the remains and no specific provenience information was available. Therefore, the human remains were not included in the chapter for UNC, Chapel Hill, nor in any other portion of this report. Information on these burials is provided below.

The remains consist of three nearly complete adult burials which are stored in three acidic cardboard boxes measuring 30.25 x 9.25 x 8.75 (inches, L x W x H). The well preserved remains are contained within 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags or wrapped in paper and ethafoam. Paper inserts within each records the provenience and skeletal elements. Other than the box labels, there is no provenience information provided for the material. Adhesive typed box labels read; Research Laboratory of Anthropology, UNC, Chapel Hill, Accession No. - , Skeletal Remains, Burial No(s): Hist. Bu. A, Site: On - ? (Camp Lejeune), Control No. -. Only the burial number differed on the boxes.

New South Associates Stone Mountain, Georgia

New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia, was not visited specifically for the current project (DoD East) because it had previously been visited by two St. Louis District teams while researching other projects (Felix *et. al.* 1997; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1999). During the previous visits, one in May 1997 (DoD West) and one in August 1998 (Corps Curation Assessments), the teams learned that collections for their projects were not as extensive as believed. Additionally, other DoD collections were located at New South Associates, and the teams knew that these collections would be part of the DoD East project. These two teams had ample time to assess the collections for their projects, as well as the other collections. The majority of the DoD East collections were assessed in August 1998. At the time of the visit, the team had only the standard forms used for their projects, not DoD East (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1999). Therefore, the standard forms used to record the information for DoD East were not used. A building evaluation was completed during the DoD West visit and that information was reported in the project report (Felix *et. al.* 1997).

A separate chapter for New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia, is not included within this report. The forms completed for the DoD East collections during the 1998 visit did not provide as extensive information as recorded for all other repositories herein. Collections from five DoD installations, totaling 25.46 ft³ of artifacts and 1.59 linear feet of documents, were recorded. The artifacts are variously stored in archival or acidic boxes of different sizes, and secondary containers consist of 2-mil zip-lock bags. All artifacts are cleaned and sorted, but few are directly labeled. No information on percentage of material class is available, although the material classes represented are recorded. Records are also stored within boxes, and include paper and photographic records. These artifact and document totals are incorporated into the different statistical calculations used in this report.

New Jersey State Museum Trenton, New Jersey

After making prior arrangements with Karen Flynn, Registrar, and sending an introductory letter to Dr. Lorraine Williams, Curator of Archaeological collections, the St. Louis District visited the New Jersey State Museum to assess DoD collections and conduct a repository evaluation. The team was met by Ms. Giamvorne, Ms. Flinn's assistant, who indicated that Ms. Flinn was unavailable due to a museum emergency. Ms. Giamvorne escorted the team to a conference room and provided the team with the DoD collections. The team discussed the project with Ms. Giamvorne. When the team asked to view the storage area, they were told that was not possible without an appointment with Ms. Flinn. The team indicated that they had made the appropriate arrangements with Ms. Flinn prior to the visit. Ms. Giamvorne left the team, and upon her return, she indicated that the team could not view the storage area without Ms. Flinn and she would not be available. Ms. Giamvorne would not answer any questions about the museum structure and

storage area and stated that only Ms. Flynn could answer these question. She stressed that the museum was very understaffed and that their time was short. The team provided copies of all the St. Louis District forms that are used and asked if Ms. Flinn could review these and get in contact with the district. We provided business cards and Dr. Trimble's number if Ms. Flinn had any questions. To date, Ms. Flinn has not returned the forms or contacted the St. Louis District.

During the visit, the team assessed the DoD collections that were brought to the conference room. These consist of a small collection from Fort Dix (1.7 ft³ of artifacts and 3.5 linear inches of documents). The artifacts are stored on a wooden drawer within 4-mil zip-lock bags. Tertiary containers consist of small, archival boxes. Archival paper inserts provide labeling for all collections. No repository evaluation was performed or returned to the St. Louis District. Therefore, a separate chapter for this repository has not been completed. However, these artifact and document totals are incorporated into the different statistical calculations used in this report.

Smithsonian Institution Washington, D.C.

Although research for the western region curation needs assessment (Felix *et al.* 1999) included the District of Columbia, no archaeological collections were assessed at the Smithsonian Institution (SI). Research presented here did identify and assess collections at SI from Fort Knox, Fort Leonard Wood Redstone Arsenal, Watervliet Arsenal, and West Point Military Academy and Marseilles Training Area. Because some of these collections were made during the River Basin Surveys (RBS) SI currently claims ownership of all RBS collections being curated by its repositories.

Proposed Maryland ARNG Facility Maryland

An unknown amount of prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected on a proposed Maryland ARNG facility by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in 1991. The collections were to be transferred from Goodwin & Associates to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, then to the Maryland Historical Trust. Subsequent calls to the Baltimore District revealed they were not there. The Maryland Historical Trust (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory) said they were to receive 20 boxes of collections from unspecified installations from Goodwin & Associates. These collections were in transition during the St. Louis District's review and, therefore, could not be examined.

Corrective Actions

A number of corrective actions are necessary to bring the military collections, and those repositories housing them, into compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. Several general recommendations include the following.

1. Coalesce collections into existing repositories in their state or territory of origin and spend requisite funds to upgrade them to meet federal curation standards. Such repositories have the professional capability and staff to care for archaeological collections in perpetuity.
2. Develop and implement uniform inventory procedures.
3. Develop and implement a formal archives management program.
4. Rehabilitate existing collections by inventorying and cataloging all archaeological materials collections to a standard consistent with those of a professional museum, and re-boxing and re-bagging collections in archival-quality containers.
5. Develop cooperative agreements with other agencies to share curation costs when possible.

The corrective measures, if carried out, will permit military installations to meet minimum federal requirements for the adequate long-term curation of archaeological collections. By adopting this approach, the military has the opportunity to implement a curation program that allows public access and will serve DoD needs well into the future.

Conclusions

Department of Defense archaeological collections and associated records are deteriorating in their current storage environments. There is no long-term, consistent management plan for the proper curation of these materials. Federal archaeological collections represent a nonrenewable resource, and if not properly cared for soon, will forever lose their educational and research value and potential. Increased attention to these collections will more adequately preserve them for use by future generations.

1

Introduction

U.S. military installations are responsible for archaeological artifact collections and accompanying documentation (hereafter referred to as archaeological collections) stored in many different institutions in every state. The project area covered in this report consists of military installations in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The responsibility for archaeological collections is mandated through numerous legislative enactments, including the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431-433), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469-469c), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-470mm). Executive Order 11593 (U.S. Code 1971) and amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act in 1980 provide additional protection for these resources. The implementing regulation for securing the preservation of archaeological collections is 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections. Additionally, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the only federal agency that possesses strict standards for Corps curation of archaeological materials. ER 1130-2-540, which was implemented in November 1996, serves as a standard for long-term archaeological curation.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., [NAGPRA]) was enacted in 1990 to identify federal holdings of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. In addition, NAGPRA mandates that federal agencies reach agreements with Native American Tribes, and Native Alaskan and Hawaiian groups on the repatriation or disposition of these remains and objects. All Federal agencies were required to meet mandated deadlines for compliance with NAGPRA by November 16, 1993, for their summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony was to be completed and by November 15, 1995, for their inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects.

As the first step in complying with 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA, the Legacy Resource Management Program began providing funds to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in fiscal year 1992 for the purpose of inventorying archaeological collections recovered from active DoD installations across the nation. Funding was provided in fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the complete investigation of installations in California, Oregon and Washington (Trimble and Pulliam 1997 and 1999), and funding for Fiscal Year 1994 called for the complete investigation for installations in Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Virginia, and Wyoming (Wissehr *et al.* 1999). Fiscal year 1995 funds were initially awarded to the St. Louis District for the purpose of conducting curation assessments in the states of Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota,



and Texas. However, in fiscal year 1996 these funds were applied to a new DoD curation assessment project, at the direction of DoD. Reasons for this are twofold: (1) the new DoD project anticipated a much larger geographical study area, and (2) archaeological collections recovered from active military installations in the states of Delaware, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota were assessed, in fiscal years 1995 and 1996, by funds provided by the U.S. Air Force, Air Combat Command (Drew 1996, Marino 1997). The executive summary of this report outlines the curation assessment coverage of active military installations in the states from a historical perspective.

As part of the DoD curation strategy, in fiscal year 1996 (with FY 95 funds), the Department of Defense asked the St. Louis District to conduct curation assessments for active military installations remaining in the following states: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and the District of Columbia (Felix *et al.* 1999). In addition, fiscal year 1995 funds were provided to perform assessments of potential curation partners in all western states and the mid-Atlantic states. The partnership program is outlined in a separate report for the Department of Defense (U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis 1999). Fiscal year 1996 funds were subsequently provided to perform curation assessments and partnership assessments in the remaining eastern states. As stated earlier, the curation assessment will be addressed here. The partnership assessments will follow under separate cover.

As part of this curation assessment project, the Department of Defense would receive a general inventory of collections, providing a firm estimation of the magnitude of curation needs. In addition, collections managers at storage repositories and cultural resource managers at installations would receive a plan addressing their specific curation needs.

The Scope of Work outlines the following services:

1. Provide professional and technical services to the Department of Defense for the inspection and inventory of archaeological collections in selected repositories.

2. Provide a final report detailing the results of the inspection and evaluation, and addressing the following items:
 - a. Physical description of all repositories.
 - b. Physical description of all recovered artifact collections.
 - c. Physical description of all associated documentation collections.
 - d. Recommendations for compliance with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.
3. Provide a master bibliography of reports associated with the military collections.

Methods

Methods used during the course of this project have been developed by the St. Louis District and are those that have proven the most efficient in providing requisite data in the most time- and cost-effective manner. These methods (detailed below) are the same as those used during examination of military collections in the western portion of the United States (Felix *et al.* 1999). All phases of the project were conducted in house and followed a strict schedule in order to ensure timely completion (Tables 10 and 11).

Table 10.
Schedule of Activities

Activity	Dates
Pre-Fieldwork	June 1997
Literature Review	August 1997-June 1998
Fieldwork Planning for Assessments	July-August 1998
Curation Assessments	August 1998-August 1999
Mail Survey Compilation	July-August 1999
Report Generation (Draft)	September-November 1999

Pre-Fieldwork

After compiling the universe of military installations located within the project area, the St. Louis District performed (1) a search of all National Park Service, National Archeological Database (NADB) report citations for each installation, and (2) acquired topographic maps of each installation for the purpose of establishing base boundaries and location information that would be used for the site file searches. Once collected, this information was used during the literature review portion of the project.

Table 11.
Schedule of Curation Assessments (Continued)

State	Repository	Date of Assessment
Maine	University of Maine	October 14, 1998
Maryland	Smithsonian Institution Support Center	January 11-14, 1999
Massachusetts	Timelines	July 27, 1999
	University of Massachusetts	July 28, 1999
Michigan	Bureau of Michigan History	August 10, 1999
	Great Lakes Research Associates	August 11, 1999
	Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group	August 12, 1999
Minnesota ¹		
Mississippi ¹		
Missouri	Southwest Missouri State University	September 24, 1998
	University of Missouri-Columbia	July 12-13, 1999
	Jefferson Barracks	August 5, 1999
	University of Missouri-St. Louis	September 1, 1999
	Washington University	September 2, 1999
New Hampshire	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	October 15, 1998
	New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources	October 19, 1998
	New Boston Air Force Station	October 20, 1998
New Jersey	Louis Berger and Associates	June 22, 1999
	Hunter Research	June 23, 1999
	New Jersey State Museum	June 23, 1999
New York	Panamerican Consultants	November 11, 1998
	Ecology and Environment	November 13, 1998
	Seneca Army Depot	November 16, 1998
	Fort Drum	December 8-11, 1998
	Watervliet Arsenal	December 14, 1998
	TAMS Consultants	January 5, 1999
	Fort Hamilton	January 7, 1999
	Staten Island Institute of Arts and Science	January 8, 1999
	West Point Military Academy	January 11, 1999
North Carolina	New South and Associates	December 16, 1998
	North Carolina Office of the State Archaeologist	December 27, 1998
	University of North Carolina	February 24 and March 3, 1999
	Camp Lejeune	February 25, 1999
	Fort Bragg	March 1, 1999
	TRC Garrow and Associates	March 4, 1999
Ohio	Cleveland State University	June 7, 1999
Pennsylvania	State Museum of Pennsylvania	August 31-September 1, 1998
	Archaeological and Historical Consultants	September 2, 1998
	John Milner and Associates	June 28, 1999
	Fort Indiantown Gap	June 29, 1999
	Carlisle Barracks	June 30, 1999
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Historic Preservation and Heritage Commission	October 21, 1998
	The Public Archaeology Laboratory	October 22, 1998
South Carolina	South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology	August 31-September 1, 1998; June 9, 1999
	Fort Jackson	June 9, 1999
	Marine Corps Recruit Depot	June 10, 1999
Tennessee	Pinson Mounds Museum	December 7, 1998
	Panamerican Consultants	December 8, 1998
	Duval and Associates	December 9, 1998
	University of Tennessee-Chattanooga	December 10, 1998
	University of Tennessee-Knoxville	December 11, 1998
Vermont ²		
Virginia	Tetra Tech	May 20, 1999
	Parsons Engineering Science	May 24, 1999
West Virginia ¹		
Wisconsin	State Historical Society of Wisconsin	April 19, 1999
	Archaeological Consulting and Services	April 20, 1999
	Fort McCoy	April 21, 1999
	University of Wisconsin	April, 22, 1999

¹ These states were not visited by St. Louis District personnel. They were assessed via mail surveys.

² No collections found from these states.

Literature Review

The literature review included an examination of all site files and reports pertaining to archaeological work conducted on military installations located within the project area. These documents were examined at the respective state historic preservation office and/or site file repositories for all states included in the project area. Upon completion of the literature review all information was entered into a database for analysis purposes.

Planning for Assessments

Data generated from information collected during the literature review was used to compile a list of all agencies, firms, and institutions associated with the recovery or curation of archaeological materials belonging to the DoD. This list of potential repositories was shortened through telephone interviews that established whether or not the repository did indeed hold DoD archaeological collections. Those with no collections were removed from the list and those with collections were scheduled for assessments.

Curation Assessments

Each curation assessment followed the same format:

- (1) Completion of a survey questionnaire for every facility involved with the curation of military archaeological collections. The questionnaires solicit information on repositories, artifact collections, and associated documentation.
- (2) Completion of a building evaluation to determine whether or not the facility approached compliance with the requirements for repositories specified in 36 CFR Part 79. Forms address topics such as structural adequacy, space utilization, environmental controls, security, fire detection and suppression, pest management, and utilities. Data were gathered both by observation and through discussion with collections and facilities managers.
- (3) Examination of all documentation was conducted to determine the presence of the different types, the amount present, and its condition. Types of documentation include project and site reports,

administrative files, field records, curation records, and photographic records. For each type of document the total linear footage, physical condition of the containers and the records, and the overall condition of the storage environment was collected. The determination of whether or not the facility is in compliance with the archives management requirements specified in 36 CFR Part 79 is based on this information.

(4) Examination and evaluation of artifact collections was conducted to determine their condition and compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. Assessment included examination of (a) condition of primary and secondary containers, (b) the degree of container labeling, (c) the extent of laboratory processing, (d)² the material classes included in each collection, and (e)³ the condition of and approximate minimum number of individuals of any human skeletal remains. Primary containers are generally acidic or acid-free cardboard boxes that contain artifacts. Secondary containers are those included within the primary container, and they are composed of a wider range of materials. Secondary containers may include but are not limited to acidic paper bags, plastic sandwich bags, archival or nonarchival plastic zip-lock bags, glass jars, film vials, aluminum foil, newspaper, packing materials, or small acidic or acid-free cardboard boxes.

(5) Those installations with NAGPRA materials were noted during our assessment, however they should have completed all compliance-related summaries and inventories associated with Sections 5 and 6 of the Act under separate cover.

Mail Survey Compilation

Forty-four repositories were sent a mail survey questionnaire that solicited the same general information as the assessment forms used by St. Louis District personnel. More specific information, such as label types and primary container construction, were not included, in an effort to keep the questionnaire brief and thus easier to complete. Information for these repositories was collected via the mail survey rather than a site visit for one of the following reasons: (1) the repository contained less than five cubic feet of artifacts, (2) the

repository was not located near any other repository housing DoD collections that was scheduled to be visited or (3) it was not possible to schedule a mutually agreeable day and time for a visit. The information presented below (Table 12) has not been repeated elsewhere in the report.

Report Generation

Following completion of all curation assessment activities and the entry of all information into respective databases a written report is produced that details the results of St. Louis District investigations. General information included in the report are estimates of the sizes of collections and their condition, descriptions of the repositories, and recommendations for the rehabilitation of the repositories and/or the collections, according to the Federal standards established in 36 CFR Part 79.

Chapter Synopsis

Preceding Chapter 1 is an executive summary of the project, and Chapter 200 outlines the overall findings of the project. Chapters 2-124 provide a detailed examination of the state of archaeological collections under the jurisdiction of individual military installations. Each chapter contains a collection summary for each installation, a detailed examination of any on-post collections, recommendations for the improved care of the collections, and a bibliography of archaeological work conducted on the installation. Chapters 125-199 consist of nonmilitary repository summaries that include a detailed examination of collections and recommendations for the improved care of the collections. Appendix 1 lists references for military installations in the project area for which no collections were identified. Appendix 2 lists references cited in this report and Appendix 3 lists all previous research conducted by the St. Louis District for installations within the project area.

²Totals in some material class tables in the chapters may be slightly off due to the level of rounding computed by the computer program used to determine percentages.

³Each chapter lists a total for artifacts, records, and, where present, human skeletal remains. Artifact and human remains totals are not mutually exclusive, but the percentage of human remains present in a given collection is listed as part of the overall artifact tables in each chapter.

Table 12.
Information Obtained From Mail Surveys

Installation	Repository	Survey Sent	Response Received	Artifacts (ft³)	Human Skeletal Remains	Records (linear feet)
Camp Robinson (ARARNG), Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff, Arkansas	✓				
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas	Archaeological Assessments, Nashville, Arkansas	✓				
Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas	Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas	✓	✓	0	0	0
	Archaeological Assessments, Nashville, Arkansas	✓				
Dover Air Force Base, Delaware	Island Field Museum, Dover, Delaware	✓		<1	0	<0.1
Cape Canaveral Air Station, Florida	Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts	✓	✓	27	26	0.17
Naval Underwater Research Laboratory, Orlando, Florida	Orange County Historical Museum, Orlando, Florida	✓				
	South Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston, South Carolina	✓	✓	0	0	0
Dobbins Air Force Base, Georgia	Science Applications International, Augusta, Georgia	✓				
	State University of West Georgia, Carrollton, Georgia	✓	✓	2	0	0.08
Fort McPherson, Georgia	Fort McPherson, Georgia	✓	✓	<1	0	0
Fort Stewart, Georgia	State University of West Georgia, Carrollton, Georgia	✓	✓	<1	0	<0.1
Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, Georgia	Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, Georgia	✓				
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia	Brockington & Associates, Norcross, Georgia	✓	✓	0	0	0.67
Fort DesMoines III, Iowa	Luther College, Decorah, Iowa	✓	✓	1	0	0
	Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota	✓	✓	0	0	1.5
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois	Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Harvard, Illinois	✓	✓	0	0	1.9
	Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois	✓		12	0	0
Crane Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indiana	RSA, Norman, Oklahoma	✓				
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana	University of Cincinnati, Ohio	✓				
Fort Knox, Kentucky	Daniel Boone National Forest, Whitley City, Kentucky	✓	✓	2.5	0	1.6
	Louisville Science Center, Louisville, Kentucky	✓	✓	0	0	0
Camp Grayling, Michigan (MIARNG)	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan	✓				
Selfridge Air National Guard Base, Michigan	Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan	✓				
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society and Museum, Saint Paul, Minnesota	✓	✓	0.4	0	0.04
Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi	Mississippi State University, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Starkville, Mississippi	✓				
Meridian Naval Air Station, Mississippi	Mississippi State University, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Starkville, Mississippi	✓				

Table 12.
Information Obtained From Mail Surveys (Continued)

Installation	Repository	Survey Sent	Response Received	Artifacts (ft³)	Human Skeletal Remains	Records (linear feet)
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri	Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri	✓				
Naval Weapons Station Earle, New Jersey	Naval Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck, New Jersey	✓				
Seneca Army Depot, New York	Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York	✓				
West Point Academy, New York	Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	✓				
Camp Lejenue, North Carolina	Archaeological Research Consultants, Raleigh, North Carolina	✓				
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, Maryland Archaeological Research Consultants, Raleigh, North Carolina	✓				
Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, North Carolina	University of North Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina Kemron Environmental Services, Marietta, Ohio	✓				
Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina	Archaeological Research Consultants, Raleigh, North Carolina	✓				
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio	3D Environmental International, Cincinnati, Ohio Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio	✓				
Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania	Kemron Environmental Services, Marietta, Ohio	✓				
Mt. Hebo Air Force Station, Oregon	University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon	✓				
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania	Skelly & Loy Inc., Monroeville, Pennsylvania	✓				
Camp Santiago, Puerto Rico	Museum of Turabo University, Guyano, Puerto Rico	✓				
Fort Allen, Puerto Rico	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, Maryland	✓				
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina	Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina	✓	✓	4.7	0	4.83
Naval Weapons Station Charleston, South Carolina	Brockington and Associates, Norcross, Georgia	✓	✓	<5	0	1.5
Fort Jackson, South Carolina	Brockington and Associates, Norcross, Georgia	✓	✓	0	0	3.4
Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, South Carolina	Brockington and Associates, Norcross, Georgia	✓	✓	0	0	0.83
Fort Pickett, Virginia (VAARNG)	Browning and Associates, Midlothian, Virginia					
Sugar Grove Naval Security Group Activity, West Virginia	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick, Maryland Sugar Grove Naval Security Group Activity, West Virginia	✓				

^a These repositories are located outside the project area but were sent mail surveys because they reported having collections from DoD installations within or outside the project area during the assessment planning phase of the research.

Note: Any installations listed in this table and their respective artifact and document totals are *not* part of the overall collection totals. Similarly, repositories listed in this table are *not* part of the infrastructure data presented in Chapter 205.

2

Coosa River Storage Annex

Anniston, Alabama

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.10 ft³ of artifacts and 0.38 linear feet of associated records were located for Coosa River Storage Annex during the course of this project. Table 13 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.10 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.10 ft³ at New South Associates (Executive Summary)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.38 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.38 linear feet at New South Associates (Executive Summary)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Coosa River Storage Annex is located in east central Alabama. Its primary mission is the storage of ammunitions. It is under operational control of Anniston Army Depot (Dye *et.al.* 1984)

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Coosa River Storage Annex. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Anniston Army Depot are currently housed at one repository in Georgia.

Table 13.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Coosa River Storage Annex

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	78.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	1.0		
Metal	2.0		
Glass	9.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Coosa River Storage Annex

Dye, David H.

- 1984 An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Coosa River Storage Annex, Talladega County, Alabama. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and Memphis State University. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta.

Styer, Kenneth F., Mary Beth Reed, Charles Cantley, and J.W. Joseph

- 1995 An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Coosa River Annex, Talladega County, Alabama. New South Associates Technical Report 248. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No. DACA01-91-D-0031.

3

Fort McClellan

Fort McClellan, Alabama

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 9.38 ft³ of artifacts and 0.89 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort McClellan during the course of this project. Table 14 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 9.38 ft³

On Post: 3.94 ft³

Off Post: 0.15 ft³ at Auburn University (Chapter 125); 5.29 ft³ at Jacksonville State University (Chapter 127, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.89 linear feet

On Post: 0.44 linear feet

Off Post: 0.07 linear feet at Auburn

University (Chapter 125, Vol. 2); 0.38 linear feet at Jacksonville State University (Chapter 127, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Located near Anniston, Alabama, Fort McClellan has been a U.S. Army installation since 1917. The U.S. Army Chemical School, which trains soldiers for nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare, and the U.S. Military Police Corps are located at Fort McClellan. In 1999, Fort McClellan was scheduled to be closed, in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988, and with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort McClellan. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort McClellan are currently housed at three repositories in Alabama.

Table 14.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort McClellan

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	67.7	Paper	40.6
Historic Ceramics	4.3	Reports	35.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	5.9	Oversized Records	21.3
Fauna	1.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.5	Photographic Records	2.5
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
14C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	1.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	2.6		
Glass	13.4		
Textile	0.0		
Other	2.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 18, 1998

Point of Contact: Tim Rice, Cultural Resources Manager

Fort McClellan is located near Anniston, Alabama. Archaeological work and contracts are coordinated through the Cultural Resources Management office. Fort McClellan does not serve as a permanent repository for any archaeological collections generated from installation property. However, approximately 3.9 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts and 0.44 linear feet of documentation from Fort McClellan are currently located at Fort McClellan. Approximately 1.5 ft³ of the artifacts are on permanent display in the environmental offices, and the remainder of the collections will be transferred to Moundville Archaeological Park for permanent curation.

Repository

Building 141A of Fort McClellan functions as an office building on post (Figure 1). The structure was built in 1936 and originally served as a barracks. The basement area, where the environmental offices are located, originally housed the mess hall. The building foundation is concrete, the walls are concrete block, and the roof is Spanish tile. There are two collection storage areas in the basement of the building, the main office area and “the cage.”



Figure 1. Exterior of Building 141-A where Department of Defense collections are stored in the basement.

Collections Storage Areas

The first collection storage area is within the main office area and consists of a large reception area with offices (nonpermanent cubicles) along the walls. The collections are housed in three display cases that line one wall of the area (Figure 2). The room, approximately 2,700 ft², has a tile floor, concrete block walls, and a drop ceiling. There are over seven shade-covered windows located along two walls, all of which are locked. However, the display cases are not located along these walls. Access to the room is gained primarily through the interior of the building, through a door that has both a key and dead-bolt lock. Additionally, an adjacent room has a door leading outside. The entire building is patrolled at night by post security. One fire extinguisher is located near the door to the room; the building has a fire alarm system, but no manual alarm or smoke detectors are located in the collection storage area. Central air-conditioning and heating provides the environmental controls within the basement area.

The second collection storage area is located in a room adjacent to the previously mentioned area. This room functions as a storage area only. It has a tile floor, concrete block and tile walls, and a concrete ceiling. Four small, nonoperational windows are located on two walls of the room. A metal door provides access to the exterior of the building with both a key and dead-bolt lock. No fire detection or suppression systems are present, and the environmental controls in the basement (central air-conditioning and heat) do not currently function in this room. At one end of the room, an area about 168 ft² is sectioned off by a cage-like wall that has a



Figure 2. Display Case with artifacts from Fort McClellan.



Figure 3. Temporary storage of archaeological and nonarchaeological materials in “The Cage”.

keyed dead-bolt lock and a padlock, and is referred to as “the cage” (Figure 3). This area is used for storage of a variety of material. The material is stored either on tables or shelves, or boxes are stacked on the floor.

Artifact Storage

Approximately 3.9 ft³ of DoD artifacts are curated in two separate areas at Fort McClellan (Table 15). Within the main office area, artifacts from Fort McClellan are located in three display cases. These cases, which are plastic and glass, measure 26 x 60 x 33.5 (inches, d x w x h), are secured with a key lock. About 1.5 ft³ of material is located within these display cases. The artifacts are cleaned, the majority with a paper label describing the object (e.g., adze, deer antler baton).

The box of artifacts, which measures 15.75 x 13 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h), is stored on the floor in the caged off area. The box is archival, with a glued and folded construction and a removable lid. The outside of the box has an adhesive, typed label, indicating the contents and contractor. The artifacts total 2.7 ft² that are stored in plastic zip-lock bags. Each zip-lock is labeled directly in marker with the project name and site; tertiary zip-locks nested within these contain hand written, paper inserts. All artifacts are cleaned and sorted by provenience. Also contained within this box are the 0.4 linear feet of records described below.

**Table 15.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed
at Fort McClellan**

Material Class	%
Lithics	53.2
Historic Ceramics	6.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	12.5
Fauna	2.5
Shell	3.7
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.0
¹⁴ C	00
Human Skeletal	00
Worked Shell	2.5
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	0.0
Metal	6.5
Glass	6.5
Textile	0.0
Other (composite wood and metal)	6.3
Total	100.0

Human Skeletal Remains

There are no DoD human skeletal remains curated at Fort McClellan.

Records Storage

Approximately 0.44 linear feet of records from Fort McClellan are located at Fort McClellan, in the box described above (Table 16). The majority of the paper reports are located in three manila folders. Plastic zip-lock bags house the field notes, plastic sleeves (negative and slide sleeves are archival) contain the photographic material, and several maps are rolled and secured with a rubber band.

**Table 16.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort McClellan**

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.27
Reports	0.00
Oversized*	0.15
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.02
Computer	0.00
Total	0.44

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper Records

The paper records comprise the majority of the collections, and include field notebooks, excavation records, artifact catalog sheets, maps, correspondences and site forms. These documents are originals, and no duplicate copy has been produced

Photographs

Photographs, consisting of color prints, make up approximately 0.02 linear feet within the collections. They consist of prints, negatives, slides and contact sheets. All material is contained in plastic sleeves; archival sleeves are used for the negatives and slides.

Maps

Approximately 0.15 linear feet of maps are included in the paper records. Several of the maps are rolled and secured with rubber bands and others are folded.

Collections Management Standards

Fort McClellan is not a long-term curation repository and does not possess a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

1. The display artifacts are well presented and labeled. They are located in the main lobby area of the environmental offices, along with an additional case of geological and paleontological materials. Three large panels, one over each display case), describes the cultural history of the post. Additionally, a number of brochures are also available and they provide information regarding the physical, natural, and cultural history of the facility.
2. The one box of collections will be transferred to the University of Alabama- Moundville for permanent curation.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container(s), (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (d) creation of a finding aid, (e) placement of maps in an archival flat file, (f) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (g) storage of archival duplicate paper copies and original negatives to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, secure location.

3. Finalize transfer of the DoD archaeological collections to the University of Alabama-Moundville.

Editor's Note

As of March 2000 all collections have been sent to a contractor for preparation for permanent curation at Moundville.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort McCellan

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4

Fort Rucker

Fort Rucker, Alabama

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 12.03 ft³ of artifacts and 2.99 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Rucker during the course of this project. Table 17 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 12.03 ft³
On Post: 1.49 ft³
Off Post: 2.00 ft³ at Troy State University (Chapter 129, Vol. 2); 8.54 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.99 linear feet

On Post: .21 linear feet

Off Post: 0.78 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository and complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Fort Rucker, U.S. Army Aviation Center, was founded in 1935 on land purchased by the federal government as Pea River Cooperative Land Use Area. It opened in 1942 as Ozark Triangular Division Camp, an infantry training site. In 1943 it was renamed Camp Rucker, in honor of General Edmund Winchester Rucker, an officer in the Confederate Army. In 1954 the U.S. Army Aviation School moved from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Fort Rucker. Fort Rucker is located in southeastern Alabama, 90 miles south of Montgomery and 30 miles northwest of Dothan (Evinger 1991)

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Rucker. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from

Table 17.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Rucker

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	57.6	Paper	42.9
Historic Ceramics	9.2	Reports	53.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	25.5	Oversized Records	0.1
Faunal Remains	0.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.1	Photographic Records	4.0
Botanical	0.8	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	1.3		
C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.3		
Metal	2.1		
Glass	2.6		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100

archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Rucker are currently housed at three repositories in Alabama.

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 14, 1998

Point of Contact: Jim Swift, Cultural Resource Manager

Fort Rucker does not permanently curate Department of Defense (DoD) collections. Four boxes housing 1.49 ft³ of archaeological material and 2.21 linear feet of records generated from archaeological work conducted on Fort Rucker are currently stored on post. The artifacts and records will eventually be transferred to University of Alabama-Moundville, Moundville Archaeological Park, the designated permanent curation repository for Fort Rucker's archaeological collections. One box of copies of archaeological reports will likely remain on post.

Repository

The DoD collections assessed at Fort Rucker are located in Building 1453, a one-story building less than ten years of age (Figure 4). It was originally constructed for and still serves as an office building. The foundation is concrete, and the roof is corrugated metal. The exterior walls are steel beams with plasterboard and sheetrock.



Figure 4. View of Building 1453 showing roof and facade.

Collections Storage Area

The floor in Building 1453 is tile on concrete; the interior walls are steel beams with plasterboard and sheetrock. The ceiling of the collections storage area is suspended acoustical tiles. The materials are kept in a closet in Building 1453 (Figure 5). The closet measures approximately 3 x 4 x 8 (feet, d x w x h). About half the closet space is filled with computer equipment and office supplies as well as the DoD collections. There are no storage or shelving units inside the closet; the artifact boxes are stacked on top of each other on the floor. Central air-conditioning and forced-air heat maintain the temperature in the building. Security measures within the repository are limited to a key lock on the closet door and on the doors to the building. Post security also patrols the area daily. The entire building is equipped with manual fire alarms, a sprinkler system, and smoke detectors that are wired into the on-base fire station.

Artifact Storage

Archaeological collections stored at Fort Rucker are packed in two acidic cardboard boxes (Table 18). One box is glued and taped and has a removable lid. The box measures 17.5 x 11.5 x 9 (inches, d x w x h). The second box is stapled and taped and has folded flaps. Its dimensions are 15 x 12 x 4.25 (inches, d x w x h). Both boxes show signs of compression damage. The boxes are labeled with a piece of paper with Mr. Swift's name and address typed on it and taped to the top. Within the first box, the Fort Rucker



Figure 5. The closet where Department of Defense collections are temporarily being stored.

Table 18.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts
Housed at Fort Rucker

Material Class	%
Lithics	75.0
Historic Ceramics	10.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.0
Fauna	1.5
Shell	0.0
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	2.0
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	0.0
Metal	0.5
Glass	1.0
Textile	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

artifacts are stored directly in nested plastic zip-lock bags which are then packaged in an unlabeled, acidic cardboard box (Figure 6). Typed paper tags have been inserted in each plastic bag. These labels contain the name of the investigating organization, the project, site, and bag numbers, unit and depth levels, contents, investigator's name, and date. The artifacts have been cleaned and labeled directly in pen but are not sorted.

Within the second box, artifacts are packaged in two white plastic bags. Both bags are directly labeled in marker with "Fort Rucker," the bag number, and the year. One plastic bag contains canvas bags with a pull-string closure. The bags are



Figure 6. An open box containing artifacts.

labeled with the project name and date, written in marker on yellow paper tags sewn to the neck of the bag. The second white plastic bag contains paper bags secured with rubber bands. The artifacts inside the paper bags have not been washed, labeled, or sorted.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Rucker.

Records Storage

The DoD records stored at Fort Rucker, a total of 2.21 linear feet, are kept in two acidic cardboard boxes in the locked closet (Table 19). One box measures 17.5 x 11.5 x 9 (inches, d x w x h). It is not labeled. The other box measures 17.5 x 11.5 x 7.8 (inches, d x w x h). It is labeled directly in marker with a project number, the site numbers, and "Fort Rucker." Both boxes are glued and are taped shut. Documents are kept in manila folders that are labeled directly in marker. The project, and in some cases, the contents or site number, are given. The reports are not packaged in a secondary container. Styrofoam peanuts have been added to the box to fill up extra space. Photographic records are kept in a manila folder. The project number is labeled in marker on the folder.

Table 19.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort Rucker

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.75
Reports	1.42
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.04
Computer	0.00
Total	2.21

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper Records

The collection contains 0.75 feet of paper records, including survey and analysis forms.

Reports

Reports measuring 1.42 linear feet are included among the documents.

Photographs

One box of records contains 0.04 linear feet of photographic records. One-quarter inch each of negatives and slides are present.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Rucker does not accept collections for permanent curation. They may store artifacts and records temporarily, but only until a permanent curation repository can be located.

Comments

According to the point of contact at Fort Rucker, all artifacts will be washed and labeled at the Moundville curation repository.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (d) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) creation of a finding aid, (d) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (e) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Finalize transfer of DoD archaeological collections to University of Alabama-Moundville, Moundville Archaeological Park.

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- Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Fort Rucker, Alabama, Copies available from the University of Alabama Museum, Moundville.
- 1985 *A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Longstreet Helicopter Stagefield and Ordnance Impact Area at U.S. Army Fort Rucker, Coffee and Dale Counties, Alabama.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 1987 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Timber Sale Areas Fort Rucker Enterprise, Alabama.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 1988 *Examination of Aerial Gunnery Range Construction at Former Site of Salem Church, Fort Rucker, Alabama.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
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- 1991 *1991 Historic Resource Investigations Fort Rucker, Alabama.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from Fort Rucker.
- 1992 *FY 1992 Historic Resource Investigations Pine Bark Beetle Infestation Areas and Timber Harvest Areas Fort Rucker, Alabama.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Fort Rucker.
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5

Maxwell Air Force Base

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.68 ft³ of artifacts and 0.09 linear feet of associated records were located for Maxwell Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 20 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.68 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.77 ft³ at Auburn University (Chapter 125, Vol. 2); 0.91 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.09 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at Auburn University (Chapter 125, Vol. 2); 0.03 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1918, Maxwell Air Force Base near Montgomery, Alabama, is the site of the Air University. The university prepares both military and civilian personnel for leadership, command, and management responsibilities. University staff also conduct research in aerospace education and provide pre-commissioning training for enlisted personnel (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Maxwell Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Maxwell Air Force Base are currently housed at two repositories in Alabama.

Table 20.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Maxwell Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	40.0	Paper	39.0
Historic Ceramics	7.0	Reports	46.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	12.5	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.0	Photographic Records	14.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	7.5		
Metal	5.0		
Glass	25.5		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Maxwell AFB

No references known.

6

Redstone Arsenal Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 175.50 ft³ of artifacts, 3.30 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 2.23 linear feet of associated records were located for Redstone Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 21 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 175.50 ft³

On Post: 5.94 ft³

Off Post: 31.80 ft³ at Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168); 137.76 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.23 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.19 linear feet at Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168); 2.04 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 3.30 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.30 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at University of Alabama. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1941, Redstone Arsenal near Huntsville, Alabama, is home to the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (U.S. Army 1999). In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Redstone Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Redstone Arsenal are currently housed at two repositories in Alabama and one in the District of Columbia.

Table 21.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Redstone Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	36.4	Paper	79.2
Historic Ceramics	0.9	Reports	10.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	6.4	Oversized Records	5.5
Fauna	7.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	15.8	Photographic Records	4.5
Botanical	0.7	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	5.3		
Soil	4.7		
¹⁴ C	1.3		
Human Skeletal	11.3		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.1		
Brick	7.4		
Metal	1.1		
Glass	1.2		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 16, 1998

Point of Contact: Carolene Wu, Cultural Resources Manager

Redstone Arsenal does not serve as a permanent curation repository for archaeological collections. Approximately 5.94 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts, however, are on display indefinitely on post. Another 1 ft³ of artifacts is temporarily held on post until arrangements can be made to transport them to the University of Alabama, the designated curation repository for all Redstone Arsenal collections.

Repository

Archaeological collections are stored in two buildings on Redstone Arsenal, Building 116 and 112. Formerly a hospital clinic, Building 116 (Figure 7) today houses offices for the Directorate of Environmental. It was constructed around 1942. Construction several years later joined it to the adjacent building. The foundation is made of brick and concrete, the roof is metal, and the exterior walls are corrugated metal. The Redstone artifacts are located in two different rooms in Building 116, the entrance area and Room 31. Building 112 was built early during World War II, perhaps in 1941, as a hospital and laboratory. It has a concrete foundation, a metal roof, and exterior walls of corrugated metal and concrete blocks. The building is currently used as office space.



Figure 7. Building 116 is used to store archaeological collections.

Collection Storage Areas

The Redstone Arsenal collections are located in two rooms in Building 116. First, two display cases are located in the entrance area (Figure 8). The cases are made from wood and have glass shelves. They are secured with a key lock. The floor of the entrance area is carpet covered concrete, the ceiling is suspended acoustical tiles, and the interior walls are concrete block. The two windows are neither covered nor locked. The display cases are full, holding about 3.44 ft³ of material. Environmental controls in the entrance area of Building 116 consist of central air-conditioning and forced-steam heating. Security measures include a key lock on the front door and nightly patrolling of the building. Manual fire alarms and sprinklers are present in the entrance area; all fire alarms are wired to the post fire department. No routine pest management service is currently provided, but there are no signs of infestation among the collections.

Approximately 1 ft³ of artifacts is being stored for processing in Room 31 of Building 116. This room is normally used for records and supplies storage. All storage space is currently used. The concrete floor is carpeted, the interior walls are plaster, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tiles. The single window is covered by blinds but is not locked. Central air-conditioning and forced-air heat maintain the temperature of the room. The door has a key lock but no other security features. Fire suppression is limited to a set of sprinklers in the ceiling. There is no program for pest management for Room 31, but no evidence of infestation has been detected.



Figure 8. Artifacts on display in the foyer of Building 116.

In Building 112, one display case of artifacts is located in a hallway. The concrete floor is carpeted, the ceiling is suspended acoustical tiles, and the interior walls are made of plaster. There are no windows in the collections storage area. Doors to the exterior are located at both ends of the hallway. These doors remain open during post office hours, but are secured at night. Central air-conditioning and forced-air heat are the main features of climate control. It could not be determined if a pest management system is currently in place in Building 112; there are no signs of infestation. The display case is full.

Artifact Storage

In the entrance area of Building 116, a portion of the Redstone Arsenal collections are stored in wood and glass display cases. The artifacts occupy three glass shelves and the bottom row of the case, which is made of wood. The entire collection has been washed and sorted for display purposes. Approximately 40% of the artifacts have been labeled directly in pen. An additional 15% are identified and described by a paper placard placed in front of the artifact. The artifacts are placed directly on the shelves.

The artifacts being processed in Room 31 are kept in a metal, letter-size filing cabinet measuring 28 x 57.5 x 15 (inches, d x w x h). Within the filing cabinet, the artifacts are kept in plastic fiber, drawstring bags labeled with yellow paper tags. The attached tag has the site number and the collector's name on it.

In Building 112, the artifacts are located in a metal and glass display case (Figure 9). The artifacts



Figure 9. Display case containing artifacts in Building 112.

are placed directly on the shelves. All artifacts have been washed and sorted for display purposes (Table 22). Direct pen labeling was visible on some of the material, and paper labels were placed in front of the artifact with locational and general information.

Table 22
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Redstone Arsenal

Material Class	%
Lithics	78.0
Historic Ceramics	5.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	7.0
Fauna	0.5
Shell	0.5
Botanical	0.5
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.5
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	0.0
Metal	2.8
Glass	5.0
Textile	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

Human Skeletal Remains

There are DoD human no human remains stored at Redstone Arsenal. However, human remains have been recovered from arsenal property. This material is currently housed at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Office of Human Osteology.

Compliance for Sections 5 and 6 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et. seq.) have been completed (St. Louis District 1996 and 1997).

Records Storage

There is no DoD associated documentation stored at Redstone Arsenal.

Collections Management Standards

Redstone Arsenal does not have a formal written curation policy, because it does not act as a permanent curation repository. With the exception of the items currently on display, no archaeological material is, or will be, housed on post.

Comments

The main curation repository for Redstone Arsenal's collections is the University of Alabama.

Recommendations

Unprocessed artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (d) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

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1981 *Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of Site 1Ma24 and Vicinity*. University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Research, Moundville Alabama. Submitted to Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, Contract No. DAAH03-81-M-0379. Copies available from the University of Alabama Museum, Moundville.

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Alabama, Contract No. DAAH03-82-M-4391. Copies available from the University of Alabama Museum, Moundville.

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7

Eaker Air Force Base Blytheville, Arkansas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 13.31 ft³ of artifacts and 1.50 linear feet of associated records were located for Eaker Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 23 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 13.31 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 13.31 ft³ at Arkansas State University (Chapter 131, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.50 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.50 linear feet at Arkansas State University (Chapter 131, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1942, Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas, was formerly known as Blytheville Air Force Base. It was used as an advanced flying school in the Southeastern Training Command's pilot training program. This facility remained a training center until the end of World War II. After the war, until closure in October 1945, it was used to process discharged military personnel. The facility was reactivated in 1955 when the 461st Bombardment Wing moved there from Hill Air Force Base in Utah. In 1992 Eaker Air Force Base was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 and the transition from military to civilian, general aviation airport began (University of Arkansas-Little Rock 1999)

Table 23.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Eaker Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	10.7	Paper	2.8
Historic Ceramics	22.1	Reports	77.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	31.5	Oversized Records	2.8
Fauna	9.2	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	16.7
Botanical	6.3	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	6.7		
Glass	13.4		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.1		
Total	100.0		100

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Eaker Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Eaker Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Arkansas.

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8

Fort Chaffee

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 61.56 ft³ of artifacts and 8.61 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Chaffee during the course of this project. Table 24 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 61.56 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 7.11 ft³ at the University of Arkansas (Chapter 132, Vol. 2); 54.45 ft³ at the University of Arkansas Museum (Chapter 133, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 8.61 linear feet

On Post: 5.13 linear feet

Off Post: 0.29 linear feet at the University of Arkansas (Chapter 132, Vol. 2); 3.19 linear feet at the University of Arkansas Museum (Chapter 133, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Located five miles south of Fort Smith, Arkansas, Fort Chaffee Maneuver Training Center was established in 1941 (Evinger 1991). In 1995, Fort Chaffee was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The federal government declared 6000 acres of land to be surplus, and the Army National Guard assumed management responsibilities for 66,000 acres (Battle 1997).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Chaffee. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation.

Table 24.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Chaffee

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	25.7	Paper	69.2
Historic Ceramics	18.5	Reports	30.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	3.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.9	Photographic Records	0.5
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.1		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.3		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	4.6		
Metal	22.6		
Glass	20.1		
Textile	0.1		
Other	1.9		
Total	100.0		100.0

Archaeological collections from Fort Chaffee are currently housed at three repositories in Arkansas.

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 24, 1999

Point of Contact: Don Fairley, Environmental Program Manager

Fort Chaffee is located approximately 5 miles southeast of Fort Smith, Arkansas, in Sebastian County. Construction began on post in 1941, and most buildings date to that time. Approximately 5.13 linear feet of original Department of Defense (DoD) associated documentation is currently located in the Environmental Program Manager's office in Building 1313, the Facilities, Engineering, and Environmental Building. Through a BRAC process, Fort Chaffee released approximately 7,000 acres of land and the Army National Guard now manages the remaining 65,000 acres. A display of historic military artifacts from Fort Chaffee is on loan to the Fort Smith Museum of History. This loan was coordinated through the Center for Military History and was not assessed for this project.

Repository

The repository is a two-story structure that houses offices (Figure 10). Constructed in 1942, Building 1313 is a wood-frame structure with steel siding on a pier and post foundation. It has an asphalt shingle roof and is used solely for staff offices. The entire building has been remodeled within the last 10 years.



Figure 10. The front of Building 1313.

Collections Storage Area

The office where the records are currently located is on the second floor of Building 1313. The 350 ft² office has wood floors covered with carpet, sheetrock walls covered with textured paint, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling with recessed fluorescent light fixtures. There are two windows with latch-locks that are partially covered with metal blinds. The entire building has central heat and air-conditioning and is secured with an intrusion alarm that, when sounded, alerts the military police station. Everyone on staff in this building has an individual entry code for the electronic keypad. The entry numbers are monitored to see who enters the building and when.

The building is two blocks away from the fire department and is outfitted with smoke detectors and fire extinguishers. The biologist on staff is responsible for overseeing that the pest management plan is followed. Outside contractors spray the cantonment portion of the post and limit their use of pesticides due to an endangered species of beetle that is found at Fort Chaffee.

Artifact Storage

There are no archaeological collections housed at Fort Chaffee.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Chaffee.

Records Storage

Records from Fort Chaffee encompass approximately 5.13 linear feet (Table 25). All records are stored in a wood cabinet that measures 14.5 x 37 x 49 (inches, d x w x h). The cabinet has wood-framed glass doors that are closed when not in use (Figure 11). The records are organized chronologically and by site number within vinyl three-ring binders standing upright on the wood shelves of the cabinet. The binders have paper labels slipped into the plastic adhesive label holder on the spine. The records are considered to be in fairly good condition.

Table 25.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort Chaffee

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	2.88
Reports	2.25
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	5.13

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.



Figure 11. Paper record storage.

Paper Records

Paper records, consisting of original excavation records, site forms, and site maps, comprise approximately 2.88 linear feet. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, were noted throughout the collection, but on the whole, materials are in good condition.

Reports

Report records encompass 2.25 linear feet of the collection and are stored with the paper records in the binders.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Chaffee is not a permanent curation repository and does not maintain professional collections management standards.

Comments

1. Records are arranged by site number and are labeled in a consistent manner.
2. Duplicate copies of most of the records are located at the U.S. Army Engineer District, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Recommendations

1. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers.
2. Identify a permanent repository for the transfer of the DoD archaeological collection.

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- 1987 *A Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of the Proposed Terra Resources, Fort Chaffee 2-1-2 Well Pad and Access Road in Section 12, T7N, R32W, Sebastian County, Arkansas*. Terra Resources, Oklahoma City, and Heartfield, Price and Greene, Monroe, Louisiana. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Santeford, Lawrence G., Robert H. Lafferty III,
Michael C. Sierzchula, Kathleen M. Hess, and
Priscilla Seame

1994 *Windows into the Past: Archeological Testing of 37 Prehistoric Native American Sites, Fort Chaffee Military Garrison, Sebastian County, Arkansas*. Report 93-7. Mid-Continental Research Associates, Springdale, Arkansas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Little Rock District, Contract No. DACW03-92-D-0013, Order No. 1. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Swidler, Carmel T. and Barry W. Shelley

1980 *Cultural Evaluation*. Archeological Research Associates Research Report No. 24. Williams Brothers Engineering Company, Tulsa, and Archeological Research Associates, Tulsa. Submitted to Ozark Gas Transmission System. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Williams, Ishmael

1986 *An Archeological Survey of 3 Miles of Proposed Transmission Line on the Fort Chaffee Military Reservation, Sebastian County, Arkansas*. Sponsored Research Program Project No. 626. Arkansas Archeological Survey Sponsored Research

Program, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Submitted to Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, Oklahoma City. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Zahn, Ellen

1986 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Fort Chaffee Gas Pipeline, Sebastian County, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Sponsored Research Program, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Submitted to the Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corporation, Fort Smith, Arkansas. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Zahn, Ellen, and Henry S. McKelvey

1985 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Alternate Route Gas Pipeline, Relocation Route A, Barling, Sebastian County, Arkansas*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Sponsored Research Program, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Submitted to the Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corporation, Fort Smith, Arkansas. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

9

Little Rock Air Force Base

Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.44 ft³ of artifacts and 1.21 linear feet of associated records were located for Little Rock Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 26 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.44 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.44 ft³ at the University of Arkansas (Chapter 132, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.21 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.21 linear feet at the University of Arkansas (Chapter 132, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In operation since 1950, Little Rock Air Force Base near Jacksonville, Arkansas, provides training for C-130 crew members from all branches of the U.S. armed forces and 27 foreign countries. The installation also executes airlift missions and provides maintenance, logistics, and operations support for the 463rd Airlift Group. The AMWC Combat Aerial Delivery School and the Arkansas Air National Guard headquarters are also based at Little Rock Air Force Base (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Little Rock Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Little Rock Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Arkansas.

Table 26.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Little Rock Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	21.5	Paper	55.2
Historic Ceramics	25.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	44.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	12.5		
Metal	25.0		
Glass	16.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Little Rock AFB

Cliff, Maynard B., Duane E. Peter, and
William David White, Jr.

1997 *Little Rock Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan*. Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, Contract No. DACW56-92-D-0010, Delivery Order Number 0034. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Cliff, Maynard B., William David White, Randall L. Guendling, Gary L. Shaw, Rolando L. Garza, Melissa M. Green, and H. Blaine Ensor

1997 *Little Rock Air Force Base Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Little Rock Air Rock Base, Pulaski County, Arkansas*. ACC Series No. 2. Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa, Contract No DACW56-92-D-0010, Delivery Order No. 0032. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Santeford, Lawrence G., Judith Stewart-Abernathy, and Robert H. Lafferty III

1986 *A Background and Literature Search for Significant Historic Archeological Sites at Little Rock Air Force Base in Pulaski County, Arkansas*. MCRA Report No. 86-7. Mid-Continental Research Associates, Springdale, Arkansas. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. PX-5000-6-0359. Copies available from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

10

Camp Rowland

Camp Rowland, Connecticut

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.3 ft³ of artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Rowland during the course of this project. Table 27 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.3 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.3 ft³ at the University of Connecticut (Chapter 134, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.04 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.04 linear feet at the University of Connecticut (Chapter 134, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Camp Rowland. However, the installation, which is located in Camp Rowland, Connecticut, has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Rowland. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Camp Rowland are currently housed at one repository in Connecticut.

Table 27.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Rowland

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	10.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	20.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	10.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	10.0		
Metal	20.0		
Glass	20.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Rowland

Bellantoni, Nicholas F.

- 1998 *Historical and Cultural Reconnaissance Survey Cultural Resource Management Plan Connecticut National Guard Properties Camp Rowland, Camp Hartell, Stone's Ranch*. Office of Connecticut State Archaeology, Storrs. Submitted to the Connecticut Military Department, Hartford, Connecticut. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs

Rossano, Geoffrey

- 1995 *Connecticut's Historic National Guard Armories: Architectural Survey and Management Plan Volumes I and II*. Connecticut Military Department and Connecticut Historical Commission, Hartford. Submitted to the Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Program, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

- 1987 *An Assessment of Standing Structures at the Connecticut National Guard Niantic Training Site, New London County, Connecticut*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to the U.S. Army National Guard, Operations Activity, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.
- 1986 *An Archeological Survey of the Connecticut National Guard Niantic Training Site, New London County, Connecticut*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to the U.S. Army National Guard, Operations Activity, Aberdeen, Maryland.

Naval Submarine Base, New London

Groton, Connecticut

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.09 ft³ of artifacts and 0.50 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Submarine Base, New London during the course of this project. Table 28 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.09 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.09 ft³ at Ecology & Environment (Chapter 181, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.50 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.50 linear feet at Ecology & Environment (Chapter 181, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1868, Naval Submarine Base, New London in Groton, Connecticut, is the birthplace of the submarine force in Connecticut. Between World War I and World War II its official training designation was established. Today it provides research and development for the U.S. Navy and is home to the Naval Submarine School as well as many other units (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for New London Naval Submarine Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from New London Naval Submarine Base are currently housed at two repositories in New York.

Table 28.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Submarine Base, New London

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	94.0	Paper	75.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	8.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	16.7
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	6.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at NSB New London

Ecology and Environment

- 1989 *Cultural Assessment of the Proposed PPV-BOQ Site Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut*. Ecology and Environment, Lancaster, New York. Submitted to North Division, NAVFACENGCOC, Philadelphia. Copies available from the University of Connecticut, Office of State Archaeology, Storrs.
- 1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut. Draft*. Ecology and Environment, Inc., Lancaster, New York. Submitted to North Division, NAVFACENGCOC, Philadelphia, and Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London, Groton, Connecticut. Copies available from the University of Connecticut, Office of State Archaeology, Storrs.

Louis Berger and Associates

- 1988 *Historic Structure Documentation for Submarine Escape Training Tank Naval Submarine Base New London, Groton, Connecticut*. The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey. Submitted to North Division, NAVFACENGCOC, Philadelphia. Copies available from the University of Connecticut, Office of State Archaeology, Storrs.

Poli, Frederick, and John Shannahan

- 1980 *An Archaeological Survey of the Navy Housing Project, Groton, Connecticut*. CAS #435. Connecticut Archaeological Survey, New Britain, Connecticut. Copies available from the University of Connecticut, Office of State Archaeology, Storrs.

Soulsby, Mary G., Robert R. Gradie, and Kevin A. McBride

- 1981 *Phase II Archaeological Survey U.S. Navy Family Housing Project, Groton, Connecticut*. Public Archaeology Survey Team, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, and Connecticut Archaeological Survey, New Britain, Connecticut. Submitted to the Department of the Navy. Copies available from the University of Connecticut, Office of State Archaeology, Storrs.

Naval Underwater Warfare Center New London, Connecticut

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.26 ft³ of artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Underwater Warfare Center during the course of this project. Table 29 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.26 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.26 ft³ at TAMS Consultants (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.04 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.04 linear feet at TAMS

Consultants (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Naval Undersea Warfare Center resulted from the 1970 merger between Naval Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London and the Naval Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station, Newport. The facility is located on the New London Naval Submarine Base (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Underwater Weapons Station. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Underwater Weapons Station are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 29.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Underwater Warfare Center

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	20.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	100.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	5.0		
14C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	20.0		
Metal	30.0		
Glass	20.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	5.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center

Ecology and Environment

- 1992 *Cultural Resource Assessment Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut*. Ecology and Environment, Lancaster, New York. Submitted to the North Division, NAVFACENGCOM, Philadelphia, and Commanding Officer, Naval Submarine Base New London, Connecticut. Copies available from the University of Connecticut, Office of State Archaeology, Storrs.

TAMS Consultants

- 1998 *Cultural Resources Survey Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Calverton, New York (Draft)*. TAMS Consultants, New York, New York, and Historical Perspectives, Westport, Connecticut. Submitted to the Department of the Navy, Northern Division, Naval Air Systems Command, Lester, Pennsylvania. Copies available from TAMS Consultants, New York, New York.

13

Stones Ranch

Stones Ranch, Connecticut

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.15 ft³ of artifacts and 0.02 linear feet of associated records were located for Stones Ranch during the course of this project. Table 30 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.15 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.15 ft³ at the University of Connecticut (Chapter 134, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.02 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.02 linear feet at the University of Connecticut (Chapter 134, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Stones Ranch. However, the installation, which is located in Connecticut, has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Stones Ranch. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation.

Archaeological collections from Stones Ranch are currently housed at one repository in Connecticut.

Table 30.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Stones Ranch

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	60.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	20.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	5.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	10.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
14C	2.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	3.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Stones Ranch

Bellantoni, Nicholas F.

1998 *Historical and Cultural Reconnaissance Survey Cultural Resource Management Plan Connecticut National Guard Properties Camp Rowland, Camp Hartell, Stone's Ranch*. Office of Connecticut State Archaeology, Storrs. Submitted to the

Connecticut Military Department, Hartford, Connecticut. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Connecticut State Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Storrs

Rossano, Geoffrey

1995 *Connecticut's Historic National Guard Armories: Architectural Survey and Management Plan Volumes I and II*. Connecticut Military Department and Connecticut Historical Commission, Hartford. Submitted to the Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Program, Washington, D.C.

14

Dover Air Force Base

Dover, Delaware

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 6.00 ft³ of artifacts and 1.62 linear feet of associated records were located for Dover AFB during the course of this project. Table 31 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 6.00 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 6.00 ft³ at MAAR Associates (Chapter 136, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.62 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at MAAR Associates (Chapter 136); 1.54 linear feet at Parson's Engineering Science (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Dover Air Force Base in Dover, Delaware, provides the largest aerial port facility on the East Coast. It is also a focal point for military cargo movement to Europe and the Middle East (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Dover AFB. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Dover AFB are currently housed at one repository in Delaware and one repository in Virginia.

Table 31.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Dover Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	70.3	Paper	89.7
Historic Ceramics	4.3	Reports	6.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	2.9	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	1.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	3.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	7.1		
Metal	12.9		
Glass	1.6		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Dover AFB

Thomas, Ronald A. and Ted M. Payne

1996 *Cultural Resources Survey at the Dover Air Force Base, Dover Delaware*. MAAR Associates, Newark, Delaware. Submitted to the National Park Service, Chesapeake/Allegheny, Contract No. CX4000-1-0059. Copies available from Delaware State Historic Preservation Office.

Avon Park Air Force Range

Avon Park, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 37.05 ft³ of artifacts, 1.43 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 3.79 linear feet of associated records were located for Avon Park Air Force Range during the course of this project. Table 32 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 37.05 ft³
 On Post: 33.93 ft³
 Off Post: 3.12 ft³ at Parsons Engineering Science (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.79 linear feet
 On Post: 3.79 linear feet
 Off Post: None
 Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.43 ft³
 On Post: 1.43 ft³
 Off Post: None
 Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at Avon Park Air Force Range. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Located in Avon Park, Florida, Avon Park Air Force Range is the Operation Location A Detachment 1,347th Wing Moody Air Force Base, Georgia (U.S. Air Force 1999). In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Avon Park Air Force Range. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Avon Park Air Force Range are currently housed at one repository in Florida and one in Virginia.

Table 32.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Avon Park Air Force Range

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	17.7	Paper	94.3
Historic Ceramics	5.0	Reports	0.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	16.7	Oversized Records	4.3
Fauna	11.7	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	18.3	Photographic Records	1.0
Botanical	2.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	3.0		
¹⁴ C	0.3		
Human Skeletal	1.3		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.3		
Brick	0.7		
Metal	16.7		
Glass	5.0		
Textile	0.3		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 16, 1999

Point of Contact: Johnna Thackston, Archaeologist

Avon Park Air Force Range was built as a bombing test site. Many of the buildings on base are currently used by the Florida state prison system. Department of Defense (DoD) collections totaling 35.33 ft³ of artifacts, 4.62 linear feet of records, and approximately 1.43 ft³ of human remains are housed at Avon Park Air Force Range (Table 33). All collections are stored in Building 3031.

Table 33.

Volume of DoD Archaeological Collections Housed at Avon Park Air Force Range

Installation	Archaeological Materials (ft ³)	Human Skeletal Remains (ft ³)	Records (linear feet)
Avon Park AFR	34.2	1.43	3.79
Moody AFB	1.13	—	0.83
Totals	35.33	1.43	4.62

Repository

Building 3031 was constructed in 1996 for the specific purpose of housing archaeological collections. It is a concrete modular building.

Collections Storage Area

Archaeological collections are stored on shelving units placed around the perimeter of the 361 ft² storage area (Figure 12). The building interior has a concrete floor covered with tile, concrete slab interior walls, and a painted concrete ceiling. There are no windows. The storage area is used to store artifact and document collections, and to process artifacts. All collections are stored on nonmovable metal shelves measuring 17.75 x 48 x 86.5 (inches, d x w x h). The collections storage capacity is approximately 10% full. Environmental controls consist of central heat and air-conditioning. Security measures include a dead-bolt lock on the door and regular patrolling by base security guards. An intrusion alarm has also been installed, but it was rendered inoperable by lightning. Access to the collections storage repository is limited;



Figure 12. Collections from Avon Park AFR are stored in the archival boxes. The single nonarchival box at the bottom of the right shelving unit contains Moody AFB collections.

Ms. Thackston and the Environmental Flight chief are the only people with keys to the building. Building 3031 does not have any fire protection features such as a fire alarm, fire extinguisher, or smoke detector, but it is located a quarter mile from the base fire department. The Air Force provides a pest management program for the storage repository. Silverfish and other insects have been found among the collections.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Avon Park AFR are packed in 31 folded archival boxes with a removable lid. Box measurements are 15.5 x 12.5 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h). The boxes are labeled with an adhesive plastic label holder and paper inserts. Label information is in pen. Artifacts are further packed in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags. Some of them are padded with bubble wrap or ethafoam. About 70% of the artifacts are cleaned, and 20% are labeled. Where applicable, artifacts are labeled directly with ink on white out. All specimens are packed with an acid-free paper insert giving the label information (catalog number).

Moody AFB artifacts were processed by a different contractor than the Avon Park AFR collections. The Moody AFB collections are required to meet the same standards of curation. Both artifacts and records are packed in the same acidic cardboard box, which measures 15.5 x 12.25 x 0.25 (inches, d x w x h) and has a removable lid (Figure 13). The box is torn and compressed; tape was applied around the whole box for added security. The box is labeled directly in marker with "Grand Bay Artifacts-Field



Figure 13. The artifacts and records from Moody AFB.

and Lab Forms.” Artifacts are double-bagged in 2-mil zip-lock bags. These bags are labeled directly in marker with the site number, provenience, date, site name, bag number, and a description of the material. An acid-free tag with label information has been inserted into the bag ultimately holding the artifact. All artifacts have been sorted by provenience and cleaned, but none have been directly labeled (Table 34).

Table 34.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Avon Park Air Force Range

Material Class	Avon Park AFR	Moody AFB
Lithics	7.8	1.5
Historic Ceramics	9.7	0.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	14.5	1.0
Fauna	9.7	0.0
Shell	9.7	0.0
Botanical	5.8	0.0
Flotation	0.0	0.0
Soil	8.7	0.0
¹⁴ C	1.0	0.0
Human Skeletal	3.9	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0	0.0
Worked Bone	1.0	0.0
Brick	1.9	0.0
Metal	9.7	0.2
Glass	9.7	0.0
Textile	1.0	0.0
Other	2.9	0.0
Total	97.0	3.0

Human Skeletal Remains

Approximately 1.43 ft³ of human remains is present at Avon Park. However, 0.2 ft³ (60 grams) of human skeletal material was repatriated to the Seminole and reburied on April 14, 1999. Another 0.2 ft³ of bone has been identified by Ms. Thackston as possibly human. This material is currently stored by itself in an archival box on the top shelf in the storage repository. The box has the same dimensions and type of lid as the other boxes holding artifacts from Avon Park AFR.

Records Storage

With the exception of maps, all of Avon Park AFR’s paper records are stored in archival boxes (Table 35). The average measurements of four of the boxes are 5.6 x 15.75 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). Three different sizes of boxes with removable lids average size 13.6 x 13.3 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h). One pair of smaller boxes measure 5 x 15.5 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). These boxes have a hinged lid and are secured with string. Original documents are kept in acidic accordion folders with no label. Acid-free copies are kept in acid-free folders. The folders are labeled directly in pen. Maps of Avon Park are stored in a five-drawer metal map storage unit (Figure 14). The maps are either folded or laid flat directly in the drawers, which measure approximately 41.5 x 53 x 2 (inches, d x w x h) and are not labeled.

Records (0.83 linear feet) from Moody AFB are packed with the artifacts in the acidic cardboard box (Table 35). Paper records related to archaeological survey and laboratory analysis are



Figure 14. Maps and other documents are stored in map drawers.

Table 35.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Avon Park Air Force Range

Materials	Avon Park AFR	Moody AFB
Paper	3.58	0.83
Reports	0.02	0.00
Oversized*	0.17	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00	0.00
Photographic	0.04	0.00
Computer	0.00	0.00
Total	3.79	0.83

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

kept in acidic manila folders. The folders have an adhesive label marked in pen with the project and contents.

Paper Records

The Avon Park and Moody AFB paper records encompass 4.41 linear feet of survey, excavation, and analysis documentation. The paper records from Moody AFB are in poor condition.

Reports

Reports consist of approximately 0.02 linear feet from Avon Park AFR.

Photographs

Approximately 0.04 linear feet of photographs are from Avon Park AFR.

Maps

Approximately 0.17 linear feet of maps of Avon Park AFR are stored in Building 3031. Some of the maps are ripped.

Collections Management Standards

Avon Park does have a curation plan; it is included in their cultural resource management plan. Building 3031 was purchased specifically to house archaeological collections. Avon Park is housing the collections from Moody AFB because Moody does not have a suitable repository for storing archaeological collections. As soon as a long-term curation repository is designated/chosen for the Moody collections, they will be returned to the installation.

Comments

Avon Park AFR's records have been copied onto acid-free paper.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), and (c) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) placement of maps flat in archival flat files, (d) creation of a finding aid (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (f) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, secure location.
3. Retain a physical anthropologist to examine the potentially human remains and make a determination. If they are human, continue consultation with Native American tribes in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
4. Identify a permanent repository for the transfer of Moody AFB archaeological collections.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Avon Park Air Force Range

Brooks, Mark J.

1983 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed X Range Construction Project Area, Avon Park Air Force Range, Highlands County, Florida*. Piper Archaeological Research, St. Petersburg, Florida. Submitted to 56 Combat Support Squadron, Avon Park Air Force Range, Contract No. FLF08602-83-M2170. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Stevens, J. Sanderson, Dennis Knepper, Madeleine Pappas, and Iry Quitmeyer

1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Avon Park Air Force Range, Avon Park, Florida*. Parsons Engineering Science, Fairfax, Virginia. Submitted to Headquarters, Air Combat Command, Contract No. F-44650-94-D-0005. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station

Cocoa Beach, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 20.39 ft³ of artifacts, 1.56 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 6.54 linear feet of associated records were located for Cape Canaveral Air Force Station during the course of this project. Table 36 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 20.39 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 15.8 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 4.59 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History (Chapter 147, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 6.54 linear feet

On Post: 0.71 linear feet

Off Post: 5.75 linear feet at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139); 0.08 linear feet at Florida Museum of Natural History (Chapter 147)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories and to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.56 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.99 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 0.57 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History (Chapter 147, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research and Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Cape Canaveral Air Station is located on the Atlantic coast of central Florida. The installation was built in 1954 to serve as a permanent launch site for Patrick Air Force Base (Cleary 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Cape Canaveral Air Force

Station. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Cape Canaveral Air Station are currently housed at three repositories in Florida.

Table 36.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Cape Canaveral

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.7	Paper	70.7
Historic Ceramics	13.6	Reports	12.7
Prehistoric Ceramics	51.1	Oversized Records	9.2
Fauna	1.9	Audiovisual Records	3.8
Shell	1.9	Photographic Records	3.2
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.3
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	15.0		
Worked Shell	1.9		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.2		
Metal	4.2		
Glass	9.2		
Textile	0.1		
Other	0.2		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 19, 1999

Point of Contact: Mike Camardese, Cultural Resource Manager

The majority of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station's archaeological collections are curated at the Florida Department of Archives, History, and Records, in Tallahassee, and at the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville. Approximately 0.71 linear feet of Department of Defense (DoD) cultural resource documentation is housed on base at Facility 1638, the CCC Programming Building.

Repository

Facility 1638 was constructed in 1953 as an office building (Figure 15). It has a concrete foundation, a built-up asphalt roof, and concrete block exterior walls. Staff refers to the building as "ESC Facility."

Collections Storage Area

The document collections are stored in an office in Facility 1638. The floor is carpeted concrete, the interior walls are sheetrock and concrete block, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. The office



Figure 15. Exterior of Building 1638.

has 1-2 windows that are locked but not covered. Central air-conditioning keeps the storage area cool in hot weather; there is no heating system. Several security measures restrict access to the collections. Visitors to the installation must give their social security number to the guard at the front gate, and they must already have an appointment scheduled. The door to the collections storage area has a key lock. Fire safety measures include heat sensors and a sprinkler system. Fire alarms are wired into the fire department on base. The collections storage repository receives the same pest management treatment as the rest of the facilities on Cape Canaveral AFS. No signs of pest infestation were noted.

Artifact Storage

No DoD artifacts are curated at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

Records Storage

All cultural resource records are stored in a metal filing cabinet measuring 52 x 27 x 18 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 16) (Table 37). The drawers hold legal-sized folders. The cabinet has an adhesive label with only the number 7 written in marker. The drawer holding the records has a paper insert label with "cultural and archaeological" marked in pen. Records are kept in manila file folders labeled directly in marker (Figure 17). The folders are



Figure 16. The filing cabinet containing associated documentation.



Figure 17. The associated documentation.

Table 37.
**Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Cape Canaveral AFS**

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.50
Reports	0.04
Oversized*	0.10
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.04
Computer	0.02
Total	0.71

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

grouped in hanging files, which are labeled with a paper insert in a plastic tab.

Paper Records

Approximately 0.5 linear feet of administrative files and background data, such as copies of site files and newspaper clippings, are stored in the cultural resource files at Cape Canaveral AFS.

Reports

About 0.04 linear feet of reports is included among the records stored in the filing cabinet.

Photographs

Color prints measuring 0.04 linear feet are stored in the metal filing cabinet.

Maps

Approximately 0.1 linear feet of folded maps are included in the cultural resource files.

Computer Records

Two 3.5-inch size floppy disks (0.02 linear feet) are stored with the paper and photographic records in the office in Facility 1638.

Collections Management Standards

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station does not have a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

1. Documents are not archivally processed; staples, paper clips, and binder clips are used on the records.
2. All records and folders are in good shape, but have not been processed for long-term curation.

Recommendations

1. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) arrangement in a logical order, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (d) placement of maps in an archival flat file, (e) creation of a finding aid, (f) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (g) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
2. Identify a permanent repository for the transfer of DoD associated documentation.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Cape Canaveral AFS

Barton, David F., and Richard S. Levy

- 1984 *An Architectural and Engineering Survey and Evaluation of Facilities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*. RAI 1500. Resource Analysts, Bloomington, Indiana. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force Space and Missile Center, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Cantley, Charles E., M.B. Reed, Leslie Raymer, and J.W. Joseph

- 1994 *Historic Properties Survey Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*. NAS Tech Report 183. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia and EBASCO Services, Huntsville, Alabama. Submitted to 45th Space Wing/CEV Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, Contract No. DACA01-91-0031. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Levy, Richard S., David F. Barton, and Timothy Riordan

- 1984 *An Archaeological Survey of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard*

County, Florida. Resource Analysts, Bloomington, Indiana. Submitted to U.S. Air Force Eastern Space and Missile Center, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

- 1988 *Historic Properties Investigations of a Proposed Security Fence for Fuel Storage Area #1, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

- 1989 *Phase I Historic Properties Survey of Several Proposed Projects Launch Complex 17 Security Fence Upgrade Area, 55 New Building, TGSF Storage Facilities, Launch Complex, 41 Line of Sight, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

- 1989 *A Historic Properties Survey Cape St. George Reservation, U.S. Army, Franklin County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to U.S. Army Real Property Office, Fort Rucker, Alabama. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

- 1991 *Historic Resources Survey Payload Spintest Support Facility, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

- 1991 *Historic Resources Survey Chemical Testing Laboratory, Wastewater Treatment Facility, Command Control Building Addition Fence, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force Eastern Space and Missile Center, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Cape St. George St. George Island, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 39.00 ft³ of artifacts were located for Cape St. George during the course of this project. Table 38 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Volume of Artifacts: 39.00 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.21 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 33.79 ft³ at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2)

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Cape St. George is located on a 28-mile long barrier island that separates Apalachicola Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. During the mid 1960s, the U.S. Army used St. George Island for amphibious military training. In 1988, Cape St. George was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 (U.S. Army 1998).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Cape St. George. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Cape St. George are currently housed at two repositories in Florida.

Table 38.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Cape St. George

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	33.3	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	11.7	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	41.7	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	3.3	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.7		
Glass	6.7		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.7		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Cape St. George

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
1989 *A Historic Properties Survey Cape St.
George Reservation, U.S. Army, Franklin
County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to the
U.S. Army Real Property Office, Fort
Rucker, Alabama. Copies available from
Florida Site Files, Division of Historical
Resources, Tallahassee.

Eglin Air Force Base

Fort Walton Beach, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 334.56 ft³ of artifacts and 108.83 linear feet of associated records were located for Eglin Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 39 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 334.56 ft³

On Post: 289.92 ft³

Off Post: 5.21 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 5.63 ft³ at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2); 3.17 ft³ at Indian Temple Mound Museum (Chapter 141, Vol. 2); 30.63 ft³ at Prentice Thomas & Associates (Chapter 145, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at five repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 108.83 linear feet

On Post: 71.35 linear feet

Off Post: 0.77 linear feet at Indian Temple Mound Museum (Chapter 141, Vol. 2); 36.71 linear feet at Prentice Thomas and Associates (Chapter 145, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1935, Eglin Air Force Base in Fort Walton Beach, Florida, “is responsible for development, acquisition, testing, deployment, and sustainment of all air-delivered weapons” in the U.S. Air Force (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Eglin Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, are currently housed at five repositories in Florida.

Table 39.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Eglin Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	19.1	Paper	68.7
Historic Ceramics	10.8	Reports	10.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	26.2	Oversized Records	9.9
Fauna	3.2	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	5.5	Photographic Records	9.8
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	1.1
Flotation	0.8		
Soil	0.5		
¹⁴ C	0.8		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	2.8		
Worked Bone	2.5		
Brick	4.7		
Metal	13.7		
Glass	7.2		
Textile	0.0		
Other	2.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 13-14, 1999

Point of Contact: Dr. Newell Wright, Base Archaeologist, and Sydney Gardner, Laboratory Assistant

The installation only curates archaeological collections from Eglin Air Force Base consisting of approximately 289.9 ft³ of artifacts and 71.35 linear feet of associated documentation.



Figure 18. The curation room.

Repositories

Collections are located in Building 238 and Building 408. The buildings and their separate collection storage areas are described below. Building 238, a U-shaped wood frame building once used as the Visiting Officers Quarters, was constructed in 1943. It has a concrete foundation with wood siding and stucco exterior walls. The roof is a gable on hip with composition shingles. The building has multiple uses including serving as a collections repository, a laboratory, and a collection display room. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing property to the Eglin Field Historic District. Building 408 was constructed sometime in the 1940s and has a concrete foundation with brick, stucco, and tile exterior walls. The roof is made of built-up asphalt.

Collections Storage Areas

The curation room in Building 238 (Figure 18) is approximately 465 ft² and is devoted to artifact storage. Interior walls are made of sheetrock. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are no windows. The floor is tile over concrete. The room is at 50% capacity. Security measures include a dead-bolt lock, a key lock, motion detectors, and controlled access. Environmental controls consist of central air-conditioning and heat that are zoned to specific areas. Temperature and humidity are monitored. Humidity is also controlled. Fire protection includes a sprinkler system and fire alarms wired to the fire department. There is no pest management system at present. Artifacts are on loan to the Indian Temple Mound Museum. Only

archaeological collections from Eglin Air Force Base are present.

The laboratory in Building 238 is approximately 288 ft² and is used for artifact holding, washing, processing, and conservation. Interior walls are made of sheetrock. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are 1-2 secured windows covered with blinds. The floor is tile over concrete. The room is at 10% collection storage capacity. Archaeological, and a very limited amount of zooarchaeological, collections are present. Security measures for the room include a dead-bolt lock, a key lock, motion detectors, and controlled access. Environmental controls consist of central air-conditioning and heat. Fire protection includes a sprinkler system and fire extinguishers. There is no pest management system at present.

The exhibit room in Building 238 is approximately 937 ft² and is used for artifact exhibition. Interior walls are made of drywall. There is a wood tongue and groove ceiling. There are no windows. The floor is tile over concrete. The room is at 75% capacity with a limited amount of space available for additional exhibit cases. Security measures for the room include a key lock, dead-bolt lock, motion detectors, and controlled access. Environmental controls consist of central air-conditioning. Fire protection consists of manual fire alarms, sprinklers, and fire alarms wired to the fire department. There is no pest management program.

The collection storage area in Building 408 is approximately 49.6 ft² and is used as a material/supplies storage area and for records storage. Interior walls are made of fiberglass wallboard. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are 3-4 sealed

windows covered with blinds. The floor is tile over concrete with carpet. Only records are present. Security measures for the room include a key lock, controlled access, and Military Police patrols. Environmental controls consist of zoned, central air-conditioning. Fire protection consists of fire extinguishers. Spraying for pests is performed as needed. A copy of the records is stored elsewhere in Building 238.

Artifact Storage

Artifact storage in the curation room, Building 238, consists of compact metal shelving units measure 36 x 120 x 67 (inches, d x w x h) have 15 shelves per unit. There are a total of nine shelving units. Each unit has an adhesive label with unit and box number information written in marker. However, 12 of the units are not labeled. Archival boxes measuring 16 x 13 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h) are used to store artifacts. The labels are either directly applied or are adhesive, acid-free paper. Label information is either computer generated or written in marker. The information is legible and consistent. Some of these boxes are overpacked. Some boxes contain artifact lists. Secondary containers consist of plastic 2- or 4-mil zip-lock bags or a limited number of paper bags. Some of the bags with bricks are torn. Inside either of the bag types are other plastic 4-mil zip-lock bags, inert bubble wrap bags, small archival

boxes, plastic boxes, or film canisters. Labels on the outer plastic or paper bags are directly written in marker. Some oversize metal or wood objects are stored loose inside a box. The label information is consistent and contains the site number, bag number, provenience, date, investigator, or project. Not all artifacts are cleaned and labeled. The artifacts are sorted by provenience. For those artifacts that are labeled, the labels are directly applied in pen or ink on whiteout. Some computer generated, acid-free labels have been used as inserts.

The storage unit in the laboratory of Building 238 consists of a drying rack that measures 27.5 x 20.5 x 59.25 (inches, d x w x h) which holds 14 metal trays. The drying rack is located on the top of a work table. Artifacts are either on the rack or are contained in two boxes that measure 16.75 x 12.75 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Table 40). Secondary containers consist of plastic zip-lock, 4-mil bags or bubble wrap. Some artifacts are stored loose or are located on the drying rack. Labels for the bags are directly applied in marker and are not legible. The labels contain the site number. Approximately half of the artifacts present are being processed (cleaned and labeled).

Storage units in the exhibit room of Building 238 consist of nine different size exhibit cases. The cases are constructed of glass and metal, wood, or plastic (Figure 19). None of the cases are labeled. Both prehistoric and historic artifacts are on display. All the artifacts are cleaned and labeled. The artifacts are sorted by material class and time period. Labels are directly applied in pen and are legible. Some of the cases have a key lock, whereas others have no security.

Table 40.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Eglin Air Force Base

Material Class	%
Lithics	13.4
Historic Ceramics	10.1
Prehistoric Ceramics	19.3
Fauna	2.9
Shell	5.5
Botanical	0.1
Flotation	1.3
Soil	0.4
14C	1.4
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	3.6
Worked Bone	3.1
Brick	7.2
Metal	20.4
Glass	9.6
Textile	0.0
Other (wood, slag, styrofoam, and plastic)	1.7
Total	100.0



Figure 19. Historic artifacts on display in the Exhibits room.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Eglin Air Force Base.

Records Storage

Storage units used in the curation room, Building 238 are the same movable, metal shelves used to store artifacts (36 x 120 x 67 inches, d x w x h). On these shelves are archival boxes of various sizes (e.g. 15.5 x 12.75 x 10.75 or 11.25 x 6.25 x 2.5 inches, d x w x h) with records (Table 41). Some blueprints and maps are stored directly on a shelf.

Table 41.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Eglin AFB

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	46.23
Reports	7.91
Oversized*	7.20
Audiovisual	0.01
Photographic	10.00
Computer	0.00
Total	71.35

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

The labels on the boxes are adhesive, taped, or direct with information either computer generated or written in pencil. The information on the labels is legible, but inconsistent. Secondary containers consist of acid-free folders, vinyl binders, mailing envelopes, three-ring binders, archival plastic sleeves for photographic records, and plastic boxes with slides (Figure 20). Some of the plastic photographic sleeves are unlabeled. Some of the records were to be copied onto acid-free paper. They will be placed in an archival box with a computer generated, acid-free, adhesive label attached. Contaminants include rubber bands, paper clips, and staples. The records are in fair to excellent condition. Labels are written directly in pen or marker.

Storage units in Building 408 consist of nonmovable metal shelving units of various sizes (e.g. 13 x 33 x 74 or 13 x 33 x 16 inches, d x w x h), a tall circular trash can, a storage cabinet with 48 holes for large rolled documents that measures 39 x 16 x 52 (inches, d x w x h), file cabinets measuring 28 x 18 x 52 (inches, d x w x h), and a table top (Figure 21). On the shelves and the table



Figure 20. Examples of archival and nonarchival record storage.

top are acidic boxes that measure 18 x 11.75 x 9 or 11.25 x 6.25 x 2.5 (inches, d x w x h), or archival boxes with records (Table 41). Neither the shelves nor the table top are labeled. The trash can has a taped paper and adhesive label written in marker. The storage cabinet with holes has a direct label written in marker. The file cabinet drawers measure 27 x 16 x 11 (inches, d x w x h) and has adhesive labels written in marker. For those boxes that are labeled, the labels are written directly in marker. Secondary containers, when present, consist of accordion folders, manila folders, cardboard boxes, and document wallets. Labels on these containers, when present, are direct or adhesive with information written in pen or marker. Contaminants include rubber bands.



Figure 21. Associated documentation storage in Building 408.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 46.23 linear feet and consist of administrative, survey, excavation, and analysis information.

Reports

Reports measure approximately 7.91 linear feet.

Photographs

Photographs measure 10 linear feet. Photographic records include black and white prints and negatives, contact sheets, and color slides.

Maps

Maps, drawings, and blueprints measure approximately 7.2 linear feet. Most are rolled or folded.

Audiovisual Records

One videotape is present and measures approximately 0.01 linear feet.

Collections Management Standards

Eglin Air Force Base is a permanent curation repository and does not have a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

The archaeological collections, overall, require additional processing to comply with federal guidelines.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (c) placing in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in secondary containers.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) placement of maps and blueprints in an archival flat file

(d) creation of a finding aid, (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (e) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

3. All artifacts that are on display in the exhibit room in Building 238 should be kept in locked exhibit cases.
4. Create a comprehensive curation policy.
5. Upgrade fire detection and suppression system in Building 408 to include (whatever is needed) manual fire alarms, smoke and heat detectors, and a sprinkler/suppression system.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Eglin AFB

Anonymous

n.d. *Archeological Testing of 8Ok15 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

1992 *Historic Resources Assessments of Proposed Timber Sales, Eglin AFB, Walton and Okaloosa Counties*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Baxter, William, James Matthews, Sharon Brown, Keith Hemphill, L. Janice Campbell, and Mathilda Cox

1995 *Completing the Inventory: Continuing Cultural Resources Survey at Eglin AFB Volume XXIII Survey of Units X-283, X-296, and X-306 (Draft)*. PTA 291. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Delivery Call 0023. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

- Brown, Sharon and Keith Hemphill
 1996 *Draft: Completing the Inventory: Continuing Cultural Resources Survey at Eglin AFB, Volume XXV-Survey of Unit X-307*. PTA No. 293. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Brown, Sharon, L. Janice Campbell, and Keith Hemphill
 1997 *Survey of X-372 Cultural Resources Investigations, Eglin AFB (Final)*. PTA 358. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Contract No. F08635-96-D-0002; Task No. EM-96-10. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Brown, Sharon, Keith Hemphill, and Ken Pinson
 1996 *Completing the Inventory: Continuing Cultural Resources Survey at Eglin AFB Volume XXI Survey of Units X-297, X-316, X-320 and X-321 (Draft)*. PTA No. 306. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Delivery Call 0031. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Brown, Sharon, James Matthews, and Keith Hemphill
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- 1996 *Survey of X-362 Cultural Resources Investigations, Eglin AFB (Draft 2)*. PTA No. 344. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, Contract No. F08635-96-D-0002; Task No. EM-96-01. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., L. Janice Campbell, and James H. Mathews

- 1994 *Archaeological Investigations at 8SR17 Eglin AFB, Florida*. PTA No. 241. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Eglin Air Force Base, Contract No. F08651-93-C841.

Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., David Wolfe, and Keith Hemphill

- 1997 *Survey of X-371 Cultural Resources Investigations, Eglin AFB*. PTA #357. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort

- Walton Beach, Florida. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Contract No. FO8635-96-D-0002. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., L. Janice Campbell, James H. Mathews, and Joseph P. Meyer
1994 *Cultural Resources Investigation of 8Ok72, A Prehistoric Site on Post 1 Lake*. PTA #240. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Contract No. FO8651-93-A293. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., L. Janice Campbell, James R. Morehead, and Keith Hemphill
1997 *Survey of X-363 and X-364 Cultural Resources Investigation, Eglin AFB*. PTA No. 347. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Contract No. FO8635-96-D-0002. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., James H. Mathews, Joseph P. Meyer, Aubra Lee, and L. Janice Campbell
1993 *Draft. Various Archaeological Investigations at Eglin AFB Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties, Florida*. PTA #226. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, and Woodward-Clyde Federal Services. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No. FO8651-91-D-00-43; Delivery Order 5010. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., Joseph S. Meyer, James H. Mathews, L. Janice Campbell, and James R. Morehead
1995 *Draft. Site Testing and Evaluation of Sites on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida*. PTA #263. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Submitted to Eglin Air Force Base, Contract No. FO865194MS751.. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., L. Janice Campbell, Jeffrey H. Altschul, Cary Blanchard, Mathilda Cox, Glen Fredlund, William C. Johnson, James H. Mathews, Gregory Mikell, Mark T. Swanson, and Carol S. Weed
1993 *Eglin Air Force Base Historic Preservation Plan Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resources Investigations at Eglin, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties*. Report of Investigations No. 192. New World Research, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract CX5000-2-0497. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
1991 *Cultural Resource Review of Test Area to be Used for Sensor Fused Weapon Development Testing Eglin AFB, Okaloosa County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Williams, C. Ann, Keith Hemphill, L. Janice Campbell, and James H. Mathews
1995 *Completing the Inventory: Continuing Cultural Resources Survey at Eglin AFB, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton Counties, Volume II Survey of Units X-270, X-272, X-273, X-275, X-278, and X-279*. PTA #268. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Contract. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Wright, Newell O.
1992 *Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Air Traffic Support Facility Improvements, Eglin Main, Eglin AFB, Florida*. Eglin Air Force Base, Environmental Planning Branch. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- 1993 *Cultural Resources Survey of Tree Cleaning for Air Traffic Facility Improvements, Eglin Main, Eglin AFB*. Eglin Air Force Base, Environmental Planning Branch. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

- Wright, Newell O. and Mark E. Stanley
1994 *Cultural Resource Survey of Three Alternative Locations for a Cultural Resource Facility, Eglin AFB, Florida*. Eglin Air Force Base, Environmental Planning Branch. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Wright, Newell O., H. Lassiter, M. Lingefelt, J. Patton, M. Sommer, R. Anchors, C. Hollon, and M. Stanley
1995 *Completing the Inventory Cultural Resources Survey at Eglin AFB Survey Unit 95IC01*. Cultural Resources Management Office, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, Report of Investigations No. 4. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- Wright, Newell O., T. Swain, H. Lassiter, J. Patton, M. Sommer, J. Easley, R. Anchors, C. Hollon, and M. Stanley
1995 *Completing the Inventory: Cultural Resources Survey at Eglin AFB Survey Unit 95IC02*. Cultural Resources Management Office, Eglin AFB, Report of Investigations No. 5. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

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Hurlburt Field

Hurlburt Field, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.91 ft³ of artifacts and 1.54 linear feet of associated records were located for Hurlburt Field during the course of this project. Table 42 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.91 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.91 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.54 linear feet

On Post: 1.46 linear feet

Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in the 1940s as Auxiliary Field No. 9 on Eglin Air Force Base, Hurlburt Field was transferred to the Special Operations Command (SOC) in 1993 (Phil Pruitt, personal communication 1999). It is now a tenant organization on Eglin Air Force Base. The SOC's mission is to "organize, train, equip and educate Air Force special operations forces for worldwide deployment and assignment to regional unified command for conducting: unconventional warfare, direct action, special reconnaissance, counterterrorism, foreign internal defense, humanitarian assistance, psychological operations, personnel recovery, and counternarcotics" (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Hurlburt Field. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all

Table 42.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Hurlburt Field

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	2.0	Paper	36.2
Historic Ceramics	1.0	Reports	58.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	94.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	5.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	1.0		
Glass	2.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100

collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Hurlburt Field are currently housed at one repository in Alabama and one repository in Florida.

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 12, 1999

Point of Contact: Phil Pruitt, Natural Resources Manager

Hurlburt Field, Florida, is a tenant organization on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. The repository has Department of Defense (DoD) archaeological collections from Hurlburt Field, consisting of 1.46 linear feet of associated documentation.

Repository

All collections from Hurlburt Field that were generated prior to 1993 are part of the collections from Eglin Air Force Base. Archaeological work after 1993 has resulted only in the creation of associated documentation. The documentation is located in the Civil Engineering Building 90053 (Figure 22). The building was constructed in the 1990s and has a concrete slab foundation with concrete block exterior walls. The roof is made of metal/steel.



Figure 22. The Civil Engineering building.

Collections Storage Area

Records from Hurlburt Field, Florida are located in an area with systems furniture and carpeting. The

records are stored near an exterior door in a metal storage cabinet (Figure 23). Environmental controls consist of a central air-conditioning and heating system. Security consists of a key lock. Access to the installation is controlled. Fire protection consists of sprinklers, smoke detectors, and fire extinguishers. Pest management is on an as needed basis and performed by installation personnel. Ants are a problem in the summer. A duplicate copy of the records does not exist.



Figure 23. Associated documentation.

Artifact Storage

No DoD artifacts are curated at Hurlburt Field.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Hurlburt Field.

Records Storage

The one drawer in the metal cabinet measuring 18.5 x 35 x 52 (inches, d x w x h) with the associated documentation (Table 43) is labeled with a piece of paper in the label holder located on the outside of the drawer. The information on the label is written in pen. The associated documentation is contained in hanging files and in good condition. Secondary containers are limited to two manila mailing

Table 43.
**Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Hurlburt Field**

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.46
Reports	0.58
Oversized*	0.42
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	1.46

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

envelopes with metal clasps. Other records were not contained in a secondary container. The secondary containers are directly labeled in marker. Contaminants include staples.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.46 linear feet and consist of administrative, analysis, and background information.

Reports

Reports comprise approximately 0.58 linear feet of the collection.

Maps

Maps comprise approximately 0.42 linear feet of the collection.

Collections Management Standards

Hurlburt Field is not a permanent curation repository and does not have a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

1. Records are in need of processing to comply with federal regulations and guidelines.
2. Using the same repository that Eglin Air Force Base uses for its long-term curation is a possibility given the very limited quantity of collections from Hurlburt Field.

Recommendations

1. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) placement of maps in an archival flat file, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
2. Identify a permanent repository for the transfer of the DoD associated documentation.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Hurlburt Field

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
1993 *Historic Resource Survey of the East Side
Development Hurlburt Field U.S. Air Force,
Okaloosa County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile,
Alabama. Submitted to Hurlburt Field,
Florida. Copies available from Florida Site
Files, Division of Historical Resources,
Tallahassee.

MacDill Air Force Base

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.01 linear feet of associated records were located for MacDill Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 44 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.01linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.01linear feet at Auburn

University (Chapter 125, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1939 and officially activated in 1941, MacDill Air Force Base is located five miles south of Tampa, Florida, and is home to the 6th Air Refueling Wing. The mission was established at MacDill in 1995 in accordance with Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission. MacDill provides air refueling and airlift and air base support for the war fighting commands U.S. Central Command and U.S. Special Operations Command (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for MacDill Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from MacDill Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Alabama.

Table 44.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from MacDill Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	100
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at MacDill AFB

Brooks, Mark J., Harry M. Piper, and Catherine B. Slusser

- 1983 An Archaeological Survey of Designated Areas within the Proposed MacDill Air Force Base 18 Hole Golf Course, Hillsborough County, Florida. Copies available from Air Combat Command Headquarters, Langley Air Force Base.

Chance, Marsha A.

- 1988 Addendum to: The Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a Florida Gas Transmission Company Proposed Corridor Expansion Project. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Chance, Marsha A., and Greg C. Smith

- 1991 A Phase II Investigation of Six Archaeological Sites in Florida (8GU84; 8JA551; 8MR1878; 8PO1037; 8PO1038; and 8HI3382) for the Florida Gas Transmission Company. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville

Jacksonville, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 12.45 ft³ of artifacts and 4.93 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Air Station, Jacksonville during the course of this project. Table 45 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 12.45 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 12.45 ft³ at Florida Archaeological Services (Chapter 138, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 4.93 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.93 linear feet at Florida

Archaeological Services (Chapter 138, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Commissioned in 1940, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville in Jacksonville, Florida, is a multi-mission base dedicated to antisubmarine warfare readiness (U.S. Navy 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Air Station, Jacksonville. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Air Station, Jacksonville are currently housed at one repository in Florida.

Table 45.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Air Station, Jacksonville

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.0	Paper	75.9
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	95.0	Oversized Records	6.8
Fauna	1.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	16.7
Botanical	0.7	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.3		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	1.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at NAS Jacksonville

Johnson Robert E.

1996 *Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida
Cultural Resource Assessment Program
Whole Neighborhood Improvement/Repair
Project Cultural Resources Assessment of
the Phase II and Phase III Housing Project.*
Management Summary No. 2. Florida
Archaeological Services, Jacksonville,
Florida. Submitted to the Department of the
Navy, Public Works Center, Jacksonville,
Florida. Copies available from Florida Site
Files, Division of Historical Resources,
Tallahassee.

Naval Air Station, Key West

Key West, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.91 ft³ of artifacts and 0.05 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Air Station, Key West during the course of this project. Table 46 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.91 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.00 ft³ at Key West Art and Historical Society (Chapter 142); 0.91 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and no rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.05 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.05 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Naval Air Station, Key West was established in 1917 as a coastal air patrol station (Evinger 1991). In July 1996, the installation was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Air Station, Key West. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Air Station, Key West are currently housed at one repository in Alabama and one repository in Florida.

Table 46.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Air Station, Key West

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	54.5
Historic Ceramics	15.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	45.5
Botanical	0.5	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	1.5		
Metal	22.5		
Glass	57.5		
Textile	0.0		
Other	2.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at NAS Key West

Butler, C.S.

- 1997 *Archaeological Survey of Key West Naval Air Station, Monroe County, Florida*. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama, Contract No. COESAM/DDER-97-001, DACW01-94-D-0010. Submitted to the U.S. Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Carr, Robert S., and Patricia Fay

- 1990 *An Archaeological Survey of the Lower Keys, Monroe County, Florida*. Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Miami, Florida, and the Florida Department of State/Historic Preservation Advisory Council. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Gibbens, Dorothy H.

- 1988 *Cultural Resources Assessment U. S. Army Special Forces Underwater Training Facility, Fleming Key, Monroe County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Naval Air Station Key West, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

- 1991 *Archaeological and Historical Investigations for Proposed U.S. Navy Peary Court Housing Project Key West, Monroe County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama. Submitted to Key West Naval Air Station Key West, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Wells, Sharon

- 1978 *Naval Architecture of Key West: A Survey of Historic Structures at the Former U.S. Naval Station, Key West, Florida*. Historic Key West Preservation Board. Submitted to the Florida Department of Archives, History, and Records Management. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Naval Air Station, Mayport

Mayport, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.91 ft³ of artifacts and 0.05 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Air Station, Mayport during the course of this project. Table 47 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.91 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.91 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.05 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.05 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Commissioned in 1942, Naval Air Station, Mayport is located 18 miles east of downtown Jacksonville, Florida, and was the homeport to 33 ships (Evinger 1991). In October 1996 the air station was closed in accordance with Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Air Station, Mayport. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Air Station, Mayport are currently housed at one repository in Alabama.

Table 47.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Air Station, Mayport

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	54.5
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	98.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	2.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	9.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	36.4
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	1.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at NAS Mayport

Ashley, Keith H.

- 1991 *Archaeological Testing and Monitoring at the Naval Midden (8Du7458), Mayport Naval Station*. Florida Archaeological Services, Jacksonville, Florida. Submitted to the Mayport Naval Station, Public Works Department. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Lynn, Charles A., and Charles W. Moorehead

- 1993 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Areas of Naval Station Mayport, Duval County, Florida*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Naval Station Mayport, Staff Civil Engineer. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

McMakin, Todd, and Bruce G. Harvey

- 1996 *Phase I Historic Resources Survey, Naval Station Mayport, Duval County, Florida*. Brockington and Assoc., Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Reed, Mary Beth, and William R. Henry

- 1994 *Historic Building Inventory and Assessment, Naval Station Mayport, Duval County, Florida*. NSA Tech. Report 223. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama, Contract No. DACA01-93-D-0033. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola

Pensacola, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2186.33 ft³ of artifacts, 0.64 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 24.75 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Air Station, Pensacola during the course of this project. Table 48 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2,186.33 ft³

On Post: 1,477.22 ft³

Off Post: 1.46 ft³ at Environmental Services, Inc. (Chapter 137); 2.08 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 1.13 ft³ at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2); 1.00 ft³ at Pensacola Historical Society Museum (Chapter 144, Vol. 2); 0.20 ft³ at T.T. Wentworth, Jr. Florida State Museum (Chapter 149, Vol. 2); 703.24 ft³ at University of West Florida (Chapter 148, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at four repositories and partial rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 24.75 linear feet

On Post: 4.38 linear feet

Off Post: 0.80 linear feet at Environmental Services, Inc. (Chapter 137, Vol. 2); 5.08 linear feet at Pensacola Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 143, Vol. 2); 0.02 linear feet at T. T. Wentworth Jr. Florida State Museum (Chapter 149, Vol. 2); 14.47 linear feet at University of West Florida (Chapter 148, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at five repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.64 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.64 ft³ at University of West Florida (Chapter 148, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at University of West Florida. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1826 as a Navy yard, the Naval Air Station, Pensacola in Pensacola, Florida, provides naval aviator training and is the home of the Navy's education and training command (U.S. Navy 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Air Station,

Pensacola. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Air Station, Pensacola are currently housed at eight repositories in Florida.

Table 48.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Air Station, Pensacola

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.5	Paper	76.2
Historic Ceramics	25.8	Reports	5.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	1.3	Oversized Records	4.3
Fauna	7.8	Audiovisual Records	0.8
Shell	3.9	Photographic Records	6.9
Botanical	5.8	Computer Records	6.3
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	2.5		
¹⁴ C	0.3		
Human Skeletal	0.1		
Worked Shell	0.3		
Worked Bone	1.4		
Brick	7.9		
Metal	28.0		
Glass	11.3		
Textile	0.1		
Other	3.2		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date Of Visit: November 2-5, 1998

Point of Contact: Dan Bowen, Cultural Resources Manager

Naval Air Station, Pensacola has four buildings on base where archaeological collections are stored. Approximately 1,477.22 ft³ of artifacts and 4.38 linear feet of associated documentation are present.

Repositories

Archaeological materials are stored or are located in four separate buildings on the base. These buildings include the Public Works Center Headquarters, Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters, a Quonset Hut, and the Naval Air Station, Pensacola Headquarters. Each building is separately described below.

The Public Works Center Headquarters, also known as the Charles J. Kolten Building, or Building 3270, contains staff offices and was built in 1976. The foundation is concrete with concrete block exterior walls. The roof is simulated slate. Office interior walls are made of sheetrock with suspended acoustical tile ceilings and unshaded windows. Security into/out of the building is by lockable door and window. Environmental controls consist of

central heat and air conditioning. Fire protection devices include a sprinkler system supplemented by manual fire extinguishers. Unshielded and working fluorescent lights are present. Only records are present and are located in boxes in Room 127 on or under several folding tables.

The Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters, also known as the Richard C. Callaway Command Display Center, formerly served as the lighthouse keeper's residence. The building was constructed in the 1840s and has a brick foundation and brick exterior walls. The roof is constructed of shingles. The building functions as an archaeological collections storage location (basement), museum exhibit space (first floor), and non-museum related offices (second floor). For this chapter, these different rooms and their functions are designated as the Basement Collections Storage room, the First Floor Exhibition rooms, and the Second Floor Records Storage Room.

The Quonset Hut structure is designated as Building 1735. The age of the building is unknown. The walls and ceiling are constructed of corrugated metal. Asbestos tiles are also present below the roof. The floor is concrete. In addition to the archaeological collections that are stored in the building, the building also functions as a warehouse. A fenced off area on the south side of the building contains all the archaeological materials that are located in the building. Within the fenced off area, archaeological materials are located on pallets/tables or in two rooms. The rooms are designed here as A and B.

Also known as Building 624, the Naval Air Station, Pensacola Headquarters Building was built in 1939. It has a concrete foundation and brick exterior walls. The building contains offices. A single metal medallion is located in Room 248. The floor in the room is covered by tile. Interior walls are wood paneling over plaster. A suspended acoustical tile ceiling is present. One locked window is present and is covered by a blind. The room is approximately 325 ft². There is no fire protection in the room. The building is sprayed for pests as needed. The one artifact is located in a locked safe.

Collections Storage Areas

Six rooms in the basement are used to store archaeological materials. Together, these rooms

occupy approximately 855 ft². All the rooms have brick walls and brick floors. A total of seven windows are present and are secured, but uncovered. In addition to archaeological materials, miscellaneous materials are present as well as a mechanical room. The rooms have both central air conditioning and heat. Security consists of a padlock on the basement door and window locks. Fire protection is provided by smoke detectors and heat sensors. To control insects, the rooms are sprayed as-needed.

Archaeological materials are displayed in four rooms on the first floor. Approximately 112 ft² of the 602 ft² is occupied by nine exhibit cases. These nine cases are made of wood with glass tops. The floors are also wood. All the windows are covered and locked. The rooms are only used to display archaeological materials. Security into the rooms is by key and dead bolt lock. Access to the keys is controlled. Fire detection systems are present in the hallways adjacent to the rooms. The rooms are sprayed as needed to control insects. The building has central air conditioning.

Associated records are stored in one room on the second floor. The floors and ceiling are wood. Two covered and locked windows are present. The room is approximately 154 ft² and is also used as an office. Central air conditioning and heat are available. Access to the room key is controlled. A smoke detector is present in the room, whereas a heat sensor is located in outside of the room in the adjacent hall. Insects are controlled by spraying and is performed as needed.

Room A of the Quonset Hut has a concrete floor and corrugated metal walls and ceiling. The room is approximately 81 ft². There is one exterior window and two interior windows that are not locked, covered, or secured. Environmental controls are absent, although there is a large overhead gas heater at the other end of the fenced off area. Although there is a key lock to the entrance door, there is an open window that does not contain glass. A sprinkler system is present. There is no pest management plan. We noticed spiders in the room during our visit.

Room B of the Quonset Hut has a concrete floor and sheetrock walls. The ceiling is a metal chain link fence. There are no windows. The room is approximately 329 ft². Environmental controls are absent, although there is a large overhead gas heater at the other end of the fenced off area. Security

consists of a padlock on the door. A sprinkler system is present. There is no pest management plan. Boxes with archaeological materials are stacked on top of one another on the floor or are located on metal shelving units. We noticed insects in the room during our visit.

Artifact Storage

Within the basement of the Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters, archaeological materials are stored on plywood shelves contained in metal frames (63 x 24.5 x 72.5, inches, d x w x h) (Figure 24). Primary container labels are directly labeled in marker and



Figure 24. Archaeological collections storage in basement.

the information is legible. There is a total of 475.7 ft³. Primary containers vary in size and consist of acidic and archival boxes. Artifacts are also stored loose on the shelves. Secondary containers are primarily 2-mil zip-lock bags. Artifacts are also stored loose inside a container. These containers are torn and punctured, and have many other bags inside. Less than 30% of the artifacts are cleaned and less than 5% are labeled. When labeled, the label has been directly applied, but label information is inconsistent. When sorted, the artifacts are grouped by feature and provenience (Table 49).

Archaeological materials on the first floor of the Lighthouse Keeper's Quarters are located in six wood display cases (12 x 24 x 71.4, inches, d x w x h) that are elevated 31 inches off the floor on wood legs (Figure 25). Each case has a locking glass top. There is a total of 6 ft³ of material. The artifacts are all cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Artifact labels are in ink, contain consistent information, and are on paper. The labels describe the artifacts.

Table 49
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at
Naval Air Station, Pensacola

Material Class	NAS Pensacola
Lithics	0.1
Historic Ceramics	21.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.9
Fauna	4.3
Shell	0.9
Botanical	1.6
Flotation	0.0
Soil	5.6
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.6
Worked Bone	1.1
Brick	8.3
Metal	31.2
Glass	18.5
Textile	0.0
Other (charcoal, kaoline pipes, wood, concrete, leather, slate, plastic, and cork)	5.5
Total	100.0



Figure 25. Archaeological materials on display in the former lighthouse keeper's quarters.

In the Quonset Hut, archaeological materials are stored on metal shelves, stacked on the floor (Figure 26), or stacked on wooden pallets or tables (Figure 27) for a total of approximately 890.5 ft³. Primary container labels consist of adhesive, direct,



Figure 26. Damaged boxes with archaeological materials.



Figure 27. Storage of archaeological collections on wooden pallets.

or stapled and are produced in marker and pencil. The labels contain inconsistent information. Primary containers, on average, measure 16 x 13.5 x 9.5 (inches, d x w x h) and are both archival and acidic. Secondary containers consist entirely of 2- or 4-mil zip-lock or twist tie plastic bags. These containers are labeled directly in marker, and the information is consistent. Bags are located inside of other bags. Other containers include aluminum foil, plastic boxes, and film vials. Some of the bags are overpacked. Some of the secondary containers have mold growing inside. The vast majority of artifacts are not clean or labeled. If sorted, the artifacts are grouped by material class, by feature, and by screen. Some of the artifacts located on the pallets and tables are wrapped in plastic and duct tape has been used to keep the plastic closed. The only archaeological item stored in the Naval Air Station, Pensacola Headquarters building is a metal medallion. The

medallion is located in a fireproof metal file cabinet (55 x 32.5 x 20.75, inches, d x w x h) with a built-in combination lock on the front. The drawer is labeled with an adhesive label with typewritten information on it. The label is legible. The medallion itself is inside a manila envelope in a plastic bag and then within a plastic box. A one page memo is also located inside the manila envelope. The medallion has been cleaned.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Records Storage

Public Works Center Headquarters, Room 127, stores records that are in boxes on or under a folding tables (Figure 28). There is a total of 2.9 linear feet. The acidic cardboard boxes (15 x 12 x 10, inches d x w x h) are directly labeled in pen with consistent label information. Records are stored in manila folders that are directly labeled in marker and pen. The archaeological related records (Table 50) are intermixed with general facility and administrative files unrelated to the archaeological work performed on base. Contaminants include staples, binder clips, paper clips, and post-it notes.

The second floor records storage room of the Lighthouse Keeper’s Quarters stores the records in a wood cabinet (18.5 x 24 x 53, inches d x w x h) (Figure 29). Three unlabeled and unlocked drawers in the cabinet contain Naval Air Station, Pensacola records. There are 1.46 linear feet of records. The records are in fair condition.



Figure 28. Record Storage in the Public Works Center building.

Table 50. Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Naval Air Station, Pensacola

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	2.33
Reports	0.94
Oversized*	0.29
Audiovisual	0.02
Photographic	0.79
Computer	0.00
Total	4.38

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.



Figure 29. Associated documentation is stored in a wooden file cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records include administrative, background, analysis, survey, and excavation documents, as well as drawings.

Reports

Less than one linear foot of reports is located with the record collection.

Maps

Maps are contained in non-archival boxes and non-archival manila folders.

Photographs

Photographic records include color prints, black and white prints, negatives, and slides.

Audiovisual Records

Audiovisual records include overhead transparencies.

Collections Management Standards

The Naval Air Station, Pensacola is not a permanent curation facility and does not have a written comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

Collections require additional processing to comply with federal guidelines.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (d) bagging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container, (f) an exhibition plan.
2. Records require (a) arrangement in a logical order, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) creation of a finding aid, (d) placement of maps in flat, metal map-cases, and (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Permanent curation repository(ies) should be identified for the transfer and long-term care of the DoD collections that have not been designated a final repository.

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Naval Coastal Systems Center

Panama City, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 27.2 ft³ of artifacts, 51.79 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 0.52 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Coastal Systems Center during the course of this project. Table 51 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 27.2 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 27.2 ft³ at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.52 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.52 linear feet at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 51.79 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 51.79 ft³ at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: A large amount is located at Florida State University, Department of Anthropology. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1945, the Naval Coastal Systems Center in Panama City, Florida, has served as a safe harbor for convoy ships during WWII and as a training center for amphibious vessel crews (Evinger 1995). Today its chief function is as a “major [naval] research, development, test, and evaluation” laboratory that continues to serve the U.S. Navy (U.S. Navy 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs assessment research for the Naval Coastal Systems Center. Research included a review of all relevant archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all archaeological materials and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Coastal Systems Center are currently housed at one repository in Florida.

Table 51.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Coastal Systems Center

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.88	Paper	48.0
Historic Ceramics	0.00	Reports	40.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	32.80	Oversized Records	4.0
Fauna	0.00	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.88	Photographic Records	8.0
Botanical	0.22	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.00		
Soil	0.00		
¹⁴ C	0.00		
Human Skeletal	65.00		
Worked Shell	1.00		
Worked Bone	0.00		
Brick	0.00		
Metal	0.00		
Glass	0.00		
Textile	0.00		
Other	0.22		
Total	100.00		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Coastal Systems Center

Swindell III, David E., Herbert Spillan, and
Mildred Fryman

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Tyndall Air Force Base

Panama City, Florida

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 67.05 ft³ of artifacts, 0.78 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 3.02 linear feet of associated records were located for Tyndall Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 60 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 67.05 ft³

On Post: 1.51ft³

Off Post: 61.03 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 4.51 ft³ at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.02 linear feet

On Post: 0.77 linear feet

Off Post: 2.08 linear feet at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2); 0.13 linear feet at Florida State University (Chapter 140, Vol. 2); 0.04 linear feet at University of West Florida (Chapter 148, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at four repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.78 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.78 ft³ at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (Chapter 139, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1941, Tyndall Air Force Base is located 12 miles east of Panama City, Florida, and provides training for fighter pilots (Evinger 1991).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Tyndall Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Tyndall

Air Force Base are currently housed at four repositories in Florida.

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 22, 1999

Point of Contact: Bob Oliver, Contract Programmer

The archaeological collections at Tyndall Air Force Base are stored in two different buildings on two

Table 52.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Tyndall AFB

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	3.4	Paper	64.8
Historic Ceramics	3.6	Reports	15.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	33.0	Oversized Records	2.8
Fauna	5.8	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	33.9	Photographic Records	17.2
Botanical	0.3	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	5.5		
Soil	1.2		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	2.5		
Worked Shell	0.5		
Worked Bone	0.5		
Brick	0.3		
Metal	3.8		
Glass	4.8		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.9		
Total	100.0		100.0

different sides of the base. Approximately 1.51 ft³ of artifacts are on display in the Natural Resources Building, and 0.77 linear feet of records are stored in the Base Civil Engineering Building. None of the collections have been processed for curation.

Repository

Artifacts collected on base are kept in the Natural Resources Building. The Natural Resources Building is a Butler building with corrugated metal exterior walls and a brick overlay (Figure 30). It has a concrete slab foundation and a corrugated metal roof. The roof, however, leaks, and is in need of



Figure 30. Front entrance of the Natural Resources building.

repair. The building was constructed in 1964 to serve as offices and storage for the natural resources program.

Records are stored in the Base Civil Engineer Building. It was constructed in 1969 as several smaller buildings, which were later combined. The building has a metal roof, a concrete slab foundation, and concrete block exterior walls. Similar to the Natural Resources Building, the roof for this building also leaks. It is used for offices and administration.

Collections Storage Areas

Artifacts in the Natural Resources building are on display in one room. The room has a suspended acoustical ceiling and wallboard interior walls. The floor is carpet over concrete. There are no windows in the collections storage area. Only the Natural Resources staff have access to the building. The front door has a dead-bolt lock, and keys are provided only to staff members. Zoological collections are on display in the same room as the artifacts. The climate is controlled by central air conditioning and heat. The glass cover of the display case has a lock, but the key is missing. The pest management program is used only on an as-needed basis, and no sign of infestation was noted by the assessment team. There is no schedule for general custodial services.

Documents related to cultural resources are housed in Mr. Bob Oliver's office in the Base Civil Engineering Building. The office has a carpeted concrete floor, wallboard interior walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling. There are no windows. The environmental controls consist of central air conditioning and heating. The office door has a key lock. At night and on weekends, the building is locked. A manual fire alarm and a smoke detector are present in the office. The alarm is wired into the base fire department. Fire extinguishers are located in the hall outside the office. The Base Civil Engineering Building has a contract for pest management with a company located off base. No signs of infestation are present.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are kept in a wood and glass display case (Figure 31) measuring 24 x 60 x 6 (inches, d x w x h). All artifacts have been washed and are sorted by



Figure 31. Tyndall Air Forces Base artifacts on display.

material class (Table 53). It could not be determined if they are directly labeled.

Table 53. Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Tyndall Air Force Base

Material Class	%
Lithics	10
Historic Ceramics	0
Prehistoric Ceramics	70
Fauna	0
Shell	10
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	5
Worked Bone	5
Brick	0
Metal	0
Glass	0
Textile	0
Other	0
Total	100

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Tyndall Air Force Base.

Records Storage

All 0.77 linear feet of records (Table 54) are stored in a five-drawer metal filing cabinet in the Base Civil Engineer building (Figure 32) measuring 28 x 14.8 x 62 (inches, d x w x h). Files and reports

Table 54. Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Tyndall Air Force Base

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.33
Reports	0.42
Oversized*	0.02
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	0.77

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.



Figure 32. The filing cabinet drawer with project files are stored in the Base Engineer building.

are kept in acidic manila file folders with a computer printed adhesive label.

Paper Records

Cultural resource paper records include administrative records and site information. Contaminants such as paper clips are found among the documents.

Reports

Approximately 0.42 linear feet of reports are located with the document collections.

Maps

Maps are kept rolled in Mr. Oliver’s office and are consulted regularly for ongoing projects. They are not stored in a secondary container.

Collections Management Standards

Cultural resources have not been a priority at Tyndall Air Force Base. Staff members know very little about the location of any archaeological collections, sites, or federal laws. No curatorial efforts are made by staff personnel.

Comments

1. The small archaeological display on base was collected and arranged approximately 35 years ago by a staff member. Since that time, the collection has not been changed or evaluated by subsequent staff members.
2. The few cultural resource records housed on base are used as active files only.
3. The roofs of both repositories leak and repair is needed.

Recommendations

1. If artifacts remain on display, they require labeling. If they are removed from display and processed for curation, artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) bagging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Relevant Tyndall Air Force Base staff should be provided with training in cultural resource compliance laws and curatorial procedures.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Tyndall AFB

Hudson, Jack C.

1972 *Trip Survey Report, U.S. Department of the Airforce [sic]: Draft Environmental Impact Statement Regarding Outlease of Land for Wastewater Treatment Facilities at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. SPDC Project No. 72-0873.* Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Knudson, Gary D.

1979 *Partial Cultural Resource Inventory of Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.* Archaeological Research Reports No. 7. Southeast Conservation Archeology Center, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, and Interagency Archaeological Services/Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract C-5917 (79). Submitted to the U.S. Air Force. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Mikell, Gregory, L. Janice Campbell, and Prentice M. Thomas

1989 *Archaeological Site Recording and Testing at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida.* NWR Report of Investigations No. 183. New World Research, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, and the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Contract No. CX5000-8-0029. Submitted to Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Nielson, Jerry

1976 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Drone Highway and Supporting Facilities, Tyndall Air Force Base, East Bay, Bay County, Florida.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Thomas, Prentice M., and L. Janice Campbell

1985 *Cultural Resources Investigation at Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida*. Report of Investigations 84-4. New World Research, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, and the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract No. CX5000-4-0499. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force Defense Weapons Center, Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Thomas, Jr. Prentice M., L. Janice Campbell, and Joseph P. Meyer

1993 *Cultural Resources Survey of 300 acres in the Vicinity of Felix Lake, Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida*. Report of Investigations No. 233. Prentice Thomas and Associates, Fort Walton Beach, Florida, and the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract No.

1443PX500093674. Submitted to Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Wang, Charissa, Donald Durst, Douglas Jacobs, and Timothy Dotson

1995 *Draft Historic Preservation Plan for Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida Planning Manual/Action Plan*. Hardlines Design and Delineation, Columbus, Ohio/Bethesda, Maryland, and the National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract No. 1443-RP-5000-94-014. Submitted to Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida. Copies available from Florida Site Files, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Fort Gordon

Fort Gordon, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 64.36 ft³ of artifacts and 3.54 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Gordon during the course of this project. Table 55 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 64.36 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.75 ft³ at New South Associates Stone Mountain Office (Executive Summary); 1.17 ft³ at Southeastern Archaeological Services (Chapter 151, Vol. 2); 60.44 ft³ at University of Georgia (Chapter 153, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to

comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.54 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.54 linear feet at University of Georgia (Chapter 153, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Camp Gordon was activated for infantry and armor training for World War II troops. During World War II, the facility acted as a prisoner of war Camp for German and Italian captives. In 1956, Camp Gordon was designated Fort Gordon and made a permanent army installation. Presently, Fort Gordon is the world's largest communications electronic facility and communications electronics training facility (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Gordon. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the facility. Archaeological collections from Fort Gordon are currently housed at three repositories in Georgia.

Table 55.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Gordon

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	45.4	Paper	84.1
Historic Ceramics	12.6	Reports	8.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.8	Oversized Records	1.8
Fauna	0.4	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	5.9
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.9		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.2		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.5		
Metal	10.4		
Glass	16.8		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Gordon

Benson, Robert

1994 *Archeological Survey of Proposed U.S. Highway 1 Widening, Jefferson and Richmond Counties, Georgia*. Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia, for the Georgia Department of Transportation. GDOT Project FLF-540(21), P.I. No. 221890. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

1995 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey FY93 Timber Harvest Area (28,784 Acres) Fort Gordon, Volumes I, II A, II B, III A, and III B*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Braley, Chad O.

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY90) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Gordon, Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia*. Draft Final Report. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0002.

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected FY-91 Agricultural Lease Areas, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia: Management Summary*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016. Copies available from Southeastern Archeological Services.

1992 *A Research Design for Conducting a Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY93) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Gordon, Georgia*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013, Delivery Order No. 0009.

1994 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY91) Timber Harvest Areas on Fort Gordon, Richmond and McDuffie Counties, Georgia*. Southeastern Archeological Services Athens, Georgia, and Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D0016, Delivery Order No 0011. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

1994 *Archeological Survey and Testing Wilkerson Dam and Lake, Fort Gordon, Georgia*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-001, Delivery Order No. 0022. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Braley, Chad O., and Robert Benson

1994 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, FY93, Timber Harvest Areas (28,784 Acres), Fort Gordon, Georgia*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Conley, and Hardy, Memphis, Tennessee, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013, Delivery Order No. 0009, and DACW21-92-D-0003, Delivery Order No. 0011. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Campbell, L. Janice Carol S. Weed and
Thomas D. Montague

- 1980 *Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Gordon Military Reservation, Georgia*. Report of Investigations No. 33. New World Research, Pollock, Louisiana, and Interagency Archaeological Services, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract No. C-55088(79). Submitted to Fort Gordon. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Crampton, David B.

- 1991 *Cultural Resources Survey, Leach Field Area near Golf Course: Negative Results*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Fort Gordon. Copies available from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1991 *Survey of Two Small Outdoor Training Sites, Fort Gordon, Georgia*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Fort Gordon. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Crampton, David B., and Judy L. Wood

- 1991 *Cultural Resources Survey, Soil Erosion, Butler Lake and Boardman Dams, Improvement Project (Including Haul Roads), Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia. Draft Report*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Fort Gordon. Copies available from the Savannah District.

Drucker, Lesley M.

- 1983 *An Archaeological Survey of 30 Club Lease Tracts in Columbia, Lincoln, and McDuffie Counties, Georgia, Clarks Hill Lake*. Resource Studies Series No. 64. Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina, Contract No. DACW21-83-M-0547. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Duff, Eric Anthony

- 1997 *An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Fort Gordon Military Installation Affected by Georgia Department of Transportation Project UH-043-1(52), Richmond County,*

Georgia, P. I. No. 222370. Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to Fort Gordon, Georgia, Contract No. DACA21-4-97-142. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Froeschauer, Peggy S., and Chad O. Braley

- 1991 *Archeological Data Recovery at the Boardman Dam and Pond Site, Fort Gordon, Georgia: Management Summary*. Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016. Copies available from Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia.

Fuerst, David N.

- 1990 *Fort Gordon National Science Center Road Easement Survey, Richmond, County, Georgia: Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY-90) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Gordon, Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia.

Georgia Department of Transportation

- 1986 *Fall Line Freeway Final Environmental Impact Study; Florida F-450(1), Muscogee, Richmond Counties*. Georgia Department of Transportation. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Grover, Jennifer E.

- 1996 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 682 Acres in Cantonment Area, Fort Gordon*. Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Grover, Jennifer E., Kenny R. Pearce, and Meghan L. Ambrosino

- 1996 *Archaeological Testing at Ten Sites at Fort Gordon, Georgia*. Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040.

- Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.
- Joseph, J. W.
1995 *Fort Gordon Historic Preservation Series, Fort Gordon 1. Historic Preservation Plan. 2. Cultural Resource Overview . 3. HABS/HAER Documentation of Eight Building Types. 4. Historic Preservation Plan Map Volume.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.
- Joseph, J. W., and Rita F. Elliott
1992 *Archeological Survey and Testing, Historic Mills and Mill Dam Sites Along Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* New South Associates Technical Report 142. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013, Delivery Order No. 0005.
- Joseph, J. W., and Mary Beth Reed
1993 *Cultural Resources Overview, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Draft Report.* New South Associates Technical Report 164. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia, and Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013, Delivery Order No. 0006.
- King, Adam, and Chad O. Braley
1992 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY-92) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Gordon, Richmond and McDuffie Counties, Georgia.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0029.
- Kodack, Marc
1991 *Cultural Resource Surveys of a Proposed Sewer Extension, Silt Impoundment Dam, and Surplus Property Projects, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* Revised Final Report. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens.
- Lewis, George S.
1973 *Archaeology of the Fort Gordon Golf Course, Richmond County, Georgia.* Augusta Archaeology Society, Augusta, Georgia. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens.
1976 *South Prong Creek Borrow Pit, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.*
- MacCord, Howard A., Sr.
1985 *The Wilkerson Lake Site, Richmond County, Georgia.* Letter Report submitted to David Hally, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.
- Morgan, Julie A.
1995 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Gate One Project, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to the Directorate of Installation Support, Environmental Resources Management Division, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens.
- Paglione, Theresa
1990 *Archaeological Assessment of Project FR-004-3(35), Richmond County.* Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens.
1991 *An Archaeological Survey of Portions of Fort Gordon Military Reservation, Tract I, Traversed by Georgia Department of Transportation Project FR-207-1(2), Columbia and Richmond Counties, Georgia.* Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. GDOT Project No. FR-207-1(2)/ARPA No. DACA21-9-91-1122. Copies available from the Georgia Department of Transportation.

Poplin, Eric C.

- 1991 *Archeological Survey and Testing. Boardman Dam Haul Road and Batch Plant Area, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia. Draft Report.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates,. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0031; Project No. No. 22303.

Reed, Mary Beth, J.W. Joseph, and Rita F. Elliott

- 1994 *Historic Milling on Sandy Run and Spirit Creeks, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia. Final Report.* New South Associates Technical Report 161. New South

Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia, and Gulf Engineers and Associates, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013, Delivery Order No. 0005. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Wood, Judy L.

- 1991 *Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed SATCOM2 Project, Fort Gordon, Richmond County, Georgia.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Fort McPherson

Fort McPherson, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.08 ft³ of artifacts and 0.19 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort McPherson during the course of this project. Table 65 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.08 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.08 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates, GA (Chapter 152, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.19 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.19 linear feet at TRC Garrow & Associates, GA (Chapter 152, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Fort McPherson was established as a permanent Army station in 1889 and has been an active Army post since that time. In 1973, reorganization brought the Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) headquarter to Fort McPherson. In 1977 and 1982, Fort Gillem, Georgia, and Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, were designated sub-installations, respectively (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort McPherson. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort McPherson are currently housed at one repository in Georgia.

Table 56.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort McPherson

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	11.1
Historic Ceramics	70.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	88.9
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	15.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort McPherson

Baldwin, Geraldine, and E. Jeffrey Holland

1993 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Fort McPherson, Fulton County, Georgia*. B & E Jackson and Associates and Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. Project No. 92-10-04-1008. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Elliott, Daniel T., Robert J. Fryman, Jeffrey L. Holland, Phillip J.M. Thomason, and Michael Emrick

1994 *Technical Synthesis of the Cultural Resources on U.S. Army Installations at Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem, and the FORSCOM Recreation Area, Fulton, Clayton, DeKalb, and Bartow Counties, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta.

Loftfield, Thomas C.

1979 *A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Specified Areas at Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem, and the FORSCOM Recreation Area at Lake Allatoona*. Coastal Zone Resources Division, Ocean Data Systems, Wilmington, North Carolina. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-78-C-0099.

Fort Stewart

Hinesville, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 97.7 ft³ of artifacts, 0.62 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 45.92 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Stewart during the course of this project. Table 57 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 97.7 ft³

On Post: 52.43ft³

Off Post: 43.04 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates, GA (Chapter 152, Vol. 2); 2.23 ft³ at University of Georgia (Chapter 153, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 45.92 linear feet

On Post: 45.50 linear feet

Off Post: 0.21 linear feet at Prentice Thomas & Associates (Chapter 145, Vol. 2); 0.21 linear feet at TRC Garrow & Associates, GA (Chapter 152, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.62 ft³

On Post: 0.62 ft³

Off Post: 0.00 ft³

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at Fort Stewart. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Camp Stewart was activated in 1941 as an anti-aircraft artillery center. In 1956, Camp Stewart was designated a permanent military installation and renamed Fort Stewart (Evinger 1995). Fort Stewart is the largest army installation east of the Mississippi. It covers 279,270 acres and is about 39 miles across from east to west and 19 miles from north to south (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Stewart. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all

collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the facility.

Archaeological collections from Fort Stewart are currently housed at one repository in Florida and three repositories in Georgia.

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 12, 1999

Point of Contact: David McKivergan, Archaeologist

Table 57.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Stewart

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	10.4	Paper	51.0
Historic Ceramics	21.6	Reports	38.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	12.7	Oversized Records	4.9
Fauna	3.9	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.2	Photographic Records	5.3
Botanical	0.2	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	1.4		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	1.2		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.6		
Brick	9.9		
Metal	15.6		
Glass	20.7		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division of Fort Stewart serves as the permanent repository for all archaeological collections generated from Fort Stewart and the adjacent Hunter Army Airfield. In 1995, St. Louis District personnel conducted a NAGPRA Section 5 and Section 6 inventory on the human remains and associated funerary objects (St. Louis District 1995, 1996). The collection has not been moved or altered since the inventory; therefore, the current assessment did not repeat the inventory, but examined the overall storage condition of the material. Currently, approximately 62.58 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts, 0.62 ft³ of human remains, and 45.5 linear feet of documentation from the two installations are stored at Fort Stewart (Table 58).

Table 58.
Volume of DoD Archaeological Collections Housed at Fort Stewart

Installation	Archaeological Materials (ft ³)	Human Skeletal Remains (ft ³)	Records (linear ft)
Fort Stewart	52.43	0.62	45.50
Hunter Army Airfield	10.15	—	—
Totals	62.58	0.62	45.50

Repository

Building 1137 on Fort Stewart houses the offices and collection storage area for the Environmental and Natural Resources Division (Figure 33). The building, with a concrete foundation and corrugated metal roof and walls, was built in 1998. The building primarily serves as an office building. The collection storage area is completely devoted to archaeological artifact and document collection. Any archaeological collections resulting from either in-house or contractor work on post are stored within this room.



Figure 33. Exterior of Building 1137 where artifacts are stored.

Collections Storage Area

The room that serves as the collection storage area was specifically designated for archaeological collection storage. The floor is tile on concrete and the walls and ceiling are of double sheet rock. There are no windows in the 240 ft² room. A key lock available to pertinent personnel only controls access to the room. Temperature and humidity are monitored and kept constant. Fire protection consists of a sprinkler system and fire alarms that are wired to the post fire department. A firewall provides additional protection. The area is sprayed for pests on a quarterly basis and infestation has never been a problem. Wood shelving units hold the boxed collections, and four metal filing cabinets and one map case house additional records and maps. Archaeological projects are ongoing at Fort Stewart; the collection storage capacity is about 33% and there is sufficient room to receive and store the additional collections.

Artifact Storage

When collections are received at Fort Stewart, they are accessioned into a computer data base system that links the artifacts and documents via an accession number. All artifact boxes are archival plastic boxes that measure either 15.5 x 11.5 x 10.5 or 15.25 x 10.5 x 6 (inches, d x w x h). Each box is labeled with acid-free paper inserted into a plastic sleeve. These are computer generated and list the accession number, contractor, project and box number. Secondary containers consisted of 4-mil plastic zip-locked bags. These are generally directly labeled in marker with site number, provenience, project, bag number, and accession number. Occasionally, the plastic zip-lock tertiary bags are labeled instead. A few plastic vials are used for the small faunal material, and larger faunal material and metal objects are loose in the boxes. Artifacts are cleaned, and about 30% are directly labeled with site or accession number. Additionally, both archival and acidic labels are often placed within the final holding unit. This label provides additional provenience information. Currently there are approximately 62.6 ft³ of DoD artifacts being curated at Fort Stewart (Table 59).

Table 59.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts
Housed at Fort Stewart

Material Class	Fort Stewart	Hunter Army Airfield
Lithics	7.3	0.5
Historic Ceramics	14.2	3.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	9.3	0.2
Fauna	4.5	0.7
Shell	1.4	0.0
Botanical	0.2	0.0
Flotation	0.0	0.0
Soil	1.6	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.0	0.0
Human Skeletal	1.4	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0	0.0
Worked Bone	0.1	0.1
Brick	8.3	0.3
Metal	13.4	4.7
Glass	22.2	5.5
Textile	0.0	0.0
Other (coal, beads, mica, leather, plastic, and slate)	0.1	0.2
Total	84.0	16.0

Human Remains

The human remains consist of a long bone shaft fragment and small unidentifiable fragments. Additionally, a prehistoric ceramic sherd is located in the box with the human remains. The collection was made from a looters trench, and the association of the human remains and the sherd was not confirmed during NAGPRA research (St. Louis District 1996). The remains and sherds are stored in an archival box in one drawer of the fire-proof file cabinet. The box has a computer generated paper insert in a plastic sleeve that lists the project, accession number, box and bag number, and contents. The material is stored within 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags or wrapped in archival tissue paper. The plastic bags were directly labeled in marker with site number, provenience, project, bag number, investigator and accession number. Additionally, plastic zip-lock bags and a plastic vial served as tertiary containers. An archival 3 x 5 inch card taped to the vial and archival paper inserts in the tertiary bags contained the accession number, box and bag number, site number, and provenience. Mr. McKivergan has sent all the required information to the federally recognized Native American Tribes and to the National Park Service as required by NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) At the time of the St. Louis District visit, he has not received a response from any tribe.

Records Storage

Records are stored in four locations within the collection storage room (Table 60). The majority of original records are stored within four, four-drawer metal file cabinets. These cabinets are fire-proof, and each has a key lock. Keys are hanging in the locks.

Table 60.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort Stewart

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	23.17
Reports	17.65
Oversized*	2.27
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	2.42
Computer	0.00
Total	45.50

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

The outside of each drawer is labeled with the accession numbers it contains. Material is organized first by accession number then by document type. Material are held in nonarchival hanging folders either loosely or labeled manila folders. Duplicate archival copies of some of the paper documents are located within four drawers. Mr. McKivergan is in the process of archivally copying all documents, however, they are stored in the same room. Although folded maps are within these drawers, there are two map cases. One is a five-drawer map case sitting on top of one of the shelving units. Each drawer has a label indicating its contents. Extra U.S.G.S. Quadrangle maps are stored within a small metal case that has small deep cubicles for sliding rolled maps. A few maps are loose on the file cabinets. Six three-ring binders that sit on top of the file cabinets have site forms organized by county. Finally, 15 archival boxes store records as well. Survey records from one project are in two of the boxes and the remainder have extra copies of bound reports.

Paper

Paper material at Fort Stewart consists of administrative and background documents and survey, excavation, and analysis records. These are located in the metal file cabinets and two archival boxes and stored by accession number.

Reports

Reports are located in the metal file cabinets and stored with the other paper documents with which they are associated. Additionally, 13 archival boxes hold copies of bound reports and are stored on the wood shelving units.

Photographs

Photographic material consists of both color and black and white prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets. All photographic material is stored by accession number with the other documents in the metal file cabinets. The majority are located in the appropriate archival sleeves.

Maps

Some folded maps are located in the metal file cabinets with the other paper documents with which they are associated. Additionally, maps are stored in the two map cases and loose on the file cabinets.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Stewart does not possess a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

There has been no discussion between the Native American tribes and the National Park Service with Mr. McKivergan regarding the human remains and NAGPRA inventories completed.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled secondary and tertiary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) packaging in appropriately labeled primary and secondary containers, (b) placement of maps in an archival flat file, (c) creation of a finding aid, (d) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (e) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, secure location.
3. Recontact the pertinent federally recognized Native American tribes and the National Park Service regarding the disposition of the human remains.
4. Create a comprehensive curation policy.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Stewart

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Hunter Army Airfield

Savannah, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 10.15 ft³ of artifacts and 0.25 linear feet of associated records were located for Hunter Army Airfield during the course of this project. Table 61 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 10.15 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 10.15 ft³ at Fort Stewart (Chapter 29)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.25 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.25 linear feet at University of Tennessee-Chattanooga (Chapter 198)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In April 1967, the Army took control of the former Hunter Air Force Base, which became Hunter Army Airfield, which has a close training relationship with Fort Stewart. (Evinger 1995). Hunter Army Airfield covers about 5,400 acres and is also home of the U.S. Coast Guard Station, Savannah, the largest helicopter unit in the Coast Guard. (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Hunter Army Airfield. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Hunter Army Airfield are currently housed at one repository in Georgia and one repository in Tennessee.

Table 61.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Hunter Army Airfield

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	3.2	Paper	66.7
Historic Ceramics	23.9	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	1.4	Oversized Records	33.3
Fauna	4.2	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.4		
Brick	2.1		
Metal	29.3		
Glass	34.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Hunter Army Airfield

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Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay

St. Mary's, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 392.91 ft³ of artifacts, 4.01 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 38.00 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay during the course of this project. Table 62 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 392.91 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 23.02 ft³ at Carolyn Rock (Chapter 150, Vol. 2); 368.77 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History (Chapter 147, Vol. 2); 1.12 ft³ at University of Georgia (Chapter 153, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 38.00 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.92 linear feet at Carolyn Rock (Chapter 150, Vol. 2); 34.00 linear feet at Florida Museum of Natural History (Chapter 147, Vol. 2); 1.08 linear feet at University of Tennessee-Chattanooga (Chapter 198, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 4.01 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.01 ft³ at Florida Museum of Natural History (Chapter 147)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1978, Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay in St. Mary's, Georgia, supports the Navy's submarine-launched ballistic missile program. It is the only base in the Navy capable of supporting the Trident II (D-5) missile (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay. Research included a review of all

pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay are currently housed at one repository in Florida, two repositories in Georgia, and one repository in Tennessee.

Table 62.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records
from Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.9	Paper	64.4
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	18.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	18.9	Oversized Records	5.2
Fauna	7.8	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	16.5	Photographic Records	10.4
Botanical	0.3	Computer Records	1.1
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	1.1		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	5.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.1		
Brick	1.0		
Metal	13.7		
Glass	20.9		
Textile	0.0		
Other	3.7		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at NSB Kings Bay

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- 1984 *Archaeological Testing at Cherry Point, Camden County, Georgia: An Evaluation of the Prehistoric Component, 9CAM187*. Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. Submitted to Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Contract No. N68248-82-M-6238. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.
- 1984 *Preliminary Report: Phase II Testing at Kings Bay, Georgia: Evaluation of Sites 9Cam183, 184, 185*. Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, Chattanooga. Submitted to Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Contract No. N6824-83-C-0320. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.
- 1986 *Prehistoric Camps and Villages: Testing at 9Cam171H and 9Cam188, Kings Bay, Georgia*. Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Supplements No. 2 and 4. Submitted to the Office in Charge of Construction, Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Contract No. N68248-C-0320. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Smith, Robin L., C.O. Braley, N.T. Borreman, and M.E. Saffer

1980 *Preliminary Report: Secondary Testing of Kings Bay Archeological Sites 9Cam171 Partial, 166, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, and 180*. Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville. Submitted to Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Contract No. N00025-79-C-0012. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Smith, Robin, L. Bruce Council, and Rebecca Saunders

1985 *Three Sites on Sandy Run: Phase II Evaluation of Sites 9CAM183, 184, and 185 at Kings Bay Georgia*. Jeffery L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of

Tennessee, Chattanooga. Submitted to Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Contract No. N6824-83-C-0320. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Ward, Jeanne A., and Carolyn Rock

1986 *An Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Frohock Point Prehistoric Site (9CAM184) and the Mallard Creek Site (9CAM185) Camden County, Georgia*. Report of Investigations, No. 7. Carolyn Rock, Archaeological Consultants, Woodbine, Georgia. Submitted to Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Contract No. N68248-85-M-0534 and 5. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Moody Air Force Base

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.13 ft³ of artifacts and 0.83 linear feet of associated records were located for Moody Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 63 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.13 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.13 ft³ at Avon Park Air Force Range (Chapter 15)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.83 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.83 linear feet at Avon Park Air Force Range (Chapter 15)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1942, Moody Air Force Base is located 10 miles northeast of Valdosta, Georgia, and is home to the 347th Wing. The Wing's mission is to organize, train, and employ a combat-ready composite wing. The installation also carries out worldwide combat, air control, and combat search and rescue operations (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Moody Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Moody Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Florida.

Table 63.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Moody Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	50.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	34.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	5.0		
Glass	1.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Moody AFB

Blick, Jeffrey P., and Rose Lockwood Moore

- 1995 *Cultural Resources Survey, Grand Bay Ordnance Range, Moody Air Force Base, Georgia*. Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Ehrenhard, John E.

- 1986 Letter Report. To Dr. Elizabeth Lyon, RE: Archaeological Resources at Moody Air Force Base. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Grover, Jennifer E., Terry L. Lolley, Kenny R. Pearce, and Jeffrey P. Blick

- 1996 *Cultural Resources Survey, Grand Bay Ordnance Range, Moody Air Force Base, Lanier and Lowndes Counties, Georgia*. Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Morgan, Julie A.

- 1995 *A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Runway Extension at Moody Air Force Base, Lowndes County, Georgia*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Moody Air Force Base, Georgia. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Wright, Newell O.

- 1985 *Archaeological Resources of the Winnersville Range, Moody Air Force Base Georgia*. Report of Investigation 16. Archaeological Research Associates. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Robins Air Force Base

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 19.29 ft³ of artifacts and 4.42 linear feet of associated records were located for Robins Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 64 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 19.29 ft³

On Post: 19.23 ft³

Off Post: 0.06 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates, GA (Chapter 152, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 4.42 linear feet

On Post: 4.42 linear feet

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Robins Air Force Base near Warner Robins, Georgia, is home to the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center. The Center's mission is the supply of parts for maintenance, repair, and storage of combat aircraft (Head 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Robins Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Robins Air Force Base are currently housed at two repositories in Georgia.

Table 64.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Robins AFB

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	69.8	Paper	84.9
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	10.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	11.6	Oversized Records	0.5
Fauna	0.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.1	Photographic Records	3.3
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.9
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	13.5		
¹⁴ C	4.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.2		
Glass	0.4		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 19, 1999

Person Contacted: Darwin Edwards, Curator

The Museum of Aviation at Robins Air Force Base (AFB) is the second largest museum in the United States Air Force. The original building was constructed in 1984, and the Museum continued to expand to its current four main buildings. Completed in 1992, the Eagle Building is a three story Air Force aircraft insignia shaped building. In 1993, all Department of Defense (DoD) archaeological collections recovered from Robins AFB were turned over the Museum of Aviation, and are currently housed in the Eagle Building (Table 65).

Table 65.
Volume of DoD Archaeological Collections Housed at Robins AFB

Installation	Archaeological Materials (ft ³)	Records (linear feet)
Robins AFB	19.23	4.42
Totals	19.23	4.42

Repository

Eagle Building (Figure 34) houses exhibits, aircraft, archives, and offices within its 60,000 ft² space. The building primarily serves as the museum, which draws over 630,000 visitors a year. The building is constructed of concrete and brick. The third floor houses offices and archaeological storage space. Although the museum is primarily dedicated as a



Figure 34. Exterior of the Museum of Aviation (Eagle Building).

military museum, the curator and staff have provided the best possible storage available to them for the archaeological material.

Collections Storage Area

The storage area is in a 105 ft² room that has been dedicated to archaeological collections storage. The floor is carpeted and the walls are sheetrock. There are no windows within the room. Access to the room is controlled through a single door with a key lock; three or four staff members have access to the key. A intrusion alarm system provides additional security, and any person accessing the room logs their name, date, and time of use. Within this room, two metal cabinets provide storage for the artifacts and records, each of which is key locked. Central air conditioning and heat provide the environmental controls. The temperature is monitored and kept within a 10-degree variation, and weekly humidity readings are taken. The collections storage room has a sprinkler system and a fire extinguisher is located at the end of the hall from which the room opens. A regular pest management program is not in place for the archaeological collections storage area, and there has been no signs of infestation. However, as with all their museum collections, any indications of infestation would be immediately mitigated.

Artifact Storage

All artifacts and records are stored within two metal cabinets. These cabinets are ventilated, dust-proof cabinets. Within one cabinet, six metal drawers hold prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts (one shelf of ceramics and five of lithics). Each drawer measures 12 x 34.5 x 1.75 (inches, d x w x h), and are labeled with adhesive sequential numbers, D1-D6. Artifacts in these drawers are individually bagged in 4-mil zip-lock bags that are labeled with a metal circumference paper tag. The tag, attached via a string to the bag, is labeled with the project, catalog number, and material class. Each artifact is also directly labeled in marker with the catalog number. In the second cabinet, material is stored within either acidic or archival boxes, although the majority are acidic. Each box is labeled; some labels are adhesive, computer generated labels, while others are direct marker. Information contained on the label varies, but always includes the project and project

number. Secondary containers primarily consist of 2- or 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags. These are directly labeled in marker with provenience, project, date, and investigator. One box contained materials stored within paper bags. Tertiary containers contain nonarchival paper inserts recording additional project and provenience information. All artifacts are cleaned and sorted by provenience, with approximately 20% directly labeled (Table 66).

Table 66.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Robins Air Force Base

Material Class	Robins AFB
Lithics	66.4
Historic Ceramics	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	12.8
Fauna	0.5
Shell	0.1
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	15.0
¹⁴ C	4.5
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	0.0
Metal	0.2
Glass	0.4
Textile	0.0
Other (plastic)	0.1
Total	100.0

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Robins Air Force Base.

Records Storage

Records are stored within the second cabinet that is described above (Table 67). They are variously located directly on the shelves, within boxes with the artifacts, and within separate boxes. Directly on the shelves, the records are loose (reports) or located in labeled three-ring binders. Boxes are either acidic or archival, and all are labeled as described above for the objects. Within each box, material is sorted by document type, either loosely or within manila folders. The folders are inconsistently labeled directly with the contents. Few documents have duplicate archival copies, and those that do are

Table 67.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Robins AFB

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	3.75
Reports	0.46
Oversized*	0.02
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.15
Computer	0.04
Total	4.42

* Includes maps and other oversized documents. stored with the original. Overall, the records' condition is good.

Paper Records

The paper records comprise almost 85% of the collections. This includes administrative records, survey material, excavation, and analysis records. Contaminants, such as paper clips, are located within the collections.

Reports

Report copies totaling 0.46 linear feet are located directly on the shelves or within the boxes.

Photographs

Photographic records consist of negatives, slides, and contact sheets. They total 0.15 linear feet and are stored in archival sleeves within the boxes.

Maps

Approximately 0.02 linear feet of maps are included in a box with paper records.

Computer

Computer records at the Museum of Aviation, Robins AFB, are three 0.75-inch diskettes (0.04 linear feet) storing project information. These are located within the project file boxes with the paper records.

Collections Management Standards

The Museum of Aviation at Robins Air Force Base does not possess any curation plans for its archaeological collections, however, they do adhere to 36 CFR Part 79.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placed in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container, (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (d) placement of maps in an archival flat file, (e) creation of a finding aid, (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (f) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Create a comprehensive curation policy.
4. Initiate a program for pest management including monitoring, preventive measures, and mitigation.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Robins AFB

Anonymous

- 1996 *Phase II Archeological Investigation of Sites 9Ht34, 9Ht35, 9Ht39, 9Ht100 at Robins Air Force Base, Preliminary Final*. Geophex No. 615. Geophex, Warner Robins, Georgia. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. 1443CX502096001. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Blanton, Dennis B., and Mary Beth Reed

- 1987 *Archaeological Testing and Survey at Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-5000-86-0024. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Childress, Mitchell R.

- 1991 *Archaeological Survey of 500 Acres of Future Development Areas and Sample Survey of Selected Floodplain Tracts at Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to Robins Air Force Base. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Cramer, Bob

- 1984 *Notes on Excavation at 9TWB1, B2, B3*. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Epsenshade, Christopher T., and Jeffrey Holland

- 1996 *Archaeological Survey of the Upland Portions of a Proposed Base Expansion Area, Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to Rust Environment and Infrastructure, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Gardner, Jeffrey W.

- 1993 *Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Proposed Robins Air Force Base Gas Pipeline Corridor, Twiggs, and Houston Counties, Georgia*. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the Georgia Power Company. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Garrow, Patrick H., Jeffrey L. Holland, and Linda G. Chafin

- 1991 *Cultural and Natural Resources Synopsis of Robins Air Force Base Houston County, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia, Contract No. FO9650-90-C-0279. Copies available from the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Athens, Georgia.

Garrow, Patrick and Jeffrey L. Holland

- 1990 *A Cultural Resource Investigation of the 1600 Area, Warner Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia*. Draft Report. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to Robins Air Force Base, Contract No. F09650-90-C-0279. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Griffin, John W., and James J. Miller

1977 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Warner Robins 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility, Houston County, Georgia*. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Hargrove, Thomas

1997 *Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 9HT42 at Robins Air Force Base*. Geophex No. 666. Geophex, Warner Robins, Georgia. Submitted to the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Contract No. 1443CX502096007. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

O'Steen, Lisa D.

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Industrial Waste Water Pipeline, Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, GEC Project No. 22303226. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Stoops, Richard W., Jr.

1993 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Pave Paws Area on Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia, Contract No. FO9650-93-M0890. Submitted to the Directorate of Contracting and Manufacturing, Warner Robins Air Logistics Center, Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Thomason, Philip

1991 *Historical and Archaeological Resources Survey Robins Air Force Base, Georgia. Draft Report*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, and Thomason and Associates Preservation Planners, Nashville, Tennessee. Submitted to Robins Air Force Base, Contract No. FO9650-90-C-0279. Copies available from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Atlanta.

Camp Lincoln

Springfield, Illinois

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 52.96 ft³ of artifacts and 2.70 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Lincoln during the course of this project. Table 68 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 52.96 ft³
 On Post: None
 Off Post: 52.96 ft³ at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.70 linear feet
 On Post: None
 Off Post: 2.70 linear feet at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:
 On Post: None
 Off Post: None

Located in Springfield, Illinois, Camp Lincoln was established in 1886 as a rifle range. Today it is used by the Illinois Army National Guard for encampment during annual training (Evinger 1991).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Lincoln. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Camp Lincoln are currently housed at one repository in Illinois.

Table 68.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Lincoln

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	35.0	Paper	36.3
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	40.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	15.0	Oversized Records	1.5
Fauna	15.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	21.2
Botanical	6.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	4.0		
Soil	24.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Lincoln

Illinois Army National Guard

1992 *Illinois Army National Guard Historic
Preservation and Cultural Resource Plan.*
Illinois Army National Guard, Springfield.

Joliet Army Ammunition Plant

Wilmington, Illinois

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.16 ft³ of artifacts and 0.71 linear feet of associated records were located for Joliet Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 69 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.16 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.09 ft³ at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2); 0.06 ft³ at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District (Chapter 164, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.71 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.71 linear feet at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Located in Wilmington, Illinois, Joliet Army Ammunition Plant was established in 1940 as two separate facilities, Kankakee Ordnance Works and Elwood Ordnance Plant. The installation closed in 1975, but when it was active, it was one of the largest explosives and munitions manufacturers in the Midwest. A 1994 land use plan provided for the installation's land to be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service, primarily, as well as other federal and local agencies (Holz 1998).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation-needs assessment research for Joliet Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Joliet Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository Kentucky.

Table 69.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Joliet Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	7.0	Paper	64.7
Historic Ceramics	15.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	35.3
Fauna	2.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	40.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.5		
Glass	35.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Joliet Army Ammunition Plant

Doershuk, John F.

1987 *Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance of Lands Surrounding Mound 11-WI-241 at Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Will County, Illinois.* Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Submitted to Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permit #DACA-27-4-87-1. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

1988 *Pienemuk Mound and the Archaeology of Will County.* Illinois Cultural Resources Study No. 3, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, Illinois. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Jeske, Robert J., Rochelle Lurie, and Marlin R. Ingalls

1988 *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed RDX Facility Site at the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Will County, Illinois.* MARS Cultural Resource Management Report 25. Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Evanston, Illinois. Submitted to Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, Boston. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Lurie, Rochelle

1989 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed XM-864 Baseburner Assembly Facility, Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Joliet, Illinois.* Report No. 58. Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Evanston, Illinois. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Lurie, Rochelle, Mark Shaffer, Richard Johnson, Elizabeth Goldsmith, and M. Catherine Bird

1990 *Results of the 1990 Phase II Archaeological Testing Season on the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant for the RDX Expansion Project.* MARS Cultural Resource Management Report 94. Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Harvard, Illinois. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

1985 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Will County, Illinois.* Report No. 23. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District

1985 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed 701 Acre Disposal Area at the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Near Wilmington, Will County, Illinois.* Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Marseilles Training Area

Marseilles, Illinois

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.93 ft³ of artifacts and 0.83 linear feet of associated records were located for Marseilles Training Area during the course of this project. Table 70 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.93 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.93 ft³ at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.83 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.83 linear feet at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Marseilles Training Area was established in response to the need for an expanded training facility for Illinois National Guard units. In 1972, the site was selected and property acquisition was completed in 1980. Development of the training area began in 1984 with the construction of the firing range and berm complex. Over the years, the facility has expanded to include specialized training areas, maneuver areas, and aviation facilities. The primary function of Marseilles Training Area is to provide for the training of individual Illinois Army National Guard units. Additionally, various law enforcement agencies use the facility (Ferguson *et al.* 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Marseilles Training Area. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records

Table 70.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Marseilles Training Area

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	70.7	Paper	90.0
Historic Ceramics	12.3	Reports	10.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.3	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.3		
Metal	0.7		
Glass	15.7		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Marseilles Training Area are currently housed at one repository in Illinois.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Marseilles Training Area

Anonymous

- n.d. *Scope of Work: Archaeological Survey at Marseilles Training Area, LaSalle County, Illinois*. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Blount, Hensley, Widner, Myers, Biermann, and Phipps

- 1983 *Illinois Army National Guard Environmental Assessment Marseilles Training Site*. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Knight, F., and M. Wiant

- 1991 *Road Alignment Survey at the Marseilles National Guard Training Center*. Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois. Submitted to the State of Illinois Military and Naval Department. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Wiant, Michael D., and Frances R. Knight

- 1983 *Archaeological Investigations at the Marseilles Training Center: The Development of a Predictive Model of Site Locations*. Illinois State Museum Society, Springfield, Illinois. Submitted to the State of Illinois, Military and Naval Department, Contract No. DAHA11-83-M-4175. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Rock Island Arsenal

Rock Island, Illinois

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.87 ft³ of artifacts and 0.15 linear feet of associated records were located for Rock Island Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 71 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.87 ft³

On Post: 2.87 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.15 linear feet

On Post: 0.15 linear feet

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Located on an island in the upper Mississippi River, Rock Island Arsenal was authorized in 1862 as a Civil War prison for Confederate prisoners (Evinger 1991). Today, as the largest government-owned weapons manufacturer arsenal in the western world, the arsenal provides manufacturing, supply, and support services for the U.S. Armed Forces (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Rock Island Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Rock Island Arsenal are currently housed at one repository in Illinois.

Table 71.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Rock Island Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	14.3	Paper	13.5
Historic Ceramics	18.3	Reports	54.1
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.2	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	7.8	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.2	Photographic Records	32.4
Botanical	0.7	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.5		
Brick	8.6		
Metal	23.7		
Glass	22.2		
Textile	0.0		
Other	3.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 19, 1999

Point of Contact: Kris Gayman Leinicke, Director

The Rock Island Arsenal Museum is located in Building 60 on post (Figure 35). The collections are normally housed in the storage room, but Ms. Leinicke had pulled them from storage so they could be assessed in her office. In total, approximately 2.87 ft³ and 0.15 linear feet of artifacts and associated documentation are housed at the Rock Island Arsenal Museum.



Figure 35. Exterior view of the museum.

Repository

Building 60 was constructed in 1867 as a warehouse. The foundation is made of concrete and limestone block, the exterior walls are limestone block, and the roof is metal. The building is currently used as a collections facility, office space, and an officers' club.

Collections Storage Area

The archaeological collections are kept in the storage room of Building 60. The storage room is also used as office space, an artifact holding area, an artifacts study room, and an artifact processing lab. This room was created by erecting space dividers on two sides. One of the remaining walls is wallboard and the other is stone. The ceiling is plastered steel and the floor is tile over concrete. There are no windows in the storage room. The area has central air conditioning and heat, as well as humidity controls. Security features include an intrusion alarm, motion detectors, a dead-bolt lock on the exterior door, a key lock on the interior door, controlled access to the building, and regular surveillance by post security. No fire prevention or suppression devices are located within the four walls of the collections storage area. A fire extinguisher is in the gallery, just on the other side of the interior door. The pest management system consists of traps and spraying for roaches on an as-needed basis. The museum has not had a problem with pest infestation in the collections, and no signs of infestation were evident during the assessment. Both archaeological and historical collections are housed in the storage room, which is about 75% full. The archaeological collections occupy only a small portion of the storage space. They are kept on top of two metal supplies cabinets (Figure 36).

Artifact storage

The majority of artifacts are stored in plastic storage containers (Figure 37). Each box measures 12.5 x 7 x



Figure 36. Archaeological collections are stored in boxes on top of these cabinets.



Figure 37. The Davenport House collections, recovered from Rock Island Arsenal property in the 1980s.

4.25 (inches, d x w x h). These containers have a snap-on plastic lid, and most are further secured with a rubber band or string. The lid is labeled directly in marker with “Property of the U.S. Government, Artifacts from 1992 Archaeological Excavations at Arsenal Island Building No. 346, The Colonel Davenport House.” Inside each box is a 5-x-7-inch index card with the transect information and lot numbers for the artifacts in the box. Two acidic cardboard boxes with folded flaps are also used as primary containers. These boxes measure 13 x 6.25 x 5.5 (inches, d x w x h) and are not labeled. About 95% of the artifacts are bagged in 4-mil plastic bags, 50% of which have a zip-lock top, and the others are open at the top. The remaining 5% of the secondary containers are paper bags (3%) and plastic canisters (2%). The final bags holding the artifacts are labeled directly in marker. The label information varies between the bag number, the provenience, or both bag number and provenience plus the date, project name, material class, and investigator’s name or initials. All artifacts are sorted by probe number. They are labeled directly in pen with the catalog number, which includes the site number (Table 72).

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal Remains are curated at the Rock Island Arsenal Museum.

Records Storage

The records (Table 73) associated with excavations at the Davenport House are stored with artifacts in

Table 72.
Percentage by Volume of DoD artifacts housed at the Rock Island Arsenal Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	14.3
Historic Ceramics	18.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.2
Fauna	7.8
Shell	0.2
Botanical	0.7
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0.5
Brick	8.6
Metal	23.7
Glass	22.2
Textile	0
Other (rubber, kaoline, and ironstone concretions)	3.5
Total	100

an acidic cardboard box. The paper records are not stored in a secondary container. Photographic records are stored in the original paper envelope from the film developing company. The materials are not labeled.

Table 73.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Rock Island Arsenal

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.02
Reports	0.08
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.05
Computer	0.00
Total	0.15

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper records

Approximately 0.02 linear feet of administrative records are kept in the cardboard box.

Reports

Two reports, totaling 0.08 linear feet, are included in the document collection. It was not clear if the report is normally kept in the cardboard box, or directly on top of the cabinet or box.

Photographs

Photographs consist of color prints and negatives. The prints are kept in the paper envelope and the negatives are in the nonarchival plastic sleeve provided by the developer.

Collections Management Standards

Rock Island Arsenal Museum serves as a permanent repository for artifacts pertaining to the history of the installation and of the surrounding area. The archaeological collections not currently on exhibit in the museum are being haphazardly stored in the collections storage room, but not according to any standards. The budget does not allow for any money to be spent to construct a suitable repository or storage unit for the archaeological collections, or any other curation processing. The museum is required to keep all collections, however, since they are property of the Arsenal.

Comments

1. Several boxes are overpacked, which causes the lids to not fit properly. The bags the artifacts are packed in are too large. Artifacts are very small and, if packed in more appropriately sized bags, boxes would not be overpacked.
2. Many of the artifact bags contain contaminants (e.g., black cat or dog hairs).

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) additional cleaning to remove any contaminants introduced from the packaging (e.g., cat or dog hairs), (b) bagging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container, (b) arrangement in a logical order, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

3. Upgrade fire detection and suppression system to include (whatever is needed) fire extinguishers, manual fire alarms, smoke and heat detectors, and a sprinkler/suppression system.

4. Create a comprehensive curation policy.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Rock Island Arsenal

Deiss, Ronald W.

1992 *Archaeological Investigations at the Colonel Davenport Historical Foundation Proposed Lease Land*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. Submitted to the Col. Davenport Foundation, Davenport, Iowa. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

1994 *Proposed HEARTS Program Course on Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island County, Illinois*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Klingerman, Arthur, J.

1983 *Construction of a Waterfront Park. Letter Report*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, Permit No. NCROD-S-070-0X6-1-109610. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

1984 *Rock Island Arsenal, Storm Drainage Analysis. Letter Report*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Lange, Frederick W.

1983 *Test Excavations at the Colonel Davenport House, Arsenal Island, Illinois*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville, Kentucky. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Mansberger, Floyd

- 1997 *Archaeology of the West Wing Colonel Davenport House (11RI521) Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.* Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Moy, Henry B., and Titus M. Karlowicz

- 1981 *Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.* Midwestern Archeological Research Center, Illinois State Museum, Normal, Illinois. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Denver, Contract No. C530121(80). Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Rohrbaugh, Charles L.

- 1993 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Clock Tower Building Temporary Office Facility, Rock Island.* Archeological Consultants, Normal, Illinois. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Smith, C., and C. Carmack

- 1985 *Archaeological Investigation for a Proposed Day-Care Center, Rock Island Arsenal.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith L. Barr, and Joseph Phillippe

- 1985 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island County, Illinois.* Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville, Illinois and Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Savanna Army Depot

Savanna, Illinois

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.96 ft³ of artifacts and 0.96 linear feet of associated records were located for Savanna Army Depot during the course of this project. Table 74 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.96 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.96 ft³ at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.96 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.96 linear feet at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1918, Savanna Army Depot Activity in Savanna, Illinois, provides materiel storage and issue functions for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and GSA (U.S. Army 1999). The installation is home to the Defense Ammunition Center and the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosive Safety (Tirone 1999). In 1995, in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Savanna Army Depot is scheduled for closure in September 2000 (Tirone 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Savanna Army Depot Activity. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation.

Table 74.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Savanna Army Depot

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	4.5	Paper	92.6
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	6.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	50.0	Oversized Records	0.9
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.5	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	12.5		
Metal	12.5		
Glass	10.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Archaeological collections from Savanna Army Depot Activity are currently housed at one repository in Illinois.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Savanna Army Depot

Anonymous

1997 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed 164 Acre Prison Site, Savanna Army Depot Activity, Jo Daviess County, Illinois*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Adams, Robert McCormick

1932 *Excavation of Three Village Sites of Northwestern Illinois*. Paper prepared for a University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology class. Copies available from the Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Ball, Donald B.

1984 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Five Proposed Construction Sites at the Savanna Army Depot, Jo Daviess and Carroll Counties, Illinois*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Bennett, John W.

1945 *Archaeological Explorations in Jo Daviess County, Illinois*. University of Chicago. Copies available from the Illinois State Museum.

McCully, Doyle W.

1982 *Letter Report to State Historic Preservation Office Springfield, Illinois*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District.

Phillippe, Joe

1990 (No Title). Midwest Archaeological Research Center, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois. Submitted to the Savanna Army Depot, Savanna, Illinois. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Joseph Phillippe, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

1984 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Savanna Army Depot Activity, Jo Daviess, and Carroll Counties, Illinois*. Report No. 8. Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois and Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771 and the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. Copies available from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield.

Camp Atterbury

Camp Atterbury, Indiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 16.79 ft³ of artifacts and 5.61 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Atterbury during the course of this project. Table 75 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 16.79 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 10.24 ft³ at Ball State University (Chapter 157, Vol. 2); 6.55 ft³ at Glenn A. Black Laboratory (Chapter 160, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 5.61 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.61 linear feet at Ball State University (Chapter 157, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1942, Camp Atterbury near Indianapolis, Indiana, was constructed as a large training camp for the Army during World War II. In addition, it was utilized as an Italian and German prisoners of war camp. In 1954 the camp was deactivated and in 1970 control was transferred to the Indiana National Guard. Camp Atterbury is now a training facility for National Guard, Reserve and active duty forces (Anonymous n.d.).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Atterbury. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation.

Archaeological collections from Camp Atterbury are currently housed at two repositories in Indiana.

Table 75.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Atterbury

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	28.8	Paper	70.6
Historic Ceramics	15.3	Reports	8.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	18.8	Oversized Records	4.3
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.6	Photographic Records	16.9
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	1.3		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.7		
Metal	14.1		
Glass	20.2		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.4		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Atterbury

Ball, Donald B.

- 1986 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Timber Access Trail at Camp Atterbury, Bartholomew, Brown, and Johnson Counties, Indiana*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

Beard, Thomas C.

- 1991 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Report, Indiana Gas Company Pipeline Project, Nineveh to Camp Atterbury, Johnson County*. Thomas C. Beard, Lebanon, Indiana. Submitted to the Indiana Gas Company.

Bergman, Christopher A., David J. Rue, and John F. Doershuk

- 1991 *Riverton Lithics and Woodland Ceramics: Archaeological Data Recovery at 12-B-815, A Multicomponent Prehistoric Site in Bartholomew County, Indiana*. 3D/ Environmental Services and WAPORA, Cincinnati. Submitted to the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Carr, John L.

- 1991 *Letter to Dr. Neil Robison, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama. Subject: Review of Memorandum of Agreement and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of Chapel in the Meadow and Pratt Truss Bridge*. Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis.

French, Shawn C., and Tristine E. Perkins

- 1992 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Location for the Nineveh Sanitary Sewer System Force Main and Pump Station in Camp Atterbury, Johnson County, Indiana*. Reports of Investigations 92-13. Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington. Submitted to Sanco Engineering and Associates. Copies available from Glenn A. Black Laboratory.

Indiana Army National Guard, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

- 1988 *Memorandum of Agreement Among the Indiana Army National Guard, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer, for the Operation, Maintenance and Development of Camp Atterbury, Indiana*. Indiana Army National Guard, Indianapolis.

KEMRON Environmental Service

- 1993 *Cultural Resource Survey of 10,540 Acres, Atterbury Reserve Forces Training Area, Edinburgh, Indiana, Volumes I and II (Final)*. KEMRON Environmental Service, Cincinnati. Submitted to Camp Atterbury, Edinburgh, Indiana.

Montgomery Watson

- 1996 *Program Plan for Phase I Archaeological Survey, Atterbury Reserve Forces Training Area, Edinburgh, Indiana*. Montgomery Watson, Novi, Michigan. Submitted to the Military Department of Indiana, Indianapolis
- 1997 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of Atterbury Reserve Forces Training Area, Volume I and II, Exhibit A (Final)*. Montgomery Watson, Novi, Michigan, and Midwest Environmental Consultants, Maumee, Ohio. Submitted to the Military Department of Indiana, Indianapolis, Archaeological Resources Management Service, Ball State University, Muncie.

Ridenour, James M.

- 1987 *Letter to Colonel Jorg Stachel, Camp Atterbury. Subject: National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of the Chapel in the Meadow*. Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis.
- 1988 *Letter to Gordon Bart, Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky. Subject: Review of cultural resources Report for 14.3 miles of Camp Atterbury and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility of Sites 12B815 and 12B824*. Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indianapolis.

Robison, Neil D., and Ernest W. Seckinger

- 1988 *Army National Guard Camp Atterbury, Indiana, Historic Preservation Plan*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Submitted to Camp Atterbury, Edinburgh, Indiana.

WAPORA

- 1987 *Cultural Resources Report for Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's Proposed Construction of 14.3 Miles of Pipeline in Atterbury Reserve Forces Training Area and Atterbury State Fish and Wildlife Area, Bartholomew and Johnson Counties, Indiana*. WAPORA, Cincinnati. Submitted to the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky.
- 1987 *Phase II Cultural Resources Report for Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's Proposed Construction of 14.3 Miles of Pipeline in Atterbury Reserve Forces*

Training Area and Atterbury State Fish and Wildlife Area, Bartholomew and Johnson Counties, Indiana. WAPORA, Cincinnati. Submitted to the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky.

- 1988 *Mitigation Plan for Site 12B815, Bartholomew County, Indiana*. WAPORA, Cincinnati. Submitted to the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky.
- 1989 *Addendum: Cultural Resources Report for the Balance of the Amended Route for Proposed Construction of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation's Bedford-Indianapolis 20-Inch Pipeline: Brown, Bartholomew, and Johnson Counties*. WAPORA, Cincinnati. Submitted to the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Fort Benjamin Harrison

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 48.27 ft³ of artifacts and 6.95 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Benjamin Harrison during the course of this project. Table 76 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 48.27 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 48.27 ft³ at Indiana State Museum (Chapter 158, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 6.95 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 6.95 linear feet at Indiana State Museum (Chapter 158, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1903, Fort Benjamin Harrison near Lawrence, Indiana, housed the U.S. Army Support Center that provided personnel, financial, and soldier physical fitness administration and training for the U.S. Army. In 1991, Fort Benjamin Harrison was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Benjamin Harrison. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Fort Benjamin Harrison are currently housed at one repository in Indiana.

Table 76.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Benjamin Harrison

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	18.7	Paper	67.1
Historic Ceramics	23.7	Reports	19.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	6.6
Fauna	3.3	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	7.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.1
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.7		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	7.3		
Metal	14.3		
Glass	29.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.7		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Benjamin Harrison

Babson, David W.

- 1993 *Inventory Survey of Historic Period Archaeological Sites, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. Submitted to the Tri-Services Cultural Resources Center, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Ball, Donald B.

- 1990 *A Cultural Resources Examination of Two Proposed Road Improvement Projects at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Submitted to the U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, Fort Harrison. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Beard, Thomas

- 1990 *Archaeological Field Reconnaissance, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. D.E. McGillem and Associates, Indianapolis, Indiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Bowman, James E., and Richard Edging

- 1993 *A Cultural Resources Survey of 44 Acres at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. U.S. Army Construction Engineering Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Bush, David and Jare Cardinal

- 1989 Fort Benjamin Harrison Protection Plan of the Historic Preservation Plan. David R. Bush, Inc. and D.E. McGillem and Associates, Indianapolis, Indiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Bush, David R. and Judith E. Thomas

- 1989 *Fort Benjamin Harrison Phase II Archaeological Survey, 1989*. David R. Bush, Inc. and D.E. McGillem and Associates, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Edging, Richard

- 1990 *Cultural Overview for Fort Benjamin Harrison*. Copies available from the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois.

Envirosphere Company

- 1983 *Proposal to Develop a Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana*. Envirosphere Company, New York, New York. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Hutchinson, Dale, Paul Kreisa, and Kevin McGowan

- 1992 *Draft: Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana*. Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

- 1992 *Report Addition to: A Cultural Resources Survey of 44 Acres at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana* by James E. Bowman and Richard Edging. Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- Johnson, Donald Lee
- 1992 *Geomorphological Investigations at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana*. Donald Lee Johnson, Geosciences Consultant, Champaign, Illinois. Submitted to the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- Kreisa, Paul P., and Kevin P. McGowan
- 1992 *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Four Prehistoric Sites at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana*. University of Illinois, Public Service Archaeology Program, Urbana, Illinois. Submitted to the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-92-D-0005. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- Kroll, Ann M.
- 1992 *Informal Report of Phase II Field Work Conducted to Date at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington. Submitted to the U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, Fort Harrison. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- Kroll, Ann M., and Amy B. Bailey
- 1993 *Archaeological Investigations of One Historic and Two Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Located Within Fort Harrison, Lawrence*. Report of Investigations 93-26. Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington. Submitted to the U.S. Army Soldier Support Center, Fort Harrison. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- Levy, Richard S., Carol A. Ebright, and Ruth G. Meyers
- 1986 *Phase I, Final Report, Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan*, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Resource Analysts, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- McGowan, Kevin P., and Dale L. Hutchinson
- 1992 *A Report of Archaeological Investigations at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Appendix A: Site Forms*. University of Illinois, Public Service Archaeology Program, Urbana, Illinois. Submitted to the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, DACA88-91-D-0005; DACA88-92-D-0005. Copies available from Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Indiana, Bloomington.
- Meyers, Ruth G.
- 1985 *Archeological Survey and Historic Building Inventory, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana*. Resource Analysts, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana, and the National Park Service, Philadelphia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Miller, Orloff, Susan T. Goodfellow, and
Diane L. Soltz

1996 *1995 Addendum to the 1994 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. Project 95-2101. Environmental Restoration, Fredricksburg, Virginia, and Gray and Pape, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Miller, Orloff, Dwight Cropper, Molly C.

McDermot, Kenneth Jackson, and E. Jeanne Harris

1995 *The 1994 Archaeological Investigations at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Marion County, Indiana*. Project 94-2101. Environmental Restoration, Richmond, Virginia, and Gray and Pape, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Grissom Air Force Base

Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.24 ft³ of artifacts and 0.88 linear feet of associated records were located for Grissom Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 87 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.24 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.24 ft³ at Ball State University (Chapter 157, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.88 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.88 linear feet at Ball State University (Chapter 157, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1943, Bunker Hill Naval Station near Peru, Indiana, was renamed in 1968 to Grissom Air Force Base after Lieutenant Colonel Virgil I. Grissom, an Indiana native and one of three astronauts who died in the Apollo spacecraft tragedy in 1967. Grissom Air Force Base served as a home for a U.S. Air Force refueling wing and a bombardment wing. In 1991 the BRAC Commission recommended realignment of the base and transferred a portion of the base to the Air Force Reserve Component. Following closure of the base in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, approximately half the acreage will be returned to the community for redevelopment while half will be retained by the Air Force (Department of Defense 1999).

Table 77.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Grissom AFB

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	95.2
Historic Ceramics	25.0	Reports	4.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	10.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	10.0		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	40.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Grissom Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Grissom Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Indiana.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Grissom AFB

Cagel, Chantel

1992 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Grissom Air Force Base, Miami and Cass Counties*. Earth Technology Corporation, Colton, California, and Science Applications International Corporation, Santa Barbara, California. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio. Copies available from the Indiana Department of

Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Kemron Environmental Services

1994 *Phase II Cultural Resources Report for Grissom Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana*. Earth Technology Corporation Colton, California, and Kemron Environmental Services, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

1995 *Final Phase I Archaeological Survey Grissom Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana*. Earth Technology Corporation Colton, California, and Kemron Environmental Services, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Indiana Army Ammunition Plant Charlestown, Indiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.73 ft³ of artifacts were located for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 78 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.73 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.73 ft³ at Glenn A. Black Laboratory (Chapter 160, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1940, Indiana Army Ammunition Plant in Charlestown, Indiana, manufactured black powder and produced propellant charges for the U.S. Army. Today the facility-use contract allows commercial applications which has brought a variety of sub-tenants to the ammunition plant.

Congressional legislation is pending for conveyance of parcels of the property to the state of Indiana for park purposes and to Clark County for industrial purposes (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Indiana Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Indiana.

Table 78.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Indiana Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	57.5	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	15.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.5	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	25.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Indiana Army Ammunition Plant

Beard, Thomas C.

- 1991 *Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Project F-295-0 (001), I-265 Extension Contract B19251 M.K. Properties Borrow Area, Clark County, Indiana*. Thomas C. Beard, Lebanon, Indiana, and Force Construction. Submitted to the Indiana Department of Transportation. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Bennett, R.H.

- 1988 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 1,466-Acre Proposed RDX Facility, Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana*. Center for Cultural Resources Management, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville, District, Contract No. DACA27-87-C-0191. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Saffran, Michael J. and Bruce Murray

- 1990 *Technical Management Plan, Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Site Investigation*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith L. Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

- 1984 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Clark County, Indiana*. Final Report No. 15. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contact No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District

- 1984 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed 925 Acre Disposal Tract at the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Clark County, Indiana*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Jefferson Proving Ground

Madison, Indiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.21 ft³ of artifacts and 2.73 linear feet of associated records were located for Jefferson Proving Ground during the course of this project.

Table 79 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.21 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.09 ft³ at Glenn A. Black Laboratory (Chapter 160, Vol. 2); 1.12 ft³ at Indiana State University (Chapter 159, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository and complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.73 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.71 linear feet at Glenn A. Black Laboratory (Chapter 160, Vol. 2); 0.02 linear feet at Indiana State University (Chapter 159, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Constructed between 1940 and 1941, Jefferson Proving Grounds in Madison, Indiana, has a primary mission of the production and post-production tests of conventional ammunition components and other ordnance items, as well as tests of propellant ammunition/weapons systems and components for the U.S. Army. In 1995, Jefferson Proving Ground was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Jefferson Proving Grounds. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from

Table 79.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Jefferson Proving Ground

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	100.0	Paper	75.3
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	16.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	3.4
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	5.3
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Jefferson Proving Grounds are currently housed at two repositories in Indiana.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Jefferson Proving Ground

Anslinger, Michael

- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of Two Land Parcels Located Within the U.S. Army Jefferson Proving Ground*. Contract Publication Series 93-79. Cultural Resource Analysts, Lexington, Kentucky, PRC Environmental, Kansas City, Kansas. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Cantin, Mark

- 1995 *Archaeological Records Review, Reconnaissance, and Recommendations*. Cultural Resource Management Report #95-02. Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana, and Earth Exploration, Indianapolis. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Guendling, Randall A.

- 1975 *Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Surface Gunner Range, Jefferson Proving Grounds*. Randall H. Burke Associates, and Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Copies available from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Hawkins, Rebecca A. and Scott A. Walley

- 1995 *Draft: Chert Source and Phase I Archaeological Survey on the U.S. Army Jefferson Proving Ground, Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley Counties, Indiana*. Algonquin Consultants, Cincinnati. Copies available from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, Bloomington.

Largent, Floyd B., Jr.

- 1996 *Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 4,341 Acres on the U.S. Army Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG), Madison, Indiana*. Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Contract No. DACA63-93—D-0014. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Mbutu, Stephen K., Philip R. Waite, and Duane E. Peter

- 1996 *Draft: Jefferson Proving Ground Cultural Resources Management Plan*. Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Schenian, Pamela, and Stephen T. Mocas

- 1993 *A Phase I Archeological Survey of ca. 74 Acres in Timber Area I and ca. 138 Acres in Timber Area II, on the Jefferson Proving Ground, Jennings and Ripley Counties, Indiana*. Report 93-5. Archeology Service Center, Department of Sociology, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky. Submitted to Jefferson Proving Grounds, Contract No. DAAD03-92-P-0551. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Stafford, Barbara, Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith L. Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

- 1985 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Jefferson Proving Ground, Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley Counties, Indiana*. DARCOM Report No. 29. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and the Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771, 60903A/0001-1. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Newport Army Ammunition Plant

Newport, Indiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 8.32 ft³ of artifacts and 0.67 linear feet of associated records were located for Newport Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 80 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 8.23 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.56 ft³ at Ball State University (Chapter 157, Vol. 2); 2.46 ft³ at Glenn A. Black Laboratory (Chapter 160, Vol. 2); 2.24 ft³ at Indiana State University (Chapter 159); 0.06 ft³ at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District (Chapter 164, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.67 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.31 linear feet at Ball State University (Chapter 157, Vol. 2); 0.27 linear feet at Glenn A. Black Laboratory (Chapter 160, Vol. 2); 0.08 linear feet at Indiana State University (Chapter 159, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1942, Newport Army Ammunition Plant is located just south of Newport, Indiana, in Vermillion County, Illinois. The facility was constructed to produce the explosive material RDX and heavy water. In 1961 the Army began producing nerve agent VX at the plant (Chemical Weapons Working Group 1999). However production of the chemical weapon was halted in 1968 and the last two batches of the material were left in storage at the plant. In 1995 Newport Army Ammunition Plant was transferred from the U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command to the U.S. Army Chemical and Biological Defense Command, and today it is a government-

owned, contractor operated facility (U.S. Nuclear Forces 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Newport Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Newport Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at three repositories in Indiana and one repository in Kentucky.

Table 80.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Newport Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	34.6	Paper	33.3
Historic Ceramics	39.6	Reports	53.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	13.4
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.9		
Metal	5.2		
Glass	17.6		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Newport Army Ammunition Plant

Ball, Donald B.

- 1990 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Four Timbering Areas at Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Vermillion County, Indiana*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Louisville, Kentucky. Submitted to the Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, Virginia. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- 1990 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Five Small-Scale Construction Sites at Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Vermillion County, Indiana*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Louisville, Kentucky. Submitted to the Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Newport, Indiana. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Cantin, Mark

- 1993 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tracts E, DD, MM, and YY, Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Vermillion County, Indiana*. ISU Technical Report No. 14. Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana. Submitted to Mason and Hanger-Silas Mason Company, Newport, Indiana, Contract No. 920431-K. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.
- 1994 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tracts AL-F, G, HH, RR, SS, and TT, Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Contract 92043-4*. Indiana State University Anthropology Laboratory, Terre Haute, Indiana,. Technical Report No. 21. Submitted to Mason and Hanger-Silas Mason Company, Newport, Indiana, Contract No. 932019-K. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Reseigh, William E.

- 1982 *An Archaeological Survey of the Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Vermillion County, Indiana, Predicting the Archeological Potential of an Upland Forest-Prairie Edge in West Central Indiana*. Archaeological Resources Management Service, Muncie, Indiana. Submitted to Uniroyal, Contract No. 2-04751. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hansen, Edward Jelks, Joseph Phillippe, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

- 1985 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Vermillion County, Indiana*. Report No. 2. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and the Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Stafford, C. Russell

1990 *Archaeological Records Review, Reconnaissance and Recommendation, Drainage Modification, Newport Military Reservation, Vermillion County, Indiana.* Anthropology Laboratory, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana. Submitted to White Construction Company, Inc., Clinton, Indiana. Copies available from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology.

Fort Des Moines

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.91 ft³ of artifacts and 0.10 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Des Moines during the course of this project. Table 81 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.19 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.19 ft³ at University of Iowa (Chapter 161, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.10 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.10 linear feet at University of Iowa (Chapter 161, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Fort Des Moines. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were located during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Des Moines. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Des Moines are currently housed at one repository in Iowa.

Table 81.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Des Moines

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	40.0
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	60.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	5.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	19.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	25.0		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	20.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	5.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Des Moines

Henning, Dale R., and Barbara Beving Long

- 1992 *Historic Archeological Study Fort Des Moines III Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa*. Four Mile Research Company, Cresco, Iowa. Submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Contract No. DACA45-90-C-0129. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Henning, Dale R., Jacqueline Saunders, and Theresa Donham

- 1981 *A Cultural Resources Survey (Phase I) of a Portion (27.9) Acres of Fort Des Moines, Iowa*. Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. Submitted to the City of Des Moines. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Rogers, Leah D., and W.C. Page

- 1991 *Cultural Resources Surveys for Certain Acreage Formerly a Part of Fort Des Moines #3 now Associated with the Companies of Clarke Proposed Development*. The Dunbar/Jones Partnership, Des Moines, Iowa. Submitted to the City of Des Moines. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant

Middletown, Iowa

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 31.46 ft³ of artifacts and 0.06 linear feet of associated records were located for Iowa Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 82 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 31.46 ft³
 On Post: None
 Off Post: 14.64 ft³ Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2); 16.81 ft³ at University of Iowa (Chapter 161, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet
 On Post: None
 Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at University of Iowa (Chapter 161, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:
 On Post: None
 Off Post: None

Located in Middletown, Iowa, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant has been in operation since 1941. The installation’s mission is the loading, assembling, and packing of ammunition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Iowa Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Iowa and one repository in Virginia.

Table 82.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Iowa Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	40.1	Paper	36.2
Historic Ceramics	23.4	Reports	58.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	1.2	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	5.8
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.4		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	7.9		
Metal	11.6		
Glass	14.2		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Report Related to Archaeological Investigations at Iowa Army Ammunition Plant

Anonymous

- 1994 *Closure Plan/Final Design Analysis, Inert Landfill Closure, Iowa AAP, Iowa*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Barr, Kenneth A.

- 1987 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for a Proposed 25-Acre Timber Sale Unit, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Des Moines County, Iowa*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Brodnicki, Edward C.G.

- 1987 *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Study Associated with Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Des Moines County, Iowa*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District.

Hess, Jeffrey A.

- 1984 *Historic Properties Report, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middleton, Iowa, Final Report*. Building Technology, Silver Spring, Maryland, and MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-0001-2-0033. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Hillerson, Charles A.

- 1989 Letter Report on Survey of Perimeter Road and Inert Disposal Site, Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. Submitted to the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Huerter, James J., and Ricky G. Atwell

- 1985 *FR-34-9(40)—2G-29, a.k.a. PIN 82-29030-1, Des Moines Primary Roads*. Iowa Department of Transportation Project Completion Report, Vol. 8, No. 192.

Highway Archaeology Program, Iowa City, Iowa. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Smith, Charles

- 1983 *Cultural Resources at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middleton, Iowa*. National Park Service. Submitted to the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Joseph Phillippe, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

- 1984 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Des Moines County, Iowa, Final Report*. DARCOM Report #17. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and the Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771, Project No. 60903A/0001-1.

Walters, Gary R.

- 1991 *A Phase I Survey and Evaluation of Rathburn Regional Water Association's Proposed Rural Water Distribution System Project, Des Moines County, Iowa*. Triad Cultural Resource Management Report No. 22. Triad Research Services, Columbia, Missouri. Submitted to the Farmers Home Administration and Rathburn Regional Water Association, Centerville, Iowa. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

Winham R.P., Larry Abbott, Robert Brakenridge, Timothy Gillen, L. Adrien Hannus, Edward J. Lueck, William Ranney, Steven Ruple, and Joseph Tiffany

- 1991 *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Des Moines County, Near Burlington, Iowa [within the Slark River Basin Region]*. Contract Series No. 57. Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Contract No. DACA45-89-C-009. Copies available from the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office

Eastern Kentucky Training Site

Artemus, Kentucky

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 8.33 ft³ of artifacts and 0.59 linear feet of associated records were located for Eastern Kentucky Training Site during the course of this project. Table 83 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 8.33 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 8.33 ft³ at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.59 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.59 linear feet at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Eastern Kentucky Training Site of the U.S. Army National Guard. However, the installation, which is located near Artemus, Kentucky, has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for the Eastern Kentucky Training Site. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from the Eastern Kentucky Training Site are currently housed at one repository in Kentucky.

Table 83.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Eastern Kentucky Training Site

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	60.5	Paper	70.2
Historic Ceramics	5.0	Reports	14.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	14.0
Fauna	2.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	1.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	3.0		
Metal	19.0		
Glass	7.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	3.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Eastern Kentucky Training Site

Nekola, Annette

- 1980 *A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Kentucky National Guard Training Facility, Artemus, Knox County, Kentucky. Appendix A.* Archaeological Report No. 42. Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Submitted to the Kentucky National Guard, Barbourville, Kentucky. Copies available from the University of Kentucky.

Morgan, David L.

- 1997 *Eastern Kentucky Training Site: Hidden Valley, Powell County. Letter.* Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky. Submitted to the Kentucky National Guard, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Rossen, Jack, and William D. Updike

- 1994 *Paleoindian to Plastic: Phase II Archaeological Investigation at the Pea Ridge Site (15KX16), Knox County, Kentucky.* Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky. Submitted to the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs, Lexington. Copies available from the University of Kentucky.

Scarry, John, Christopher A. Pool, and Kim A. McBride

- 1992 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 558 Acres at the Kentucky National Guard Training Area Near Artemus, Knox County, Kentucky.* Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Contract No. DACA27-91-M-0726.

West, Mark H.

- 1987 *Salvage Archaeological Dig of Pea Ridge (15KX16) at Artemus, Kentucky.* Mark H. West, University of Alabama.

Fort Campbell

Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 58.26 ft³ of artifacts, 4.99 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 16.66 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Campbell during the course of this project. Table 84 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 58.26 ft³

On Post: 34.5 ft³

Off Post: 2.19 ft³ at Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc. (Chapter 163, Vol. 2); 3.36 ft³ at Duvall & Associates (Chapter 195, Vol. 2); 17.02 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tennessee (Chapter 196, Vol. 2); 1.18 ft³ at Pinson Mounds Museum (Chapter 197, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at four repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 16.66 linear feet

On Post: 11.92 linear feet

Off Post: 0.54 linear feet at Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc. (Chapter 163, Vol. 2); 1.48 linear feet at Duvall & Associates (Chapter 195, Vol. 2); 2.39 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants Inc., Tennessee (Chapter 196, Vol. 2); 0.33 linear feet at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at five repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 4.99 ft³

On Post: 4.99 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at Fort Campbell. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1942, Fort Campbell in Fort Campbell, Tennessee, was named for William Campbell who was a senator from Tennessee. In fact, a full two-thirds of the installation lies in Tennessee, but it's permanent address is in Kentucky. Today the installation is home to several units including the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Campbell. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Campbell are currently housed at three repositories in Kentucky and three repositories in Tennessee.

Table 84.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Campbell

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	52.4	Paper	78.4
Historic Ceramics	14.0	Reports	12.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	3.0	Oversized Records	2.1
Fauna	0.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.1	Photographic Records	7.3
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	11.5		
Worked Shell	0.1		
Worked Bone	1.4		
Brick	3.6		
Metal	6.7		
Glass	5.8		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 9, 1999

Point of Contact: Dorothy Humpf, Archaeologist

Approximately 34.50 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts, 11.9 linear feet of documentation and 4.99 ft³ of human remains are held and/or managed by Fort Campbell cultural resource personnel.

Repository

The Fort Campbell curation repository is housed in Building 2159 on post. This building is a renovated World War II barracks building with a concrete foundation, wood framed and vinyl sided exterior walls, and a shingled roof (Figure 38). The building functions as office space as well as a collections repository and processing laboratory. Artifacts and some duplicate copies of associated records are stored in a large refrigeration unit (meat locker) (Figure 39). Active project files are stored in two fireproof filing cabinets that are secured with a keypunch locking mechanism. These cabinets are located in the foyer area of the building, adjacent to the archaeologist's office.



Figure 38. Building 2159 contains all post archaeological collections.



Figure 39. Entrance to the collections storage area.

Collections Storage Areas

The refrigeration unit holds (Figure 40) all Fort Campbell artifacts. It is located across from the archaeologist's office in Building 2159. The unit's floor, ceiling and walls are metal and there are no windows in the unit. The area comprises about 126 ft² and is used exclusively for long-term storage. The area is currently at about 40% of capacity and all the collections are archaeological in nature. Environmental controls for the artifact room includes central air conditioning. Security measures include base security, dead-bolt locks on the exterior door and controlled access. Fire protection measures



Figure 40. Collections inside the refrigeration unit.

consist of fire extinguishers that are located just outside the refrigeration unit. Additionally, the unit itself is fireproof. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis, however, no evidence of infestation was noted during the assessment.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Fort Campbell are stored on nonmovable, metal shelving units. The bulk of collections are stored in archival cardboard boxes that measure 10 x 12.5 x 15.5 (inches, d x w x h) and are secured with removable lids. Human remains and associated objects are stored in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 24.5 x 12 x 10.5; 15.5 x 12 x 10; 17.5 x 9 x 11.5; 16 x 11.5 x 12 (inches, d x w x h) that are also secured with removable lids. Within the archival boxes, collections are stored in plastic zip-lock bags that are directly labeled with site and catalog number and provenience information. Small archival boxes are sometimes also placed within the larger archival boxes. These smaller boxes have adhesive labels applied to them. Artifacts encompass approximately 39.5 ft³ (Table 85) and are sorted by site number. Artifacts have been cleaned and labeled.

Human Skeletal Remains

Human remains and associated objects from Fort Campbell are stored in plastic zip-lock bags that are directly labeled with site number, NAGPRA number,

Table 85.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Fort Campbell

Material Class	%
Lithics	12.5
Historic Ceramics	2.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	12.9
Fauna	0.2
Shell	5.3
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	57.3
Worked Shell	0.7
Worked Bone	7.1
Brick	0.0
Metal	0.4
Glass	1.0
Textile	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

and a description of the contents. These plastic bags are inside large paper envelopes. These remains were inventoried for NAGPRA purposes (St. Louis District 1996, 1996)

Records Storage

Records from Fort Campbell encompass approximately 12 linear feet (Table 86). The records housed in the fireproof cabinets are stored in hanging manila folders that are directly labeled in marker. All records are in good condition. Those records stored in the refrigeration unit are duplicate copies of some of the associated documentation. They are stored on the same shelving units and in the same-sized archival boxes as the artifacts. The boxes are labeled with adhesive sticky notes and are labeled in

Table 86.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Fort Campbell

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	10.21
Reports	1.33
Oversized*	0.33
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.04
Computer	0.00
Total	11.92

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

pen. The site forms have been copied onto acid-free paper and are stored in archival manila folders. Other records are stored in nonarchival folders and binders and maps are stored rolled. All records are in good condition.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 10.2 linear feet. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, were noted throughout the collection.

Reports

Report records encompass approximately 1.3 linear feet and are stored in hanging folders inside the fireproof cabinets.

Photographs

Photographs encompass 0.04 linear feet of the collection and are stored with paper records in manila folders and in the fireproof cabinets.

Maps

Maps encompass 0.3 linear feet of the collection and are stored rolled in the refrigeration unit.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Campbell currently serves as a permanent curation repository and does have a comprehensive curation plan that was in draft form at the time of this assessment. The staff is proceeding in their efforts to curate and stabilize all artifacts in their possession.

Comments

1. Artifacts have been reboxed and rebagged into archival materials.
2. Records are arranged by project and file folders and are labeled in a consistent manner.
3. Site forms have been duplicated onto acid-free paper.
4. Human remains are in good condition and are in compliance with NAGPRA.

Recommendations

Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) placement of maps in an archival flat file, (d) creation of a finding aid, (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy paper records, and (f) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, secure location.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Campbell

Anonymous

1993 *Environmental Assessment, Rear Area Master Plan, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Draft Report*. Lose and Associates, Nashville. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Archaeology.

DuVall, Greg D. and J. Stephen Yates

1997 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Area for Construction of M.O.U.T. Tactical Training Facility Fort Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee*. The Advent Group, Brentwood, Tennessee, and DuVall and Associates, Nashville, Tennessee. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District, Contract No. DACW-62-94-D-0050. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

O'Malley, Nancy, Jared Funk, Cynthia Jobe, Thomas Gatur, and Julie Riesenweber

1993 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Fort Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee*. Archaeological Report 67. Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District, Contract No. DACA-62-80-C-0018. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment

- and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- Sanders, Thomas N., and David R. Maynard
1979 *A Reconnaissance and Evaluation of Archeological Sites in Christian County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort. Number 12. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.
- Yates, J. Stephen
1995 *Preliminary Report of Findings: Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Select Portions of Fort Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee*. DuVall and Associates, Nashville. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.

Fort Knox

Fort Knox, Kentucky

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 72.06 ft³ of artifacts and 14.83 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Knox during the course of this project. Table 87 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 72.06 ft³

On Post: 7.85 ft³

Off Post: 16.36 ft³ at University of Louisville (Chapter 166, Vol. 2); 6.18 ft³ at Smithsonian Institute Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2); 41.67 ft³ at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 14.83 linear feet

On Post: 9.08 linear feet

Off Post: 1.15 linear feet at University of Louisville (Chapter 166, Vol. 2); 0.06 linear feet at Smithsonian Institute Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2); 4.54 linear feet at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1918 as Camp Henry Knox, Fort Knox has been designated a National Guard Facility and a National Forest during its long history. In 1932 it was designated a permanent garrison and renamed Fort Knox. The installation is located in Fort Knox, Kentucky, and today is home to the U.S. Gold Depository and the U.S. Army Armor Center (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Knox. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Knox are

currently housed at three repositories in Kentucky and one repository in Maryland.

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 12, 1999

Point of Contact: Pamela Schenian, Staff Archaeologist

Fort Knox, located in the north central portion of Kentucky, has served as a U.S. Army military reservation since 1918. Fort Knox is the home of the Army's Armor Center and Cavalry. Archaeological investigations have been performed on the military

Table 87.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Knox

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	65.0	Paper	63.5
Historic Ceramics	12.9	Reports	27.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.4	Oversized Records	0.6
Fauna	0.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	8.7
Botanical	2.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.1		
Soil	0.3		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.7		
Metal	7.1		
Glass	11.4		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

installation since the 1950's, and today the post has an archaeologist on staff. Most archaeological collections generated from this almost 50 years of archaeological work are stored in repositories off post, however, a small collection of materials from more recent investigations are temporarily located at Fort Knox. The 7.85 ft³ of artifact collections and approximately 9.08 linear feet of associated documentation are currently stored at Building 112 at Fort Knox until a more permanent curation repository may be found to house the collections.

Repository

Archaeological collections from Fort Knox are currently stored in the office of the staff archaeologist, Pamela Schenian, in Building 112, on Fort Knox. This building was originally constructed in the 1930's as a stable, and was later converted to a vehicle maintenance building (Figure 41). Today this one-story brick building with a concrete foundation and a metal roof has been converted to office space, and houses the Directorate of Public Works. Radiant heat system and window air conditioning units maintain environmental controls throughout the building. Fire protection systems are minimal with only fire extinguishers located within the building. Although the pest management office is located within the building the point of contact reported a problem with insects in the building.



Figure 41. Exterior of the Natural Resources Branch offices where the post archaeologist is located.

Collections Storage Area

The Fort Knox archaeological collections are housed in a locked metal cabinet in the office of the staff archaeologist. This office is a 400 ft² room with sheetrock walls, a concrete floor, and suspended acoustical ceiling. One window is present in the collection storage area, and access to the room is limited to one door that is kept locked when Ms. Schenian is not present. Activities in the collection storage area include temporary storage of artifacts, artifact washing and processing, storage and study of records, photographic storage, and the office of the staff archaeologist. All collections present in the area are archaeological in nature, and currently occupy approximately 100% of the space allotted for collection storage.

Artifact Storage

Archaeological artifacts from Fort Knox are stored in a nonmovable locked metal cabinet in seven archival boxes measuring 15 x 12.25 x 10 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 42). The boxes are directly labeled in marker with the following information, "Completed projects – Take to U of L". Within the boxes the collections are placed in tied plastic grocery bags and flotation bags closed with rubber bands. Within these bags are nested 2-mil zip-lock bags holding the artifacts. A small percentage of the nested bags, approximately 5%, have acidic card stock tags placed within them with site number provenience and descriptions. Additionally, Post-it notes have been stapled to the outside of the grocery bags and are labeled with site numbers and project names. The artifact collections encompass



Figure 42. Examples of the primary containers for the archaeological collections.

approximately 7.85 ft³ (Table 88), and approximately 50% of them have been cleaned. These materials are sorted by site number and provenience. Very few of the artifacts, at most 5%, have directly labeled. Those artifacts that are directly labeled contain site number over catalog number.

**Table 88.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed
at Fort Knox**

Material Class	%
Lithics	66
Historic Ceramics	13
Prehistoric Ceramics	0
Fauna	0
Shell	0
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	0
Metal	5
Glass	16
Textile	0
Other	0
Total	100

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Knox.

Records Storage

Records from the Fort Knox archaeological collection (9.08 linear feet) (Table 89), are stored in all four drawers of a metal legal-size filing cabinet measuring 28 x 18 x 53 (inches, d x w x h), on three shelves of a wooden shelving unit measuring 12 x 36 x 60 (inches, d x w x h), and within two of the archival boxes in which artifact collections are held (Figure 43). Within these primary containers records are either loose or in nonarchival manila folders.

**Table 89.
Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort Knox**

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	5.08
Reports	3.08
Oversized*	0.08
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.83
Computer	0.00
Total	9.08

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.



Figure 43. Associated documentation storage in the office of the post archaeologist.

Paper Records

Paper records consist of approximately 5.08 linear feet of administrative records, background materials, and copies of site forms. The majority of the background records are drafts of cultural resources

reports. Overall the condition of the paper records condition is good.

Reports

Report copies make up one-third, 3.08 linear feet, of the associated documentation stored in Ms. Schenian's office. Report finals are stored on the wooden shelving unit. There is also a copy of a report stored with the artifact collections. The general appearance of these collections is good.

Photographs

Photographs encompass 0.83 linear feet of color prints, negatives, and slides. These materials have not been archivally processed.

Maps

The Fort Knox records collection contains approximately 0.08 linear feet of soil maps. These maps have been folded and are stored alongside other records in the filing cabinet.

Collection Management Standards

Presently Fort Knox has no comprehensive plan for curation of archaeological collections. However, work is being done to provide funding for a curation agreement with the University of Louisville.

Comments

Building 112 on Fort Knox provides only temporary storage for archaeological collections resulting from projects performed by post employees, and should not be considered a permanent repository.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) direct labeling of artifacts (when applicable), (d) placement in appropriately labeled archival secondary containers, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container(s), (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (d)

placement of maps in an archival flat file, (e) creation of a finding aid, (f) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (g) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

3. Identify a permanent repository (ies) for the transfer of DoD archaeological collections.
4. Initiate a program for pest management including monitoring, preventative measures, and mitigation.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Knox

Anonymous

1992 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed 7.5 Acre Borrow Area Adjacent to the Morgan/Dripping Springs Ranges at the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin County, Kentucky*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Submitted to the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox. Copies available from Fort Knox.

Ball, Donald B.

1987 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of 195.53 Acres of Excess Property at Fort Knox, Bullitt County, Kentucky*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. IA-5000-6-8004. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.

1991 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed 19 Acre Disposal Tract at Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Submitted to the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Knox. Copies available from Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Beidleman, D. Katherine, Curtis E. Peterson, and Edward Otter

n.d. Overview of TRADOC Status in Relation to 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collection

- and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (P.L.101-601, 104 Stat. 3048, 25 U.S.C. 3001-300). TeleMarc, Richmond, Virginia. Submitted to Headquarters Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia. Copies available from the Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox.
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- 1988 *A Cultural Resource Investigation of Timber Areas 41, 42 and 52 Within the Fort Knox Military Reservation in Bullitt and Hardin Counties, Kentucky*. D.E. McGillem and Associates, Indianapolis, and David R. Bush, East Lake, Ohio. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
- 1989 *A Cultural Resource Investigation of Timber Areas 41, 42 and 52 Within the Fort Knox Military Reservation in Bullitt and Hardin Counties, Kentucky*. D.E. McGillem and Associates, Indianapolis. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
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- 1979 *An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Areas to be Modified at the Wilcox Gunnery Range, Fort Knox, Kentucky*. Archaeological Report 15. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology. Submitted to Fort Knox, Kentucky. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
- Fiegel, Kurt H.
- n.d. *An Archaeological Survey of the Radcliff Industrial Park Access Road, Radcliff, Kentucky*. Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
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- 1991 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Construction Sites on Yano Tank Range, Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin County, Kentucky*. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
- 1991 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance and Assessment of Proposed Construction Sites for Fort Dix Realignment at Fort Knox Military Reservation, Bullitt and Hardin Counties, Kentucky*. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
- Holmberg, James J.
- 1991 *Historical Report on Four Mill Sites on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Meade County, Kentucky*. The Filson Club, Louisville. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Contract No. DACA27-90-M-1058. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox, Kentucky
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- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Construction/Demolition Debris Landfill and Borrow Pit on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin County, Kentucky*. Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox, Kentucky. EPA Project No KN0090S041; Document No LEEN037-20. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.
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 1991 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of ca. 270 Acres in the Western Portion of Hunting Area 1, Fort Knox Military Reservation, Meade County, Kentucky*. Research Report #90-6. Archaeology Service Center, Murray State University. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Contract No. DACA27-90-M-1170. Copies available from the Directorate Public Works, Fort Knox.
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Ruple, Steven D.

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Schenian, Pamela A.

- 1991 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Hunting Areas 17, 30, and 41, Fort Knox Military Reservation, Bullitt and Hardin Counties, Kentucky*. Archeology Service Center, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Murray State University. Submitted to the National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Contract No. DACA27-89-C-0195, Amendment No. P00001. Copies available from Fort Knox.
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- 1996 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed Borrow Pits for the Cedar Creek Range on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin County, Kentucky.* Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox, Kentucky. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.
- 1996 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1996 Rehab Areas 6, 7, and 8, in Training Area 10, Fort Knox, Meade County, Kentucky.* Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.
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1986 *An Archaeological Survey of Areas Potentially Impacted by Reconstruction of State Highway 1638, Meade County, Kentucky.* Final Draft. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to Booker Associates. Copies available from Fort Knox.
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1987 *Archaeological Testing at Garnettsville, Kentucky: Kentucky Highway 1638 Realignment.* Garrow and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the Kentucky Department of Transportation. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.

Kentucky National Guard Headquarters Frankfort, Kentucky

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.04 ft³ of artifacts were located for Kentucky National Guard Headquarters during the course of this project. Table 90 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.04 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.04 ft³ at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and to

comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Kentucky National Guard Headquarters. However, the installation, which is located in Kentucky, has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for the Kentucky National Guard Headquarters. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Kentucky National Guard Headquarters are currently housed at one repository in Kentucky.

Table 90.
**Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records
from Kentucky National Guard Headquarters**

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	100.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Kentucky National Guard Headquarters

No known references.

Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

Lexington, Kentucky

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.59 ft³ of artifacts and 2.43 linear feet of associated records were located for Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot during the course of this project. Table 91 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.59 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.41 ft³ at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District (Chapter 164, Vol. 2); 4.19 ft³ at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.43 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.43 linear feet at University of Kentucky (Chapter 165, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941–42 as two separate installations, Lexington Signal Depot and the Blue Grass Ordnance Depot were eventually merged in 1964. Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot is located in Lexington, Kentucky, and today is home to several units including the Materiel Readiness Support Activity (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot are currently housed at two repositories in Kentucky.

Table 91.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	72.5	Paper	75.5
Historic Ceramics	10.8	Reports	10.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	3.4
Fauna	2.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	10.30
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.4
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.8		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.5		
Metal	5.0		
Glass	6.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot

Anonymous

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Allen, Paul N.

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Bader, Anne

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- 1995 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Inert Ordnance Training Site, PN-11-96, Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD), Madison County, Kentucky*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Gray and Pape, Cincinnati, Ohio, Project #94-6701, DACW27-94-D-0026. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.
- 1995 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Field Ammunition Supply Point, 38th Ordnance Group, Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD), Madison County, Kentucky*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Gray and Pape, Cincinnati, Ohio.. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Contract No. DAWC27-94-D-0026. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.
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- 1983 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Rocket Demilitarization Facility at the Lexington, Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.
- 1991 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Construction Sites at the Richmond Facility of the Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity, Madison County, Kentucky*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.
- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Hazardous Materials Storage Building Site, Project #27471, Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the Office of State Archaeology, Lexington.
- 1995 *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 17.7 Acres At The Proposed Container Handling Area, MCA Project #445*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District.

Bog Brook Army National Guard Base

Gilead, Maine

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.26 ft³ of artifacts and 0.40 linear feet of associated records were located for Bog Brook Army National Guard Base during the course of this project. Table 92 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 3.26 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.26 ft³ at University of Maine (Chapter 167, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.40 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.04 linear feet at University of Maine (Chapter 167, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Maine Army National Guard Training Area, Bog Brook Training Site that is located near the mouth of Bog Brook on the Androscoggin River in Gilead, Maine. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Bog Brook Training Site. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Bog Brook Training Site are currently housed at one repository in Maine.

Table 92.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Bog Brook Army National Guard Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	90.0	Paper	78.9
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	2.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	21.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	5.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	3.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Bog Brook National Guard Base

Crock, John G., and James B. Petersen

- 1992 *An Archaeological Phase IB Survey for the Maine Army National Guard Bog Brook Training Site, Gilead, Oxford County, Maine*. University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Maine Army National Guard, Augusta. Copies available from the University of Maine, Farmington.

- 1993 *An Archaeological Phase IIB Testing for the Maine Army National Guard Bog Brook Training Site, Gilead, Oxford County, Maine*. University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Maine Army National Guard, Augusta. Copies available from the University of Maine, Farmington.

Robinson, Brian S.

- 1991 *Maine Army National Guard Training Sites: Archaeological Phase IA Report and Phase IB and Phase II Scope-of-Work (Sensitivity Assessment)*. University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Maine Army National Guard, Augusta. Copies available from the University of Maine, Farmington.

Hollis Army National Guard Base

Hollis, Maine

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.09 ft³ of artifacts and 0.21 linear feet of associated records were located for Hollis Army National Guard Base during the course of this project. Table 93 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.09 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.09 ft³ at University of Maine (Chapter 167, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.21 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.21 linear feet at University of Maine (Chapter 167, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Maine Army National Guard Training Area, Hollis Training Site, that is located on the western boundary of the town of Hollis, York County, Maine. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Hollis Training Site. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Hollis Training Site are currently housed at one repository in Maine.

Table 93.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Hollis Army National Guard Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	50.0	Paper	90.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	10.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	10.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	15.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	25.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Hollis Army National Guard Base

Crock, John G., and James B. Petersen

1992 *An Archaeological Phase IB Survey and Phase II Testing for the Maine Army National Guard Hollis Training Site, Hollis, York County, Maine*. University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Maine Army National Guard, Augusta. Copies available from the University of Maine, Farmington.

Robinson, Brian S.

1991 *Maine Army National Guard Training Sites: Archaeological Phase IA Report and Phase IB and Phase II Scope-of-Work (Sensitivity Assessment)*. University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Maine Army National Guard, Augusta. Copies available from the University of Maine, Farmington.

Loring Air Force Base

Limestone, Maine

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.61 ft³ of artifacts and 3.10 linear feet of associated records were located for Loring Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 94 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.61 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.61 ft³ at University of Maine (Chapter 167, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.10 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.10 linear feet at University of Maine (Chapter 167, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1952, Loring Air Force Base (formerly Limestone AFB) in Limestone, Maine, was constructed in order to support B-52 strategic bombers and KC-135 strato tankers for the U.S. Air Force. In 1994, Loring Air Force Base was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Loring Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Loring Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Maine.

Table 94.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Loring AFB

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	17.0	Paper	78.5
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	6.1	Oversized Records	5.4
Fauna	74.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	16.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.8		
Soil	1.0		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.5		
Glass	0.5		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Loring AFB

Peterson, James B., Belinda J. Cox, and Richard P. Corey

1994 *Archaeological Phase I Survey Loring Air Force Base, Aroostook County, Maine*. Earth Tech, Colton, California, and Archaeological Research Center, University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Copies available from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

1995 *Final Phase II Archaeological Investigation, Loring Air Force Base, Aroostook County, Maine*. Earth Tech, Colton, California, and Archaeological Research Center, University of Maine, Farmington. Submitted to the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Copies available from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

94th ARCOM–New England States

(New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont)

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.12 ft³ of artifacts and 0.83 linear feet of associated records were located for 94th ARCOM–New England States during the course of this project. Table 95 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.12 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.12 ft³ at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.83 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.83 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the 94th ARCOM that is located in Massachusetts. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for the 94th ARCOM. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from the 94th ARCOM are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 95.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from the 94th ARCOM–New England States

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	4.0	Paper	55.0
Historic Ceramics	410.0	Reports	40.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	5.0
Fauna	22.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	5.0		
Metal	14.0		
Glass	13.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at the 94th ARCOM

No known references.

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Fort Devens

Ayer, Massachusetts

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 23.19 ft³ of artifacts and 3.32 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Devens during the course of this project. Table 96 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 23.19 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 23.19 ft³ at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.32 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.32 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1917, Fort Devens in Ayer, Massachusetts, served as an infantry training center for its entire history (Evinger 1995). Fort Devens also served as commanding post for various facilities, including Hingham Cohasset Training Area in Massachusetts, Stowe Community Center in Connecticut, and Sudbury Training Annex in Massachusetts. In 1996 Fort Devens was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, and in July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended that Sudbury Training Annex be closed (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Devens. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all

Table 96.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Devens

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	22.1	Paper	46.4
Historic Ceramics	16.1	Reports	36.1
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.2	Oversized Records	16.3
Fauna	3.4	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.1	Photographic Records	1.3
Botanical	0.3	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.6		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	3.8		
Metal	35.4		
Glass	16.2		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.7		
Total	99.9		100.0

collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Devens are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Devens

Boire, Kerrylynn

- 1993 *Final Report: Archaeological Inventory Survey, Fort Devens, Massachusetts*. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Contract No. DACA33-92-D-0005. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Bourassa, Marie Lynn, and Kathleen A. Atwood

- 1988 *Historic Properties Reconnaissance for Archaeological Potential of Selected Fort Devens Off-Base Facilities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont*. National Park Service, Atlanta. Submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Contract No. IA5000-7-8009. Copies available from the Army Corps of Engineers, New England District.

Cherau, Suzanne G.

- 1994 *Technical Report Archaeological Monitoring Study Area No. 6 (Landfill No. 2) South Post, Fort Devens, Massachusetts*. PAL Report No. 586. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Submitted to ABB Environmental Services, Wakefield, Massachusetts. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Davin, Ann K., and Edna Feighner

- 1991 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Communication Electronics Training Facility, Stow, Massachusetts*. PAL Report No. 406. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Submitted to SEA Consultants, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Fitch, Virginia, and Suzanne Glover

- 1989 *Historic and Prehistoric Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Devens (Main Post, North Post, South Post, Massachusetts)*. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Daylor Consulting Group, Boston, Massachusetts. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Contract No. DACA33-88-D-0006. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Hammer, John

- 1979 *Draft: The Report of the Archaeological and Historical Survey at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and its Off-Base Facilities (C-5897 [79])*. P/RA Research, East Meadow, New York. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.
- 1983 *An Archaeological Survey at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and its Off-base Facilities (C-05891[79])*. Submitted to Fort Devens. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.
- 1983 *An Archaeological Survey at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and its Off-base Facilities. Final Report*. John Hammer, Albany, New York. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Hanscom Air Force Base

Bedford, Massachusetts

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.29 ft³ of artifacts and 1.47 linear feet of associated records were located for Hanscom Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 97 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.29 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.17 ft³ at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2); 1.12 ft³ at University of Massachusetts (Chapter 170, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at two repositories and to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.47 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.72 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2); 0.75 linear feet at University of Massachusetts (Chapter 170, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, Massachusetts, served as an Air Force fighter training center until 1945 when it was redesignated as a research and development center for electronic systems. Today, Hanscom Air Force Base is home to the Electronics Systems Center of the Air Force Materiel Command (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Hanscom Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Hanscom Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Massachusetts and one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 97.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Hanscom AFB

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	61.7
Historic Ceramics	22.0	Reports	24.1
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	8.5
Fauna	5.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	3.0	Photographic Records	5.7
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	17.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	17.0		
Metal	13.0		
Glass	19.0		
Textile	3.0		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Hanscom AFB

Abell, Julie, Sean Fitzel, Petar Glumac

1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts*. Parsons Engineering Science. Submitted to HQ AFCEE/ECR (now ECC), and on file at Hanscom Air Force Base.

Massachusetts Military Reservation

Cape Cod, Massachusetts

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.20 ft³ of artifacts and 1.09 linear feet of associated records were located for Massachusetts Military Reservation during the course of this project. Table 98 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.20 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.20 ft³ at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.09 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.09 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1940, a state Army National Guard training site was established as Camp Edwards near Cape Cod, Massachusetts. In 1945 Otis Field was completed at the site, and in 1953, the Air Force took over most of the base. Camp Edwards continued to occupy an area in the northern corner of Otis Air Force Base. In 1973 Otis Air Force Base was deactivated, and in 1980 it was named Otis Air National Guard Base. Subsequently, the installation has been designated Massachusetts Military Reservation on which all commands operate independently and none are designated as senior. This includes Camp Edwards, which has one of the largest maneuver areas in this region, and Hamilton Air Force Radar (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Massachusetts Military Reservation. Research included a review of all

Table 98.

Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Massachusetts Military Reservation

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	94.4	Paper	71.3
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	21.1
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.3	Oversized Records	7.7
Fauna	2.2	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.8	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	2.4		
Total	100.0		100.0

pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the component facilities. Archaeological collections from Massachusetts Military Reservation are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Massachusetts Military Reservation

No known references.

Army Materials Technology Laboratory—Watertown Arsenal, MA Watertown, Massachusetts

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.67 ft³ of artifacts and 1.35 linear feet of associated records were located for Army Materials Technology Laboratory—Watertown Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 99 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 3.67 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.43 ft³ at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2); 2.24 ft³ at Timelines, Inc. (Chapter 169, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.35 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.07 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2); 0.28 linear feet at Timelines, Inc. (Chapter 169, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1816, Watertown Arsenal in Watertown, Massachusetts, is the second oldest arsenal in the United States and is known for prominent contributions in the field of weaponry development. Today it is home to the Materiels Technology Laboratory (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Watertown Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent

archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Watertown Arsenal are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island and two repositories in Massachusetts.

Table 99.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records
from Army Materials Technology Laboratory—
Watertown Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	29.5	Paper	70.0
Historic Ceramics	20.8	Reports	35.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	3.1
Fauna	3.8	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	3.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.3		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	7.8		
Metal	28.8		
Glass	5.5		
Textile	0.0		
Other	3.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Army Material Technology Laboratory—Watertown Arsenal

Barfield, Thomas, and C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky
 1978 *Final Report: Phase II/III Archaeological
 Survey for the Proposed Arsenal Park Site,
 Watertown, Massachusetts*. ICA# 112.
 Institute for Conservation Archaeology,
 Peabody Museum, Harvard University,
 Cambridge, Massachusetts. Submitted to
 Town of Watertown Conservation,
 Watertown, Massachusetts. Copies available
 from the Massachusetts Historical
 Commission.

Westover Air Reserve Base

Springfield, Massachusetts

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.23 ft³ of artifacts and 0.26 linear feet of associated records were located for Westover Air Reserve Base during the course of this project. Table 100 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.23 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.23 ft³ at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.26 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.26 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1940, Westover Air Reserve Base in Springfield, Massachusetts, originally served as a bomber training site during the early years of World War II and later as a staging point for the Berlin airlift. It was transferred to the Air National Guard in 1974 (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Westover Air Reserve Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Westover Air Reserve Base are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 100.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Westover Air Reserve Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	33.0	Paper	32.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	32.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	16.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	20.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	34.0		
Glass	33.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Westover Air Reserve Base

Cox, Deborah C.

- 1981 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts*. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Submitted to Westover Air Force Base. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Mowchan, Denise, and Deborah Cox

- 1989 *An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Small Arms Range Parcel, Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee, Massachusetts*. PAL Report No. 263. Public Archaeology Lab, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and IEP, Northborough, Massachusetts. Submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Contract No. AFBDA33-87-D-0002. Copies available from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

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Camp Grayling Grayling, Michigan

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 24.12 ft³ of artifacts and 1.34 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Grayling during the course of this project. Table 101 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 24.12 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.003 ft³ at Bureau of Michigan History (Chapter 173, vol. 2); 20.39 ft³ at Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group (Chapter 171, Vol. 2); 3.73 ft³ at Great Lakes Research (Chapter 172, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at all three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.34 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.01 linear feet at Bureau of Michigan History (Chapter 173, Vol. 2); 0.08 linear feet at Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group (Chapter 171, Vol. 2); 1.25 linear feet at Great Lakes Research (Chapter 172, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at all three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1913, Camp Grayling in Grayling, Michigan, is the largest National Guard Training Site east of the Mississippi River. The installation provides a wide variety of training areas and ranges. Maneuver space for infantry, armor, artillery, and aerial gunnery is available. Camp Grayling serves as the Maneuver Training Center for National Guard soldiers from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, as well as for the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve, and Active Duty forces (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Grayling. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation.

Table 101.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Grayling

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	31.3	Paper	26.8
Historic Ceramics	32.8	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.3	Oversized Records	73.2
Fauna	10.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.3	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.8		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	13.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Archaeological collections from Camp Grayling are currently housed at three repositories in Michigan.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Grayling

Branstner, Mark C.

- 1994 *Cultural Resource Inventory Survey: Multi-Purpose Range Complex-Heavy-Reduced, Kyle Lake Location, Camp Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan*. GLRA Report No. 94-10. Great Lakes Research Associates, Williamston, Michigan. Submitted to the Michigan Department of Military Affairs, Lansing, Michigan. Copies available from the Office of the State Archaeologist, Lansing.

Eckert, Kathryn B.

- 1988 *3 Eligible Buildings on Camp Grayling. Letter Report from the Michigan Bureau of History, State Historic Preservation Officer, Lansing, Michigan to Neil D. Robison, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Mobile District*. Copies available from the Office of the State Archaeologist, Lansing.

Hambacher, Michael J., Sean B. Dunham, John M. Gram, Jordon Herron, and Mark C. Branstner

- 1998 *Cultural Resource Management Surveys: Camp Grayling Army National Guard Training Site, Crawford, Otsego, and Kalkaska Counties, Michigan*. Great Lakes Research Associates, Williamston, Michigan. Submitted to Huron Pines Resource Conservation Grayling, Michigan, and Development Council, and Michigan Department of Military Affairs, Camp Grayling, Michigan. Copies available from Great Lakes Research Associates, Williamston, Michigan.

Mead, Barbara

- 1992 *20CR54 (A92.07), Lithic Scatter, Camp Grayling. Letter Report from the Michigan Bureau of History, Office of the State Archaeologist, to Mary Rabe, Michigan Natural Features Inventory, Department of Natural Resources, Lansing, Michigan*. Copies available from the Office of the State Archaeologist
- 1992 *20CR54 (A92.07), Lithic Scatter, Camp Grayling. Letter Report from Michigan Bureau of History, Office of the State Archaeologist, to John Hunt, Camp Grayling, Grayling, Michigan, Lansing*. Copies available from the Office of the State Archaeologist

Michigan Army National Guard

- 1989 *Memorandum of Agreement Among the Michigan Army National Guard, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Michigan State Historic Preservation Officer, for the Operation, Maintenance and Development of Camp Grayling, Michigan*. Michigan Army National Guard, Camp Grayling, Michigan. Copies available from the Michigan Army National Guard, Camp Grayling, Michigan

Robertson, James A., and Kent C. Taylor

- 1995 *Cultural Resources Site Locational Survey, Michigan Army National Guard, Camp Grayling, Michigan; originally titled: Phase I Archaeological Survey, Camp Grayling, Crawford, Kalkaska, and Otsego Counties, Michigan*. Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Jackson, Michigan. Submitted to the Legacy Resource Management Program.

Robison, Neil D., and Ernest W. Seckinger, Jr.

- 1989 *Army National Guard Camp Grayling, Michigan, Historic Preservation Plan*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

Detroit Arsenal

Warren, Michigan

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.29 linear feet of associated records were located for Detroit Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 102 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.29 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.29 linear feet at Public

Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Detroit Arsenal or Detroit Tank Plant is now known as TACOM-Warren. The installation is the headquarters for the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command (U.S. Army TACOM). TACOM-Warren's mission is to develop, field, and sustain combat and tactical vehicles, particularly wheeled and tracked vehicles and associated automotive equipment. The installation is located in Warren, Michigan, a few miles North of Detroit. In July 1995, TACOM-Warren was scheduled for realignment under the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The Detroit Tank Plant was to be closed and disposed of in September 1998 (Evinger 1991).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Detroit Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all

Table 102.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Detroit Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	14.3
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	42.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	42.9
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100.0

collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Detroit Arsenal are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Detroit Arsenal

Anonymous

1984 *Historic Properties Report: Detroit Arsenal and Subinstallations Pontiac Storage Facility, Michigan and Keweenaw Field Station, Michigan*. Building Technology, Silver Spring, Maryland. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-0001-2-0033. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Fitch, Virginia A., and Suzanne Glover

1989 *Historic and Prehistoric Reconnaissance Survey Detroit Arsenal, Michigan*. PAL, Inc. Report No. 315-5. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Daylor Consulting Group, Boston, Massachusetts. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, Contract No. DACA33-88-D-0006. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Pilling, Arnold R. and D. Teeter

1982 *Review and Reproduction of Archaeological Records at Wayne State University*. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Robison, Neil

1994 *An Archeological Evaluation of a Proposed Building Construction Site Associated with an Army Base Realignment Action Detroit Arsenal, Macomb County, Michigan*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith Barr, and Marjorie Schroeder

1985 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Detroit Arsenal, the Pontiac Storage Facility, and the Keweenaw Field Station, Macomb, Oakland, and Houghton Counties, Michigan*. DARCOM Report No. 40. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and the Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Stamps, Richard B., and Richard L. Zurel

1980 *A Pilot Survey of the Archaeological Resources of Oakland County, Michigan*. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Stamps, Richard B., Richard L. Zurel, and N.E. Lang

1980 *A Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Proposed M-59 Right-of-Way I Macomb County, Michigan*. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base

K.I. Sawyer, Michigan

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.83 ft³ of artifacts and 0.51 linear feet of associated records were located for K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 103 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.83 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.83 ft³ at Bureau of Michigan History (Chapter 173, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.51 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.51 linear feet at Bureau of Michigan History (Chapter 173, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1956, K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base in K.I. Sawyer, Michigan, provided bomber, fighter, refueling, communications, and hospital support as part of the U.S. Air Eight Force and the Strategic Air Command (Evinger 1995). In 1995 the installation was closed in accordance with the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Realignment Act of 1990 (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs assessment research for K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. Research included a review of all relevant archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all archaeological materials and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Michigan.

Table 103.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	2.0	Paper	49.8
Historic Ceramics	30.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	2.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	3.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	50.2
Botanical	3.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	3.0		
Metal	26.0		
Glass	30.0		
Textile	1.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at K. I. Sawyer AFB

Commonwealth Resources Group

- 1994 Phase I Archaeological Survey, K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, *Marquette County, Michigan*. Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Jackson, Michigan, and Earth Tech, Colton, California. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

- 1995 *Final Phase II Archaeological Investigation, K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Marquette County, Michigan*. Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Jackson, Michigan, and Earth Tech, Colton, California. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Kachel, Kate

- 1990 *A Level 1 Archaeological Survey on K I Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan*. Environmental Management Office, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. Copies available from Office of the State Archaeologist, Bureau of Michigan History, Lansing.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.34 ft³ of artifacts and 0.41 linear feet of associated records were located for Wurtsmith Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 104 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.34 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.34 ft³ at Bureau of Michigan History (Chapter 173, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.41 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.41 linear feet at Bureau of Michigan History (Chapter 173, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1924, Wurtsmith Air Force Base in Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, provided strategic bomber support as part of the U.S. Air Force (Evinger 1991). In 1993 the installation was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs assessment research for Wurtsmith Air Force Base. Research included a review of all relevant archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all archaeological materials and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Wurtsmith Air Force Base are currently housed at the one repository in Michigan.

Table 104.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Wurtsmith Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	90.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	1.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	5.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	4.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Wurtsmith AFB

Branstner, M. C.

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey, Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan*. Prepared for USAF AFRCE/BMS, Norton Air Force Base, California.

Prahl, E. J.

1989 *Cultural Resources Survey of Portions of Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan*. Prepared for USAF AFRCE/BMS, Norton Air Force Base, California.

Fort Leonard Wood

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 243.86 ft³ of artifacts, 9.09 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 20.88 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Leonard Wood during the course of this project. Table 105 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 243.86 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 44.54 ft³ at Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2); 0.19 ft³ at Southwest Missouri State University (Chapter 174, Vol. 2); 81.63 ft³ at USACE Construction and Engineering Laboratory (Chapter 155, Vol. 2); 1.17 ft³ at University of Illinois (Chapter 156, Vol. 2); 116.32 ft³ at University of Missouri-Columbia (Chapter 175, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at four repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 20.88 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.96 linear feet at Illinois State Museum (Chapter 154, Vol. 2); 0.17 linear feet at

Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2); 0.15 linear feet at Southwest Missouri State University (Chapter 174, Vol. 2); 5.92 linear feet at USACE Construction and Engineering Laboratory (Chapter 155, Vol. 2); 0.48 linear feet at University of Illinois (Chapter 156, Vol. 2); 9.21 linear feet at University of Missouri-Columbia (Chapter 175, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at four repositories and partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 9.09 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.04 ft³ at USACE Construction and Engineering Laboratory (Chapter 155, Vol. 2); 8.05 ft³ at University of Missouri-Columbia (Chapter 175, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount is located at USACE Construction and Engineering Laboratory and at University of Missouri-Columbia. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established in 1940, Fort Leonard Wood was named for General Leonard Wood, an Army surgeon and former 'Rough Rider.' The fort was designated as a prisoner of war camp for the early part of World War II. It was made a permanent installation in 1965 and is located in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Today the installation is home to several units including the

Engineer School, which trains Army Engineer Officers (Evinger 1995), and the Chemical Warfare School, which trains personnel to deal with terrorist attacks (Associated Press 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Leonard Wood.

Table 105.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Leonard Wood

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	44.2	Paper	70.8
Historic Ceramics	2.2	Reports	17.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	7.9	Oversized Records	2.5
Fauna	12.6	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.8	Photographic Records	8.9
Botanical	2.8	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	2.7		
Soil	12.9		
¹⁴ C	2.8		
Human Skeletal	1.2		
Worked Shell	0.2		
Worked Bone	0.7		
Brick	0.3		
Metal	2.4		
Glass	3.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.2		
Total	100.0		100.0

Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Leonard Wood are currently housed at three repositories in Illinois, one repository in Maryland, and two repositories in Missouri.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Leonard Wood

Adams, Brian

- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 3,000 Acres at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Report No. 33. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Contract No. DACA88-94-D-0008; D.O. #0016. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Ahler, Steven R.

- 1996 *Research Design for Expanded Phase II Excavations at Four Sites (23PU58, 554, 565, 567) in the Ramsey Site Complex, Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Illinois State Museum, Springfield. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1996 *Development, Testing, and Refinement of a Predictive Model for Prehistoric Sites at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Illinois State Museum, Springfield, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Ahler, Steven R., and Jacqueline M. McDowell

- 1993 *Phase I Historic Resources Inventory of Selected Tracts at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Public Service Archaeology Program Research Report No. 9. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Lab, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-90-D-0018; Delivery Order No. 30. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Ahler, Steven R., Paul P. Kreisa, Jacqueline M. McDowell, and Kevin P. McGowan

- 1995 *Phase II Evaluation and Paleoenvironmental Investigations at Fifteen Selected Sites at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Public Service Archaeology Program Research Report No. 10. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-90-D-0018; Delivery Order No. 30. Copies available at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

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1996 *Phase II Evaluation of Three Sites in the Ramsey Peninsula Complex, Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Illinois State Museum, Springfield, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. Submitted to Fort Leonard Wood, Contract No. DACA39-46-K-0079. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
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1995 *Excavation and Resource Evaluation of Sites 23PU2, 23PU255, and 23PU235 (Miller Cave Complex), Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Research Report No. 19. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-94-D-0008. Copies available from the Public Service Archaeology Program.
- American Resources Group
1992 *Historic Preservation Plan, Computerized Site Database Supplement*. American Resources Group, and Harland Bartholomew and Associates. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA 41-86-D-0064, Delivery Order No. 0004. Copies available from the Museum Support Center, Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia
- Baumann, Timothy E., and Charles W. Markman
1993 *Draft Report, Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation Tract TS-92-1, Historic Properties Survey of 2400 Acres in Pulaski County, Missouri, Part II: Background Data*. Nakata Planning Group, Colorado Springs, and Markman and Associates, St. Louis. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-91-0016, Delivery Order No. 1. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Childress, Mitchell R.
1997 *Phase II Site Testing of Four Sites on Upper Roubidoux Creek 23PU483, 458, 354, 264, Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Brockington and Associates, Memphis. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-96-M-0327. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Drummond, Malcolm C.
1987 *Cantonment: Historic Resources Survey, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Photographic Record*. Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis. Copies available from the Museum Support Center, Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia.
1987 *Draft Report of Findings, Cantonment Historical Resources Survey, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA 41-86-D-0064. Copies available from the Museum Support Center, Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia.
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1976 *A Cultural Resources Survey of an Air-To-Ground Weapons Range, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, University of Missouri, Columbia*. Submitted to the Air National Guard. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
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1987 *Cantonment Historical Resources Survey. Draft Report of Findings*. Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
1989 *Draft Report of Findings, Installation Building Survey, Fort Leonard Wood*. Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis, Laurent Jean Torno, Jr. and Associates, and American Resources Group. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract

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- 1989 *Draft Historic Preservation Plan for Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Harland Bartholomew and Associates, St. Louis, and American Resources Group. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. Copies available from the Museum Support Center, Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia.
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- Kreisa, Paul P.
- 1995 *Phase II Excavation and Evaluation at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri. Final Report*. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-94-D-0008; D.O. #0003. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District.
- 1995 *Appendices A and C to Accompany Phase II Excavation and Evaluation of Seven Sites at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Contract No. DACA8894-D-0008; D.O. #0003. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Kreisa, Paul P., Gregory R. Walz, Brian Adams, Kevin P. McGowan, and Jacqueline M. McDowell
- 1996 *Phase II Excavations and Evaluation of Eight Sites at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Pulaski County*. Report No. 24. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Kreisa, Paul P., Jacqueline M. McDowell, Kevin P. McGowan, Gregory R. Walz, Brian Adams, and David J. Halpin
- 1996 *Phase I Survey of 3500 Acres at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri Part 1 and 2*. Report No. 26. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-94-D-0008; D.O. #0009. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Markman, Charles W.
- 1993 *Miller Cave (23PU2), Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County Missouri: Report of Archaeological Testing and Assessment of Damage*. Research Report Number 9. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. Markman and Associates, St. Louis, and Nakata Planning Group, Colorado Springs. Submitted to the Environmental Division, Fort Leonard Wood, Contract No. DACA41-91-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 2. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
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- Markman, Charles W. and Timothy E. Baumann
- 1993 *Draft Report: Historic Properties Survey of 4800 Acres on the Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation in Pulaski, Laclede, and Texas Counties, Missouri*. Markman and Associates, St. Louis. Submitted to the U.S.

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- McGowan, Kevin P., Steven R. Ahler, Cynthia L. Balek, and Jacqueline M. McDowell
1996 *Phase I Survey of Proposed Training Areas and Timber Tracts at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Report No. 22. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana. U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-94-D-0008; D.O. #0001. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- McGowan, Kevin P.
1996 *Phase I Survey of 4000 Acres at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri. Report No. 25*. Public Service Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana. S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, Contract No. DACA88-94-D-0008; D.O. #0008. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
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- McNerney, Michael J.
1989 *Historic Properties Investigations, Fort Dix Realignment at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 140. American Resources Group, Carbondale, Illinois. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DAC41-89-D0050, Delivery Order No. 0006. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
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1992 *Final Report, Phase I Historic Properties Investigations of Timber Sale Parcels, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 154. American Resources Group, Carbondale, Illinois. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-89-D-0050, Delivery Order No. 0008. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- McNerney, Michael J., and R. Gail White
1992 *Historic Preservation Plan: U.S. Army Engineer Center and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Final. Harland Bartholomew and Associates, Chesterfield, Missouri. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-86-D-0064; Delivery Order No. 0004. Copies available from the St. Louis District.
- Moffat, Charles R., Mary R. McCorvie, and Michael McNerney
1989 *Final Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Areas at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Cultural Resources Management Report #131. American Resources Group, Carbondale, Illinois. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-86-D-0064. Copies available from the Museum Support Center, Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia.

Niquette, Charles M.

1982 *Final Research Design for Archaeological and Historical Survey, Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Environmental Consultants, Lexington, Kentucky. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-81-C-0166. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1982 *A Phase I and II Investigation of Selected Survey Tracts, Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri. Draft Final*. Environmental Consultants, Lexington, Kentucky. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-81-C-0166. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1982 *Preliminary Historic Preservation Plan: A Background Document for the Management of Archaeological and Historic Properties on Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Environmental Consultants, Lexington, Kentucky. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-81-C-0166. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1985 *A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Timber Sale Tracts, Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri*. Draft Report. Cultural Resource Analysts, Kansas City, Missouri. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-81-C-0166. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Niquette, Charles M., Peer Moore-Jansen, and Paula C. Cross

1984 *Archaeological Survey and Testing: The 1983 Field Season at Fort Leonard Wood, Pulaski County, Missouri. Draft Report*. Environmental Consultants, Lexington, Kentucky, and Cultural Resource Analysts, Lexington. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-81-C-0166. Copies available from the Museum Support Center, Archaeological Survey of Missouri, Columbia.

Purrington, Burton L., and Betty Jane Turner

1981 *A Cultural Resource Survey of an 85 Acre Tract for the Proposed Construction of Landfill Areas, Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation, Pulaski County, Missouri*. CAR 460. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield. Submitted to the Missouri Engineering Corporation. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Ritterbush, Lauren W.

1995 *Environmental Assessment for Fort Leonard Wood Training Activities on U.S. Forest Service Lands, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Draft. Burns and McDonnell Engineering, Kansas City, Missouri*. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACW41-93-D-006. Copies available from the Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Rose, Jerry

n.d. *Human Skeletal Inventory, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Copies available from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Smith, Steven D.

1992 *Addenda to: Historic Background Research, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Nakata Planning Group, Colorado Springs, Markman and Associates, St. Louis, Midwestern Archaeological Research Center, State University, Normal, Illinois. Contract No. DACA41-91-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 3. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1993 *Made in the Timber: A Historic Overview of the Fort Leonard Wood Region, 1800-1940*. Nakata Planning Group, Colorado Springs, Markman and Associates, St. Louis, Midwest Archaeological Research Center, State University, Normal, Illinois. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACA41-91-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 3. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Stazewska-Kruel, Hanna, and Joseph M. Nixon

1990 *Records and Literature Review of 136 Mile Corridor Along Proposed Missouri Gas I and Missouri Gas II Pipeline In Central and Eastern Missouri*. Research Report #130. Archaeological Survey, Division of Continuing Education-Extension, University of Missouri, St. Louis,. Submitted to the Phoenix Environmental, Omega Pipeline Corporation and Missouri Public Service Commission. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1990 *Cultural Resource Records and Literature Review for Proposed Fort Leonard Wood Gas Supply Line, The Missouri Gas I-44 Extension Line, and the East Missouri Pipeline Project in Central and Eastern Missouri*. Research Reports # 130 and 143. Archaeological Survey, Division of Continuing Education-Extension, University of Missouri, St. Louis. Submitted to the Missouri Pipeline Company and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Sturdevant, Craig

1992 *Cultural Resource Investigations Proposed Fort Leonard Wood Gas Supply Line Project Crawford, Franklin, Phelps, and Pulaski Counties, Missouri, COE and PSC Project*. Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri. Submitted to Missouri Pipeline Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Titus, Steve

1988 *Final Report, A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Powerline Transmission Corridor on Roubidoux Creek, Pulaski County, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 131. American Resources Group, Carbondale, Illinois. Submitted to the Show-Me Power Corporation, Marshfield, Missouri. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Wickliff, James L.

1960 *Letter Report: Recovery of Artifacts Discarded By Pot Hunters in Their Plunder of Two Rock Shelters*. James L. Wickliffe, Ames, Iowa. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District.

Jefferson Barracks

St. Louis, Missouri

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 13.56 ft³ of artifacts and 0.51 linear feet of associated records were located for Jefferson Barracks during the course of this project. Table 106 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 13.56 ft³
 On Post: 7.22 ft³
 Off Post: 4.20 ft³ at University of Missouri-St. Louis (Chapter 176, Vol. 2); 2.14 ft³ at Washington University (Chapter 177, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at all three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.51 linear feet
 On Post: 0.05
 Off Post: 0.44 linear feet at University of Missouri-St. Louis (Chapter 176, Vol. 2); 0.02 linear feet at Washington University (Chapter 177, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at all three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None
 Off Post: None

Established in 1826, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, served as an active army installation for 120 years until a large portion of it was converted to a historical park. Today the only continued military presence on Jefferson Barracks is by the Missouri Air National Guard (Titus *et al.* 1996).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Jefferson Barracks. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Jefferson Barracks are currently housed at three repositories in Missouri.

Table 106.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Jefferson Barracks

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	10.0	Paper	73.5
Historic Ceramics	29.0	Reports	22.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	2.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	4.1
Botanical	0.5	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	1.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.5		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	12.5		
Metal	15.5		
Glass	270.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: August 5, 1999

Point of Contact: Mark Kollbaum, Curator

Approximately 7.22 ft³ of artifacts and 0.05 linear feet of documentation from Jefferson Barracks are held and managed by the curator of the Jefferson Barracks Museum.

Repository

Department of Defense (DoD) collections are stored on the floor of the curator's office, which is located on Jefferson Barracks. The building was built in 1899 and used to serve as the pump house for the facility. It has since been renovated to serve as office and collection space. The building has a stone foundation, limestone exterior walls, and a slate tile roof (Figure 44). Artifacts and associated records are stored in this area.



Figure 44. The old pump house now serves as the archaeological collections repository.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area is located in the rear portion of the curator's office. The floor is carpeted wood and the interior walls are brick with a plaster veneer. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile and there are six windows. All windows are shaded and locked. The area comprises about 450 ft² and is used primarily as storage space and as office space for the curator. The area is currently at about 90% of capacity and only a small portion of collections are archaeological in nature. Environmental controls for

the collections area include central air conditioning and heat. Security measures include key locks on the doors, controlled access, an intrusion alarm wired to a central monitoring station. Fire protection measures consist of a fire alarm wired to the fire department, heat and smoke sensors, and fire extinguishers. There is no pest management program, but there have never been any problems with infestation.

Artifact Storage

The majority of DoD artifacts are currently stored on the floor (Figure 45), with a small amount stored in a large metal filing cabinet drawer (Figure 46). The collections stored on the floor are in acidic boxes that measure 17.5 x 11.5 x 6 (inches, d x w x h). All boxes are secured with removable lids. Within the boxes, collections are stored in plastic zip-lock bags that have labels that are directly applied to the container. In most cases a paper label is also included within the bag. Labels list information such as site and catalog number, provenience information, project name, date, box/bag number, and investigator. The artifacts stored in this fashion encompass approximately 6 ft³ (Table 107), and are sorted by site number and project. Most artifacts have not been cleaned and only a portion have been individually labeled. Artifacts that are stored in the metal drawer (28 x 21 x 13, inches, d x w x h) are loose and clean, but are not labeled.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Jefferson Barracks.



Figure 45. The majority of collections are stored on the floor of the curator's office prior to final processing.



Figure 46. A small amount of collections are stored in a large, metal filing cabinet drawer.

Table 107.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Jefferson Barracks

Material Class	%
Lithics	0
Historic Ceramics	40
Prehistoric Ceramics	0
Fauna	2
Shell	0
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	4
Metal	16
Glass	38
Textile	0
Other	0
Total	100

Records Storage

Records from DoD projects encompass approximately 0.05 linear feet (Table 108). The only records are housed in one of the boxes of artifacts. Within this box, records are stored loose and are in good condition. There are no records available for the materials stored in the metal drawer.

Table 108.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Jefferson Barracks

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.04
Reports	0.01
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	0.05

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.04 linear feet. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, were noted throughout the collection.

Reports

Reports encompass 0.01 linear feet and are stored with other paper records.

Collections Management Standards

Jefferson Barracks curates only a small amount of archaeological material. There is personnel to attend to incoming collections, however, a comprehensive curation plan for archaeological collections is not currently in place.

Comments

1. Most artifact and records are stored in the same primary container and are arranged by project.
2. Artifacts are in good condition, but most require cleaning and labeling.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (d) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container, (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) arrangement in a logical order, (d) packaging in

appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records that is in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

Editor's Note

As of March 2000 staff have removed collections from the floor and placed them into acid-free primary containers. Records are now stored separate from the artifacts and the materials in the metal drawers have been labeled.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Jefferson Barracks

Fuller, Eric C.

1994 *Phase II Subsurface Archaeological Investigations for the Underground Storage Tank Replacement Project at Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Station, Missouri*. Kenneth Balk and Associates, St. Louis, and Archaeological Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis. Division of Continuing Education-Extension/Missouri Air National Guard Project 93-NRHP-7. Copies available from the Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, Missouri.

1995 *Archaeological Monitoring Project at Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard Station, including Missouri Air National Guard Projects LTUY 892008, 912093, 922060, 932065, Jefferson Barracks Historic District, St. Louis County, Missouri*. Washington University Department of Anthropology, St. Louis. Submitted to Mosley Construction, St. Louis.

Hamilton, M.C., Dennis Naglich, and Joseph M. Nixon

1989 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Jefferson Barracks, Site 23SL656, Air National Guard Facility Southern St. Louis County, Missouri*. Kenneth Balk and Associates, St. Louis, and Archaeological Survey, Division of Continuing Education-

Extension, University of Missouri, St. Louis. Submitted to the Missouri Air National Guard, Contract No. 1-4468N-40/1-4468C-40. Copies available from Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, Missouri.

Harl, Joseph L.

1992 *Summary of Archaeological Investigations Performed on Several Exposed Features, Jefferson Barracks National Guard Facility, St. Louis County, Missouri*. Archaeological Survey, Division of Continuing Education-Extension, University of Missouri, St. Louis. Submitted to the Missouri Air National Guard. Copies available from Jefferson Barracks Historic Park, Missouri.

Pratt, G. Michael

1997 *Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations, the 1827 Commanding Officer's Quarters (S-20), Site 23SL656, Jefferson Barracks Missouri Air National Guard Facility, St. Louis County, Missouri (Draft)*. Midwest Environmental Consulting and Montgomery Watson, Michigan. Submitted to the Air National Guard, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

Sturdevant, Craig

1991 *Report of Phase II Subsurface Archaeological Investigations - Proposed Buried Waterline Project - Jefferson Barracks National Register District Missouri National Guard Facility St. Louis County, Missouri*. Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri. Submitted to the Missouri Air National Guard, Headquarters 157th Tactical Control Group, St. Louis.

Titus, Steve, Jim Synder, and Neal Trubowitz

1996 *Phase II Archaeological Testing Within the Jefferson Barracks National Register District and Site 23SL656, St. Louis County, Missouri*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 288. American Cultural Resources Group, Carbondale, Illinois. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Contract No. DACW43-92-D-0502, Delivery Order No. 15. Copies available from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District.

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant

Independence, Missouri

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.84 ft³ of artifacts and 0.03 linear feet of associated records were located for Lake City Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 109 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.84 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.84 ft³ at University of Kansas (Chapter 162, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.03 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.03 linear feet at University of Kansas (Chapter 162, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Lake City Army Ammunition Plant in Independence, Missouri, provided a variety of armament and munitions manufacturing throughout World War II. Today Lake City Army Ammunition Plant is the only active U.S. Army manufacturer of small caliber ammunition (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Lake City Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Lake City Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Kansas.

Table 109.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Lake City Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	100.0	Paper	33.3
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	66.7
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant

Brown, Kenneth, Byron Dixon, and Susan Richards

1979 *Prehistoric, Historic and Architectural Resources Along the Proposed Channel of West Fire Prairie Creek, Jackson County, Missouri. Volume I.* University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence, Kansas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACW41-77-M-1036. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

1979 *Prehistoric, Historic and Architectural Resources Along the Proposed Channel of West Fire Prairie Creek, Jackson County, Missouri. Volume II.* University of Kansas, Museum of Anthropology, Lawrence, Kansas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACW41-77-M-1036. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Dendy, John H.

1993 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Site of a Proposed New Primer Storage Facility, a Construction Access Road, and a Borrow Area at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Lake City, Missouri.* Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District.

MacDonald and Mack Partnership

n.d. *Historic Properties Report, Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Independence, Missouri.* MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-0001-2-0033. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Nickens and Associates

n.d. *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Jackson County, Missouri.* Final Report No. 34. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and Nickens and Associates, Montrose, Colorado. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Schmits, Larry J.

1992 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant Reserve Training Location, Jackson County, Missouri.* Environmental Systems Analysis, Shawnee Mission, Kansas. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Shaffer, Scott C., Deborah L. Crown, and Wendy J. Eliason

1996 *The W.W. II Ordnance Department Armaments Government Owned Contractor Operated Industrial Facilities: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Historic Investigations.* Bear Creek Archeology, Iowa, and Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas. Submitted to the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

Sturdevant, Craig

1993 *Cultural Resource Investigations Phase I Survey, Proposed Lake City Army Ammunition Plant Borrow Project, Jackson County, Missouri.* Environmental Research Center of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri. Submitted to Olin Defense Systems Group, Independence, Missouri. Copies available from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

White, William D., Jr., and Kellie A. Kraft

1995 *Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
Supplemental Photographic Documentation
of Archetypical Buildings, Structures, and
Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel
Command National Historic Context for
W.W. II Ordnance Facilities*. Geo-Marine,
Plano, Texas. Submitted to the U.S. Army,
Contract No. DACA63-D-0014. Copies
available from the Missouri State Historic
Preservation Office.

New Boston Air Force Station

Manchester, New Hampshire

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 9.38 ft³ of artifacts and 1.41 linear feet of associated records were located for New Boston Air Force Station during the course of this project. Table 110 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 9.38 ft³

On Post: 9.38 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.41 linear feet

On Post: 0.08 linear feet

Off Post: 1.33 linear feet at Public

Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

The New Boston Air Force Station is located on what was once a military bombing range in support of Grenier Field in Manchester, New Hampshire. Operation of this air station began in 1960 as a satellite tracking station. Today the New Boston Air Force Station is the home of the 23rd Space Operations Squadron, which is one of eight worldwide satellite command and control stations that constitute the Air Force Satellite Control Network (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for New Boston Air Force Station. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, and reports as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from New Boston Air Force Station are currently housed at one repository in New Hampshire and one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 110.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from New Boston Air Force Station

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.0	Paper	62.5
Historic Ceramics	15.0	Reports	23.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	5.9
Fauna	2.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	8.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	20.0		
Metal	35.0		
Glass	25.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	2.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 20, 1998

Point of Contact: Steve Najjar, Natural Resources Planner

In 1992 the 2,826-acre New Boston Air Force Station was the subject of an archaeological reconnaissance survey performed by the Public Archaeological Laboratory of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. As a result of this survey, 30 archaeological sites were recorded, approximately 9.38 ft³ of archaeological materials were recovered, and 0.08 linear feet of associated documentation were produced. The artifact collections and approximately 0.08 linear feet of the associated documentation are currently stored at Building 120 of New Boston Air Force Station. The remaining associated documentation is stored at the Public Archaeological Laboratory of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Repository

Archaeological collections from the New Boston Air Force Station are currently stored in the Base Engineering Administration Building, Building 120, on the secure New Boston Air Force Station (Figure 47). This building is approximately 35 years old. The foundation of Building 120 is concrete, and the frame of the building is concrete block insulated with brick siding. Originally the roof of the structure was a flat built-up asphalt construction, however in 1994 a pitched shingled roof was added to the



Figure 47. The exterior of Building 12 where the archaeological collection storage area is located.

structure. The primary function of this building is administrative offices for the civil engineers on the air station, and it only functions as a collections repository out of convenience. Environmental controls in the building are maintained by a forced air heating system. Fire protection is provided in the form of manual fire alarms, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, fire walls, and an alarm system wired to the main base security control room which is manned 24 hours a day. Sprinkler/suppression systems are also located within the building, however none are located within the collection storage room.

Collections Storage Area

The New Boston Air Force Station archaeological collections are housed in the Civil Engineering building (Figure 48). This office is a 100 ft² room separated from the greater room by sheetrock walls, and has a suspended acoustical ceiling. No windows are present in the collection storage area, and access to the room is limited to one door that is kept locked



Figure 48. The archaeological collection storage area.

and is not accessible with the building’s master key. Activities in the collection storage area include temporary storage of artifacts, materials and supplies storage, and the office of the bio-environmental engineer. All collections present in the area are archaeological in nature, and currently occupy approximately 75% of the space allotted for collection storage.

Artifact Storage

Archaeological artifacts New Boston Air Force Station are stored on a nonmovable metal shelving unit in nine archival boxes measuring 15 x 12.25 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). Computer generated adhesive labels have been placed on the outside of each of these boxes with the following information: project name, site, city, state, phase, box number, material box number, and storage room number. Within the boxes, 100% of the collection is stored in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags. Artifacts encompass approximately 9.38 ft³ (Table 111) and are cleaned, sorted by site number, unit, and material class, but are not directly labeled.

Table 111.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at New Boston Air Force Station

Material Class	%
Historic Ceramics	15
Prehistoric Ceramics	0
Fauna	2
Shell	0
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	20
Metal	35
Glass	25
Textile	0
Other (leather)	2
Total	100

Records Storage

Records from the New Boston Air Force Station archaeological collection total 0.08 linear feet (Table 112) and are stored in a manila file folders. These folders are stored in one of the artifact

Table 112.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at New Boston Air Force Station

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.05
Reports	0.00
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.03
Computer	0.00
Total	0.08

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

collection boxes. The manila file folders, held together with a rubber band, are in good condition but are not directly labeled.

Paper Records

Paper records consist of approximately 0.05 linear feet of archival copies of field notes and artifact catalog files.

Photographs

Photographs encompass one sleeve of negatives, three sleeves of slides and three contact sheets. All photographic material is placed in archive quality sleeves.

Collection Management Standards

New Boston Air Force Station is not a permanent curation repository and has no comprehensive plan for curation of archaeological collections.

Comments

The New Boston Air Force Station archeological collection has remained virtually untouched since it was returned by the contracting archaeologists. The New Hampshire State Historic Division of Historic Resources has been contacted to determine if the collections should be placed in their care for curation; however, no imminent plans to move them have been made.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require consistent direct labeling (when applicable).
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection container, (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) arrangement in a logical order, (d) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (e) creation of a finding aid, and (f) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

3. Finalize plans for the transfer of the collections to a permanent repository.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at New Boston Air Force Station

No references known.

Pease Air Force Base

Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.49 ft³ of artifacts and 1.50 linear feet of associated records were located for Pease Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 113 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.49 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.49 ft³ at New Hampshire

Division of Historic Resources (Chapter 178, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.50 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.50 linear feet at New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources (Chapter 178, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1956, Pease Air Force Base located outside of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, functioned as an aircraft maintenance facility. In 1991 Pease Air Force Base was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The cantonment area of the facility was transferred to the New Hampshire Air National Guard for operation of KC 135E tankers and base remained under control of Pease Development Authority (Evinger 1995).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Pease Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the

Table 113.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Pease Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.0	Paper	52.8
Historic Ceramics	30.0	Reports	25.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	2.8
Fauna	1.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.0	Photographic Records	19.4
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	1.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	5.0		
Metal	30.0		
Glass	25.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	6.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

installation. Archaeological collections from Pease Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in New Hampshire.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Pease AFB

Advanced Sciences

- 1991 *Archeological Background and Site Summary. In Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I: Disposal and Reuse of Pease Air Force Base, New Hampshire.*.
Prepared for AFRCE-BMS, Norton Air Force Base, California.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.09 ft³ of artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of associated records were located for Portsmouth Naval Shipyard during the course of this project. Table 114 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.09 ft³

On Post: 1.09 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.04 linear feet

On Post: 0.04 linear feet

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, located on a series of islands at the mouth of the Piscataqua River between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine, was founded by Congress in 1800. It was the first of six public shipyards in the United States. Today the shipyard's focus is on the overhaul, conversion, and repair of nuclear-powered submarines (Evinger 1995).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard are currently housed at one repository in New Hampshire.

Table 114.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	41.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	3.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	2.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	20.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	8.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	17.0		
Glass	8.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 15, 1998

Point of Contact: Jim Dolph, Shipyard Historian

Congress founded Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in 1800, as the first of six public shipyards in the United States. Today the shipyard's focus is the overhaul of nuclear submarines. In 1995 Independent Archaeological Consulting was hired to perform a Phase I archaeological survey on the shipyard. As a result of this survey a number of sites were recorded and approximately 1.09 ft³ and 0.04 linear feet of Department of Defense (DoD) archaeological collections and associated documentation were recovered. These collections are currently stored at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum.

Repository

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard is currently in the process of renovating and converting an 1842 powder magazine located on the historic facility into the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum. Once completed, this repository will be used to house naval history collections and exhibits, offices, and the archaeological collection from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

The structure, originally built to store explosive materials, has a foundation and exterior walls constructed of 3 foot thick granite blocks (Figure 49). These walls served the function of both maintaining the integrity of these volatile materials



Figure 49. Exterior of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum.

and of protecting surrounding structures from accidental explosions. The roof of this repository is constructed of slate shingles and shows no signs of damage. The powder magazine encompasses approximately 2,500 ft², and once the renovation is complete, an estimated 100 ft² of storage space will be devoted to storage of archeological collections.

Collections Storage Area

At the time of the assessment, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard archaeological collections were located in the Naval Shipyard Museum's conference room in the southwest corner of the building. Once the museum's renovations are complete these collections will be placed in a collections storage room off the main exhibit hall of the museum. All interior walls of the repository, including those of the designated collection storage area, are plaster and have no visible damage. The repository's floor is elevated concrete, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. Like the rest of the repository, 24-hour security surveillance, as well as, controlled access, dead-bolt and key locks, and window locks and bars will also service the collection storage area. Types of fire protection for the collection include manual fire alarms, fire extinguishers, firewalls, and a fully manned fire department within 150 feet of the repository.

Artifact Storage

Archaeological artifacts from Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (Table 115) are stored in one acidic bankers box measuring 15 x 12.5 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). This container is directly labeled in marker with the name of the project, "Clark's Island Archaeological Material." Within the box the collection is stored in plastic, zip-lock bags, of which 25 % need replacement. Within the secondary containers the cleaned artifacts are sorted by site number and provenience. Although the artifacts have not been directly labeled, nonarchival paper inserts have been placed in the bags with the site name, site number, transect number, date, and level.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum.

Table 115.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	41
Historic Ceramics	3
Prehistoric Ceramics	2
Fauna	20
Shell	8
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	1
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	0
Metal	17
Glass	8
Textile	0
Other	0
Total	100

Records Storage

Records from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard archaeological collection total (0.04 linear feet) (Table 116), and are stored in a manila file folder. This folder is stored along with the artifact collections. The manila file folder, which is in excellent condition is directly labeled, "Artifact Catalog CI Phase I."

Table 116.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.04
Reports	0.00
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	0.00

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper Records

There are approximately 0.04 linear feet of paper records consisting of artifact catalogs, which are grouped by site number.

Collection Management Standards

Presently the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum has no comprehensive plan for curation of archaeological collections.

Comments

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's archeological collection has remained virtually untouched since it was returned to the facility by the contracting archaeologists.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled primary and secondary containers, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Create a comprehensive curation policy.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

No known references.

Camp Kilmer

Piscataway, New Jersey

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.54 ft³ of artifacts and 0.67 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Kilmer during the course of this project. Table 117 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.54 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.54 ft³ at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.67 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.67 linear feet at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1939 the Camp Kilmer Army Base was built for use as a processing center for troops heading overseas during World War II. During the 1950s, the facility was used as a refugee camp for Hungarian immigrants. In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended that facility at Camp Kilmer be closed, with the exception of facilities needed to support the Reserve Components. The installation was scheduled to be closed in September 1997 in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Kilmer. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from

Table 117.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Kilmer

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	75.0
Historic Ceramics	35.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	10.0	Photographic Records	25.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	20.0		
Glass	30.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	5.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

archaeological projects on the facility.
Archaeological collections from Camp Kilmer are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Kilmer

No known references.

Fort Dix

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 12.07 ft³ of artifacts and 4.04 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Dix during the course of this project. Table 118 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 12.07 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 10.51 ft³ at Hunter Research (Chapter 179, Vol. 2); 1.56 ft³ at New Jersey State Museum (Executive Summary)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 4.04 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.83 linear feet at Hunter Research (Chapter 179, Vol. 2); 0.21 linear feet at New Jersey State Museum (Executive Summary)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in June 1917 as Camp Dix, Fort Dix in New Jersey, served as a training center until 1992. In 1997 it became the major training and mobilization center for the United States Army Reserve Command (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Dix. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Dix are currently housed at two repositories in New Jersey.

Table 118.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Dix

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	13.7	Paper	79.4
Historic Ceramics	33.3	Reports	5.7
Prehistoric Ceramics	1.0	Oversized Records	7.2
Fauna	4.6	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.2	Photographic Records	7.7
Botanical	0.5	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	1.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.5		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	26.7		
Textile	4.5		
Other	0.0		
Total	99.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Dix

Anonymous

- 1990 *Draft EIS Fort Dix Realignment Including Fort Bliss, Fort Jackson, Fort Knox, Fort Lee, Fort Leonard Wood*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1992 *Fort Dix Army Training Center, New Jersey Federal Correctional Institution*. Louis Berger and Associates. Submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1993 *Cherry Valley Tavern/Pointville Hotel Site 28BU413*. Hunter Research, Trenton, New Jersey. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District, Contract No. DACA61-92-C-0061. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1993 *Summary Report on Archaeological Survey of Surface Stockpile Areas Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base, Burlington County, New Jersey*. Hunter Research, Trenton, New Jersey. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District, Contract No. DACA61-92-C-0061. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1996 *A Cultural Resource Survey of Buildings 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3111, 3115, 3123, 3125, 3199 Fort Dix Military Installations, Burlington County, New Jersey*. Hunter Research, Trenton, New Jersey. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District, Contract DACW61-94-D-0010. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1996 *Environmental Assessment Proposed Tactical Training Area Nelson Housing Court. Fort Dix New Jersey*. Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District, Contract No. DACA51-95-D-0009. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- Burrow, Ian G.C., and Lynn Rakos
- 1992 *A Cultural Resource Survey for the Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Facility, New Hanover and Pemberton Townships, Burlington County, New Jersey*. Hunter Research, Trenton, New Jersey. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Philadelphia District, Contract No. DACA61-92-M-0458. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- Gimigliano, Michael
- 1986 *Stage I Cultural Resources Survey, Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Bases, Wastewater and Sludge Management Facilities Plan*. Elson T. Killam Associates. Submitted to Headquarters, Air Mobility Command, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- Louis Berger and Associates, and Heritage Studies
- 1985 *Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation, U.S. Army Training Center and Fort Dix, Volume I*. Louis Berger and Associates and Heritage Studies. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX4000-2-0049. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1985 *Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation, U.S. Army Training Center and Fort Dix, Volume II, Technical Appendices*. Louis Berger and Associates and Heritage Studies. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX4000-2-0049. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Mounier, R. Alan

- n.d. *A Stage I Archaeological Survey of Portions of Northern Burlington County, New Jersey.*
R. Alan Mounier, Franklinville, New Jersey.
Submitted to the Northern Burlington
County Regional Sewage Authority. Copies
available from the New Jersey State Historic
Preservation Office.

McGuire Air Force Base

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.19 ft³ of artifacts were located for McGuire Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 119 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.19 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.19 ft³ at Hunter Research
(Chapter 179, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

McGuire Air Force Base was established in 1937 as Rudd Field, with the change to its current name occurring in 1949. Today it is the largest military airlift command port of embarkation/debarkation on the East Coast of the United States (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for McGuire Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from McGuire Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in New Jersey.

Table 119.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from McGuire Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	20.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	30.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	5.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	5.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	20.0		
Metal	20.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at McGuire AFB

Anonymous

1994 *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Realignment of McGuire Air Force Base, Burlington County, New Jersey*. U.S. Air Force Air Mobility Command. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Holmes, Richard D., and Toni R. Goar

1998 *Phase II (Site Testing) of Four Historic Sites McGuire Air Force Base Burlington County, New Jersey*. TRC Mariah Associates, Albuquerque. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACA 63-92-D-0011, Delivery Order 86. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Holmes, Richard D., Toni R. Goar, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Areas 4100 and 4200 McGuire AFB New Hanover Township, Burlington County, New Jersey*. TRC Mariah Associates, Albuquerque. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACA63-92-D-0011 Delivery Order 0804. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Moeller, K.L., D.A. Walitschek, M. Greby, and J.F. Hoffecker

1995 *An Archaeological and Historic Resources Inventory of McGuire AFB, New Jersey*. Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois. Submitted to Headquarters, Air Mobility Command. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Naval Weapons Station, Earle

Colts Neck, New Jersey

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.97 ft³ of artifacts and 0.75 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Weapons Station, Earle during the course of this project. Table 120 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.97 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.09 ft³ at Ecology & Environment, Inc. (Chapter 181, Vol. 2); 1.88 ft³ at Heite Consulting (Chapter 135, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.75 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.29 linear feet at Ecology & Environment, Inc. (Chapter 181, Vol. 2); 0.46 linear feet at Heite Consulting (Chapter 135, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1943, Naval Weapons Station, Earle in Colts Neck, New Jersey, provides ammunition storage and is a homeport for four Fast Combat Support ships and the U.S. Naval Sea Cadet Corps (U.S. Navy 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs research for Naval Weapons Station, Earle. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Naval Weapons Station, Earle are currently housed at one repository in Delaware and one repository in New York.

Table 120.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Weapons Station, Earle

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	65.0	Paper	38.9
Historic Ceramics	20.7	Reports	50.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	11.1
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	14.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Weapons Station, Earle

Anonymous

1987 *Archaeological Survey for Proposed Wayside Housing Site, Earle Naval Weapons Station, Monmouth County New Jersey*. Louis Berger and Associates. Submitted to the U.S. Navy, Contract No. N62472-86-C-1496. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

1990 *Cultural Resource Assessment for Naval Weapons Station Earle*. Ecology and Environment, Lancaster, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Navy. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

1995 *Cultural Resource Assessment Replacement Bridge BH4 over Swimming River Normandy Road, Naval Weapons Station Earle*. Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey. Submitted to the U.S. Navy. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Heite, Edward, and Louise Heite

1985 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey in Connection with Six Smokeless Powder/Projectile Magazines at NWS Earle*. Heite and Heite, Camden, Delaware, and BCM Eastern, Plymouth Meeting,

Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Navy. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

1985 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey in Connection with Pier Construction and Associated Dredging at Naval Weapons Station Earle*. Heite and Heite, Camden, Delaware, and BCM Eastern, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Navy. New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

1986 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey in Connection with Site Selection for Construction of a Ship Fuel Replenishment System at Naval Weapons Station Earle*. Heite and Heite, Camden, Delaware, and BCM Eastern, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Navy. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Sheehan, Glenn W., and Anne M. Jensen

1984 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Family Housing Site (Main Street Site 1) at Naval Weapons Station Earle, Colts Neck, New Jersey*. Sheehand and Jensen, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Navy. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Pedricktown Support Facility

Pedericktown, New Jersey

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.07 ft³ of artifacts and 0.08 linear feet of associated records were located for Pedricktown Support Facility during the course of this project. Table 121 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.07 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.07 ft³ at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.08 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Pedricktown Support Facility that is located in New Jersey. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Pedricktown Support Facility. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Pedricktown Support Facility are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 121.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Pedricktown Support Facility

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	17.5	Reports	100.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.5	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	2.5	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	12.5		
Metal	30.0		
Glass	25.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	5.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Pedricktown Support Facility

Bienenfeld, Paula, and Hope Leininger

1996 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of
Pedricktown Support Facility, Salem
County, New Jersey*. Tetra Tech, Fairfax,
Virginia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No.
DACA01-96-D0011. Copies available from
the New Jersey State Historic Preservation
Office.

Picatinny Arsenal

Rockaway, New Jersey

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.20 ft³ of artifacts and 2.23 linear feet of associated records were located for Picatinny Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 122 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.20 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.20 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.23 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.83 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2); 0.40 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1880, the War Department established Dover Powder Depot, which was the beginning of a military presence at Picatinny. Within the same week, the name was changed to Picatinny Powder Depot. The final name change to Picatinny Arsenal occurred in 1907. At the time of the name change, the first powder factory was established on the site. The arsenal soon moved into research and development work. Today, the installation leads the way in weapons and ammunition development (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Picatinny Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the facility. Archaeological collections from Picatinny Arsenal

Table 122.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Picatinny Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	85.0	Paper	32.7
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	8.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	46.7
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.0	Photographic Records	8.4
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	3.7
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	1.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	1.0		
Glass	10.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

are currently housed at one repository in New York and one repository in Rhode Island.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Picatinny Arsenal

Anonymous

1931 *The History of Picatinny Arsenal*. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

1985 *Historic Properties Report*. Picatinny Arsenal. ATTN: AMSTA-AR-PWE-E, Dover, New Jersey. National Park Service. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Bianchi, Leonard G., Lorraine E. Williams, Sydne D. Marshall, and Joel I. Klein

1986 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for Picatinny Arsenal*. Draft Report No. 14. Envirosphere Company, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX4000-3-0018. Copies available from the New Jersey State Museum.

Cinquino, Michael A., Marilyn E. Kaplan, Frank J. Schieppati, Mark A. Steinback, Edward V. Currin, and Kerry L. Nelson

1996 *Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Picatinny Arsenal Rockaway Township, Morris County, New Jersey*. Panamerican Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACW 51-95-D-0024. Copies available from the U.S. Army Engineer District, New York.

Finch, Virginia, and Suzanne Glover

1989 *Historic and Prehistoric Reconnaissance Survey Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey*. PAL Report Number 315-4. Public Archaeology Lab, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Submitted to the U.S. Army. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Harrell, Pauline C.

1994 *Evaluation of Structures Built Prior to 1946 at Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey*. WCH Industries, Waltham, Massachusetts, and Boston Affiliates, Boston. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACW51-92-D-0003. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Klein, Joel

1987 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for Picatinny Arsenal*. Envirosphere, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX4000-3-0018. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Rutsch, Edward S., and Holly Van Voorst

1989 *A Supplemental Stage One Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Mt. Hope Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Facility in Rockaway and Jefferson Townships, Morris County, New Jersey*. Historic Conservation and Site Interpretation, Newton, New Jersey. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Rutsch, Edward S., William Sandy, Richard Porter, and Leonard Bianchi

1986 *Cultural Resource Investigations of the Proposed Mt. Hope Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Facility and Transmission Lines, Rockaway and Jefferson Townships, Morris County, New Jersey*. Historic Conservation and Site Interpretation, Newton, New Jersey. Submitted to Tippetts, Abbott, McCarthy, Stratton. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Rutsch, Edward S., William Sandy, and Holly Van Voorst

1994 *A Report on the Cultural Resources Surveys Conducted on Picatinny Arsenal, Morris County, New Jersey, within the Right-of-Way of the Proposed Transmission Line of the Mt. Hope Hydropower Project*. Historic Conservation and Site Interpretation, Newton, New Jersey. Copies available from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

Bellmore Logistics Laboratory

Bellmore, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.29 linear feet of associated records were located for Bellmore Logistics Laboratory during the course of this project. Table 123 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 1.29 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.29 linear feet at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Bellmore Logistics Facility that is located in New York. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Bellmore Logistics Facility. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Bellmore Logistics Facility are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 123.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Bellmore Logistics Laboratory

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	87.1
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	6.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	6.4
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Bellmore Logistics Laboratory

Bienenfeld, Paula and Hope Leininger

1997 *Draft: A Phase IA/B Archaeological Survey of the Bellmore Logistics Activity, Nassau County, New York*. Tetra Tech, Falls Church. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Contract No. DACA01-96-D-0011, Delivery Order No. 0018. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Camp Smith

Peekskill, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.07 ft³ of artifacts were located for Camp Smith during the course of this project. Table 124 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.07 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.07 ft³ at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc. (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1882, Camp Smith Training Site in Peekskill, New York, began its history as a National Guard Garrison. Today it continues to serve in the same capacity and is home to the State Area Readiness Command (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Smith Training Site. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Camp Smith Training Site are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 124.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Smith

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	50.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	50.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Smith

New York Army National Guard

1987 *Environmental Assessment for On-Going Activities at Camp Smith Training Site, Peekskill, New York*. Division of Military and Naval Affairs, Latham, New York.

Stevens, J. Sanderson

1996 *Cultural Resources Assessment and Reconnaissance Report, Camp Smith Training Site, New York*. Parsons Engineering Science, Fairfax, Virginia. Submitted to the New York Army National Guard, Environmental Office, Latham, New York.

Fort Drum

Fort Drum, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 922.41 ft³ of artifacts, 0.00 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 107.56 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Drum during the course of this project. Table 125 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 922.41 ft³

On Post: 922.41

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 107.56 linear feet

On Post: 107.56 linear feet

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1908 as a training facility, Fort Drum in Fort Drum, New York, began its history named as Pine Plains and later Pine Camp. In 1951 it was renamed Camp Drum, for Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, and in 1974 the facility was given the permanent designation of Fort Drum. Today, Fort Drum is home to many units including the headquarters of the 10th Mountain Division (light infantry) (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Drum. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Drum are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 125.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Drum

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	2.9	Paper	70.2
Historic Ceramics	16.5	Reports	14.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.6	Oversized Records	8.9
Fauna	10.7	Audiovisual Records	3.2
Shell	0.4	Photographic Records	2.8
Botanical	1.4	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	1.6		
Soil	0.3		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	4.2		
Metal	40.6		
Glass	20.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.4		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: December 8-11, 1998

Point of Contact: Erica Haas, Curator

Approximately 922.43 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts and 107.73 linear feet of documentation (Table 126) are held and/or managed by Fort Drum cultural resource personnel.

Table 126.
Volume of DoD Archaeological Collections Housed at Fort Drum

Installation	Archaeological Materials (ft ³)	Records (linear feet)
Fort Drum	922.41	107.56
West Point Military Academy	0.02	0.17
Totals	922.43	107.73

Repository

The Fort Drum curation repository is housed in Building T-4836 on post. This building is a renovated World War II barracks building with a concrete foundation, wood-sided exterior walls, and a shingled roof (Figure 50). Artifacts are stored in a large room on the second floor of the structure and records are kept in the curator's office, which is also on the second floor directly adjacent to the artifacts room. In addition to these two areas, a small amount of historic ceramic pieces are on display in the LeRay Mansion—a 175-year-old mansion located on post property that is currently used for VIP guest quarters (Figure 51).



Figure 50. Building T-4836 serves as the archaeological collections repository.



Figure 51. The LeRay Mansion holds displays of Fort Drum archaeological collections.

Collections Storage Areas

The first collections storage area holds all Fort Drum artifacts. It is located on the second floor of Building T-4836. The room's flooring consists of tile over wood joists. Interior walls are wallboard and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are no windows in the artifacts room. The area comprises about 900 ft² and is used exclusively for long-term storage. The area is currently at about 75% of capacity and all the collections are archaeological in nature. Environmental controls for the artifact room consists of forced-air heat. Security measures include base security, dead-bolt locks on the exterior doors, and controlled access for the entire repository. Fire protection measures consist of fire extinguishers that are located throughout the building. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis, however, no evidence of infestation was noted during the assessment.

The second collections storage area holds all Fort Drum records. It is also located on the second floor of Building T-4836 in the curator's office, which is located immediately adjacent to the artifact room. As in the artifact room, the flooring consists of tile over wood joists, interior walls are wallboard, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. This room does, however, have four windows that are located along one wall. The windows have blinds and are usually locked. This room measures about 150 ft² and is used as an office. Collections comprise all field records for archaeological projects conducted on Fort Drum. Storage capacity for the room is currently at 75%. Environmental controls for the records room include forced-air heat and a space

heater. Security measures include base security, dead-bolt locks on the exterior doors, and controlled access for the entire repository. Fire protection measures consist of fire extinguishers that are located throughout the building. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis, however, no evidence of infestation was noted during the assessment.

The third collections storage area is located in the LeRay Mansion—a 175-year old residence that serves as VIP quarters for the base. The mansion is located four miles from Building T-4836. The foundation of the house is stone and the exterior walls are brick. The roof is copper and is not the original. Artifacts are stored in one of the many parlors. That room has a wood floor and plaster interior walls and ceiling. There are four windows in the room, all with shades and all locked. The room measures about 400 ft². Materials are stored in two 49 x 28 (inches, l x w) display cases. Environmental controls consist of radiator heat. Security includes patrols by base police as well as very tight controlled access. Fire protection measures include fire extinguishers and a sprinkler/suppression system. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis, however, no evidence of infestation was noted during the assessment.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Fort Drum and West Point Military Academy are stored on movable, space saver shelving units (Figure 52), loose on the floor, or in metal storage cabinets. The bulk of collections are stored in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 16.5 x 12 x 10.5; 16 x 9.5 x 4; 16.5 x 12.5 x 5; and 12 x 6 x 3 (inches, d x w x h). A portion of the collection is stored in acid-free boxes that measure 16.5 x 12 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h). All boxes are secured with telescoping lids. Within the box, collections are stored in plastic zip-lock bags that have paper inserts with project, date, site number and name, investigator, and provenience information written on them. Artifacts encompassing approximately 922.43 ft³ (Table 127) are sorted by site number. Some artifacts have been cleaned and labeled.

Artifacts on display in the LeRay Mansion are stored loose in wooden display cases (Figure 53). The materials are laid on fabric backing and are labeled and clean.



Figure 52. Movable storage units for archaeological collections in Building T-4836.

Table 127. Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Fort Drum

Material Class	West Point	
	Fort Drum	Military Academy
Lithics	2.9	0.0
Historic Ceramics	16.4	0.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.6	0.0
Fauna	10.6	0.0
Shell	0.4	0.0
Botanical	1.4	0.0
Flotation	1.6	0.0
Soil	0.3	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.1	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0	0.0
Brick	4.2	0.0
Metal	40.5	0.2
Glass	20.2	0.0
Textile	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0
Total	99.6	0.4

Note: Display artifacts are included in this table. Other materials include buttons, doorknob, clinkers, pipe, marbles, rubber ball, leather, batteries, plastic, coal, and tiles.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Drum.



Figure 53. Display case with Fort Drum artifacts in the LeRay Mansion.

Records Storage

Records from Fort Drum encompass approximately 107.7 linear feet (Table 128). All records are stored in hanging manila folders in standard, five-drawer, metal filing cabinets. Individual files are stored in archival manila folders that are directly labeled in marker. All records are in good condition.

Table 128.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort Drum

Materials	Fort Drum	West Point Military Academy
Paper	75.48	0.04
Reports	16.00	0.08
Oversized*	9.63	0.04
Audiovisual	3.42	0.00
Photographic	3.04	0.00
Computer	0.00	0.00
Total	107.56	0.17

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Records from West Point Military Academy comprise 0.16 linear feet and are stored in the artifact room with the collections from West Point. Their only container is an archival manila folder. They are in good condition.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 75 linear feet. Very few contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, were noted throughout the collection.

Reports

Report records encompass approximately 17 linear feet and are stored loose on top of one of the filing cabinets and in a metal storage cabinet in the artifact room.

Photographs

Photographs encompass 3 linear feet of the collection and are stored with paper records in manila folders and in archival boxes in the artifact room.

Maps

Maps encompass 9.7 linear feet of the collection and are stored in metal map cases in the artifact room.

Computer Records

Computer records are stored on individual computers only. They were not included in the statistics listed in Table 128.

Audiovisual Records

Audiovisual records are stored in a wooded cabinet in the artifact room. They comprise 3 linear feet and are in good condition.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Drum currently serves as a permanent curation repository and has a comprehensive curation plan. The staff is proceeding in their efforts to curate and stabilize all artifacts in their possession. This has already been accomplished for approximately 20% of the collection.

Comments

Records are arranged by project and file folders are labeled in a consistent manner.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (c) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) separate photographs from paper records, (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) creation of a finding aid, (d) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (e) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Computer records should be duplicated and backed-up on a regular basis. A secure copy should be stored in a separate, fire-safe location.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Drum

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- McHargue, Georgess
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Fort Hamilton

Brooklyn, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.72 ft³ of artifacts were located for Fort Hamilton during the course of this project. Table 129 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.72 ft³

On Post: 0.50 ft³

Off Post: 2.22 ft³ at Panamerican

Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1925, Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, New York, provides support to Department of Defense, U.S. Army, and U.S. National Guard detachments in the New York metropolitan area. Today the installation is the only active installation in the New York City area (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Hamilton. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation.

Archaeological collections from Fort Hamilton are currently housed at two repositories in New York.

Table 129.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Hamilton

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.7	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	14.7	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	1.7	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.7	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	6.7		
Metal	32.7		
Glass	30.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	11.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 7, 1999

Point of Contact: Amy Marshall, Curator

Approximately 0.5 cubic feet of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts are held by the Fort Hamilton Harbor Defense Museum.

Repository

The Fort Hamilton Harbor Defense Museum was built in 1827 as a caponier, a semi-subterranean used to guard the fort's sally port. It has a stone foundation, brick exterior walls, and a sod roof (Figure 54). The building houses museum display areas and a small receptionist area. Archaeological materials are on display in the museum.



Figure 54. Building 230 contains the Harbor Defense Museum.

Collections Storage Area

The museum area holds all archaeological materials. The room's flooring consists of stone. Interior walls and the ceiling are brick. There are no windows in the collections room. The area comprises a single display case that measures 16 x 36 x 63 (inches, d x w x h) and holds only archaeologically recovered items. Environmental controls for the room includes window air-conditioner units and forced-air heat.

Security measures include an intrusion alarm, motion detectors, controlled access for the collections area as well as the rest of the repository, and base security. Fire protection measures consist of fire extinguishers located near the collections storage area. There is no pest management program currently in place, however, the curator is developing a plan. No type of pest problems was noted at the time of the assessment.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are housed at the Harbor Defense Museum in a metal display case with glass shelves. All artifacts are stored loose on the shelves. Computer generated labels are present with artifacts for descriptive purposes. Artifacts encompass approximately 0.5 ft³ (Table 130).

Table 130.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at the Fort Hamilton Harbor Defense Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	0
Historic Ceramics	14
Prehistoric Ceramics	0
Fauna	0
Shell	0
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	0
Metal	58
Glass	0
Textile	0
Other (wooden pipe and tombstone fragment)	28
Total	100

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at the Fort Hamilton Harbor Defense Museum.

Records Storage

No DoD associated records are curated at the Fort Hamilton Harbor Defense Museum.

Collections Management Standards

The Fort Hamilton Harbor Defense Museum is currently developing a curation plan that will address all aspects of collections management.

Comments

All artifacts are on display.

Recommendations

Artifacts require (a) cleaning.

Editor's Note

As of March 2000 additional materials from Fort Hamilton were located. They were located by the new curator of the museum who had not yet arrived at the time of the assessment. Totals were not changed in the chapter as these totals still accurately reflect the collection as of the date of this visit.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Hamilton

Cinquino, Michael

1998 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Hamilton Brooklyn, Kings County, New York*. Panamerican Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACW 51-95-D-0024. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

Schieppati, Frank, Elizabeth Burt, Michael Cinquino, Mark Steinback, and Kerry Nelson

1998 *Cultural Resources Investigations Including National Register Eligibility Assessment of Selected Buildings at Fort Hamilton Brooklyn*. Barry A. Vittor and Associates, Mobile, and Panamerican Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACW 51-97-D-0009. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

Klein, Terry H., Amy Friedlander, and Martha Bowers

1986 *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for the U.S. Army Property, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, Fort Totten, Queens, New York*. Cultural Resources Group, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX-4000-4-0072. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Fort Totten

Queens, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 13.52 ft³ of artifacts and 0.71 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Totten during the course of this project. Table 131 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 13.52 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 13.52 ft³ at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.71 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.71 linear feet at Tetra Tech (Chapter 201, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository and to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1967, Fort Totten in Queens, New York, is home to over 15,000 citizen soldiers. Today it is home to the 77th Army Reserve Command (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs assessment research for Fort Totten. Research included a review of all relevant archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all archaeological materials and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Totten are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 131.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Totten

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.3	Paper	82.4
Historic Ceramics	23.0	Reports	17.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	5.3	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.4	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	3.0		
Metal	40.0		
Glass	24.5		
Textile	0.5		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Totten

Bienenfeld, Paula, and Hope Leininger

- 1998 *A Phase 1A/B Archaeological Survey of Fort Totten, Queens County, New York, New York*. Tetra Tech, Falls Church, Virginia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No. DACA 01-96-D-0611. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

Klein, Terry H., Amy Friedlander, and Martha Bowers

- 1986 *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for the U.S. Army Property, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, Fort Totten, Queens, New York*. The Cultural Resources Group, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, New Jersey. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX-4000-4-0072. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Fort Wadsworth

Fort Wadsworth, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.09 ft³ of artifacts and 0.17 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Wadsworth during the course of this project. Table 132 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.09 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.09 ft³ at Staten Island Institute of Arts and Science (Chapter 183, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.17 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.17 linear feet at Staten Island Institute of Arts and Science (Chapter 183, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Fort Wadsworth. However, the installation, which is located in Fort Wadsworth, New York, has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Wadsworth. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Wadsworth are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 132.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Wadsworth

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	90.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Wadsworth

No known references.

Griffiss Air Force Base

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 10.00 ft³ of artifacts and 4.77 linear feet of associated records were located for Griffiss Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 133 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 10.00 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 10.00 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 4.77 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.77 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1942, Griffiss Air Force Base in Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, began its history as an air force logistics command during WWII (Evinger 1995). In 1993 Griffiss Air Force Base was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Griffiss Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Griffiss Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 133.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Griffiss AFB

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.7	Paper	58.5
Historic Ceramics	34.0	Reports	17.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	6.6
Fauna	5.8	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	4.1	Photographic Records	17.5
Botanical	0.7	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.2		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.7		
Metal	23.7		
Glass	24.2		
Textile	0.1		
Other	2.8		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Griffiss AFB

Cinquino, Michael A., Elizabeth S. Burt, Mark A. Steinback, and Edward V. Curtin

1997 *Draft: Phase II Archaeological Investigation of PCI Site 3, Addendum to Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, Oneida County, New York*. Tetra Tech, San Bernardino, California, and Panamerican Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force, Contract No. F.33615-90-D-4006, Delivery Order No. 0014. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Cinquino, Michael A., Edward V. Curtin, Elizabeth S. Burt, and Mark A. Steinback

1995 *Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, Oneida County, New York*. Tetra Tech, San Bernardino, California, and Panamerican Consultants, Lancaster, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force, Contract No. F.33615-90-D-4006, Delivery Order No. 0014. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Cinquino, Michael A., Edward V. Curtin, Elizabeth S. Burt, Mark A. Steinback, Inez Reed-Hoffman, Robert J. Hanley, and Kerry L. Nelson

1996 *Draft: Phase II Archaeological Investigations of 20 Sites at Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, Oneida County, New York. Volumes I-A, I-B and Volume II: Appendices*. Tetra Tech, San Bernardino, California, and Panamerican Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force, Contract No. F.33615-90-D-4006, Delivery Order No. 0014. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Law Environmental

1994 *Remedial Investigation Technical Memorandum No. 3 Cultural Resources Study, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York*. Government Services Division, Law Environmental, Kennesaw, Georgia. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Contract No. DACWA-41-92-B8001. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Naval Station, Brooklyn

Brooklyn, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.20 ft³ of artifacts, 0.06ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 1.78 linear feet of associated records were located for Brooklyn Naval Station during the course of this project. Table 134 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.20 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.20 ft³ at TAMS Consultants (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.78 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.55 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2); 1.23 linear feet at TAMS Consultants (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.06 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.06 ft³ at TAMS Consultants (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: A minimum amount of skeletal remains is located at TAMS Consultants. All skeletal remains should comply with the mandates outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Established as a shore maintenance activity, Naval Station New York, Brooklyn, has provided support to Staten Island and Navy tenants in the New York City area. In 1994 Naval Station Brooklyn was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Station New York, Brooklyn. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, and reports as

well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Station New York, Brooklyn are currently housed at one repository in New York and one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 134.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records
from Naval Station Brooklyn

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	80.7
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	70.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	3.5
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	8.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	90.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	5.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	5.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

1998 *State of the Research Naval Hospital Cemetery NAVSTA Brooklyn. Historical Documentaries*. TAMS Consultants, New York, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Navy Northern Division, Lester, Pennsylvania. Copies available from TAMS Consultants.

Geismar, Joan H.

1996 *Archaeological Evaluation (Stage IA Documentary Study) Former Naval Station (NAVSTA) New York Navy Yard Annex Site Brooklyn, New York*. TAMS Consultants, New York, New York, and Joan H. Geismar. Submitted to the Northern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Lester, Pennsylvania. Copies available from TAMS Consultants, New York.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Station, Brooklyn

Baystate Environmental Consultants

1994 *Cultural Resources Survey for Base Closure and Realignment Redevelopment and Reuse of Excess Property at Naval Air Station New York Brooklyn, New York*. Baystate Environmental Consultants, East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. Submitted to the Northern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Lester Pennsylvania. Copies available from TAMS Consultants, New York, New York.

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton

Calverton, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 8.85 ft³ of artifacts, 0.00 ft³ of human skeletal remains, and 0.52 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton during the course of this project. Table 135 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 8.85 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 8.85 ft³ at TAMS Consultants, Inc. (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at the repository to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.52 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.52 linear feet at TAMS

Consultants, Inc. (Chapter 184, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation require complete rehabilitation at the repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.00 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton. However, the installation, located in Calverton, New York, has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 135.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	29.3	Paper	28.0
Historic Ceramics	20.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	16.0
Fauna	2.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	3.6	Photographic Records	56.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
C	0.7		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	3.6		
Metal	27.1		
Glass	13.6		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Calverton

Anonymous

1998 *Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Naval
Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Calverton,
New York*. TAMS Consultants, New York,
New York. Submitted to the U.S. Navy
Northern Division, Lester, Pennsylvania.
Copies available from TAMS Consultants.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base

Plattsburgh, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 21.19 ft³ of artifacts and 0.33 linear feet of associated records were located for Plattsburgh Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 136 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 21.19 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 21.19 ft³ at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc. (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.33 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.33 linear feet at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc. (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1839, Plattsburgh Air Force Base in Plattsburgh, New York, began its history as an officer training school during World War I and World War II. Today it is home to several units including the 380th Refueling Wing (Evinger 1995). In 1993 Plattsburgh Air Force Base was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (U.S. Air Force 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Plattsburgh Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Plattsburgh Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 136.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Plattsburgh Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.2	Paper	75.0
Historic Ceramics	20.8	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.3	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	12.9	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.9	Photographic Records	25.0
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	11.3		
Metal	16.6		
Glass	36.9		
Textile	0.3		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.3		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Plattsburgh AFB

Crane, Brian D., J. Abell, D. Halsall, A. Schwartz,
and C. Shields

1998 *National Register Evaluation of
Archaeological Sites at Plattsburgh Air
Force Base*. Parsons Engineering Science,
Fairfax, Virginia. Prepared for HQ AFCEE/
ECA, Brooks Air Force Base, Texas.

Morgan, Julie, Larry Abbott, Suzanna Doggett,
David Hendrich, and Lynn Richardson

1995 *Archaeological Survey of Plattsburgh Air
Force Base, Clinton County, New York*. U.S.
Army Construction Engineering Research
Laboratories, Technical Assistance Center
(USACE CERL/TAC), Urbana, Illinois.
Submitted to Air Mobility Command
(AMC), Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

U.S. Army Engineering Research Laboratories

1995 *Archaeological Survey of Plattsburgh Air
Force Base, Clinton County, New York*. U.S.
Army Engineering Research Laboratories/
Technical Assistance Center, Champaign,
Illinois. Submitted to Plattsburgh Air Force
Base and Headquarters, Air Combat
Command, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.
Copies available from the New York State
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic
Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles
Island, Watertown.

Seneca Army Depot

Romulus, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.40 ft³ of artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of associated records were located for Seneca Army Depot during the course of this project. Table 137 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.40 ft³

On Post: 1.40 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.04 linear feet

On Post: 0.04 linear feet

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Seneca Army Depot in Romulus, New York, began its history as an armament construction facility. Today it continues to receive, store, and ship operational ammunition (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Seneca Army Depot. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Seneca Army Depot are currently housed at two repositories in New York.

Table 137.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Seneca Army Depot

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	51.0	Paper	50.0
Historic Ceramics	25.0	Reports	50.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	2.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	1.0		
Metal	3.0		
Glass	20.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 16, 1998

Point of Contact: Tom Enroth, Project Manager

Seneca Army Depot holds approximately 1.4 cubic feet of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of associated documentation from archaeological projects conducted within its boundaries.

Repository

Building 123 houses the Engineering Branch at Seneca Army Depot and was constructed in 1943. It originally served as a carpentry shop for on-base construction projects (Figure 55). The foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are brick, and the roof is built-up asphalt. The building houses offices for the staff with a small amount of storage space in the map room set aside to house the archaeological materials.



Figure 55. Building 123 contains all of the post's archaeological collections.

Collections Storage Area

The map room in Building 123 encompasses 1,500 ft². The floor of the collections area is concrete, and the exterior walls are concrete block. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile and there are no windows. The area houses various types of maps and engineering drawings for the installation, as well as computer work stations for certain personnel. Artifacts and records are stored on one of the floor-to-ceiling map cases in the rear of the room

(Figure 56). The room itself is currently at about 50% capacity, and all the collections are archaeological in nature.



Figure 56. Collections storage in Building 123's Map Room.

The collections storage area has central air conditioning and radiator heat for environmental controls. Security measures include a dead-bolt lock on the exterior doors, controlled access to the storage area, and 24-hour base security. Fire protection measures consist of fire extinguishers, smoke and heat detectors located throughout the building, a fire alarm wired to the fire department, and a sprinkler/suppression system. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis and no evidence of infestation was noted during the assessment.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Seneca Army Depot are stored in two archival cardboard boxes that measure 12 x 8.3 x 5.5 and 15 x 12.5 x 10 (inches, d x w x h), respectively. The boxes are secured with removable lids. Within the boxes, collections are stored in plastic zip-lock bags that have paper inserts with project, date, site number and name, investigator, and provenience information written on them. Artifacts encompass approximately 1.4 ft³ (Table 138), are sorted by site number, and at least 50% have been cleaned.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Seneca Army Depot.

Table 138.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Seneca Army Depot

Material Class	%
Lithics	50.5
Historic Ceramics	25.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0
Fauna	1.5
Shell	0.0
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	1.0
Metal	2.5
Glass	19.5
Textile	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

Records Storage

Records from Seneca Army Depot encompass approximately 0.04 linear feet (Table 139). All records are stored in the same boxes as the artifacts.

Table 139.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Seneca Army Depot

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.02
Reports	0.02
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	0.04

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Individual files are stored in manila folders that are directly labeled in marker.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.02 linear feet. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and

staples, were noted throughout the collection, but as a whole, materials are in good condition.

Reports

Report records encompass approximately 0.02 linear foot and are stored in the same manner as the paper records.

Collections Management Standards

Seneca Army Depot is not a permanent curation repository and does not have a comprehensive curation plan. Artifacts are currently scheduled to be sent to the State University of New York-Syracuse for permanent curation.

Comments

Collections are arranged by project.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (d) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection containers, (b) removal of all contaminants, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Finalize transfer of the DoD archaeological collections to the State University of New York-Syracuse.

Reports Related to Archeological Investigations at Seneca Army Depot

Anonymous

1995 *Archaeological Investigations Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot Activities, Town of Romulus, Seneca County, New York*. Boston Affiliates, Boston, WCH Industries, Fort Washington, Maryland, and Heritage America, Middletown, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACW51-92-D-0003, Delivery Order No. 0017. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

1997 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Seneca Army Airfield and Adjacent Areas Southeast Seneca Army Depot Activities, Romulus, Seneca County New York*. Pan American Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DACW51-95-D-0024, Delivery Order No. 0011. Copies available from Seneca Army Depot.

Fiedel, Stuart J.

1998 *Phase I Archeological Survey of Five Previously Reported Sites (NYSM-4825, NYSM-4826, NYSM-4840, NYSM-4823, and UB-1260) Seneca Army Depot Activities, Romulus, Seneca County, New York. Final Report*. Greeley-Polhemus Group, West Chester, Pennsylvania, and John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DAWC51-94-D-0035 Task Order 0002. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New York.

McVarish, Douglas C., and Lauren J. Cook

1998 *Documentary Research Seneca Army Depot Activities Romulus, Seneca County, New York. Final Report*. Greeley-Polhemus Group, West Chester, Pennsylvania, and John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Contract No. DAWC 51-94-D-0035, Task Order 0001. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York, District.

Nolan, James L., Joel I. Klein, Denise H. Wiggins

1986 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for Seneca Army Depot*. DARCOM Report No. 16. EnviroSphere Company, Lyndhurst, New Jersey. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract CX4000-3-0018. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

Oberon, Stephen J.

1995 *Stage 1-B Archaeological Investigations, Ash Landfill Site, Seneca Army Depot, Town of Romulus, Seneca County, New York*. Heritage America and Boston Affiliates, Middletown, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District. Copies available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Peebles Island, Watertown.

West Point Military Academy

West Point, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 39.20 ft³ of artifacts and 9.51 linear feet of associated records were located for West Point Military Academy during the course of this project. Table 140 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 39.20 ft³

On Post: 37.11 ft³

Off Post: 0.02 ft³ at Fort Drum (Chapter 79); 1.20 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2); 0.87 ft³ at Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories and partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 9.51 linear feet

On Post: 6.71 linear feet

Off Post: 0.17 linear feet at Fort Drum

(Chapter 79); 2.63 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 182, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at all three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1778 as a garrison, West Point Military Academy in West Point, New York, is the oldest military post in continuous operation in the United States. Today it is home to the U.S. Army Academy, a role it has had since 1802, where some 4,400 cadets study leadership in preparation to serve as Army officers upon graduation (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for West Point Military Academy. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from West Point Military Academy are currently housed at one repository in Maryland and three repositories in New York.

Table 140.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from U.S. Military Academy, West Point

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.9	Paper	50.0
Historic Ceramics	21.9	Reports	8.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	5.8
Fauna	9.4	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	1.0	Photographic Records	33.4
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	2.8
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.2		
¹⁴ C	0.6		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.0		
Metal	26.9		
Glass	31.9		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 11, 1999

Point of Contact: Patrice Halind, Cultural Resource Manager

Approximately 37.11 ft³ of artifacts and 6.71 linear feet of documentation are held and/or managed by West Point Military Academy cultural resource personnel.

Repository

The West Point Military Academy curation repository is housed in Building 667 on post. This building was built in 1934 and was originally used as a warehouse. It has a concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, and a built-up asphalt roof (Figure 57). The building currently houses several “shops,” such as one for carpentry and another for painting, as well as offices. Archaeological materials are stored in a storage room adjacent to the cultural resource office.



Figure 57. Building 667 contains the archaeological collections from the academy.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area holds all West Point Military Academy archaeological materials on post. The room’s flooring consists of carpet over concrete. Interior walls are wallboard and the ceiling is plaster. There are no windows in the collections room. The 110 ft² area is used exclusively for long-term storage. The area is currently at about 75% capacity and all the collections are archaeological in nature. Environmental controls for the room include central air conditioning and heat. Security measures include base security, key locks on the exterior doors and controlled access for the entire repository. Fire protection measures consist of a sprinkler and suppression system. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis, however, no evidence of infestation was noted during the assessment.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from West Point Military Academy are stored on nonmovable, metal shelving units (Figure 58) and on the floor. The collections are stored in archival cardboard boxes that measure 16.5 x 13 x 10 and 16.5 x 12.5 x 10; (inches, d x w x h) and acidic cardboard boxes that measure 16 x 10 x 8; 24 x 16 x 12; 24 x 16.5 x 12; and 24 x 13.5 x 9.5 (inches, d x w x h). The majority of boxes are



Figure 58. The collections storage area in Building 667.

Table 141.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at West Point Military Academy

Material Class	%
Lithics	2.7
Historic Ceramics	21.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0
Fauna	10.4
Shell	1.1
Botanical	0.1
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.2
¹⁴ C	0.7
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	2.1
Metal	27.5
Glass	33.9
Textile	0.0
Other	0.1
Total	99.6

secured with removable lids, but a small percentage have folded flaps for security. Within the boxes, the majority of collections are stored in plastic, zip-lock bags that, in most cases, have paper inserts with project, date, site number and name, investigator, and provenience information written on them. Artifacts encompass approximately 37.11 ft³ (Table 141), and are sorted by project and contractor. In some cases, artifacts have been cleaned and labeled. A single stone projectile point has been placed on loan for educational purposes.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at West Point Military Academy.

Records Storage

Records from West Point Military Academy encompass approximately 6.71 linear feet (Table 142). Records are in good condition and are stored in manila folders, however, they are stored in the boxes with the archaeological material.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 2.63 linear feet. Very few contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, were noted throughout the collection.

Table 142.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at West Point Military Academy

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	2.63
Reports	0.67
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	3.17
Computer	0.25
Total	6.71

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Reports

Report records encompass approximately 0.67 linear feet and are stored near the collections in the artifact room.

Photographs

Photographs encompass 3.17 linear feet and are stored near the collections in the artifact room.

Maps

Maps encompass 0.67 linear feet and are stored near the collections in the artifact room.

Collections Management Standards

West Point Military Academy currently serves as a permanent curation repository but does not have a comprehensive curation plan. The staff do, however, outline in their contracts that the firm conducting the investigation follow state curation guidelines when preparing the material for shipment to West Point Military Academy.

Comments

Records are arranged by project and file folders are labeled in a consistent manner, but are stored with the collections.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (c) bagging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary

- containers, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
 3. Install appropriate systems to monitor and control humidity.
 4. Upgrade fire detection and suppression system to include fire extinguishers and manual fire alarms.
 5. Initiate a program for pest management including monitoring, preventive measures, and mitigation.
 6. Create a comprehensive curation policy.

Reported Related to Archaeological Investigations at West Point Military Academy

Anonymous

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Watervliet Arsenal

Watervliet, New York

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.74 ft³ of artifacts and 0.13 linear feet of associated records were located for Watervliet Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 143 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 3.74 ft³

On Post: 1.51 ft³

Off Post: 2.23 ft³ at Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.13 linear feet

On Post: 0.10 linear feet

Off Post: 0.03 linear feet at Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center (Chapter 168, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1813, Watervliet Arsenal in Watervliet, New York, is the oldest arsenal in the United States. It has had a long history of creating ordnance and was responsible for the development of the 'Bunker Buster' used during the Gulf War (Murray and Swantek 1993). Today it continues to serve as a research and development laboratory (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Watervliet Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Watervliet Arsenal are currently housed at one repository in Maryland and one repository in New York.

Table 143.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Watervliet Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	50.0	Paper	33.3
Historic Ceramics	9.5	Reports	33.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.5	Photographic Records	33.3
Botanical	2.5	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	5.3		
Metal	15.0		
Glass	2.5		
Textile	2.5		
Other	10.3		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: December 14, 1998

Points of Contact: Lisa Connors, Cultural Resource Manager, and Rosemarie Hutchinson, Curator

The Watervliet Arsenal Museum, Building 38, located in Watervliet, New York, serves as the repository for archaeological collections generated from the Watervliet Arsenal. Approximately 1.51 ft³ and 0.1 linear feet of Department of Defense (DoD) associated documentation from projects conducted on Watervliet Arsenal are housed at the museum.

Repository

The main collections repository is a single story structure that holds offices, exhibit space, and storage areas (Figure 59). This structure was built in 1859. The structure was originally used for storage and in 1880 was a foundry. It has been used for museum storage since 1964. The foundation is concrete, and the building frame and interior walls are prefabricated cast iron. The roof is constructed of galvanized steel and the ceiling is galvanized steel with suspended acoustical tiles.

Collections Storage Area

The artifact and record collections from Watervliet Arsenal are housed temporarily in the museum office (Figure 60). The area encompasses approximately 525 ft² and has a concrete floor. The storage area has



Figure 59. Building 38 contains the Watervliet Military Museum.



Figure 60. Unprocessed archaeological collections are stored in the museum office.

forced-air heat and a wall air conditioning unit. There is controlled access with security patrol after hours. The storage area has a smoke detector, as well as fire extinguishers and heat sensors. Fire alarms are wired into the fire department. There is a program for pest management, and there were no signs of infestation of rodents, birds, or insects. There are no windows in this area. The office is at 100% capacity.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts encompass approximately 2.5 ft³ (Table 144). They are stored loose in an acidic cardboard box, a paper sack, and loose on the floor and on top of cabinets. The cardboard box measures 15.3 x 12.5 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). Within the box, artifacts are stored loose on bubble wrap and cloth, in a smaller archival box with no lid (6.5 x 4.5 x 1.5 inches, d x w x h), a Styrofoam cup, and legal-size manila envelope. Those within the paper sack are enclosed in smaller paper sacks and plastic zip-lock bags. The paper sacks have rubber bands and paperclips used for closure. The loose artifacts have nonarchival paper labels scattered throughout the box, or have labels taped to them. Approximately 10% of the

Table 144.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at the Watervliet Arsenal Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	0.0
Historic Ceramics	19.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0
Fauna	0.0
Shell	5.0
Botanical	5.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	10.5
Metal	30.0
Glass	5.0
Textile	5.0
Other (leather, gun fragments, and buttons)	20.5
Total	100.0

material has been cleaned and those in the paper sack have been sorted according to context and type.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at the Watervliet Arsenal Museum.

Records Storage

Records from Watervliet Arsenal encompass approximately 0.1 linear feet (Table 145). All records are stored with the artifact materials from projects conducted by contractors or the Watervliet Arsenal Public Works. Records are in a metal file cabinet with individual manila folders directly labeled with marker.

Table 145.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation at Watervliet Arsenal Museum

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.02
Reports	0.04
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.04
Computer	0.00
Total	0.10

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.02 linear feet. No contaminants were noted and the collection is in good condition. Records are organized by project and a copy has been made.

Reports

Approximately 0.04 linear feet of reports are located among the collections.

Photographs

Photographs encompass approximately 0.04 linear feet of the collection and are stored with the paper records in manila folders.

Collection Management Standards

The Watervliet Arsenal Museum is a military museum and currently serves as a permanent curation facility. The museum has comprehensive plan for curation, however, archaeological collections are not currently covered by this policy.

Comments

Artifacts and records are arranged by project and are not labeled in a consistent manner. Duplicate copies of records have been made.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (d) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (b) creation of a finding aid, (c) storage of duplicated copies in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Install appropriate systems to monitor and control humidity.
4. Add the management of archaeological collections to the curation policy.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Watervliet Arsenal

Anonymous

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Collamer, Jeanette R.

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Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base

Jacksonville, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 30.54 ft³ of artifacts and 10.25 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base during the course of this project. Table 146 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 30.54 ft³

On Post: 1.11 ft³

Off Post: 17.70 ft³ at Louis Berger & Associates (Chapter 180, Vol. 2); 11.73 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 187, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 10.25 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at Environmental Services (Chapter 137, Vol. 2); 4.77 linear feet at Louis Berger & Associates (Chapter 180, Vol. 2); 5.40 linear feet at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 187, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Camp Lejeune was established in 1941 near Jacksonville, North Carolina. Originally named Marine Barracks, New River, the facility was renamed in 1942 for the 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant. General John A. Lejeune. Today, the facility is known as the “world’s most complete amphibious training base,” and houses the largest concentration of marines and sailors within the United States (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Lejeune. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Camp Lejeune are

Table 146.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	19.7	Paper	67.2
Historic Ceramics	10.2	Reports	1.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	46.1	Oversized Records	9.6
Fauna	0.7	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	4.7	Photographic Records	21.5
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.5
Flotation	1.2		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.5		
Metal	6.7		
Glass	6.8		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.3		
Total	100.0		100.0

currently housed at one repository in Florida, one repository in New Jersey, and two repositories in North Carolina.

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 25, 1999

Point of Contact: David Fuerst, Base Archaeologist.

Currently, Camp Lejeune houses approximately 1.1 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts (Table 147) from 31ON323 and 31ON379. There are no associated documents or human remains housed at Camp Lejeune. Some of the information below was taken from a previous report (St. Louis District 1999) that also examined Camp Lejeune collections.

Table 147.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Camp Lejeune

Material Class	%
Lithics	10
Historic Ceramics	20
Prehistoric Ceramics	20
Fauna	0
Shell	0
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	0
Metal	0
Glass	50
Textile	0
Other	0
Total	100

Repository

Building 58 on Camp Lejeune was built in 1941 as an administrative office building, and currently serves as an office building. The foundation is concrete and the exterior walls are brick (Figure 61).

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area is an office of approximately 432 ft². The office is carpeted, has



Figure 61. The exterior and entrance to Building 58.

sheetrock walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling. There are 7 windows in the room which are covered with blinds and locked. Central air conditioning and heat supply the office, but there is no direct control by the office staff. The room is accessed through a key locked door and access is limited to appropriate personnel. No fire protection devices are located in the office, and there is no known pest management program. However, no pests were present. Within the office artifacts and documents are stored within the cabinet described below (Figure 62).



Figure 62. Metal storage cabinet with artifacts.

Artifact Storage

The storage unit is a baked enamel cabinet measuring 78 x 16.5 x 35 (inches, d x w x h) that has a key lock. Mr. Fuerst controls access to the cabinet. The cabinet contains six shelves. Artifacts are stored in an acidic cardboard box (17.5 x 11.5 x 9.5, inches, d x w x h) that is glued and has a removable lid. Site

numbers, provenience, and project information is directly labeled in marker on the box. Secondary containers consist of 4-mil zip-lock bags, which are not nested. All of the artifacts are cleaned and sorted by provenience. Approximately 50% of the objects are labeled. Two pages of a map are stored within the artifact box. The prehistoric pottery is directly labeled in marker, while other material has a paper insert (Figure 63).



Figure 63. Primary nonarchival container that contains artifacts.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Camp Lejeune.

Records Storage

No DoD records are housed at Camp Lejeune.

Collections Management Standards

Camp Lejeune is not a permanent a repository for archaeological collections, however, however, they do work closely with state's permanent repository managed by the North Carolina Office of the State Archaeologist.

Comments

1. Camp Lejeune is not a permanent repository.
2. Camp Lejeune has an agreement with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology for the acceptance of any future archaeological collections generated from facility property.

3. Mr. Fuerst is currently planning to produce a catalog/accession system for all of the material that has been collected from the facility.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Remove the two pages of map copies from the artifact box and store in an archival flat file.
3. Finalize plans for the transfer of DoD archaeological collections to the permanent repository.

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Camp Mackall

Camp Mackall, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.69 linear feet of associated records were located for Camp Mackall during the course of this project. Table 148 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.69 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.69 linear feet at Fort Bragg (Chapter 92)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

No specific historical information was available for Camp Mackall. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed by the St. Louis District.

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Camp Mackall. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Camp Mackall are currently housed at one repository in North Carolina.

Table 148.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Camp Mackall

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	87.9
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	12.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Mackall

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Fort Bragg

Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 133.73 ft³ of artifacts and 29.73 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Bragg during the course of this project. Table 149 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 133.73 ft³

On Post: 97.87 ft³

Off Post: 1.79 ft³ at New South Associates, NC (Chapter 185); 0.17 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 196, Vol. 2); 29.59 ft³ at Southeastern Archaeological Services (Chapter 151, Vol. 2); 4.36 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 152, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at five repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 29.73 linear feet

On Post: 22.96 linear feet

Off Post: 0.69 linear feet at New South Associates, NC (Chapter 185); 0.23 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 196); 2.35 linear feet at Southeastern Archaeological Services (Chapter 151); 3.50 linear feet at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 152)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at five repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1918 near Fayetteville, North Carolina, Fort Bragg was originally known as Camp Bragg. Today, its mission is to maintain the XVIII Airborne Corps as a strategic crisis response force, manned and trained to deploy rapidly by air, sea, and land anywhere in the world (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Bragg. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Bragg are

currently housed at one repository in Alabama, one repository in Georgia, and three repositories in North Carolina.

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 1–2, 1999

Point of Contact: Beverly Boyko, Collections Manager

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division of Fort Bragg serves as the permanent repository for all archaeological collections generated from Fort

Table 149.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Bragg

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	66.6	Paper	67.2
Historic Ceramics	3.1	Reports	15.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	9.6	Oversized Records	6.7
Fauna	0.2	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.1	Photographic Records	10.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.3
Flotation	0.6		
Soil	6.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	1.5		
Metal	7.6		
Glass	3.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.3		
Total	100.0		100.0

Bragg. However, a new repository (Building 3-1333) has been built, and all collections are located within this repository. Currently, the repository houses 97.81 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts and 23.65 linear feet of documents (Table 150).

Table 150.
Volume of DoD Archaeological Collections Housed at Fort Bragg

Installation	Archaeological Materials (ft ³)	Records (linear feet)
Fort Bragg	97.81	22.96
Camp Mackall	—	0.69
Totals	97.81	23.65

Repository

The Environmental and Natural Resources Division occupies Building 3-1333 on post (Figure 64). Originally, the building served as a warehouse and now has offices, lab/work space, and storage areas. The building walls and foundation are concrete, and the roof is corrugated metal. A new renovation to the building has just been completed and serves as the collections storage area. The building and all rooms within the building are accessed via a key lock and post security patrols the area at night. Central air conditioning and heat serve the main building.



Figure 64. The exterior and entrance to Building 3-1333.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area is a newly renovated 383 ft² addition to Building 3-1333. There are plans to expand this repository by 170 ft² to the east. Although originally intended for permanent archaeological material storage only, the area serves as temporary storage for archaeological collections that are being processed. In addition, the collections area also contains materials and documents given to Ms. Boyko by post personnel (e.g., documents regarding land transfers and material removed from old post buildings). The room is accessed through a key locked door within the main building. There are no windows in the collections area, but large metal double doors open to the exterior. These normally remain locked unless ventilation is required. A hydrothermograph monitors humidity and temperature levels daily, and a dehumidifier is used when necessary. Although there is no temperature control, fire detection/suppression system, or security system for the collections area, the new construction plans include a retrofit of the entire collections area with these additions. Pests are monitored via adhesive bug strips, and pest management is on an as-needed basis. Although one bug (tentatively identified as a silverfish), has recently been “caught,” no additional signs of infestation were apparent. Within the storage room, the majority of artifacts are located on five metal units that measure 2 x 8.3 x 8 (feet, d x w x h). Each unit is four shelves high, with each shelf approximately two feet high. These units are not secured to the floor or wall (Figure 65). There are five boxes of material currently under study that are



Figure 65. Metal shelving units for artifact boxes.

located on the floor. The material in these boxes will be returned to their permanent boxes upon completion of the projects. Records storage consist of a metal filing cabinet, metal map cases, and archival boxes. Additionally, Ms. Boyko is designing a display area near the entrance into the archaeological section of Building 3-1333. When completed, the area will contain six display cases outlining the prehistory of the area and the history of the post. Currently, two of the display cases are in progress and contain artifacts recovered from post.

Artifact Storage

Ms. Boyko is in the process of archivingly storing all collections (artifacts and records). Permanent storage for the artifacts consists of acid-free boxes, acid-free labels, secondary zip-lock bags (primarily 4-mil), and permanent labeling. A box by box inventory is produced and entered into an Argus database for management. The database project is ongoing. The permanent records will be copied onto acid-free paper and stored in archival folders and boxes, but there is no plan to move this material off-site to a secured location. An inventory of the documentation is also in progress. This is entered into the Argus database, with future plans of linking the document and artifact database information.

Approximately 98 ft³ of artifacts are housed in permanent and temporary containers and display cases (Table 151). Permanent artifact storage consists of folded archival boxes with removable lids, each measuring 15.5 x 12.75 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). The material is stored by project and site number, and catalogued using the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology numbering system. All

**Table 151.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed
at Fort Bragg**

Material Class	%
Lithics	56.6
Historic Ceramics	4.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	8.8
Fauna	0.0
Shell	0.1
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	1.1
Soil	10.3
¹⁴ C	0.1
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	1.4
Metal	11.2
Glass	3.3
Textile	0.0
Other (plastic, buttons, and clay)	2.2
Total	100.0

materials have been cleaned, and when appropriate, directly labeled. Direct labels record the catalogue number with permanent marker with a acrylic B72 lacquer in acetone (25% solution) under and overcoat. When an artifact is removed from a box for study, a paper label is inserted within the appropriate bag stating the object(s) removed. The permanent storage information is always kept with the artifact(s) during study. Each box is labeled with an acid-free, computer generated label listing the range of site numbers in the box. The secondary containers consist of plastic zip-lock bags, the majority of which are 4-mil. These bags are labeled in permanent marker with the site number, project, provenience, and catalog number. Material from one project is stored in nonarchival boxes on the shelves that measure 23 x 19 x 5 (inches, d x w x h). Secondary containers in these are primarily zip-lock bags that are labeled with site number and field specimen number. All artifacts have been cleaned, and labeling consists of paper inserts. Finally, two nonarchival boxes contain soil samples that are stored in plastic bags labeled in marker with provenience information.

Temporary artifact storage on the shelves consists of 54 acid-free stacked boxes that open to the side. Material collected during filed work is placed in labeled paper bags in these boxes, according to project. Processing of the material (e.g., washing, labeling) is tracked via post-it notes on the

boxes. In addition, some material (mostly stone) has been pulled from the permanent archival boxes for study. This material is located on open box lids and Styrofoam trays on one of the shelves.

Ms. Boyko is currently in the process of designing a display area near the entrance to the facility. About one ft³ of artifacts are on display within two metal and glass display cases. The cases are securely locked. The material (lithics and metal objects) has been pulled from the artifact collections. A number of interpretational signs have been completed and a total of six display units are planned.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Bragg.

Records Storage

Fort Bragg curates approximately 23.7 linear feet of records from archaeological work conducted on post (Table 152). The collection is located in the same newly renovated room that houses the artifacts (Figure 66). Additionally, archival duplicate copies of materials are being made. Presently, only two projects have been duplicated and these duplicates are stored in archival boxes in the collection storage area. Approximately half of the material is stored, by project, within a five-drawer metal filing cabinet measuring 1.5 x 3.5 x 5.4 (feet, d x w x h). Except for maps, all project documents are kept together within the cabinet. Each drawer is labeled (taped, handwritten paper slip) with project names and dates. Although drawer keys are available, the drawers are not routinely locked. Within each drawer, documentation is variously stored within manila



Figure 66. Records storage file cabinet and map case in the collection storage room.

folders (not all archival), archival and nonarchival photo sleeves, and three-ring binders. Secondary labeling also varies between pen, pencil, and typed with the information written either directly or via an adhesive label. Contaminants, such as paper clips, binder clips, post-it notes, and white cotton string are noted throughout. Copies of aerial photographs are also folded.

Boxed collections are located on the metal shelving units that hold the artifacts. Currently, duplicate copies of North Carolina site forms for sites on post are held in eight archival boxes [each box, 15.5 x 12.75 x 10 (inches, d x w x h)]. These are labeled (computer generated adhesive paper) sequentially with site numbers. Nonarchival manila folders (directly labeled in pen) hold the site forms in nonarchival hanging folders. Two archival boxes store duplicate/preservation copies of project documentation. An acid-free computer generated adhesive label on each box indicates the contents. The paper documentation is on acid-free paper within acid-free manila folders, labeled either directly in permanent marker or with computer generated adhesive labels. Archival sleeves hold the small amount of photographic material in these two boxes.

Maps are stored within three locations. The majority of maps are stored within two five-drawer metal map cases, each measuring 2.9 x 3.9 x 1.7 (feet, d x w x h). The maps are stored either by project or map type, and each drawer is labeled as to contents. Secondary containers consist of map file folders, most of which are archival. Some of the Mylar property sheets are sticking together. A

Table 152.
**Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at Fort Bragg**

Materials	Fort Bragg	Camp Mackall
Paper	15.10	0.60
Reports	4.46	0.00
Oversized*	1.75	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00	0.00
Photographic	1.56	0.08
Computer	0.08	0.00
Total	22.96	0.69

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

wooden block is on top of the maps in one drawer. A large number of maps are folded along their edges or in half. A rubber band and a plastic bag filled with rocks were noted in one drawer. Some of the maps have been copied. Additionally, there are three archival map boxes placed on the map cases [each box, 30.5 x 5.5 x 5 (inches, d x w x h)]. Each box is labeled with contents (taped pencil written label), and two of the boxes are too small for the maps (i.e., the maps extend beyond the ends of the boxes). Finally, some maps are stored loose on the table, or in large three-ring map binders 0.75 x 22 x 27 (inches, d x w x h). Two maps are attached to a mapboard with four push-pins.

Paper Records

The paper records comprise the majority of the collections (15.7 linear feet). This includes administrative records, survey, excavation, analysis, and site forms.

Reports

Reports comprise 4.46 linear feet of the collection.

Photographs

Photographic records consist of both color and black/white prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets. They total 1.64 linear feet and are stored, archivally, with the paper records (by project) in the metal filing cabinet.

Maps

As described above, the maps are stored in three separate locations. The material consist of paper maps, blueprints, Mylar property maps, and black and white aerial prints. The original maps, approximately 1 linear foot, are stored within the map cases. The map boxes and the large binders hold the remaining 0.75 linear feet of material, which are working copies of originals.

Computer Records

The only digital collection consists of about 0.08 linear feet of computer disks (3.5-inch floppy disks). These are located with the other

documentation from the pertinent project in the metal filing cabinets in archival sleeves and archival folders.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Bragg is a long-term collections repository and does employ several collections management policies.

Comments

1. A number of ORISE interns work on various archaeological field and research projects.
2. Ms. Boyko plans to have all artifacts and documentation information linked via a database, a project, which is ongoing.
3. At the time of the visit, Ms. Boyko indicated that three collections of artifacts were still “outstanding,” that is they had not been transferred from the contractor to the storage repository.

Recommendations

1. Records require (a) all contaminants removed, (b) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (c) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
2. Complete retrofitting for environmental and fire protection systems.
3. Continue to monitor for pests to assure finding the silverfish was an isolated incident.
4. Remove all nonarchaeological material from the storage room.

Editor's Note

As of March 2000 the environmental system is in place. Fort Bragg staff also note an additional 22 reports pertaining to Fort Bragg that were not examined during the assessment. These reports have been entered into the bibliography of this chapter.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Bragg

Abbott, Jr., Lawrence E.

- 1994 *Spring Lake Bypass, NCDOT TIP No. R-2629 Archeological, Historical and Architectural Historical Consulting Services/Cultural Resources Survey: NCDOT Project R-2629: Spring Lake Bypass, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. New South Associates Technical Report 209. Maguire Associates, Virginia Beach, Virginia, and New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Abbott, Lawrence E., Craig Hanson, Erica E. Sanborn, and Mary Beth Reed

- 1995 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Borrow Area, Fort Bragg*. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Abbott, Jr., Lawrence E., Mary Beth Reed, Erica E. Sanborn, John S. Cable

- 1996 *An Archaeological Survey and Testing of McLean-Thompson Property Land Acquisition, and the Ambulatory Health Care Clinic Project, Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina. Final*. New South Associates Technical Report No. 349. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Purchase Order No. 1443RQ500095017. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Anonymous

- 1983 *Phase I Fort Bragg Master Plan. Analysis of Existing Facilities and Environmental Assessment Report*. GRW Engineers. Submitted to Fort Bragg. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Alexander, Francis P., and Richard L. Matson

- 1999 *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, North Carolina*. Prepared by Matson and Associates. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg.

Aragon, Lorraine

- 1999 *An Oral History of the Fort Bragg Area*. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction and Engineering Research Lab. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg

Belew, Kenneth

- 1997 *Cavalry Clash in the Sandhills. The Battle of Monroe's Crossroads North Carolina 10 March 1865*. Prepared by the National Park Service, Tallahassee, Florida. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg.

Benson, Robert W

- 1999 *Cultural Resources Survey of 3800 acres in the Uwarrie National Forest, Compartments 8, 9, 18, 19, 23 and 24, Montgomery and Randolph Counties, North Carolina, Vols I and II*. Prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Service, Athens, Georgia. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg.

- 2000 *Archaeological Testing of 50 Sites, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina, Vols I and II*. Prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg.

Benson, Robert W., and Chad O. Braley

- 1997 *Living on the Edge: Cultural Resources Survey of the Overhills Tract, 10,456 Acres in Harnett and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina. Draft. Volumes 1 and 2*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016; DO No. 0036. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Boyko, Beverly A., and William H. Kern, editors

- 1996 *Cemeteries of Fort Bragg, Camp MacKall, and Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina*.

- Directorate of Public Works and Environment, Fort Bragg. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Braley, Chad O.
- 1988 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Fort Bragg's Northern Training Area, Harnett, Moore, and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1988 *A Comprehensive Overview of the Cultural Resources of Fort Bragg Military Reservation, North Carolina. Final Report*. Gulf South Research Institute, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539, Delivery Order No. 0003. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1989 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Master Plan Lands, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Final Report*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract, Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539, Delivery Order No. 3. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1989 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Fort Bragg's Training Area, Harnett, Moore, and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina. Final*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539, Delivery Order No. 3. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
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- 1989 *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume IV: Site Forms*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0593. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1990 *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume II: Cultural Resources Management Plan*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1990 *Fort Bragg Historic Preservation Plan, Volume I, Technical Synthesis: Review of Environmental and Cultural History*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-87-D-0539, Delivery Order No. 0003. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- 1999 Phase I Archaeological Surveys of Four Drop Zones and Surrounding Areas, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Prepared by Southeast Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Braley, Chad O. and Joseph Schuldenrein
- 1993 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey and Site Testing on Fort Bragg's Sicily Drop*

- Zone, Hoke County, North Carolina.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-81-D-0016, Delivery Order No.0051. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Brook, David
1987 *Letter to Colonel Eugene S. Witherspoon, U.S. Army, Director of Engineering (12/30/87).* North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Clement, Christopher Ohm, Steven D. Smith, Ramona M. Grunden, and Jill S. Quattlebaum.
1997 *Archaeological Survey of 4,000 Acres on the Lower Little River, Cumberland, Hoke, and Moore Counties, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.* Prepared by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Cooper, Leland J.
1997 *Repairs and Restorations for Eight Historic Cemeteries Located at Fort Bragg Military Reservation North Carolina.* Prepared by Jupiter Construction Company. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Fuerst, David
1991 *A Cultural Resources Survey Portion of the Proposed Fort Bragg Hospital Complex, Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Draft. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Grover, Jennifer E., and Meghan LaGraff Ambrosino
1998 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of 161 Acres of Inholdings, Overhills Tract, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.* Prepared by Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
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1990 *An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Road Improvements on NC 87, Sanford to Fayetteville, Lee, Harnett, and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina.* Prepared by Archaeological Research Consultants. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Harris, Kenneth, Thomas Holmes, Arlene Bauer, Wayne Boyle, Frederick Browne, David George, Mark Jones, William Kern, Marie McCollough, Waverley McLeod Sr., Waverley McLeod Jr., Larry Pace, Tony Page, John Rose, and Joseph Stancar
1995 *Cemeteries of Fort Bragg, Camp Mackall, and Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina.* Fort Bragg. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Idol, Bruce S.
1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 2,774 Acres, Fort Bragg, Cumberland and Hoke Counties, North Carolina, Vols. I and II.* Prepared by TRC Garrow and Associates, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Irwin, Jeff, Charles Heath, Stacy Culpepper, and Joe Herbert
1998 *Archaeological Investigations at Range 75 and Training Area Echo, Hoke and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina.* Prepared by the ORISE Fort Bragg Cultural Resource Program. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Jameson, John H., Jr.
1986 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Manufactured Housing Community Site Project Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to the Director of Engineering and Housing, Fort Bragg. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- 1986 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Special Operations Command Cantonment Area, Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina (Addendum Report).* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

- 1987 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Construction at the LI-495 Aviation Hangers and T-1059 Family Housing Project Areas, Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to the Director of Engineering and Housing, Fort Bragg. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District
- Jones, David, and Marian Roberts
- 1993 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Proposed A-10 Munitions Storage Facility, Pope Air Force Base and a Proposed Cumberland County School Tract, Fort Bragg Military Reservation*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Jones, David C., and Eric C. Poplin
- 1991 *Cultural Resources Survey for Construction Projects on Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Pope Air Force Base. Final*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0042. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District
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- 1993 *Archaeological Study SR 1610 (McArthur Road) Cumberland County, North Carolina state project No. 6.442494, Special Project No. 68*. Prepared by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Kessler, Richard, R. E. Strain, J. I. Marlowe II, and B. Kelly Currin
- 1996 *Ground-Penetrating Radar and Electromagnetic Surveys at the Monroe Crossroads Battlefield Site, Fort Bragg, North Carolina*. Open-File Report 96-0112. U.S. Geological Survey. Submitted to the National Park Service and the U.S. Army. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
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- 1992 *Cultural Resources Survey of a Land Exchange Tract, Fort Bragg, North Carolina*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0041. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District
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- 1992 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Whitehurst Tract, Moore County, North Carolina*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0041. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Kodack, Marc, and Dave Fuerst
- 1991 *A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Helicopter Pads, Fort Bragg, Hoke County, North Carolina*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Little, Ruth
- 1995 *Fort Bragg Historic Structures Survey*. Prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Lofield, Thomas C.
- 1979 *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance: Fort Bragg, Camp McKall, Simmons Army Airfield, North Carolina. Draft Report*. Coastal Zone Resources Division of Ocean Data Systems, Wilmington, North Carolina. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA21-77-0139. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

- Markham, Virginia M., and Marian D. Roberts
1994 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Bridge, Road, and Utilities Site for a Munitions Storage Area, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina (AIOII)*. Prepared by Brockington and Associates. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
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1985 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Special Operations Cantonment Area, Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina Compliance, Final*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Fort Bragg. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Newlan, Ralph
1997 *Assessment Report of Historic Structures and Historic Landscape of the Overhills Property*. Prepared by Newlan Knight and Associates, Inc. and G.E.C., Inc for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Ollendorf, Amy L., and Daniel K. Higginbottom
1997 *Cultural Resources Management Investigation: Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Camp Mackall, Cumberland, Hoke, and Moore Counties, North Carolina*. Prepared by Braun Intertec Corporation. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- O'Steen, Lisa D.
1992 *Archaeological Site Evaluation of 31CD274, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Final Report*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0034. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.
- Payne, Ted M.
1995 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Fayetteville Bypass-US Route 13 from Interstate 95 to the All American Freeway Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Prepared by MAAR and Associates, Inc., Newark, Delaware. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Robison, Neil
1990 *Phase I Archeological Survey of Two 801 Family Housing Projects, Hoke and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah and Mobile Districts. Submitted to Headquarters, Fort Bragg. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Ruedrich, Dean A.
1995 *Assessment and Conservation/Restoration Recommendations for Ellis, Knox Street, McIntyre, Newton, Goins, Long Street, McLeod, and Sandy Grove Cemeteries*. Fort Bragg Military Base, Cumberland and Hoke Counties, North Carolina. Prepared by Ruedrich Restorations. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Scott, Douglas D., and William J. Hunt, Jr.
1995 *The Civil War Battle at Monroe's Crossroads, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, An Historical Archaeological Perspective, Technical Reports No. 3*. Prepared by the National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Simpson, Kay
1992 *Phase I Archaeological Survey Erosional Control Area K, McKellars Lakes, Fort Bragg*. Hobbs, Upchurch and Associates, Southern Pines, North Carolina, and Louis Berger and Associates, Richmond, Virginia. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Traver, Jerome D.
1991 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fayetteville Bypass- US Route 13*

- from Interstate 95 to the All American Freeway Cumberland County, North Carolina.* Prepared by MAAR and Associates, Inc., Newark, Delaware. Copies available from Beverly Boyco, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Trinkley, Michael, William B. Barr, and Debi Hacker
- 1996 *An Archaeological Survey of the 230 ha Camp MacKall Drop Zone and 70 ha Manchester Road Tract, Fort Bragg, Scotland and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina. Final Report.* Chicora Research Contribution 187. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. 1443CX500095043, Purchase Order No. 1443PX502096008. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- 1996 *Fort Bragg 3: An Archaeological Survey of the 29.57 ha Camp MacKall Special Forces Training Area and 776.55 ha, Richmond, Cumberland, and Harnett Counties, North Carolina.* Final Report. Chicora Foundation Research Series 193. Chicora Foundation, Columbia South Carolina, National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. 1443CX500095043, Purchase Order No. 1443PX502096064. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- 1997 *Fort Bragg 4: An Archaeological Survey of the 625.73 HA Holland Drop Zone and 243.81 HA on Fort Bragg, Cumberland and Hoke Counties, North Carolina. Final.* Chicora Foundation Series 204. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina. National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. 1443CX500095043, Purchase Order No. 1443PX502096131. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- 1998 *Fort Bragg 5: An Archaeological Survey of the 942.63 ha Northern Training Area IV on Fort Bragg, Harnett County, North Carolina.* Chicora Research Contribution 240. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. 1443CX500095043; Purchase Order No. 1443PX509097093. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
- Trinkley, Michael, Natalie Adams, and Debi Hacker
- 1996 *An Archaeological Survey of the 557.5 ha Sicily Drop Zone, Fort Bragg, Hoke County, North Carolina.* Chicora Research Contribution 182. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina. National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. 1443CX500095043, Purchase Order No. 1443PX500096018. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Fort Fisher

Kure Beach, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.14 ft³ of artifacts were located for Fort Fisher during the course of this project. Table 153 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.14 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.14* ft³ at New South Associates
(Executive Summary)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No specific historical information was available for Fort Fisher National Guard Training Center. However, the facility is part of Fort Fisher Air Force Recreation Area; the North Carolina Army National Guard owns nine buildings located on the recreation area. Military presence in the Fort Fisher Recreation Area began in 1862 with a portion of the area fortified by the Confederacy. In 1955, the 701st Radar Squadron was established at Fort Fisher Air Force Station. In 1988, the facility was deactivated and converted to an outdoor recreation area, now operated by Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Fisher National Guard Training Center. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological

Table 153.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Fisher

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	98.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Fisher National Guard Training Center are currently housed at one repository in Georgia.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Fisher

Reed-Hoffman, Inez

1996 *A Final Report of the Phase I/II
Archaeological Investigations at Fort Fisher
Recreation Area, New Hanover County,
North Carolina*. Panamerican Consultants,
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Submitted to the U.S.
Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah
District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040,
Delivery Order No. 0009. Copies available
from the North Carolina Office of State
Archaeology.

Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point

Cherry Point, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 5.61 ft³ of artifacts were located for Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point during the course of this project. Table 154 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 5.61 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 5.61 ft³ at University of North Carolina (Chapter 188, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1942, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station was originally commissioned at Cherry Point, North Carolina, as Cunningham Field. Currently the facility is the world's largest Marine Corps Air Station and the best all-weather jet base (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station are currently housed at one repository in North Carolina.

Table 154.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from MCAS Cherry Point

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	39.8	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	39.8	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	20.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.4		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at MCAS Cherry Point

Hargrove, Thomas H.

- 1990 An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Road Improvements on North Carolina 87, Sanford to Fayetteville, Lee, Harnett, and Cumberland Counties, North Carolina. Compliance Draft and Final. Archaeological Research Consultants, Raleigh, North Carolina. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Hargrove, Thomas H., Dennis Lewarch, Scott Madry, Ian von Essen, and Charlotte Brown

- 1985 *A Cultural Resource Survey at U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina*. Archaeological Research Consultants, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Polglase, Christopher, Thomas W. Davis, Kathleen M. Child, W. Patrick Giglio, and Martha Williams

- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Resource Investigations at Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, North Carolina*. Compliance Draft and Final. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Frederick, Maryland. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Reeve, Stuart A., Charles D. Cheele, and Priscilla S. Knoblock

- 1994 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Three U.S. Marine Corps Housing Locations, Craven County, North Carolina, Base Realignment, MCAS Cherry Point, North Carolina. TAMS Consultants, and John Milner Associates, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Marine Corps. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point

Southport, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 36.35 ft³ of artifacts and 1.02 linear feet of associated records were located for Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point during the course of this project. Table 155 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 36.35 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 36.35 ft³ at North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (Chapter 186, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.02 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.02 linear feet at North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (Chapter 186, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal was activated in 1955. Major modifications to the facility were made in 1982 for container movement and handling (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal are currently housed at one repository in North Carolina.

Table 155.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	4.0	Paper	31.1
Historic Ceramics	15.9	Reports	18.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	24.4	Oversized Records	42.6
Fauna	2.5	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	6.8	Photographic Records	8.2
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	21.8		
Metal	11.8		
Glass	12.6		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point

Abbott, Lawrence

- 1995 *Fort Fisher State Historic Site Cultural Resource Study of a Revetment, New Hanover County, North Carolina*. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Contract No. DACW54-94-D-0039. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Anglely, Wilson

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Baker, Michael

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Cassedy, Daniel

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Clifford, Laura

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1991 *Archaeological Monitoring of Water Line, Fort Fisher State Historic Site and Fort Fisher State Recreation Area, New Hanover County, North Carolina*. Coastal Carolina Research. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
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1974 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of Carolina Beach and Vicinity, New Hanover, North Carolina*. North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
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1992 *Archaeological Investigations at Fort Johnson, Fort Anderson, The Robbins Plantation, and Battery Lamb: Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, North Carolina*. Louis Berger and Associates, Richmond, Virginia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Contract No. DACA54-91-D-0022. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
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1987 *Results of Archaeological Field Investigations Carried Out Under Contract DACA54-86-C-0012 at the Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina*. Thunderbird Archaeological Associates. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Contract No. DACA54-86-C-0012. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
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1984 *Underwater Archaeological Reconnaissance, Carolina Beach Inlet, New Hanover County, North Carolina*. Archaeological Research Consultants, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and Tidewater Atlantic Research, Washington, North Carolina. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, Contract No. DACW54-83-C-0002, Delivery Order DACW54-84-F-2140. Copies available from the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.
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Pope Air Force Base

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.02 ft³ of artifacts and 0.06 linear feet of associated records were located for Pope Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 156 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.02 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.02 ft³ at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc. (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at Parson's Engineering Science, Inc. (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1919, Pope Air Force Base in Fayetteville, North Carolina, adjacent to Fort Bragg, is the home of the 43^d Airlift Wing. The 43^d Wing delivers troops, supplies, and equipment directly to the battlefield (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Pope Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Pope Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 156.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Pope Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	66.7
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	100.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	33.3
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Pope AFB

No known references.

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant

Ravenna, Ohio

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 4.47 ft³ of artifacts and 0.50 linear feet of associated records were located for Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 157 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 4.47 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.47 ft³ at Cleveland State University (Chapter 189, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.50 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.50 linear feet at Cleveland State University (Chapter 189, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant was established in 1940–41 for loading medium and major caliber artillery ammunition, bombs, mines, fuses and boosters, primers, and percussion elements, as well as finished ammunition and ammunition components. In addition, over the years, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant handled and stored strategic and critical materials for various government agencies. Currently, only storage and transportation of explosives and munitions components are performed at the arsenal. In addition, the Ohio National Guard uses the facility for training (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an

Table 157.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	45.8
Historic Ceramics	60.0	Reports	33.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	16.7
Fauna	1.3	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	5.0	Photographic Records	4.2
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	25.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	3.8		
Total	100.0		100.0

assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installations. Archaeological collections from Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Ohio.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant

Blank, John E.

- 1982 *Results of a Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Resource Assessment of a Portion of the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio*. Cultural Resources Research Laboratory, Cleveland State University. Submitted to the General Services Administration, Region 5, Chicago, Contract No. BLA R34-1982, GS-05-DRE-2-4085. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Blank, John E., and David Bush

- 1982 *Results of Preliminary Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio*. Report No. BLA R12-1982. Cultural Resources Research Laboratory, Cleveland State University. Submitted to Ravenna Arsenal, Inc., Ravenna, Contract No. DAA09-82-C-8002. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Hillen, Luella B., Laurie Crawford, and Flora Church

- 1995 *Phase I Literature Review and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Selected Training Areas within the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) in Braceville Township, Trumbull County, Ohio*. Archaeological Services Consultants, Columbus, Ohio. Submitted to the State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

MacDonald and Mack Partnership

- 1983 *Historic Properties Report, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio*. National Park Service. Building Technology, Silver Spring, Maryland, and MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX-0001-2-0033. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Montgomery Watson

- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Selected Tracts, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Portage County, Ohio. Final*. Montgomery Watson, Novi, Michigan. Submitted to the Army National Guard, Columbus, Ohio., Contract No. DAHA90-94-D-0013, Delivery Order No. 518/9MO3. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Riegel, Veronica A.

- 1993 *Phase I/II Cultural Resource Report on the Ohio Army National Guard 3,400 Tank Trail, Ravenna Army Arsenal, Trumbull County, Ohio*. Cultural Resources Program, 3D/ Environmental Services, Cincinnati, Ohio. Submitted to the State of Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Columbus. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Joseph Phillippe, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

- 1984 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio*. DARCOM No. 4. Woodward-Clyde and Associates, Walnut Creek, California. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771, 60903A/001-1. Copies available from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

Waite, Philip R.

- 1996 *Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan*. Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas, and Gray and Pape, Cincinnati. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Contract No. DACA63-93-0014, Delivery Order No. 081.

Carlisle Barracks

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 62.11 ft³ of artifacts and 5.14 linear feet of associated records were located for Carlisle Barracks during the course of this project. Table 158 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 62.11 ft³

On Post: 62.11 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 5.14 linear feet

On Post: 2.81 linear feet

Off Post: 2.33 linear feet at Archaeological and Historical Consultants (Chapter 190, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in May 1757, Carlisle Barracks in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is the second oldest active military post in the United States. From 1879–1918, the land was transferred to the Department of the Interior for the Carlisle Indian Industrial School. The Army reclaimed the post in 1918. Since that time the post has served as a focal point for training and education of army personnel. In addition to other institutions on post, Carlisle Barracks is home to the U.S. Army War College and the U.S. Army Military History Institute (Evinger 1995; U.S. Army 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Carlisle Barracks. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the facility.

Table 158.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Carlisle Barracks

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	50.6
Historic Ceramics	27.4	Reports	37.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	3.2
Fauna	5.3	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	14.0	Photographic Records	8.9
Botanical	0.2	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	1.2		
Soil	1.3		
¹⁴ C	1.3		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	1.4		
Brick	10.2		
Metal	16.1		
Glass	20.2		
Textile	0.4		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Archaeological collections from Carlisle Barracks are currently housed at two repositories in Pennsylvania.

Assessment

Date of Visit: June 30, 1999

Point of Contact: Tom Kelly, Cultural Resource Manager

Carlisle Barracks is located near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Archaeological work on post is contracted through the Department of Public Works, and all resulting collections are returned to post upon completion of the project. Currently, approximately 62.11 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts and 2.81 linear feet of documentation from Carlisle Barracks are currently located at Carlisle Barracks.

Repository

Archaeological materials are stored in the offices of the Directorate of Public Works, which is located in Building 46, Ann Ely Hall. The building primarily functions as an office building. It is constructed of concrete and brick (Figure 67).



Figure 67. Exterior of Anne Ely Hall, where the archaeological collections are stored.

Collections Storage Area

Within a storage area controlled by the Directorate of Public Works (DPW), archaeological collections are stored within boxes stacked on the floor (Figure 68). The storage area, approximately 500 ft²,

has a wooded floor, brick walls, and a suspended acoustical ceiling. The uncovered windows in the room are sealed. Access to the area is gained primarily from the interior of the building, through a single door; access to the area is controlled by the DPW. Additionally, a door leading to the exterior is key locked and dead-bolted. The post is patrolled at night by security. One fire extinguisher is located in the room and was last inspected in 1995.



Figure 68. Archival boxes stacked on the floor in the corner of the collections storage room.

Artifact Storage

Approximately 62.11 ft³ of artifacts are stored in 48 archival boxes (15.5 x 13 x 10.5, inches, d x w x h) and 3 non-archival boxes (15.5 x 12.25 x 10.25, inches, d x w x h) (Table 159). Each box is folded and has a telescoping lid. Archival boxes are labeled by zip-lock bags that contain inserts. The information on the insert varies by project and contractor, but generally list project, contents, and box number. Labeling information on the nonarchival boxes varies, but for all it is in direct marker. Additionally, one large metal rod (24 inches long with a 0.5- inch diameter), is placed on top of the artifact boxes. Within each box, secondary plastic bags hold the majority of the material. Some bags are zip-lock and others are secured by a twist-tie. Most of the secondary bags are nested with smaller zip-lock bags. Additionally, a small amount of larger artifact material is loose in the boxes. Secondary containers are directly labeled in marker with site number, provenience and project. All artifacts are cleaned and sorted (by provenience or field specimen number). However, only about one-half of the artifacts are directly labeled.

Table 159.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Carlisle Barracks

Material Class	%
Lithics	0.0
Historic Ceramics	27.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0
Fauna	5.2
Shell	14
Botanical	0.2
Flotation	1.2
Soil	1.3
¹⁴ C	1.3
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	1.5
Brick	10.1
Metal	16.1
Glass	20.2
Textile	0.4
Other (buttons, plastic, and marble)	1.0
Total	100.0

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Carlisle Barracks.

Records Storage

Approximately 2.81 linear feet of records from post archaeological projects are located at Carlisle Barracks (Table 178). The majority of the records are stored in archival boxes as described above, occasionally with the artifactual material.

Additionally, there are binders stacked on top of the artifact boxes. The majority of the material is not archivally processed and no accession data or finding aids are available.

Paper Records

The paper records comprise the majority of the collections (2.02 linear feet), and include survey, excavation, and analysis forms. Additionally, a small amount of administrative material is included. The paper records are primarily stored in three-ring binders and are in good condition. Binder clips and paper clips are located throughout the records. Approximately one-half of the paper documents have been copied, and these copies are stored with the originals.

Table 160.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Carlisle Barracks

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	2.02
Reports	0.58
Oversized*	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.21
Computer	0.00
Total	2.81

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Reports

Approximately 0.58 linear feet of archaeological project reports are located at Carlisle Barracks. One unbound, original report still has photographs attached to the pages.

Photographs

Photographs, consisting of color prints, slides, negatives, and contact sheets, make up less than 0.21 linear feet within the collections. Archival sleeves hold the photographic material in the three-ring binders.

Collections Management Standards

Carlisle Barracks is not a long-term curation repository and does not possess a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

The three nonarchival boxes of material had been received just prior to the St. Louis District visit. All material is scheduled to be transferred to archival boxes.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) separation from the artifact collection containers, (b) removal of all

contaminants, (c) packaging in appropriately labeled primary and secondary containers, (d) creation of a finding aid, (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (f) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

3. Identify a permanent repository for the transfer of the DoD archaeological collections.

Editor's Note

As of March 2000 collections have been placed into acid-free primary containers.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Carlisle Barracks

Anonymous

1996 *Archaeological Mitigation for the Natural Gas Line, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle Pennsylvania*. R. Christopher Goodwin, Frederick, Maryland. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Contract No. DACW-95-D-0026. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Hay, Conran A., Christopher E. Hamilton, and Christina Schmidlapp

1986 *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for the United States Army Carlisle Barracks, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Volume I*. Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX4000-5-0041. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

1986 *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for the United States Army Carlisle Barracks, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Volume II*. Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania. Submitted to the National Park Service, Contract No. CX4000-5-0041. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Martin, John W.

1997 *Archaeological Data Recovery Related to New Electrical Service to Quarters 2, 4, and 5 Carlisle Barracks (draft)*. Submitted to Gannett Fleming Engineers and Planners. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Contract No. DACA 31-96-D-0002. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Sanders, Suzanne L., Katherine Grandine, Ellen Saint Onge, and Patrick Giglio

1995 *Archaeological and Architectural Investigations at Carlisle Barracks, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Volume 1 and 3 (draft)*. R. Christopher Goodwin, Frederick, Maryland. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Contract No. DACW 31-89-D-0059. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Fort Indiantown Gap

Annville, Pennsylvania

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.13 ft³ of artifacts and 0.27 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Indiantown Gap during the course of this project. Table 161 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.13 ft³

On Post: 1.13 ft³

Off Post: None

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.27 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.27 linear feet at Hunter Research (Chapter 179, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1930, the Pennsylvania National Guard began using the area in Annville, Pennsylvania, for field training, and it was used throughout World War II as a staging area for soldiers. Deactivated in 1946, Fort Indiantown Gap was reactivated in 1951. Its current mission is the training of Army Reserve and National Guardsmen (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Indiantown Gap. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the facility. Archaeological collections from Fort Indiantown Gap are currently housed at one repository in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey.

Table 161.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Indiantown Gap

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	23.1
Historic Ceramics	45.0	Reports	76.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	20.0		
Glass	30.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: June 29, 1999

Point of Contact: John Fronko, Environmental Specialist

Fort Indiantown Gap is a National Guard facility. Department of Defense (DoD) archaeological collections are not normally stored on post, but currently, 1.13 ft³ of artifacts from the facility are stored in Building 11-19

Repository

Collections are stored in Building 11-19 on Fort Indiantown Gap. The building, originally used as a warehouse, was constructed in the early 1940s. The building, constructed of aluminum siding on concrete now serves as an office building (Figure 69).



Figure 69. Exterior and entrance to Building 11-19 which contains post archaeological collections.

Collection Storage Area

The objects are stored in the main hallway of Building 11-19. The single box of material is kept on top of a metal, two-drawer file cabinet (Figure 70). The floor is tiled, the interior walls are sheetrock, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are no windows in the hallway, which is accessed through key locked exterior doors. Access is limited to appropriate staff, and base security patrols the area at night. Temperature control consists of central air conditioning and hot water heat;



Figure 70. A box containing artifacts is stored on a file cabinet in the hallway.

temperature is set for staff comfort. There are no fire protection devices.

Artifact Storage

The artifacts are stored in one nonarchival box, measuring 15.5 x 12.25 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h). The lid to the box is missing. A direct marker label provides the project information on the primary container. Secondary containers consist of two nonarchival boxes (11.25 x 6 x 3.25 inches, d x w x h) with removable lids. A pink card that is taped to each box has the site name, project, and box number recorded in marker. The tertiary containers are plastic 4-mil zip-lock containers. All the artifacts are

Table 162.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed
at Fort Indiantown Gap

Material Class	%
Lithics	5
Historic Ceramics	45
Prehistoric Ceramics	0
Fauna	0
Shell	0
Botanical	0
Flotation	0
Soil	0
¹⁴ C	0
Human Skeletal	0
Worked Shell	0
Worked Bone	0
Brick	0
Metal	20
Glass	30
Textile	0
Other	0
Total	100

cleaned and sorted by provenience. None of the material is directly labeled; however, each tertiary container has a nonarchival paper insert.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Records Storage

No DoD associated records are housed at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Indiantown Gap is not a long-term curation repository and does not possess a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

Building 11-19 is not a permanent repository and has no collection management standards. A small military museum is located on post but was closed at the time of the visit. The St. Louis District did not assess the museum as a possible permanent repository.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Move the box of artifacts to a more secure location within the building.
3. Identify a permanent repository for the transfer of the DoD archaeological collections.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Indiantown Gap

Abbot, Lawrence E., Jr.

1991 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Ammunition Storage Facility at Fort Indiantown Gap, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania*. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia, and ERC Environmental and Energy Services. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No. DACA01-90-0035, Delivery Order 0003. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

KFS Historic Preservation Group

1995 *Fort Indiantown Gap Cultural Resource Management Plan*. KFS Historic Preservation Group, Philadelphia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Krause, Kari L.

1995 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Habitat Expansion Area C-3 and Tank Trail Rehabilitation Project (Ref. No. R94-1164), Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, Pennsylvania*. Fort Drum Public Works, New York. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

NES

1998 *Report for Phase I Archaeological Survey of 2,471 Acres of Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania*. NES, Blue Ash, Ohio. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Tolonen, Anthony and Laura Clifford

1997 *Phase I Cultural Resource Report Training Areas A-16, B-9, B-10, and B-12, Ft. Indiantown Gap, Annville, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania*. KEMRON Environmental Services, Cincinnati. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District

1995 *Archaeological Collection Summary for Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project Technical Report 16. Submitted to the U.S. Army Environmental Center, Environmental Compliance Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Frankford Arsenal

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 6.14 ft³ of artifacts were located for Frankford Arsenal during the course of this project. Table 163 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 6.14 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 6.14 ft³ at John Milner & Associates (Chapter 191, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Frankford Arsenal, completed in 1830, originally consisted of six stone buildings and two small workshops. Initially used as a storage depot, ammunitions manufacture began during the 1840s. During World War II, the arsenal's mission turned toward scientific testing and development. It was closed in 1977 (<http://www.promedpub.com/net/history/frankars.html>).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Frankford Arsenal. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the facility.

Archaeological collections from Frankford Arsenal are currently housed at one repository in Pennsylvania.

Table 163.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Frankford Arsenal

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	7.5	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	5.8	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	2.5	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	3.3	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	3.3		
Brick	11.7		
Metal	50.0		
Glass	6.7		
Textile	0.8		
Other	3.3		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Frankford Arsenal

No known references.

Letterkenny Army Depot Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.71 ft³ of artifacts and 0.08 linear feet of associated records were located for Letterkenny Army Depot during the course of this project. Table 164 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.71 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.71 ft³ at The State Museum of Pennsylvania (Chapter 192, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.08 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at The State Museum of Pennsylvania (Chapter 192, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Letterkenny Army Depot in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was established in 1942. In 1948, the depot began reworking guns, fire control equipment, and combat and general service vehicles. Throughout the Korean War and Vietnam period the facility continued in its mission. In the 1970's, the Major Item Supply Management Agency and Army Depot System Command headquarters were located at Letterkenny Army Depot. Although realignment has moved some missions to other facilities, Letterkenny Army Depot remains active in the U.S. Army (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Letterkenny Army Depot. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records

Table 164.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Letterkenny Army Depot

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	15.0	Paper	50.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	757.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	50.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	10.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Letterkenny Army Depot are currently housed at one repository in Pennsylvania.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Letterkenny Army Depot

Building Technology

1984 *Historic Properties Report: Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania*. Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, Maryland. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX-0001-2-0033. Copies available from Building Technology.

East, Thomas C., Lisa A Benack, and Kristen A. Beckman

1995 *Franklin County Letterkenny Army Depot Phase I Archaeology Volumes I and II. Skelly and Loy, Monroeville/Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*. Submitted to Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Hay, Conran A., Sydne B. Marshall, Ira C. Beckerman, Christopher E. Hamilton, and Joel I. Klein

1985 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Letterkenny Army Depot*. Envirosphere Company, New York, New York. Submitted to the National Park Service, Philadelphia, Contract No. CX4000-3-0018. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

Miller, Patricia E., and Nancy Van Dolsen

1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey Letterkenny Army Depot, Franklin County, Pennsylvania*. Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania. Copies available from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District

1993 *Historical and Archeological Investigations: Proposed Construction of a Westbound Lane at Cartridge Road*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

Navy Ships Parts Control Center Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.33 ft³ of artifacts and 0.17 linear feet of associated records were located for Navy Ships Parts Control Center during the course of this project. Table 166 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.33 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.33 ft³ at John Milner & Associates (Chapter 191, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.17 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.17 linear feet at John Milner & Associates (Chapter 191, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1945, the Naval Supply Depot in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, was established as a master control center for ships parts. In 1953, the facility was commissioned for independent command as inventory manager of hull and machinery and diesel engine parts. In 1970, the facility was decommissioned with a subsequent change in name to the Navy Ships Parts Control Center. The facility is currently responsible for inventory control and weapons systems support of all Navy Ships and 950 ships of foreign navies (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Navy Ships Parts Control Center. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the

Table 166.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Navy Ships Parts Control Center

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	25.0
Historic Ceramics	50.0	Reports	75.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	20.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	5.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	25.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

installation. Archaeological collections from Navy Ships Parts Control Center are currently housed at one repository in Pennsylvania.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Nvay Ships Parts Control Center

McVarish, Douglas C., Juliette J. Gerhardt, Wade P. Catts, and Richard Meyer

1996 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Naval Inventory Control Point Mechanicsburg, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania*. TAMS Consultants, New York, New York, and John Milner Associates, West Chester Pennsylvania. Submitted to the U.S. Navy Northern Division, Lester, Pennsylvania. Copies available from TAMS Consultants.

Charleston Naval Field

Charleston, Rhode Island

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.27 linear feet of associated records were located for Charleston Naval Field during the course of this project. Table 167 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.27 linear feet

On Post: None
Off Post: 0.27 linear feet at Public Archaeological Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Charleston Naval Field that is located in Rhode Island. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Charleston Naval Field. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Charleston Naval Field are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 167.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Charleston Naval Field

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	53.8
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	46.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Charleston Naval Field

No known references.

USAF Ground-Wave Emergency Network Transmission Site (GWEN) Rhode Island

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.06 linear feet of associated records were located for USAF Ground-Wave Emergency Network Transmission Site (GWEN) during the course of this project. Table 168 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet

On Post: None
Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at Public Archaeology Laboratory (Chapter 193, Vol. 2)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

No specific historical information was available for USAF, GWEN that is located in Rhode Island. GWEN sites are packet-based network transmission centers of the U.S. Air Force that provide communications during a nuclear war (Dxing 1999). The GWEN, Rhode Island site has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for GWEN, Rhode Island. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from GWEN, Rhode Island are currently housed at one repository in Rhode Island.

Table 168.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from USAF Ground-Wave Emergency Network Transmission Site (GWEN)

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	53.4
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	33.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	13.3
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at GWEN

No known references.

Naval Construction Battalion Center

Davisville, Rhode Island

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.33 ft³ of artifacts and 1.94 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Construction Battalion Center during the course of this project. Table 169 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 3.33 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.33 ft³ at Ecology & Environment, Inc. (Chapter 181, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.94 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.94 linear feet at Ecology & Environment, Inc. (Chapter 181, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1994 the Naval Construction Battalion Center at Davisville, Rhode Island, was closed in accordance with Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The construction battalion training and mobilization activities performed at this facility were transferred to Gulfport Mississippi and Port Hueneme, California (Department of Defense 1999).

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for the Naval Construction Battalion Center. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Construction Battalion Center are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 169.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Construction Battalion Center

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	12.3	Paper	19.4
Historic Ceramics	3.3	Reports	3.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	51.6
Fauna	1.7	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	69.3	Photographic Records	25.8
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	1.7		
Metal	8.3		
Glass	3.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.3		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Construction Battalion Center

Ecology and Environment

1994 *Final Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Archaeological Survey for Base Closure and Realignment, Redevelopment and Reuse at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, Rhode Island*. Ecology and Environment, Lancaster, New York. North Division, Navy Facilities Engineering Command, Lester, Pennsylvania. Copies available from Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission.

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort Beaufort, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 40.04 ft³ of artifacts and 1.75 linear feet of associated records were located for Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort during the course of this project. Table 170 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 40.04 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 8.79 ft³ at New South Associates (Executive Summary); 0.25 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 128, Vol. 2); 31.00 ft³ at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.75 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.40 linear feet at New South Associates (Executive Summary); 0.94 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 128, Vol. 2); 0.42 linear feet at University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.00 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort in Beaufort, South Carolina, began its history as a submarine patrol station during World War II. Today it is home to several units including the Headquarters Squadron, Marine Aircraft Group 31 (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from MCAS Beaufort are currently housed at two repositories in Alabama, and one repository in Georgia.

Table 170.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from MCAS Beaufort

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	4.5	Paper	46.0
Historic Ceramics	2.2	Reports	40.9
Prehistoric Ceramics	18.5	Oversized Records	5.8
Fauna	11.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	10.9	Photographic Records	7.4
Botanical	5.4	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	18.2		
Soil	13.6		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.5		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	5.1		
Metal	3.0		
Glass	6.5		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.5		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at MCAS Beaufort

Blick, Jeffrey P.

1995 *Mapping of the Tabby Ruin Site (38BU1431) at Laurel Bay Housing Area, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Final.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-21-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Blick, Jeffrey P., Jennifer Grover, and Terry Lolley

1995 *Cultural Resources Survey, FY94 Timber Harvest Areas, North Perimeter Fence Expansion, and Laurel Bay Naval Housing Area, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Final. Volumes 1 and 2.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Cable, John S., H.A. Gard, Charles E. Cantley, G. Ishmael Williams, and Mary Beth Reed

1994 *Cultural Resource Survey (FY92) of Timber Harvest Areas at the Marine Corps Air Station and Laurel Bay Housing Area, Beaufort, South Carolina and A Proposed Access Road Alignment and Drop Zone Area, Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia.* NSA Technical Report 218. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Grover, Jennifer E., and Meghan LaGraff Ambrosino
1996 *Phase II Testing of Site 38BU1641, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Final.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Grover, Jennifer E., and Teresa A. Lotti
1997 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Areas at Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Final.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Grover, Jennifer E., Kenny R. Pearce, Matthew D. Hartzell, and Meghan LaGraff Ambrosino

1997 *Phase II Testing of Six Acres in Site 38BU927, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina. Final.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Wheaton, Thomas R., and Mary Beth Reed

1994 *Archaeological Investigations of the Tabby Ruin Site, Laurel Bay Housing Area, U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina.* Draft. NSA Technical Report 249. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Williams, G. Ishmael

1980 *An Initial Investigation of the Archaeological and Historic Resources Which Would Be Affected by the Continued Operation and Maintenance of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Little River to Port Royal Sound, South Carolina*. Soil Systems, Earth Systems Division, Marietta, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, Contract No. DACW60-78-C-0025. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Beaufort Naval Hospital

Beaufort, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.24 ft³ of artifacts and 0.28 linear feet of associated records were located for Beaufort Naval Hospital during the course of this project. Table 171 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.24 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.24 ft³ at Parris Island Marine Corps Depot (Chapter 115); 0.92 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2); 1.08 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 152, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.28 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.13 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2); 0.15 linear feet at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 152, Vol.)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1947, the Beaufort Naval Hospital in Beaufort, South Carolina, provides “a comprehensive range of emergency, outpatient, and inpatient health care services to active duty personnel and ensure preparations for the performance of assigned contingency and wartime duties (U.S. Navy 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Beaufort Naval Hospital. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Beaufort Naval Hospital are currently housed at one repository in Georgia and two repositories in South Carolina.

Table 171.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Beaufort Naval Hospital

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	61.5
Historic Ceramics	8.7	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	8.3	Oversized Records	15.4
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	6.7	Photographic Records	23.1
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	25.0		
Metal	40.0		
Glass	11.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.3		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Beaufort Naval Hospital

Rust, Tina M., and Eric C. Poplin

- 1994 *Archaeological Testing of the Areas of Ground Disturbance at Quarters 140, Naval Hospital Beaufort, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Naval Hospital Beaufort, South Carolina. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

South, Stanley

- 1982 *A Search for the French Charles Fort of 1562*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series No. 177. Submitted to the Explorers' Club. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Stephenson, Robert L., and Stanley South

- 1980 *A Search for Charles Fort a Proposal to the Explorers Club*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Charleston Air Force Base

Charleston, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.35 ft³ of artifacts and 0.13 linear feet of associated records were located for Charleston Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 172 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.35 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.35 ft³ at Parson's Engineering Science (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with

existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.13 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.13 linear feet at Parson's Engineering Science (Chapter 200, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Charleston Air Force Base was established in 1919, in Charleston, South Carolina, and served as an Army Air Corps field in World War II. After World War II it was closed and turned over to the City of Charleston. In 1952 it was reactivated by the Air Force. Today Charleston Air Force Base is one of three Air Mobility Command aerial ports on the Atlantic coast (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Charleston Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Charleston Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Virginia.

Table 172.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Charleston Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	15.0	Paper	50.0
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	33.3
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	16.7
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	25.0		
Metal	15.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	5.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigation at Charleston AFB

No known references.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston

Goose Creek, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 4.60 ft³ of artifacts and 1.00 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Weapons Station, Charleston during the course of this project. Table 173 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 4.60 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.60 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.00 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.00 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1941, Naval Weapons Station, Charleston is located in Goose Creek, South Carolina, and provides technical support for assigned weapons systems (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Weapons Station, Charleston. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Weapons Station, Charleston are currently housed at one repository in South Carolina.

Table 173.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Weapons Station, Charleston

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	75.0
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	60.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	25.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	12.0		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	3.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Weapons Station, Charleston

Anonymous

1997 *Final Report: Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Weapons Station Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina*. Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Brockington, Jr., Paul E., M. Virginia Markham, C. S. Butler, and David C. Jones

1994 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, Berkeley and Charleston Counties, South Carolina*. Conley and Hardy, Memphis, Gulf Engineers and Associates, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract DACW21-92-D-0003. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Morgan, Julie A.

1995 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Suspect Holding Site, Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, Berkley County, South Carolina*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Clarks Hill Local Training Area

Clarks Hill, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.44 linear feet of associated records were located for Clarks Hill Local Training Area during the course of this project. Table 174 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.44 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.44 linear feet at ECG. (Chapter 126, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the South Carolina Army National Guard Training Area at Clarks Hill, on Strom Thurman Lake on the border of South Carolina and Georgia. However, the installation has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Clarks Hill Local Training Center. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Clarks Hill Local Training Center are currently housed at one repository in Alabama.

Table 174.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Clarks Hill Local Training Area

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	38.1
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	38.1
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	4.8
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	19.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	0.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Clarks Hill Local Training Center

ECG

1997 *Preliminary Cultural Resources Survey,
Clarks Hill Training Site, Plum Branch,
South Carolina*. ECG, Anniston, Alabama.
Submitted to the South Carolina Army
National Guard, Columbia, South Carolina.

Fort Jackson

Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 45.82 ft³ of artifacts and 2.96 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort Jackson during the course of this project. Table 175 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 45.82 ft³
 On Post: 1.00 ft³
 Off Post: 44.82 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.96 linear feet
 On Post: 0.33 linear feet
 Off Post: 2.63 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None
 Off Post: None

Established in 1917, Fort Jackson in Fort Jackson, South Carolina, has been used primarily for infantry training. In 1940 the installation was designated as the Infantry Training Center. Today it continues to serve in this capacity (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort Jackson. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort Jackson are currently housed at two repositories in South Carolina.

Table 175.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort Jackson

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	35.0	Paper	66.9
Historic Ceramics	13.1	Reports	4.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	27.2	Oversized Records	10.6
Fauna	0.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	18.3
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	1.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.1		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	10.6		
Glass	12.8		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: June 9, 1999

Point of Contact: Mark Dutton, Cultural Resources Coordinator

Fort Jackson, located in the central sandhill region of South Carolina, has served as a U.S. Army military reservation since 1917. In compliance with cultural resources regulations since the 1980s systematic surveys have examined more than 80% of the entire installation. Most archaeological collections generated from this archaeological work are stored in a repository off post. However, a small collection of Department of Defense (DoD) archaeological materials generated by recent cultural resources work performed by contracted Forest Service archaeologists are temporarily located at Fort Jackson. The artifact collections 1 ft³ and approximately 0.33 linear feet of the associated documentation are currently stored at Building 2441, the Wildlife Office at Fort Jackson, until a more permanent curation repository may be found to house the collections.

Repository

Archaeological collections from Fort Jackson are currently stored in the Wildlife Office, Building 2441, on Fort Jackson (Figure 71). This building is located within the cantonment area of Fort Jackson in an area surrounded by a lockable chain link fence topped by barbed wire. This building was originally constructed in the 1940's as a World War II



Figure 71. Exterior of the Wildlife Office building.

temporary structure and was used as staff offices. Today this wood-framed structure built on concrete pilings with an asphalt shingled roof continues to be utilized as office space for the environmental branch at Fort Jackson. Since the 1940's the building has undergone renovations, notable is the addition of aluminum siding to the outside of the structure. Central heat and air-conditioning maintain environmental controls throughout the building. Fire protection systems are minimal with only fire extinguishers located within the building. A pest management program is maintained by the Fort Jackson staff, however, the point of contact was unsure as to the regularity and frequency of spraying. There was no sign of infestation within the collections storage area.

Collections Storage Area

The Fort Jackson archaeological collections are housed in the top drawer of a five-drawer metal filing cabinet in a cubicle office space located in a large centrally located room in Building 2441 (Figure 72). Within the larger room the cubicle containing the collections occupies approximately 50 ft² of space. The interior construction of the office is sheetrock walls, wooden floors with carpeting overlaid, and suspended acoustical ceiling. Three windows and one door with a window are present in the collection storage room, none of which are covered. As for collection security measures, there is no door to the collection storage room, however, the building in which these collections are stored is kept locked during after hours with a key lock. Activities in the collection storage area include temporary



Figure 72. File drawer containing archaeological collections from the post.

storage of artifacts and records and offices. All collections present in the area are archaeological in nature and currently occupy approximately 10% of the space allotted for collection storage.

Artifact Storage

Archaeological artifacts from Fort Jackson are stored in the top drawer of a non-movable lockable metal five-drawer filing cabinet. Within this drawer there is approximately one ft³ of materials (Table 176). These materials have been placed in zip-lock sandwich bags the thickness of which is less than 2-mil. These sandwich bags have been directly labeled in marker with their given site numbers. Additionally, some of the bags have provenience date and investigator labeled on their outsides. Post-it® notes have been placed with the bags and are labeled with site numbers, provenience, date, and investigator. The artifact materials appear to have been washed, but none have been directly labeled. The materials have been sorted by site number and provenience.

Table 176.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Fort Jackson

Material Class	%
Lithics	20.0
Historic Ceramics	2.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	50.0
Fauna	0.0
Shell	0.0
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	0.0
¹⁴ C	0.0
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	0.0
Metal	7.5
Glass	20.0
Textile	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort Jackson.

Records Storage

Records from the Fort Jackson archaeological collection (0.33 linear feet) are stored in Building 2441 (Table 177) in the file drawer in which the collections are stored, as well as in a standing desktop file rack located on a card table adjacent to the file cabinet (Figure 73). Within these storage units the records are either loose or in nonarchival manila folders.

Table 177.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation Housed at Fort Jackson

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	0.13
Reports	0.13
Oversized*	0.04
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.00
Computer	0.00
Total	0.33

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

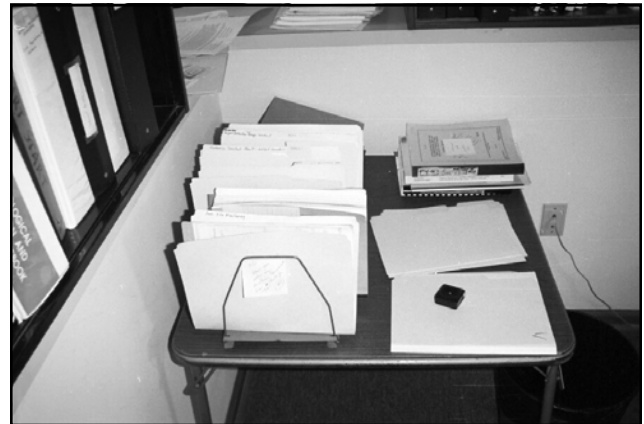


Figure 73. Associated documentation for archaeological work performed on post by a Forest Service archaeologist.

The Environmental Office, Building 2563, also contains associated archaeological records for Fort Jackson (Figure 74). Within this building, which is similarly constructed to Building 2441, is an approximately 140 ft² cubicle utilized as office space by the Forest Service archaeologist while working on base. This room contains a map case measuring 39.5 x 41.5 x 53.5 (inches, h x d x w), which contains cultural resources maps and aerial photographs utilized by the contracted Forest Service archaeologists. None of the mapping materials are



Figure 74. Exterior of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division building.

stored within any kind of secondary containers, however, many of them have direct labels on their reverse sides.

Paper Records

Paper records consist of approximately 0.13 linear feet of administrative records, background materials, and artifact inventory forms. The majority of the background records are information on previously recorded sites. Overall, the condition of the paper records condition is good.

Reports

Report copies make up approximately one-half of the associated documentation stored in building 2441 office, or 0.13 linear feet. Reports are stored loose in the metal desktop filing rack with no primary container. The general appearance of these collections is good.

Photographs

Photographs encompass 0.04 linear feet of color prints and aerial photographs. The aerial photographs are stored in the map case alongside the maps and have not been archivally processed. The color photographic prints, which number 20, are presently stored in a file labeled “FY99 Site Monitoring 3/99” within the metal desktop filing rack in Building 2441. These photographs have not been archivally processed.

Maps

The Fort Jackson cultural resources associated records collection contains approximately 0.04 linear feet of photocopied topographic quadrangle maps, mylars, and historic maps mounted on mapboard. All these maps are stored in the map case in Building 2563. Some of these maps have been rolled and are yellowing, however, most of the maps are lying flat in the map case. Since these maps are working copies and are utilized frequently they can only be considered to be in “fair” condition.

Collection Management Standards

Presently, Fort Jackson has no comprehensive plan for curation of archaeological collections. Fort Jackson provides only temporary storage for archaeological collections resulting from projects performed by contracted Forest Service employees, and should not be considered a permanent repository.

Comments

Artifacts require processing and transfer to a permanent curation repository.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) placement of maps to be stored in archival flat files, (d) creation of a finding aid, (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (f) storage of archival paper copies records in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Transfer all DoD archaeological collections to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, where the majority of the Fort Jackson archaeological collections are presently being curated.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Jackson

Anonymous

1997 *The Evaluation of Historic Landscapes and National Register of Historic Places Recommendations, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Final Report.* Gulf South Research Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Newlan Knight and Associates, Austin. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-95-D-0007. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Blick, Jeffrey P., Alfred G. Cammisa, and Terry L. Lolley

1996 *Phase II Testing of Fourteen Archaeological Sites, Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina. Final Report.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Braley, Chad O.

1993 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY 91) Timber Harvesting Areas on Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina. Volume I: Report; Volume II: Site Forms.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0012. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Braley, Chad O., and R. Jerald Ledbetter

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY90) Timber Harvesting Areas on Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina. Volume I: Report; Volume II: Site Forms.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton

Rouge, Louisiana, and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0003, Project # 22303203. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Caballero, Olga M.

1985 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Final Segment of the Southeastern Beltway from S.C. Route 48 to S.C. Route 12, Richland County, South Carolina.* South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Grover, Jennifer

1997 *An Update of the Fort Jackson Military Reservation Cultural Resource Management Plan, Volumes I, II, and III.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Jameson, John H., Jr.

1987 *Addendum Report: Descriptions and Evaluation of Six Recorded Structures, Cultural Resource Survey of the Gregg Circle Land Disposal, Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Headquarters, Fort Jackson. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

1986 *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Gregg Circle Land Disposal, Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

Kodack, Marc

- 1990 *Cultural Resource Surveys of Training Area Expansions and Modifications, Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Submitted to Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Jackson. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

McCullough, David L.

- 1989 *Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Golf Course Expansion Site, Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Michie, James L.

- n.d. *An Investigation into a Possible Early Man Site in Central South Carolina*. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Poplin, Eric C.

- 1993 *Cultural Resources Survey for FY-93 Timber Harvest Areas and Testing of 10 Separate Sites, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Research Design*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Poplin, Eric C., and Marian D. Roberts

- 1992 *Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Preservation Plan Cultural Overview*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0043. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Poplin, Eric C., David C. Jones and Ralph Bailey

- 1993 *Fort Jackson Military Reservation Historic Preservation Plan. Three volumes*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District DACW21-89-D-0016. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Richardson, Rick R.

- 1991 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY-92) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. Management Summary*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0013. Copies available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Roberts, Marian D., Eric C. Poplin, and Rick R. Richardson

- 1992 *Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY91-1) Timber Harvesting Areas, Fort Jackson, South Carolina*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0013. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Shogren, Michael G.

- 1992 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Management Survey, Fort Jackson Military Reservation, Richland County, South Carolina*. Report of Investigations 63. University of Alabama, Alabama State Museum of Natural History, Division of Archaeology, Moundville, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACA 21-88-D-0533. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

- Southerlin, Bobby G., Dawn Reid, James Hill, Eric C. Poplin, and Paul E. Brockington, Jr.
1996 *Archaeological Testing of Ten Sites, Fort Jackson Military Reservation, Richland County, South Carolina*. Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
- Steen, Carl, and Chad O. Braley
1994 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Selected (FY92) Timber Harvesting Areas on Fort Jackson, Richland County, South Carolina*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge Louisiana, and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Athens, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-89-D-0016, Delivery Order No. 0035. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.
- Styer, Kenneth F., Eric C. Poplin, and Ralph Bailey
1994 *Cultural Resources Survey for FY93 Timber Harvest Areas and Testing of 10 Separate Sites, Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Two volumes*. Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0013. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.
- Widmer, Randolph J.
1976 *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Record Fire Range, Fort Jackson Military Reservation, Richland County, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series No. 90. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

McEntire Air National Guard Base Eastover, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 4.50 ft³ of artifacts and 0.39 linear feet of associated records were located for McEntire Air National Guard Base during the course of this project. Table 178 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 4.50 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.50 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.39 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.39 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established during World War II, McEntire Air National Guard Base in Eastover, South Carolina, was used primarily as a Marine Corps flight training facility. In 1946 the installation was designated as an Air National Guard Facility. Today it continues to serve in this capacity (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for McEntire Air National Guard Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from McEntire Air National Guard Base are currently housed at one repository in South Carolina.

Table 178.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from McEntire Air National Guard Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	5.0	Paper	86.5
Historic Ceramics	30.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	10.8
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	2.7
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	10.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	20.0		
Glass	20.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	10.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at McEntire Air National Guard Base

Judge, Christopher, Lesley M. Drucker, Susan Jackson

1988 *Cultural Resources Survey: Inventory and Historical Study 169th Tactical Fighter Group, South Carolina. Air National Guard McEntire Air National Guard Base, Eastover, South Carolina.* Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina. Submitted to the South Carolina Air National Guard, Contract No. DAHA38-87-6-0173. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base

Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.89 ft³ of artifacts and 0.15 linear feet of associated records were located for Myrtle Beach Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 179 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.89 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.89 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.15 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.15 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1991 Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, was closed in accordance with the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Myrtle Beach Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Myrtle Beach Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in South Carolina.

Table 179.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Myrtle Beach Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	20.0	Paper	57.1
Historic Ceramics	10.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	40.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	42.9
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	20.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	2.0		
Metal	2.0		
Glass	4.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	1.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Myrtle Beach AFB

Anderson, David G.

1975 *An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Access Road, Terminal, and Parking Areas on Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina*. South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series No. 73. Submitted to the Horry County Airport Commission. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Drucker, Lesley M. and Ronald W. Anthony

1980 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of Myrtle Beach Air Force Base Myrtle Beach, South Carolina*. Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, South Carolina. Submitted to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Interagency Archeological Services, Contract No. C-5976 (79). Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Shaw Air Force Base

Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 13.70 ft³ of artifacts and 0.79 linear feet of associated records were located for Shaw Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 180 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 13.70 ft³
 On Post: None
 Off Post: 13.70 ft³ at New South Associates (Executive Summary)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.79 linear feet
 On Post: None
 Off Post: 0.79 linear feet at New South Associates (Executive Summary)
 Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:
 On Post: None
 Off Post: None

Shaw Air Force Base was activated in 1941 as Shaw Field, which was re-designated in 1948 as Shaw Air Force Base. In 1951, the 363rd FW became the host unit and continues in that capacity today (Evinger 1995).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Shaw Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Shaw Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Georgia.

Table 180.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Shaw Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	35.0	Paper	92.1
Historic Ceramics	1.4	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	1.7	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	7.9
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	25.4		
¹⁴ C	12.6		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	8.5		
Metal	11.1		
Glass	4.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Shaw AFB

Adams, Natalie P., Kenneth F. Styer, John Cable w/ contributions by Robert J. Yallop, Leslie E. Raymer, and Richard Fuss

1997 *Shaw Air Force Base: Test Excavations at Seven Archeological Sites on the Poinsett Electronic Combat Range, Sumter County, South Carolina*. USAF Air Combat Command Series Report of Investigations No. 5. Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas, and New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Contract No. DAC63-95-D-0020. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Brown, Ann, Timothy Jones, and Kenneth Basalik
n.d. *Cultural Resource Management Plan for Shaw Air Force Base and Poinsett Range*. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. Submitted to Shaw Air Force Base, Contract No. F3860182M6183. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Kreisa, Paul P., Michael Kell, and Steven D. Smith
1997 *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Survey of Approximately 300 Acres at Shaw Air Force Base and the Wateree Recreational Area, Sumter and Kershaw Counties, South Carolina*. Final. Public

Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois, Urbana, and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Contract No. DACA88-96-M-0398. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Kreisa, Paul P., Christopher Ohm Clement, Ramona M. Grunden, Jill S. Quattlebaum, Steven D. Smith, Cynthia L. Balek, and Jacqueline M. McDowell

1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 7,500 Acres at Poinsett Weapons Range, Sumter County, South Carolina*. Final. Research Report 23. Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois, Urbana, and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Contract No. DACA 88-94-0008. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Styer, Kenneth F., and Darwin Ramsey-Styer

1995 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Wise Drive Extension Sumter County, South Carolina*. Revised Draft. NSA Technical Report 261. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the South Carolina Department of Transportation. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot— Parris Island

Parris Island, South Carolina

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 750.15 ft³ of artifacts and 57.17 linear feet of associated records were located for U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot—Parris Island during the course of this project. Table 181 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 750.15 ft³
 On Post: 22.27 ft³
 Off Post: 3.31 ft³ at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 196, Vol. 2); 695.47 ft³ at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2); 29.10 ft³ at University of Georgia (Chapter 153, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at four repositories to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 57.17 linear feet
 On Post: 1.84 linear feet
 Off Post: 0.47 linear feet at Panamerican Consultants (Chapter 196, Vol. 2); 54.86 linear feet at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology (Chapter 194, Vol. 2)
 Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:
 On Post: None
 Off Post: None

Established in 1915, the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, provides basic training for Marine recruits (U.S. Marine Corps 1999).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit

Depot are currently housed at one repository in Alabama, one repository in Georgia, and two repositories in South Carolina.

Assessment

Date of Visit: June 10, 1999

Points of Contact: Dr. Stephen Wise, Museum Director and Marshall Owens, Assistant Director

Table 181.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot—Parris Island

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	1.3	Paper	67.7
Historic Ceramics	20.5	Reports	0.4
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.6	Oversized Records	4.6
Fauna	4.5	Audiovisual Records	1.5
Shell	9.7	Photographic Records	25.7
Botanical	3.2	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	4.7		
Soil	0.1		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.1		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	13.2		
Metal	9.7		
Glass	6.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	16.1		
Total	100.0		100.0

The Parris Island Museum (PIM) is located on the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot. The repository has archaeological collections from Beaufort Naval Hospital and Marine Corps Recruit Depot, consisting of approximately 22.51 ft³ of archaeological materials and 1.84 linear feet of associated documentation (Table 182).

Table 182.
Volume of DoD Archaeological Collections Housed at the Parris Island Museum

Installation	Archaeological Materials (ft ³)	Records (linear feet)
Beaufort Naval Hospital	0.24	1.84
Parris Island Marine Corps Depot	22.27	—
Totals	22.51	1.84

Repository

Collections are located in the museum attic, on display in a first floor hallway, and on display in the first floor Spanish Room. The museum originally served as a recreation center (Figure 75). The building was constructed in 1951 and has a concrete foundation with brick exterior walls. The roof is made of synthetic slate shingles. The three collections storage areas are described below.



Figure 75. Exterior of the Parris Island Museum.

Collections Storage Areas

The three storage areas have similar security, environmental, and fire prevention systems. Security measures for the building include an intrusion alarm, 24-hour guards, and controlled access.

Environmental controls consist of dehumidification filters. New units for the air-conditioning system were being installed during our visit. The museum has smoke detectors wired to the depot fire department. The installation has its own pest management service. Any storage area-specific information is provided below.

The attic provides the main PIM collection storage area. The entire attic is approximately 8,700 ft², and the collection storage area occupies approximately 32 ft² of this area. There are no interior walls and the roof of the building serves as the ceiling for the attic. The floor is concrete. The room is at 100% storage capacity. Seven windows are present, but cannot be opened. The door that leads to the attic staircase has a key lock. Collections are located in cabinets and display cases that have key locks. The attic has fire extinguishers. Dead insects were present near the cabinets in the attic. In a first floor hallway outside the Spanish Room, three wood cases contain artifacts from the depot. Two of the cases are located on the floor and one is mounted on the wall. Each case has a glass top or a glass front.

The Spanish Room is dedicated to displaying the history of the depot. All windows in the room are boarded up. Three display cases are used to display excavated artifacts from Santa Elena, an early Spanish settlement on Parris Island. Each case has an unfiltered fluorescent light and a data logger (Figure 76).



Figure 76. The “Spanish Room” in the museum.

Artifact Storage

The attic storage units consist of metal cabinets (38.5 x 29 x 40 inches, d x w x h) with two or three drawers per unit (Figure 77). Each cabinet is labeled. Both acidic and archival boxes of varying size occur in each drawer. Some of the boxes are overpacked. The boxes have adhesive labels or have direct labels. Pen or marker were used to label the boxes, but the label information is inconsistent. Occasionally the boxes contain a copies of the site forms, a box inventories, or catalog sheets. Newspaper is used as packing material in some boxes. Some of the artifacts are loose in the boxes, and secondary containers consist of zip-lock plastic bags (1- to 4-mil, some torn), folded plastic bags, and acidic boxes. Those bags that are labeled have direct or adhesive labels. Label information is written in pen or marker with the site number, provenience, date, project, contractor, or investigator. Further nesting



Figure 77. Storage cases containing archeological collections are stored in the attic of the museum.

Table 183.
Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at the Parris Island Museum

Material Class	Beaufort Naval Hospital	Parris Island Marine Corps Depot
Lithics	0	4.7
Historic Ceramics	0	28.2
Prehistoric Ceramics	0	13.1
Fauna	0	3.6
Shell	0	2.6
Botanical	0	0.3
Flotation	0	0
Soil	0	0
14C	0	0
Human Skeletal	0	0
Worked Shell	0	1
Worked Bone	0	0.1
Brick	0	8.7
Metal	1	8.4
Glass	0	19.8
Textile	0	0
Other (wood, corral, kaoline pipe, and leather)	0	8.5
Total	1	99

occurs with plastic zip-lock bags, open plastic bags, or acidic tissue; occasionally, and acidic or non-acidic tag is located within the nested container. All the artifacts have been cleaned, but none are directly labeled. When sorted, the artifacts are grouped by provenience or material type.

In the hallway, storage units consist of three wood display cases of various size, each with a glass top or front. Each case is unlabeled. Each artifact has a computer generated label identifying its material type and age. All artifacts have been cleaned and most are directly labeled in pen. Label information includes the site and field specimen number.

In the Spanish Room, storage units consist of three wood display cabinets (78 x 48 x 23 inches, h x d x w) with artifacts from the Santa Elena excavations. Each case has a glass front and a fluorescent light on the inside. Although the case is unlabelled, each artifact is identified with a computer generated description. Artifacts have been cleaned and directly labeled in pen with the site or field specimen number. The metal artifacts have been conserved and stabilized.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at the Parris Island Museum.

Records Storage

Records from Beaufort Naval Hospital and Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, (Table 184) are stored in the same metal cabinets used to store archaeological materials. As described above, each storage unit is labeled and has two or three drawers. Records are stored in the drawers within archival and nonarchival boxes of various sizes. Compression damage is present on some of the boxes. Labels are either directly applied and are adhesive. Information is written in pen and is inconsistent. Secondary containers consist of archival and nonarchival manila folders and nonarchival envelopes, and some records are loose in the box. Labels on the secondary containers are direct or adhesive with information written in pen or typed. Label information is consistent. The records are in fair condition. A duplicate copy of the records does not exist.

Table 184.
Linear Footage of DoD Associated Documentation
Housed at the Parris Island Museum

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	1.43
Reports	0.21
Oversized*	0.04
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.15
Computer	0.02
Total	1.84

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 1.43 linear feet and consist of administrative, survey, and analysis information.

Reports

Reports measure approximately 0.21 linear feet.

Maps/Drawings

Line drawings measure approximately 0.04 linear feet.

Photographs

Photographs measure 0.15 linear feet. Photographic records include black and white prints, negatives, contact sheets, color slides, and photo logs.

Computer Records

One 3.5 in computer disk is present and measures 0.02 linear feet.

Collections Management Standards

The Parris Island Museum is a permanent curation repository but does not have a comprehensive curation plan.

Comments

1. The artifacts that are located in the attic may be moved to a cold storage room that is also located in the attic. That room is now at 75% capacity.
2. Collections that are generated by archaeological contractors must be prepared to collection management standards set by the museum or they will not be accepted by the museum. The standards are incorporated into contracts.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) sorting, (b) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (c) bagging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records to be stored in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.
3. Mitigate any insect infestation in the attic and monitor for further occurrences.
4. Upgrade fire detection and suppression system to include fire extinguishers on the first floor, manual fire alarms, and a sprinkler/suppression system.

5. Create a comprehensive curation policy for archaeological materials.

Reports Related to Archeological Investigations at Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot

Blick, Jeffrey P., Rose Lockwood Moore, and Terry Lolley

1996 *Cultural Resources Survey of 720 Acres of the Marine Combat Training Area, Marines Recruit Depot, Parris Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Final Report.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Butler, C. Scott, Marian Roberts, David Diener, and Christopher T. Espenshade

1995 *Antebellum Sites Research, Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Brockington and Associates, Atlanta, and Conley and Hardy, Memphis. Submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-92-D-0003, D. O. #0016. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

DePratter, Charles B., and Stanley South

1990 *Charlesfort: The 1989 Search Project.* Research Manuscript Series 210. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the National Geographic Magazine and University of South Carolina, Research and Productive Scholarship Committee. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

1995 *Discovery at Santa Elena: Boundary Survey.* Research Manuscript Series 221. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Hayward, Michele H., and Mark A. Steinback

1997 *Final Report: Research Design: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Civil War and Postbellum Sites (1862-1892), Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina.* Panamerican Consultants, Depew, New York. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Hendryx, Gregory S., Terry L. Lolley, Matthew D. Hartzell, Jennifer E. Grover, Jeffrey P. Blick, Mark A. Steinback, and Michele H. Hayward

1997 *An Intensive Archaeological Investigation at the Marine Combat Training Area, Marine Recruit Depot, Parris Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Panamerican Consultants, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Contract No. DACW21-93-D-0040. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Lyon, Eugene

1984 *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587.* Research Manuscript Series 193. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

1984 *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587.* Research Manuscript Series 193. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

- Michie, James L.
 1980 *An Intensive Shoreline Survey of Archeological Sites in Port Royal Sound and the Broad River Estuary, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 167. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- South, Stanley
 1979 *The Search for Santa Elena on Parris Island South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series No. 150. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the National Geographic Magazine. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
 1980 *The Discovery of Santa Elena*. Research Manuscript Series 165. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Geographic Society. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
 1982 *Exploring Santa Elena 1981*. Research Manuscript Series 184. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the National Geographic Society and Explorers Club of New York. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
 1982 *A Search for the French Charlesfort of 1562*. Research Manuscript Series 177. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Explorers' Club. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- 1983 *Revealing Santa Elena 1982*. Research Manuscript Series 188. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the National Geographic Society, Grant #RS20298. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- 1983 *Revealing Santa Elena 1982*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series 188. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Geographic Society, National Geographic Society Grant RS20298. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- 1984 *Testing Archeological Sampling Methods at Fort San Felipe 1983*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series 190. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and National Science Foundation Grant BNS83-01991. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- 1984 *Testing Archeological Sampling Methods at Fort San Felipe 1983*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series 190. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Science Foundation, National Science Foundation Grant BNS83-01991. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- 1985 *Excavation of the Casa Fuerte and Wells at Fort San Felipe 1984*. Research Manuscript Series 196. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Science Foundation, Grant BNS 84-01125. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

- 1991 *Archaeology at Santa Elena: Doorway to the Past*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Popular Series 2. Submitted to the National Geographic Society, National Geographic Magazine, National Science Foundation, National Endowment for the Humanities, Explorers Club of New York, Robert L. Stephenson Archaeology Research Fund, U.S. Marine Corps, Spanish Government, and Colombian Quincentennial Commission. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
- South, Stanley, and Chester B. DePratter
- 1996 *Discovery at Santa Elena: Block Excavation 1993*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Research Manuscript Series 222. Submitted to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- South, Stanley, and William B. Hunt
- 1986 *Discovering Santa Elena West of Fort San Felipe*. Research Manuscript Series 200. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Geographic Society, Grant RO-20941. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
- South, Stanley, Russell K. Skowronek, and Richard E. Johnson
- 1988 *Spanish Artifacts from Santa Elena*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia. Anthropological Studies No. 7. Submitted to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the National Science Foundation, Grant BNS8501675. Copies available from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Arnold Air Force Base

Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 14.58 ft³ of artifacts and 2.67 linear feet of associated records were located for Arnold Air Force Base during the course of this project. Table 185 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 14.58 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 14.58 ft³ at University of Tennessee-Knoxville (Chapter 199, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.67 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.67 linear feet at University of Tennessee-Knoxville (Chapter 199, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Arnold Air Force Base is part of the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC), located in the south central part of Tennessee. AEDC was established during the 1950s and today is the Department of Defense's premier aerospace ground testing and simulation center. The installation performs tests, engineering analyses, and technical evaluations for research, system development, and operational programs for the Air Force and other branches of the Department of Defense (Heil 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Arnold Air Force Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Arnold

Table 185.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Arnold Air Force Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	22.1	Paper	21.9
Historic Ceramics	29.1	Reports	15.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	2.3	Oversized Records	9.4
Fauna	0.1	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	53.1
Botanical	0.1	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.1		
Soil	2.9		
¹⁴ C	0.1		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	15.3		
Metal	16.6		
Glass	11.4		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Air Force Base are currently housed at one repository in Tennessee.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Arnold AFB

Cantley, Charles E.

1994 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 250 Acres at the Arnold Engineering and Development Center, Coffee County, Tennessee*. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No. DACA01-93-D-0033. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Cobb, James E.

1977 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Construction Area of the Aeropropulsion System Testing Facility, Arnold Engineering and Development Center, Coffee County, Tennessee*. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Hasty, Kenneth D.

1973 *An Archaeological Survey of the Upper Elk River Basin*. Motlow State Community College, Tullahoma, Tennessee. Submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Johnson, Jodi L.

1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Timber Harvest and Thinning Areas Scheduled for the Calendar Years 1998 through 2000. Arnold Air Force Base (AEDC), Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee*. DuVall and Associates, Franklin, Tennessee. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force, Contract No. TNFO 077-01-15-97. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and

Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Timber Harvest and Thinning Areas Scheduled for 1997 and Phase I "plus" Archaeological Investigations of Site 40CF247 at Arnold AFB (AEDC), Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee*. DuVall and Associates, Franklin, Tennessee. Submitted to the U.S. Air Force, Contract No. TNFO 077-01-15-97. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Lanham, Harley

1995 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Cultural Resources of Selected Areas within the Former Camp Forrest WWII Military Training Base, Arnold Air Force Station, Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee*. University of Tennessee Transportation Center, Knoxville, Tennessee. Submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy, Contract No. DE-AC05-84-OR21400. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

1995 *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Cultural Resources of 185HA (455 Acres) on Industrial Site A, 162 HA (400 Acres) on Industrial Site B and 0.7 HA (17 Acres) on the Location of the Trenton Transition Test Cells W1 and W2, Arnold Air Force Base*. University of Tennessee, Transportation Center, Knoxville, Tennessee. Submitted to Lockheed Mountain Energy Systems, Contract No. DE-AC05-84-OR21400. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Matternes, Jennifer H.

n.d. *Evidence of Early 19th Century Habitation Near the Elk River at Arnold Engineering Development Center*. University of Tennessee Transportation Center, Knoxville, Tennessee. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Grubbs/Kyle Training Center

Smyrna, Tennessee

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.08 ft³ of artifacts and 0.02 linear feet of associated records were located for Grubbs/Kyle Training Center during the course of this project. Table 186 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.08 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.08 ft³ at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 187, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.02 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.02 linear feet at TRC Garrow & Associates (Chapter 187, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Grubbs/Kyle Training Center was initially established as an Army Air Corps base in 1942 and named Stewart Air Force Base in 1950. Stewart Air Force Base was subsequently closed, and in 1970, the Tennessee Army National Guard acquired 70 acres of the site. Since that time, the facility, initially known as Smyrna Training Site, has grown to over 1,500 acres. In 1984, Smyrna Training Site was dedicated as the Grubbs/Kyle Training Center and serves the Tennessee Army National Guard as a training area (Lose and Associates 1994).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Grubbs/Kyle Training Center. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the

Table 186.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Grubbs/Kyle Training Center

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	15.0	Paper	100.0
Historic Ceramics	20.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	5.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	40.0		
Metal	10.0		
Glass	10.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

installation. Archaeological collections from Grubbs/Kyle Training Center are currently housed at one repository in Georgia.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Grubbs/ Kyle Training Center

Lose and Associates

1997 *Phase I Natural Resource Survey, Grubbs/Kyle Training Center. Lose and Associates, Nashville.* Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District.

Holston Army Ammunition Plant Kingsport, Tennessee

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.27 ft³ of artifacts and 0.24 linear feet of associated records were located for Holston Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 187 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 3.27 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.27 ft³ at Pinson Mounds Museum (Chapter 197, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.24 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.24 linear feet at Pinson Mounds Museum (Chapter 197, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1942, Holston Army Ammunition Plant in Kingsport, Tennessee, is the only Department of Defense producer of conventional explosives. As a member of the Army's Industrial Operations Command, Holston Army Ammunition Plant produces explosives for ammunition production and development (Polley 1997).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Holston Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Holston Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Tennessee.

Table 187.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Holston Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	78.0	Paper	46.2
Historic Ceramics	8.3	Reports	25.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	8.3	Oversized Records	3.4
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	20.5
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	4.3
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.3		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	2.3		
Glass	2.3		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.3		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Holston Army Ammunition Plant

Holston Defense Corporation

- 1992 *Holston Army Ammunition Plant Land Management Report of Availability for Agricultural Out Lease Units 4, 7, 12B*. Holston Defense Corporation, Kingsport, Tennessee. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Joseph, J.W.

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McNutt, Charles H., Glenda Maness, and Guy G. Weaver, Jr.

- 1983 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Hawkins and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee (Draft)*. Draft Report No. 14. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and Anthropological Research Center, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-0001-2-0050. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

- 1993 *Historic Resources Survey of the Class II Landfill, Holston Ammunition Plant, Hawkins and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- 1994 *Historic Resources Survey Alternate 1 Access Road Class II Landfill, Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Hawkins County, Tennessee*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- 1997 *Historic Resources Survey of Three Tracts Holston AAP, Hawkins and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- Weaver, Guy G., Brian R. Collins, and Mitchell Childress
- 1997 *Phase I Historic Resources Survey of Portions A and B Holston AAP, Hawkins County, Tennessee*. Brockington and Associates. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Contract No. DACAW01-97-D-0001. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant

Milan, Tennessee

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.91 ft³ of artifacts and 0.02 linear feet of associated records were located for Milan Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 188 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.91 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.91 ft³ at the University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.02 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.02 linear feet at the University of Alabama (Chapter 130, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1940, Milan Army Ammunition Plant in Milan, Tennessee, provides loading, assembly, and packing of ammunition, as well as storage for ammunition (U.S. Army 1999).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Milan Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Milan Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Alabama.

Table 188.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Milan Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	15.0	Paper	75.0
Historic Ceramics	5.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	2.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	25.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	15.0		
Metal	50.0		
Glass	13.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Milan Army Ammunition Plant

Anonymous

- 1995 *Report of Phase One Archaeological Reconnaissance Conducted on Portions of the Path of Proposed Water System Improvements in the City of Milan, Gibson County, Tennessee*. DuVall and Associates, Franklin, Tennessee, and Smith, Seckman, Reid, Nashville, Tennessee. Submitted to the Milan Army Ammunition Plant. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Building Technologies

- 1994 *Appendix B, Historic Building Survey*. In Phase I Natural Resource Survey, Milan Training Center, Lose and Associates, Nashville. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District.

Harper, Herbert L.

- 1994 *Proposed New Water Supply Well Field for City of Milan, Gibson County*. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

MacDonald and Mack Partnerships

- 1984 *Historic Properties Report, Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Milan, Tennessee*. MacDonald and Mack Partnerships, Minneapolis, and Building Technology. Submitted to the Historic American Building Survey, National Park Service.

Smith, Gerald P. and Kenneth Hartsell

- 1984 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Gibson and Carroll Counties, Tennessee (Draft)*. Report No. 5. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California. Anthropological Research Center, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract No. CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Tennessee Army National Guard

- 1996 *Milan Training Center, Historic Building Survey for Tennessee Army National Guard*. Tennessee Army National Guard, Nashville.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

- 1987 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Portions of Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Gibson and Carroll Counties, Tennessee*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Mobile, Alabama. Submitted to the Milan Army Ammunition Plant. Copies available from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.

Estate Bethlehem

Kingshill, St. Croix, Virgin Islands

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.30 ft³ of artifacts and 0.38 linear feet of associated records were located for Estate Bethlehem during the course of this project. Table 189 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.30 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.30 ft³ at Southeast

Archaeological Center (Chapter 146, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.38 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.38 linear feet at Southeast

Archaeological Center (Chapter 146, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Construction of Estate Bethlehem began in the mid-1980s on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. The facility includes a headquarters, offices, maintenance and related facilities. A portion of the facility contains the ruins from Estate Bethlehem Plantation Old Works (U.S. Army National Guard 1987).

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Estate Bethlehem. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Estate Bethlehem are currently housed at one repository in Florida.

Table 189.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Estate Bethlehem

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	50.0	Paper	22.2
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	5.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	66.7
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	5.6
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	95.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Estate Bethlehem

Ausherman, Betty, William Chapman, and Claudette Lewis

1984 *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form: Estate Bethlehem: Old and New Works*. Submitted to the Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

1987 *A Cultural Resources Survey for Construction of a National Guard Facility, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands*. U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile District. Submitted to the Virgin Island Army National Guard, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Wild, Ken

1997 *Report on Archeological Investigations Conducted to Proposed Construction at the National guard Headquarters on St. Croix Island, U.S. Virgin Islands*. Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee. Copies available from the Southeast Archeological Center.

Wild, Ken S., and Ray Pasquariello

1997 *Archeological Survey at Army National Guard Headquarters and Ham's Bluff Test Site, St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands*. San Juan National Historic Site, National Park Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Submitted to the Virgin Islands Army National Guard, St. Croix, Virgin Island. Copies available from the Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office.

Naval Material Data System Group, Morgantown

Morgantown, West Virginia

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.09 ft³ of artifacts and 0.17 linear feet of associated records were located for Naval Material Data System Group, Morgantown during the course of this project. Table 190 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.09 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.09 ft³ at Ecology and Environment, Inc. (Chapter 181, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.17 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.17 linear feet at Ecology and Environment, Inc. (Chapter 181, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Naval Material Data Systems Group, Morgantown. However, the installation, which is located in Morgantown, West Virginia, did yield archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Naval Material Data Systems Group, Morgantown. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Naval Material Data Systems Group, Morgantown are currently housed at one repository in New York.

Table 190.

Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Naval Material Data System Group, Morgantown

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	100.0	Paper	25.0
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	50.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	25.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Naval Material Data Systems Group

No known references.

Badger Army Ammunition Plant

Baraboo, Wisconsin

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.11 ft³ of artifacts were located for Badger Army Ammunition Plant during the course of this project. Table 191 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 0.11 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.11 ft³ at Archaeological

Consulting and Services, Inc. (Chapter 202, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply

with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for the Badger Army Ammunition Plant. However, the installation did yield archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of our investigation.

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Badger Army Ammunition Plant. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, and reports as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Badger Army Ammunition Plant are currently housed at one repository in Wisconsin.

Table 191.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Badger Army Ammunition Plant

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	30.0	Paper	0.0
Historic Ceramics	40.0	Reports	0.0
Prehistoric Ceramics	0.0	Oversized Records	0.0
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	0.0
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	0.0		
Glass	30.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		0.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Badger Army Ammunition Plant

Anonymous

- n.d. *Meeting Agenda-Badger Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resource Management Meeting*. Copies available from the Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation..
- n.d. *A Recommended Archeological Management Plan for Badger Army Ammunition Plant*. Copies available from the Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation..

Brodnicki, Ed

- n.d.a *Scope of Work for a Cultural Resource Reconnaissance at the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Sauk County, Wisconsin*. U.S. Army Corps Engineers, Omaha District. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation..
- n.d.b *Scope of Work for a Cultural Resource Reconnaissance at the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Sauk County, Wisconsin*. U.S. Army Corps Engineers, Omaha District, . Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Salkin, Philip H.

- 1982 *A Literature and Records Search on the Cultural Resources of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant in Sauk County*. Archaeological Consulting and Services, Madison, Wisconsin. Submitted to the Olin

Corporation, Baraboo, Wisconsin, Contract No. PO 67120, Specification No. 50933. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

- 1982 *A Cultural Resources Overview of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant and the Surrounding Area*. Archaeological Consulting and Services, Madison, Wisconsin. Submitted to the Olin Corporation, Baraboo, Wisconsin, Purchase No. 67120, Specification No. 50933. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.
- 1983 *An Archeological Survey of Portions of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant in Sauk County, Wisconsin*. Archaeological Consulting and Services, Madison, Wisconsin. Submitted to the Olin Corporation, Baraboo, Wisconsin, Contract No. PO 67120, Specification No. 50933. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Stafford, Barbara D., Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith L. Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch

- 1984 *An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Sauk County, Wisconsin*. DARCOM Final Report No. 13. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, California, and the Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, Illinois. Submitted to the National Park Service, Atlanta, Contract CX-5000-3-0771. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Fort McCoy

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 50.50 ft³ of artifacts and 36.21 linear feet of associated records were located for Fort McCoy during the course of this project. Table 192 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 50.50 ft³

On Post: 29.17 ft³

Off Post: 2.16 ft³ at University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse (Chapter 204, Vol. 2); 19.17 ft³ at State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Chapter 203, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 36.21 linear feet

On Post: 31.30 linear feet

Off Post: 4.39 linear feet at University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse (Chapter 204, Vol. 2); 0.52 linear feet at State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Chapter 203, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1909, Fort McCoy in Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, originally served as an artillery camp. In 1926, after several name changes, it was named after Major General Robert Bruce McCoy. During World War II it was used as a prisoner of war camp, and in 1974 it was redesignated Fort McCoy. Today it is home to several units including the Army Reserve Readiness Center (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Fort McCoy. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms and reports, as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Fort McCoy are currently housed at three repositories in Wisconsin.

Table 192.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Fort McCoy

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	61.9	Paper	18.9
Historic Ceramics	2.8	Reports	71.5
Prehistoric Ceramics	10.5	Oversized Records	6.2
Fauna	1.6	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	2.4
Botanical	1.9	Computer Records	1.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	6.2		
¹⁴ C	3.2		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	0.0		
Metal	8.4		
Glass	2.8		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.6		
Total	100.0		100.0

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 21, 1999

Points of Contact: Dell Greek, Archaeologist;
Karyn Caldwell, Archaeologist

The Fort McCoy Archaeology Laboratory, a component of the Fort McCoy Cultural Resources Program, provides professional cultural resources management services for Fort McCoy and its support installations, as well as other U.S. Army Reserve installations throughout the United States. Within the last year the archaeological laboratory staff have made an effort to retrieve and consolidate all Fort McCoy archaeological collections from outside contractors. They are presently working to bring all these archaeological collections to a uniform rehabilitation level and creating a master inventory before sending them to the University of Wisconsin, La Crosse for long-term curation. Presently there are 29.17 ft³ of Department of Defense (DoD) artifacts and 31.3 linear feet of associated records temporarily stored at the Fort McCoy Archaeological Laboratory.

Repository

Archaeological collections from Fort McCoy are currently stored in two rooms in Building 104, the Archaeology Laboratory, on Fort McCoy. This 1942 World War II temporary building was originally used as an Education Center for the Fort. Today this one-story wood-framed structure with a concrete foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof, has been converted to office space, temporary collection's repository, and archaeological laboratory (Figure 78).

Environmental controls throughout the building are maintained with central heat and air conditioning. Fire protection systems are adequate with smoke and heat sensors being located throughout the building as well as fire alarms wired to the installation's fire department. A fire extinguisher was also located within the hallway of the building. According to the cultural resources staff at Fort McCoy, pest infestation has not been a problem within the repository, however, exterminators are available as-needed on the installation.



Figure 78. Exterior of the archaeological laboratory at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

Collections Storage Area

The Fort McCoy archaeological collections are presently stored in two locations in the Archaeological Laboratory; on the floor of one room and on a table in an adjacent room. These rooms measure approximately 100 ft² of collection storage space. The interior construction of these rooms is identical with wallboard/ sheetrock walls, a concrete floor covered with linoleum tiles, and suspended acoustical ceiling. There are three windows present within the two collection storage rooms, all of which are covered with rolling shades. The bulk of the archaeological collections are stored in one room, which appears to be used strictly for temporary storage of collections and records. The collections in the other room, located on the table, are in the process of being rehabilitated. This room is the office of the laboratory's field supervisor and is used as office space and an artifact processing area. All collections present are archaeological in nature and currently occupy approximately 50% of the space allotted for collection storage.

Artifact Storage

Archaeological artifacts from Fort McCoy are stored on the floor and on a table top, in twenty nonarchival boxes measuring 16 x 12 x 10 (inches, d x w x h), and four nonarchival boxes measuring 25 x 12 x 10 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 79). These boxes are either directly labeled in marker with "Fort McCoy", the site numbers, contractor, and date; or have a protective document sleeve taped to the box with a computer-generated box label with various



Figure 79. The collection storage area of the archaeological laboratory at Fort McCoy.

information, such as site numbers, description, box number, and project. Within the boxes the collections are separated by site numbers into smaller nonarchival boxes, which have computer-generated tags with the following information taped to their outsides, site number, date, and catalog number. Within these smaller boxes are tertiary 4-mil zip-lock bags, which hold the artifacts. These bags are directly labeled with the following information, site numbers, catalog numbers, project name, provenience, year, material class. The artifact collections encompass approximately 29.17 ft³ (Table 193) all of which has been cleaned. The materials have been sorted by site number, provenience, and material class and are bagged separately. Approximately 10% of the artifacts in all the collections have been directly labeled.

Human Skeletal Remains

No DoD human skeletal remains are curated at Fort McCoy.

Records Storage

Records from the Fort McCoy archaeological collections (31.3 linear feet) (Table 194) are stored in three-ring plastic binders on two nonmovable metal shelving units, each measuring 10 x 30 x 41(inches, d x w x h), in a five-drawer letter-size file cabinet, and within approximately 22 nonarchival bankers boxes stored on the floor (Figure 80).

Table 193. Percentage by Volume of DoD Artifacts Housed at Fort McCoy

Material Class	%
Lithics	48.2
Historic Ceramics	6.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	3.1
Fauna	0.5
Shell	0.0
Botanical	0.0
Flotation	0.0
Soil	11.5
¹⁴ C	4.4
Human Skeletal	0.0
Worked Shell	0.0
Worked Bone	0.0
Brick	0.0
Metal	19.1
Glass	6.1
Textile	0.0
Other (clinkers)	0.3
Total	100.0

Paper Records

Paper records consist of approximately 3.81 linear feet of administrative records, background materials, survey, and excavation and analysis records. Catalog inventories of all the Fort McCoy archaeological collections are kept in seven binders in the field supervisor's office. Copies of the archaeological site files are kept in a file cabinet in the main office of the archaeological laboratory. Overall, the condition of the paper records at the archaeological laboratory is good.

Reports

Report copies make up 25 linear feet (83%), of the associated documentation stored in the Fort McCoy Archaeological Laboratory. These reports are stored in twenty boxes on the floor of the temporary

Table 194. Linear footage of DoD Associated Documentation at Fort McCoy

Materials	Linear Footage
Paper	3.81
Reports	25.00
Oversized*	1.83
Audiovisual	0.00
Photographic	0.66
Computer	0.00
Total	31.30

* Includes maps and other oversized documents.



Figure 80. Various associated documentation containers in the collections storage area at the archaeological laboratory, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

collection storage room. The general appearance of these collections is good.

Photographs

Photographic materials encompass 0.66 linear feet of the associated document collection. These materials include black and white prints, slides, and photographic log sheets. The photographs are stored in one of the nonarchival document boxes in a manila envelope labeled “Fort McCoy Project 47Mo7 94.0075”. The slides are stored in one of the nonmovable metal shelving units in black three-ring plastic binders. Additionally 0.125 linear feet of black and white prints and 0.01 linear feet of negatives are located in the “Archaeological Site Z files” drawer. None of these photographic materials appear to be archivally processed.

Maps

The Fort McCoy records collection contains approximately 50 rolled maps, or approximately 1.83 linear feet. These rolled maps, held in place by rubber bands, are stored on end in nonarchival boxes and lying on top of one of the non-movable metal shelving units. Folded original field maps are found in two locations in the laboratory. In one of the nonarchival boxes containing associated documentation there are three inches of folded

original field maps and one inch of folded maps are located in the “Archaeological Site Files” drawer of the letter-size file cabinet. The general appearance of all these maps can be considered only “Fair”.

Collection Management Standards

The Fort McCoy Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), published in 1999 by the staff of the Fort McCoy Archaeological Laboratory, contains very thorough collection management standards. This plan addresses such issues as standards for accepting materials for curation, inspections of curation repositories, and procedures for cataloging collections on a computer database.

Comments

Building 104 on Fort McCoy provides only interim storage for archaeological collections from Fort McCoy until transfer of the collections to a regional repository meeting the curation standards set forth in 36 CFR 79, and should not be considered a permanent repository. Negotiations are underway to establish a cooperative agreement with the Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center at the University of Wisconsin, Lacrosse for long-term curation and management of the Fort McCoy archaeological collections once the rehabilitation of their repository is complete.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) consistent direct labeling (when applicable), (b) placement in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.
2. Records require (a) removal of all contaminants, (b) packaging in appropriately labeled archival primary and secondary containers, (c) placement of maps in archival flat files, (d) creation of a finding aid, (e) creation of an archival duplicate copy of paper records, and (f) storage of archival paper copies and original negatives in a separate, fire-safe, and secure location.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort McCoy

Anonymous

- 1995 *Fort McCoy Historic Preservation Plan. (Draft)*. Fort McCoy Archaeology Laboratory. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.
- 1997 *Fort McCoy Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. (Draft)*. Archaeology Laboratory, Fort McCoy. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.
- 1995 *Environmental Assessment: Family Housing Project Fort McCoy, Wisconsin and Environmental Impact Statement: Family Housing Project Fort McCoy*. Burns and McDonnell Engineering, Kansas City. Submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Balliett, Alan L.

- 1993 *Level I Archaeological Survey of Proposed 1993 Timber Sales*. Environmental Management Office, Fort McCoy. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Berg, Richard E.

- 1988 *A Phase I Archeological Survey of Eight Proposed Construction Sites at Fort McCoy*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. Submitted to Fort McCoy. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Caldwell, Karyn L.

- 1997 *1996 Cultural Resource Management Activities; Timber Sales, Training Area Restoration. Fort McCoy*. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Caldwell, Karyn L., and Wendell P. Greek

- 1995 *Cultural Resource Management Activities: Timber Sales, Training Area Restoration and Construction, Fort McCoy, Monroe County, Wisconsin*. Directorate of Public Works, Environmental and Natural Resources Division of Archaeology: Fort McCoy. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.
- 1996 *1995 Cultural Resource Management Activities; Timber Sales, Training Area Restoration and Construction, Fort McCoy*. CRM Series Reports of Investigations No. 7. Directorate of Public Works, Environmental and Natural Resources Division of Archaeology: Fort McCoy. Copies available from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Division of Historic Preservation.

Dori, Penny M., Thomas K. Larson, and W. Jeffrey Kinney

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Volk Field Air National Guard Base Camp Douglas, Wisconsin

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.16 ft³ of artifacts and 0.30 linear feet of associated records were located for Volk Field Air National Guard Base during the course of this project. Table 195 lists the overall percentage of artifact material classes and record types for this installation.

Volume of Artifacts: 2.16 ft³

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.16 ft³ at Archaeological Consulting and Services, Inc. (Chapter 202, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological preservation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.30 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.30 linear feet at Archaeological Consulting and Services, Inc. (Chapter 202, Vol. 2)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains:

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1888, Volk Field Air National Guard Base in Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, originally served as a rifle range. Following World War II it grew into a National Guard and Air National Guard training site. Today it is used year round for National Guard training and is home to the Combat Readiness Training Center (Evinger 1995).

In 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background and curation needs-assessment research for Volk Field Air National Guard Base. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, and reports as well as an assessment of all collections and associated records generated from archaeological projects on the installation. Archaeological collections from Volk Field Air National Guard Base are currently housed at one repository in Wisconsin.

Table 195.
Total Collection Percentages of Artifacts and Records from Volk Field Air National Guard Base

Material Class	%	Record Type	%
Lithics	0.0	Paper	41.4
Historic Ceramics	0.0	Reports	27.6
Prehistoric Ceramics	50.0	Oversized Records	13.8
Fauna	0.0	Audiovisual Records	0.0
Shell	0.0	Photographic Records	17.2
Botanical	0.0	Computer Records	0.0
Flotation	0.0		
Soil	0.0		
¹⁴ C	0.0		
Human Skeletal	0.0		
Worked Shell	0.0		
Worked Bone	0.0		
Brick	47.5		
Metal	2.5		
Glass	0.0		
Textile	0.0		
Other	0.0		
Total	100.0		100.0

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Volk Field Air National Guard Base

No known references.