ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FT. WORTH DISTRICT CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORTS

A partial listing of cultural resource reports completed by and for the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Prepared By: Andrea Hancock
August 1997

US Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District

INDEX OF AUTHORS

ABBE, D. 1

ABBOTT, J. 2, 39, 286

ACHOR, S. 3

ADAMS, N. 4

ADOVASIO, J. 185, 435, 437

ALDERSON, L. 251

ALLDAY, S. 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 53, 172, 203, 204, 206, 207, 210, 245, 281, 293, 308, 309, 310, 432

ALTER, R. 161

AMERSON, A. 349

ANDREWS, S. 380

ANSCHUETZ, K. 5

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY 6

AUSTIN, R. 262

AUSTIN, S. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 53, 160, 293, 294, 432

AUTIN, W. 210, 212, 213

BAGOT, J. 314

BAILEY, G. 12, 364

BAIRD, L. 349, 350, 352

BARNES, C. 247, 248, 250

BARNES, J. 435, 437

BARTSCH, K. 413

BARTSCH, M. 345

BEAVERS, R. 13

BEENE, D. 14, 15, 54, 59, 210, 418

BENN, D. 405, 407

BENNETT, J. 16, 17, 349

BENNICK, M. 316

BENTLEY, M. 248, 250

BEST, B. 29

BLAKE, M. 116, 117, 138

BOHLIN, J. 185, 186

BOUSMAN, B. 110

BOUSMAN, C. 12, 18, 19, 113, 114, 134, 135, 136

BOWMAN, K. 331

BOWSER, B. 438, 440, 441, 442, 443

BOYD, D. 12, 113

BRASSIEUR, C. 152

BRAZDA, S. 152

BRIUER, F. 75, 348, 351

BROWN, D. 20, 21

BROWN, G. 436

BROWN, H. 22, 274

BROWN, K. 23, 220, 221, 222, 224

BROWNING, C. 24, 25, 26, 105, 150, 323

BRUSETH, J. 27, 28, 76, 231, 254, 306

BRYAN, W. 80, 381

BUCK, B. 250

BURNETT, B. 365

BUTLER, B. 110, 177, 231, 300

BUYCE, R. 185

BUYSSE, J. 14, 15, 211, 418

CABLE, J. 4

CAGLE, C. 438, 439, 441, 442, 443

CANNAN, D. 29

CARAN, S. 186

CARLSON, S. 30

CAST, R. 207

CHAFFIN-LOHSE, M. 314

CHAPMAN, R. 5, 330, 331

CHEATWOOD, G. 19

CLIFF, M. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 146, 172, 210, 212, 213, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 295, 297, 304, 349, 350, 432, 436

CLOUD, W. 287

COLLINS, M. 19, 79, 290

CONNORS, D. 346

CORBIN, J. 60

COX, I. 119, 126

CREEL, D. 144

CREWS, J. 61

CROUCH, D. 62, 110

CROWN, D. 63, 64, 65, 106, 192, 335, 336, 400, 411

DALBEY, T. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 108

DAVIS, J. 72

DAWSON, G. 73

DELANO, L. 158, 205, 209

DERING, J. 115, 136

DIBBLE, D. 74, 75, 338

DIRKMAAT, D. 435, 437

DOEHNER, K. 76, 77, 78

DOLEMAN, W. 5, 79, 330, 331

DONAT, L. 437

DOOLEY, B. 327

DORWARD, D. 259

DRISKELL, B. 80

DRUSS, C. 81, 82, 83, 317

DURST, D. 249

DYKEMAN, D. 337

EARLS, A. 366

EARTH TECH 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103

EDWARDS, S. 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 104, 436

ELIASON, W. 336

ELLWOOD, B. 136

ELYEA, J. 331

ENNES, M. 105

ENSOR, B. 52, 57, 106, 107

ENSOR, H. 406, 408

ERNST, M. 24, 25

EVANS, G. 253

FAUST, A. 349

FERGUSON, A. 108

FERGUSON, S. 9

FERRING, C. 109, 110, 111, 222, 223, 224, 288, 306, 445

FIELDS, R. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 364, 366

FIMPLE, K. 350

FINNEY, F. 409

FISHER, C. 118

FLOOK, J. 343

FLOURNOY, G. 157, 205

FLYNN, A. 119

FLYNN, L. 126

FORT WORTH DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 120, 121, 122, 123

FOSTER, J. 106, 411

FOX, A. 124, 125, 126

FREEMAN, J. 10, 105, 131, 132, 133, 146, 187, 208, 211, 259, 262, 292, 294, 295, 297, 366, 405

FREEMAN, M. 38, 80, 112, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 166, 189, 281, 288, 292, 295, 297, 301, 338, 365, 380

FRITZ, G. 48

FULLINGTON, R. 347

FUSS, R. 4

GADUS, E. 112, 114, 115, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 166

GAITHER, S. 39, 42, 43, 47, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 171, 173, 188, 191, 212, 213, 262, 267, 289, 290

GALLAGHER, J. 344

GARBER, J. 350

GARDNER, K. 115, 134, 144

GARVEY, C. 381

GARZA, R. 207

GERRELL, P. 145, 146, 304

GIBBS, V. 24, 25, 147, 148, 149,150,247, 250, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324

GIBSON, J. 151, 152, 209

GIESE, R. 24, 25, 26, 105, 149, 319, 320

GILLETTE, D. 329

GILMORE, K. 153, 154, 155, 156

GIVENS, D. 263

GLANDER, W. 343

GOLDSMITH, W. 248

GOOD, C. 301

GRAMBLING, G. 152

GREEN, M. 11, 49, 50, 55, 58, 133, 157, 158, 159, 160, 172, 184, 209, 432

GROSS, G. 161

GROSS, L. 316, 317

GROSS, T. 211

GUNN, J. 182, 253

GUY, J. 365

HACKENBERGER, S. 110

HAHN, K. 350

HAISTY, M. 43

HALL, D. 118

HALL, N. 343

HALL, S. 110

HARCOURT, J. 226

HARD, R. 2

HARDAKER, C. 244

HARMON, A. 181

HARRIS, M. 186

HARRIS, R. 342

HARRISON, R. 119, 126

HASLOUR, L. 438, 439, 441, 442, 443

HAYS, T. 367

HELLIER, J. 253

HENDERSON, J. 76

HENDERSON, M. 343

HIATT, K. 191, 193, 196, 197

HICKS, P. 337

HIGGINBOTHAM, D. 352

HINDES, K. 253

HINDES, V. 252

HINES, M. 162

HINOJOSA, G. 252, 253

HIRREL, L. 29

HOLMES, R. 163, 164

HORVATH, J. 21

HOUSER, N. 24, 25, 150

HOUSLEY, H. 165

HOWARD, M. 80, 112, 134, 135, 166, 301

HUCKABAY, K. 345

HUMPHREYS, G. 367

HUNT, S. 9, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49,50, 53, 55, 57, 58, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 206, 207, 208, 210, 249, 281, 282, 288, 289, 290, 291, 406, 432

HYATT, R. 175, 176, 177, 328, 341

INGRAHAM, J. 352

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES 178

JACKSON, J. 20, 112, 179, 180, 302, 409

JETER, M. 181

JOHNSTON, M. 314

JOLLY, K. 182

JONES, H. 118

JUDD, S. 16

JURNEY, D. 183, 184, 185, 186, 257, 258, 259, 278, 352

KANE, K. 52, 143, 187, 188, 295, 297

KASKEY, J. 16

KELLEY, D. 189

KENT, F. 50, 58

KIBLER, K. 116, 117, 190, 366

KIMBRELL, K. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197

KIRBY, F. 198

KLEMENT, L. 80, 112, 114, 115, 134

KOCH, J. 80

KOMATSU, K. 130

KOMATSU/RANGEL INC. 199, 200, 201

KOTTER, S. 202

KRAPF, K. 203, 204, 212, 213, 296, 430, 431

KUGLER, C. 208, 369

LARGENT, F. 51, 172, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 249

LARGENT, S. 9, 205

LARK, S. 152

LARSON, R. 76, 77, 315

LEBO, S. 23, 111, 184, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224

LEE, R. 312, 313

LEGETT, B. 231

LEWIS, K. 164

LIMP, W. 225, 226

LINDER-LINSLEY, S. 186, 227

LINTZ, C. 2

LYNOTT, M. 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233

MAHLER, W. 328, 329

MALLOUF, M. 234

MANDEL, R. 185

MARCAURELLE, D. 207

MAREK, M. 206, 208, 406

MARIAH ASSOCIATES, INC. 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240

MARKMAN, C. 263

MARTIN, W. 27, 34, 241, 242

MARTYNEC, R. 40, 243, 244, 245

MATTHEWS, D. 413

MAULDIN, R. 2

MAYER-OAKES, W. 246

MBUTU, S. 208, 247, 248, 249, 250

McALOON, H. 29

McCALL, J. 343

McCLANE, D. 265, 266

McCORMICK, O. 251, 301

McCULLOUGH, J. 118

McDONALD, A. 118

McGRAW, A. 252, 253

McGREGOR, D. 242, 254, 258, 278, 280, 306, 314, 347

McGUFF, P. 255, 256

McINTYRE, A. 306

McKINLEY, M. 76

McLERRAN, J. 113, 144

MEISZNER, W. 351

MERGELE, B. 224

MEYERS, M. 409

MISCHUCK, E. 75, 348, 351

MOIR, R. 28, 33, 183, 198, 257, 258, 259, 278, 435

MOIRA, E. 323

MONGER, H. 250

MONTGOMERY, J. 377, 379

MOORE, G. 260

MORRIS, K. 261, 262

MOSCA, H. 177

MUELLER, B. 263

MURPHEY, J. 264, 426

MURRY, P. 233

NATHAN, R. 35

NAVEY, L. 231

NEVILLE, A. 265, 266

NEWLAN, R. 52, 205, 267

NEWMAN, J. 255, 256, 268

NORTHERN, M. 269

NOYES, P. 330

NUNLEY, P. 270

O'LAUGHLIN, T. 428

O'STEEN, L. 312

OLSON, D. 82, 83

PATTERSON, P. 2, 271, 334

PATTON, P. 20

PEDLER, D. 186

PEGUES, C. 35

PERTTULA, T. 19, 34, 35, 116, 272, 273, 274, 283, 286, 289, 290, 339

PETER, D. 11, 20, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 78, 104, 132, 157, 159, 170, 171, 174, 203, 205, 206, 209, 232, 243, 244, 245, 248, 249, 258, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 410

PETER, K. 316

PEZZONI, J. 412

PHEASANT, D. 345

PIGOTT, J. 338, 428

PLEASANT, D. 53, 57, 172

PLISKA, J. 298

POLK, R. 16

PRESLEY, A. 406

PREWITT, E. 166, 180, 299, 300, 301

PRIKRYL, D. 302, 303

PRIOR, M. 146, 304, 307

PROCTER, R. 10, 57, 146, 304, 307, 309

PROCTOR, D. 378

QUIGG, J. 305

RAAB, L. 306

RALEY, J. 16

RAYMER, L. 4

REED, M. 307

REESE, N. 34, 291, 292, 295, 297, 306, 308, 309, 310

REEVES, S. 160

REEVES, W. 160

REINBOLD, M. 376

RICHNER, J. 311, 312, 313, 314, 315

RICKARDS, J. 347

RIESE, R. 150

ROBBINS-WADE, M. 161

ROSE, J. 181, 261, 365, 435, 437

ROSS, R. 363

RUDOLPH, J. 316

RUDOLPH, T. 316, 317

RUGGIERI, L. 1

SALE, M. 9, 26, 147, 148, 149, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324

SCHIEBOUT, J. 325, 326, 327

SCHNEIBS, L. 224

SCHUTT, J. 79

SCISCENTI, J. 328, 329

SCOTT, M. 328, 329

SEAMAN, T. 330, 331

SERVELLO, A. 332, 333, 334

SHAFER, H. 363

SHAFFER, B. 45, 115, 406

SHAFFER, S. 106, 335, 336, 441

SHANABROOK, D. 48, 49, 55, 293

SHAW, C. 345

SHAW, G. 44, 53

SHEETS, R. 316

SHEPARD, D. 52, 159

SHOW, I. 348, 351

SIMMONS, A. 337

SIMTHSONIAN INSTITUTION RIVER BASIN SURVEYS 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362

SKELTON, D. 338

SKILES, B. 269, 339

SKINNER, S. 16, 78, 176, 328, 329, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345,346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352

SMILEY, N. 338

SMITH, S. 211

SMYTH, L. 399

SNELLGROVE, M. 192, 194, 195

SORROW, W. 363

SSI EARTH SYSTEMS DIVISION 318

STANDIFER, M. 364

STANLEY, D. 405

STEELE, D. 365, 433

STILES-HANSON, C. 38, 285, 287

STORY, D. 365

STOUT, C. 428

STOUT, M. 428

STRINGER, D. 48

STRONG, J. 366

STYER, K. 4

SUHLER, C. 11, 245

SULLIVAN, R. 368

SULLIVAN, T. 73, 367

SWAIN, R. 368

SWANSON, M. 307, 370, 371, 372

TEMPLETT, D. 211

TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY 373

TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT HISTORIC SITES AND RESORATION BRANCH 375

TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT 374

THOMAS, G. 348

THOMAS, R. 376

THOMPSON, M. 429

THOMS, A. 378, 377, 379

THURMOND, J. 380

TOMKA, S. 135, 162, 381

TRIERWEILER, W. 2

TRUBOWITZ, N. 263

TURNER, T. 347

U.S. ARMY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORIES 383

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FT. WORTH DISTRICT 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398

U.S.AIR FORCE AIR COMBAT COMMAND 382

UBELAKER, J. 328, 329

VERRETT, L. 18

VICTOR, S. 189

VOELLINGER, M. 399

VOGEL, R. 107, 192, 400, 405, 407

WAITE, P. 51, 52, 249, 296, 368, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412

WALKER, D. 413

WALSH, R. 195, 414, 415, 416, 417

WATERS, M. 105

WATSON, R. 20

WATSON, S. 418

WEITZE, K. 105, 146, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427

WENDE, C. 323

WETSON, G. 293

WETTERSTORM, W. 429

WEYMOUTH, H. 165

WHALEN, M. 428, 429

WHITE, W. 53, 56, 173, 430, 431, 432

WIENER-STODDER, A. 337

WILLIAMS, G. 181

WILSON, D. 433

WINCHELL, F. 170, 292, 309, 434, 435, 436, 437

WINGO, P. 416, 417

WINTER, L. 412

WOODMAN, C. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443

WRIGHT, K. 157, 158, 209, 444

YALLOP, R. 4

YATES, B. 136, 222, 224, 274, 303, 445

ZAHN, E. 226

INDEX OF REPORTS BY STATE

ARIZONA	93, 243, 244, 245, 386
ARKANSAS	181
CALIFORNIA	84, 102, 161, 211, 420, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443
COLORADO	98, 99
DELAWARE	422
FLORIDA	145, 262
GEORGIA	92, 101
IDAHO	81, 82, 83, 316, 317, 413
ILLINOIS	194, 263, 296, 416, 417, 421, 427
INDIANA	139, 143, 191, 207, 249, 294
IOWA	405
KANSAS	140, 141, 196, 404, 410
KENTUCKY	52, 406, 408

LOUISIANA 17, 35, 36, 38, 39, 46, 80, 86, 103, 112, 132, 133, 146, 152, 160, 181, 182, 189, 209, 212, 213, 255, 256, 269, 282, 288, 304, 325, 326, 327, 332, 333, 334, 388, 393, 397, 398, 434

MARYLAND 376, 423
MASSACHUSETTS 85

MICHIGAN 264, 426

MINNESOTA 63, 107, 192, 400

MISSOURI 64, 336, 407, 430

MONTANA 401

NATIONAL 6, 29, 41, 72, 79, 121, 142, 188, 225, 226, 227, 236, 238, 261, 277, 337, 369, 370, 383

NEVADA 402

NEW JERSEY 163, 237, 239, 240, 307

NEW MEXICO 5, 26, 105, 147, 148, 149, 164, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 330, 331, 338, 368, 387, 390

NEW YORK 94, 95

NORTH DAKOTA 56, 382, 419

OHIO 87, 88, 96, 97, 195, 409, 414, 415

OKLAHOMA 31, 62, 89, 90, 110, 205, 208, 267, 293

PENNSYLVANIA 403

SOUTH CAROLINA 4, 424

TENNESSEE 370, 371, 431

TEXAS 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 91, 100, 104, 108, 109, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 144, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 210, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 241, 242, 246, 247, 248, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 257, 258, 259, 260, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 318, 321, 328, 329, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 385, 387, 389, 390, 391, 392, 394, 395, 396, 399, 418, 428, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 444, 445

UTAH 166

VIRGINIA 197, 265, 266, 372, 412

WASHINGTON 425

WISCONSIN 65, 106, 193, 335, 411

(1) Abbe, D., Ruggieri, L.
1975 "Historic Site Inventory and Bibliography, Brazos River Basin"

Pursuant to the terms of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract Number DACW63-76-C-0144, this copy of the historical survey of the Brazos River Basin is submitted to the Corps of Engineers. This report consisting of a historical summary of the Brazos Basin and its role in Texas history, a historical site listing and survey, and a comprehensive bibliography was compiled with the aid of numerous state agencies and state - supported schools and in close cooperation with the archeological-paleontological and the recreational usage segments of the overall project. Therefore, this historical study begins with the native tribes of Texas when they were first contacted by Europeans – the stopping point for the archeologists – and continue on to discuss urban development and flood control – areas discussed in detail by the recreational study. This report is oriented toward interdisciplinary cooperation and therefore may overlap slightly with the other portions to guarantee total coverage of the topic.

The initial phase of the report, the historical narrative of the Brazos River Basin, was written from the most accepted and scholarly secondary works on the subject, so that a brief, yet thorough and accurate, summary of the role of the Brazos River Basin in Texas history has been presented.

This historical site survey and site listing portion of the report was compiled with the invaluable assistance of the Texas Historical Commission in Austin. With their aid, a complete and massive list of historic sites, from National register sites to local county historical markers, was obtained. This listing included sites of historic significance, buildings of architectural significance, and sites of historical engineering importance. So the historic site listing is rather extensive. However, the historic site survey and map location of individual sites was confined to sites of national, state, and regional importance. Architectural sites, unless they had other historic value, and engineering sites of only local consequences were not put on the map. Also sites of purely local significance (city and county) were left off because of the questionable value and accuracy of many of the sites. Since most local sites are recommended to the Texas Historical Commission by local county historical commissions and are not seen or evaluated by the state agency, local sites must be viewed with a somewhat critical eye. As a result of this, many local sites have been left off the site survey map yet left in the site listing so that their existence can be noted.

The bibliographic portion of this report was also complied with the aid of state - supported institutions. The Texas Tech Library, the University of Texas Library, and the Texas State Library were used extensively, as were the files and catalogs of the Southwest Collection, a historical depository

for Texas and Southwestern History located on the Texas Tech campus. All of the accepted methods and sources of bibliographic research were utilized for this project; such as the Library of Congress catalogs, the Reader's Guide, the Social Studies and Humanities Index, Writings in American History, and numerous specialized bibliographies of Texas history, making it a comprehensive compilation of historical literature on the Brazos River Basin.

(2) Abbott, J., Mauldin, R., Patterson, P., Trierweiler, W., Hard, R., Lintz, C.
1996 "Significant Standards for Prehistoric Archeological Sites at Fort Bliss, a Design for Further Research and the Management of Cultural Resources"

This document is a design for future archeological research at Fort Bliss. It reviews previous archeological work in the region, assesses the current body of relevant knowledge, and suggests specific avenues for further inquiry. The scientific research design is intended to be a component in the Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) for Fort Bliss. In conjunction, the research design and the CRMP will facilitate determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for those prehistoric archeological resources managed by the Fort. Research contexts for historic archeological and historic architectural resources are not included in this research design.

The theoretical perspective of the research design is explicitly materialistic with a rational - functional approach to explaining human behavior. The research framework also adopts a system theory approach in which human societies are considered to be intricate systems of variables with ever changing relationships. Applying a cultural ecological framework, the research design attempts to identify the adaptive strategies by which societies survive within the constraints set by their environments. Within this approach, the research presumes economic optimization, such that human societies tend to identify and select those sets of behaviors with the maximum net utility.

The research design first develops a series of natural and cultural contexts for future research by examining the natural environment of the Fort Bliss region, the range of cultural adaptations to such environments, and the extant body of relevant archeological information. This examination includes a critical review of currently accepted constructs of local prehistory. Based on these contexts, seven domains of research are delineated: chronometrics, geoarcheology, paleoenvironment, technology, settlement patterns, subsistence, and cultural interaction. Within each

domain, a series of research questions is posted, and the data needed to address those questions that are identified.

Following delineation of the seven domains, the design concludes by discussing application of the research questions. It reviews characteristics of the existing Fort Bliss site database, with special attention to geomorphic and methodological biases that may affect data reliability. Sampling is discussed as a strategy for managing the tens of thousands of sites on the Fort. Finally, based on the data needed to address the seven domains, a preliminary model is developed for evaluating the research value and significance of prehistoric archeological sites at Fort Bliss.

(3) Achor, S.
1980 "An Evaluation of Archeological Resources in a Portion of the Flood Control Pool of Grapevine Reservoir"

The federal government has wisely recognized the value of preserving our nation's archeological heritage, and of assessing the environmental consequences of human modification and development of land. As early as 1906, the Antiquities Act accorded some measure of protection to archeological sites. Since then an elaborate framework of laws, regulations, and statutes have extended that protection, most notably the National Environmental Policy Act (1969); the National Historic Preservation Act, Executive Order 11593 (1971); and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (1974), an amendment to the Reservoir Salvage Act. This paper report on an archeological evaluation conducted for Texas Power and Light Company in compliance with legislation requiring an inventory of archeological resources contained within any project involving public land, and an assessment of the impact that the planned project will have upon these resources. The report includes:
A description of the Texas Power and Light Company's proposed project;
A brief overview of archeological research relating to the area;
A description of the survey methods and results;
Recommendations concerning the proposed project.

On the basis of this evaluation, it is recommended that the proposed right of way be granted to Texas Power and Light Company, as there is no indication of archeological resources that would be destroyed or adversely affected by this construction. If, however, buried archeological remains are encountered in the process of erecting the power lines, it is further recommended that a qualified archeologist be called to examine the site before further construction is undertaken.

(4) Adams, N., Styer, K., Cable, J., Yallop, R., Raymer, L., Fuss, R.
1997 "Shaw Air Force Base: Test Excavations at Seven Archeological Sites on the Poinsett Electronic Combat Range, Sumter County, South Carolina"

Phase II testing of four prehistoric (38SU132, 38SU133, 38SU135, and 38SU145) and three historic (38SU149, 38SU212, and 38SU213) sites was conducted by New South Associates, subcontractor for Geo-Marine, Inc. under Contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ft. Worth District, for the United States Air Force, Shaw Air Force Base and the Poinsett Electronic Combat Range. These sites were identified during a Phase I survey of a portion of the weapons range by Kreisa et al. (1995) and were recommended for further testing to determine their National Register eligibility.

Of the three historic sites tested, one (38SU149) is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It represents a plantation main house complex dating from about 1820 to 1910 and contains intact subsurface structural features and dense artifact deposits. The other two (38SU212 and 38SU213) are tenant sites dating from approximately 1870 to 1930 and are recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Neither contained intact subsurface structural features and many of the artifacts are burned or melted, reducing their interpretive power. Both sites have been disturbed through plowing, logging, and brick/stone robbing activities.

Although initially 38SU213 was believed to represent a portion of the nineteenth century town of Manchester, the time-sensitive artifacts recovered during Phase II testing indicate that the site actually post-dates the town. Manchester probably lies just north of Poinsett Electronic Combat Range underneath a chicken farm.

Prehistoric sites 38SU133 and 33SU145 are recommended as eligible for nomination to the NRHP. These sites are two of several prehistoric sites located along the northwestern rim and associated drainage of Big Bay. Artifacts indicatives of the Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods were recovered from both of these sites. Sites 38SU133 and 38SU145 demonstrate physical integrity, density, and clarity associated with significant sources of archeological data.

Sites 38SU132 and 38SU135 are both small, low density ephemeral sites that do not have the capacity for providing significant archeological information. Site 38SU132 is represented by an isolated artifact at the edge of a pocosin and 38SU135 consists of the remains of a single cached pot on

a low landform several hundred meters away for Big Bay. No other artifacts were recovered in association with the pot. Neither of these sites is recommended as eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

(5) Anschuetz, K., Doleman, W., Chapman, R.
1990 "Landscape Archeology in the Southern Tularosa Basin, Volume I, Small Site Distributions and Geomorphology"

This monograph presents the results of a cultural resources survey and geomorphological testing program undertaken for the proposed Ground - Based Free Electron Laser Technology Integration Experiment (GBFEL-TIE) on White Sands Missile Range, south - central New Mexico. The research program was performed by the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico under sponsorship of the U.S. Army Engineer District, Ft. Worth as Contract No. DACA63-87-D-0028, Delivery Order No. 0001, Work Task 2. Funding for the project was provided by the Strategic Defense Command.

The survey was carried out over a 20 square kilometers tract in the southern Tularosa Basin of south - central New Mexico to facilitate compliance for the construction site of the GBFEL - TIE facility and its access road. Primary objectives of the survey program were to conduct an inventory of cultural resources within the tract and to gather sufficient information to evaluate the potential eligibility of those resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places according to the criteria, regulations and guidelines pertaining to Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended.

The survey entailed three different but interrelated fieldwork efforts that were initiated on 26 January 1987, and were concluded on 15 April 1987. The archeological survey recorded 422 archeological site locations composed of 994 proveniences, which contained a combined assemblage of 20,704 lithic artifacts, 11,926 ceramic fragments, 12,415 pieces of five - cracked rock, 141 hearth facilities, 5 major artifact concentrations, and 4 other prehistoric features.. The survey also identified 1,901 isolated occurrences of lithics, ceramics and hearths. A total of 500 person days was required to complete the survey, including down time due to missile and laser testing schedules. Evidence of prehistoric human occupation dating from the Paleoindian, Archiac and early through late Formative periods (encompassing a time span from ca. 9000 BC through AD 1400) was documented by the survey.

Paralleling the archeological survey was an off - site backhoe testing program that resulted in excavation of 661 soil trenches distributed in stratified random fashion throughout the survey locale. These trenches were designed to provide information about the sequences of soils formation processes and the existence of buried cultural remains in the area away from surface visible archeological sites. A total of 167 person days was expended in this testing, exclusive of backhoe operator time, but inclusive of downtime due to WSMR testing schedules.

A third field effort was an intensive geomorphological study both within and outside the project survey boundaries. This study was designed to construct a regional process model of soils formation and deflation events during the Holocene, the period of geologic time encompassing the span of human occupation of the region.

The final report documents, the goals, field data recovery methods, analytical procedures, and results of the entire project. Major contributions of the project documented in this monograph include the following:

(1) Evaluation and refinement of survey methods for discovering and documenting variation among small sites and isolated occurrences - a class of archeological phenomena that have been underrepresented in previous large scale survey efforts for the region.

(2) Development of a geomorphological process model of soils formation /deflation events during the Holocene that has at this writing already demonstrated its value as a critical operational baseline for future archeological and geological research within the region.

(3) Identification of variations in diversity and density of cultural remains which seem to correlate with subtle underlying landforms at scales of kilometers in a landscape which was previously thought to be a uniform zone as it related to human exploitation and occupation.

(4) Identification of fundamental differences between site and isolated occurrence variety /density measures for two environmentally similar adjacent locales in the central basin floor. Despite this environmental similarity, comparative analyses of archeological assemblages demonstrate striking and unexpected differences in the nature of prehistoric landscape utilization and site reoccupancy between the two locales.

(6) Arkansas Archeological Survey
1989 "Executive Summary Southwestern Division Management Plan"

Under Engineering Regulations (ER) 1130-2-438 and AR 420-40, Districts and Installations are required to develop Historic Properties Management Plans (District) or Historic Preservation Plans (District) or Historic Preservation Plans (Installations). The Division's responsibility for cultural resources management is one of review and approval of these plans. Although the Division is not required to develop an umbrella-like management plan for Districts and Installations, its role in overseeing cultural resources management demands knowledge of the cultural resources for guidance of the overall program. The management of the historic preservation program progressively becomes more and more goal-specific and goal-oriented from Division to District, from District to Projects and Installation, and ultimately to site-specific issues. Consequently, management objectives change with each level in the process. The information contained in the regional studies of the Southwestern Division Overview provides data that can be used even at the modest detailed (site-specific) level, while this document is intended only for managerial concern at the Division level. This is conceptually different from any management model for cultural resources previously developed by any other agency. The development of guidelines for a Division-wide program or a "cultural resources management plan," in compliance with requirements in the Scope of Work for this project, is unprecedented.

This specific document is intended to provide an Executive Summary for upper management of any of the Southwestern Division's programs rather than for those who actually manage the cultural properties themselves. The technical syntheses of the cultural resources in the Division upon which these management guidelines are based, however, should play key roles in the technical development of the District and Installation plans.

(7) Austin, S.
1993 "A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Impact Areas, Duck Creek Channel Improvement Garland, Dallas County, Texas"

A cultural resource survey of selected areas along Duck Creek in Garland, Texas was conducted on 4, 9 and 10 April 1993 for the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, Texas prior to proposed channel improvements to the Duck Creek drainage. The survey of the proposed impact areas was initially conducted on 4 April 1993 and intensively conducted on 9 and 10 April 1993. The survey was conducted for the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth,

Texas by Stephen P. Austin and Charles H. Suhler, consulting archeologists, under Purchase Order Number DACW63-93-M-0567. The creek banks and upper surfaces were intensively surveyed for evidence of prehistoric and historic cultural resources. No evidence of in in situ cultural material was discovered and no features were located. The creek represents a high energy fluvial environment with severe erosional and depositional capabilities. It is unlikely that significant cultural resources would be impacted by the proposed channelization within the immediate vicinity of the creek (within 20 to 30 meters). However, the possibility remains that buried cultural resource sites may be found beyond that limit especially in two mitigation areas (1 and 2) identified for landscaping improvements. If subsurface activities occur in those areas then a program of cultural resource monitoring is recommended. With this exception, it is the recommendation of this report that the remainder of the proposed development may be implemented with no further consideration of the cultural resources of the region.

(8) Austin, S.
1996 "Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The present document follows the requirements for the preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) or a Historic Preservation Plan as defined in Army Regulations 420-40. The text is designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the historic properties contained within the limits of Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation, Bexar County, Texas. These audiences include: Force Command (FORSCOM); Fort Sam Houston installation staff; state and federal cultural resources managers; professional historic preservationists and archeologists; and the general public.

This CRMP is presented in five sections. Section I provides a brief introduction and summary of the major portions of this document. Section II addresses the integration of cultural resources planning into installations mission activities. Also included in Section II is an overview that explains the Department of the Army policy toward historic properties as well as briefly describing the body of legal requirements necessary for compliance. Section III offers a brief review of the local prehistoric cultural chronology and history and an evaluation of the archeological data and architectural information accumulated at the facility to date. It also presents a review of potential prehistoric and historic site locations and provides a list of the recorded sites that includes their eligibility status for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Section IV presents the protection

plan requirements established by federal regulations and the treatment plans for those cultural resources that are considered to be significant enough to be designated as historic properties (i.e., eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Section V details the compliance procedures for all mission - related, ground - disturbing activities that may damage historic properties.

Following the body of the CRMP, a set of technical appendices has been added to supplement the various report sections. The abbreviations and a glossary that define many of the acronyms and terms applied throughout this document are found in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. A standard report format for periodic reviews and annual reports appears in Appendix C. Appendix D consists of form letters for communication with the ACHP. Appendix E provides a list of sources from whom applicable laws, regulations and guidelines relating to cultural resources management may be obtained. Appendix F is a brief description of the geology and environment of the general plant vicinity. Appendices G and H present, respectively, a prehistoric overview of the region and a historic overview of the surrounding counties and the immediate vicinity of the installation. A research design structured to the prehistory and history of the Bexar County area can be found in Appendix I. The present inventory of cultural resources at Fort Sam Houston is presented in Appendix J. A copy of the Programmatic Agreement Among the Department of the Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservations, and the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer for the operation, maintenance and development of Fort Sam Houston, Texas and subinstallation Camp Bullis Military Reservation is included in Appendix K.

(9) Austin, S., Ferguson, S., Hunt, S., Largent,jr., F., Sale, M.
1994 "Cultural Resources Survey and Monitoring of Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) Actions in Webb, Zapata, Dimmit, La Salle, Duvall, and Jim Hogg Counties, Texas"

As a result of JTF-6 actions representing federal projects in six south Texas counties, cultural resource evaluations and monitoring were required for the areas that were to be impacted by the construction actions. These actions included the repair and the related construction of approximately 240 km of existing firebreaks along highways in the six - county area, the upgrade of two small - arms firing ranges, the repair/ upgrade of 9.5 km of road along the Rio Grande, and the construction of a fitness/ obstacle course and the upgrade of an existing firing range in Laredo.

All areas were intensively surveyed and monitored for evidence of prehistoric and historic cultural resources, with areas of high probability closely examined. Extensive previous disturbance was noted within the impact areas of the firebreaks and at the two firing ranges, but no cultural resources were located in these areas. Along the Rio Grande, the survey identified Star Fort (part of historic Fort McIntosh), which was crossed by the road improvement project, and the San Ygnacio Historic District. These sites are listed on the National Register and were avoided except for the grading of an existing road adjacent to the remains of Star Fort (which resulted in no damage to the historic property). The proposed fitness/ obstacle course is located within an old Industrial area that has been previously determined to lack significant cultural resources. Therefore, the road improvement/ construction activities of the JTF-6 action resulted in no impacts to the cultural resources of the areas.

(10) Austin, S., Freeman, J., Procter, R.
1995 "Historic Housing Guide Kelly Air Force Base San Antonio, Texas"

As an occupant of quarters on Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio, you reside in a building that has special significance in the history of military architecture in the U.S. For example, the Bungalow Colony at Kelly is the second oldest grouping of permanent military housing at an American airfield. In addition, it represents a special case where buildings were not constructed from standardized plans, but were planned as a group for the base. An understanding of the historic significance of your quarters will allow you to participate as a steward and guardian of a particular aspect of the history of the U.S. Air Force. This Historic Housing Guide is intended to provide such an understanding, so that you can be an active participant in the ongoing preservation activities at Kelly.

Military family housing is recognized as an integral element of military history. As the need for housing for military families has continued to increase since the mid - 1800s, so too has the importance of housing as an architectural and historical element of military installations. At first, only officers and their families were provided with housing, but as time passed, more and more enlisted personnel were housed on military installations. Many housing units were built according to particular designs or in particular styles, so they represent not only certain architectural influences but certain periods in military history. This Historic Housing Guide provides information to residents of historically significant quarters at Kelly Air Force Base to help them understand the historical and architectural features of their housing, and provides guidelines to help residents maintain their houses as stewards of Kelly AFB history. The guide summarizes the

development of historic preservation and of Kelly AFB, the place of Kelly's historic military housing relative to the development of twentieth - century American architecture, and most important, specific information on how to help preserve historic quarters.

The historic significance of the Bungalow Colony and the 1600/1700 housing areas makes them eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. They are therefore governed by federal standards and regulations regarding their preservation. Once a building or district has been determined to be historically or architecturally significant, any action to repair, maintain, or alter it is subject to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR 68) and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065.

The idea of historic preservation is not new in this country. As early as 1812, architect Robert Mills drew plans to reconstruct the steeple of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Although Mills' plans were never used, the interest that fueled his proposal is just as widespread today, and simulated the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Amended in 1992, the NHPA is the cornerstone of historic preservation in this country. In part it reads, "…the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage; the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people; (and) … so that its vital legacy of cultural … benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans." The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places, in which your quarters are now eligible to be included. The National Register of Historic Places is a list or inventory of historic properties that are considered significant to American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

The Department of the Air Force, as a federal agency, is required by the National Historic Preservation Act to take into account any actions that may cause any historic property to be altered, sold, demolished, or allowed to deteriorate. Your installation command is responsible for historic preservation at Kelly Air Force Base. The Historic Preservation Coordinator at Kelly manages the day - to - day preservation and protection of historic resources at the base. Contributing to this preservation effort are the personnel involved in day - to - day maintenance and construction activities throughout the installation.

Your installation command recognizes the historical importance and uniqueness of parts of Kelly Air Force Base and acts to help preserve this heritage. As occupants of the Bungalow Colony or 1600 or 1700 housing areas, you share a responsibility for the care and upkeep of these quarters.

Your help as stewards of historic resources is essential. This document contains information you can use to assist in the preservation of Kelly AFB history. The Historic Military Quarters Handbook can be used along with the Historic Housing Guide for guidance in fulfilling the role of stewardship.

(11) Austin, S., Peter, D., Green, M., Suhler, C.
1996 "Camp Bullis Military Reservation Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable Fort Sam Houston to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction at the subinstallation and training facility of Camp Bullis Military Reservation.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation (AR) 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79.
The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the installation, is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of inventorying the cultural resources and the assessment of those archeological sites and architectural resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated for the Camp Bullis facility. Archeological and architectural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be historic properties. These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts.

Properties of unknown NRHP eligibility are those architectural and archeological resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed. NRHP-ineligible resources

are those architectural and archeological resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

All of the NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties should be protected and preserved.
The properties of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.
No properties on the Camp Bullis Military Reservation are currently listed on the NRHP.
At the end of five years, all NRHP-eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed, and the CRMP will be updated.

Built Environment:
Formal NRHP Eligibility Determination: The inventory and evaluation of NRHP eligibility of architectural resources by Freeman and Freeman was initiated in 1993. Because the Camp Bullis cantonment area appeared to have statewide and national significance during the period of 1929-1939, it was concluded that buildings and infrastructure constructed during that time that retained integrity of materials, design, setting, association, feeling, workmanship, and location represent a significant concentration of buildings, structures, and features united historically by past events, by planning, and physical development and considered likely to be eligible for listing as an NRHP district in the NRHP under Criteria A (significant events) and C (distinctive characteristics of type).
Buildings Inventory and Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties: The inventory and evaluation process for historic buildings and structures has been completed. The CRMP includes an NRHP data base using the Camp Bullis Real Property Inventory.
Of the approximate 273 extant buildings and structures present at Camp Bullis:
204 buildings and structures have been evaluated according to NRHP eligibility criteria:
76 buildings date between 1911 and 1989 that are currently considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and
128 architectural resources (most of which post-1946) are recognized as being NRHP-ineligible at this time but require a building-by-building assessment as the management plan is updated. Many of these resources were evaluated as ineligible because they no longer retain their original location or physical integrity; and
69 buildings/structures (composed primarily of hutment's) postdating 1979 have not been evaluated, but are considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Not included in the above 273 buildings are 16 buildings that have been demolished at Camp Bullis.

Excluding the demolished and unevaluated post-1979 buildings, the remaining 204 evaluated buildings will be discussed in this document.
A treatment plan for NRHP-eligible architectural properties will be prepared that will identify the procedures for such actions as demolition, repair, renovation, and additions, and procedures for layaway, mothballing, lease/sale.
The treatment plan necessitates an inventory of the Camp Bullis architectural building records. This inventory should include inventory cards, real property records, maintenance records, architectural and engineering drawings, and building lists. The inventory should identify what documentation exists and what information would be required for those buildings of undetermined eligibility or those not adequately documented.
Management of the architectural records-in which the drawings are updated, organized, and accessible-will preclude a duplication of effort involving new drawings and related records in the future, if required for documentation purposes during a mitigative action.
In addition to the evaluated architectural resources, 32 landscape features (culverts, walls,, raised walkways) were identified as NRHP-eligible.

Archeological Resources:
Prior to 1993, three archeological surveys of the 27,880-acre Camp Bullis facility had been conducted. As of the close of 1993, 8,324 acres of Camp Bullis had been surveyed.
The 4,848 acres of disturbed land has been excluded from survey.
The survey of the 8,324 acres resulted in recording 106 archeological sites. These sites include:
88 prehistoric sites:
eight of which are regarded as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and
seven of unknown eligibility, recommended for testing to determine NRHP status;
17 historic sites:
four considered NRHP-eligible; and
four of unknown eligibility, recommended for testing to determine NRHP status; and
one multicomponent site with both prehistoric and historic components (the historic component is considered eligible and is included in the figure for eligible historic sites).
Site 41BX430 was not relocated by Geo-Marine, Inc., and requires relocation and evaluation.
Forty-seven historic and prehistoric sites have been reported but have not been evaluated or recorded on Texas State site forms.
Test excavations may be necessary at some sites of unknown eligibility before a final determination of NRHP eligibility can be made.
The size and nature of staff to carry out cultural resources management will depend on the extent of the work required for compliance. Installation

Commanders may consult with federal, state, and local agencies concerning the number and experience of personnel required to complete the work. Training of monitoring and security personnel, an essential aspect of the long-term protection of the historic properties, should be undertaken at the earliest possible time.

The availability of the cultural resources data base within the Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis subinstallation management system allows for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as hazardous waste assessment and remediation, should be avoided.

The end result will be more timely and cost-efficient support of the primary mission of Camp Bullis by the Directorate of Public Works (DPW).

(12) Bailey, G., Boyd, D., Bousman, C.

1991 "Archeological Survey of the City Lakes Area and Geomorphological and Magnetometer Surveys, Cooper Lake Project, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

Continued cultural resources investigations at Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas, include three separate studies. An archeological survey of ca. 500 acres in the City Lakes vicinity documented eight historic sites and two prehistoric isolated finds. A geomorphological reconnaissance of a ca. 30 - acre borrow pit documented one prehistoric archeological site and one prehistoric isolated find. Due to a lack of archeological integrity, all nine sites are recommended as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The third study involved a magnetometer survey of a portion of prehistoric site 41HP175 to aid in planning future work at the site. The survey results suggest that some magnetic anomalies are the result of recent disturbances (i.e., previous archeological testing) while a few anomalies could be caused by buried prehistoric features.

(13) Beavers, R.

1978 "An Archeological Reconnaissance and Assessment of the Sabine River North Shore of Sabine Lake to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway: Cameron, Calcasieu Parishes, Louisiana and Orange County Texas"

The archeological reconnaissance and assessment of the Lower Sabine River was contracted to provide cultural resource in-put at the planning stage of various water-related construction projects of the Ft. Worth District Corps of Engineers. As such, the survey work was directed to a variety of ecological zones, their significance to the further understanding of history and prehistory, and an objective assessment of their physical condition. With this baseline data in hand, planners will be able to make informed judgments on a project by project basis to preserve and protect the cultural resources present. This early window into the preliminary phases of project design can provide the lead time necessary to consider a range of alternatives for compliance with the various Cultural Resources Legislation.

The scope of work and the objectives of this survey did not allow for an in-depth analysis of the cultural resources within the project area. It does, however, provide the basis for “anticipatory planning” on future project-specific work.

Fifty prehistoric archeological sites were found to be located within the area of investigation, twenty-two of which are recommended for further investigation. This can be understood as a result of two prior intensive inventories conducted with the last five years and the difficulty of locating sites on the coastal plain, which has been subjected to thousands of years of alleviation and subsidence. In this region sample error must always be considered as a potential factor effecting any cultural reconstruction.

As a general statement the site distribution conforms to natural levee ridges, lake shore occupations and other ecologically distinctive features. While this level of investigation was not sufficient to fully confirm the basic research design of environmentally constrained occupation patterning, it did provide indications that supported the idea. This is now a slightly more refined testable hypothesis worthy of future consideration.

Evaluations of construction related impacts to the cultural resource base in the survey area must, be phrased in the most general terms. Maintenance dredging and the placement of dredge spoil pose a threat to bankline occupation sites, both sealing the deposit and increasing the rate of subsidence as a result of increased overburden weight. Intensification of waterborne commerce will add to the already existing problem of wave wash and general bankline erosion. On the plus side, upstream flood control structures will potentially have the residual effect of maintaining constant water levels in the coastal plain and protect the resource base from flood inundation.

(14) Beene, D., Buysse, J.

1996 "Cultural Resources Survey and Relocation of Resources Along the Proposed Security Fence Line at Camp Bullis Military Reservation, Bexar County, Texas"

This report presents the results of a cultural resource survey and the site relocation conducted in association with an environmental assessment (EA) of the proposed construction of security fencing along an approximate 20.3-mile portion of the perimeter boundary at Camp Bullis Military Reservation in northern Bexar County, Texas. In addition, new fencing has been constructed along a 14.7-mile portion of the perimeter, resulting in a total of 35 miles of security fencing. The 20.3-mile proposed fence line includes two segments, approximately 9.7 miles of continuos fence along the southwestern, southern, and southeastern perimeter of Camp Bullis, and approximately 10.6 miles of continuos fence along the northwestern and northern perimeter. All but 8 miles of the 20.3 miles had been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Ten previously recorded sites are located along the proposed security fence line; nine of these 10 sites located in the previously surveyed area along the northern and northwestern perimeters of Camp Bullis will be affected by the proposed security fence line, and were relocated and reevaluated by Geo-Marine, Inc., in July of 1996. The cultural resources survey of the remaining 8 miles involved three separate segments along the southwestern, southern, and southeastern boundaries. The survey was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, by Geo-Marine, Inc., in the fall of 1995; three previously unrecorded sites and four previously recorded sites were identified along the proposed security fence line. In addition, the new fencing constructed along the 14.7-mile stretch on the eastern Camp Bullis boundary was reviewed in July of 1996; two of the previously identified sites relocated during the survey are located along this length of fence line. This report presents the results of the 8-mile survey(three previously unrecorded sites and four previously recorded sites located by Geo-Marine, Inc.), the relocation of previously identified sites along 20.3 miles of proposed fencing (nine sites reviewed by Geo-Marine, Inc., and one recently reviewed by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. [Kibler and Gardner 1994]), and the review of the 14.7 miles of constructed fence line; 35 miles of proposed and existing fencing and 17 sites are assessed as part of this report.

The approximate 8-mile survey conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc., resulted in the identification of three prehistoric sites (41BX1153, 41BX1154, and 41BX1155) and three localities along the southern boundary area, all of which date to the Prehistoric period. The three sites are low to high density lithic scatters which lack subsurface or diagnostic materials and exhibit high degrees of disturbance; these sites are not considered eligible for inclusion

in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no additional assessments are required. In addition to the three previously unrecorded sites, four previously identified sites (41BX399, 41BX404, 41BX409, and 41BX142) are also located within the surveyed areas and will be affected by the proposed fencing; none of these sites is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 41BX920, also located along the proposed security fence line but outside the 8-mile survey area, was recently assessed by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Kibler and Gardner 1994).

Of the nine sites along the northern boundary of Camp Bullis that were relocated and reevaluated, five sites (41BX1044, 41CM102, 41CM211, 41CM212, and 41CM214) are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and require further archeological investigations. The remaining four sites (41BX380, 41BX381, 41BX1045, and 41CM213) are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further assessments of these sites are required.

As part of the current project, the completed construction of the security fence line along the eastern boundary of Camp Bullis was reviewed in order to identify any sites that may have been affected. Two sites, 41BX409 and 41BX412, which were located within the 8-mile survey completed by Geo-Marine, Inc. were affected by this construction and have been evaluated as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP; no further assessments of these sites are required. No other sites are located along the completed fence line.

(15) Beene, D., Buysse, J.

1996 "Cultural Resources Survey and Reevaluation of Resources Along the Proposed Perimeter Fence Line at Camp Bullis, Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas"

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey along 8 miles of previously unsurveyed perimeter fence line, reevaluation of recorded sites along the previously surveyed fence line, and review of 5.8 miles of newly constructed fence line along the perimeter of Camp Bullis in northern Bexar and southern Comal counties; This work was conducted in association with an environmental assessment (EA) of the proposed construction of perimeter fencing along an approximate 20.3-mile portion of the perimeter boundary at Camp Bullis, Texas. Geo-Marine, Inc., conducted the work under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, District.

The 8-mile survey resulted in the identification of three previously unidentified sites and three localities, all of which date to the prehistoric period. In addition, a total of 14 previously identified prehistoric sites were reevaluated as part of the current project. The characteristics of the sites are discussed and treatment recommendations are suggested.

Of the 17 sites evaluated, five are recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); further archeological investigations are recommended in order to determine the eligibility of these sites. The remaining 12 sites are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

(16) Bennett, J., Skinner, S., Polk, R., Judd, S., Kaskey, J., Raley, J.
1981 "Cultural Resources Survey of the Dallas Floodway Extension"

This cultural resources survey involved a comprehensive survey of the architectural, historical, and archeological resources that may be affected by the proposed Dallas Floodway Extension along the Trinity River in Dallas County, Texas, and includes portions of White Rock Creek and Fivemile Creek. Twenty - two cultural resources are recorded within the project area. Nine of these had been recorded before this project; only one was relocated during the survey. All nine are prehistoric archeological sites, and three contain unidentified historic standing structures. Thirteen previously unrecorded cultural resources were located by the survey. Of the thirteen, three are prehistoric archeological sites, four are historic archeological sites, and two have both prehistoric and historic components. Four historic standing structures also were recorded. Considering the results of the analysis, further testing is recommended for three of these cultural resources. Further testing is necessary at these sites before nomination to the National Register of Historic Places can be made.

(17) Bennett, Jr., W.
1984 "Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Locations in the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Karnack, Texas, and Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Minden, Louisiana"

The Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant is located in Harrison County, Texas, near the town of Karnack. The areas examined in this effort consisted of approximately 350 wooded acres. The Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant is located in Webster Parish, Louisiana, near the town of

Minden. The areas examined in this effort consisted of slightly more than 350 wooded areas.

The primary goal of this effort was to conduct an intensive pedestrian survey of the project areas in an attempt to locate, identify, record, and form a preliminary assessment of those cultural resources that might be in these areas. This effort was to be confined to an intensive pedestrian survey with appropriate subsurface examination techniques.

The only cultural resources located at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, were the Hope No.2 cemetery and the TNT facility. It is our judgment that, in itself, the cemetery is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. However, it is possible that future studies on the many similar sites in the area may develop a thematic context for eligibility. At this time it is recommended that the cemetery is going to be preserved in place and no further investigations are recommended at this time. The TNT facility is not of sufficient age to be considered a historic site. Further, since it seems to have been systematically demolished and left behind an extremely polluted mess we are very doubtful if the archeological record at this site would be of any particular value for future research.

Two small scatters of lithic debris were encountered at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana. It is our judgment that X16WE-D be considered an isolated find and 16WE 58 be considered a site, perhaps a special extraction or upland hunting camp dating to the Late Archaic period. The novaculite Gary point suggests a possible connection with the Poverty Point culture but this is by no means certain. The sparseness of the cultural materials, the disturbed nature of their contexts and their lack of other associations would seem to preclude their consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

(18) Bousman, B., Verrett, L.
1973 "An Archeological Reconnaissance of Aubrey Reservoir"

This report describes the results of an archeological reconnaissance conducted within the area of the proposed Aubrey Reservoir. Within the limits of the reservoir 26 archeological sites were located and recorded. The period of occupation represented by these sites extends from approximately 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1870. Hunting and gathering were the main subsistence activities of the Indians who inhabited the area. No evidence of occupation during the Paleo-Indian stage was recorded in the reservoir. The earliest evidence of occupation began during the Carrolton

Focus of the Trinity Aspect of the Archaic stage and aboriginal occupation continued through the historic period.

The reservoir will inundate a 35,050 acre area in northeast Denton, southeast Cooke, and southwest Grayson Counties. The dam site will be located one quarter of a mile south of the junction of Elm Fork and Isle du Bois Creek. Flooding will involve the floodplains of the two above creeks plus Walnut Branch, Wolf, Buck, Range, Indian, and Spring Creeks. The flood control pool elevation will be 636.00'm.s.l.

The area was originally covered by a mixed hardwood forest except in the Grand and Blackland Prairie districts, but pressures for cultivable land and fuel have reduced the timber stands to a small percentage of their original territory. Recently large portions of the cultivated land have been developed into pasture lands, which are being utilized for cattle grazing. Also the fuel needs of the people have changed from wood to gas and electricity, but the environment displays a lag in its response to the elimination of this pressure, probably because of the pressures applied by cattle grazing.

The reconnaissance was conducted by two Southern Methodist University students who selected archeologically productive areas in the lab and then evaluated these areas in the field. Artifacts were analyzed at the sites and no collections were made. These methods were employed because they best suited the purpose of the project.

The purpose of this research project was to locate and evaluate the archeological resources of the reservoir area. This project was not intended to be an in-depth, comprehensive survey of the reservoir, but rather a reconnaissance to discover if there is archeological material in the region and to help answer questions about what types of prehistoric remains to expect. This information will be utilized to estimate the intensity and nature of archeological survey that will be necessary to prepare an adequate inventory and evaluation of the historic and prehistoric resources endangered by the planned construction.

(19) Bousman, C., Collins, M., Perttula, T., Cheatwood, G.
1988 "Quaternary Geomorphology at Cooper Basin: A Framework for Archeological Inquiry, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

Geoarcheological investigations were conducted in Cooper Basin intermittently from May through July of 1986. This study was conducted in anticipation of construction of a dam and reservoir on the South Sulphur

River in Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who funded the project. The proposed Cooper Lake will inundate approximately 20,000 acres of the South and Middle Sulphur River valleys.

Previous archeological and geological work connected with planning for proposed Cooper Lake had identified 126 archeological sites and led to the proposal the Quaternary geological record in the basin consists primarily of a floodplain and two terraces. It was further proposed that the lower terrace contained Archaic archeological materials, datable to the Middle Holocene, and that the floodplain contained Late Prehistoric artifacts, datable to the Late Holocene. These findings did little to change the prevailing interpretation that in situ archeological deposits of Early Holocene age are extremely rare in northeastern Texas.

The objectives of this study, at a preliminary level, are to locate and identify Quaternary geologic deposits of relevance to archeological inquiry, determine the archeological significance of the depositional history of Cooper Basin, and to provide a baseline for future archeological work in the area to be affected by the proposed lake. Examination of natural and artificial exposures produced evidence of six stages of geologic deposits, including a complex sequence of late Quaternary erosional and depositional events indicated within the previously proposed floodplain and lower terrace. Age estimates for these events derive from a suite of 17 radiocarbon dates on organic - rich soils and deposits. This effort involved gathering data at 22 localities. Artificial exposures were produced by digging 50 backhoe trenches, cleaning 3 natural profiles and digging five shovel tests (totaling and estimated 425 square meters of excavated fill). Four previously recorded sites were included in the studied localities. These are sites 41DT11, (X41DT65), 41DT52 (X41DT36, the Luna Site), 41DT6 (X41DT37, the Tick Site), and 41DT31 (X41DT13). Eleven previously unrecorded sites were documented as part of this effort (41DT126, 41DT141 through 41DT147, and 41HP154 through 41HP156).

Stage I deposits are basement clays, primarily of Cretaceous age, eroded in the remote past into a rolling landscape. Stage II consists of localized late Quaternary fluvial deposition that began at least 14,000, and lasted until perhaps 11,000, years ago. Stage III deposits indicate repeated cycles of valley filling and soil development. At least three soils were formed, the earlier two dating to 9,800 and 6,800 years ago. The deposits identified as Stage III in Cooper Basin cover a span estimated at approximately 11,000 to 5,700 years ago and evidently correlate in part with the Pleistocene Sulphur River Formation as previously defined in the valley of the North Sulphur River. Erosion removed the upper part of Stage III deposits in the

examined Cooper Basin sections, and a lacuna of roughly 900 years is indicated by radiocarbon dates between Stages III and IV, which is significantly less than the one of 4,000 years postulated in the North Sulphur sequence. Cultural materials are associated with some of the deposits making up Stage III. Stage IV consists of deposits resulting from renewed episodic valley filling and soil formation. Dates for Stage IV range from approximately 4,800 to 1,900 years ago. Cultural materials are present in some of these Stage IV deposits. Stage V deposits evidence another cycle of deposition and soil formation in the interval 1,500 to 550 years ago. Cultural associations are in agreement with these age estimates. Finally, Stage VI consists of the recent to modern soils and associated cultural materials. These soils are inferred to be less than 500 years in age.

These findings imply that late Quaternary deposits in Cooper Basin are potential hosts of an important geoarcheological data base covering most of the last 14 millennia. Artificial lowering of the water table in Cooper Basin by channelizing the streams presents a rare opportunity to investigate deposits dating to the early part of the human record in northeastern Texas. That opportunity should not be missed.

(20) Brown, D., Watson, R., Patton, P., Jackson, J., Peter, D.
1987 "Archeology at Aquilla Lake 1978-1982 Investigations: Volume I-III"

This report details the results of the final three seasons of archeological investigations conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, at Aquilla Lake in Hill County, Texas. The first of the three seasons was undertaken in 1978 by a team of archeologists from Southern Methodist University (SMU). The Texas Archeological Survey (TAS) of the University of Texas at Austin conducted the investigations in 1980 and 1982. A total of 23 sites were included in the study. The report is organized into seven sections spread across three Volumes. Volume I contains three sections: an introduction, a section detailing investigations at sites that saw only limited work, and a section on investigations at upland sites in the project area. Volume II consists of a section on sites on high alluvial terraces and on the floodplain. The final volume holds various syntheses and interpretive chapters as well as a proposed research design for the general area. These are followed by a series of appendices that report the miscellaneous aspects of the project and contain a number of data tables not in the text.

(21) Brown, D., Horvath, J.

1988 "Archeological and Geomorphological Investigations Along Walnut Branch, Guadalupe County, Texas"

At the request of the Fort Worth District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a series of six backhoe trenches was excavated along Walnut Branch, in the City of Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas. These trenches, which were designed to look for potential buried cultural resource sites, found no evidence of such sites within the project area.

(22) Brown, H.

1988 "A Preliminary Assessment of Cultural Resources in the Marine and Tony's Creek Area, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas"

This report describes the results of an assessment of cultural resources within portions of the Marine and Tony's Creek watershed, City of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas. This work has been conducted by the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University, for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. These investigations are part of the Corps' evaluation of flooding in the lower Marine Creek watershed, its impacts on various land use activities (present and proposed), and in particular, on the Fort Worth Stockyards National Register District.

(23) Brown, K., Lebo, S.

1991 "Archeological Testing of the Lewisville Lake Shoreline, Denton County, Texas"

The periphery of Lewisville Lake, Denton County, Texas, was surveyed in 1986-1987, the results of which were reported in Lebo and Brown (1990). Twenty - three prehistoric and 16 historic sites, including one multicomponent site (41DN392) were approved for testing. This work has been conducted by the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas, as part of Contract No. DACW63-86-C-0098 with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of this report is to summarize the character and significance of the archeological sites tested during 1988, and to provide recommendations concerning necessary additional work to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed pool raise on these sites and to further substantiate the eligibility of specific sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. To accomplish this goal, each site is described, including its context and content, and summary

statements concerning our assessment of each site's potential archeological significance and National Register eligibility.

(24) Browning, C., Gibbs, V., Ernst, M., Houser, N., Giese, R.
1995 "Cultural Resources Assessment Proposed Temporary Border Station Fabens, Texas"

In August 1995, a cultural resources assessment was conducted by Geo - Marine, Inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the proposed construction of a temporary Border Station at the Fabens or Guadalupe Bridge crossing located south of Fabens, El Paso County, Texas, and the designated Area of Potential Effect (APE). This work was performed under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACA63-93-0014, Delivery Order No. 0180. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulation (36 CFR Part 800), and to ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

The proposed site (the only one considered) for this undertaking is a parcel of land bounded by Texas Farm Road 1109 and the Border Intercepting Drain canal. The designated APE has the same boundaries. The APE is based on potential impacts to the present environment. The APE is located in cultivated farmland near the Rio Grande and the existing customs facility. This general area has undergone extensive modification due to river re - channelization and periodic flooding, international boundary disputes and their settlement, extensive farming activities, and the construction of irrigation canals, ditches, and the bridge and customs station.

An extensive background literature review (archival search) was conducted to determine the potential for buried prehistoric or historic archeological sites in the APE. Examination of site records on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) indicated no previously recorded archeological sites have been documented in the APE. Field investigations of the APE included pedestrian survey and reconnaissance, and photographic documentation. The existing building in the APE is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no archeological sites were identified during this survey.

(25) Browning, C., Gibbs, V., Ernst, M., Houser, N., Giese, R.
1995 "Cultural Resources Assessment Proposed Import Lot Expansion Bridge of the Americas Border Station El Paso, Texas"

In August 1995, a cultural resources assessment was conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the proposed site of the expansion of the Import Lot at Bridge of the Americas Border Station and the designated Area of Potential Effect (APE) in El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. This work was performed under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACA63-930014, Delivery Order No. 0180. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulation (36 CFR Part 800), and to ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

The proposed site (the only one considered) for this undertaking is a parcel bounded by Paisano Drive, Customs Drive, and U.S. Highway 54. The designated APE has the same boundaries. The APE is based on potential impacts to the present environment. The APE is located in a commercial area near the Rio Grande and the existing customs facilities. The area has undergone extensive relocation due to river rechanneling and flooding, international boundary disputes and their settlement, the resulting development of a custom station and the construction of the Bridge of the Americas and related facilities. The site is within what once was the river channel and Cordova Island and is now the historic Chamizal zone that was part of the historic boundary dispute between the countries. It is commemorated at the nearby Chamizal National Memorial of the National Park Service. It is potentially the most studied area within metropolitan El Paso - Cd. Juarez and subject to considerable analysis and interpretation, especially in matters concerning the boundary issue.

An intensive background literature review (archival search) was conducted to determine the potential for buried prehistoric or historic archeological sites in the APE. Examination of site records on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) indicated no previously recorded archeological sites in the APE. A pedestrian survey including photography of the APE was conducted. The existing buildings in the APE were determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no archeological sites were observed within the study area.

(26) Browning, C., Sale, M., Giese, R.

1995 "Archeological Survey for Special Project Night Vector Training Exercise in Portions of De Baca, Guadalupe, and Quay Counties, New Mexico"

Between March 20 and 30, 1995, Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) conducted an intensive cultural resource inventory survey of approximately 26 acres in portions of De Baca, Guadalupe, and Quay Counties, New Mexico for the Special Project Night Vector (SPNV) training exercise. This training exercise is a ballistic missile defense operation requiring the survey of 86 rubber - tired vehicle parking locations and four special operations areas located over a large geographic area of eastern New Mexico. The investigation was coordinated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Cannon Air Force Base located at Clovis, New Mexico. This survey was conducted under Contract DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 0147 (GMI 1114-0147).

The archeological survey resulted in the location and documentation of 12 new cultural resources (LA 108885-108896), two previously recorded sites (LA 18559, LA 39080) and eight isolated occurrences. Evaluations of these resources suggest that the SPNV study area has been occupied by human inhabitants since at least the Early to Middle Archiac period (ca. 5500-1800 B.C.) with continued occupation into the recent Historic period. Five of the archeological sites (LA108886, LA108887, LA108896, LA18559 and LA39080) are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining nine sites (LA108885, LA108888 - LA108895) are classified as "unknown" because information potential and contextual integrity have not been fully assessed. All isolated occurrences documented during this survey are considered fully recorded and have no additional research potential. Parking areas that fell within archeological sites were moved out of site boundaries when possible. The potentially low or minimal impact expected from vehicular traffic, coupled with the use of existing roadways in or adjacent to all recorded archeological sites, prompted the conclusion that the proposed exercise may proceed pending the concurrence of the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

(27) Bruseth, J., Martin, W.

1987 "The Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch Sites Methodological and Theoretical Contributions to North Central Texas Archeology"

The archeological investigations undertaken at two of the prehistoric archeological sites within the Richland/Chambers Reservoir (Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch) are discussed in this volume. These two sites have been included in a single volume because they both possess large features (ca. 16 m in diameter and more than 2 m deep) that are similar in form and content to the Wylie focus pits found along the East Fork of the Trinity River near Dallas. The features along the East Fork have been the subject of numerous regulations, but only limited investigations. A major goal of the Richland Creek Archeological Project was to examine further the hypothesized functions of such features by careful investigation of the features of Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch. The field work was conducted between June 1982 and December 1984, by the Archeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University. The reservoir, located in Navarro and Freestone Counties, is 100 km south of Dallas. It is under construction by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One, Fort Worth, Texas, and will inundate 44,750 acres along Richland and Chambers Creeks.

The Bird Point Island site contained significant archeological deposits relating to habitation with four major periods of site use observed. First, sporadic use of the site occurred during the Late Archaic period (170 B.C.-A.D. 130). The large feature was excavated and used for roasting food and for human burial during this time. The next major use of the site occurred during the Richland Creek phase (A.D. 580-860). Primary evidence for this period occurs inside the large feature, which was used for cremation burials and for trash deposition. The following Round Prairie phase occupation (A.D. 1000-1200) consisted of a sedentary hamlet of three houses. Significant economic data were recovered from this occupation that indicated that the inhabitants existed solely on a diet of wild plants and animals, with primary reliance on hickory nuts, acorns, Psoralea tubers, and deer. The final occupation of the site occurred during the St. Elmo phase (A.D. 1300-1650). Several periods of short-term site habitation took place during this time, and a shift to a more mobil settlement pattern characterized by seasonal use of the sites seems to have occurred. The economic pattern of the Round Prairie phase continued, except that some maize was introduced into the diet. The very small quantity of maize suggests that it was a minor supplement to the diet.

No house patterns were identified at Adams Ranch; the most significant data were recovered from within the large feature. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the feature was first excavated around A.D. 200, during the

Late Archaic period. Shell tempered sherds were discovered in the bottom layer of feature fill (dating between A.D. 200 and 700); however, none were found at Bird Point Island. This suggests that the pit at Adams Ranch was excavated at a later point in time after the introduction of ceramics. The most intensive occupation of the site occurred during the early Round Prairie phase (A.D. 800 - A.D. 1000). Most of the features and artifacts recovered from the large depression date to this period. Grog/grit/bone tempered ceramics replaced shell tempered ware during this period, and arrow points were used along with dart points. The distribution of these artifacts across the site indicates that most other features at Adams Ranch also date to the early Round Prairie phase. Only limited occupation occurred after A.D. 1000 during the St. Elmo phase. Economic data indicate that a hunting/gathering lifestyle based on a diet of deer, acorns, nuts, and Psoralea tubers persisted throughout all periods of occupation. Unlike Bird Point Island, no evidence of maize was recovered at Adams Ranch.

The final part of this volume discusses the Wylie focus concept. This construct was originally defined in 1952 to classify several sites with large, man-made depressions observed along the East Fork of the Trinity River. It was characterized by a trait list that included the presence of large pits, ceramics, and flexed burials without grave goods. The data obtained from the similar features at the Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch sites have been added significant information on the function of such large depressions. The features are now believed to date to the Late Archaic period, when they functioned as roasting pits for interband feasting and as cemeteries, which may have also served as territorial markers. The new assignment of these large features to the Late Archaic period casts doubt on the usefulness of the Wylie focus as it was originally defined, and calls into question its validity as a meaningful archeological construct.

(28) Bruseth, J., Moir, R.
1987 "Introduction to the Richland Creek Archeological Project: Environmental Background and Cultural Setting"

Archeological investigations were conducted at 53 historic and prehistoric properties in the Richland/Chambers Reservoir between June 1982 and December 1984 by the Archeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University. The reservoir, located in Navarro and Freestone Counties, is 100 km south of Dallas. It is under construction by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One, Fort Worth, Texas, and will inundate 44,750 acres along Richland and Chambers Creeks.

Background information on the Richland Creek Archeological Project (RCAP) is presented in this volume. The structure and function of the laboratory used during fieldwork phases is discussed, and recommendations are given for the efficient analysis of large data sets. Two recommendations are considered most important in terms of operating a laboratory for a large cultural resources program: (1) ensure that sample planning and development time is allowed, and (2) run the lab concurrently with the fieldwork. The former item is largely self-explanatory; without proper preparation, laboratory procedures will be poorly developed and the overall lab will function inefficiently. The second recommendation, operating a laboratory concurrently with the fieldwork, permits the results of analysis to be promptly provided to the field crews. This, in turn, permits rapid changes to be made in field procedures as new research opportunities are revealed.

This volume also presents the research designs for the prehistoric and historic investigations in the RCAP. Prehistoric research within the Upper Trinity Basin is discussed as a background to the presentation of the prehistoric research design. The hypotheses for this work are divided into two groups: those that deal with culture-historical issues, and those that deal with processual issues. The hypotheses are formally tested in later volumes as relevant data are presented. Historic research objectives center on obtaining information concerning sheet refuse deposits, features, and other important characteristics of sites dating from A.D. 1850 to World War II. Hypotheses are presented which cover topics ranging from local settlement patterns and intrasite structure to regional trends in material culture, architecture, and cultural geography.

Considerable research was conducted for the RCAP on the present and past environment, and the implications of this research for human settlement of the Prairie Margin are discussed. Significant changes in the climate and botanical resources of the Prairie Margin were observed when paleoecological data from within and around the RCAP were analyzed. Prior to A.D. 1200, a wetter environmental period was inferred which was followed by a trend towards gradual trying of the climate on a regional level. Massive erosion of the terraces and uplands has been observed within the last 150 years due to historic land clearing and cultivation. Reconstruction of the biotic resources of the Project area based on Texas General Land Office Records shows that the Prairie Margin throughout the RCAP consisted of a complex mosaic of prairie and woodlands.

Finally, the geological research in and around the reservoir indicates that the Richland Creek valley was scoured during the Pleistocene and alluviated during the Holocene. As a result, significant buried archeological sites are expected to exist within the floodplain. Although several of these

were investigated during the survey and testing phases of the Project, it was not feasible to investigate the deeper sites (greater than 10 m). Upland and terrace sites have largely formed on stable land surfaces, and little potential for culturally relevant stratigraphy exists, although useful archeological data can still be collected on these landforms.

(29) Cannan, D., Hirrel, L., McAloon, H., Best, B.
1996 "Historic Context for the Army Materiel Command's World War II Facilities"

The "Historic Context for the Army Materiel Command's World War II Facilities" provides a historic context for the permanent and semi - permanent real property constructed between 1940 and 1946 located at U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) installations. The Army Material Command is a major command within the Department of the Army. AMC currently controls approximately 33,000 buildings and structures constructed between 1940 and 1946 at 50 installations distributed throughout the United States. These installations include arsenals, depots, proving grounds, laboratories, munitions plants, and missile ranges that are highly representative of the World War II military - industrial complex and constitute the Department of Defense's largest collection of World War II permanent construction.

The purpose of this project was to conduct a thematic study and comparative analysis of AMC real property in order to develop an overall historic context for AMC military permanent semi - permanent construction from the World War II era. The resulting study will assist AMC in assessing the relative historic significance of World War II buildings and structures at individual AMC installations on a nationwide basis. The objectives of the study were to collect information regarding World War II construction at AMC facilities, analyze that information, and develop a framework for the evaluation of AMC World War II property sufficient to support management decisions regarding those properties. This study is not meant to provide a comprehensive history of World War II mobilization or on AMC facilities; rather, the study provides a synthesis of historic patterns, and historic themes, resources types, and sites appropriate to preservation planning.

Part 1 of the report includes the historic context for World War II permanent construction. Chapters II - IV provide information on the primary themes related to AMC's World War II permanent construction: military context of industrial construction during World War II; the architectural context related to World War II industrial construction; and

the social history context associated with the World War II industrial mobilization on the home front. Chapter V describes the property types related to the historic context of World War II permanent construction and common to AMC facilities. Part 2 (Chapters VI - XII) of the report provides comparative discussions of specific types of installations, arranged according to the functions performed during the World War II era. The final chapter contains recommendations for the evaluation of the National Register eligibility of AMC World War II permanent construction.

(30) Carlson, S.

1984 "Ethnoarcheological Studies at a 20th Century Farmstead in Central Texas: The W. Jarvis Henderson Site (41BL273)"

Archeological excavations were conducted by the Texas A&M University Archeological Research Laboratory at the W. Jarvis Henderson site (41BL273) in Bell County, Texas during February 1984. Construction methods of two extant cisterns were verified through these excavations and oral history interviews with the original site occupant. Shovel testing across the site combined with SYMAP analyses, exposed cultural materials typical of the early 20th century but revealed patterns of distribution suggestive of an archaic 19th century lifestyle.

(31) Cliff, M.

1992 "Cultural Resources Inspection in Four Alternative Building Sites for GSA COE Facilities, Tulsa, Oklahoma"

A cultural resources inspection was conducted of four alternative building sites for a General Services Administration (GSA) Corps of Engineers (COE) facility in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on July 11, 1991. The work was undertaken by Geo-Marine, Inc. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order to meet obligations regarding the protection of significant properties under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL-96-515), the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL-93-291), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190), and Executive Order #11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment." Background research was conducted in which both historic and archeological sources were examined in order to determine the nature of the cultural resources that might be present in the project area. Fieldwork involved a walkover and surface examination of the site or general site area, if the site itself could not be specifically located. Extensive notes were

taken on soil type, surface topography, drainage pattern, vegetation cover, surface and drainage modification, contextual integrity, and subsurface stratigraphy. In spite of these efforts, no cultural remains being present on any of the four sites, although it is believed that there is some likehood of buried cultural remains being present on two of the four sites (i.e., Site #1 and Site #2). As a result it is recommended that should either Site #1 or Site #2 be chosen as the final building site, additional subsurface investigations should be carried out with a backhoe. The other two sites (Site #6 and Site #9) were found to be either heavily disturbed or in a nonalluvial upland setting and no further work is necessary at these sites.

(32) Cliff, M.
1993 "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Treatment Area for Interim Remedial Action (IRA) at the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant Harrison County, Texas"

This report is concerned with a survey of five acres that comprises the Proposed Treatment Area for Interim Remedial Action (IRA) within the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) in Harrison County, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to identify any cultural resources that might be impacted by the Proposed IRA Treatment Area and evaluate them for their potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A literature search of site files for the LHAAP failed to locate any previously recorded cultural resource sites within the proposed impact area, while a field pedestrian survey of the designated five - acre site within the LHAAP failed to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources sites. Therefore, it is concluded that the Proposed IRA Treatment Area on the designated five - acre site at the LHAAP will have no impact on any cultural resources site.

(33) Cliff, M., Moir, R.
1985 "Cultural Resource Survey at Wynnwood Park, Lewisville Lake, Denton County, Texas"

A cultural resources survey of the 695-acre Wynwood Park, adjoining Lewisville Lake, Denton County, Texas was undertaken by the Archeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University, on behalf of the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A one - week pedestrian survey of the park was carried out by a four - man crew during April of 1985. This was immediately followed by a one - week program of limited shovel testing and evaluation of potentially significant sites. Thirteen sites

were recorded within the Wynwood Park area, consisting of twelve historic sites and one multicomponent prehistoric/ historic site. This data suggests a limited utilization of the Wynwood Park area during the prehistoric Archiac period (ca. 6000 B.C. - A.D. 600) an initial historic white occupation around 1850 ± 5 years followed by an apparent abandonment, and continuos occupation of the area beginning circa 1890 and lasting until the construction of Lewisville Lake in the 1950s. Comparisons of the Wynwood Park data with that from surrounding areas to the north and south, suggest a pattern of broadly similar rural folkways existed throughout all of North Central Texas during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. Of the thirteen sites located and recorded by the Wynwood Park Survey, four are judged to be significant and potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

(34) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Perttula, T., Reese, N., Martin, W.
1988 "Test Excavations at Sites 41BW182 and 41BW183, Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, Texas"

This report concerns the archeological investigation of two sites, 41BW182 and 41BW183, within a borrow area at the Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, Texas. Test excavations were conducted to assess the eligibility of the sites for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These investigations were conducted by personnel of Geo-Marine, Inc. during the first week of August 1988. Seventeen person-days of effort were expended at site 41BW182 and nine person-days were devoted to site 41BW183.

Site 41BW182 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site with evidence of occupation from the Paleo - Indian period until the middle of this century. Associated artifact densities are low and stratigraphic contextual integrity is lacking. The historic artifacts and archival research suggest a post - A.D. 1900 occupation during the historic period. The historic component of the site has been severely disturbed by logging and clearing activities.

Site 41BW183 is a small, low density prehistoric site with an Ellis point as the only temporal indicator. The limited potential for the preservation of features associated with the extremely low densities of artifacts suggests that the site would not contribute significant information important to the understanding of Northeast Texas prehistory.

Based upon the lack of contextual integrity at site 41BW182 and the limited research potential of 41BW183, neither site is considered eligible

for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Given the lack of knowledge of upland sites contexts, however, it is recommended that site 41BW182, be preserved through avoidance. If avoidance is not feasible, it is recommended that the removal of site 41BW182 be monitored in order to document the presence or absence of features. No further work is recommended for site 41BW183.

(35) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Nathan, R., Perttula, T., Pegues, C.
1988 "Cultural Resources Survey within Seven Timber Cutting Areas, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana"

This report presents the results of an intensive archeological survey of 1,370 acres within seven timber cutting units of the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant (LAAP) in Webster Parish, Louisiana. The intensive archeological survey involved a systematic on - the - ground pedestrian survey, selective shovel testing of high probability site areas and areas with dense ground cover, and selective auguring of localities where colluvial deposits may have buried occupation surfaces. This survey effort resulted in the identification of 21 sites and 38 localities. Of these properties, 16 site components and 27 localities are of the historic period and 7 site components and 11 localities are of the prehistoric period.

Although assessment of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is necessarily preliminary due to the lack of archival research and extensive testing, the site components have been categorized as "ineligible""conditionally ineligible," or "potentially eligible." Six sites, four historic (16WE228, 16WE231, 16WE234, 16WE239) and two prehistoric (16WE233, 16WE236), were determined to be potentially eligible. Four sites, all of the historic period (16WE222, 16WE232, 16WE237, 16WE238), were designated as conditionally ineligible. Two of these were cemeteries, while the archeological contexts of the others, although apparently undisturbed, seemed to be of low research potential. Archival research remains to be done on all four, however, before a determination of ineligibility can be made. The remaining eleven sites including three prehistoric sites (16WE223, 16WE229, 16WE230) and eight historic or multicomponent sites (16WE221, 16WE224, 16WE225, 16WE226, 16WE227, 16WE235, 16WE240, and 16WE241), and the 38 localities are all presently felt to be ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The recommended treatment of the six sites judged to be potentially eligible for the National Register is avoidance and preservation. If site avoidance becomes an obstacle to IAAP development plans, however, a

program of test excavations should be performed in order to adequately determine National Register eligibility and a proper course of action for mitigation. Archival research is also recommended for the final proper determination of National Register eligibility for all historic properties. Until such research is completed, all historic sites should be “off limits” to any ground disturbing activities.

(36) Cliff, M., Peter, D.
1989 “Test Excavations at Sites 16WE233 and 16WE236, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana”

Archeological investigations were conducted at two prehistoric sites, 16WE233 and 16WE236, at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Bossier and Webster Parishes, Louisiana, in order to assess their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the potential impact of the planned construction of a natural gas pipeline within a fire road that runs through both sites.

Site 16WE233 was found to be a multicomponent prehistoric site with evidence of occupation during the Late Archaic and Caddoan periods. Associated artifact densities are moderate to high in localized occupation areas, generally on microknolls or low natural mounds, and although stratigraphic contextual integrity is mixed in some locations, there is a good possibility for pure components in other parts of the site.

Site 16WE236 was found to be a multicomponent site covering a large area. Although much of the site exhibits very low densities of prehistoric material, localized areas of higher artifact densities (in this case, identified as 50x50 cm units with more than 20 artifacts) do occur. One such high density area was located by testing and was found to contain a high frequency of Caddoan ceramic material and a small amount of preserved botanical remains. An earlier component was contained in this area as well, as shown by the presence of a fragment of a Late Paleo - Indian San Patrice Point along with a lens of lithic material beneath the levels yielding ceramics.

Based upon the existence of significant archeological deposits and the high research potential for sites 16WE233 and 16WE236, both are considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. However, we do not feel that either site will suffer any impact whatsoever from construction of the proposed natural gas pipeline within the limits of the fire road. Based upon test units placed beside the road, and within it, in

both sites, it is clear that the archeological deposits in these areas have been previously removed by road construction and road maintenance activities.

(37) Cliff, M., Peter, D.
1990 "Cultural Resources Input to Braco EIS Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, Texas"

The area of northeastern Texas in which the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is located can be included within the archeological area known as the Great Bend Region of the Caddo area. Archeological research in the Texas portion of the Great Bend began in the early 1900's and continues to the present day. The aboriginal culture history of the region can be divided into five broad temporal periods: Paelo - Indian, Archaic, Formative, Caddoan and Historic Native American. The Historic European period can be divided into: the period of exploration and contact (1542 - 1804); the period of initial settlement and growth (1804 - 1860); The period of the Civil War and its aftermath (1860 - 1880); and the period of commercialization (1880 - the present). The period since World War II has been one of general prosperity and urbanization for Bowie County as a whole.

Archeological research within the confines of the RRAD began in April of 1980. Since that time, an initial archeological overview and management plan has been written; a draft Cultural Resource Management Plan is under review; 4,138 acres have been surveyed; and 57 cultural resource properties recorded. Dating of most of the prehistoric sites is unknown, and it is presently safe to assume only a Late Archaic/ Formative to Caddoan period occupation of the area, with some Paleo - Indian presence as well. An analysis of site distribution data indicates that important factors that affect prehistoric site placement included the permanence of the water supply, a location on presumably well drained sandy or silty loam soils, and the availability of a wide variety of oak and hickory trees.

Historic sites are more evenly dispersed across both the uplands and stream valleys on the RRAD. Most of the historic components were occupied during the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.. Initial settlement of the area appears to have been concentrated in a prairie area in the western section, in the southeast corner near Trammel's Trace, and in the northeast and east - central sections close to Dayton's Road. Early sites at the RRAD are characterized by upland contexts adjacent to water sources, but their locations seem more closely related to the early road network rather than any local environmental variability. The historic archeological sites recorded to date within the RRAD reflect a pattern of primarily small

landholders establishing farmsteads in the late nineteenth century and maintaining residence on these landholdings.

As a result of this overview, it is determined that the BRACO actions proposed for the RRAD will not affect any significant cultural resource properties on the facility. Since no cultural resource properties will be affected, there will be no regional consequences of the BRACO action for the cultural resources.

(38) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Stiles-Hanson, C., Freeman, M., Hunt, S.
1990 "Cultural Resources Survey Within Twelve Timber Cutting Areas, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster and Bossier Parishes, Louisiana"

In November of 1988, Geo-Marine, Inc. was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District to conduct a cultural resources management survey of 2,500 acres within the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant near Minden, Louisiana (Delivery Order No. 0003, Contract DACA63-88-D-0046). The survey was begun in November 1988 and completed in February 1989 and identified 20 historic sites and two localities. Analysis of the survey data and collections, together with examination of chain-of-title information for each site has resulted in sixteen sites being deemed ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two of these sites (16WE255 and 257), while deemed presently ineligible because of their recent dates, are recommended for preservation on the basis of the good context of the archeological remains. Three archeological sites have an unknown eligibility status, and two of these (16WE255 and 258) require further investigation in the form of archeological testing to determine their final status. The status of the third site, the Raines Cemetery (16WE249), can not be ultimately determined until testing is another site to which it is linked (16WE255) is complete. The one remaining archeological site (16WE252) is recommended for nomination to the NRHP.

(39) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Abbott, J., Allday, S., Gaither, S., Hunt, S.
1991 "Cultural Resources Survey of Remaining Areas of the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana"

In February of 1990, Geo-Marine, Inc. was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to conduct cultural resources investigations within the 4,383 acres remaining unsurveyed at the Louisiana

Army Ammunition Plant (LAAP) near Minden, Louisiana (Delivery Order No. 0008, Contract DACA63-88-D-0046). This work was to include an intensive cultural resource survey of 3,422 acres of uplands and slope and a reconnaissance survey of 961 acres of bottomland along Bayou Dorcheat on the eastern side of the plant in Webster Parish. The intensive survey of the upland areas was begun on March 19, 1990 and completed on April 25 of the same year. Thirty-one cultural resources sites and 30 nonsite localities were identified. The reconnaissance survey of the Bayou Dorcheat bottomlands was undertaken during the latter part of August 1990 and entailed the use of a backhoe to evaluate the presence or absence of cultural resources within the floodplain area. As a result of this reconnaissance, an additional five prehistoric cultural resource properties were located and recorded.

Analysis of the survey and reconnaissance data and collections, together with examination of chain - of - title information for the historic sites has resulted in twenty - seven (27) sites being deemed ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Eight archeological sites have an unknown eligibility status (16WE283, 16WE285, 16WE288, 16WE289, 16WE293, 16WE294, 16WE295 and 16WE296) and require further investigation in the form of archeological testing to determine their final status, while one site (16WE292) is considered to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP on the basis of currently available data.

(40) Cliff, M., Martynec, R., Allday, S., Peter, D.
1991 "Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the Elm Creek Detention and Channelization Area, Abilene, Taylor County, Texas"

In September of 1990, Geo-Marine, Inc. was contracted by the U.S.Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District to conduct a sample cultural resources survey of approximately 250 acres, located within a proposed flood detention and channelization area along Elm Creek, southwest of Abilene, Texas (Delivery Order No. 0004, Contract DACA63-90-D-0006). The survey which was conducted in October 1990 resulted in the identification of five (5) cultural resources sites. Analysis of the survey data has resulted in four of the five sites being deemed ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One archeological site, the Gibson site (41TA1), has an unknown eligibility status and requires further investigation in the form of geoarcheological testing to determine its final status. On the basis of the results of this sample survey, it is suggested that all surface or near - surface cultural resources present within the remaining portion of the potential project area will have been so heavily impacted by recent agricultural practices as to render them ineligible for

inclusion on the NRHP. As a result, it is recommended that only a minimum of surface survey be conducted in the remaining area, and that the bulk of the cultural resources investigations be oriented toward an intensive program of backhoe testing and geoarcheological research.

(41) Cliff, M., Peter, D.
1992 "Work Plan for Preparers of Cultural Resource Management Plans for the Army Materiel Command (AMC)"

This work plan will produce CRMPs for AMC facilities that are consistent with US Army organization and planning concepts and with national preservation planning processes. The setting for these plans is that of the surrounding region and takes advantage of all available knowledge on cultural resources, but these plans focus on the installation and use only information appropriate to that focus.

AMC facilities vary greatly in size, complexity of mission, and nature of the relevant cultural resource management issues; consequently, the work plan allows for a flexible approach to the goal of designing a practical CRMP. As a preparer of a facility CRMP you will follow the general format provided in the body of the work plan. You shall use a concise writing style and use appropriate technical terminology while avoiding overuse of jargon.

The purpose of the CRMP is to ensure that the requirements of all relevant authorities, including but not limited to the State Historic Preservation Officer (ACHP), and UNESCO (if applicable), are compiled with in a manner that is tailored to the needs, resources, and missions of the installation. It is designed to simplify and streamline the management of cultural resources, since the review procedures outlined in an approved CRMP may be used by the installation in lieu of the procedures set forth in government-wide regulations, standards, and guidelines for implementing the requirements of the aforementioned authorities. The CRMP, therefore, provides a systematic management plan that ensures the long-term protection of National Register-eligible properties.

The writer of a CRMP, however, must be aware that the document should be designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the cultural resources contained within the limits of the AMC installations. These audiences include the Major Army Command (MACOM), installation staff, State and Federal cultural resource managers, professional archeologists and historians, and other interested parties (i.e. Native Americans, local historical societies, and local

government entities). These multiple audiences necessarily require that the CRMP addresses multiple needs. The primary audience is MACOM and the AMC installation staff who need management concerns addressed in a succinct and direct manner. Therefore, the main body of the CRMP should be directed to this primary audience. The detailed discussion of historic contexts and cultural-historical overviews, which are of primary interest to the professional community, should be presented in appendices as support documentation.

The intent of this workplan is to provide guidelines for the production of an acceptable CRMP which addresses the preservation issues relevant to AMC installations. The workplan will provide for efficiency of effort by focusing your efforts on the preservation management issues which deserve your attention. The goal of the workplan is to provide for consistency in addressing the relevant preservation issues. The overall content of the CRMP will vary according to the preservation needs of a given installation, but the workplan will provide for consistency in the content necessary for addressing each preservation issue. Since the CRMP is primarily a management document, rather than a research document, the workplan reduces the risk of the preparer focusing attention on research results rather than management concerns. Nevertheless, the workplan provides for sufficient flexibility in order to deal with the variability of the cultural resources and the associated documentation available at each AMC installation.

(42) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Allday, S., Austin, S., Edwards, S., Gaither, S., Hunt, S.
1992 "Archeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas 1989 - 1992: Draft"

This report is a result of several cultural resources surveys, carried out in 1989, 1991, and 1992, of portions of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) located in northeastern Harrison County, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to identify and inventory the cultural resource properties contained in a number of separate areas, totaling approximately 1,940 acres, within the boundaries of the LHAAP, and evaluate their potential for inclusion of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The present survey resulted in the identification and recording of 24 cultural resources properties and 19 nonsite localities. Only four of these properties are identified as being solely prehistoric sites, 16 as being entirely historic period sites, and four as having traces of both prehistoric and historic occupations.

Eighteen of the cultural resource properties are deemed to be currently ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them. Of the other six sites, two (41HS407 and 41HS484) are felt to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on the basis that they are likely to yield information important in the prehistory of Northeast Texas and four are felt at the present time to be of unknown status in regard to their NRHP eligibility (41HS404, 41HS406, 41HS436, and 41HS485). Both of the two sites considered to be eligible for the NRHP (41HS407 and 41HS484) require additional archeological investigation in the form of more intensive subsurface testing in order to adequately determine their horizontal and vertical extent prior to completing the nomination process. Of the four sites of unknown eligibility, one (41HS485) is the Hayner Cemetery, and while cemeteries are not normally considered to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, insufficient information is known in this case to be certain that the site does not fall into one of the special categories listed as exceptions to this general rule (cf. 36 CFR § 60.4). However, the cemetery is presently being cared for and protected (both by state law and LHAAP policy) and no further work is recommended. The remaining three sites of unknown eligibility (41HS404, 41HS406, and 41HS436) also require additional archeological information in the form of more intensive subsurface testing in order to determine their final NRHP - eligibility status. The nonsite localities, which represent largely isolated prehistoric or historic finds, are by definition ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them.

(43) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Allday, S., Edwards, S., Gaither, S., Haisty, M.
1992 "Cultural Resources Survey of the Moist Soils Management Area, White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), Cass County, Texas"

This report is concerned with the cultural resources survey of the portion of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA) known as the Moist Soils Management Area (MSMA) in Cass County, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to identify the cultural resource properties within the boundaries of the MSMA, and to evaluate their potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The present survey resulted in the identification and recording of 16 cultural resource properties and seven nonsite localities. Of the 16 cultural resource properties, eleven presently are identified as being single component prehistoric sites, three as multicomponents prehistoric sites, on as a single component historic site, and one as a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site.

Six of the cultural resource properties are deemed to be currently ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining ten sites (i.e., sites 41CS146, 41CS147, 41CS149, 41CS150, 41CS151, 41CS154, 41CS155, 41CS156, 41CS158, and 41CS175) are felt at the present time to be of unknown status in regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and require further investigation in the form of archeological testing. The nonsite localities, which represent largely isolated prehistoric or historic finds, are by definition ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them.

(44) Cliff, M., Allday, S., Austin, S., Edwards, S., Hunt, S., Shaw, G.
1994 "Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), Bowie, Cass, and Morris Counties, Texas: 1990-1992"

This report is concerned with the cultural resources survey of approximately 4,000 acres of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), located within Bowie, Cass, and Morris counties, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to identify a portion of the total number of cultural resource properties that will be included within the boundaries of WOCMA and to evaluate their potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The present survey resulted in the identification and recording of 57 cultural resource properties and 33 nonsite localities within three of the four counties that will be included by WOCMA. Of the 57 archeological sites, 53 were previously unrecorded (26 within Bowie County, 8 within Cass County, and 19 within Morris County), while the remaining four (all within Cass County) were already known. Forty-six of these properties presently are identified as being solely prehistoric sites, seven as multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites, three as single component historic sites, and one as a previously unknown historic cemetery.

At the present time, 33 sites are felt to be of unknown status in regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and to require further investigation in the form of archeological testing or archival investigations. The remaining 24 sites are felt to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The nonsite localities, which represent largely isolated prehistoric or historic isolated finds, or surface manifestations, are by definition ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them.

(45) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Allday, S., Austin, S., Edwards, S., Hunt, S.
1994 "Cultural Resources Survey of 2,226 Hectares Within the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas"

During late 1990 and early 1991, Geo-Marine, Inc., conducted cultural resources survey on portions of the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (RRAD/ LSAAP) in Bowie County, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to identify archeological sites and evaluate their potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey identified and recorded 58 sites and 48 nonsite localities. Of the 58 sites, 45 are located on the RRAD and 13 are within the LSAAP. Twenty - nine sites are prehistoric occurrences,, 26 date to the historic period, and three are multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites.

Thirty - one of the 58 recorded sites are considered to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining 27 sites are considered to be of unknown status at the present time. Three of these sites require hazardous waste assessments before further archeological work can be conducted, one is a cemetery requiring archival research, and the remaining 23 sites require archeological testing before final NRHP evaluation can be completed. The 48 nonsite localities by definition are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

(46) Cliff, M., Peter, M., Allday, S., Hunt, S.
1994 "Test Excavations at the Caney Branch I and Caney Branch II Sites (16BO198 and 16BO200), Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Bossier Parish, Louisiana"

Archeological investigations were conducted at two prehistoric sites, Caney Branch I (16BO198) and Caney Branch II (16BO200), at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant (LAAP), Bossier and Webster Parishes, Louisiana, in order to assess their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Caney Branch I site (16BO198) was found to be a single component prehistoric site with evidence of occupation during the Late Formative or pre - Caddoan period. Overall artifact densities in the test units were low, with a preponderance of ceramic material, but no activity areas could be identified. The only diagnostic material recovered consisted of several sherds of Williams Plain, var. unspecified, while the site is dated to between A.D. 800 and 1100 on the basis of similarities to the material recovered from the Caney Branch II site (16BO200).

The Caney Branch II site (16BO200) was found to be a single component prehistoric site covering a large area. Localized areas of high artifact densities occurred on natural mounds or rises throughout the site area, with high proportions of ceramic material present. Diagnostic arrow points and ceramic, including Williams Plain, var. unspecified and Coles Creek Incised, var. Chase suggest an occupation during the Late Formative or pre Caddoan period. No activity areas were identified, although the lithic remains suggest a concentration on small biface reduction and arrow point production. In addition, one feature was recognized during the investigation, a possible trash or storage pit which yielded a sample of charcoals AMS dated to A.D. 870 $\pm$ 70, calibrated to cal A.D. 789-1047

Based on its low density of material and apparent lack of features, the Caney Branch I site (16BO198) is felt to have little or no research value. As a result it is recommended that the site be considered to be ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work be done there. In contrast, the Caney Branch II site (16BO200) was found to contain significantly larger numbers of artifacts, as well as a feature which yielded dateable macrobotanical remains, with the result that the site is felt to have a high research potential and is considered to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The data present at the Caney Branch II site present significant opportunities for increasing our knowledge of adaptation and utilization of the uplands of northwestern Louisiana during the Late Formative, or pre Caddoan period, and the site should be preserved from any further impacts.

(47) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Allday, S., Austin, S., Edwards, S., Gaither, S.
1994 "Archeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas 1989-1992"

A three - phase cultural resources survey of approximately 785 ha (1,940 acres) was conducted intermittently over a period of four years. The survey resulted in the location of 24 archeological sites containing 20 historic components and seven prehistoric components. The documented sites consisted of 16 with historic components only (including one historic cemetery), four with prehistoric components only, and four sites with both prehistoric and historic occupations. The dates of occupation for the prehistoric sites range from the Archaic to the Late Caddoan periods, with the majority appearing to be Late Caddoan. The historic period sites range in age from ca. 1875 to the present. Seventeen sites are considered to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two sites (41HS407 and HS484) are recommended as eligible for the

NRHP and five sites (HS404, HS406, HS409, HS436, and HS485) are of unknown status in regard to their eligibility for the NRHP.

Additionally, 19 nonsite localities (15 dating to the historic period, two of prehistoric date, and two with mixed temporal components) were located by the survey. By definition, non is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(48) Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Fritz, G., Shaffer, B., Shanabrook, D., Stringer, D.
1995 "Cultural Resources Testing of Three Sites Within the Most Soils Management Area (MSMA) of the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), Cass County, Texas"

Archeological test excavations were conducted at three prehistoric sites (41CS150, 41CS151, and 41CS155/156) along Tuck and Caney creeks in the northwestern portion of Cass County, Texas, south of the Sulphur River. This testing was conducted in order to assess each site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 41CS150 was found to cover approximately 6,450 square meters and contain remains datable to the Middle Caddoan period (ca. A.D. 1200-1400), with possibly some earlier material dating to the Late Archaic (2000-200 B.C.). The most intensive occupation was located in the southern portion of the site, where cultural remains were recovered to a depth of 90 cm. A single posthole of uncertain date (Feature 1) and a Middle Caddoan midden (Feature 2) was located in this portion of the site as well.

Site 41CS151 covers a total area of approximately 52,300 square meters, although three smaller subareas of the site were identified. Area A, on the extreme eastern edge of the site, appears to have been occupied during the Late Archaic (2000-200 B.C.) and the Early Ceramic (200 B.C. - A.D. 800) and contains archeological deposits ranging from 10 to 85 cm thick. No features of middens were located in this area of the site. Area B, in the east central portion of the site, contains stratified archeological deposits down to 85 cm dated to the Late Archaic (2000-200 B.C.) and Early Ceramic periods (200 B.C. - A. D 800). A concentration of burned rock (Feature 1) was located at a depth of about 50 cm on the western edge of the area. Two areas or antifact concentration were located in Area C in the western portion of the site. The first contains a Late Archaic occupation (2000-200 B.C.) associated with an anthrosol (Feature 2), probably on a paleosurface that has been buried by colluvial action. The second is to the

south and is associated with a relatively small Early Caddoan (A.D. 1000-1200) midden (Feature 3).

Site 41CS155/156 covers an area of approximately 19,000 square meters and can also be divided into three areas of higher artifact density. Area A is located in the western portion of the site, and contained materials suggesting utilization from the Late Paleo - Indian period (8500-7000 B.C.) to the Late Caddoan period (A.D. 1400-1680). The deepest cultural remains were recovered down to 70 cm, but the median depth of material was only 20-30 cm. No features were identified. Area B is located downslope to the east and covers an area of approximately 8,100 square meters. This area dates largely to the Middle Caddoan period (A.D. 1200-1400) and is characterized by a midden (Feature 1) and an apparent anthrosol (Feature 2), with material going down to a depth of 90 cm. Area C is at the far eastern edge of the site on top of a low rise adjacent to the floodplain of Tuck Creek. It may date to the Early Ceramic (200 B.C. - A.D. 800) and Formative Caddoan (A.D. 800 -1000) periods. Cultural remains were recovered down to 90 cm, but no features were identified.

As a result of this work, all three sites (41CS150, 41CS151, and 41CS155/156) were determined definitely eligible for the inclusion in the NRHP, and it is further recommended that all three site areas be avoided by construction activities associated with development of the MSMA. Failing this, data recovery should be carried out prior to the commencement of construction activities.

(49) Cliff, M., Green, M., Hunt, S., Shanabrook, D., Allday, S., Austin, S.
1995 "Archeological Test Excavations at Two Prehistoric Sites (41DT59 and 41DT247) at Cooper Lake, Delta County, Texas, 1994"

Archeological test excavations were conducted at two prehistoric sites (41DT59 and 41DT247) along the South Sulphur River in the southwestern portion of Delta County, Texas, upstream from Cooper Lake. The testing was conducted in order to assess each site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 41DT59 was found to cover approximately 3,850 square meters and contain prehistoric remains datable to the Middle Archaic (ca. 4000-2000 B.C.), Late Archaic (ca. 2000-200 B.C.), Early Ceramic (ca. 200 B.C. - A.D. 800), Early Caddoan (ca. A.D. 1000-1200), and Late Caddoan (ca. A.D. 1400-1680) periods. In addition, evidence of a twentieth century historic occupation was also recovered over most of the site. The most intensively occupied area was located in the central and south central

portion of the site, where stratified deposits dating from the Middle Archaic to the Early Ceramic were recovered to a depth of 90 cm. An apparent human burial (possibly dating to the Early Ceramic period) was located in this portion of the site as well. The most intensive period of prehistoric occupation at the site was apparently during the Early Caddoan period, when the occupation area increased to cover the entire site, and a wattle - and - daub structure was apparently present. A single component midden also apparently dates to this period. The evidence for utilization of the site during the Late Caddoan period consists of a single arrow point. The early twentieth century occupation of the site was also extensive and was apparently associated with an occupation during the 1930s. A single historic feature, believed to be either a filled - in privy or root cellar, was identified in the northeastern portion of the site.

Site 41DT247 covers a total area of approximately 7,800 square meters. It appears to have been occupied during the Early Ceramic and the Early Caddoan periods and contains archeological deposits ranging from 10 to 20 cm thick. No features or middens were located at this site.

As a result of this work, it is recommended that site 41DT59 be determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and it is further recommended that this site area be avoided by construction activities associated with development of the wildlife management area. Failing this, data recovery should be carried out prior to the commencement of construction activities.

In contrast, the test excavations at site 41DT247 showed this site to be disturbed context and to have no research potential. As a result, it is recommended that the site be considered as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP and that no further work be required there.

(50) Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Kent, F., Green, M., Peter, D.
1995 "Archeological Survey of 1993 - 1994 Timber Harvesting Areas Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas"

In October of 1993, Geo-Marine, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, conducted cultural resources investigations within various areas of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) in Harrison County, Texas, as part of an ongoing program to identify and evaluate all of the cultural resources properties within the facility, in accordance with and in partial fulfillment of the Army's obligation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 89-665), as amended; the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1966 (PL93-291), as amended; Executive Order No. 11593, "Protection

and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"; and Army Regulations 420-40, "Historic Preservation." This work involved a systematic pedestrian survey of five timber management units, totaling approximately 333 ha (823 acres), on the LHAAP, and selective shovel testing of high probability site areas and areas with dense ground cover.

As a result of the systematic survey within portions of the LHAAP, two previously recorded and two previously unknown archeological sites, and five nonsite localities were identified. Of the four archeological sites that were identified, one is presently identified as being entirely prehistoric, while the remaining three are historic sites. The single prehistoric site has been previously recorded at the Harrison Bayou site (41HS240) and was revisited and reevaluated for this survey. This site has played a significant role in the history of Caddoan studies in Northeast Texas, having provided ceramic collections that aided first the identification of the Caddoan Ceramic Tradition, and subsequently the definition of the Bossier focus. Despite having been adversely impacted by installation activities, the site may retain some research potential. Of the remaining three sites, one (41HS396) has been previously recorded and was judged to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The present survey did not alter this recommendation. The remaining two historic sites (41HS539 and 41HS540) have not been previously evaluated and appear to date to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Site 41HS540 appears to have been heavily impacted by LHAAP activities, with the result that it also is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 41HS539, however, may have some research potential. It is therefore recommended that sites 41HS240 and 41HS539 be considered of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and protected until the evaluation process can be completed.

(51) Cliff, M., Peter, D., Largent Jr., F., Waite, P.
1996 "Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The present document follows the requirements for the preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) or a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) as defined in the Army Regulations (AR) 420-40. The text is designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the historic properties contained within the limits of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP), in Harrison County, Texas. The audiences include the Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM); the LHAAP staff; the Thiokol Corporation staff; state and federal cultural resources managers;

professional historic preservationists and archeologists; and the general public.

The opening overview (Section I) explains the Department of the Army (DA) policy toward historic properties as well as the body of legal requirements for compliance, and provides a set of goals to integrate the LHAAP mission with appropriate management of historic properties. The section provides a brief review of the area's prehistoric cultural chronology and local history, and an evaluation of the archeological data and architectural information that has been accumulated at the facility to date. Section II provides a review of potential prehistoric and historic site locations, outlines the appropriate archeological procedures for inventory and evaluation, and lists the recorded sites and their National Register of Historic Places eligibility status. Section III presents the protection plan detailing the procedures to follow for all mission - related ground disturbing activities that may damage historic properties and the appropriate treatment for architectural resources. Section IV lists the references cited.

A set of technical appendices has been added to supplement various report sections. Appendix A lists the abbreviations used in this document. Appendix B, Glossary of Terms, defines many of the terms applied in this document. Appendix C is a copy of 36 CFR Part 800. Appendix D provides examples of the types of letters that may be needed for consultation with the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation. Appendix E, AR 420-40 Historic Preservation, is the Department of the Army manual for historic preservation. Appendix F provides examples of the information required in periodic reviews and annual reports. Appendix G, the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects:

Professional Qualifications Standards, details the federal requirements with which individuals who conduct archeological research on public lands must comply. Appendix H is the Modified Caretaker Status Agreement, Program to Cease Maintenance, Excess and Dispose of Select Buildings that is particularly important to the LHAAP facility. Appendix I outlines the environment and geology of the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, while Appendix J presents the prehistoric overview of the region, including a discussion of the chronology of the prehistoric cultural periods known to apply to the LHAAP facility. The local history of Harrison County and its immediate vicinity is discussed in Appendix K; a historic context for the facility is included as Appendix L. To date, 10 archeological surveys have been conducted at the LHAAP, and 32 sites have been recorded; intensive archival research has yielded information on an additional 24 localities that should contain historic resources, but have yet to be examined. A complete

listing of all archaeological and historic sites that have been recorded at the LHAAP in coordination with the state files is provided in Appendix M.

(52) Cliff, M., Ensor, B., Kane, K., Newlan, R., Peter, D., Shepard, D., Waite, P.
1996 "Cultural Resources Management Plan Blue Grass Army Depot"

The present document follows the requirements for the preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan as defined in Army Regulations 420-40. The text is designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the historic properties contained within the limits of the Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD) in Madison County, Kentucky. These audiences include: the Industrial Operations Command; BGAD staff; the Mason & Hangar Silas Mason Company (contractor/ caretaker) staff; state and federal cultural resources managers; professional historic preservationists and archeologists; and the general public.

This CRMP is presented in four sections. Section I is an overview that explains the Department of the Army policy toward historic properties as well briefly describing the body of legal requirements necessary for compliance. The overview provides a set of goals to integrate the BGAD mission with appropriate management of historic properties. The section offers a brief review of the local prehistoric cultural chronology and history and an evaluation of the archeological data and architectural information accumulated at the facility to date. Section II presents a review of potential prehistoric and historic site locations, outlines, the appropriate archeological and architectural procedures for inventory and evaluation, and provides a list of the recorded sites that includes their eligibility status for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Section III presents the protection plan requirements established by federal regulations and the treatment plans for those cultural resources that are considered to be significant enough to be designated as historic properties (i.e. eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Section IV details the compliance procedures for all mission - related, ground - disturbing activities that may damage historic properties.

Following the body of the CRMP, a set of technical appendices has been added to supplement the various report sections. The abbreviations and a glossary that define many of the acronyms and terms applied throughout this document are found in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. Appendix C and Appendix D present, respectively, examples of the types of letters that may be needed for consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservations; and examples of the information's required in

periodic reviews and annual reports. Appendix E provides a list of sources from whom applicable laws, regulations and guidelines relating to cultural resources management may be obtained.. Appendix F is a brief description of the geology and environment of the general plant vicinity. Appendices G and H present, respectively, a prehistoric overview of the region and a prehistoric research design. Appendices I and J present, respectively, a preinstallation - era historic overview of the surrounding counties and the immediate vicinity of the installation and a preinstallation period historic research design. Appendix K presents the installation period historic context. The present inventory of the sites recorded at the BGAD is presented in Appendix L. The inventory of World War II architectural resources erected between 1941 and 1946 is presented in Appendix M. Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/ Historic American Engineering Records (HAER) documentation of the architectural resources is presented in Appendix N, and the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the United States Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is presented in Appendix O.

(53) Cliff, M., White, W., Hunt, S., Pleasant, D., Shaw, G., Allday, S., Austin, S.
1996 "Cultural Resources Survey of 5,000 Acres Within the White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), Bowie, Morris, and Titus Counties, Texas: 1993-1994"

In July of 1993, Geo-Marine, Inc., was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to conduct cultural resources investigations within the planned White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), in an area of 5,000 acres to be identified as it became accessible (Delivery Order No. 0010, Contract DACA63-90-D-0006). This work was to include an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey of these 5,000 acres for both prehistoric and historical cultural resources, and an initial assessment of these resources in terms of their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Pedestrian survey of these 5,000 acres at WOCMA was carried out in stages between September 1993 and August 1994, as survey areas became accessible.

As a result of this phase of the cultural resource investigations at WOCMA, 59 cultural resource sites (57 previously unrecorded and two already known) and 34 nonsite localities were identified within portions of Bowie, Morris, and Titus counties. Of the 59 cultural resource properties, 54 presently are identified as being entirely prehistoric in date, four as being multicomponent prehistoric and historical, and one as single component historical site. The sample of prehistoric sites recorded by this survey

contains material that ranges in age from the Paleo - Indian up through the Late Caddoan period, with Caddoan components being most common. Of the few historic components, several appear to be twentieth century recreational hunting sites, several are nineteenth or twentieth century domestic - related sites, and one appears to be a twentieth century refuse site.

Analysis of the survey data and collections has resulted in 12 sites being deemed ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining 47 cultural resource sites have an unknown eligibility status and require further investigation in the form of archeological testing to determine their final status. The nonsite localities that represent largely isolated prehistoric finds, are also deemed to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them.

(54) Cliff, M., Beene, D.
1996 "White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area: Historic Properties Management Plan"

The Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) is intended to provide a comprehensive and integral approach to the management of cultural resource properties at the White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). It is supplemented by a series of maps depicting the locations of all known cultural resource properties in the White Oak Creek WMA, and the geomorphic units within the White Oak Creek WMA.

The guidelines and procedures presented here will enable the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ft. Worth District (FWCE), and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) to meet their legal responsibilities for the evaluation and treatment of cultural resource properties under their jurisdiction at the White Oak Creek WMA. As stated in Engineer Regulation (ER) 1130-2-438, Section 11.a "[e]ach Corps District should develop a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for each operational project under its jurisdiction and control and incorporate it into the project OMP" (Operations Management Plan; italics not in original).

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992, and accompanying regulations prescribes management responsibilities and standards for treatment of historic properties. The term "historic properties" refers to any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The development of an

HPMP, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations. The HPMP is designed to be a working document for the White Oak Creek WMA management personnel who need to integrate the preservation and maintenance of historic properties with mission goals in a timely and cost effective manner.

The White Oak Creek WMA encompasses approximately 25,500 aces in Bowie, Cass, Morris, and Titus counties, approximately 18 miles northeast of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and 45 miles southwest of Texarkana, Texas (Jones 1996). The major portion of the White Oak Creek WMA (approximately 17,000 acres) is bottomland hardwood forest, and the management area includes the confluence of the Sulphur River and White Oak Creek. The White Oak Creek WMA was established as a form of natural resources mitigation for the construction of Cooper Lake upstream in Delta and Hopkins counties. Cooper Lake, all associated perimeter lands, as well as all mitigation areas (including the White Oak Creek WMA) are owned and administered by the FWCE. In March 1994, a 50-year lease and contract was executed by and between the FWCE and the TPWD to plan and develop the wildlife resources of the White Oak Creek WMA (Jones 1996). The process of inventory and assessment of cultural resources within the White Oak Creek WMA has to date involved the pedestrian survey of 9,430 acres of upland areas and relict alluvial features, and the geoarcheological evaluation of 1,000 acres of floodplain in the Moist Soils Management Area (MSMA). On the basis of this latter study, large portions of floodplain within the WMA were excluded from pedestrian survey due to the recent age of their surface deposits. As a result, approximately 37 percent of the total 25,500-acre management area has been inventoried, and 131 cultural resource sites have been recorded (32 in Bowie County, 27 in Cass County, 50 in Morris County, and 22 in Titus County). Nine of these may be outside the White Oak Creek WMA.

Several archeological surveys and excavations of archeological sites in the White Oak Creek WMA have been completed.

The first archeological work within the White Oak Creek WMA occurred in the early 1970s, when Milton Bell, of the Texas Highway Department, surveyed portions of Cass, Morris, and Titus counties. Bell's work is especially important for the WMA since he surveyed a portion of the White Oak Creek drainage and recorded over 50 prehistoric sites, many of which were dated subsequent to A.D. 800.
Archeological research at the White Oak WMA itself began in 1990 with the production of a research design for the cultural resources studies to be conducted there (Peter et al. 1990). This research design presented a

number of research problems applicable to the White Oak Creek WMA as a whole, and discussed the known sites within the WMA at that time. These include possible site occupations dating to the Paleo-Indian (41TT80 and 41TT82); Archaic (41CCS3, 41MX13, 41MX15, 41MX24, 41TT80, and 41TT82); and Early Ceramic/Caddoan (41CS3, 41CS4, 41CS5, 41CS126, 41MX5, 41MX13, 41MX15, 41MX25, 41MX26, 41TT80, and 41TT82) periods.

The first phase of survey work at the White Oak Creek WMA was undertaken in late 1990 and included the intensive pedestrian survey of 430 acres upland edge and the geoarcheological evaluation of the adjacent floodplain (about 1,000 acres) within MSMA south of the Sulphur River in Cass County. Sixteen cultural resource sites were located. Identified prehistoric components include Late Paleo-Indian, Early-Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Ceramic, and Caddoan, with Caddoan occupations comprising 30 percent of the total (Cliff and Peter, eds. 1992).

A second phase of survey was undertaken between 1990 and 1992, with such an extended period being due partially to delays in purchasing the property and partially to the difficulties encountered by the field crews in gaining access to the property due to inclement weather. During this phase, approximately 4,000 acres were surveyed in Bowie, Cass, and Morris counties, resulting in the recording of 57 sites (four previously recorded and 53 previously unrecorded). Prehistoric components identified included Middle and Late Archaic, Early Ceramic, and Caddoan, while sites of Protohistoric and Historic periods were also discovered (Cliff, ed.1994)

A third and final phase of survey was conducted in 1993-1994, and involved the examination of 5,000 acres in Bowie, Morris, and Titus counties and the recording 59 cultural resource sites. This sample of sites contained material ranging in age from the Paleo-Indian to the Late Caddoan Period, with Caddoan components being most common (Cliff, White, et al. 1996)

Only 17 historic components were recorded by these surveys, all of which appear to date entirely from the late nineteenth to the twentieth century (Cliff, ed. 1994; Cliff and Peter, eds. 1992; Cliff, White, et al. 1996). These are about evenly divided between residential (n=8) and non-residential sites (n=9), the latter including outbuildings, refuse deposits, recent hunting camps, and one cemetery.

In 1992-1993, test excavations were undertaken at four of these sites discovered during the initial MSMA survey, namely, 41CS150, 41CS155, and 41CS155, and 41CS156, with the latter two sites being combined into one site on the basis of testing data (Cliff and Hunt 1995). The testing results showed that all of the sites were eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Since a portion of site 41CS151 was to be impacted by the proposed development of the MSMA, mitigation was recommended for the relevant portion of that site.

As a result of this testing, archeological data recovery was conducted in the western portion of the Unionville site (41CS151) in Area C, where a prehistoric occupation zone, associated with a buried paleosurface, had been identified during previous test excavations (Cliff, Green, et al. 1996). On the basis of typology, horizontal separation, and cross-dating with other archeological sites, it was concluded that Area C of 41CS151 contained remains of utilization corresponding to the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic,, Early/Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, and Early Caddoan periods; however, the primary occupation in this area was during a period when Gary and Kent dart points were in use prior to the introduction of ceramics and arrow points.

Finally, in 1996, further test excavations were undertaken at two of the sites discovered during the final phase of survey at the White Oak Creek WMA, namely, 41BW553 and 41BW670. The testing results showed that both sites were eligible for nomination to the NRHP based on the presence of preserved features and midden deposits.

All NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed cultural resources (i.e., historic properties) should be protected.

Cultural resources of unknown eligibility should be considered to be potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion and therefore should be treated as historic properties, pending a final determination of NRHP-eligibility.

Although the evaluation process for cultural resources present within the White Oak Creek WMA is incomplete at this point, currently:

no sites are presently listed on the NRHP, although five (5) sites are considered to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP;

44 sites (five of which may be outside the WMA) have been determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, having either poor contextual integrity or a lack of significant research potential; and

82 sites (four of which may be outside the WMA) are of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The 82 cultural resource sites that are presently considered to be of unknown eligibility should be tested in order to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Until the NRHP-determination process is completed for these 82 sites, they should be treated as if they were eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and protected from adverse affects from both natural and artificial processes.

The following tasks concerning the assessment of historic properties and their long-term management within the White Oak Creek WMA remain to be accomplished.

The 82 cultural resource sites that are presently considered to be of unknown eligibility should be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

This should involve test excavations, the first of which should be scheduled within the next five years.

A protection and/or mitigation plan should be developed for all historic properties.
Mitigation and adverse effects should be conducted prior to any undertaking that might affect any historic properties.
In accordance with NHPA, an undertaking means any action that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties.
Training of TPWD personnel to manage historic properties at the WMA level should be scheduled for each of the next five years
NRHP nomination forms for historic properties should be completed on a yearly basis as such properties are identified.
At the end of five years, all recorded historic properties should be reviewed and the CRMP updated.

Implementation of the HPMP and compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations ultimately require a budgetary commitment to perform these required tasks.

The data base generated by the inventory process is summarized in Appendix A. The availability of this cultural resource data base allows for the design of any proposed undertaking that will properly evaluate the potential effects on historic properties at an early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the implementation of a proposed undertaking. Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as recreational activities, also will be avoided.

(55) Cliff, M., Green, M., Hunt, S., Shanabrook, D., Peter, D.
1996 "Excavations in Area C of the Unionville Site (41CS151), White Oak Creek Mitigation Area (WOCMA), Cass County, Texas"

Archeological data recovery was conducted in Area C of the Unionville site (41CS151), a prehistoric site located along Caney Creek in the northwestern portion of Cass County, Texas, south of the Sulphur River. These excavations were conducted in order to mitigate the loss of data resulting from the effect of road construction undertaken for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Site 41CS151 as a whole covers approximately 52,300 square meters, with three spatially segregated areas of high artifact density. Data recovery was concentrated in the western portion of the site, in Area C, where a prehistoric occupation zone, associated with a buried paleosurface (Feature 2), was identified during previous test excavations.

On the basis of typology, horizontal separation, and cross - dating with other archeological sites, it is hypothesized that Area C of 41CS151 contained remains of utilization corresponding to the Late Paleo - Indian/ Early Archaic, Early/ Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, and Early Caddoan periods. However, the primary occupation in this area was during a period when Gary and Kent dart points were in use prior to the introduction of ceramics and arrow points, a period designated as Terminal Archaic to distinguish it from the previous Late Archaic. Feature 2 in this area is remnant land surface dating to the Terminal Archaic. A portion of this surface was darkened by cultural activity and was subsequently buried by colluvium during the Early Ceramic period.

The Terminal Archaic remains in Area C of 41CS151 probably represents a relatively short period of occupation, characterized by one, possibly two, hearths, and a lithic - working area in which most of the primary and secondary decoration took place. A small amount of faunal and macrobotanical remains, along with blood residue analysis, suggest a hunting and gathering subsistence pattern involving the exploitation of, at minimum, deer, rabbit, turkey, hickory nuts, walnuts, acorn, possibly some type of seed of the Asteraceae family, and some type of tuber. The identification of bison blood residue on several utilized flake tools also raises the possibility that the group occupying Area C of 41CS151 engaged in some bison - hunting activities to the west, or that they were involved in an exchange network with other groups that were.

(56) Cliff, M., Peter, D., White, W.
1996 "Minot Air Force Base: Cultural Resources Management Plan"

A Cultural Resources Management Plan was developed to provide the U.S. Air Force, Air Combat Command, and Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota with guidelines and procedures that will enable the installation to meet its legal responsibilities regarding the identification, evaluation, and management of historic properties under its jurisdiction. A review of previous cultural resources surveys and evaluations, relevant Federal legislation, goals for the management of installation resources, Pre-historic through Cold War histories, and architectural and archeological treatment plan, step-by-step Section 106 compliance procedures, and applicable appendices are included in this document.

A review (including field inspection) of historic properties previously identified as Category Class Code 1 and 3 was conducted to determine if any resources are potentially significant under a Cold War context. This evaluation revealed that of 124 architectural resources, two buildings

(Bldgs. 718 and 1119) were potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C and G (exceptional significance) and Criterion A (Building 1119) only. In addition, documentation including architectural drawings and plans for two other buildings (475 and SAGE subsector command post within 475) were recognized as being of exceptional historical value. No archeological properties are present within the 831 surveyed acres of installation property.

Recommendations for the curation of the Heritage Center Collection representing memorabilia associated with past missions at Minot AFB are also presented in Appendix I of the Cultural Resources Management Plan. Recommendations are also made for the development of a Maintenance and Repair plan as a management tool for Buildings 718 and 1119.

(57) Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Pleasant, D., Procter, R., Ensor, H.
1996 "Cultural Resources Survey of 600 Acres at Wright Patman Lake, Bowie and Cass Counties, Texas"

In March 1995, Geo-Marine, Inc. under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, conducted cultural resources investigations within various areas of timberland adjacent to Wright Patman Lake in Bowie and Cass counties, Texas. This work involved an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 600 acres of federal timberland, and involved a systematic on-the-ground pedestrian survey and selective shovel testing of high probability site areas and areas with dense ground cover.

As a result of this intensive survey, five previously unknown archeological sites, and 15 nonsite localities were identified. Of the 24 sites that were located, 20 are presently identified as being entirely prehistoric in date, three are historic in date, and one has a mixed prehistoric/historic component. It is recommended that seven sites (41CS196, 41CS198, 41CS200, 41CS205, 41CS206, 41CS207 and 41CS211) be considered ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining 17 sites (41BW113, 41BW584, 41CS35, 41CS36, 41CS77, 41CS78, 41CS194, 41CS195, 41CS197, 41CS199, 41CS201, 41CS202, 41CS203, 41CS204, 41CS208, 41CS209, and 41CS210), however, may have high research potential, and it is recommended that these sites be considered of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and be protected until the NRHP evaluation process can be completed.

(58) Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Green, M., Peter, D., Kent, F.
1996 "Cultural Resources Survey of 1,342 Hectares (3,317 Acres) Within the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas"

In 1993, Geo-Marine, Inc., was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to conduct cultural resources investigations on approximately 1,342 hectares (3,317 acres) within the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) in Bowie County, Texas, as part of an ongoing program to identify and evaluate all of the cultural resource properties within the two facilities. The intensive archeological survey involved a systematic on-the-ground pedestrian survey and selective shovel testing of high probability site areas and areas with dense ground cover. As a result of this survey, 44 archeological sites and 50 nonsite localities were identified. Thirty-one of the sites are prehistoric and 13 are historical. The prehistoric sites range in age from the Late Archaic to the Caddoan periods, although the majority cannot be accurately dated. The historical sites range from as early as 1885 up until 1941. Most, however postdate 1900. Eighteen sites are recommended to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The other 26 sites are considered to be of unknown status in regard to their NRHP eligibility. Two sites on the RRAD (41BW559 and 560) are cemeteries requiring archival research. The remaining 24 sites, including six on the RRAD (41BW529, 533, 536, 538, 547, and 562) and 18 on the LSAAP (41BW417, 418, 419, 420, 481, 483, 484, 492, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 530, 531, 532, and 546) require additional archeological investigation in order to determine their NRHP status. The nonsite localities are believed to have no research potential and are recommended to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

(59) Cliff, M., Beene, D.
1997 "White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area: Historic Properties Management Plan"

The Historic Properties Management Plan (HRMP) is intended to provide a comprehensive and integral approach to the management of cultural resource properties at the White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) which encompasses approximately 25,500 acres in Bowie, Cass, Morris, and Titus counties, approximately 18 miles northeast of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and 45 miles southwest of Texarkansas, Texas. It is supplemented by a series of maps depicting the locations of all known cultural resource properties in the White Oak Creek WMA and the geomorphic units within the White Oak Creek WMA. The guidelines and

procedures presented here will enable the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (FWCE), and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) to meet their legal responsibilities for the evaluation and treatment of cultural resource properties under their jurisdiction at the White Oak Creek WMA.

The major portion of the White Oak Creek WMA (approximately 17,000 acres) is bottomland hardwood forest, and the management area includes the confluence of the Sulphur River and White Oak Creek. The White Oak Creek WMA was established as a form of natural resources mitigation for the construction of Cooper Lake upstream in Delta and Hopkins counties. Cooper Lake, all associated perimeter lands, as well as mitigation areas (including the White Oak Creek WMA) are owned and administered by the FWCE. In March 1994, a 50-year lease and contract was executed by and between the FWCE and the TPWD to plan and develop the wildlife resources of the White Oak Creek WMA. The process of inventory and assessment of cultural resources within the White Oak Creek WMA has to date involved the pedestrian survey of 9,430 acres of upland areas and relict alluvial features, and the geoarcheological evaluation of 1,000 acres of flood plain in the Moist Soils Management Area (MSMA). On the basis of this latter study, large portions of flood plain within the WMA were excluded from pedestrian survey due to the recent age of their surface deposits. As a result, approximately 37 percent of the total 25,500-acre management area has been inventoried, and 131 cultural resource sites have been recorded (32 in Bowie County, 27 in Cass County, 50 in Morris County, and 22 in Titus County). Nine of these may be outside the White Oak Creek WMA.

(60) Corbin, J.

1981 "Letter Report No. 38: Cultural Resources Survey Along Portions of Banita and La Nana Creeks, Nacogdoches County, Texas"

A cultural resources survey along portions of Banita and La Nana creeks in the City of Nacogdoches County, Texas, resulted in the location of two historic-age archeological sites. Site 41NA139, a local trash dump that dates to the 1890-1920 time period, requires additional research to determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Site 41NA140, the location of the first organized Black Baptist church and cemetery in Nacogdoches County, is considered eligible for National Register of Historic Places nomination. The effects of five proposed alternative channelization plans are reviewed; Plan III will have the least impact upon the two sites while Plan IV will have the greatest impact. The historical background of Nacogdoches is briefly reviewed.

(61) Crews, J.

1993 "A Historical and Architectural Assessment of the Dallas Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas"

This study inventories and evaluates all pre - 1946 structures at the Dallas Naval Air Station as to the eligibility of these structures for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This action is required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

Since this study was first initiated, the Secretary of Defense has nominated the Dallas Naval Air Station for closure, with the provision that its mission and personnel would be transferred to nearby Carswell Air Force Base, West Congress, this study will aid in an orderly disposition of real estate from the Navy and Texas Air National Guard to other agencies, and to provide a historical context for the base and its cultural resources.

The cessation of the Cold War has brought about a reassessment of operations due to changes in weapons systems, missions, personnel strength and the impact of these changes on base real property.

Forty - four buildings are evaluated; all of these structures were constructed prior to 1946. Fourteen of these pre - 1946 buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No structures erected in 1946 or later were evaluated due to their relative youth and limited historical significance. Of the forty - four pre - 1946 structures, the following buildings are recommended (by building type) for nomination to the National Register.

(62) Crouch, D.

1978 "Archeological Investigations of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Agency Commissaries 34-Cm-232"

The excavations at site 34-Cm-232 during the summer of 1977 constituted assessment and mitigation of impacts to be made by plans to construct barracks for soldiers, receiving their Basic Combat Training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. It constitutes an addendum to a project of archeological reconnaissance of that same Military Reservation conducted under the supervision of the Principal Investigator, C. Reid Ferring. The Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constituted the contracting agency acting for the Fort Sill Directorate of Facilities Engineering.

Although a blacktopped equipment parking lot had existed over the site since the Second World War, information from local oral traditions, written

documents relating to the period, and a commemorative marker erected on the site probably in the 1930's indicated that this was the likely location of structures associated with the original Kiowa, Comanche, and Kiowa Apache Indian Agency. As will be shown, significant remains confirming this location did exist.

(63) Crown, D.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government-Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Twin Cities Ordnance Plant Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP), New Brighton, Minnesota. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at TCAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(64) Crown, D.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP), near Lake City, Missouri. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. The major focus of the project at LCAAP was to

document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(65) Crown, D.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Badger Ordnance Works Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant (BAAP), Baraboo, Wisconsin. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at BAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(66) Dalbey, T.

1993 "Cultural Resources Survey Within Areas to be Affected by the Overflow Spillway Modifications at Sam Rayburn Reservoir, Angelina River, Jasper County, Texas"

Reconnaissance studies by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1991, completed under the Dam Safety Assurance Program (ER 1130-2-417) addressed the freeboard deficiency and Overflow Spillway erodibility at the Sam Rayburn Reservoir on the Angelina River within the Neches River drainage. In the past few years the studies were completed at an accelerated rate as a result of the record high flooding that occurred in the Winter of 1991 and the spring of 1992. The Overflow Spillway and subsequently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (CE) studied fourteen hydraulic design plans to alleviate the problem. The recommended project plan is a labyrinth spillway located at the existing Overflow Spillway, the addition of a parapet wall on the existing main reservoir dam, and rolled fill additions to the top of one, or both, of two dikes east of the main reservoir dam in Twin Dikes Park.

The cultural resources assessment in this report was conducted in accordance with and in partial fulfillment of the CE obligations under the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA 16 U.S.C. Section 470-1, as amended 1992), the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA), as amended (PL-93-291), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA - PL 90-190), and Executive Order #11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."

Sam Rayburn Dam is located at river kilometer 40.6 (25.2 mile) on the Angelina River about 16 km (10 miles) northwest of Jasper, Texas. The dam includes a main earthen embankment, two dikes, an uncontrolled broadcrested weir overflow spillway, and a combination hydroelectric powerhouse (52,000 KW) and gated outlet works. At the top of the powertool [elevation 50.11 m, or 164.4 feet above sea level (asl)] the reservoir surface area is 114,500 acres creating Sam Rayburn Reservoir (SRR).

The phasing for the parapet wall construction on the main dam is independent of other construction and will have no significant effect on historic properties. The Labyrinth Overflow Spillway will be done in three phases: 1) relocation of O’Neal’s Hill Road as shown in the project map (Figure 1), 2) excavation of 1,500,000 cubic meters of earth for construction of a concrete labyrinth structure, with the removed material placed in disposal areas marked A, B, and C, adjacent to the concrete structure, 3) excavated material hauled and added to one, or two, off the dikes in the Twin Dikes Park area, 4) concrete will be poured for the weir, chute and stilling basin of the labyrinth spillway 5) excavation of the discharge channel and approach channel will be approximately another 500,000 cubic meters of material added to disposal areas A and C, 6) channel earth will be used to make earth dams on each side of the spillway followed by turfing and reforestation (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Forth District, September, 1992).

The scope of this report is based on two paradigms. The first model considers the cultural resources within the study area that encompasses the settlement patterns, environment, and economy of prehistoric and historic people in southeast Texas in a broad general regional approach. The second model is more specific to the project area and how the cultural resources of the project area are represented as part of a larger more dynamic regional settlement and economic system.

The project area before the creation of the existing reservoirs is located on the 1958 McGee Bend 15’ U.S.G.S. topographic map (Figure 2).The map shows the Angelina River and the location of McGee Hill and McGee

Cemetery and Jordans Creek. In 1984 for the first time, the U.S.G.S. ‘published new 7.5’ Provisional Edition topographic maps for the project area (Figure 3). The total project area can be located on the new Provisional Edition Ebenezer and Bend 7.5 ‘U.S.G.S. topographic maps. The total project area is 115 ha (285 acres), divided into parcels; the combined two separate dike areas in Twin Dikes Park is 4.3 ha (10.7 acres); the disturbed existing spillway (see Attachment 1) area is 51.3 ha (127 acres); and the undisturbed area affected by the new spillway is 59.5 ha (147.3 acres). The disturbed existing spillway area of 51.3 ha (Figure 4) reported earlier (Dalbey, 1992) will not be considered in this report. This survey report covers the remaining 63.8 ha (158 acres).

The project area in this report, is considered to be part of a larger study area located within a sub - zone at the western edge of the great southeastern mixed mesophytic forest zone. A broad study area of approximately 16,900 square kilometers (10,497 square miles) that extends eastward to the Sabine River drainage, northward to Natchitoches (Louisiana) and Nacogdoches, west to the Neches River drainage, and south to where the edge of the escarpment meets the flat Gulf coastal plain (confluence of the Neches and Angelina Rivers).

(67) Dalbey, T.

1993 “An Overview Guide to Historic and Prehistoric Cultural Resources Potential on Lackland Air Force Base as Pertains to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended”

An overview of the observed and potential cultural resources at Lackland Air Force Base is provided in this report as an attempt to advise Lackland Air Force Base of its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation and treatment of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. The beginning of the report describes the statues that apply to cultural resources. This is followed by a section that briefly describes the Section 106 process for dealing with cultural resources. The next part of the report describes the environmental setting at Lackland Air Force Base and a cultural resources background based on work in the immediate area. The last part of the report describes the cultural resources found at Lackland Air Force Base from a spot check and recommendations are made for the installation of a plan of action. The following are actions Lackland Air Force Base needs to take.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying guidelines, particularly AF Regulation 126-7, prescribe

management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic and prehistoric resource properties.

Develop a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) in consultation with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) as a first step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal Regulations.

Begin the process of inventory and assessment of historic and prehistoric cultural resources.. At present no intensive cultural resources surveys have been conducted at Lackland Air Force Base. Therefore, no cultural resources have been recorded within Lackland Air Force Base.

First, conduct an intensive professional cultural resource survey of the undeveloped land and semi - improved land totaling 1,313 ha (3,237 acres) on the Annex, followed by a survey on the Main Base of undeveloped and semi - developed land totaling 582 ha (1,438 acres).

The, coordinate with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation when cultural resources surveys have been completed, noting specific areas eliminated from survey due to intensive development.

(68) Dalbey, T.

1994 "Documentation of Vandalism at the Kyle Rockshelter Archeological Site 41HI1, Lake Whitney"

This report is presented in two sections. The first section describes the general location of the Kyle Rockshelter, the alleged violation incident, the law violated, the historical archeology background of the Kyle Rockshelter, and the ramifications of illegal vandalism on Public Lands. The second section of the report documents the vandalism to the Kyle Rockshelter and a cost analysis of the damage. This report is provided as evidence of the destruction to the Kyle Rockshelter.

(69) Dalbey, T.

1995 "Cultural Resources Survey of Areas to be Affected by the Relocation of the Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD) Training Facilities on Camp Bullis, Texas"

Cultural resources surveys of three areas totaling approximately 32 ha (80 acres) in size were completed on Camp Bullis a subinstallation of Fort Sam Houston for an Environmental Assessment (EA) concerning the development of Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD) Training facilities on the installation. The lead agency responsible for the EA is Headquarters Air Education Training Command (HQ AETC), Randolph Air Force Base, Texas. The three areas surveyed include: approximately 12.9 ha where the Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD) Campus Complex (Site A) will be constructed; 16.5 ha renovation of Record Fire Range 1 (Site C); 2.6 ha area where the Military Operations in an Urban Terrain (MOUT) Complex (Site H) will be constructed.

No archeological sites were located in the ABGD Campus Complex (Site A) and the MOUT Complex (Site H), and no further action is required. Six prehistoric archeological sites, 41BX1132 through 41BX1137 were recorded in Record Fire Range 1 (Site C). On site, 41BX1136 is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and should be avoided during Record Fire Range 1 renovation. This work was accomplished early in the design phase of the Range renovation and it is recommended that 41BX1132, 41BX1133, 41BX1135 and 41BX1137 also be avoided.

(70) Dalbey, T.
1995 "Running Water Draw, Brazos River Basin, Plainview, Texas"

This report presents the results of reconnaissance level investigations to identify water and related land resource needs within the Running Water Draw watershed in the vicinity of Plainview, Texas, under the Brazos River basinwide authority and Section 306 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990.

One of the primary purposes of the reconnaissance study was to determine if a viable plan exists which would satisfy the identified problems or needs. Of all the alternatives considered in the flood damage reduction analysis, no economically justified plan was identified. An ecosystem restoration plan was investigated and found to be feasible, however, and is herein designated the Feasible Plan. Additional ecosystem restoration alternatives would be investigated in the Feasibility Study Phase to determine the optimum alternative. This identified Feasible Plan would consist of the construction of three wetland pools, each approximately three acres in size, within Running Water Draw. The dependable water supply would be provided by pumping approximately 2.8 million gallons per day (MGD) of water from the city's wastewater treatment plan to a holding pond near the

intersection of Interstate Highway 27 and Running Water Draw. This holding pond would yield 95 additional acres of potential wetland and vegetative habitat and would provide the potential for improving the quality of the water prior to its introduction into the draw. Also included in this Feasible Plan is the proposed construction of a walking and jogging/ running trail surrounding the holding pond and wetland pools. The total cost of the Feasible Plan is $4,459,130, using January 1995 prices. Of this amount, about 29.1 percent, or approximately $1,298,487 would be responsibility of the non - Federal sponsor. This plan has estimated average annual net benefits of $525,702, and a benefit - cost ratio of 2.11.

The Feasible Plan identified during this reconnaissance study is deemed to be technically and economically feasible and environmentally acceptable. The project is acceptable to the local sponsor, and as indicated in a letter dated August 24, 195, they are able to afford the $200,000 cost sharing portion of the Feasibility Study Phase estimated to cost $400,000. This report recommends that the Feasibility Study Phase be initiated to conduct a cooperative detailed investigation for the restoration of a desirable ecosystem and enhancement of allied recreational resources within the city of Plainview, Texas.

The study was initiated to consideration of the flood problems in the vicinity of Plainview, Texas, resulting from overflow of Running Water Draw and 13 of its tributary playa lakes within and north of the city. As the reconnaissance study came to an end, the possibility of an ecosystem restoration project was also considered, along with allied recreational enhancements within the city.

(71) Dalbey, T.

1995 "Assessment of Osteological Specimens from Karst Feature 10-68, Camp Bullis, Bexar County, Texas"

George Veni and Associates have been conducting an endangered species survey within the caves of Camp Bullis since 1993. Eleven cave arthropods in the Camp Bullis area have been petitioned for federal listing as endangered species. Urban expansion of metropolitan San Antonio onto the Cretaceous age karst of the upper number of the Glen Rose Formation, Edwards Limestone and Austin Chalk threatens the habitat of these arthropods. Direct threats to the endangered fauna in the cave habitats originate from the distruction and contamination of the porous bedrock by urban construction and indirect threats from competition and predation by introduced species (such as fire ants).

Prior to the survey 13 karst features (including 5 caves) and several archeological sites have been recorded mostly located in Training Areas 8, 9, 10, and 11, in the south and southeastern area of Camp Bullis (Figure 1). The Camp Bullis Land Manager, Mr. Dusty Burns directed the present survey activities in Training Areas 8, 10, and 11. Recently, approximately 485 ha (1,200 acres) have been surveyed (Training Areas 10 and 11), and approximately 320 karst features have been recorded (personal communication, George Veni, 14 December 1994). The objectives of the cave survey include the following:

Geologically and biologically survey all known or suspected caves.

Conduct a detailed sweep (survey, my emphasis) for cave and karst features followed by a geologic and biological study of all discovered features.

Conduct biological studies (inventory, my emphasis) and collections to establish the occurrence of petitioned or rare species in Camp Bullis caves.

Assess the geologic controls on the caves' development and recommend areas for the protection of the Edwards Aquifer.

Assess the ecosystem requirements of the petitioned species and recommended areas for protection.

Identify and assess impacts of Camp Bullis land use practices on the cave ecosystems and the Edwards Aquifer (Veni and Associates, 1994, p.1)."

(72) Davis, J.

1989 "Archeological Paleoenvironments of the Southwestern Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers"

Prepared to accompany an overview of the archeology and bioarcheology of the Southwestern Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (including the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, and parts of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri), this report summarizes the state of knowledge of the environmental history as related to archeology. It includes what is known about the environment and environmental change in the region during the past 11,000 years, identifies data gaps and problem areas, and recommends actions to remedy problems and improve the quality of archeological work.

(73) Dawson, G., Sullivan, T.
1973 "Excavations at Lake Lavon:1969"

During the spring of 1969, three Archaic sites and a Neo - American site of the Wylie Focus were partially excavated at Lavon Reservoir, some forty miles northeast of Dallas, Texas.

Data from these excavations suggest tentative conclusions concerning group size, location of sites and mode of environmental exploitation. Both the probable prehistoric environment and the surrounding cultures were used as interpretive settings for the occupations.

A tentative model of regional development, cultural succession and eventual collapse is suggested. It is quite possible that overcrowding, with the resultant depletion of resources, resulted in apparent regional abandonment shortly before European contact.

(74) Dibble, D.
1976 "An Archeological Reconnaissance Downstream From the Amistad International Dam: River Miles 0-12.6"

A reconnaissance of a 12.6 river mile segment of the lower Rio Grande floodplain (United States side) below the Amistad International Dam did not demonstrate the existence of recognizable prehistoric cultural features or artifacts in areas which may be affected by river level rise associated with use of the proposed Amistad Hydroelectric Plant. Additionally, no features of recognizable historic significance were encountered. Although archeological sites of apparent importance were identified, these localities were situated well beyond bank sloughing predictable as a result of project operation. It is strongly recommended that if enlargement of existing borrow source areas is envisioned in the proposed construction, it should be preceded by careful inspection by professional archeologists. The archeologically sensitive zones, as suggested by the results of this reconnaissance, appear to be restricted to intermediate and higher portions of the valley fills. Areas within the hydroelectric plant construction zone were previously surveyed in connection within the Amistad Dam archeological salvage program.

The apparent lack of prehistoric cultural features in the study area probably is due to disruptive geologic processes, rather than lack of activities in floodplain areas that would leave recognizable cultural residues.

The main conclusion derived from this reconnaissance is that significant cultural resources-archeological or historical – could not be demonstrated within the narrow riverbank zone to be affected by project-generated bank sloughing in the study area. The more general question of downstream effects of water impoundments on cultural resources is a highly complex issue and one that should be considered in future water developments.

(75) Dibble, D., Briuer, F., Mishuck, E.
1984 "Archeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas Spring 1980"

During the spring of 1980, the Texas Archeological Survey conducted an intensive level cultural resource survey of 34 one kilometer square quadrants on the military reservation at Fort Hood, Texas. This work was done under subcontract to Science Applications, Inc. of La Jolla, California, prime contractor to the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (DACA-78-C-0180).

The previously cultural resource work conducted under this contract was accomplished under the direction of Dr. S. Alan Skinner of Southern Methodist University. This earlier work is briefly summarized and the research design that resulted is the basis for the methods and procedures followed in this project.

The sample is selected for survey during this field season was not an extension of the random sample, but a specific area subject to planned construction impact. The results of the survey are discussed in terms of the implications for prehistoric settlement and an attempt is made to assess the degree to which military training in this area affects the integrity of archeological sites. Possible revisions of the research design are suggested based on data derived from this survey.

(76) Doehner, K., Larson, R., Henderson, J., Bruseth, J., McKinley, M.
1975 "Archeological Research at the Proposed Cooper Lake, Northeast Texas, 1974-1975"

Testing at four and excavation of two prehistoric sites has revealed new information about the aboriginal settlement of the South Sulphur River Basin. Sites located in and immediately adjacent to the river flowplain have been shown to be functionally similar. Extensive excavation of the Arnold Site and the Ranger Site has revealed that larger artifact samples bear out the same functional attributes as shown through the limited testing of sites

within the lake area. The collection of a large faunal assemblage from the Arnold Site has shown that contrary to expectations, the site was occupied during all seasons. The site contains a cemetery area with 12 individuals, and the deposit appears to have built up over several hundred years. Occupation of the Sulphur River floodplain environs was apparently more intense than previously understood, and the postulated bottom - land flooding does not seem to have been a major hindrance to floodplain occupation. The regional settlement pattern remains to be evaluated after conducting an investigation of sites located in the uplands. However, current evidence suggests that the Cooper Lake area represents either the location of a marginal Caddoan development or the location of only part of a settlement/ subsistence system.

(77) Doehner, K., Larson, R.
1975 "Archeological Research at Cooper Lake, Northeast Texas"

The attached report has been prepared as an interim document that makes the results of the 1975 excavation at Cooper Lake available for interested people. To date the Cooper Lake Project has been blessed by the foresight of the National Park Service and the cooperation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. The National Park Service has recognized the need for advance planning and carrying out thorough evaluation and comprehensive mitigation before land modification starts. Their initial involvement in Cooper Lake in 1970 has made it possible to include information about archeological resources in project planning that is being conducted by the Corps of Engineers. In addition, this and previous reports about the Cooper Lake archeology are making a significant contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the Indians who inhabited Northeastern Texas.

(78) Doehner, K., Peter, D., Skinner, S.
1978 "Evaluation of the Archeology at the Proposed Cooper Lake"

Archeological investigations at Cooper Lake, Texas have resulted in the location and evaluation of 110 prehistoric archeological sites dated to the Late Archaic and Early Caddo periods. Field and laboratory studies were conducted for the purpose of evaluating the aboriginal settlement/ subsistence patterns. It is the conclusion of this study that the area was occupied on a limited activity basis by prehistoric peoples who maintained more permanent villages outside the lake area. The area was abandoned at the end of the Early Caddo period and never reoccupied to any significant

degree, although there was limited occupation around the term of the twentieth century. All archeological sites within this area are deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, however, it is the conclusion of this study that additional field investigations at Cooper Lake are not necessary in order to further mitigate the loss of the archeological resources which will be inundated when the lake is constructed. It is recommended that the available excavated data are worthy of further analyses and syntheses, and that the lithic artifacts should be analyzed in order to evaluate the sources of raw materials.

(79) Doleman, W., Schutt, J., Chapman, R.
1990 "Final Stage 3 Research Design for the GBFEL - TIE Archeological Project: Survey, Testing and Excavations"

This document constitutes the final versions of an interdisciplinary research design developed by Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico (OCA) for the Ground Based Free Electron Laser Technology Integration Experiment (GBFEL - TIE) archeological project. This research design has been prepared to provide standards for the research for all phases of the GBFEL - TIE archeological project to follow from initial survey through actual mitigation or data recovery. This present design incorporates, updates and modifies three previous draft research design documents submitted during the survey, testing and mitigation stages of the GBFEL- TIE project. Review comments from the U.S. Army Engineer District, Ft. Worth are addressed and incorporated in this final draft. Contributors to earlier drafts of the research design (Stages 1 and 2) were Roger Anyon (predictive modeling), Robert Leonard (sampling), Patricia Ruppe and Mollie Troll (ethnobotanical methods), Karen Clary (pollen sampling), Julie Betancourt (packrat studies), Marylin London (human remains), Kurt Anschuetz and Richard Chapman (backhoe testing methods), and Stephen G. Wells (geomorphological studies).

The project is conceived of as consisting of four major work efforts:

1) A cultural resources survey to identify archeological sites that may be adversely impacted by the project and, to the extent possible from surface information alone, identify those sites potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

2) Geomorphological and environmental studies to provide data useful in site identification, evaluation and possible data recovery. This will include extensive backhoe testing for geomorphological data and

subsurface cultural remains in apparently resources - free or low density areas.

3) Testing of archeological sites to augment the survey data for purpose of gaining enough information to assess their significance (eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places) and to provide an assessment of data recovery or mitigation needs. The testing will document the depth, the horizontal extent and integrity of the cultural remains. Both high density and low density resources will be tested.

4) Data recovery, following an approved data recovery plan, to offset adverse impacts to sites determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The plan will be strictly tied to significant research issues developed in the research design for the project.

The principal goals of the survey will be the discovery and documentation of surface - visible cultural remains at a detailed level of spatial resolution (sites, proveniences, and isolates). The spatial distributions of artifact densities, artifact variety, features, and sites versus isolates will be used to characterized the areas surveyed. Data from the geomorphic study and from testing of resource - free areas will be used to assess the degree to which surface - visible distributions are representative of actual ones and how they reflect the effects of geomorphic processes in the area.

Site testing will be used to refine knowledge of site contents to gain sufficient data to assess the significance of the sites for purposes of National Register eligibility. Site significance will be linked to the specific research issues developed in the research design.

Recommendations for data recovery will also address specific research questions as defined in the research questions section of this document. The results of the paleoenvironmental and geomorphological studies will play a critical role in framing these questions and in designing the methods used to elucidate them.

(80) Driskell, B., Howard, M., Klement, L., Freeman, M., Bryan, W., Koch, J.
1988 "Inventory, Assessment, and National Register Testing of Selected Tracts at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana"

Personnel from Prewitt and Associates, Inc. conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 1,408 acres in seven tracts and test excavations at two sites within the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant in

Webster Parish, Louisiana. This work was conducted in September through November 1986 and January 1987. Field investigations in these tracts were augmented by historic archival search of land records to identify potential site locations and document the history of individual historic sites.

In all, 14 historic and 22 prehistoric sites were identified and investigated during the pedestrian survey. Two previously recorded prehistoric sites were revisited, and two sites were tested to acquire additional data necessary to assess eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Based on current information, sites X16WE-D, 16WE58, 16WE110, 16WE111, 16WE115, 16WE120, 16WE124, 16WE125, 16WE128, 16WE186 through 16WE189, 16WE194, and 16WE197 are not considered eligible for the National Register; no additional investigation of these sites is recommended. Site 16WE112, a marked cemetery, is protected by state law and may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of sites 16WE107, 16WE108, 16WE113, 16WE114, 16WE116 through 16WE119, 16WE121 through 16WE123, 16WE126, 16WE127, 16WE129, 16WE185, 16WE190 through 16WE193, 16WE195, 16WE196, and 16WE198, survey data alone were not considered adequate to fully assess National Register eligibility. For these sites, formal test excavations are recommended to acquire additional data necessary to complete National Register assessment.

(81) Druss, C.

1996 "Draft: Saylor Creek Range Archeological Survey Exclusive Use Area"

An intensive, Class III archeological survey of 11,560 acres of the Exclusive Use Area at Saylor Creek Range, Owyhee County was conducted by Science Applications International Corporation for Mountain Home Air Force Base and Air Combat Command in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and Executive Order 11593. Pedestrian survey during the fall of 1995 located and recorded 16 prehistoric sites and two historic sites. Fifty-one isolates (46 prehistoric and 5 historic) were also recorded.

The sixteen prehistoric sites consist primarily of lithic scatters, probably representing brief hunting and tool-repair episodes. A single large prehistoric campsite was also recorded next to an intermittent drainage. Artifacts there suggest use of location for a variety of food processing and tool production activities. Whole and fragmentary projectile points found

throughout the survey area appear to date from 5,000 to 175 years be0fore present, representing Early Archaic through Protohistoric times.

The two historic sites were can scatters, presumed to be small herding camps dating from 1880 to 1940, consistent with the documented use of the area for grazing during the late 19th and early 20th century. Isolated historic cans and the fragments of one bottle were also located.

Cultural resources recorded during the survey were evaluated for significance according to the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places defined in 36 CFR 60.4. One prehistoric site is recommended as eligible according to National Register Criterion D. Six prehistoric sites are recommended as potentially eligible according to Criterion D. These sites may contain additional significant information that may be extracted through surface collections or excavations. The remaining 11 prehistoric and historic sites are recommended as not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places because they are unlikely to provide additional information important in the history or prehistory of the area. All isolated artifacts finds are also recommended as not eligible to the National Register due to their limited potential to yield information beyond that already collected during the survey.

Avoidance is recommended for all eligible or potentially eligible cultural resources. Avoidance recommendations include considering the location of significant cultural resources when planning undertakings in the Exclusive Use Area such as targeting, explosive ordnance disposal, road and firebreak construction and fire rehabilitation. Protection of the cultural resources from vandalism is recommended by educating range personnel on recognizing and avoiding cultural resources, and on the penalties firm disturbing them.

(82) Druss, C., Olson, D.
1996 "The Cultural Legacy of Saylor Creek Range"

Saylor Creek Range has played an important role in the training of America's flight crews since World War II. The air base at Mountain Home was established in 1942 and officially opened in 1943. The Army also acquired 420,000 acres south of the Snake River and near the Bruneau River Canyon to establish the Saylor Creek Range that was used throughout World War II when various bombardment groups and wings were stationed at the base. Mountain Home Air Force Base was reactivated as a Strategic Air Command base in 1949. The Tactical Air Command

assumed control of the base and range in 1966 and Saylor Creek was reduced to its present size of 110,000 acres.

Radiocarbon dating shows us that the earliest human occupation in South central and Southwestern Idaho, including Saylor Creek Range, possibly occurred about 16,000 years before present (B.P.).

The little evidence that remains of a human presence in the area so many thousands of years ago does provide a general framework for understanding the regional prehistory.

During the period 15,000 to 7,000 years B.P. small, mobile groups of Native Americans are thought to have occupied the area, hunting these large game animals and gathering wild plants.

(83) Druss, C., Olson, D.
1996 "Saylor Creek Range Archeological Investigations, Data Recovery and Testing: Preliminary Draft"

Archeological and historical interpretative research was conducted on Saylor Creek Range (SCR) to augment existing information on the cultural resources of the SCR, to provide information to support planning for future projects at SCR, and to assist the United States Air Force (Air Force) in fulfilling its responsibilities regarding the identification and treatment of cultural resources under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). . The purpose of the project was to test models developed during previous surveys on the range (Headquarters Air Combat Command [HQ ACC] 1996) in order to better understand the cultural resources on SCR and provide for their long - term protection. Project research was funded under the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program.

SCR encompasses 110,000 acres south of Mountain Home, Idaho. It includes 12,200 acres in the center that are used for ordnance (inert) delivery training. This area is known as the Exclusive Use Area (EUA). Within the EUA are target areas, towers, dumps, and the Airfield Complex, used for air - to - ground gunnery practice with inert ordnance. The remaining 97,800 acres of SCR from a buffer surrounding the EUA. The SCR and the buffer area have generally flat or rolling topography traversed by numerous drainages ranging from shallow, intermittent streams to the Bruneau River Canyon along the western range boundary.

The archeological field investigations and analysis discussed in this report were conducted at two clusters of prehistoric and historic sites along Pot Hole Creek on the eastern side of SCR. The groups of sites were designated as the North Cluster and the South Cluster for study purposes. Five prehistoric sites were investigated in the North Cluster, and five in the South Cluster. In addition, four historic resources were further described in the South Cluster. Preliminary analysis indicates that the prehistoric sites were used as campsites during Early Archaic through Protohistoric times. Artifact cross - dates range in age from about 5,000 to after 700 years before present (B.P.). The historic sites appear to date from use of the range for herding during the early - to - mid 20th century.

The purpose of these investigations was to test the validity of a model of prehistoric settlement patterns within the project area. This model was developed to organize survey information collected during 1990 and 1995, and make the information useful to the Air Force for planning purposes. Using the results from testing the models, the Air Force will be better able to fulfill its obligations under Section 110 of NHPA, including lomg - term protection of National Register - eligible cultural resources, and planning of future activities at SCR

Archeological and historical investigations were designed to:

provide data on sites to test settlement and subsistence models previously derived from survey information;

provide historical research on the area from archival sources and interviews; and

provide information to be used in public awareness and educational programs about cultural resources on the SCR.

(84) Earth Tech

1995 "Cultural Resources Assessment for Air Force Plant 70, Rancho Cordova, California"

A site visit was conducted by Earth Tech personnel at Air Force Plant (AFP) 70 on 22 May 1995. The purpose of the visit was to gather cultural resources data and conduct a visual inspection of the plant's facilities in support of an assessment of compliance with cultural resources legislation. This plant encompasses 52.44 acres that are 100 percent developed or disturbed with a low probability of archeological resources present. Therefore, AFP 70 property does not require an archeological survey.

Correspondence with the California Native American Heritage Commission indicates that there are no spiritual or traditional sites located within the boundaries of the plant (see Appendix B). Consultation is continuing with other identified Native American groups to verify the lack of traditional resource concerns (see Appendix C). None of the 14 buildings and structures at the plant are greater than 50 years of age, nor do they demonstrate the potential for exceptional importance required of properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years. They are, therefore, not considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and a more formal or intensive historic inventory and evaluation is not recommended for the AFP 70 properties.

(85) Earth Tech

1996 "Cultural Resources Management Plan Hanscom Air Force Base Middlesex County, Massachusetts"

Earth Tech was contracted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, to develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) for Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB), Massachusetts. The purpose of the CRMP is to facilitate the installation's objective of accomplishing its military mission while complying with its regulated responsibility to manage historic properties.

This document is to be used to properly administer and manage cultural resources in accordance with the requirements of federal cultural resources regulations. The primary federal laws governing protection of cultural resources include National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966; as amended; the Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); Executive Order (EO) 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, Cultural Resources Management.

Sources used in the development of the CRMP include reconnaissance-level survey reports for Hansom AFB, Sagamore Hill Antenna Complex, and Fourth Cliff Recreational Annex; the Hanscom AFB Base Comprehensive Plan (BCP), with Components Plan A through D; Hanscom AFB and Electronic Supply Center histories and other pertinent documents obtained during data collection in support of CRMP development.

In developing this document, Hanscom AFB has responded to the Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) recommendation that a

reconnaissance level survey be completed for the base. The following actions have been identified as priority projects to be completed in meeting cultural resources management requirements:

Submit a 1992 reconnaissance survey to the MHC-for review and comments.
Schedule and implement an intensive survey of areas identified as having moderate to high archeological sensitivity to identify and historic properties present within base boundaries.
Schedule an initiate a historic building inventory and evaluation, with a priority placed on those buildings that have reached the age of 40 years.
Schedule and conduct an adequate archeological survey in those areas of the Sagamore Hill Antenna Complex identified as having moderate or high archeological sensitivity if future projects are proposed or anticipated.
Prepare a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) concerning the Fourth Cliff Recreational Annex according to MHC recommendations if future projects are proposed or anticipated.
Prepare an MOA for treatment of all historic properties on Hanscom AFB, based on management goals presented in this plan, in order to facilitate the consultation process for future development projects on base. Ensure periodic review of the plan in accordance with AFI 32-2065.

All future project planning at Hanscom AFB should follow recommendations contained in this CRMP. All future actions should be coordinated with MHC to ensure continued cultural resources compliance with all federal and state guidelines and regulations.

(86) Earth Tech

1996 "Lt. Eugene Hoy Barksdale: Exploring his Aviation Legacy"

Eugene Hoy Barksdale was born in Goshen Springs, Rankin County, Mississippi on November 5, 1896. Known all his lie as Hoy, he was the fifth of seven children born to Eugene and Annie Barksdale.

In 1917, Barksdale answering the call by volunteering in the Army. Barksdale was sent overseas in 1917 for flight training with the British Flying Corps at Oxford, England. Upon graduating from the Royal Air Force Central Flying School at the age of 22, Barksdale became a member of the 41st Squadron Royal Air Force serving on active duty as a pilot at he Western Front during World War I.

With an outstanding military flying record as one of the Nation's best flyers, Barksdale returned to the United States in 1919 and reenlisted in the Army.

In 1923 Barksdale was transferred to McCook Field at Dayton, Ohio, where he was appointed Acting Chief of the Air Service Engineering Division's test section.

While testing a plane at McCook Field on August 11, 1926, Lieutenant Barksdale again found it necessary to jump from his plane when it went into a tailspin. The brilliant career of a World War I Army flying ace, who was credited with the destruction of half a dozen enemy planes during the war, and who many times escaped death, was ended at McCook Field.

In July 1929, the War Department announced that a proposed Army Air Field sited in Shreveport Louisiana, would be named after the fallen test pilot. Barksdale Field, one of the largest aviation centers of its kind in the world, was dedicated at Shreveport, Louisiana, in February 1933. Honoring and perpetuating the memory of one of Rankin County's own heroes who gave his life on behalf of the promotion of aviation.

(87) Earth Tech

1996 "Historic Building Evaluation for Brick Barn (GRE-1066-10) Greene County, Ohio"

This report is an addendum to the Phase I Investigation of 35 Historic Period Sites, Wright - Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), Ohio. It documents the results of a historical structure evaluation of a one - story, red brick building located between the Huffman Dam and Wright - Patterson Air Force Base (AFB), on the south side of the Mad River in Greene County, Ohio. Earth Tech engaged the services of NES, Inc. to complete the evaluation. The evaluation was conducted at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, District.

The purpose of this project is to determine the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of the brick building. The brick barn has been proposed for use as a visitor/ interpretive center for the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The primary planned use of the visitor center is the interpretation of the Huffman Prairie Flying Field, a component of the National Park located nearby within the boundary of Wright - Patterson Air Force Base. The building is situated just west of the base boundary in the Huffman Dam Retarding Basin.

The building owned by the Miami Conservancy District, is part of several facilities currently used in conjunction with Huffman Dam and the associated Huffman Metro Park. The brick building serves as a maintenance facility for the Five Rivers Metroparks District and as an office for the Huffman Metropark.

Structurally, the building is interesting. Evidence of a physical change that have taken place can be seen in the brick walls. Archival research and the type of brick used in the exterior walls indicate that the building may date as far back as the mid - nineteenth century.

The brick building has undergone significant integral and cosmetic structural changes. The stone foundation is crumbling in sections and has been heavily patched. The roof is not original. The interior of the building has been cleared of any original features. The wall at the west end of the building was completely replaced or sided over in 1918-1919, based on photographs from that time period. Currently, the west end contains a large barn door.

Small additions have been added onto either side of the building. Photographs dating from 1918-1929 show extensive changes to the roof, additions, and setting. Based on the extensive changes to the building over time and the overall deterioration of the physical structure, the building does not meet National Register Criterion C and is not, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

(88) Earth Tech

1996 "Phase I Archeological Investigation of 35 Historical Period Sites, Wright - Patterson Air Force Base Dayton, Ohio: Volume I - II"

This report documents the results of a Phase I archeology reconnaissance investigation at 35 potential site locations at Wright - Patterson Air - Force Base (AFB).Earth Tech engaged the services of NES, Inc. (NES), to complete an archeological survey of potential historical - period site locations situated within Wright - Patterson AFB.

Wright - Patterson AFB encompasses 8,145 acres in Greene and Montgomery Counties, Ohio. The base includes both floodplain/ terrace and upland settings primarily south of the Mad River on the border of Greene and Montgomery counties. A small portion of the base is located along the northern back of the Mad River.

In 1990, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory began data gathering for the creation of a basewide Historic Resources Management Plan (HRMP) for Wright - Patterson AFB. The research included a historical map study and identified potential historical archeological sites within the base boundaries. This study identified 135 potential historical archeology sites. Many of the 135 locations were beneath buildings, runways, or perking lots, or were inaccessible for other reasons.

NES conducted the field investigations of the 35 potential locations from November 1995 until February 1996. Weather and federal government shutdowns halted work in December and January.

Of the 35 original locations, access was denied to two locations (HRMP numbers R8T2S2#8 and R8T3S28#9). Access to R8T2S2#8 was denied prior to fieldwork for security reasons. R8T3S28#9 was located along Loop Road near the east boundary of the base. Access was denied after the digging permit has been obtained because of contaminated soil. NES obtained permission to investigate an additional site after access was denied to the second site. R7R2S6#14 (33My1022), located in Test Area 30, was added to replace R8T2S2#8.

Ohio Archeological Inventory (OAI) forms were completed for 17 sites, encompassing 23 of the selected locations. Site records were also obtained for 33Gr1020 through 33Gr1035, which cover 16 sites in the Greene County portion of the base. Sites are discussed in Section 3.

Of the 17 sites for which OAI numbers were obtained, one site is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Site 33Gr1023, the Kneisly site, contains at least nine cultural features dating from the nineteenth to early twentieth century. Kneisly was a milling community along the Mad River. Abandoned after the 1913 flood, many of the original structural foundations are still extant. The site is significant for its relationship to nineteenth - century milling industry, local settlement patterns, and commercial development in Greene and Montgomery counties.

A total of ten sites (33My739, 33Gr1020, 33Gr1021, 33Gr1024, 33Gr1026, 33Gr1028, 33Gr1029, 33Gr1030, 33Gr1032, and 33Gr1033) contain evidence of intact deposits such as foundations or other features and are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Monitoring only is recommended for sites 33My739 and 33Gr1026. Site 33My739 is situated in the lawn of the Air Force Museum, and will be preserved as long as changes do not occur in that area. Site 33Gr1026 is

associated with the Arnold House, the Heritage Center for Area C. This site should remain buried beneath modern fill as long as the house continues under its present usage. Also, an Ohio Historical Inventory form should be completed for the Arnold House.

Further research is recommended for sites 33Gr1020, 33Gr1024, 33Gr1028, 33Gr1029, 33Gr1030, 33Gr1032, and 33Gr1033. Except for 33Gr1024, located behind the Civilian Golf Course building, these sites are in areas not currently being used for a specific purpose. Any future plans for this building could impact Site 33Gr1024. The other sites are on vacant lots or near other military facilities. Future work at any of these sites would also impact the archeological components.

(89) Earth Tech

1996 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 3, Tulsa, Oklahoma"

A historic building inventory and evaluation was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 3 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, with site visits being conducted on 9-14 August and 13-17 November 1995. The purpose of this study was to provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures and to determine the effects of divestiture of AFP 3.

A field survey and background research resulted in the identification of two World War II-era buildings, the Assembly Building (Building 1) completed in 1942 and the Drop Hammer Building (Building 2) completed in 1944 that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. These buildings are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history. The period of significance is the World War II period ending in September 1945. The Assembly Building exhibits a second period of significance (1951-1991) due to significant Cold War (strategic bomber production and modification, stealth technology development) and Man-in-Space (Saturn, Space Shuttle) activities that were carried out within this World War II-era structure.

The divestiture of AFP 3 is an undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act, in that it could affect significant cultural resources. The transfer, lease, or sale of parcels containing historic properties is, by definition, an action that constitutes an adverse effect. The value of the significant historic buildings at AFP 3 lies in their association with important historical events. Extensive documentation exists regarding this

facility and the plant as a whole. It is proposed that the most applicable mitigation measure for AFP 3 historic properties is documentation. During the course of this investigation, a great deal of archival material was examined and reviewed. The amount of information should be sufficient to fulfill requirements for mitigation. This determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources a Native American concerns is being conducted simultaneously as a separate study under this contract.

(90) Earth Tech

1996 "Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 3, Tulsa, Oklahoma"

On 10, 11, and 14 August 1995, a site visit was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 3. The purpose of the visit was to gather cultural resources data and conduct a visual inspection of the plant's facilities in support of an assessment of compliance with cultural resources legislation. Results of the investigation indicate that the 337.92 - acre plant is 100 - percent developed or disturbed, and there is a low probability that archeological resources are present. Based on these results, AFP 3 does not require an archeological survey. Consultation with the Oklahoma Historical Society initiated during the Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS), resulted in identifying and contacting Creek and Cherokee nations as having ancestral/ cultural ties to the area. Correspondence from the Cherokee Nation indicated that there were no known areas of concern that might contain prehistoric or historic archeological material significant to their groups. Additional background research beyond that conducted for the EBS has resulted in the identification of additional groups that may have cultural ties to this area. It is recommended that consultation be initiated with these Native American groups before divestiture is completed.

While this report addresses archeological and Native American issues, a separate report concerning historic buildings of World War II - and Cold War - era contexts is being prepared as a Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 3, Tulsa, Oklahoma, to be completed in 1996.

(91) Earth Tech

1996 "Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 4, Fort Worth, Texas"

On 15, 16, and 17 May 1995, a site visit was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 4. The purpose of the visit was to gather cultural resources data and conduct a visual inspection of the plant's facilities in support of an assessment of compliance with cultural resources legislation. The plant encompasses 663 acres that are 100 percent developed or disturbed and there is a low probability that archeological resources are present. No archeological survey is, therefore, recommended. Consultation with the Tonkawa Tribe of Oklahoma, initiated during the development of the Environmental Baseline Survey for Carswell Air Force Base (AFB), resulted in the Tonkawa Tribe having ancestral/ cultural ties to the area. Correspondence from the tribe indicated that they had great interest in the area within AFP 4 and the adjacent Carswell AFB. Additional consultation efforts should be undertaken to contact other identified Native American groups that have interests in the plant vicinity.

While this report addresses archeological and Native American issues, a separate report concerning historic buildings of World War II - and Cold War - era contexts is being prepared as a Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 4, Fort Worth, Texas, to be completed in 1996.

(92) Earth Tech

1996 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 6, Marietta, Georgia"

A historic building inventory and evaluation was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 6 in Marietta, Georgia. The purpose of this study was to provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures. A field survey and background research resulted in the identification of four eligible World War II - era historic buildings. The value of the significant historic buildings at AFP 6 lies in their association with important historical events, namely the industrial mobilization of the United States during World War II.

The determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources and Native

American concerns is being conducted concurrently as a separate study under this contract.

(93) Earth Tech

1996 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 44, Tucson, Arizona"

A historic building inventory and evaluation was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) in Tucson, Arizona, with on-site surveys being conducted on 11-15 September 1995 and 26 August to 2 September 1996. The purpose of this study was to provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures. Field survey and background research resulted in the identification that no buildings were more than 50 years of age. Historic research led to the determination that no buildings at AFP 44 could be considered exceptionally important in the conduct of the Cold War. No buildings were, therefore, eligible for consideration under Criterion Consideration G of the National Park Service guidance for applying the National Register criteria.

This determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources and Native American concerns is being conducted concurrently as a separate study under this contract. A Cultural Resources Management Plan is also being developed as a separate deliverable under this contract.

(94) Earth Tech

1996 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 59, Union, New York"

A historic building inventory and evaluation was conducted at Air Force Plant 59 in the town of Union, Broome County, New York. The purpose of this study was to provide the information necessary to develop a determination of National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility for the seven buildings comprising the plant. Field survey and background research resulted in the identification of one World War II-era building, Building 2, Manufacturing Building, as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

This determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the New York State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources and Native American concerns is being conducted concurrently as a separate study under this contract.

(95) Earth Tech

1996 "Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 59, Union, New York"

On 18 and 19 May 1995, a site visit was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 59. The purpose of the visit was to gather cultural resources data and conduct a visual inspection of the plant's facilities in support of an assessment of compliance with cultural resources legislation. Results of the investigation indicate that the 29.6-acre plant is 100-percent developed or disturbed and there is a low probability that archeological resources are present. Based on these results, AFP 59 does not require an additional archeological survey. Consultation with the Oneida Nation, initiated during the Environment Baseline Survey (EBS), resulted in no Native American traditional resources being identified. Additional background research beyond that conducted for the EBS has indicated that other Native American groups may have cultural ties to this area. It is recommended that consultation be initiated with these groups.

While this report addresses archeological and Native American issues, a separate report concerning historic buildings of World War II and Cold War - era context is being prepared as a Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 59, Union, New York, to be completed in February 1996.

(96) Earth Tech

1996 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 85, Columbus, Ohio"

A historic building inventory and evaluation were conducted at Air Force Plant 85 in Columbus, Ohio. The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of divestiture of AFP 85 and to provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures. A field survey and background research resulted in the identification of two eligible World War II - era historic buildings. Based on the level of documentation available, the divestiture of

AFP 85 is determined to have no adverse effect on the historic properties identified through this investigation. This determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources and Native American concerns is being conducted concurrently as a separate study under this contract.

(97) Earth Tech

1996 "Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 85, Columbus, Ohio"

Air Force Plant (AFP) 85 is one of five plants scheduled for divestiture under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/ Aeronautical Systems Center contract that includes the implementation of archeological and historic structure inventories, if required. Transfer to conveyance of federal lands that may contain historic properties is considered an undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Air Force must, therefore, comply with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Advisory Council regulations implementing Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800). As a federal agency, the Air Force must also comply with Sections 110 and 111 of the NHPA. Background investigations were conducted in addition to an initial site visit at AFP 85 carried out on 15 and 16 May 1995 and a follow - up meeting with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer on 21 November 1995.

The background information incorporates and builds upon data collected for an Environmental Baseline Survey and research conducted at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. A 40-acre portion within the main plant boundary is shown by archival research and current plant activities to have undergone considerable subsurface disturbances. The 40-acre portion does not demonstrate the integrity necessary to warrant further investigation. Although owned by the Air Force, an additional noncontiguous 150-acre parcel located south of 17th Street and west of Stelzer Road is included within this undertaking and will be considered under a separate effort. Results of this effort and pertinent recommendations will be included at a later date as an addendum to this report.

(98) Earth Tech

1996 "Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant PJKS, Jefferson County, Colorado"

On 7, 8, and 9 August 1995, a site visit was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) PJKS. The purpose of the visit was to gather cultural resources data and conduct a visual inspection of the plant's facilities in support of an assessment of compliance with cultural resources legislation. Results of the investigation indicate that approximately 100 acres of the plant's 464 acres required an archeological survey to encompass the underdeveloped portions of the plant. Background research conducted at the Colorado State Historical Society indicated that an archeological survey has never been conducted for the plant. This research documented the existence of two historic sites and nine prehistoric sites within a 1 - mile radius of the plant. The locations of the sites are predominantly along ridges, hogbacks, and in valleys. Based on the results and review of Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) data, it was recommended that a 100-acre archeological survey be conducted at AFP PJKS. Consultation with the Hopi Tribe initiated during the EBS resulted in no Native American traditional resources being identified. Further research indicates that consultation be initiated with additional Hopi, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, Navajo, Pawnee, Shoshone, Ute tribes and coalitions.

While this report addresses archeological and Native American issues, a separate report concerning historic buildings of World War II and Cold War - era context is being prepared as a Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant PJKS, Jefferson County, Colorado, to be completed in 1996.

(99) Earth Tech

1997 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant PJKS, Jefferson County, Colorado"

A historic building inventory and evaluation were conducted at air Force Plant (AFP) PJKS located in Jefferson County, Colorado, approximately 20 miles southwest of downtown Denver, with field surveys being conducted on 7-9 August 1995 and 4-8 December 1995. The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of divestiture of AFP PJKS and to provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures. A field survey and background research conducted for this study resulted in the identification of six significant Cold War - era historic facilities associated with the development of the Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile

(ICBM) and the Titan heavy space launch vehicles (T-27, T-28, T-28A, T-28B, T-28D, and T-28E). These historic properties are considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under both the Cold War and the Man-in-Space historic themes. These eligible facilities are in addition to the nine facilities associated with the Cold Flow Laboratory, previously determined significant under an earlier investigation. The period of significance is considered to end in 1965 with the completion of production of the Titan II ICBM and the launch of the first Gemini flight.

The divestiture of AFP PJKS is an undertaking under the National Historic Preservation Act, in that it could affect significant cultural resources. The transfer, lease, or sale of parcels containing historic properties is, by definition that constitutes an adverse effect. The value of the significant historic buildings at AFP PJKS lies in their association with important historical events that occurred during the Cold War and the Space Age. Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) CO-75, which documents the Titan Missile Test Facilities at AFP PJKS associated with the Titan ICBM program, has already been achieved (Lauber and Hess 1993). It is recommended that the Air Force amend HAER Report CO-75 to include recordation of historic properties identified within the Systems Integration Laboratory (T-27, T-28, T-28A, T-28B, T-28D, and T-28E). This amendment could not include this Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, as well as additional HAER drawings and photographs similar to those within CO-75 for the Engineering Propulsion Laboratory complex. No additional mitigation measures are held to be necessary. Additionally, it is recommended that the Air Force request the Colorado State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to consider voiding the 1993 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and the Titan I Missile Test Complex, and that a new MOA be developed to address mitigation of the Systems Integration Laboratory and divestitures issues.

The identification process, in terms of archeological resources and native American concerns, is being conducted concurrently as a separate study under this contract.

(100) Earth Tech

1997 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 4, Fort Worth, Texas"

A historic building inventory and evaluation were conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 4 in Fort Worth, Texas with field surveys conducted on 14-19 August 1995 and 15-26 July 1996. The purpose of this study was to

provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures. A field survey and background research resulted in the identification of three eligible World War II-era historic buildings: Building 4 (Assembly Building), Building 5 (Parts Plant), and Building 7 (Experimental Building). No historic district was identified at AFP 4. The value of the significant historic buildings at AFP 4 lies in their association with important historical events, namely the industrial mobilization of the United States during World War II and the production of strategic bombardment aircraft during World War II and the early years of the Cold War.

The determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources and Native American concerns is being conducted concurrently as a separate study under this contract. A Cultural Resources Management Plan is also being conducted as a separate study under this contract.

(101) Earth Tech

1997 "Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 6, Marietta, Georgia"

On 7, 8, and 9 August 1995, a site visit was conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 6. The purpose of the visit was to gather cultural resources data and conduct a visual inspection of the plant's facilities in support of an assessment of compliance with cultural resource legislation. Results of the investigation indicate that the 755-acre plant is 100-percent developed or disturbed, and there is a low probability that archeological resources are present. One historic site, Building B-113, has been determined to be insignificant and not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, there is a limited potential for historic subsurface deposits to exist in the area surrounding Building B-113, the Air Force will coordinate this action within the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if an archeological investigation is necessary. Consultation with the Council on American Indians, state of Georgia, and the Department of Community Development, initiated during the environmental baseline survey, resulted in identifying and contacting the Cherokee Nation. There has been no response from the Cherokee Nation to date. A response from the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicated that no information was available at the time. It is recommended that consultation be finalized with the Cherokee Nation and efforts initiated to contact other identified Native American groups that may have an interest in the plant vicinity.

This report addresses archeological and Native American issues. A separate report concerning historic buildings of World War II- and Cold War-era contexts has been prepared as a Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 6, Marietta, Georgia, and was completed in 1997.

(102) Earth Tech

1997 "Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, California"

A historic building inventory and evaluation were conducted at Air Force Plant (AFP) 42 in Palmdale, California, with on-site surveys being conducted on 28 August - 1 September 1995 and 7 - 17 October 1996. The purpose of this study was to provide the information necessary to develop determinations of eligibility for potentially significant historic buildings and structures.

Field survey and background research resulted in the identification of one permanent, World War II-era historic building, Building 531, as possessing integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Additionally, Building 531 was directly associated with the wartime operations of the 412th Fighter Group, the first American, jet-equipped fighter group. Building 531 is, therefore, eligible under Criterion A for its integrity and its direct association with events that have made a significant distribution to the broad patterns of American history.

The field survey and background research of readily available data also resulted in the identification of two Cold War-era buildings that meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration G for buildings less than 50 years old. Building 150 is the final assembly building for all the SR-71 Blackbird strategic reconnaissance aircraft built by the United States. The Space Shuttle and SR-71 Blackbird programs are considered exceptionally important to the successful conclusion of the Cold War. These Cold War-era buildings retain a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and are, therefore, considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for their association with these critical Cold War-era programs. No historic district was identified at AFP 42.

This determination is considered preliminary until concurrence is received from the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the identification process in terms of archeological resources and Native American concerns is being conducted concurrently as a separate study

under this contract. A Cultural Resource Management Plan is also being developed as a separate deliverable under this contract.

(103) Earth Tech
1997 "Barksdale: The Man, The Base"

Nineteen ninety-seven is a very fitting year to publish this book on Lieutenant Eugene Hoy Barksdale. This is the year we will celebrate what would have been his 100th birthday, as well as the 50th anniversary of the birth of the United States Air Force. Lieutenant Barksdale and his peers, under the leadership of General Billy Mitchell, contributed significantly to the development of a strong and effective air force from the dark days of World War I through the controversial off-shore bombing trials in the early 1920s.

The idea for this book came about over a great period of time, and through a variety of circumstances. In planning the opening of the Eighth Air Force Museum, which was opened to the public in 1979, an exhibit to highlight the life and career of the base's name sake, Lieutenant Eugene Hoy Barksdale, was planned. Such a display could answer many questions about the man whose name graces the gates of one of America's key strategic installations. We set out to gather as much information as possible to build a life around this name. Who was Hoy Barksdale? Why is a base in Louisiana named for a neighbor in Mississippi? Unfortunately, we found that there was very little material available on Lieutenant Barksdale.

In 1994, Barksdale AFB received a grant through the Department of Defense Legacy Program, and it was decided to utilize the grant for the review and study of the life of Lieutenant Barksdale, with a pamphlet and a book as a result of that study. The Eight Air Force Museum began to gather as much material as was possible. The first step was to research the Barksdale family, so a trip to Barksdale's birthplace was in order. A couple of days in Jackson, Mississippi, in the company of a genealogist and Shreveport daily paper reporter, John Prime, uncovered a gold mine of many wonderful stories about Lieutenant Barksdale. The Barksdale family was and is so supportive, a real reflection and lasting tribute to Lieutenant Barksdale.

I want to extend a special word of thanks for the hard work in the additional research of Lieutenant Barksdale to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District; Earth Tech; and White Star Consulting. Additional thanks are due to the DoD Legacy Program Office; the USAF Museum Research Division, Barksdale's Historic District Manager, 2nd

Bomb Wing Public Affairs Office, Eight Air Force Public Affairs Office, the 2nd Bomb Wing Historian, and the Office of Historian, HQ Eighth Air Force.

It is our hope that when you finish with this book you too will have a greater appreciation and understanding for Lieutenant Eugene Hoy Barksdale and the role he played in the development of today's United States Air Force, and why we at Barksdale AFB are proud to carry his name.

(104) Edwards, S., Peter, D.

1993 "Archeological Survey and Monitoring of JTF-6 Road Improvements, Sierra Blanca, Hudspeth County, Texas"

This report presents the results of cultural resource survey and monitoring activities performed in conjunction with a Department of Defense Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) project near Sierra Blanca in Hudspeth County, Texas. These cultural resource investigations were initiated by a request from the U.S. Border Patrol of Sierra Blanca, Texas for planned improvements to 50.3 km (31.25 miles) of existing roads. The goal was to improve the U.S. Border Patrol's effectiveness in monitoring and controlling the ongoing drug trafficking activities along the U.S. - Mexico International Border. The road repair and historic preservation efforts were coordinated by JTF-6, based at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

Cultural resource survey and monitoring were tailored to focus on the areas to be disturbed by road repair activities and to identify cultural resource sites that were to be avoided during these activities. The survey and monitoring resulted in the recording of two prehistoric sites and 19 localities. The two sites, 41HZ499 and 41HZ500, exhibited a low density surface lithic scatter. Until the potential for subsurface deposits at these two sites is evaluated, both must be considered to be of "unknown" eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it is recommended that these sites continue to be avoided until a final determination of their eligibility can be made through test excavations.

(105) Ennes, M., Browning, C., Giese, R., Freeman, J., Weitze, K., Waters, M.
1996 'Cannon Air Force Base and Melrose Air Force Range Cultural Resources Management Plan"

This document fulfills the requirement for a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) as set fourth in AFI 32-7065. It is designated to be used by the individuals and organizations concerned with the management of historic properties at Cannon Air Force Base (CAFB) and Melrose Air Force Range (MAFR). These include the Major Command (MAJCOM), CAFB staff, state and federal cultural resources managers, professional historic preservationists, and the general public.

(106) Ensor, H., Shaffer, S., Foster, J., Crown, D.
1996 "Badger Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

This CRMP provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the BAAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly AR 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79. 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, sets forth criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Wisconsin SHPO and the ACHP is an important step toward achieving compliance with NRHP and associated Federal regulations.

By definition, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be "historic properties." These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown/ potential NRHP eligibility are those cultural resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed but must be treated as

potentially eligible. NRHP - ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

The process of inventorying and assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated. To summarize:

All of the NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected, preserved, or mitigated for loss if primary or secondary impact is unavoidable.
The cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed..
No cultural resources on the BAAAP are currently listed in the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:
BAAAP buildings and structures built during World War II military era fall under the CEMED PA to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of certain properties as agreed among the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the ACHP and multiple SHPOs. The Wisconsin SHPO is the SHPO of signatory concern for BAAAP.
The Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage BAAAP World War II - era architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to those architectural resources have been mitigated through implementation of the CEMED PA. No further consideration of the excessed World War II architectural resources is necessary.
None of the Cold War buildings meet Criteria Consideration G and therefore are considered ineligible for NRHP inclusion. No further consideration of the excessed Cold War architectural resources is necessary.

Archeological Resources:
BAAAP covers approximately 7,353 acres.
Approximately 3,549 acres (48 percent) have been disturbed by facility construction and operation.
Approximately 1,240 total acres have been previously investigated - 1,198 acres through pedestrian survey only, and an additional 42 acres through shovel test investigations.
Approximately 2,564 acres remain to be surveyed for archeological cultural resources.
The survey effort should be scheduled as soon as possible pending available funds or be undertaken as necessary prior to planned surface disturbance operations.
Land - use projects currently include 13 agricultural leases and one blanket permit for crop/ grazing rights, as well as future timber harvesting/ thinning and environmental remediation.

Archeological survey of timber areas is high priority.
Currently, 19 sites of unknown eligibility are identified in the Wisconsin state files as within BAAAP:
16 historic - era sites (H-1 through H-12, H-14 through H-17 - Salkin 1983).
One prehistoric site (47SK327/BAAP 1 - Salkin 1983).
One multicomponent site (47SK326/BAAP 3/H-13 - Salkin 1983)
One Late Woodland mound site (47SK311/D-15 - Peterson 1979) with no surface manifestation remaining.
In addition to the above sites, two other Late Woodland prehistoric mound sites of unknown eligibility recorded by Luther College Archeological Research Center (Peterson 1979) are of uncertain locational provenience but reported as being on or near the periphery of the installation: 47SK308, and 47SK313.
Test excavations may be necessary at some sites of unknown NRHP eligibility for a final determination of NRHP eligibility.

If impacts to resources have occurred, and as funds are available, NRHP - eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

The availability of the cultural resources data base within the BAAAP management system allows for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs should be avoided.

The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of BAAAP.

(107) Ensor, H, Vogel, R.
1996 "Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable TCAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy

Act (NEPA) of 1969, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying relations, particular Army Regulation 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79. 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, sets forth procedures for meeting the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, and 36 CFR 60 sets forth criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with the NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

By definition, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be “historic properties." These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed, but must be treated as potentially eligible until a final determination has been made. NRHP - ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

The process of inventorying and assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the NRHP has been initiated. To summarize:

All of the NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected, preserved, or mitigated for loss if primary or secondary impact is unavoidable.
The cultural resources of unknown NRHP - eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.
No cultural resources on TCAAP are currently listed in the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:
TCAAP buildings and structures fall under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to Cease Maintenance, Excess, and Dispose of Certain Properties (CEMED) as agreed by the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the ACHP, and multiple SHPOs. The Minnesota SHPO is the SHPO of signatory concern for TCAAP.
The Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage eligible TCAAP architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to architectural

historic properties have been mitigated through implementation of the CEMED PA. No further consideration of the architectural resources is necessary.

Archeological Resources:
TCAAP covers a total area of 2,238 acres,
Approximately 1,395 acres have been disturbed through facility construction and operation.
Based on research conducted for this CRMP in 1994, only one formal archeological survey - covering approximately 34 acres - has been conducted at TCAAP and no archeological sites have been recorded at the facility.
Approximately 809 acres remain to be surveyed.
(Note: Communication received from the Minnesota Historical Society in 1996 - immediately prior to publication of this CRMP - indicates that several recent surveys undertaken subsequent to 1994 research for this CRMP have been conducted on the facility, and one potentially eligible site has been recorded)
Except for a solid waste remediation program, there is no additional construction planned for TCAAP that might affect cultural resources. Therefore, the survey effort is not of high priority, although survey effort should be scheduled as soon as possible pending available funds.
A complete survey of the area will be necessary should any land be transferred out of Federal ownership.
Test excavations may be necessary at some sites of unknown NRHP status for a final determination of NRHP eligibility.

Protection of cultural resources can be incorporated into the security operations of the facility, with monitoring and security personnel and/ or military police being made aware of the nature of these resources and of the potential agents of disturbance as part of their training and orientation.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as hazardous waste assessment and remediation, should be avoided.

If impacts to resources have occurred - and as funds are available - NRHP eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

As survey of the facility is undertaken, the establishment of a cultural resources data base within the TCAAP management system would be helpful to project managers. A data base would allow impacts to historic properties to be taken into consideration during the design stage of

projects, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

The end result will be more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of TCAAP.

(108) Ferguson, A., Dalbey, T.
1993 "Environmental Assessment for the Fort Bliss Golf Course at Fort Bliss, Texas"

The proposed project includes the construction necessary to expand the existing 18 - hole golf course at Fort Bliss, Texas, to a 36 - hole golf course; fence the new and existing golf course; provide a new irrigation system for the existing golf course; and renovate portions of the existing club house. This proposed project is being funded by Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentatilities (NAFI).

The proposed project would include construction of a new 18 - hole addition to the existing Underwood Golf Course. The construction will include: development of irrigation water and storm drainage storage ponds, wet well and pump station, a computer driven automatic irrigation system with remote satellites, 18 green, 18 tea complexes, fairways, roughs, hazards and other appurtenances normally included in a golf course. Renovation, realigning and modifying, as required, to the existing driving range, driving range tee, practice chipping green, and range lighting to integrate the practice facilities with the design of the new 18 - hole golf course. The practice facility would remain in close proximity to the existing club house. The existing driving range area would be fully irrigated when the new golf course is constructed. A halfway house/ toilet facility at an appropriate location/ locations would be constructed to serve the new 18 hole golf course and drinking fountains at 4 or 5 locations would serve the new 18 - hole golf course. A security fence around the new golf course, including gates and traffic control signs would be installed. In order to produce a healthy and viable turf, other services would include fertilization, watering, mowing, grooming, top - dressing, replanting, and pesticide applications. Watering of the golf course will be accomplished by the use of recycled (gray) water. This will reduce water usage of the Bolson Aquifer which reduces the environmental impacts.

Construction at existing facilities would include; a security fence around the existing golf course, installation of a computer driven automatic irrigation system with remote satellite controllers, all nursery areas, practice hole and practice putting green. Other renovations of the existing

food service, toilet, locker facilities, mechanical and electrical systems as required, demolition of existing walls, removable and storage of existing fixtures and equipment as required.

(109) Ferring, C.
1975 "An Archeological Survey of the Grapevine Dam Area Tarrant County, Texas"

An archeological survey of the Grapevine Dam area was conducted by the Archeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University February 10-17, 1975. This area, approximately 750 acres in size, is located below and to each side of the dam, and is currently under the care of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This work was undertaken in order to evaluate the archeological resources of the area and to make recommendations for the preservation of the rich resources upon delivery of land custody to the City of Grapevine, Texas.

This survey was conducted as a systematic archeological survey. This procedure entailed covering the entire area by foot and carefully searching for surface exposures of archeological material indicating previous habitation. Particular attention was given to exposures of old land surfaces such as terraces, eroded soil profiles, and exposures of alluvium within floodplains. Areas of heavy vegetation or modern disturbance were also carefully checked. The effects of disturbance and/ or heavy vegetation on the results of such a survey are often serious, however, and must be taken into consideration in any interpretation of previous settlement patterns. These conditions at Grapevine will be described below.

When traces of archeological occurrences were found, their locations were noted on U.S.G.S. 7.5' maps, and descriptions of their apparent geological context were made. Should work at these sites become necessary, truly systematic collections, which would add significantly to the survey period, can best be made then.

(110) Ferring, C., Bousman, B, Butler, B, Crouch, D., Hackenberger, S., Hall, S.
1978 "An Archeological Reconnaissance of Fort Sill, Oklahoma"

An archeological reconnaissance is, as the term implies, an investigation that is basically exploratory in nature. A "Cultural Resources Reconnaissance" has been defined by the Corps of Engineers as:

A literature search and records review plus an on - the - ground surface examination of selected portions of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the resources probably present and the probable impact of a project. Test excavations may be required at some sites so that evaluations may be adequately accomplished. This level of investigations is appropriate to preliminary planning decisions and will be of assistance in determining viable project alternatives (U.S. Federal Register, 1975:41636)

The Fort Sill Archeological Reconnaissance is, in the strict sense, a component of a planning operation. In normal flow of cultural resources investigations, the reconnaissance precedes a survey phase, which in turn precedes a mitigation phase which in many cases terminates the project. Here, the reconnaissance phase of research proceeds what will be informally referred to as a "management phase" of cultural resource management. This term seems most applicable to land - use programs that involve long term use of federally controlled properties and which subsume more complex forms and intensities of land use than are encountered in more discrete projects such as reservoir construction.

This project was designed to both locate and predict a set of archeological resources, evaluate their significance, relate this significance to potential impacts from land use activities at Fort Sill, and make recommendations as to how these cultural resources may best be managed as part of the overall plan of operations at the Reservation. Conceptually at least, this project is but the first phase of a long term program of preservation, study, exhibit, and enhancement of cultural resources at Fort Sill. It is not prelude to a relatively short period of archeological "salvage" such as might be encountered in other situations.

(111) Ferring, C., Lebo, S.
1989 "An Archeological Survey of Portions of Dry Branch Creek, Dallas County, Texas"

An archeological survey of portions of Dry Branch Creek, located in west central Dallas County, Texas included a pedestrian survey, geologic investigations and archival documentation of a standing structure. These investigations were conducted to assess potential impacts to significant cultural resources as a result of proposed channel modifications. The archeological survey and archival investigations indicated that no adverse impacts to cultural resources should result from proposed channel modifications, although monitoring of mechanized activities along the

channel should be implemented to control for possible prehistoric cultural resources.

(111a) Ferring, C., Yates, B.
1997 "Holocene Geoarcheology and Prehistory of the Ray Roberts Lake Area, North Central Texas"

Archeological and paleoecological investigations at ten prehistoric sites at Lake Ray Roberts recovered evidence of past lifeways and site formation processes in this region that is ecotonal between the Great Plains and the Gulf Coast Lowlands. Sites ranging in age from Middle Archaic (ca. 7,500-4,500 BP) and Late Prehistoric (ca. 600 BP were studied). These included sites in a flood plain as well as terrace settings. Artifact densities and feature/faunal preservation were conditioned by these geologic contexts. In floodplain sites rapid aggradation promoted excellent preservation of serial occupations. These showed rather consistent use of environmental mosaics by mobile hunter-gatherer populations. After the Archaic period, this area was used mainly as part of mobile Late Prehistoric systems, with little evidence of larger, stable settlements.

(112) Fields, R., Howard, M., Gadus, E., Jackson, J., Freeman, M., Klement, L.
1989 "Archeological Survey and Testing Along Boone Creek, Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana"

In Summer 1987, investigations were carried out at the Louisiana Ammunition Plant in Webster Parish, Louisiana, as part of a continuing effort to deal with cultural resources that may be affected by activities associated with the RDX Expansion Program. The fieldwork involved: (1) manual testing to assess the National Register eligibility of 18 prehistoric and 4 historic sites located during previous surveys; and (2) pedestrian survey of ca. 400 acres to locate sites in this previously unexamined area.

The testing of the prehistoric sites which entailed the excavation of 292 0.5x0.5-m test pits, revealed that all of the sites are diffuse cultural deposits reflective of nonintensive use. The data suggest that most date, at least in part, to the Caddoan and/ or late Archaic periods. Only one site rests in fluvial deposits; the others appear to occur in a variable - thickness mantle of colluvium. Evaluation of the data indicates that two of the sites, 16WE108 and 16WE129, have a great likehood of yielding information important to understanding the prehistory of the project region, and thus these two sites are judged to be eligible for listing on the National Register

of Historic Places. The other prehistoric sites contain cultural deposits that are relatively sparse, that are relatively thin, that have limited datable remains, and/ or that are substantially disturbed; these sites are considered to be ineligible for listing on the National Register.

The testing of the historic sites revealed that one is an early twentieth century trash dump, one is a late nineteenth/ early twentieth - century tenant house, one is a late nineteenth/ early twentieth housesite and mill gin complex, and one is the late nineteenth/ early twentieth century homesite of a Black minister. Site 16WE198, is relatively intact and contains important information on turn - of - the - century lifeways; thus, 16WE198 is judged to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The other three historic sites are too disturbed or contain insufficient information to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

The survey located or revisited six sites that have only prehistoric components, four sites with only historic components, and two sites with both prehistoric and historic components. All of the prehistoric sites are diffuse cultural deposits on prominences along Boone Creek or its tributaries; one is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. The historic sites consist of two cemeteries, two housesites, one site related to oil exploration, and one site of uncertain function; the two cemeteries and possibly the oil well are considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

(113) Fields, R., Boyd, D., Bousman, C., McLerran, J.
1991 "Review Cultural Resources Investigations at Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

The technical report, submitted to satisfy the requirements of Tasks 1-3 as described in the Scope of Work for Delivery Order No.0003 for Contract No. DACW63-90-D-0008, presents the results of a review of the cultural resources investigations at Cooper Lake in Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas, as of May 1990. The objective of this review is to summarize what has been accomplished to date so that the Corps of Engineers can make informed decisions about what remains to be done to satisfy their obligation to deal with cultural resources prior to the construction and filling of Cooper Lake. This is accomplished in five sections: The first provides a brief overview of the history of investigations in the project area, the second discusses the work at the prehistoric archeological sites, the third discusses the historical resources, and the fourth synthesizes the geomorgraphical investigations; each of these main section consists of three parts addressing the state of current knowledge, the extent to which the

existing data contribute to the Cooper Lake research design, and data gaps that should be considered in future projects. The final section of this report presents overall conclusions and recommendations. A second report required under this delivery order, reviewing the data from all sites in the project area to evaluate their National Register of Historic Places status, is incorporated into the final section as well. While this review incorporates information on all investigations performed prior to May 1990, several of these projects are still on - going and are likely to produce information that will render some portions of this report inaccurate. For this reason, this review should be considered a working document that will merit updating as the work at Cooper Lake proceeds.

(114) Fields, R., Gadus, E., Klement, L., Bousman, C., McLerran, J.
1993 "Excavations at the Tick, Spike, Johns Creek, and Peerless Bottoms Sites, Cooper Lake Project, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

In Summer and Fall 1991, Prewitt and Associates, Inc. conducted mitigative excavations at four prehistoric archeological sites (41DT6, 41DT16, 41DT62, and 41HP175) at the Cooper Lake Project in Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The work entailed the manual excavation of one hundred sixty - one 1x1 -m units and mechanical stripping of 78 square meters. The excavation resulted in the discovery of 24 cultural or possibly cultural features and the recovery of 60,160 stone artifacts, 5,725 ceramic artifacts, 96.3 kg of faunal remains, 2.6 kg of macrobotanical remains, and a variety of other nonartifactual remains. Based on the temporally sensitive artifacts and the 34 radiocarbon, thermoluminescence, and 1 archeomagnetic assays, sites 41DT6 and 41DT16 appear to date primarily to the Woodland and early Caddoan periods, while 41DT62 and 41HP175 are mostly of Woodland and late Caddoan age, respectively. All of the sites appear to have been used in a residential fashion by groups local to the upper Sulphur River basin. Sites 41DT6 and 41DT16 appear to have been used repeatedly as hunter - gatherer residential bases and/ or farmsteads during the Woodland and early Caddoan period, while 41DT62 may have been used in a comparable way but much less frequently. Site 41HP175 appears to have seen a limited number of long - duration occupational episodes, perhaps by nearly sedentary groups.

(115) Fields, R., Gadus, E., Klement, L., Gardner, K., Dering, J., Shaffer, B.
1994 "Excavation at the Spider Knoll Site, Cooper Lake Project, Delta County, Texas"

In Fall 1992, Prewitt and Associates, Inc. conducted mitigative excavations at the Spider Knoll Site (41DT11) at Cooper Lake in Delta County, Texas, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, District. The work entailed the manual excavation of fifty 1-x-1-m units arranged in four blocks and mechanical stripping of 2,760 square meters. The excavation revealed that the cultural materials are contained in a generally thin mantle of Holocene colluvium. Sixty - one cultural features, including the eight recorded during previous testing, were investigated, and a large sample of chipped stone (n=272) artifacts was recovered. Other materials resulting from the excavations include 36.0 kg of vertebrate faunal remains, 12.0 kg of invertebrate faunal remains, 1.8 kg of macrobotanical remains, 30 human skeletal fragments, 353.1 kg of burned rocks, 34.1 kg of burned clay, 1,410 unmodified siliceous pebbles and cobbles, 1.2 kg of other unworked rocks, 5 modified and unmodified fossils, and 22 historic artifacts.

The 23 radiocarbon assays and the temporally sensitive artifacts indicate that the primary occupation of the site dates to A.D. 900-1300. Minor earlier and later components are represented but cannot be isolated. Site 41DT11 is typical of many sites at Cooper Lake that were used intensively during the early Caddoan period. It appears that the site was occupied repeatedly and frequently by signal social units that were part of a local settlement system with a woodland - oriented exploitation pattern focused on the Sulphur River valley. New technologies were introduced during this time and cultivated plant foods were added to the diet, but groups local to the project area during the early Caddoan period were not sedentary and they were not farmers. Further, there is no evidence for the kind of social complexity that occurred among groups occupying the valleys of the Red River to the north and the Sabine River and Cypress Creek to the south and southeast. For these reasons, the early Caddoan groups at Cooper Lake appear to have had lifeways that were different from those of some of their neighbors. Thus, the upper Sulphur River valley is marginal to the Caddoan area culturally as well as geographically.

(116) Fields, R., Blake, M., Kibler, K., Perttula, T.
1995 "Synthesis of the Prehistoric and Historic Archeology of Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

This report summarizes and synthesizes the results of cultural resources efforts sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth

District, at Cooper Lake in Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas. The work described was carried out between 1951 and 1994 and involved numerous projects aimed at inventorying the resources, assessing their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and further investigating those found to contain important data. The report consists of four chapters and four appendixes. Chapter 1 describes the environmental setting and summarizes the history of the cultural resources efforts. Chapter 2 describes the prehistoric site database. Chapter3 is topically organized synthesis of the information from the prehistoric sites. Chapter 4 provides a summary of the work done at and the information recovered from the historic sites. The appendixes contain an inventory of all known sites at Cooper Lake, a list of all radiocarbon dates from the project area, a discussion of additional dates obtained during this project, and a summary of the human osteological data from the project area.

(117) Fields, R., Blake, M., Kibler, K.
1997 "Synthesis of the Prehistoric and Historic Archeology of Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

This report summarizes and synthesizes the results of cultural resources efforts sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, at Cooper Lake in Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas. The work described was carried out between 1951 and 1994 and involved numerous projects aimed at inventorying the resources, assessing their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and further investigating those found to contain important data. The report consists of four chapters and four appendixes. Chapter 1 describes the environmental setting and summarizes the history of the cultural resources efforts. Chapter 2 describes the prehistoric site database. Chapter 3 is a topically organized synthesis of the information from the prehistoric sites. Chapter 4 provides a summary of the work done at and the information recovered from the historic sites. The appendixes contain an inventory of all known sites at Cooper Lake, a list of all radiocarbon dates from the project area, a discussion of additional dates obtained during this project, and an analysis of the human remains from the project area.

(118) Fisher, C., Hall, D., Jones, H., McCullough, J., McDonald, A.
1972 "A Survey of the Environmental and Cultural Resources of the Trinity River"

In September 1971, Stephen F. Austin State University began a study for the Corps of Engineers concerned with environmental and cultural impacts of the proposed channelization of the Trinity River. The study, undertaken in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, consisted of two phases: the first phase was a survey of the site of the proposed Tennessee Colony Reservoir and the second phase was a survey of the remainder of the river from Fort Worth to the headwaters of Wallisville Lake below Liberty. The final report of the Tennessee Colony survey was submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers on January 31, 1972. This report completes phase two of the study.

(119) Flynn, A., Cox, I., Harrison, R.
1987 "Archeological Studies for the San Antonio Channel Improvement Project, Including Investigations at Guenther's Upper Mill (41 BX 342)"

Under Contract No. DACW63-81-C-0022 to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, the Center for Archeological Research. The University of Texas at San Antonio, in the spring of 1981, conducted historic research and survey in the areas to be affected by the San Antonio Channel Improvement Project. In the summer of 1981, extensive archeological testing and excavation were done to determine the extent of the structural remains on the sites of Guenther's Upper Mill and the Stribling House. In the spring and summer of 1982, the Center documented the removal and replacement of the mill's west wall.

As a result of the investigations, it can now be affirmed that most of the foundation of the east section of the mill is still present beneath the ground. The main foundation walls are made of cut limestone and measure two feet in thickness, except for the west wall which is three feet thick. Of the other buildings at various times related to the mill, only portions of a late (ca. 1910) stone and cement foundation for the Reigler Creamery still remain in the ground. The survey revealed no other cultural resources to be affected by the project.

(120) Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1987 "Reconnaissance Report: Ten Mile Creek & Tributaries, DeSoto, Texas"

This report presents the results of an investigation made to determine if Federal participation is warranted in improvements to reduce flood damages along Ten Mile Creek in DeSoto, Texas. The subject creek is located in southwestern Dallas County generally south of Interstate 20, and on both sides of U.S. Highway 67 and Interstate 35.

The objectives of this reconnaissance report were to examine the water and related land resources issues and needs along the creek within the city limits of DeSoto to determine if a flood control plan could be implemented under the Section 205 authority and if a Federal interest exists in its implementation. Earlier inquiry revealed that frequent flooding and consequent damage, as well as the effect on those who reside within the flood plain, were the most significant of the problems analyzed. Data on historic flooding and damages were investigated and included in this reconnaissance study. Projections for future development and its effect on the problem were also made.
The study area consisted of the Ten Mile Creek watershed within the city limits of DeSoto. Investigations on the tributaries were limited to reaches of the channel that provided drainage for at least 1.5 square miles. Problem areas above this are not considered to have a Federal interest, so investigations were not performed above this limit.

(121) Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers
1988 "Cultural Resources Program Review for Army Material Command"

The Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with the Real Estate Division, U.S. Army Material Command (AMC), conducted a comprehensive review of the AMC Cultural Resources Program in the United States and Europe.

The purpose of conducting this program review was threefold: 1: to assess the existing information on cultural resources at facilities under the Command, 2; to examine and evaluate the nature of the present management program, and 3; to aid AMC in determining the most effective Command strategy to direct future efforts to achive compliance with applicable laws and Army cultural resources regulations.

The following is a summary of key conclusions and recommendations. Conclusions and Recommendations are detailed within the body of the report.

A. Primary Conclusions

In the early 1980's, AMC achived cultural resource management program leadership among MACOM's by initiating archeological overviews and historic structure inventories on its facilities.

By virtue of completing the overviews and inventories, AMC today is in a better position than other commands to plan and operate an effective program of managing cultural resources that complies with public law and Army regulations.

At the present time AMC is not achiving compliance in its resource management program, and the archeological overviews and historic structure inventories apparently are rarely used to their full potential by the facilities.

Many AMC installations and subinstallations appear to assign a low priority to resource management actions. Installations, for the most part, have not been adversely affected by such decisions.

The failure to meet resource management requirements is related to confusion about requirements. Infrequent contact with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Officers has added to the limited understanding of the potential problems inherent in not managing cultural resources. [There is a trend towards increased scrutiny of military facilities by state and Federal agencies concerned with cultural resource regulatory and advisory responsibilities.]

In the past few years Command staff, particularly MACOM staff, has placed increased emphasis on complying with cultural resource management requirements. As a result, some installations are beginning to take actions.

If the present trends continue, AMC facilities ultimately may:
- become involved in direct legal action
- make poorly informed, costly and inefficient decisions on cultural resources; and,
- experience conflict with primary mission activities.

B. Primary Recommendations

We recommend that AMC should establish the direction and standards for its overall cultural resource management program.

To achieve a goal of improving quality, effectiveness and efficiency of the program it should:

- carefully introduce change
- enter into a formal cultural resource management training program for AMC staff; and,
- implement changes, strategically.

The Command should enter into a detailed assessment of the needs of its facilities in their staffs, and of the opportunities and problems offered by the structure of its organization.

AMC should develop a Command History Preservation Plan that will provide coordination and guidance for the program.

Nation - wide Programmatic Agreements covering classes of undertakings, such as timber programs or outlease programs, can and should be prepared, negotiated ands executed. Such documents will meet requirements for consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and reduce the costs and the conflicts that arise when facilities negotiate their own agreements.

We recommend that the Command compile and maintain:

- a complete central file of cultural resource documents; and,
- a calendar of critical dates to track resources management commitments.

(122) Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
[N.D.] "Draft Regional Environmental Impact Statement: Trinity River & Tributaries"

Numerous unrelated development projects are currently being proposed along the Trinity River and its tributaries in Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant Counties, Texas. Most of these involve modification of the river channel and/ or flood plain in one form or another may require Corps of Engineers permits. Because, individually or cumulatively, these projects have the potential to compromise the existing flood protection afforded to downstream residents, and because of competing public demands for other uses of the river channel and flood plain, it was necessary to develop a

regional perspective in order to properly evaluate the impacts of individual permit decisions in accordance with the spirit and intent of NEPA and other applicable laws. This study identifies measurable impacts on flood protection, water quality, and fish and wildlife resources, as well as discussing developmental effects on other regional parameters such as transportation, solid waste disposal, and recreation. Based on the study findings an on public input, the Corps will develop a regional strategy for the implementation of its regulatory program.

(123) Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1989 "Dallas Floodway, Dallas, Texas"

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance level study on the Dallas Floodway. The study was conducted under authority of Section 216, Public Law 91-611, in response to a request from the local sponsor of the Dallas Floodway, the City of Dallas, dated September 16, 1986.

The primary purpose of the study were to identify the major floor hazard problems associated with the existing Dallas Floodway, determine if an economically feasible plan exists to address those problems; determine whether a detailed feasibility study would be warranted; and identify a local sponsor to share in the costs of the feasibility study.

Since the completion of the floodway in 1959, substantial development has occurred in the upstream reaches of the West, Clear, and Elm Forks of the Trinity River and related tributaries. This development has increased the flood flows on the Trinity River significantly. Under projected "without project" conditions, development in the Trinity River Standard Project Flood (SPF) flood plain would be sufficient to raise the SPF water surface elevation enough to overtop the leeves, resulting in their catastrophic failure. Flood damages from such an event could reach an estimated $9.2 billion.

A structural plan consisting of enlarging approximately 49,000 feet of the existing floodway channel from its present bottom width of about 70 feet to 200 feet was found to be economically viable. The cost associated with implementing the proposed action was estimated at $45,500,000. At 8 7/8 percent interest, the average annual cost including interest during construction, interest and amortization, and operation and maintenance was $4,678,600. Total annual benefits were estimated at $5,116,100, which yields a benefit to cost ratio of 1.1.

(124) Fox, A.

1979 "A Survey of Archeological, Architectural and Historical Sites on the San Antonio River from Olmos Dam to South Alamo Street and on San Pedro Creek from San Pedro Park to Guadalupe Street"

In January 1979, the Center for Archeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, was requested by the Fort Worth District United States Army Corps of Engineers to prepare a historical, architectural and archeological survey of the lands for ¼-mile on either side of the San Antonio River from the Olmos Dam to South Alamo Street, and the San Pedro Creek from San Pedro Park to Guadalupe Street. The purpose of the project is to compile as much information as is now available on the prehistoric and historic sites located within the survey area for use in planning future flood control projects. The survey was carried out under the direction of Dr. Thomas R. Hester, Director of the Center.

A team of three Center archeologists worked together on this project: Cristi Assad and James Ivey carried out a field survey of areas which had not been covered by previous archeological or historical surveys. Ivey also helped prepare the project map and assisted with numerous other details. Anne Fox compiled information from archeological survey reports, the Historic American Building Survey, the San Antonio Historic Survey (City Planning Department 1972) and various publications on San Antonio history. This was combined with the results of the field survey to produce the final analysis of the project area.

Any discussion of the relative importance of historical and archeological sites should begin defining the selection criteria for inclusion of particular sites. For the purposes of this report, all prehistoric sites within the project area that have been recorded at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at Austin are indicated. The areas that have been systematically surveyed for archeological sites include only the land from the southern boundary of Brackenridge Park to the Olmos Dam on the San Antonio River (Fox 1975 and Fox, Kleine and Katz 1979). From the park south on the river, the chance that there would be prehistoric sites still remaining is slim, considering the amount of channelization and other construction that has taken place. However, the possibility is always there and should be borne in mind during construction projects. The upper reaches of San Pedro Creek, especially the area within and just south of the park, should be intensively surveyed for evidence of prehistoric and historic sites. The amount of field work and research necessary to accomplish such a project puts it beyond the scope of this survey.

With respect to historic sites, a mass of data and field notes on construction of individual buildings has been collected during this survey and the related

research. The field survey covered the area bounded by Ashby, Broadway, Alamo, 3rd, Quincy and IH10. It was accomplished by two people driving slowly along each street and making copious notes on the neighborhood and on individual structures. No artifacts were collected. The area to the north of the survey had been rigorously studied previously (Fox 1975; Fox, Kleine and Katz 1979), and the area to the south is nearly all either included in historic districts or has been so completely altered by recent construction as to make this sort of survey nonproductive.

No rigorous attempt has been made to develop a system for assigning relative importance to individual structures and sites. On the whole, the emphasis has been on locating and recording the earliest structures within a particular area, and assessing the approximate date of the structures that surround them. In this way one can trace the development of the city from earliest times. Sites within the project area that are on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the boundaries of Historic Districts, are also indicated.

The locations of historic sites that were important in the history of the area but which are no longer visible above ground or have been covered by more recent construction are also noted. Since it is entirely possible that traces of these older structures may be present below the surface, these sites have been included in this report so that proper care will be taken in planned alterations to the river and creek channels.

(125) Fox, A.
1985 "Testing for the Location of the Alamo Acequia (41BX8) at HemisFair Plaza, San Antonio, Texas"

In December 1983 the Center for Archeological Research conducted test excavations at HemisFair Plaza in downtown San Antonio. The purpose of the work was to locate and document the condition of the Alamo Acequia (41BX8), which was known to be in the area. Backhoe and hand excavations revealed that the Acequia deviated as much as 20 feet from the supposed route and that the original property lines through the area could not be depended upon to locate the precise route of the ditch. The selection of the Acequia that was examined proved to be only partially preserved, apparently having been robbed of stone either in the early 20th century during the HemisFair construction.

(126) Fox, A., Flynn, L., Cox, I., Harrison, R.

1986 "Archeological Survey and Excavations for the San Antonio Channel Improvement Project, San Antonio, Texas, Including Investigations at Guenther's Upper Mill (41BX342)"

Under Contract No. DACW63-81-C-0022 to the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, the Center for Archeological Research, The University of Texas at San Antonio, in the spring of 1981, conducted historic research and survey in the areas to be affected by the San Antonio Channel Improvement Project. In the summer of 1981, extensive archeological testing and excavation were done to determine the extent of the structural remains on the sites of Guenther's Upper Mill and the Stribling House. In the spring and summer of 1982, the Center documented the removal and replacement of the mill's west wall.

As a result of the investigations, it can now be affirmed that most of the foundation of the east section of the mill is still present beneath the ground. The main foundation walls are made of cut limestone and measure two feet in thickness, except for the west wall which was three feet thick. Of the other buildings at various times related to the mill, only portions of a late (ca.1910) stone and cement foundation for the Reigler Creamery still remain in the ground. The survey revealed no further cultural resources to be affected by the project.

(127) Freeman, M.

1976 "A History of the Hoxie San Gabriel Ranch: Williamson County, Texas"

On the afternoon of Thursday, March 31, 1938, The Taylor Daily Press announced that one of Williamson County's historic landmarks had burned at 10:00 that morning. Located approximately ten miles northeast of Taylor, the now- destroyed Hoxie House (Sunnyside) was noted in the paper as having been a "pioneer landmark" and "social center" which was constructed originally by John R. Hoxie of Chicago; purchased in 1910 by F.L. Welch and F.A. Allison; and in recent years, used by a series of tenant farmers.

The article, although essentially correct, only hinted at the importance of the Hoxie House and San Gabriel Ranch, for by the 1930's aloof the characters who had played significant roles in its purchase and development were long dead. Indeed, it was clear from the tone of the article that even by 1938 the Hoxie San Gabriel Ranch had become something of an enigma. The land that comprised the ranch was a grant on which the owner never

lived; the house itself was only rarely occupied by the family that built it. In sum, the house and land together had come to represent a property of convenience more noteworthy for the persons associated with it than for the structure itself which, although architecturally outstanding at the time of its construction, eventually became a victim of its owners' neglect.

The history of the Hoxie San Gabriel Ranch began long before John R. Hoxie obtained the property, and it involved at various times a citizen of Mexico named Pedro Zarza; a famous early Texas doctor, Asa Hoxey of Washington County; one of the foremost figures in the development of railroads in America, H.M. Hoxie; the richest man in Williamson County, and a successful Fort Worth and Chicago financier; John R. Hoxie; and various Williamson County businessmen who purchased the land for subdivision in 1910.

In 1830 when the story of the ranch began, the land that lay within its borders was located on the south bank of the San Gabriel River at the mouth of Williamson Creek. According to the surveyor, Francis Johnson, the grant (approximately 26,570 acres) was composed of one league of arable land and five leagues of pasture, and thus ideally suited to the uses to which its first owner, Pedro Zarza, proposed to put it. It was well-watered, grassy land, that was bounded by property owned by Citizens Miguel Davilla and Rafael de Aguirre.

(128) Freeman, M.

1994 "Agriculture in Texas: Ranching and Stock Farming on the Eastern Edwards Plateau, 1845-1941"

The purpose of the historic cultural resources investigation undertaken at Camp Bullis in 1992 was to document agricultural development of the project ad context areas, and to prepare a historic context to serve as a framework for evaluating resource significance according to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The historic context selected was intended to facilitate the evaluation of cultural properties associated with ranching and related agricultural activities.

Research methodology was directed by a requirement to accumulate data on a variety of different levels, from the site-specific to regional. Because in-depth research seemed to be lacking for most recorded sites and no historic information was available for the many unrecorded sites known to exist at Camp Bullis, it was necessary to go beyond the stated Scope of Work and perform research on a total of 37 sites before an appropriate regional context could be identified. Initial work consisted of visits to 28

sites. This was followed by the creation of a field map depicting the relationship of General Land Office surveys to current facility boundaries, examination of all General Land Office patent and map files pertinent to the project area, and compilation of legal abstracts for all 37 sites.

Legal research facilitated the identification of the names of individuals and families who had been active in the settlement of present-day Camp Bullis. A search of death records in the Texas State Library and Archives in Austin was used to supplement the list, and the resulting data made it possible to find obituaries-important sources of personal and professional information-for many of the historic figures. Similar searches for biographical data were made at the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library at the Alamo and Trinity University in San Antonio; at the Sophienburg Archives in New Braunfels; the history collection at the Boerne Public Library; and at the State Archives, General Land Office, and Center for American History (formerly Barker Texas History Center) at The University of Texas at Austin. Former occupants of Camp Bullis or their immediate relatives were contacted and interviewed. In numerous cases, those individuals also shared printed and manuscript source materials that were not available in libraries or archives. Finally, ad valorem tax records, population schedules, and agricultural schedules were consulted to obtain genealogical data and information about the construction of improvements on specific parcels of land, crops raised, and numbers and types of livestock run in the project area between the 1840s and ca. 1910.

Acquisition of data about historic sites within the project area made it possible to identify the broader research themes necessary to the development of an appropriate historic context. Identification of those themes led logically to further investigation of specific topics, such as Angora goat breeding on the Edwards Plateau and German immigration along Cibolo Creek. This task involved the use of materials available at the State Library and Archives and the Center for American History.

(129) Freeman, M.

1994 "Camp Bullis: A Military Training Facility in the Southern Department and Eighth Corps Area 1906-1946"

The purpose of the historic cultural resources investigations of military properties at Camp Bullis in 1992 was to document the acquisition, planning, construction, and use of the facility; and to prepare an historic context to serve as a framework for evaluating resource significance according to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Research methodology was directed by a requirement to accumulate data

on several different levels. A recent publication by the director of the Fort Sam Houston Museum (Manguso 1990) provided guidance for the research, and much of the facility history is derived from his work. There was a need, however, to supplement that scholarship with data concerning military sites and structures at the facility. As a result, the project historian consulted a number of other sources.

The Fort Sam Houston Museum housed historic maps and engineering records that were examined for information about the locations of military properties including the headquarters complex and more remote sites associated with the training mission. Building plans were examined and records collected that documented the original appearance of the structures and the evolution of the Camp between 1906 and 1946. All buildings at the Camp headquarters were then examined, and some remote training sites, such as bunkers, were visited. Time did not allow a site visit to all remote features that appeared on historic maps, and so information about them was provided by Range Land Conservationist and Wildlife Specialist Dusty Bruns who confirmed their locations and discussed their appearance and functions.

Information about Camp Bullis and its facilities also was supplemented by data available in the Library of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas at the Alamo, minutes of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, and local newspapers that reported on training events at the Camp. Finally, some information was obtained from records available at the National Archives, Suitlands Division. These records included correspondence relating to the construction of specific facilities, policies that affected planning, and completion reports for buildings at the Camp headquarters.

(130) Freeman, M. Komatsu, K.
1990 "Methodology and Results of On-Site Archival Organization and Cataloguing of Historic Map and Architectural Drawings Collections, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas"

This report summarizes the methodology and results of on-site organization and cataloguing of map and architectural drawings collections performed by Martha Doty Freeman for the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. The organization and cataloguing of historic maps occurred between September and October 1989 and January 1990. Contract DACA63-89-D-0063 calls for the completion of all catalog forms by January 30, 1990, utilizing the catalog forms developed under an earlier delivery order with another contractor.

Results of the archivist's activities between September 1989 and January 1990 are presented in this report. A summary of the tasks called for is provided together with a discussion of the conditions at Fort Sam Houston that affected the execution of those tasks. The condition of the various collections at the initiation of the project is described, and subsequent organizational and curatorial activities are discussed. Finally, recommendations concerning the future use, storage, and preservation of the maps and drawings are offered.

(131) Freeman, M., Freeman, J.
1991 "An Architectural and Historical Assessment of the Bungalow Colony, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas"

This report presents the results of an architectural assessment of the Bungalow Colony within the 100 Area of Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. The assessment was conducted by Geo - Marine, Inc. during April of 1991. Duane Peter, Senior Archeologist of Geo - Marine, Inc., served as Principal Investigator. Consultants, Martha Doty Freeman and Joe Freeman, conducted the archival and architectural studies, respectively. The assessment was accomplished through the development of historical and architectural contexts, development of detailed histories of construction for the buildings, and completion of architectural documentation of the architectural features (total number equals 71) within the Bungalow Colony. The architectural documentation was designed to supplement Historic American Buildings Survey Level IV documentation being conducted under a separate delivery order.

This assessment demonstrates that the Bungalow Colony at Kelly Air Force Base is a unique residential/ recreational/ office complex of buildings and site features that has national significance. The complex was constructed between 1920 and 1943 to provide residential, recreational, and work facilities for officers and their families, many of whom were individuals of national significance in the history the Air Service and Air Corps. Officers who were associated with the Bungalow Colony were attached to the San Antonio Air Depot, one of three Air Service repair and supply depots in the United States after 1920 and one of the largest such facilities in the world by 1943; and to the Air Corps Training Center (Building 105), the organization which coordinated all Air Corps Primary and Advanced training in the United States between 1926 and 1931.

The residential buildings that compromise the Bungalow Colony, are excellent examples of the bungalow, a building type that was almost

ubiquitous in urban America in the 1920s and 1930s. Together with contemporaneous and compatible outbuildings, landscape and site features, and utility structures, the Bungalow Colony at Kelly Air Force Base constitutes a self - contained area with few intrusive elements and a visual cohesiveness that contributes to its identity as a discrete district. Additional significance also derives from the fact that the homes which are located in the complex are among the earliest remaining family officers' quarters still standing on any Air Force or Air Depot base in the continental United States. They are the only known extant examples of nonstandardized housing on any Air Force base within the continental United States and Hawaii.

In summary, assessment of the Bungalow Colony in relation to its historic context and the assessment of its architectural integrity indicate that the Bungalow Colony is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As documented in this report, the characteristics of the Bungalow Colony fulfill three of the four National Register criterias as defined by 36 CFR 60.4. Thirty structures and ten additional elements of the landscape were determined to be contributing members of this historic district.

(132) Freeman, M., Freeman, J., Peter, D.
1992 "An Historical and Architectural Assessment of the New Orleans Naval Support Activity (East Bank), New Orleans, Louisiana"

This cultural resources evaluation of the Naval Support Activity, East Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana was prompted by the proposal of a Site Redevelopment Plan for the facility by the US Navy. In order to facilitate planning efforts, an intensive cultural resource investigation of the facility and adjacent facilities in the area was undertaken. Fifteen architectural properties were evaluated within the Area of Potential Effect. Ten of these buildings are considered ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Seven were constructed after 1950; two others, although built as part of the original warehouse complex, lack distinctive styling or association with important events or persons; and one other lacks characteristics that would qualify it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Of those structures that were built prior to 1946, Buildings No. 601, 602, 603, 613, and the wharf and wharfhouse represent a component in a complex that was constructed as part of a national program involving the improvement of port facilities on the East and Gulf coasts. Because the New Orleans storage facility (the present day Naval Support Activity site)

was one of three projects completed by the U.S. government at the end of WWI, this complex of buildings is National Register-eligible because it expressed early twentieth century national policies involving the corporation of federal and local entities in the construction of facilities that were necessary to the nation's war effort and would have a long-term effect on the local and national economy.

(133) Freeman, M., Freeman, J., Green, M.
1996 "A Historical and Architectural Assessment of the Naval Support Activity (NAVSUPPACT), West Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana"

This report presents the results of an architectural assessment of the Naval Support Activity, West Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana. This research was completed in partial fulfillment of the Navy's responsibilities for historic preservation. The work was funded by the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program and was overseen by the Planning Division of the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers, Geo Marine, Inc., under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, conducted the research in late 1993.

The assessment focused on the production of a historic context concerning Naval construction during the period 1840 to 1945 with particular emphasis on World War I construction and the connection with Naval construction on a national scale. An architectural assessment of 70 pre - 1946 structures within this context resulted in the recommendation that 12 additional structures be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Two other structures are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

(134) Gadus, E., Fields, R., Klement, L., Bousman, C., Howard, M, Gardner, K.
1991 "Testing, Revisitation, and Evaluation of Selected Sites at Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

In 1990 and early 1991, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., conducted archeological testing, re-recording, and evaluation of selected sites at the Cooper Lake Project, Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. This work was carried out as part of an effort to clarify and fill data gaps so that questions posed by the Cooper Lake research design could be addressed.

The tested sites are 41DT141, 41DT154, and 41HP155, The results of the test excavations indicate that all three sites are multicomponent, ranging in age from the late Archaic period to the Caddoan period. The extremely low artifact frequencies encountered at 41DT141 and 41HP155 caused them to be judged ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, while 41DT154 was considered to be eligible because of the presence of abundant cultural remains in stratified contexts.

Eighteen sites were recorded by this project. These sites are 41DT15, 41DT18, 41DT20, 41DT28, 41DT43, 41DT47, 41DT48, 41DT49, 41DT50, 41DT54, 41DT58, 41DT62, 41DT63, 41DT65, 41DT66, 41DT74, 41DT79, and 41HP172. Eight of these sites – 41DT43, 41DT48, 41DT49, 41DT50, 41DT54, 41DT62, 41DT63, and 41DT74 – produced cultural minerals in contexts and quantities indicating that they could yield interpretable data that is isolable into components. As such, these eight sights have some potential to contribute useful information and are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Data from five previously excavated sites 41DT6, 41DT16, 41DT37, 41DT52, and 41HP102, were also evaluated by this project. The previous investigations are described, components are assessed, and specific recommendations for further work are made. Further work on all of these sites or on information already recovered from them is recommended, although the scope of that work varies greatly from site to site. Such work would enhance a final synthesis of the data from Cooper Lake as a whole.

(135) Gadus, E., Fields, R., Bousman, C., Tomka, S., Howard, M.
1992 "Excavations at the Finley Fan Site (41HP159), Cooper Lake Project, Hopkins County, Texas"

Intensive excavations were carried out at the Finley Fan Site (41HP159) at Cooper Lake in Hopkins County, Texas, in Spring 1990. The excavations focused on two 25 square meter blocks that sampled concentrations of archeological remains at depths of ca. 20—80 cm and 150—210 cm below the modern ground surface. The site is contained within alluvial fan deposits that accumulate during the Holocene Epoch, and the archeological remains are well stratified. Ten cultural features and almost 3,900 lithic artifacts were recovered, and 4 components were identified. The radiocarbon assays obtained indicate that the lower two, Analysis Units 3 and 4, represent Middle Archaic occupations and that the latter two, Analysis Units 1 and 2, represent occupations during the Late Archaic period. Comparisons between these components allow several aspects of the history of site use to be reconstructed, and comparisons with other

excavated sites in the region provide insights into the Archaic hunter - gatherer cultures of eastern Texas.

(136) Gadus, E., Fields, R., Bousman, C., Yates, B., Dering, J., Ellwood, B.
1992 "Archeological Investigations at 41DT11, 41DT21, 41DT50, 41DT54, and 41DT63 at Cooper Lake, Delta County, Texas"

In Summer 1991, Prewitt and Associates, Inc. conducted a test excavation at five prehistoric archeological sites at the Cooper Lake Project, Delta County, Texas, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. This work was carried out to evaluate the information - yield potential of the sites prior to closing of the Cooper Lake dam in Fall 1991.

The investigated sites are 41DT11, 41DT21, 41DT50, 41DT54, and 41 DT63. The excavations entailed the manual excavation of forty - three 1x1-m units and mechanical stripping of ca 890 square meters. The excavations resulted in the discovery of 17 cultural features and the recovery of ca. 5,537 artifacts, 7.2 kg of faunal remains, 68.4 kg of burned rocks, 225 g of wood charcoal and burned nutshells, 3.1 kg of burned clay, and 95 g of human skeletal remains. Based on the temporally sensitive artifacts and the 12 radiocarbon assays obtained, three sites - 41DT11, 41DT21, and 41DT63 - appear to date primarily to the early Caddoan period, while the other two - 41DT50, and 41DT54 - are more difficult to assess chronologically. Sites 41DT11, 41DT21, and 41DT54 likely represent small farmsteads or hamlets. 41DT63 may represent a seasonally used residential camp, and 41DT50 may have been used as a short - term campsite or procurement/ processing location.

Sites 41DT11, 41DT21, and 41DT63 are judged to have the greatest potential to contribute important information concerning the prehistory of the Cooper Lake area, and hence these sites are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Sites 41DT50 and 41DT54 are judged to be ineligible.

(137) Gadus, E., Fields, R.
1996 "Ceramic Vessels from the Pleasure Point Site (41MR63), Marion County, Texas"

This report describes 11 whole or reconstructable ceramic vessels and 1 partial vessel recovered from a late Caddoan cemetery, the Pleasure site (41MR63), in Marion County, Texas. The site is on property owned by the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Lake O' the Pines. The vessels were recovered by looters who had done extensive damage to the site, and they were retrieved from the looters by Corps personnel during efforts to document and prevent further destruction. The materials described here are but a fraction of the Native American artifacts removed illegally from 41MR63.

(138) Gadus, E., Blake, M., Fields, R.
1997 "The Archeology and History of Cooper Lake, Texas"

Have you ever found an arrow point in a plowed field and wondered how old it was or how it was made? You may have wondered if Native Americans lived on the land where you now live, and asked yourself who these ancient people were and how their lives were similar to or different from ours. Or maybe you found an old glass bottle under a tree at the edge of a field and were curious about who left it there. Was it settlers who moved into the wilderness in the 1800s, or was it a family on a picnic just a few decades ago?

As part of studying the past, these are the kinds of questions that archeologists ask themselves. If you have asked such question, you are beginning to think like an archeologist. This booklet explores how archeological and historical discoveries made at Cooper Lake are answering these and other questions.

Cooper Lake is in north-east Texas, a little over 10 miles north of Interstate Highway 30 running between Dallas and Texarkana. The nearest large towns are Greenville, Commerce, and Sulphur Springs, while the smaller community of Cooper lies just north of the lake.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the lake in 1991 to help control flooding on the South Sulphur River, to serve as a water supply for towns in the region, and to provide recreational opportunities such as fishing and boating. It covers about 19,000 acres and is surrounded by several thousand additional acres of land devoted to parks and wildlife management areas.

Located on the land that is now beneath the waters of Cooper Lake are the traces of ancient peoples who came there thousands of years ago as well as those of more recent settlers and farmers who lived there in the 1800s and in more modern times. These traces include artifacts such as pottery and arrow points, animal bones, and rocks burned in campfires marking where Native Americans lived, where they hunted animals, and where they

collected plants for food and medicine. They also include artifacts and the ruins of buildings marking, the houses of nineteenth-and twentieth-century settlers. These places are called archeological sites.

These sites are now the only records of how the prehistoric Native Americans lived, since they disappeared from this part of Texas hundreds of years ago and they left no written records. For historic times thought, the archeological sites are not the only evidence, since written documents are stored in the courthouse of Delta and Hopkins Counties and in the State Archives in Austin. These documents record who owned the land, who lived there, where they came from, what kind of crops they grew, how much livestock they owned, and what they passed on to their descendants when they died. In addition, there are still a few people living in the area who have stories about what life was like before the modern era.

Federal laws require that information from important sites be preserved for future generations of Americans to enjoy and study. Because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recognized that construction of the Cooper Lake dam, bulldozing to the forests that once lined the river to make boating easier, and finally filling of the lake would destroy archeological sites, the Corps spent a number of years studying the archeology of Delta and Hopkins Counties before they built the lake. This booklet explains some of the things that archeologists and historians discovered during these studies.

(139) Gaither, S.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Indiana Army Ammunition Plant Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP), Charlestown, Indiana. The project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the large project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at INAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(140) Gaither, S.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Kansas Army Ammunition Plant Historic Investigations"

This report presents the results of an examination of the historical records related to the construction and operations of the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KAAP), Parsons, Kansas. This research was conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), during February, March, and April 1995. Duane Peter, Senior Archeologist of GMI, served as the Principal Investigator. Steve Gaither, Assistant Archivist/ Historian under Kimberly L. Kane, Archivist and Ethnologist/ Historian, conducted the archival research. The historical context was developed through thorough research into the archives at KAAP, local libraries, and museums, and was augmented with a series of oral history interviews.

This report demonstrates that KAAP was an important facility in Ordnance Department's government - owned contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial program designed to provide munitions and materiel for European and American forces during World War II. It was perhaps the only on of the 7 GOCO facilities to have come in under budget on construction. Throughout the war, KAAP was an important producer of bombs, shells, and components. Engineers and other employees at the facility contributed to the technological advancement of munitions production by design and developing the first core melt machine, which in conjunction with the volumetric melt - pour equipment developed elsewhere, greatly aided the war industrial effort by reducing labor requirements and increasing production of shells and bombs.

In addition to the history of the facility itself, this report discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on the town of Parsons, Kansas, in particular and Labette County in general, in which Parsons and the facility were and still is located. Although the sudden increase in population, especially during construction, inundated small towns on the perimeter of other World War II munitions facilities, Parsons suffered less because it already had a fairly adequate municipal infrastructure, and because the population influx was spread over quite a large area of southeastern Kansas. Other towns in the region were also large enough and developed enough that they fared well against the changes brought by their position on the industrial front. With the close of World War II, there was some decrease in employment but little decrease in population. Some local residents went back to farming, more into the small businesses and industries of the area. As much of 75 percent of the work force was made up for women, many of whom returned to the home,

displaced by the men returning from overseas who were preferentially hired in the post - war times of lower labor demands.

(141) Gaither, S.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Kansas Army Ammunition Plant Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KAAP), Parsons, Kansas. This project was undertaken as part of a large Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at KAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(142) Gaither, S.

1997 "Looking Between Trinity and the Wall: Army Materiel Command Cold War Material Culture Within the Continental United States 1945-1989"

This report presents a national historic context for the United States Army Materiel Command (AMC) and its predecessor Technical Service organization, covering their operations in the continental United States during the Cold War, defined temporally as between the years 1945 and 1989. The objective of this document is to present the themes and events that brought about the construction, modification, and use of buildings and structures by the AMC and its predecessor organizations in a manner by which the significance of associated properties can be assessed according to the appropriate National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines. This report accomplishes these goals by presenting a global and national perspective of the Cold War era; by outlining the organization and evolution of the AMC and its predecessor organizations throughout the Cold War; and by presenting the various themes associated with the AMC's operations during the Cold War. In addition, a field methodology

presenting criteria for the assessment of properties for inclusion in the NRHP and guidelines for the inventory and assessment of individual installations and facilities has been proposed. Specific attention is paid to NRHP Criteria Consideration G (which must be met for a property under 50 years of age to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP) and the level of integrity necessary for a recommendation of eligibility.

(143) Gaither, S., Kane, K.

1995 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Indiana Army Ammunition Plant Historic Investigation"

This report presents the results of an examination of historical records related to the construction and operations of the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP), Charlestown, Indiana. The project was undertaken by Geo - Marine, Inc. (GMI), during June, July, and August 1994. Duane Peter, Senior Archeologist of GMI, served as Principal Investigator. Steve Gaither, Assistant Archivist/ Historian under Kimberly L. Kane, Archivist and Ethnologist/ Historian, conducted the research. The historical context was developed through thorough research into the archives at INAAP, local libraries, and a series of oral history interviews.

This report demonstrates that INAAP was a unique facility in the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated industrial program designed to provide munitions and material for European and American Forces during World War II. The facility was the first in the program to be funded by Congress and was an important producer throughout the war. The facility initially was two separate entities: Indiana Ordnance Works, which produced single - base smokeless powder and component chemicals used in its manufacture; and Hoosier Ordnance Plant, a bag manufacturing and load assembly, and pack facility. A third portion of the facility, which was to have produced double - base smokeless propellant, Indiana Ordnance Works Plant 2, was never completed.

This report in addition discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on the small community of Charlestown, Indiana, which is located less than a kilometer from the present administration building. The sudden increase in the population that swept over the area inundated both administrators and the average citizen -- forcing, on the one hand, government agencies to consider innovative measures in public administration to avoid impending crises, while on the other hand revitalizing the local economy. With the close of World War II, Charlestown resumed in part its quieter pre - war existence. But instead of

a singular event, the first half of the 1940s has proven to be only the first of a series of economic and social ups and downs that the community has had to go through each time America has been involved in a Military conflict.

(144) Gardner, K., Creel, D.

1995 "Inventory of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Archeological Collections Housed at Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, the University of Texas at Austin"

In April of 1991, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers revised Engineering Regulation 1130-2-443, previously issued in September 1984, in the continuing process of establishing curation and management standards for artifact and record collections generated by Corps of Engineers projects. This regulation provides general policy, procedures, and standards for the handling, curation, and long - term management of archeological and historical collections. It is the policy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that the Corps "shall be responsible for making all necessary agreements to ensure collections recovered in conjunction with Civil Works activities will be housed in suitable curatorial repository under conditions appropriate to their continued preservation" (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1991)

The current project was initiated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (FWCOE), in order to be in compliance with Regulation ER 1130-2-433 requiring inventories and assessments of all archeological and historical collections owned or controlled by the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers. The FWCOE entered into a project, Contract No. DACW-90-D-0008, Delivery Order No. 0010, with Prewitt and Associates, Inc. and the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) to produce inventories, assessments, and recommendations for the archeological and historical collections currently housed at TARL. Descriptions of the project requirements were provided by the FWCOE. The most basic of these was the identification of all collections and records that have been generated by Corps undertakings and/ or removed from Corps project property. These collections consist of both archeological and historical collections accepted without government or government - sponsored procurement, and those for which government sponsorship and services were procured. Inventories of these collections were compiled to account for all of the archeological and historical materials housed at TARL. An inventory by individual site collection was produced for each identified FWCOE project.

Before the initiation of the current project, Tim Dalbey (CESWF-PL-RC) and Karen Scott (CESWF-PL-RE) of the Fort Worth District Office

conducted a preliminary inventory of TARL collections during the period of March 9-13, 1992. From this preliminary inventory, the following list of specific information requirements for the collections was developed.

a) The quantity, preservation condition, and cultural affiliation or attributed date when possible of all materials, including human skeletal remains;
b) the degree to which each collection has been prepared, catalogued, treated, accessioned, and property housed;
c) the physical state and/ or condition of the collection;
d) the condition of all associated records;
e) a list of all known sites, National Register of Historic Places sites or districts, and National Landmarks associated with each project;
f) a bibliography of all reports and articles generated by the analysis of the collection and its associated records and/ or associated with each project collection
g) identification of collections or portions of collections, if any, that have been placed on loan to other institutions or repositories.

(145) Gerrell, P.
1996 "MacDill Air Force Base National Register Eligibility Recommendations for Sites 8HI50 and 8HI5656"

Archeological test excavations were conducted at two prehistoric sites (8HI150 and 8HI5656 [EOD]) located on MacDill Air Force Base (AFB), Tampa, Florida. The testing was initiated to assess each site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These investigations were conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, under Delivery Order No. 0203, Contract DACA63-93-D-0014.

Site 8HI50 was found to cover approximately 4,950 square meters and contains prehistoric remains associated with the Late Archaic (ca. 3000-1200 B.C.), Manasota, Weeden Island (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), and possible Safety Harbor (ca. A.D. 700-1200) periods. Testing indicates a moderate to heavy disturbed area of shell deposits. Prehistoric artifact densities are low to non-existent in all excavation units. One natural feature was identified in excavation unit 1 at 50 cm below surface (cmbs). Shellfish species varied in each unit, but oyster (Crassostrea virginica) dominated the assemblage from the surface to100 cmbs in all units.

A surface survey of the beach, shoreline, and dune line adjacent to the Waste Water Treatment Plant was conducted to assess the cultural resource potential of the area. Human remains, lithic materials, and one

bone tool were located along a section of the shoreline extending from the sewer pipe on the north to a point 130 m to the south. The human remains are presently being stored in the office of the Chief, Natural and Cultural Resources Element, awaiting NAGPRA consultations.

The area of site 8HI150 that contains the concentration of consolidated shell deposits does not appear to retain good research potential; therefore, it is recommended to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, that portion of site 8HI50 which is located along the existing shoreline, beach, and dune line of Hillsborough Bay may contain important research data concerning burial practices during the Manasota/Weedland Island period. This area is recommended to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 8HI5656 (EOD) covers a total area of approximately 27,225 square meters. Occupation of the site appears to have taken place during the late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.) period. The site has been divided into two areas for management and evaluation purposes (designated A and B). Area A is situated in the active EOD range and Area B is located west of the largest berm surrounding the EOD range and just east of the mangrove wetland.

Area A contains soils that have been heavily disturbed by range maintenance activities. Artifacts have been displaced out of their original context and distributed unevenly over the area. All cultural materials were recovered within the first 45 cmbs and all test units exposed the water table by that depth. No features or midden deposits were identified and no C samples were obtained. Area B soil stratigraphy was fairly consistent between the shovel tests and the excavation units and indicated less disturbance to the soil matrix. The recovery of cultural materials in Area B began at a deeper level (30-40 cmbs) than in Area A (0-10 cmbs). However, no features or midden deposits were identified and no diagnostic specimens or C samples were obtained.

Site 8HI5656 (EOD) Area A has been adversely impacted by year-round range maintenance activities. Cultural materials are displaced out of their original context and the area offers little research potential. Area A is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Area B is confined to a small area on the periphery of the active EOD range. Soils appear to be less disturbed than in Area A but lack any evidence of supportive data (i.e., midden deposits, features, C samples). In addition, unit excavations did not produce sufficient quantities or qualify of lithic materials from which defining statements on site activities or occupation can be made. Area B is considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

(146) Gerrell, P., Cliff, M., Weitze, K., Freeman, J., Prior, M., Procter, R.
1996 "Barksdale Air Force Base: Cultural Resources Management"

The Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable Barksdale Air Force Base (AFB), an Air Combat Command (ACC) installation, to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79, 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, sets forth procedures for meeting the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, and 36 CFR 60 sets fourth criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
State laws that cover such activities include the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act (Chapter 10-A) and the Archeological Code of Louisiana, although, these state regulations are superseded by federal regulations on federally owned installations, and are not germane in this context, except insofar as the installation might wish to follow the regulations as a professional courtesy.
The development of this CRMP in consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

By definition, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be "historic properties." These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of potential NRHP eligibility are those resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed. Such resources must be treated as eligible for the NRHP until a final determination has been made. NRHP-ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

An inventory and assessment of archeological cultural resources within Barksdale AFB, in regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, have been completed for selected portions of the Base. To summarize:

Pedestrian surveys and limited subsurface evaluations of approximately 9,944 of the 26,886 total acres comprising Barksdale AFB have resulted in the identification of 65 archeological sites.
Of the 65 archeological sites, 10 date solely to the prehistoric period, 49 date solely to the historic period (with one of these containing a historic cemetery), and six contain both prehistoric and historic components.
Fourteen of the archeological sites (two prehistoric, 11 historic [including the cemetery], and one site that contains both prehistoric and historic components) is recommended to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP-eligibility assessment progress.
The remaining 51 archeological sites are deemed to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Of the 1207 architectural resources located on the facility, 264 date between 1932 and 1941 and have been listed in the NRHP, resulting in the establishment of the Barksdale Field Historic District.
An additional 58 resources (17 buildings and 41 nonbuildings) were constructed prior to 1946, more than 50 years ago, and are thus possibly significant architectural resources that require complete Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation and evaluation.

A reconnaissance survey designed to inventory selected architectural resources of probable Cold War-era significance located on Barksdale AFB has been initiated. Of the 885 architectural resources that appear to postdate 1945, 782 are known to have been constructed during the Cold War era (July 1945-November 1989), 90 are known to have been constructed dates. The 90 buildings that postdate the Cold War era are presently considered to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Of the 782 architectural resources of possible Cold War-era significance, 71 have been preliminary inventoried.
Two of these 71 architectural resources are buildings which meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance that is applied to properties less than 50 years in age and are therefore potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Two other buildings have been evaluated as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, due to lack of sufficient integrity.
The NRHP-evaluation process needs to be completed for the remaining 67 Cold War-era architectural resources that have been preliminary inventoried (65 buildings and two nonbuildings).

The remaining 711 architectural resources of possible Cold War-era significance (383 buildings and 328 nonbuildings) which need to be both inventoried and evaluated for their NRHP eligibility.
The period of construction of the 13 resources of unknown date (three buildings and 10 nonbuildings) needs to be determined and any that are of pre-1946 or Cold War age should also be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Two records/document collections identified during the reconnaissance survey as being significant can not be considered eligible for NRHP inclusion based on current NRHP criteria. They are, however, considered historically important to the base under the Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Program criteria and should be preserved and protected in an appropriate curatorial facility.

All NRHP-eligible properties should be protected and preserved.
All properties of potential NRHP eligibility should be considered as eligible and protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of cultural resources and their long-term management within Barksdale AFB remain to be accomplished:

Survey and subsurface evaluations of the remaining undisturbed areas on the base, estimated to be approximately 7,000 acres.
Test excavations and/or archival research for the 14 archeological properties that are potentially eligible for the NRHP, for a final determination of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP to be made.
Complete HABS/HAER documentation and evaluation for the remaining 836 architectural resources (465 buildings and 371 nonbuildings) constructed prior to and during the Cold War era, to evaluate their NRHP eligibility.
Determine the period of construction of the 13 resources of unknown date and evaluate their NRHP eligibility, if necessary
Training of monitoring and security personnel, which is essential to the long-term protection of the cultural resources on Barksdale AFB.
Adoption of a maintenance and repair plan to ensure that long-term maintenance activities do not harm the defining characteristics of historic properties.
Any new real estate obtained by Barksdale AFB in accord with its long-range expansion and development plans to be immediately surveyed for the presence of significant historic and prehistoric archeological sites, and historic architectural resources.
Completion of national register nomination forms for all NRHP-eligible properties.

A review of all NRHP-eligible and potentially eligible properties, an evaluation of any extant architectural resources that have exceeded the 50-year eligibility limit for the NRHP, and the CRMP updated accordingly, five years after acceptance of this CRMP by Barksdale AFB, the Louisiana SHPO, and the ACHP.

(147) Gibbs, V., Sale, M.
1994 "Archeological Survey of Proposed Locations for Expansion of a Wastewater Treatment Plant Near Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico"

This report presents the results of an archeological survey of two discrete areas totaling approximately 250 acres of land adjacent to the southwestern boundary of Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. The inventoried properties are currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Caballo Resources Area, Las Cruces District. Fieldwork was conducted under Cultural Resources Permit Number 103-2920-94C. This project was conducted as one segment of an Environmental Assessment concerning the development of a new wastewater treatment facility for Holloman AFB and the transfer of land from BLM to the Air Force. The project was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District under Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 53.

Geo-Marine, Inc. personnel conducted the survey in May of 1994 under the supervision of Mark Sale, Project Archeologist, and Duane E. Peter, Principal Investigator. This survey represents the last of several isolated efforts to conduct an archeological inventory of the entire area which may be impacted by the development of the wastewater treatment facility. The survey of the limited areas surrounding Lake Holloman and a borrow pit revealed no evidence of cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed development of the wastewater treatment facility within these areas will have no effect on historic properties.

(148) Gibbs, V., Sale, M.
1995 "Air Base Ground Defense Exercise Area 4 Cultural Resources Survey Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico"

During May 1994, Geo-Marine, Inc., personnel conducted an archeological survey of approximately 198 acres of land in the southwestern corner of Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. The land is the proposed site for development by Holloman Air Force Base (AFB) for use as a training area

for security personnel. If selected for use, the proposed area will be impacted by foxholes excavated near the dirt road along the eastern portion of the survey area, as well as pedestrian traffic incurred through assault/defense training. Given the potential for impacting the natural and cultural environments a cultural resources survey was conducted in partial fulfillment of Air Force legal responsibilities. This project was conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. under Contract No. DACW63-90-D-0061, Delivery Order No. 53 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

The intensive archeological survey conducted on the proposed location resulted in documenting one previously unknown prehistoric site (HAR-083/LA 104885) and two isolated manifestations. The isolated occurrences are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the extensive ground cover, HAR-083 (LA104885) is considered to be potentially eligible until further investigations can clarify its status. Should test excavations reveal additional cultural materials, reassessment of eligibility and data recovery measures appropriate to mitigate projected impacts should be implemented in consultation with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer.

(149) Gibbs, V., Sale, M., Giese, R.
1996 "Letter Report Concerning the Cultural Resources Inventory of 9,350 Acres Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico"

Between August and October, 1995, Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted a cultural resource survey on 9350 acres of Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB) properties in the Tularosa Basin, Otero County, New Mexico. This inventory was conducted at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, under Contract DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 0182. The purpose of this letter report is twofold. First, this document will provide basic site description and locations to facilitate cultural resources management prior to delivery of the draft survey report and draft testing report. This report is designed to meet obligations as reflected in the contract scope-of-work (SOW) and to respond to requests of Mr. Martyn Tagg, the HAFB Archeologist.

(150) Gibbs, V., Houser, N., Browning, C., Riese, R.
1995 "Cultural Resources Assessment Proposed Federal Building - Courthouse El Paso, Texas"

In September 1995, a cultural resources assessment was conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for two potential construction sites for the proposed new Federal Building - Courthouse and the designated Area of Potential Effect (APE) in El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. This work was performed under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACA63-93-0014, Delivery Order No. 0179. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulation (36 CFR Part 800), and to ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

The two site alternatives considered for this undertaking are bounded by the following: Site 1) The block and half - block bounded by North Texas Street, Myrtle Avenue, North Campbell Street, and the alley south of the State National Bank Parking Garage, and Site 2) The blocks bounded by Myrtle Avenue, North Texas Street, Magoffin Street, and Ochoa Street. The designated APE extends approximately one - half block in all directions from the two site alternatives. The considered construction sites and APE location are in the El Paso downtown commercial district that has been heavily modified and developed over the past 100 year urbanization period.

An extensive background literature review (archival search) was conducted to determine the potential for buried prehistoric or historic archeological sites in the APE. A pedestrian survey, including photography of buildings in the APE, was also conducted. Examination of records on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), the El Paso Historic Preservation Office, and the El Paso County Historical Archives, indicate two buildings have been previously recorded as archeological sites within the APE and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Neither of these sites are within the potential construction zones and no additional buildings within the APE are being recommended for inclusion in the NRHP as a result of this study. However, the APE is within an area of intensive urban expansion including railroad and other activities that were instrumental to the development of El Paso. Therefore, the potential for sub - surface archeological and architectural remains exist and a test excavation and mitigation plan is recommended.

(151) Gibson, J.

1982 "Archeological Reconnaissance in the Big Sandy Drainage Basin: An Empirical Approach to Investigating Settlement in East Texas"

This reconnaissance investigation was conducted in a portion of the Big Sandy Creek watershed, Wood and Upshur counties, East Texas. Although very few details of the project area were known prior to field work, it was anticipated to have been part of the so-called Caddoan area and to have been occupied primarily by native and Anglo-American folks for some 11,000 years or more.

Field work was limited by contract to a 5.18 square kilometers geographic sample, a fraction amounting to 0.78 percent of the study area. Selection of the sample plots was made by dividing the entire study area into potential catchment or noncatchment areas and targeting half the search effort in each kind of area. Potential catchments were identified empirically and were differentiated into horticultural and nonhorticultural. Half the within-catchment transects were run in each of the areas. The research design, strategy, and analysis were based on certain economic models developed by Earle and Christenson, the principle of least effort, and a catchment approach. The empirically defined catchments served to predict site locations and site variability.

A total of 13 locations having cultural resource relevance were found during field work. In addition, 11 other sites were previously recorded by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory or were reported to the survey team by local informants raising the total to 24. Statistical manipulations were prohibited by the small sample size, but the four prehistoric sites that were found during the field work were used to estimate a sample that would be amenable to statistical analyses under the economic models developed here. It is projected that a total of 60 sites would be sufficient to make strong decisions (with high levels of statistical confidence) about the location, kinds, and probable significance of Big Sandy cultural resources. In order to find this number of sites, it is projected that 19,200 acres, or 77.7 square kilometers, would have to be covered.

(152) Gibson, J., Grambling, R., Brassieur, C., Brazda, S., Lark, S.
1978 "An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Lower Sabine River Valley, Toledo Bend Dam to Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Louisiana and Texas"

This investigation of the Lower Sabine River Valley from Toledo Bend south to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway was conducted in order to produce information on cultural resources that could be integrated into water project engineering designs so as to minimize adverse impact on these protected nonrenewable remains. Another objective was to provide a substantive basis for planning further cultural resources investigations once specific construction projects were designed. The present reconnaissance was not conceived as an initial step in choosing among alternative project areas, like most reconnaissance surveys, because specific project information was not provided. Rather this reconnaissance was designed to provide baseline information on site nature and distribution throughout the Lower Sabine Valley.

The entire study area was not subjected to intensive coverage. Eight one-mile wide transects were randomly chosen in order to give a 10 percent sample of the linear north-south mileage of the Lower Sabine Valley. Four of these strips were completely searched, and smaller areas of the remaining four transects were investigated in an effort to test the findings of the first phase of investigation

This effort resulted in the discovery of 71 archeological sites within the selected transects. An additional 40 sites were found or had been previously reported from intervening areas within the valley. Thus, data were available from 11 sites.

Adherence to a specific set of research problems permitted analyses of various aspects of site distribution: density, dispersion, and pattern. Few cultural historical data were produced because most of the sites yielded only nondiagnostic stone debris and debitage and few tools and because more intensive artifact recovery methods were not implemented by dint of contractual stipulations. However, analyses of site locations disclosed that sites were not distributed evenly throughout the alluvial valley. Highest densities were observed in the upland and transition ecological zones and low densities characterized the wetland zones. Numerically, the transition zone contained the greatest number of sites. Statistical analyses demonstrated that numbers of sites were directly proportional to the size of the ecological zones within each transect. It is believed that the concentration of sites in the transition and upland zones is a function of cultural preference for these areas, but the present investigation could not

disconfirm the possibility that the paucity of sites in wetlands might be due to site discovery problems related to alluviation.

Using criteria developed for the determination of site significance, it was concluded that 62 of the 111 sites might be considered potentially significant and should be subjected to more intensive investigation if determinations of significance were required.

From an engineering impact point-of-view, any water project that affected the transition and upland ecological zones would seem to have the greatest potential for adverse impact on cultural resources. South of the Dynamite Slough area, construction within the wetlands would run the risk of adversely affecting cultural resources. It should again be emphasized that the apparent lack of sites in the wetlands above the marsh swamp contact may be related to site discovery problems rather than an indication of cultural avoidance. Subsequent cultural resources investigations should incorporate methods for locating sites under a blanket of alluvium in the inland portions of the Sabine Valley.

(153) Gilmore, K.
1980 "The Hoxie San Gabriel Ranch, Williamson County, Texas"

In March 1979, the Archeology Program, North Texas State University, was charged by the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to complete the known pictures on the history of the Hoxie Ranch, Williamson County, Texas. This study is part of the Archeological and Historical Survey of North Fork and Granger Lakes, San Gabriel River, Texas.

Interviews with senior citizens related to or knowledgeable of the Hoxie Ranch and its people, functions, productivity, and importance were to be conducted and documented in order (a) that the known history of the ranch, specifically the period between 1938, the burning of Sunnyside, to its acquisition by the Corps; (b) to record the existence of the artifact culture of the residents and tenants of the Hoxie Ranch, this was to include a representative sample of known artifacts, identification of the current owner or location of each artifact with drawings, photographs, or descriptions of each artifact as feasible; (c) to document any folklore related to the ranch or its people that would come from the interviews.

It was C.C. Allison, DVM, Austin, Texas, the present owner of part of the Hoxie Ranch and the site of Sunnyside, the ranch house, who realized the history of the ranch continued past the burning of Sunnyside in 1938. The history to 1938 previously had been researched and recorded in a scholarly

work by Martha Doty Freeman entitled, “A History of the Hoxie San Gabriel Ranch” (1976), which is essentially a history of the Hoxies and ownership of the ranchland.

Dr. Allison views himself as a “steward of the land." He would like to see several things accomplished in a report on the Hoxie Ranch. He feels the thorough documentation of local history softens the blow of change. The following are major concerns of Dr. Allison:
Documentation of the chronological line of people associated with Hoxie post 1937,
A lineage of the Hoxie house since its erection in the 1880’s, including documentation and conservation of associated artifacts and features.
A report inclusion of the case he, Charles Allison, filed against the government concerning the dam project, its objectives, impact and disposition.
In addition, he would like to see excavations of Hoxie house and the recording of area folklore.

This study of the ranch is concerned with the people who lived on the ranch. It fills in the Freeman study from 1910 when it was sold, to the present. The interviews were set up and conducted by Linda Lavender and Roy Brooks. Brooks initiated and conducted interviews with 26 persons, and was responsible for supervision of transcribing, editing of the taped interviews. He was also responsible for photographing artifacts from the Hoxie-Sunnyside house. All taped interviews were copied. Unfortunately, during the transcribing process, Brooks left the project and took with him the original tapes and photographs of furniture from the Hoxie house, among other things. All efforts to obtain these data have failed. The copies of these tapes are inferior to the originals, some of the conversations being unintelligible. Consequently, it has been impossible to return these transcripts to the narrator for approval, and those are not included with this report.

Summaries of all other interviews are included, but only three transcripts corrected by narrators are included, because the process of editing, returning to the narrator for correcting, and retyping with corrections has not been completed. Five are included without being seen by the narrator.

The first section of this study discusses the methods used. The second contains a summary of the history taken from Freeman and information gained from the interviews. So-called “folk lore” is also included in this section, because in some instances it is difficult to separate folk lore from fact. Fact may also be enlarged upon until it seems to be folk lore. Therefore, no attempt has been made to separate fact from fiction. Also within this section is what could be determined about the extant artifacts

from the ranch. The last section contains the summary and conclusions. The appendix contains summaries of all but interviews which could not be entirely transcribed because of poor copies of the tapes, and the entire transcriptions of those interviews which have been edited and returned from the narrator.

(154) Gilmore, K., Allen, L.
1987 "Cultural Resources Survey in Connection with the Site of the Proposed Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas"

In January 1987, North Texas State University, Institute of Applied Sciences, undertook a survey of 147 acres and two crossings of Salado Creek, Fort Sam Houston Military Reservation, Bexar County, Texas, to determine the presence of archeological sites that might be impacted by construction of Brooke Army Medical Center and two bridges in those areas. This work was done under Contract DACW63-85-D-0066, Delivery Order No. 20, with the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Twenty 50 x 50 cm tests placed in the four areas (A, B, C, D) revealed no sites. Two sites found in the pedestrian survey are recommended for further evaluation: (1) in area C, a dump where ceramics dating from 1924 to 1940 were found, and (2) a cutbank in Area D (site number 41BX780) where lithic flakes were found in profile. It is suggested that further research be conducted to ascertain the function of two pits in Area D containing chicken wire lined boxes. Monitoring is recommended if land modification takes place in the area where Houston Race Riot participants were formerly buried. Relics of the passage of the Texas and Mexican forces en route to the Battle of Salado (not in the project area) should be watched for during the construction of the Brooke Army Medical Center, but monitoring is recommended in this area.

(155) Gilmore, K., Allen, L.
1987 "Cultural Resource Testing of the Criminal Investigation Center Construction Site, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas"

In October 1986, North Texas State University undertook cultural resource testing and related archival work at the Criminal Investigation Center construction site, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under Contract DACW63-85-D-0066, Delivery Order No. 14, Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Two stone - based concrete - covered foundations were found to be in the remains of two identical structures built in 1906 for guards and shops. These structures where concerned with mule - and/ or horse powered

vehicles. Animal sheds and feed lots were also on the site until the 1940's when mechanization took place and hard - surface vehicle parking areas were installed. The project site is in the Historical District of Fort Sam Houston, but the two buildings were torn down before the time of National Register of Historic Places designation, being considered as nonsignificant. Based on archival photographs and plans, archeological testing took place in areas shown as structures and activity areas. Testing revealed that the area had undergone extensive scraping and filling, leaving only the areas inside and under the structural remains intact. These areas were investigated under Delivery Order No. 20. Monitoring the removal of the foundations revealed no archeological sites. One concentration of nineteenth century artifacts beneath the floor of Building 138 has the characteristics of fill dirt. Because of the lack of internal integrity of archeological deposits, the project area is considered as noncontributing to the Fort Sam Houston Historic District of the National Register, and no further work is recommended.

(156) Gilmore, K., Allen, L.
[N.D.] "Archeological Testing Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas"

Archeological testing for significant historical resources and related archival work was performed for an area targeted for construction of a criminal investigation building at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. This area lies within the Fort Sam Houston National Register District and the Ft. Sam Houston National Historic Landmark District.

The project area is bounded on the north by Wilson Street and on the east by New Braunfels Street. The southern side is bounded by cleared land and the western side is partly bounded by an asphalt - surfaced parking lot. Two rock - based concrete slabs are near the southern boundary. The rock foundations also enclose a dirt - filled area 4 m x 10 m that is not covered by concrete. A small utility structure on the northeastern quadrant will remain.

The area, about 2 acres, slopes gently from a steeper slope on the southern border toward Wilson Street on the north where an arroyo existed before Wilson Street was constructed. The area is grass covered, thickly on the southern slope, whereas the flatter area contains patches of gravel and asphalt. The entire project area is riddled with fire ant mounds. A rock retaining wall extends eastward from the easternmost rock foundation. Old photographs indicate this was a fence base. On the western periphery is a standing rock wall. The wall has graffiti; the earliest date found was 1887.

(157) Green, M., Peter, D., Wright, K., Flournoy, G.
1995 "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed New Courthouse/Federal Building Laredo, Texas"

In August 1995, a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted in conjunction with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the proposed construction site of a new courthouse/Federal building for the City of Laredo, Webb County, Texas. This work was performed under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in the compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations (36 CFR Part 800). The results of the ESA are presented in a separate document.

The proposed site considered for this undertaking is located on two city blocks (171 and 172) bounded by Washington, Convent, Victoria, and Juarez streets. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking consists of the surrounding blocks bounded by Moctezuma, Davis, Farragut, and Flores streets and appears to be based on visual and traffic pattern impacts to the present environment. Since the site is located in a dominantly commercial area in southwest Laredo, it has undergone a series of changes related to the urban growth of the city, particularly since the arrival of the railroad in the 1880s.

The research methodology for the preliminary cultural resources assessment included a review of pertinent archeological literature, examination of historic Sanborn maps and deed/title records, photographic and architectural documentation of extant buildings, and examination of archival data maintained by the City of Laredo, the Webb County Heritage Foundation, and the Texas Historic Commission. The research resulted in the recognition of ten potentially significant buildings within the APE. One of these, the de Llano building is within the proposed site. A proposal for mitigation of the loss of the de Llano building and the avoidance of an adverse visual effect of the proposed new construction is presented.

(158) Green, M., Hunt, S., Delano, L., Wright, K.
1995 "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed New Courthouse Corpus Christi, Texas"

In July 1995, a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted in conjunction with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the proposed construction site and designated Area of Potential Effects (APE) of a new courthouse in Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. This work was performed under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order 0175. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in the compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulation (36 CFR Part 800), and to ensure compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). The results of the ESA are presented in a separate document.

The proposed site (the only one considered) for this undertaking is located south of Power Street to Shoreline Drive, north of westbound Interstate Highway (IH) 37, west of Chaparral Street, south of the northern edge of Belden Street, and west of North Water Street. The designated Area of Potential Effects (APE), however, is larger and includes the blocks adjacent to the site and bordered by Mann Street to the south, North Broadway Street to the west, Power Street to Chaparrel Street, north to Palo Alto Street, and the seawall and Corpus Christi Bay on the east. The delineation of the APE for this undertaking appears to be based on visual impacts to the present environment. Because the APE is located in a dominantly commercial area in northeast Corpus Christi, it has undergone a series of changes related to the urban growth of the city, including the reclamation of land from the bay in the 1930s-1940.

The research methodology for the preliminary cultural resources assessment included a pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area, a review of pertinent archeological literature, examination of historic Sanborn maps, aerial photographs, and deed/ title records, and examination of photographic and architectural documentation of extant buildings. The research resulted in the recognition of one building listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), six considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and 22 buildings considered ineligible due to lack of integrity, and/ or are less than 50 years of age. Only two buildings in the proposed construction site will be directly impacted by the proposed action. The proposed action is considered to have no adverse effects for

the archeological or architectural resources in the proposed construction site or the surrounding APE.

(159) Green, M., Peter, D., Shepard, D.
1996 "Friendship: An African - American Community on the Prairie Margin of Northeast Texas"

The following report summarizes the findings of an intensive archival and oral history review, coupled with limited archeological investigations, of the small post - Reconstruction era African - American community of Friendship located on the Prairie Margin of Northeast Texas. The archival and oral history reviews concentrated on the community as a whole between the years of 1880 and 1945; its beginnings, its social and religious structures, its economic development, its interaction with other communities in the area, and ultimately, its demise. The archeological investigations were directed more toward individual sites or homesteads within the community. The results of these investigations have culminated into a study unit that may be used as a guide when investigating other post - Reconstruction era, African - American farming communities in Northeast Texas.

(160) Green, M., Reeves, S., Reeves, W., Austin, S.
1996 "Archeological Testing of Quarters A (16OR137) at the Naval Support Activity, West Bank Facility, Algiers, Orleans Parish, Louisiana"

This report discusses limited archeological test excavations at the 1840 LeBeuf - Ott country house located on the Naval Support Activity (NAVSUPPACT), West Bank Facility in Algiers, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. This house has been designated as "Quarters A" by the Naval facility and serves as the installation Commander's home. Quarters A was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 and is an excellent example of a raised French Creole - style suburban villa or country house. The house is located on approximately 2.21 acres (.90 hectare) facing the Mississippi River. An outbuilding stands behind the main structure which probably served as a kitchen during its early period. Because the house site has the potential for significant archeological resources it has been given the state trinomial designation of 16OR137 by the State of Louisiana, Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archeology.

The testing of the archeological resources associated with Quarters A was part of a multicomponent project at the NAVSUPPACT facility founded by the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program and under Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 18, through the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The archeological testing of Quarters A was designed to discover if any extant historic features may be located in the yard area surrounding the house and outbuilding. The limited archeological testing of the yard revealed the possibility of other, demolished, outbuildings, indicated the presence of possible privies or trash pits, revealed the probable presence of portions of a formal garden associated with the plantation house, and gave some interesting information about the construction of the kitchen/ outbuilding.

(161) Gross, G., Alter, R., Robbins-Wade, M.
1996 "Archeological Survey for the Joint Task Force-Six Border Road Repairing Project, Otay Mountain, San Diego County, California"

Joint Task Force-Six proposes to repair and upgrade approximately 25 miles of road on and adjacent to Otay Mountain in southern San Diego. Otay Mountain Truck Trail, Minnewawa Truck Trail, and portions of Marron Valley Road will be subject to repair and upgrading. Existing roads on Otay Mesa will be used to move equipment to the road construction area.

Archeological surveys of the areas to be impacted were conducted between June 3 and June 11, 1996. These surveys were part of the responsibility of Joint Task Force-Six under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act, and Executive Order 11593. The entire road project area was walked by the survey crew; the area of the equipment corridor on Otay Mesa had been previously surveyed and was not resurveyed.

Records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center and at the San Diego Museum of Man. Three sites were previously recorded in areas to be impacted by the project. Numerous sites were recorded within the records search area but outside the area of the specific project. These were noted primarily on Otay Mesa, along Dulzura Creek, and near Marron Valley Road. Eight previously unrecorded sites were found during the survey. Two of these sites are historic, and the remainder are prehistoric sites, primarily lithic scatters. One quarry with a possible rock room associated was recorded.

The area to be impacted by the road project crosses three archeological sites. One of these, SDI-8654, has been tested and the important deposits were found to lie below 50 cm. Another SDI-10,082, is composed of discrete loci and the road does not impact any of these loci. The third, SDI-12,704, has not been tested, and the road passes through the middle of the site. The remaining sites are off the road, although several are immediately adjacent to it.

The approach to impact mitigation on this project is avoidance. All sites will be avoided by construction. In areas where the road is adjacent to archeological sites, grading will be restricted to the existing road bed. No grading will occur in the areas of SDI-8654, SDI-10,082, and SDI-12,704. Sites will be flagged and a monitor will be present.

The approximately 1.5-mile equipment corridor on Otay Mesa will be restricted to existing roads. Two sites (SDI-11,802H and SDI-11,793) are crossed by that road. These sites have been disturbed by earthmoving activities and agriculture in the past. No grading will be done in the area of the sites and the only impacts will be the movement of equipment across the sites.

(162) Hines, M., Tomka, S.
1993 "Prehistoric Research Context for Camp Bullis and Fort Sam Houston, Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas"

This document provides a framework for archeological research, evaluation of significance, and determination of the potential National Register eligibility of prehistoric archeological sites on the U.S. Army property at Camp Bullis and Fort Sam Houston in Bexar and Comal counties. These installations are in the Salado and Cibolo creek drainage basins and encompass ca 28,000 and 3,400 acres, respectively. Over the past 30 years, a number of archeological investigations in these basins have produced data on the environment, cultural history, and types of sites in this region. Pertinent questions for the area are grouped into seven broad research domains: (1) paleoenvironments; (2) chronology; (3) subsistence strategies; (4) settlement patterns; (5) technology and material culture; (6) population dynamics; and (7) interregional and Extraregional interaction. These domains are linked by a theoretical framework in which culture is viewed as an adaptive system defined by the interplay between social behavior, technology, and resource opportunities and limitations. Types of sites are associated with the research questions they are likely to address, resulting in criteria for site significance to guide future archeological investigations at Camp Bullis And Fort Sam Houston.

(163) Holmes, R.

1996 "Phase II (Site Testing) of Four Historic Sites McGuire Air Force Base Burlington County, New Jersey"

Mariah Associates, Inc. of Albuquerque, New Mexico and Lyndhurst, New Jersey performed Phase II site testing at four historic sites at McGuire Air Force Base in Burlington County, New Jersey. Research was undertaken as part of the cultural resource management responsibilities of the Air Mobility Command, not in anticipation of a specific project. Site testing followed an archeological site location survey (Headquarters Air Mobility Command 1995).

The sites are shown on the USGS 7.5' New Egypt, New Jersey, quadrangle (1957, photorevised 1971, photoinspected 1977; 1:24,000 UTM Zone 18). They are (with references to Burlington County tax record Block and Lot numbers):
28-Bu-458 (HS-29) UTM: 535360E/4432240N, Block 16, Lot 1, in New Hanover Township;
28-Bu459 (HS-31) UTM: 535200E/4432260N, Block 601, Lot 6, in North Hanover Township;
North Run Refuse Scatter (no site or field numbers), UTM: 535545E/4432230N, Block 16, Lot 1, in New Hanover Township; and
28-Bu-460 (HS-46) UTM: 533780E/4430980N, Block 204, Lot 1 (also listed in McGuire Air Force Base files as Block 15, Lot 1), in the Borough of Wrightstown.

The sites date from at least the 1840s to about 1940. No intact standing structures are present. A good sample of material culture was recovered from subsurface contexts. Sites 28-Bu-458 and 28-Bu-459 are house sites associated with agriculture; they may be associated with a nearby grist mill but do not contain mill remains themselves. Cellar holes, depressions, and subsurface brick foundations exist at these sites. The North Run Refuse Scatter is a surface scatter of twentieth-century trash, and is not associated with other historic sites. Site 28-Bu-460 is a nineteenth-century residence without a foundation, possibly a post-built structure; land surrounding this site is disturbed.

Sites 28-Bu-458 and 28-Bu-459 are recommended as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion (d): "sites [which] possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and … have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36 CFR 60.4). They relate to Pineland Resource Group "Agricultural Sites and Gristmills." Additional testing could retrieve substantial data from these sites. The North Run Refuse Scatter does not appear eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places. Site 28-Bu-460 may address questions of interest, but no intact subsurface deposits of significance were found. No recorded prehistoric sites are in the immediate vicinity, and none were encountered during site testing. A foundation, not previously recorded and apparently associated with a mill indicated on historic maps, was found near 28-Bu-458 (UTM: 535280E/4432280N).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the Air Mobility Command, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, and the New Jersey Pinelands Commission. Original black and white photographs are being provided to the New Jersey Pinelands Commission.

(164) Holmes, R., Lewis, K.

1995 "Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Site of the Runnels Federal Building Annex Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico"

At the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, a reconnaissance of cultural resources was undertaken at the proposed site of the Runnels Federal Building annex in Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico. It is located to the south of the Runnels Federal Building. It is bounded on the east by Campo Street, on the south by a parking lot and commercial property, and on the west by Church Street. Currently being used as a parking lot for the Runnels Federal Building, it is approximately 275x275 ft (84x84 m) and is paved and landscaped. The area of potential effect for the construction of the annex extends approximately one - half of a city block in each direction from the proposed building site.

The field reconnaissance focused on archeological and historic architectural resources. Richard D. Holmes, Ph.D. of Mariah Associates Inc., performed a pedestrian inspection of the project area and surrounding land; he also conducted historical research in Las Cruces and Albuquerque. Karen Lewis, of Karen Lewis Historic Preservation of Albuquerque, did the research on historic architecture. This involved field inspection as well as historical research in Las Cruces and Santa Fe. Anne M. Condon of Mariah Associates Inc., advised the staff for this project.

No archeological sites are recorded at the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division. Field inspection revealed that much of the area of potential effect has been disturbed by construction. The proposed site of the annex appears to have been graded and is paved; only the western portion may contain a relatively undisturbed area that is capped by fill. The proposed annex site was divided and in private ownership by 1853. It is not adjacent to the Campo Santo burying ground. Historic records indicate that

the proposed annex site once contained commercial structures. More recently, a restaurant and bowling alley stood on the proposed annex site once contained single story adobe houses (ca.1921), while the site of the Runnels Federal Building contained commercial structures. More recently, a restaurant and bowling alley stood on the proposed annex site. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, much of downtown Las Cruces was demolished as part of urban renewal projects. The proposed annex site was completely leveled by 1972. On the basis of this reconnaissance, the proposed annex site appears to have a low potential for containing intact subsurface archeological features. Nonetheless, there is a possibility that foundations and deposits are located in the area of direct effect, and a prudent action is to have limited archeological monitoring of earth moving after the paved surface has been removed. If any burials or unexpected finds are encountered, appropriate actions consistent with federal and state law should be followed.

The area of potential effect shares a border with the Mesquite Street Original Townsite Historic District and is adjacent to a state register site. A final determination of effect for the Historic District structures will require coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer. It is recommended that the design of the annex and its associated site plan consider the scale and massing of adjacent historic structures, the pedestrian character of this historic district, and the historic block pattern of the original Mesquite Street Original Townsite Historic District. It is further recommended that the building elevation of the annex relate to the existing Runnels Federal Building, while incorporating aspects of the architectural vocabulary of the adjoining historic district or the Dona Ana County Judicial Complex.

(165) Housley, H., Weymouth, H.

1996 "Evaluation of Selected Historic Properties at Tooele Army Depot North Area: Cold War Era Study and Inventory and Cultural and Paleontological Resources Survey"

The evaluation of selected historic properties at Tooele Army Depot North Area (TADNA) required the completion of two tasks: conduct an archeological survey of two parcels (totaling approximately 1,700 acres) and produce an inventory/overview of the Cold War properties associated with these parcels. The area surveyed consists of two separate parcels designated as "excess" in the realignment of the Tooele Army Depot (TAD). The study area is located just south of the Great Salt Lake in the Tooele Valley approximately 2 mi (3.2 km) east of the town of Tooele. This work was conducted under Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014,

Delivery Order No. 0103 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Realignment of these two areas was officially completed at the close of fiscal year 1995.

The goal of the archeological survey was to identify any extant paleontological materials or cultural remains that dated prior to the establishment of the TADNA (1942) and might be located with the boundaries of the project area. Field inspection was undertaken in March 1995. No cultural resources or paleontological sites were located during this investigation.

In addition, the focus of the Cold War examination was to identify any significant Cold War properties with the "excess" parcels. These parcels formerly housed a maintenance and supply functions at the TADNA. A historical overview and an inventory of the of the buildings were completed in September and October 1995. The structures were evaluated under the appropriate criteria and consideration for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on their significance during the Cold War (1946-1992). All of the buildings are recommended as ineligible for inclusion or nomination to the NRHP.

(166) Howard, M., Freeman, M., Gadus, E., Prewitt, E.
1987 "An Archeological Survey of a Proposed Location for Construction of an Air Strip for Laughlin Air Force Base on the Newman Ranch, Kinney County, Texas"

An archeological survey of 10% of a 3,100 - acre tract in the Newman Ranch located in south - central Kinney County, Texas revealed sparsely distributed cultural resources. Selected as one of three target sites under consideration for construction of an auxiliary landing strip for Laughlin Air Force Base, the tract was divided into three survey strata. Half the survey effort was devoted to Strata 2, the primary target area, with the remaining effort allotted to Stratum 1 and Stratum 3.

Three prehistoric archeological sites were recorded; two in Stratum 1 and one in Stratum 3. All are diffuse lithic scatters that lack depth and research potential. None are assessed to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic archival research indicated the possibility of two early twentieth century homesteads in or near the project area. Neither was found during the survey. It is unlikely that the W.I. Clark homestead is located in the

project area. The C.H. Neely homestead is either just outside the project area, within Stratum 1, or possibly (but not likely) in Stratum 2.

It is concluded that Stratum 2 is the least likely to contain significant archeological or historical sites and is therefore recommended as the most appropriate for construction of the proposed air strip. Stratum 1 is the homestead. Stratum 3 has the greatest potential to contain significant prehistoric sites and is considered to be the least desirable location for the proposed air strip. If Stratum 2 is selected, no further cultural resources investigations are suggested. If either Stratum 1 or Stratum 3 are selected, the intensive survey and assessment are recommended.

(167) Hunt, S.

1992 "A Cultural Resources Survey of 250 Acres at the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas"

This report is concerned with a survey of approximately 250 acres within the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) in Bowie County, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to locate all cultural resources within this area that might be impacted by proposed timber harvesting and evaluate them for their potential for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The current survey within the LSAAP resulted in the identification and recording of no new cultural resource sites, although one locality was identified in the northeastern portion of the installation. By definition, this locality is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP and needs not to be avoided during timber harvest activities.

However, a previous point-survey for historic sites within the LSAAP (Peter and Cliff 1990) located seven historic sites within the limits of the present survey area in the northeastern portion of the LSAAP (i.e., 41BW342, 41BW343, 41BW344, 41BW345, 41BW346, 41BW389, and 41BW393). Of these seven sites, six (41BW342, 41BW343, 41BW344, 41BW345, 41BW346, and 41BW389) were found to have been moderately to severely impacted by surface modifications and were deemed to be ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

The remaining site within the present survey area (41BW393) is deemed to have a status of "eligibility unknown" based on the need for further evaluation of the archeological remains and deposits present at the site. Until the NRHP-evaluation process is completed, this site needs to be protected and should not be subjected to timber harvesting activities.

(168) Hunt, S.

1994 "Recording of Site 41DN494 Along Lake Lewisville, Denton County, Texas"

Site 41DN494 is a small, low density occupation, possibly a campsite, which was occupied during the Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric periods. Unfortunately, an undetermined part of the site is now under Lake Lewisville and has been impacted by wave action, as are the parts of the site along the shoreline. Human remains are reported to have been excavated from the site by a local avocational archeologist who later reburied the remains at the site. Large quantities of bone were recovered from units near the reburied human remains; these deposits are indicative of midden deposits. The presence of these midden deposits suggest that the site may have some research potential despite the disturbance noted at the site; therefore, the site is considered to be of unknown potential for inclusion on the NRHP. The limited shovel test excavations do not allow a complete evaluation of the stratigraphic integrity of the deposits. Although it is apparent that wave action has removed at least 40 cm of sediment from the area of greatest artifact concentration, it is not apparent that the stratigraphic integrity of the site context has been compromised. Complete evaluation of site 41DN494 is dependent on verification of the presence of human remains and test excavations to examine the stratigraphic integrity of the site.

(169) Hunt, S.

1995 "Historic Housing Guide - Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas"

This document was prepared for the inhabitants of military housing at Kelly Air Force Base. It describes, in easily understood terms, the architectural history of Kelly Air Force Base, the laws and regulations underlying historic preservation at Kelly Air Force Base, and guidelines on how to care for the historic housing.

(170) Hunt, S., Peter, D., Winchell, F.

1992 "Archeological Survey of Portions of Zacate Creek, Laredo, Texas"

The intensive archeological survey along Zacate Creek in Laredo, Texas, was conducted in order to assess archeological properties that might be impacted through the development of flood control structures along Zacate Creek and connecting drainages. This development is being proposed by the city of Laredo and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As a federal

agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required to determine the effects of such development under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL-96-515), the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL-93-291), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190), and Executive Order #11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment." As a result, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Fort Worth District) contracted with Geo - Marine Inc. to do a comprehensive pedestrian survey of the impacted areas along Zacate Creek. The field work (under contract DACA63-90-D-0061) was conducted on November 20 - 22, 1991 by Steven Hunt (Field Supervisor) and Stephen M’butu. Duane Peter served as Principal Investigator.

The survey was conducted by a combination of examining the visible ground surface and cutbank profiles, supplemented with random shovel tests. The survey effort resulted in the discovery of four cultural resource sites and three localities (all prehistoric). In addition, a previously recorded site, 41WB53, was revisited. Three of the sites investigated during this survey (41WB53, 41WB346, and 41WB349) were deemed ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the remaining two sites (41WB347 and 41WB348) appeared to be outside of the impact area. As a consequence, the latter two sites were not evaluated for nomination to the NRHP. As a result of the survey work, development of the proposed flood control structures along Zacate Creek is judged to have no impact upon the cultural resources of the region.

(171) Hunt, S., Peter, D., Gaither, S.
1995 “Intensive Pedestrian Survey of a Proposed 22-Acre Borrow Pit near the Lake Ray Roberts Dam, Denton County, Texas”

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, has proposed the expansion of a borrow pit in a 22-acre tract a short distance south of the Lake Ray Roberts dam. In order to meet CE obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL-96-515); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL-93-190); Executive Order No.11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”; and Corps of Engineers Engineering Regulation 1130-2-438, “Historic Preservation Program,” an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area was required. The intensive pedestrian survey of the project area resulted in the discovery of no cultural resources. Thus, the proposed project will have no impact upon the cultural resources of the region.

(172) Hunt, S., Pleasant, D., Cliff, M., Allday, S., Green, M., Largent,jr., F.
1995 "Cultural Resources Survey of 550 Acres at Lake O' The Pines, Marion County, Texas"

This report is the result of a cultural resource survey carried out in 1995 in southwestern Marion County, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to identify and inventory the cultural resource properties contained in two separate timber management units, totaling approximately 550 acres, located on federal land adjacent to Lake O' the Pines and to evaluate the potential of any cultural resources identified for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The survey resulted in the identification and recording of four previously unrecorded cultural resource properties (41MR139, 41MR140, 41MR141, and 41MR142) and three nonsite localities. One of the sites discovered is of an undetermined prehistoric period, while the remaining three sites date to the historic period. It is recommended that all of these cultural resource properties be considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and that no further work be done at any of them. The three nonsite localities, of which one is prehistoric in age and two historic, are considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them.

(173) Hunt, S., White, W., Gaither, S.
1996 "Intensive Pedestrian Survey of the Proposed Trinity River Greenbelt, Denton County, Texas"

Geo-Marine, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, conducted cultural resources investigations within the proposed Trinity River Greenbelt along the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, between Lake Ray Roberts and Lewisville Lake in Denton County, Texas, in accordance with and in partial fulfillment of the CE's obligation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL102-575); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL 93-291); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (PL 95-341); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (PL101-601); Executive Order #11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"; and the CE's Engineering Regulation 1130-2-438, "Historic Preservation Program." This work involved intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 1,624 acres within the project area and was conducted intermittently, as the lands became accessible, from July 1994 to December 1995.

The present survey identified and recorded three previously unknown sites, five architectural properties, and 15 nonsite localities. Although two previously known sites, 41DN7 and 41DN461, are mapped within the project area, neither was relocated within the project area. Site 41DN7 was relocated outside the project area, which may indicate that it has been destroyed or misplotted. Site 41DN461 was also not relocated; considering the site described on the site form, it may have been completely collected. One of the newly recorded sites (41DN497) is of an unknown prehistoric period, while the remaining two sites (41DN496 and 41DN498) are of the historic period. Site 41DN497 is considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while sites 41DN496 and 41DN498 are considered ineligible for conclusion in the NRHP. The architectural properties consist of two bridges (Structures 2 and 5), a retaining wall (Structure 4), a windmill (Structure 1), and a log outbuilding (Structure 3). One bridge (Structure 5) is considered eligible and the other (Structure 2) potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The retaining wall and log outbuilding are considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The windmill was unfortunately removed by the property owner and is no longer a management concern. The 15 nonsite localities are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The intensive pedestrian survey of the project area was able to investigate only near surface deposits due to the high clay content in this area. Since the vast majority of the project area lies within the Holocene floodplain of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and one site was recorded eroding from a relict paleosol within the cutbank of the Elm Fork, the potential for deeply buried sites is considered to be high. Consequently, if developments are scheduled that will impact more that the upper 50 cm of soil, geoarcheological investigations will be required to determine whether any deeply buried sites will be impacted.

(174) Hunt, S., Peter, D.

1996 "Cultural Resources Survey of the Recreation Partnership Initiative Project at Lakes Lavon and Bardwell, Collin and Ellis Counties, Texas"

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, proposed improvements at Lake Lavon, Lewisville, and Bardwell in Collin, Denton, and Ellis counties, Texas, in concert with private enterprise as part of the Recreation Partnership Initiative (RPI). The RPI area at Lewisville Lake had previously been surveyed by the University of North Texas (UNT) in the late 1980s. Two sites were identified within the RPI, both of which were eventually determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the National

Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The RPI areas at the lakes Lavon and Bardwell required intensive pedestrian survey to determine whether any cultural properties exist within the RPI. Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), of Plano, Texas, conducted these surveys in May 1995. The survey areas were restricted by high water conditions brought about by heavy spring rains; as a result, there was no access to floodplain deposits within the RPI areas. Due to time constrains it did not prove possible to examine these areas after the floodwaters receded. Four nonsite localities were identified at Lake Lavon, while a previously recorded prehistoric site 41COL13; that was adjacent to the RPI, could not be reinvestigated as site 41COL13 has been permanently inundated by Lake Lavon. At Bardwell Lake two newly identified historic sites, 41EL220 and 41EL221, were recorded. The four nonsite localities at Lake Lavon and site 41EL220 at Bardwell Lake are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, while site 41COL13 at Lake Lavon and site 41EL221 at Bardwell Lake are recommended to be of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Avoidance of sites 41COL13 and 41EL221 is recommended, while backhoe investigations may be required in the floodplain if future design plans propose construction within the floodplain. However, if no excavations deeper than 50 cm are proposed and sites 41COL13 and 41EL221 are avoided, there will be no significant impacts upon the regional archeology.

(175) Hyatt, R.
1972 "Preliminary Report: Archeological Investigations Cooper Lake 1972"

The summer 1972 archeological research program conducted by Southern Methodist University within the limits of the proposed Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas, commenced on June 5, 1972, and continued for ten weeks, terminating on August 11, 1972. The 1972 excavations reported herein from the second phase of a multi - phase project designed to salvage important archeological data prior to destruction by dam construction and related activities. The purpose of this phase of the research is to clarify the model of prehistoric utilization of the area based on site survey data (Hyatt and Skinner 1971:46). Excavations were designed to test the implication that the study area represented a seasonal rather than year - round resource area used by the prehistoric inhabitants. Sites for excavation were chosen on the basis of site size, location in essentially similar environmental situations, surface indications of the presence of faunal remains, and proximity to the area of proposed dam construction. Materials derived from these tests should confirm or refute the observed survey data which suggests that small sites vary only quantitatively from large ones. These data indicate the absence of a settlement system consisting of main bay camps surrounded by smaller

special - purpose sites. Three site classes (small, medium, and large) were investigated to test the proposition of functional equivalence of sites.

During the ten weeks of the excavation season four sites were investigated by the crew of four, with the addition for three weeks of a student volunteer, and occasional help from local residents. One site (41HP7) was partially excavated, two sites (41HP37 and 41DT68) were systematically surface collected and partially excavated, and a fourth site (41DT57) was briefly tested and rejected as inadequate for further investigation. All cultural materials recovered were washed in the field and transported to the Archeology Salvage Laboratory at Southern Methodist University, Dallas. Upon receipt of further funding these materials will be analyzed, and both intra - site and inter - site comparisons will be made.

(176) Hyatt, R., Skinner, S.
1971 "Archeological Resources of the Cooper Reservoir, Texas"

One hundred and five archeological sites were located and recorded within the area of the proposed Cooper Reservoir, Texas. Sites occur in six topographic situations and are further divided into two time periods, the Archaic and Caddo. Analyses of lithic samples from each site are correlated with site distribution in an attempt to determine the location of specific maintenance activities.

A research design is proposed for the salvaging of the archeological resources of the reservoir area prior to dam construction and inundation.

(177) Hyatt, R., Butler, B., Mosca III, H.
1972 "Archeological Research at Cooper Lake 1970-1972"

The Summer of 1972 excavations in the area of the proposed Cooper Lake, northeast Texas, constituted the second phase of a multi - stage project designed to collect important archeological data prior to destruction by dam construction, flooding and related activities. The purpose of this phase of the research was to clarify the model of prehistoric utilization of the study area developed from site survey data (Hyatt and Skinner 1971:46). Excavations were designed to test the implications of site size relative to function. Different size sites in similar geographical areas were tested for differences in site activity patterning. In addition, particular attention was given to recovery of data relevant to seasonally and chronology.

During the ten week excavation season four sites were investigated. The Lawson site (X41HP7) was partially excavated, the Cox and Thomas sites (X41HP37 and X41DT68) were systematically surface collected and partially excavated, and the Ewing site (X41DT57) was tested and determined to be inadequate for application to the specific problems under consideration.

The research design has been evaluated on the basis of the new data, and no revision is indicated at this time. A change in method is suggested in order to provide a reliable means of determining excavation loci that will lead to a more efficient recovery of data relevant to the problem being studied.

(178) Institute of Applied Sciences
1979 "Research Potential of Cervenka Site (41WM267)"

The purpose of this document is to critically review the investigations and findings at six archeological sites in Granger Reservoir, Texas, which have been offered by the Corps as:
adequate data sets for mitigation of the cultural resources which will be destroyed by the construction of Granger Lake;
sites which duplicate data that would be produced by any further work at Cervenka.

Even a casual perusal of the discussion offered in this document more than substantiates the contention that neither of the above criteria have been met. The investigation of the six sites is clearly inadequate, for varying reasons and does not constitute a statistically adequate sample for mitigation even for the components represented at Cervenka and those sites. Further, since the original assessment of Cervenka was incorrect, the work accomplished there by NTSU could not completely evaluate, much less mitigate the resources. Time and funding allocations for 41WM267 was based on Moore's report (1976:68) that the site was 2-2.5 meters deep and of unknown extent. In reality the site is in excess of 6 meters deep and covers approximately 10,000 square meters.

(179) Jackson, J.
1984 "An Historic Overview of Waco Lake, McLennan County, Texas"

Because of a planned increase in the conservation pool at Waco Lake, the Corps of Engineers, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act

and other public laws and executive orders, has requested a study of the historic background of the Waco Lake property. The study focuses on the aboriginal groups present in historic times, their relations with White settlers, and the subsequent use of the lands that have since become the lake. A special effort has been made to identify and describe historic sites that may still be accessible along the shoreline which may present significant additions to the historic record through structural remains or buried deposits. Six historic sites are identified and discussed.

(180) Jackson, J., Prewitt, E.

1988 "A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Site of New Construction for the Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Texas"

An archeological survey of three areas within the Fort Sam Houston military reservation and an archival study of the specific history of the military uses of these areas was conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. during December 1987 and early January 1988. The largest of these areas is a 147 - acre triangular tract where a new addition to the Brooke Army Medical Center is planned. The two smaller areas are along Salado Creek where planned all - weather bridges will link the new facilities with those already in existence.

Examination of all three areas revealed evidence of moderate to severe disturbances and few intact structural remains. The archival map study revealed several episodes of use of each area and of extensive earthmoving in all of the areas during the recent past.

An area of trenches was documented on Thomas Field where construction of the expansion facilities is planned. This area is depicted on maps from the World War I era as a drill field and did not become Government property until June 1919. A 1943 earlier photograph shows scrub growth transacted by a number of small roads. The first documentation of a trench area appears on a 1951 map of the Fort Sam Houston Firing Ranges. Traces of the trenches are still visible. It is presumed that the trenches were dug after 1943.

Where Binz - Engleman Road crosses Salado Creek, the eastern bank of the creek remained outside the military reservation until very recently. From the early 1940s to at least 1953, the City of San Antonio operated a gravel pit and water works on the east bank of the creek. These structures are no longer shown on the 1967 USGS map. On the west bank of the creek, no structures could be documented before the one shown on the

1967 USGS map. Foundation remnants of this building were located during the survey. A landfill area of about 10 acres west of Salado Creek and south of Schofield Road has been designated 41BX779 and may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, current construction plans only impact the extreme northern margin of this site.

Where W.W. White Road crosses Salado Creek, there is evidence of extensive land modification, an abandoned cemetery, and a late nineteenth century farmstead. A 1917 map of this area depicts a house and a barn on the west bank of Salado Creek. This was probably the farmstead of Herman Eisenhauer which was purchased by the Government on August 21, 1917. Later maps of the post depict a cemetery where soldiers hanged in connection with the Houston Race Riot of August 1917 were interred from 1917-1918 until 1937 when their bodies were exhumed and reburied in the National Cemetery and elsewhere. Subsequent maps show the land here as vacant except for a gravel pit which was opened in 1946 at the southern end.

The only area where undisturbed cultural deposits appear to be present is the northern portion of this area where artifacts consistent with the remains of the Herman Eisenhauer farm were found.. The site has been designated 41BX778. It is argued that the limit intact deposits from this 1885-1917 occupation do not retain sufficient information yield potential to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, it is recommended that a generalized developmental history and map series of the Fort Sam Houston military reservation be prepared as a planning tool.

(181) Jeter, M., Rose, J., Williams, G., Harmon, A.
1989 "Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Trans-Mississippi South in Arkansas and Louisiana"

This volume is the sixth and final regional cultural resource overview prepared by the Arkansas Archeological Survey for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Southwestern Division. The overview takes in all of Louisiana except for the western portions of two parishes that were included in the Gulf Coastal Plains overview. It also covers the Arkansas counties that were not discussed in the Ozark Mountains-Arkansas River-Ouachita Mountains overview. In the opening chapters of the volume, previous archeological investigations are reviewed in detail, and the history of cultural resource management in the area is summarized. The overview than unfolds the area's archeological past in its entirely, from prehistoric, through protohistoric, to historic. The latter period is discussed not only in terms of Native Americans, but of Euroamericans, African-Americans, and

Asian Americans as well. The bioarcheology of the Louisiana-Arkansas is analyzed in later chapters; numerous tables and appendixes contain pertinent analyses of data from Native American burials. Areas where further research is needed are clearly delineated. A final chapter synthesizes the archeological and bioarcheological evidence in adaptive terms.

(182) Jolly, K., Gunn, J.
1981 "Terrain Analysis and Settlement Pattern Survey: Upper Bayou Zourie, Fort Polk, Louisiana"

During May 1980, personnel of Environmental and Cultural Services, Inc., conducted archeological investigations at the Bayou Zourie study area on the Ft. Polk Military Reservation in response to Purchase Order EN6-81-361, United States Army Engineer District, Ft. Worth.

In conjunction with a general survey of the study area, intensive investigations of selected areas were conducted utilizing occupation models generated by a preliminary terrain analysis. Fourteen locations were found to contain archeological materials, and were subsequently tested and evaluated. This information was integrated into the final model, describing settlement patterns in the Bayou Zourie study area, and its relation to the general settlement patterns in the area of Bayou Zourie.

(183) Jurney, D., Moir, R.
1987 "Richland Creek Technical Series, Volume V: Historic Buildings, Material Culture, and People of the Prairie Margin Architecture, Artifacts, and Synthesis of Historic Archeology"

Architectural investigations were conducted for 38 historic structures in the Richland/Chambers Reservoir between June 1982 and June 1984 by the Archeological Research Program, Southern Methodist University. The Reservoir, located in Navarro and Freestone Counties, is 100 km south of Dallas. It is under construction by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One, Fort Worth, Texas, and will inundate 47,500 acres (19,200 hectares) along Richland and Chambers Creeks.

Recovery of architectural data was conducted for 26 dwellings, 4 bridges and 12 special purpose structures, all dating between 1848 and World War II. In addition, dendrochronological samples were taken from 22 structures, producing 80 verified tree-ring dates. Thirteen structures received construction dates. The tree-ring samples yielded several master

ring chronologies that provided climatic information on local rainfall patterns and late spring frosts from 1634 to 1980.

In addition to the above architectural studies, ethnographic, archival, and specialized artifacts analyses were carried out during the course of the Project. Window glass fragments were quantified and provided important socioeconomic and temporal information for many of these sites. Nails from sheet refuse contexts also provided information useful for reconstructing some buildings that had long since vanished. Refined earthwares (i.e., ironstones, whitewares, and tinted wares) and stonewares yielded information about household preferences and traditional foodway practices. Ironstones and whitewares revealed strong, conservative preferences for plain, undecorated wares until the early twentieth century. Stoneware sherds occurred primarily in pre-1920 components and exhibited considerable temporal patterning among various glaze and vessel forms. Faunal remains revealed a much higher consumption of beef for nineteenth century black households than originally expected. Animal remains also indicated that hunting supplied some additional varieties of meats, but that the consumption of wild species was a marginal part of all households. Finally, small finds and low frequency artifact categories such as tools, farm equipment parts, personal items, and so forth, provided a personal glimpse into some specific household possessions. Many of these categories also revealed socioeconomic preferences for modest material items, often related to specific household and farm activities (e.g., sad irons, cooking vessels and flatware, horse and stable gear, wagon and machine parts). Few nonessential items were found.

The results of all of these studies provide detailed information on many aspects of rural life not highly documented in other records. The layout of farmsteads in North Central Texas conveys a personal picture of the small landowner and tenant farmer, both of whom struggled against rising competition, falling cotton prices, the boll weevil, and finally, mechanization. The archeological and architectural records contain subtle information on how these households coped with the agricultural technological revolution of the nineteenth and twentieth century. The material record indicates that North Central Texas farm tenants diverged from farmsteads in other older cotton producing areas in layout, material possessions, and architecture. The Richland Creek Archeological Project has focused on the material evidence of these differences, and incorporated archival and oral information to provide a synergistic picture of rural life along Richland and Chambers Creeks from the 1850s to the 1920s.

(184) Jurney, D., Lebo, S., Green, M.
1988 "Historic Farming on the Hogwallow Prairies, Ethnoarcheological Investigations of the Mountain Creek Area, North Central Texas"

Archeological and historical investigations were conducted for 13 historic and 5 prehistoric properties in the Joe Pool Lake project area between October 1984 and July 1986 by the Archeological Research Program Institute for the Study of Earth and Man, Southern Methodist University. Joe Pool Lake will impound 7,400 acres along Mountain and Walnut Creeks in Dallas, Tarrant, Ellis, and Johnson Counties. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District constructed the lake to provide flood protection. An additional 5,100 acres of park lands will also provide recreation facilities for Dallas and Fort Worth.

Historic archeological investigations were conducted to mitigate adverse project impacts identified for 13 historic properties dating from the mid nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological and architectural studies were focused on 9 landowner's farmsteads and 4 tenant farmers' dwellings. Historic sites with mid - nineteenth century components included Loyd (41TR39), Anderson (41DL190), and Penn (41DL192). Late nineteenth century components were present at these 3 sites, as well as Lowe (41TR40), Reitz (41TR45), Marrs (41TR48), Holveck (41DL183), Pool (41DL191), Titterington Tenant (41DL267) and Titterington (41DL268). Sites with predominantly twentieth century occupations were Bowman (41TR42), Hintze (41DL181), and Hintze Tenant (41DL196).

Investigations were focused on the archeological features, sheet refuse, architecture, archival records, and oral information related to these 13 properties. The interdisciplinary research was focused on gathering detailed information on local settlement and traditional lifeways using the 13 sites as a data base. An explicit research design was formulated to focus all of these studies and to provide a framework for deriving important results.

Most of the sites selected for study consisted of white landowners' farmstead complexes with above average landholdings and large layouts.. Sheet refuse deposits common to rural Texas farmsteads were not as dense as those recently identified in other rural areas of North Central Texas. The large farmstead layouts have tended to disperse sheet middens across broad areas, making artifact densities light in any one spot.

Root cellars and storm cellars were common; stonelined well shafts and frame granaries were also very common. Based on architectural investigations, horizontal log construction was not a common technique

used on the North Central Texas Frontier. Instead, hewn and sawn timber frame buildings using mortise and tennon joinery was the dominant construction technique. The four tenant sites revealed smaller, but denser, sheet refuse middens and compact active yards. Brick was common on all sites and at the Anderson Plantation was used to construct a large, elaborate storm cellar. All farm tenant sites were occupied by white families based on oral information. No black or Hispanic tenant sites were among the group of sites identified for receiving data recovery. General Land Office records provide a means of reconstruction the initial land divisions and the vegetation at the time of the settlement.

The archeological and architectural resources of Joe Pool Lake contain information on the evolution of a rural agrarian area near to a major urban center. This Mountain Creek region is comparatively unique for North Central Texas in terms of its topographical and ecological setting. The Joe Pool Lake historical investigations provide an initial understanding of the rich history of this area and the long farming traditions that were pursued until the 1920s.

(185) Jurney, D., Bohlin, J., Adovasio, J., Buyce, R., Mandel, R.
1989 "Archeological Survey of Cooper Lake, Delivery Order Number 6, 1989: Cultural Resource Studies for Cooper Lake, Hopkins and Delta Counties, Texas"

From April to August 1989, the Archeology Research Program of the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, performed a cultural resource survey and preliminary site evaluation for a 1,885 ha (4,659 acre) area in the Cooper Lake project area, ca. 145 km (90 mi) northeast of Dallas, Texas. This work was conducted for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, under contract DACW63-87-D-0017, Delivery Order Number 6.

The study area includes two recreational areas, South Sulphur and Doctors Creek parks, proposed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, as well as selected reservoir areas below 134 m (440 ft) in elevation. In total 59 sites were evaluated under Delivery Order Number 6, including 25 previously registered sites and 34 newly identified sites. Additionally, a geomorphological investigation was conducted with the Finley Branch Fan, and backhoe excavations were used to explore alluvial and colluvial landforms in the area.

A letter report was submitted following the initial investigations at the North Texas Municipal Water District intake facility at Finley Branch. A

second letter report was submitted following the intensive survey of the South Sulphur and Doctors Creek parks, which included a predictive statement of the potential for buried sites based on the geomorphological investigations of Rolfe Mandel, consulting geologist for the Delivery Order Number 6 survey. A master site location map, survey forms, and a summary of previously recorded sites were submitted separately to the Corps of Engineers.

The present report provides information on the extent, character, and archeological integrity of each site. Assessments of each site's potential to yield information relevant to the Cooper Lake Research Design are also provided. The report concludes with cultural resource management recommendations for each site within the Delivery Order Number 6 study area.

(186) Jurney, D., Bohlin, J., Linder-Linsley, S., Caran, S., Harris, M., Pedler, D.
1991 "Archeological Survey and Preliminary Evaluations of Portions of Cooper Lake 1989"

This report presents the results of cultural resources survey and preliminary evaluation conducted for a 13,030 acre area at Cooper Lake. All areas selected for survey were evaluated higher than 435 ft amsl. The survey work was conducted from July and December 1989. Archeological sites from both the prehistoric and historic periods were assessed, and all sites greater than 50 years old were given state site registration numbers. This report presents the findings in all areas surveyed, recorded site descriptions, and an evaluation of their contents. A master map showing the locations of all sites, backhoe trench excavations, curation inventory, site survey forms, and a summary of previously surveyed portions of the parks have been submitted separately to the Fort Worth District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. National Register recommendations of clearly eligible, clearly not eligible, and further work are made for each site.

(187) Kane, K., Freeman, J.
1995 "An Architectural and Historical Assessment of 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Areas, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas"

This report presents the results of a historical and architectural assessment of the 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Areas o Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. The historical assessment was conducted by Geo - Marine, Inc., from December 1992 to February 1993; the architectural assessment

was carried out during October 1993. Geo - Marine, Inc., chief historian Kimberly L. Kane and consultant Joe Freeman conducted the archival and architectural studies, respectively. The assessment was accomplished through the development of historical and architectural contexts, development of detailed histories of the construction of buildings, and completion of architectural documentation of 23 architectural features within the 1600 and 1700 Areas.

The assessment demonstrates that the 1600 and 1700 Areas at Kelly Air Force Base constitute a unique complex of buildings, structures, and site features that has national significance and is part of a larger complex of buildings, structures, and site features of national significance. This larger complex consists of the 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Housing Areas as well as buildings, structures, and site features constructed as part of the pre World War II planned partial reconstruction of Kelly Field. Work is presently underway to nominate this large historic district to the National Register of Historic Places.

The 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Housing Areas were constructed between 1938 and 1940 to provide residential facilities for officers, non commissioned officers, and their families. The residential buildings that comprise the 1600 and 1700 Areas are excellent examples of Art Moderne architecture. Art Moderne, a modification of the International Style of architectural, merges architectural functionalism with industrial design. Together with contemporaneous and compatible outbuildings and landscape and site features, the 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Areas at Kelly Air Force Base constitute a self - contained area with few intrusive elements and a visual cohesiveness that contributes to its identity as a part of a discrete district. Additional significance of the 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Areas also derives from the fact that presently, Art Moderne Officers' Quarters are known to exist on only two Air Force bases in the continental United States: at McClellan Air Force Base in California (formerly Sacramento Air Depot) and at Kelly Air Force Base. Sacramento Air Depot was the prototype installation for the Art Moderne style. The plans for Sacramento's Double Officers' Quarters were adapted for use at Kelly Field in the construction of the Double and Singles Officers' Quarters in what is now the 1700 Area. Kelly's Art Moderne Double Officer's Quarters (Building Numbers 1750 and 1755) and Single Officers' Quarters (Building Numbers 1752, 1753, 1757, and 1758) are adaptations and not exact duplicates of the Sacramento Art Moderne buildings. The Non commissioned Officers' Quarters in the 1600 Area (Building Numbers 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, and 1689) were built using two different standardized plans, called NCO-9 and NCO-13 by architectural historian Bethanie Grashof (Grashof 1986:5:n.pg.). Both plans were used to construct Non - commissioned Officers' quarters at

other Army installations, but Kelly Air Force Base may be the only location where Standardized Plans Number NCO-9 and Number NCO-13 were constructed with Art Moderne facades.

In summary, assessment of the 1600 and 1700 Art Moderne Areas in relation to their historic context and assessment of their architectural integrity indicate that the buildings are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As documented in this report, the characteristics of the 1600 and 1700 Areas fulfill two of the four National Register of Historic Places.

(188) Kane, K., Gaither, S.

1995 "Historic Context for the World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities, 1939-1945"

This report provides a national historic context for the World War II - era United States Ordnance Department's 77 government - owned contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facilities. This research was conducted by Geo Marine, Inc., under contract with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts agreed to in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. The objective of the national historic context is to investigate and document World War II and pre - World War II buildings and structures under the jurisdiction of Army Materiel Command in order to gather existing but dispersed data into one succinct document that facilitates the assessment of the significance of these properties. Throughout the document, particular emphasis is placed upon the material culture of the GOCO industrial facilities program, including the buildings and structures at the installations in order to provide an evaluation of the military/ political, industrial architecture/ engineering design, technological, and social historical significance of the former GOCO industrial facilities. The report focuses upon the years from 1939 to 1945; however, data also presented on the post - World War - era.

(189) Kelley, D., Victor, S., Freeman, M.

1988 "Archeology in the Flatwoods: An Intensive Survey of Portions of the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Bossier and Webster Parishes, Louisiana"

The results of an intensive survey of a roughly 2200 acre area within the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant in Bossier and Webster Parishes, Louisiana are presented. Historical research was conducted in conjunction with the archeological fieldwork in order to identify potential sites and to document the sequence of land use and ownership.

Twenty - five historic sites and four prehistoric sites were examined during the survey. One of the historic sites had been reported previously and was revisited during the present project. Five sites, 3 BO 192, 3 BO 196, 3 BO 198, 3 BO 200, and 3 WE 200, are believed to have a relatively high research potential, but additional data are needed to assess their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The recommended treatment for these sites is avoidance or, if this is not feasible, then a program of test excavation should be conducted. A sixth site 16 BO 189, the Allentown Cemetery, is protected by state law and should also be avoided. If this is not feasible, additional historical research should be conducted to determine whether the site meets the National Register criteria for cemeteries.

(190) Kibler, K.

1994 "Archeological Survey and National Register Testing at 41BX377, Camp Bullis Military Reservation, Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas"

Archeological investigations were conducted at the Camp Bullis Military Reservation from January 10 to March 23, 1994 by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. The investigations included a 100 percent pedestrian survey of 3,688 acres (1,488 hectares) and National Register test excavations at site 41BX377. The archeological survey documented 48 new archeological sites and 13 isolated finds, and redocumented and reevaluated 11 previously recorded sites with 11 designated survey areas. The 59 sites consist of 45 prehistoric and 18 historic components. It is recommended that 11 of the 45 prehistoric components be deemed eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, pending further test excavations. Four of the 18 historic components are recommended for listing on the National Register, based on their age, structural integrity, and possible association with a historical figure of Texas history. It is recommended that all of these potentially eligible sites and components be protected from vandalism and destruction or mitigated if their loss is unavoidable.

Preliminary geomorphological studies also were undertaken during the survey in order to understand the evolution and development of the landforms, the nature of the late Quatemary deposits and the role that depositional and erosional processes played in the formation of the archeological record.

Test excavations at site 41BX377, which has been steadily eroding due to continued maintenance of a firebreak along the northern boundary of Camp Bullis, were performed to identify the site's components and to evaluate their significance. Three prehistoric components - early - middle Archiac, late Archiac and late Prehistoric - were delineated and evaluated. It is recommended that further investigations be conducted on the early - middle Archiac and late Archiac components, and that the possibility of an earlier fourth component be explored. In association with the recommended data recovery excavations for the early - middle and late Archiac components, additional geomorphic studies should be conducted to delineate a more - detailed alluvial chronology for Cibolo Creek to define paleoenvironmental changes throughout the Holocene and determine the archeological potential off the alluvial deposits.

(191) Kimbrell, K., Hiatt, K., Gaither, S.
1994 "Indiana Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities"

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, at Charleston, Indiana. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition

manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either “stand - by” or “layaway” status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/ or “safe” nature and include Administration and Shop buildings.

(192) Kimbrell, K., Snellgrove, M., Vogel, R., Crown, D.
1995 “Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities”

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department’s government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, at New Brighton, Minnesota. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either “stand - by” or “layaway” status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/ or “safe” nature and include Administration and Shop buildings.

(193) Kimbrell, K., Hiatt, K.

1995 "Badger Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities"

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Badger Army Ammunition Plant, at Baraboo, Wisconsin. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of any Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document.

Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either "stand - by" or "layaway" status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/ or "safe" nature and include Administration and Shop building.

(194) Kimbrell, K., Snellgrove, M.

1995 "Joliet Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities"

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, at Joliet, Illinois. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of any Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resources Program demonstration

project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, the presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either “stand - by” or “layaway” status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an intensive and/ or “safe” nature and include Administration and Shop buildings.

(195) Kimbrell, K., Snellgrove, M., Walsh, R.
1995 “Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities”

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department’s government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, at Apco, Ohio. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition

manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either “stand - by” or “layaway” status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/ or “safe” nature and include Administration and Shop buildings.

(196) Kimbrell, K., Hiatt, K.

1995 “Kansas Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities”

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department’s government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, at Parsons, Kansas. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either “stand - by” or “layaway” status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/ or “safe” nature and include Administration and Shop buildings.

(197) Kimbrell, K., Hiatt, K.

1995 “Radford Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Material Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities”

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, at Radford, Virginia. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings, some of which housed different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process and were of the same architectural design. Modern buildings and equipment are not included in this document. Efforts were made to arrange the photographs in the order of ammunition manufacture and facility processes; however, this presentation should not be perceived as a complete chronological sequence for ammunition manufacturing during World War II. The buildings photographed in this document are classified as either "stand - by" or "layaway" status. The active buildings depicted in this volume are of an insensitive and/ or "safe" nature and include Administration and Shop buildings.

(198) Kirby, F., Moir, R.
1976 "Brownwood Dam Modification: An Archeological Assessment"

Brownwood Modification, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project, is located in northcentral Brown County 10 miles upstream (north) on Pecan Bayou from Brownwood, the county seat of Brown County. The purpose of the project is to construct a new rockfilled replacement dam 700 ft downstream from the existing structure that was built in 1931. The new dam will continue to provide needed water and will assure adequate protection for the surrounding areas.

The following report is an evaluation of the cultural (historic and prehistoric) resources that are included within the area of the proposed dam construction activities. The main area of archeological concern is a designated soil borrow pit encompassing about 500+ acres and located just downstream from the new dam site. In 1974 an archeological survey team from Southern Methodist University recorded several archeological sites within the proposed borrow area that were considered worthy of more intensive study. It must be noted that the borrow area also encroaches

upon parts of one of the oldest and historically important areas in Brown County, the Old Baugh Homestead. In January 1976 another Southern Methodist University Archeology Research Program team was dispatched to relocate and to test excavate known and newly found archeological sites in the borrow area. The evaluation of the potential archeological loss from dam construction related activities and a realistic plan to protect and/ or recover where necessary endangered nonrenewable archeological resources follow.

(199) Komatsu/Rangel, Inc.

1991 "Existing Conditions Survey For Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis Preparation of Cultural Resource Management Plan and Research Design Outline Volume I-IV"

In 1870 the U.S. Army 3rd Cavalry established a temporary camp on land donated by the city of San Antonio to the government for the purpose of establishing a permanent military post. The first permanent structures were completed in 1876 to serve as a Quartermaster's Depot. This later became known as the Quadrangle. In 1878, the balance of the donated acreage was surveyed, boundaries established and the Post renamed in 1890 Fort Sam Houston.

The development of the Post since its beginning has seen the construction of many buildings of various sizes and usages which, over time, has produced a campus of notable architectural character with historic value in addition to the obvious property value to the Army. The Army recognizes the intrinsic historic and cultural value of the resources represented in these structures and is seeking to establish the proper historic rehabilitation programs and the proper preservation maintenance programs to protect these structures.

In recognition of the historical, architectural and cultural resources of Fort Sam Houston and as a means to perpetuate the existence of these resources two districts on the Post were established. In 1974, the older portions of the Fort were listed on the National Register of Historic Places with the area designated as a National Historic Landmark, better known as a National Historic Landmark District. The buildings in this district were built prior to 1930. A second district was established by local preservation groups in the mid - 1970s and is known as the National Historic Conservation District. This designation recognizes structures that were not eligible for the National Register status due to their age but which are notable for their architecture and significance to the history of the installation. At the writing of this report these structures have achieved the

requisite age to be placed into consideration for nomination to the Landmark status.

The structures in this survey which are on Fort Sam Houston property are included in one of the two districts No. district status exists at present for the subject buildings on Camp Bullis.

The direction and intent of this study in concert with and in response to the PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT FOR THE OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS was to survey and document the existing conditions of the heretofore non - surveyed Category I and Category II structures on Fort Sam Houston and seven structures on Camp Bullis that may be eligible for the same Categorization. Additionally, the direction for this study was to establish the basis for a preservation maintenance plan for the listed structures.

The survey team found and documented that all of these structures in the survey have considerable intrinsic historic value and significance for the historic military milieu which is the Fort Sam Houston post. The sense of a well ordered and well-planned campus of buildings sharing a common architectural vernacular is very strong and very pleasing in those particular areas documented herein.

Almost all of the buildings are in generally good to excellent structural condition with only a few prominent examples otherwise. These are inclusive of the Gift Chapel that is currently under evaluation for measures to correct structural problems. Also, Building 2186, the Old Veterinarian Hospital and Building 2157, the old Magazine, are extant examples of the early history of the Post that are worthy of rehabilitation and therefore are in need of associated corrective measures to halt the structural decline.

Generally, the exteriors of the subject survey buildings retain much of the historic fabric of the original buildings. Even in the instances of the addition of the built - in porches as discussed below the basic structure is extant and offers an opportunity for successful restoration or rehabilitation.

Many of the structures have undergone alteration and modification due to the military's expansion into all available space in these historic buildings. This has resulted in the building - in and inherent loss of the historic porches on many of these structures. One only has to see some of the photographs on file at the Fort Sam Houston Military Museum of these structures prior to the alteration or loss of the porches to be appreciative of the architectural beauty and value of these components. The restoration of these structures to their original exterior configurations and detailing

should be made an item of discussion for Fort Sam Houston in accordance with the directions set forth in Section IV. REHABILITATION AND NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK of the Programmatic Agreement.

Almost all of the interior spaces of these structures have been remodeled in some fashion. These efforts when evaluated in light of the historic significance of the subject structure vary from highly sensitive and largely appropriate as in the case of the VEQ buildings, Buildings 616, 617 and 688, all on the Staff Post, to the highly inappropriate and intrusive as in the case of the Quadrangle. This very important building has been abused in the sense that the usage and attendant finishes of the interior spaces are highly intrusive and inappropriate for a structure with so much inherent historical value. Other remodeling that is well done, but still highly intrusive can be seen in the case of Building 122. Many of these spaces have been remodeled in a fashion which is appropriate to the functional needs of the current occupants and are comfortable, clean and well executed but, when evaluated in light of the historic integrity of these interiors, falls short of the possibilities for implementing a program which makes the most of the opportunity for a sensitive, accurate and historically appropriate effort.

All of the surveyed mechanical systems except for Building 2270, the Theater, were found to be intrusive to some degree. In concert with the recommendation for the appropriate and responsible approach to historic rehabilitation stated above, the evaluation of all current mechanical systems and proposed systems should be pursued from a standpoint of a heightened awareness of the impact that these systems can have on the overall historic fabric of these buildings and their historic settings. All of these systems were subject to what would appear to be a severe lack of maintenance with the apparent strategy being one of allowing the equipment to be used until it breaks down and then repaired. A program of preventive maintenance for the mechanical systems is of paramount importance to the economical functioning of the Post. More detailed discussions of the conditions and intensive natures of the mechanical and electrical systems appear further in this report.

To conclude the documentation of the existing conditions presented in this report forms the basis for establishing rehabilitation programs. The basic information can now be developed in detail for each structure or group of structures to include information from which a full construction effort can be initiated. This initial procedure should be in the form of Design Development packages that can show the extent of the work required in accordance with pre - established programmatic scopes and present current construction cost estimates for the scheduled work.

Following the Rehabilitation Phase for each structure the Cyclical Maintenance Program can be implemented in accordance with the guidelines discussed in this report. The schedule for maintenance issues and tasks can be updated to reflect the rehabilitated status of each structure. The attendant task unit costs can be updated to reflect any adjustments required by the date upon which a particular structure would come "on stream" in the maintenance scheduling as well as basic cost increases per the costs concurrent with the construction industry at the time.

(200) Komatsu/Rangel, Inc.

1995 "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places: Kelly Field Historic District"

This document includes a historic description and classification of the Kelly Field Historic District. It contains a description of significant periods and dates related to significant individuals, events, and cultural associations and applies to the National Register Criteria. This nomination was prepared for submittal by the Air Force to the National Parks Service.

(201) Komatsu/Rangel, Inc

1996 "Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places: Bungalow Colony Historic District"

This document includes a historic description and classification of the Bungalow Colony Historic District. It contains a description of significant periods and dates related to significant individuals, events, and cultural associations and applies the National Register Criteria. This nomination was prepared for submittal by the Air Force to the National Parks Service.

(202) Kotter, S.

1982 "A Preliminary Assessment of the Cultural Resources Within the Millican Project, Navasota River Basin, Brazos, Grimes, Leon, Madison and Robertson Counties, Texas"

Archeological investigations for the Millican Project were conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. during August and September 1991 under terms of a contract with the Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers. Four transect areas were surveyed which sample the cultural resources within portions of the Navasota River valley in Brazos, Grimes, Leon, Madison

and Robertson counties, Texas. The archeological investigations were designed to provide data necessary for assessment of reservoir alternatives so that this information could contribute to the selection of the final reservoir location.

The survey identified 122 archeological sites that represent 109 prehistoric and 22 historic components. Each identified site is assessed on its own merits relative to a number of defined characteristics. The resulting assessments of information yield potential indicate that the selection of each of the proposed reservoir alternatives will result in adverse effects on significant cultural resources and/ or information. The means are provided to predict the densities and distributions of various kinds of prehistoric and historic sites and of a number of information yield potential categories.

The patterns of site distributions are used to assess the relative impact of each reservoir and recommend specific alternatives. Additional recommendations are presented to mitigate the loss of significant cultural information, to limit and/ or regulate land use, to preserve and/ or protect significant cultural resources, and to increase the efficiency of future archeological investigations.

The patterns of site distribution are also used to discuss prehistoric and historic adaptations and other cultural characteristics. The distribution of prehistoric sites indicates that major differences exist between northern and southern portions of the project area. Both areas are characterized and related to the cultural resources of surrounding areas.

(203) Krapf, K., Peter, D., Allday, S.

1994 "Prehistoric and Historic Overview of the Laughlin Air Force Base Area: Del Rio, Val Verde County, and the Lower Pecos River Region, Texas (10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1942)"

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, contracted with Geo-Marine, Inc., to provide a cultural overview of human populations in the Laughlin Air Force Base area prior to the establishment of the installation. This overview covers both the prehistoric and historic populations that have inhabited the Lower Pecos region and Val Verde County, with emphasis on the areas that are now part of Laughlin Air Force Base.

The overview provides a condensed review of the early human occupations of the Lower Pecos, with general discussions concerning the evidence for Paleo-Indian activities in the limited sites that date to that period and the

rock art culture of the Archaic peoples of the Lower Pecos. The Late Prehistoric indigenous Native American groups who lived in the area are discussed as well as the invading northern cultures who subsequently moved into the area. The early Spanish entradas into Texas and the Anglo-American settlement and development of the Del Rio/Val Verde area in the years preceding the establishment of Laughlin further document the human presence in the area.

Archival research was conducted in Del Rio at both the Whitehead Memorial Museum and Laughlin Air Force Base. Additional information on known archeological sites and photographs were made available through the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin as well as from the archives of the Whitehead Memorial Museum.

(204) Krapf, K., Allday, S.
1995 "Laughlin Air Force Base and Lower Pecos"

This is a 16-page, heavily illustrated, popular history detailing the prehistory and history of Del Rio and of Laughlin Air Force Base.

(205) Largent, S., Delano, L., Newlan, R., Peter, D., Flournoy, G.
1995 "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Federal Building/ Courthouse Annex Muskogee, Oklahoma"

In August and September 1995, a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted in conjunction with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the proposed construction site of a new Federal Building/Courthouse Annex for the City of Muskogee County, Oklahoma. This work was performed under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 181. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in the compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulation (36 CFR Part 800). The results of the ESA are presented in a separate document.

The proposed site considered for this undertaking is located on the western two-thirds of a city block (Block 12), which is bounded by North Fifth, North Sixth, West Okmulgee, and West Broadway streets. The delineation of the area of potential effects (APE) for this undertaking is made of the

facing blocks along the bounding streets and appears to be based on visual and traffic pattern impacts to the present environment. The site is located in a mixed commercial/ governmental area in downtown Muskogee, and since the turn of the century it has undergone a series of changes related to the urban growth of the city.

This work conducted for this project included an evaluation of all standing structures by an architectural historian, as well as a review of historic Sanborn maps and aerial photographs covering the proposed construction site and the immediate area, in conjunction with a literature review focusing on the region's prehistoric and historic occupations. These activities were conducted to aid in the determination of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of standing architecture and the ultimate determination of an adverse effect in relation to the existing courthouse, which is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Mitigation of this adverse effect may be accomplished through the implementation of a design for the annex that is compatible with the existing structure. The remaining buildings within the site are all either too recent for inclusion in the NRHP, or lack integrity of one or more of the following: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Therefore, the proposed construction will have no effect on these buildings. The potential for intact archeological contexts of both the prehistoric and historic periods is considered to be low; therefore the proposed construction will have no effect on the archeological resources of the region. Assessment of the buildings located with the surrounding APE revealed that none are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; therefore, there will be no effect on any buildings within the APE.

(206) Largent jr., F., Allday, S., Hunt, S., Marek, M., Peter, D.
1995 "A Cultural Resource Survey of 164 Acres Adjacent to the Western Boundary of Fort Hood, Coryell County, Texas"

The following report presents the results of an intensive cultural resource survey conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. of a 164-acre tract located adjacent to the western boundary of Fort Hood in Coryell County, Texas. The project area is in the process of being acquired by Fort Hood for use as a training area; the cultural resource assessments presented here represent one phase of the efforts of the U.S. Army and Fort Hood to meet their legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resource properties under their jurisdiction. The intensive survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Division of Geo-Marine, Inc., from January 31 - February 3, 1995.

The survey resulted in the identification and recording of four archeological sites (with at least five site components) and eight nonsite localities. Of these cultural resource properties, three site components and four localities date to the prehistoric period, while two site components and three localities are from the historic period; a single locality is multicomponent, containing both prehistoric and historic artifacts. None of the properties located during the course of this study are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, one of the prehistoric sites (41CV1586), a lithic procurement/reduction area, is considered to be of "unknown" NRHP eligibility, and is recommended for additional research and/or avoidance.

(207) Largent, jr., F., Allday, S., Cast, R., Garza, R., Hunt, S., Marcaurelle, D.
1996 "Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 4,341 Acres on the U.S. Army Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG), Madison, Indiana"

This report presents the results of an intensive cultural resource survey of a 4,341 acre (1,794 hectare) tract at Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG), near Madison, Indiana. The cultural resource assessments, presented here represent one phase of the efforts of the U.S. Army and JPG to meet their legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resource properties under the jurisdiction. The intensive survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Division of Geo-Marine, Inc., from May 3 - June 23, 1995.

The survey resulted in the identification and recordation of 110 archeological sites; 38 sites are prehistoric in nature, 52 are historic, and 20 are multicomponent. None of the properties are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at this time. However, 13 sites are considered to be of "unknown" NRHP eligibility. Two historic sites (12Je398 and 12Je401) and the historic component of site 12Je482 have been recommended for preservation through avoidance, as has the entirety of site 12Je418, a multicomponent site. Eight prehistoric sites (12Je404, 12Je417, 12Je456, 12Je458, 12Je470, 12Je471, 12Je478, and 12Je480) as well as the prehistoric component of site 12Je473 are also recommended for preservation.

(208) Largent jr., F., Freeman, J., Hunt, S., Kugler, C., Marek, M., Mbutu, S.
1996 "Cultural Resources Investigation at McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma"

This report presents the results of cultural resources investigations conducted on the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (MAAP) in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The work included an intensive archeological survey of approximately 377 acres, as well as the architectural assessment of three historic buildings (Buildings 2, 4, and 10) for which significant modifications are planned. The cultural resource assessments presented here represent one phase of the efforts of the MAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resource properties under its jurisdiction. The intensive survey and the associated assessments were conducted by the Cultural Resources Division of Geo-Marine, Inc., from February 5-26, 1996.

One new archeological site was identified during the course of the archeological survey. This site (the remains of a historic farmstead or rural residence) has long been known to the personnel of the MAAP, and bears a historic marker placed there by the U.S. Navy during the bicentennial. Cultural materials collected at the site suggest a late nineteenth to mid twentieth century occupation. Given the site's nature and the lack of information concerning the site's origin, it is considered to be of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In addition to the archeological work conducted, the impacts of planned modifications to three historic structures, Buildings # 2, 4, and 10, were also assessed. There was found to be no effect on Buildings # 2 and 4, since extensive modifications had previously rendered them individually ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the modifications to Building # 10 would impact a significant cultural resource, and given their nature would require significant mitigation.

(209) Largent jr., F., Green, M., Peter, D., Delano, L., Gibson, J., Wright K.
1996 "Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed New Federal Courthouse Lafayette, Louisiana"

In August and September 1995, a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted by Geo-Marine, inc. (GMI) at the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) for the proposed construction site of a new Federal courthouse for the City of Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana; this work supplements a Phase I Environmental Due Dillgence Audit (EDDA) produced by GMI in June 1994. The current work was performed

under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 0183. The Scope of Work (SOW) outlined the specific tasks to be undertaken in order to assist in the compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 1992) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulation (36 CFR Part 800). The results of the EDDA are presented in a separate document.

The proposed site considered for this undertaking is located on the southern half of a city block, Block 315, bounded by South Washington, West Congress, Lafayette, and West Vermilion streets. The delineation of the area of potential effects (APE) for this undertaking is made up of portions of the facing blocks along the Lafayette and West Vermilion streets on the east and south St. John Street on the west, and part of the block north of Campbell Street. The APE appears to be based on visual and traffic pattern impacts to the present environment. Since the site is located in a mixed residential/ commercial area in downtown Lafayette, it has undergone a series of changes related to the urban growth of the city.

The work was conducted during the month of August and September, and included a pedestrian survey and photography of all standing structures, a review of historic Sanborn maps and aerial photographs covering the proposed construction site and APE, and a review of all known archeological literature. These activities were conducted to aid in the determination of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of standing architecture and determination of effects. The research resulted in the recognition of three historic properties within the construction site and 10 historic properties within the APE. A proposed mitigation of the loss of the two historic properties within the construction site is presented.

(210) Largent Jr., F., Beene, D., Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Allday, S., Autin, W.
1997 "Cultural Resources Testing of Two Sites Within the White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area, Bowie and Titus Counties, Texas"

This report chronicles the results of archeological test excavations conducted at two prehistoric sites, 41BW553 and 41TT670, located within the White Oak Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Bowie and Titus Counties, Texas. The excavations were conducted at these sites, both of which are on federal property, in order to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Excavations yielded significant evidence of multicomponent Archaic and Caddoan occupations at both sites, and are believed to contribute

significantly to the archeological database for the Northeast Texas region. Considering these results, it is recommended that both 41BW553 and 41TT670 meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. The midden areas at each site are felt to have the greatest significance and the greatest research potential; within 41BW553's midden, for example, an in situ ceramic vessel was found in association with scraps of bone, and may represent the remains of a human burial. In light of the NRHP-status of these two sites, steps should be taken to preserve and protect them from the loss due to any future actions or to mitigate the loss of data should protection prove to be infeasible.

(211) Largent, F., Buysse, J., Smith, S., Templet, D., Freeman, J., Gross, T.
1997 "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Joint Task Force Six Border Road and Fence Construction Project Area near Campo, San Diego County, California"

The following report documents the results of an intensive cultural resource survey conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc., of an estimated 14.4 km (9 mi) of proposed and existing roads and approximately 10.4 km (6.5 mi) of border fence located in south-central San Diego County, between the towns of Tecate and Campo. The existing U.S. Border Patrol jeep trails in the project area are in the preliminary stages of being modified and upgraded by Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6), a Joint Service Department of Defense organization assigned to assist law enforcement agencies who have drug interdiction responsibilities in the southwestern United States. The proposed construction will involve upgrading and widening of 9.3 km (5.8 mi) of existing roads in order to make them more passable, as well as the construction of 5.1 km (3.2 mi) of new road segments, and the replacement of 10.4 km (6.5 mi) of existing fencing to enhance the U.S. Border Patrol's drug interdiction ability. Some portions of the project area have been previously surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Perry 1993). Although the proposed construction is to focus primarily on the 5.1 km of proposed new roads, it was decided to survey the entire project area in order to gain a complete understanding of the cultural resources present in the project area. Prior to the initiation of the field research, record searches were conducted at the San Diego Museum of Man and the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. The intensive survey was conducted by the Cultural Resources Division of Geo-Marine, Inc., from January 27-31, 1997.

The survey resulted in the identification and recording of five archeological sites and four nonsite localities. Of these cultural resources properties, three sites (CA-SDI-14, 424, CA-SDI-14,425, and CA-SDI-13,193) and

all four localities date from the prehistoric period, while two sites (CA-SDI-6992H and CA-SDI-9174H) are historic in nature. All five of the sites, except for site CA-SDI-6922H, may potentially be impacted by the proposed construction. One of the properties located during the course of this study, site CA-SDI-14,425, is considered ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), due to lack of contextual integrity. The remaining sites either meet California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) standards as important sites, or their importance remains indeterminate; all are considered to be of "unknown" NRHP eligibility. These sites are recommended for additional research and/or avoidance. Field notes, site forms and other records concerning all these identified cultural resources properties will be permanently curated at the South Coastal Information Center once the project is complete.

(212) Largent jr., F., Gaither, S., Krapf, K., Cliff, M., Autin, W.
1997 "Barksdale Air Force Base: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3,500 Acres"

A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on 3,500 acres within Barksdale Air Force Base (AFB) from September 9 through October 10, 1996, by personnel of Geo-Marine, Inc. The purpose of this work was to fulfill, in part, the responsibilities of the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command for management of cultural resources under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992 (PL-89-665); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (PL-93-291); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190); and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065. The survey encompassed three large areas of undeveloped land - one in the southeastern corner of the installation, one on the south-central border in the vicinity of Moon Lake, and the third in the central portion of the facility, mainly within the flood plains of Flat River and Red Chute Bayou. Tasks completed include surface survey and shovel testing to detect the presence of cultural resources, recording of 31 cultural resources sites and 11 isolated finds, evaluation of these resources for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and collection of Global Positioning System (GPS) data for sites recorded during survey.

Twenty-eight historic sites and three prehistoric sites were recorded, as were 11 localities containing historic materials. Of the 31 sites recorded, 12 are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and 19 are considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

(213) Largent jr., F., Gaither, S., Krapf, K., Cliff, M., Austin, W.
1997" Barksdale Air Force Base Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 3,500 Acres"

A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on 3,500 acres within Barksdale Air Force Base (AFB) from September 9 through October 10, 1996, by personnel of Geo-Marine, Inc. The purpose of this work was to fulfill, in part, the responsibilities of the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command for management of cultural resources under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992 (PL-89-665); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (PL-93-291); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190); and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065. The survey encompassed three large areas of undeveloped land - one in the southeastern corner of the installation, one on the southcentral border in the vicinity of Moon Lake, and the third in the central portion of the facility, mainly within the flood plains of Flat River and Red Chute Bayou. Tasks completed include surface survey and shovel testing to detect the presence of cultural resources, recording of 31 cultural resources sites and II isolated finds, evaluation of these resources for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and collection of Global Positioning System (GPS) data for sites recorded during survey.

Twenty-eight historic sites and three prehistoric sites were recorded, as were II localities containing historic materials. Of the 31 sites recorded, 12 are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (16BO473, 16BO475, 16BO476, 16BO477, 16BO484, 16BO485, 16BO488, 16BO489, 16BO492, 16BO493, 16BO495, and 16BO500), and 19 are considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

(214) Lebo, S.
1988 "An Archeological and Bioarcheological Perspective: The Tucker (41DT104) and Sinclair (41DT105) Cemeteries of Delta County, Texas"

The relocation of the Tucker Cemetery marked the first joint effort to integrate professional archeologists, bioarcheologists, and their research goals with the goals and personnel of the Burial Relocation Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and a private relocation contractor. Between October 7 and October 11, 1986, archeologists from the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University (IAS-NTSU), a physical anthropologist from the Department of Anthropology, University of Arkansas (UA), personnel from Billner Brothers, Inc., and representatives

from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (CE, Ft. Worth) relocated all burials from the Tucker cemetery (41DT104) in Delta County, Texas.

Sixteen burials including ten unmarked graves were located, mapped, exposed, scientifically studied, and removed for reinterment at the nearby Oaklawn Cemetery. Considerable cooperative effort, organization, and planning were necessary to accomplish this task. The excavation, recording, and scientific procedures utilized during this process are presented in this report in order to encourage and aid in the planning of similar cooperative projects in the future. Problem areas including time and budget constraints, as well as diverse research interests and needs are discussed in detail.

Initial investigative work was also accomplished at the Sinclair Cemetery in Delta County, Texas during September 1986. Research efforts focused on recovering archival and oral informant information verifying the location, age, and the current condition of this reported cemetery. In addition our interests were directed toward identifying the familial and ethnic background of the individuals interred there. A preliminary field reconnaissance was conducted by several archeologists from the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University (IAS), representatives of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth and Dallas Districts, and a local informant, Mr. Wilbur John Banks. Following this survey and initial archival and oral research, the probable location of the Sinclair Cemetery was recorded, mapped, and a backhoe was used to blade the site and expose the grave outlines below the plowzone. This cemetery provides a unique opportunity to examine a small, historic family cemetery comprised of unmarked graves.

Reflecting on the experience gained during the interdisciplinary relocation of the Tucker Cemetery, a set of suggested techniques are extracted for future relocations of historic cemeteries. Considerable scientific information can be recovered from these coordinated interdisciplinary efforts that would otherwise be lost forever.

(215) Lebo, S.

1989 "Archeological Testing at 41DN356 and Limited Surveying in Hickory Creek Park"

Archeological investigations were conducted to evaluate the potential effects on cultural resources from construction due to expansion of Hickory Creek Park, Lake Lewisville, Texas. Lake Lewisville, created by

the completion of Lewisville Dam in 1955, has a normal conservation pool of 522' above mean sea level (msl) and a conservation pool capacity of 436,000 acre - feet. The lake was created to provide a municipal water source and recreational benefits including the development of 17 park areas along the perimeter of the lake.

The present study was accomplished by personnel from the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas, as part of Purchase Order No. DACW63-89-M-D053 with the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Work was carried out in 13 person - days (PD) over a two - week period in September 1989 (September 12, 14, 18, 19). Six person - days were spent testing site 41DN356; three surveying; two processing and analyzing artifacts; and two on report preparation, including drafting.

A single site, 41DN356, was identified and recorded in Hickory Creek Park. The recovered artifact assemblage indicated the site was initially occupied during the late nineteenth century, ca. 1890s and abandoned by ca. 1930. A single feature was found, a cistern. The site was seriously impacted by construction. No further work is recommended. No other historic sites were identified in the park.

(216) Lebo, S.
1990 "Jones Farm (41DN250) Draft"

Site 41DN250, called the Jones Farmstead is located within the proposed Johnson Branch Park. The farmstead is located on the J.S. Everly survey (A-414). J.S. Everly was a brother - in - law of T. Roy Jones' grandfather. The survey was granted to him by the State of Texas in 1865, and contained 150 acres. It was divided in 1884, and Susan Jones acquired 137.5 acres. The location of the Everly Homestead is unknown. The original Jones homestead is across the road just west of the entry gate to the west fence surrounding the farm. The original homestead was located on 137.5 acres, but has not been identified in the archeological record as yet.

The extant dwelling at the Jones Farm was built in 1898 and represents the second dwelling built by the Jones family on the property. The original Jones house was log. The property containing the extant Jones Farm buildings was owned by the Jones family or relatives from 1865 (J.S. Everly) to 1984, when the farm was purchased by the Corps.

Several other farms in the Ray Roberts Reservoir, located in Johnson Branch Park, are directly related to the occupation of the Jones Farm.

These other farms include 41DN106, 41DN107, 41DN167, 41DN190, 41DN191, 41DN224, and 41DN248. Each of these farms were owned by Jones family members, were occupied by them for a period, or were rented by them to tenant families during the 1900s.

Two farms of direct significance to the Jones Farm are 41DN191 and 41DN224. Site 41DN191 was occupied by the Jones family, and the house was built about 1907. It was occupied by T. Roy Jones and his wife after they married. They lived there 20 years before moving back to the main house at the Jones Farm in 1941 after his mother died. Site 41DN224 was occupied by Jones family members from 1859 to 1950.

According to T. Roy Jones, site 41DN224 was settled by his grandfather in 1859. His dad was born at the farm in 1863. J. J. Everly who settled on the Jones Farm property was Roy's grandfather's brother. They both traveled in the 1850's.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the work conducted by the Institute of Applied Sciences at the University of North Texas.

(217) Lebo, S.

1992 "Historic Archeology of the Jones and Johnson Farmsteads in the Ray Roberts Lake Area: 1850-1950"

The Jones (41DN250) and Johnson (41DN248) farms are situated in Johnson Branch Park in the northcentral portion of the Ray Roberts Lake area. This park is one of several parks situated along the edge of Ray Roberts Lake. Johnson Branch Park is a multi use park containing undeveloped and developed recreation areas. This park will be under management and operation of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

In fulfillment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, undertook a program to locate, inventory, and nominate significant cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places and to take into account the effects of lake and park construction upon these significant resources. This effort spanned a number of years and involved several government contractors. The University of North Texas provided the bulk of the research. Research efforts at the Johnson and Jones farms were completed in 1991. These research efforts were undertaken to offset the anticipated disturbances to these farmsteads resulting from lake and/ or park construction, and future visitor impacts. Among the research efforts

conducted at the Johnson and Jones were archival investigations, architectural documentation, oral - history interviews of long - time area residents and family members, farm equipment and artifact analysis, archeological excavations, stabilization measures, and the development of interpretative exhibits for area schools, museums, and the general public. Both farms were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

While the Johnson Farm contains archeological deposits, the Jones Farm includes archeological remains and a number of standing structures. Both sites are in Johnson Branch Park, which will be maintained by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. These efforts included extensive stabilization of the standing structures in 1990. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers funded construction of a pole barn for storing farm equipment owned by the Jones family and a fence around the perimeter of the standing farm buildings.

(218) Lebo, S.

1995 "Archeology and History of the Ray Roberts Lake Area of Northcentral Texas, 1850-1950"

Archeological investigations of historic resources at Ray Roberts Lake were conducted by personnel of the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas in 1986 and 1987. These investigations involved the documentation of ten farmsteads in previously unsurveyed areas (Chapter 6), test excavations of 23 farmsteads (Chapter 7), and intensive excavations at 20 farmsteads (Chapter 8). Among the research conducted at these farmsteads was archival, oral history, and architectural documentation, dendrochronology of log structures, and excavation. Archival and oral - history research provided data on farm ownership, farm size, dates of occupation, and family life. Architectural investigation yielded information on building construction methods, materials, age, and function, while dendrochronological data provided information about possible cutting - construction relationships, building, re - use and available building materials. Survey and testing data were obtained to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places for all historic farmsteads scheduled for limited testing, testing, or which were identified during the 1986-1987 survey. Following testing, all farmsteads determined eligible for the National Register received extensive excavations. These excavations included recovery of data from sheet refuse and feature deposits. Farmsteads occupied during the historic period in the Ray Roberts Lake area date from the late 1840ds to early 1850s to the present, offering data

necessary to investigate changes in rural lifeways and adaptations over the last 140 years.

(219) Lebo, S.

1996 "Historic Archeology of the Johnson (41DN248) and Jones (41DN250) Farmsteads in the Ray Roberts Lake Area: 1850-1950"

The Jones and Johnson Farms are situated in Johnson Branch Park in the northcentral portion of the Ray Roberts Lake area. In fulfillment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, undertook a program to locate, inventory, and nominate significant cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places and to take into account the effects of lake and park construction upon these significant resources. While Johnson Farm contains archeological deposits, the Jones Farm includes archeological remains and a number of standing structures. Both sites are in the Johnson Branch Park which will be maintained by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

(220) Lebo, S., Brown, K.

1990 "Archeological Survey of the Lewisville Lake Shoreline, Denton County, Texas"

A pedestrian survey of 14,000 acres encompassing the periphery of Lewisville Lake, a multipurpose reservoir in Northcentral Texas, resulted in the documentation of 151 historic and prehistoric components of which 39 have been recommended for further testing to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric sites include Archaic and Late Prehistoric camps of short - and long - term occupations, exhibiting strong potential for contributing to regional research issues such as the relationships between critical resources and settlement locations, past environments, and adaptive strategies. Sites occupied during the historical period date from circa 1870 to 1950, offering data necessary to the investigation of changing patterns of adaptation by settlers over a century of rapid technological development.

(221) Lebo, S., Brown, K.
1990 "An Archeological Survey of the Proposed Flood Control Project Along Sulphur Branch Creek, Euless, Tarrant County, Texas"

An archeological survey of a portion of Sulphur Branch Creek, located in northeast Tarrant County, Texas, included a pedestrian survey and an archival research. These investigations were conducted to assess potential impacts to any significant cultural resources as a result of proposed channel modifications. Results of archeological survey and archival research yielded an area. However, monitoring of mechanized activities along the channel in selected portions of the project should be implemented to assess the possibility of alluvially/ colluvially buried prehistoric archeological sites.

(222) Lebo, S., Brown, K., Yates, B., Ferring, C.
1990 "Changing Landscapes and Lifeways Along the Trinity: Archeology and History of Ray Roberts Lake"

Imagine what it would be like to dress in animal skins, move to a different place each season, or make a weapon out of stone. This is how some prehistoric peoples lived. Archeologists study all the little things that bring this kind of life to light. They also study what life was like in the recent past, when explorers first met the native people or when the first settlers came to Texas.

This report is a story about people who once lived in the Ray Roberts Lake area in northcentral Texas. This story covers a long span of time from the earliest prehistoric peoples who lived here about 12,000 years ago to recent immigrants. It is also a story about archeology and how archeologists study the past. Some of the most common questions asked are: What is archeology? What do archeologists do? How do archeologists know where to find objects left by past cultures? What kinds of objects and records are preserved? Why are archeologists required to work on federal projects? How do archeologists know how old something is? These are just a few of the questions that will be addressed in this story about prehistoric and historic people that lived in this part of northcentral Texas.

Archeology is part of the broader science of anthropology, which is the study of humans and human behavior. Archeology, through the study of artifacts and past environments, is concerned with the study of peoples and their behavior. Artifacts from prehistoric sites include, but are not limited to projectile points, stone and bone tools, pottery sherds, and plant and animal remains. Historic artifacts include, but are not limited to, ceramics, glass, building materials, and personal items.

Archeologists make interpretations about past cultures based on the artifacts, bones, and architectural remains found, and the changes in these artifacts through time. Culture is the entire way of life of any society. Characteristics of culture include subsistence (diet), technology, social organization, religious beliefs, and communication systems. Cultures exist within the natural environment, which can affect the way people live. Artifacts are the material remains of culture. It is through the study of material remains or artifacts that archeologists are able to interpret the past.

(223) Lebo, S., Ferring, C.
1992 "Request for Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places for Sites in the Ray Roberts Lake Project Area"

Ray Roberts Lake is located in northern Denton, southeastern Cooke, and southwestern Grayson counties in northcentral Texas. The lake lies immediately east of Interstate 35 midway between Denton and Gainesville. Clockwise from due west of the dam, the lake is surrounded by the towns of Sanger, Valley View to the northwest, Collinsville to the northeast, Tioga and Pilot Point to the east, and Aubrey southeast of the dam.

The lake is near the upper end of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, Ray Roberts lake, a multipurpose reservoir, will augment domestic and industrial water supplies for the Dallas, Denton, and northcentral Texas area, additionally providing recreation benefits, wildlife management resources, and water supply management.

The dam has been constructed approximately one quarter mile south of the confluence of the Elm Fork and Isle du Bois Creek in Denton County. The floodplains and large portions of the lower terraces of these streams will be inundated, as well as several tributaries. These include Spring Creek and Pond Creek on the Elm Fork and Indian Creek, Walnut Branch, Sand Branch, Johnson Branch, Wolf Creek, Buck Creek, and Range Creek on the Isle du Bois.

The dam is of the compacted earth fill type, 15,250 feet in length, 139 feet in height above the streambed, with a crown width of 46 feet. Approximate streambed elevation above mean sea level (ASML) at the dam is 526 feet. Elevations in the project area range from 850 feet AMSL in the northwest to 550 feet AMSL in the southeast, a 300-foot drop in relief. The conservation pool will have an elevation of 632.5 feet AMSL and a capacity of 29,350 acres. Above this, the flood control pool will have an elevation of 640.5 feet AMSL, an additional capacity of 260,800 acre -

feet, and a surface area of 36,900 acres. Total land purchase for the project is approximately 45,500 acres in Denton, Cooke, and Grayson counties, extending the acquisition line above 650 feet AMSL in many places. The latitudes and longitudes of the project area range from 33º 22'45" to 33º 32'30" north latitude and from 96º 52'30" to 97º 10' west longitude.

Cultural resource evaluation has been conducted at Ray Roberts Lake to ascertain the presence of cultural resources and to make recommendations regarding their possible historical archeological, or architectural significance. This survey and test work was performed in several phases under contracts with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Fort Worth District. Archeological investigations were begun at Ray Roberts Lake in 1972 when Southern Methodist University recorded 25 prehistoric sites andone historic site in a reconnaissance survey. Detailed survey work was begun in 1980 by Environmental Consultants, Inc. (ECI) in the area to be impacted by dam construction. The remaining lake area was partially surveyed by ECI in 1981 and 1982, working around difficulties encountered in obtaining land access from some owners. Following a survey status review in 1985 by archeologists at the Institute of Applied Sciences (IAS), North Texas State University (now Univ. of North Texas), it was determined that approximately 8,800 acres had not been surveyed or had been surveyed with ambiguous results. A representative sample of 4,400 acres was selected, and another survey was conducted by the IAS from 1986 to 1987. Discussions of these surveys are presented in detail in Skinner et al. (1982a, 1982b), Skinner and Baird (1985), Ferring et al. (1986a, 1986b, 1987), and Lebo (in press, a.). An overview these efforts and the results are presented below. It is followed by a presentation of the results of the prehistoric and historic mitigation work conducted by NTSU (now called the University of North Texas (UNT)) in 1986 and 1987, and site recommendations for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. An inventory of all recorded sites in Ray Roberts Lake is presented in Appendix A. Appendix B contains a discussion of the site types found in the reservoir area.

(224) Lebo, S., Brown, K., Ferring, C., Mergele, B., Schneibs, L., Yates, B.
1995 "Archeology of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries Lifeways in the Lewisville Lake Area, Denton County, Texas"

This report describes the results of the historic excavations performed by the Institute of Applied Sciences at the Lewisville Lake project. This field work conducted in 1988 consisted of excavation of five prehistoric and three historic sites determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric sites include possible Middle

Archaic to Late Prehistoric II occupations spanning the past 5,000 years. New information was obtained pertaining to resource utilization, past environments, and adaptive strategies (see Ferring 1990). The historic sites are three farmsteads, 41DN401 (1870s/ 80s to 1940s/ 50s), 41DN404 (1870s to 1920s/ 30s), 41DN429 (1850s to 1950s), containing well-defined sheet - refuse deposits, and architectural and archeological features. These sites are the best - preserved historic farmsteads in the Lewisville Lake project area.

(225) Limp, W. (ed)

1989 "Guidelines for Historic Properties Management, Southwestern Division Management Plan"

In preparing the Southwestern Division Overview during the past four years, we have worked closely with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and Department of the Army (DA) personnel at District, Installation, Division, Command, Headquarters, and Research Laboratory levels. In the beginning, we considered ourselves relatively well informed about what CEO and DA cultural resource managers needed. In retrospect, what we thought we knew about the COE and Army needs was quite far afield from what we know. But this is not simply a case of not understanding management needs for an agency as complex in organization as the COE and the DA. In these four years we have witnessed change in both the COE and the DA. Although it has been rather subtle, it is nonetheless apparent the the COE is in the middle of a fundamental shift from a construction orientation to one of operations. In the DA, we have seen a growing appreciation of cultural resource management. Archeological staff have been added at Command and Installation levels and increasingly Installation commanders are aware of and addressing their legal requirements for cultural resources.

Under Engineers Regulations (ER) 1130-2-438 and AR 420-40, Districts and Installations are required to develop Historic Properties Management Plans (District) or Historic Preservation Plans (Installations). The Division's responsibility for cultural resource management is one of review and approval of these plans. Although the Division is not required to develop and umbrella - like management plan for Districts and Installations, its role in overseeing cultural resources management demands knowledge of the cultural resources for guidance of the overall program. The management of the historic preservation program progressively becomes more and more goal - specific and goal - oriented from Division to District, from District to Projects and Installation, and ultimately to site - specific issues. Consequently, management objectives change with each level in the

process. The information contained in the regional studies of the Southwestern Division Overview provides data that can be used even at the most detailed (site - specific) level, while this document is intended only for managerial concern at the Division level. This is conceptually different from any management model for cultural resources previously developed by any other agency. The development of guidelines for a Division - wide program or a “cultural resources management plan” in compliance with requirements in the Scope of Work for this project, is unprecedented.

This document is intended to guide those who manage the COE, Southwestern Division’s historic preservation (cultural resources) programs rather than those who actually manage the properties themselves. The technical syntheses of the cultural resources in the Division upon which these management guidelines are based, however, should play key roles in the technical development of the District and Installation plans.

This document was designed to be as flexible as possible and to be used by the greatest number of managers. If the guidelines are useful in producing a more effective and systemic historic preservation program, then they will probably require periodic update in the years to come.

Because the Division is, in a sense, the program manager, the program involves people as much if not more than the resources that supposedly are the ultimate beneficiaries. Therefore, while we have no intentions of attempting to influence personal matters at any level of the Corps, some of the most critical recommendations that will reflect upon resource management are those of a human resource nature. They are in our opinion, essential to maintaining a cultural resources management program that the Corps can continue to be proud of.

With this background in mind, this document has been designed to provide supporting documentation that will allow anyone at a Division level to have at hand all the necessary ingredients involved with cultural resource decision making at a program level. The recommendations presented herein are those we believe are necessary for the Division as a whole to have an effective and integrated program as called for in ER 1130-2-438 and Ar 420-40.

(226) Limp, W., Zahn, E., Harcourt, J.
1989 "The Archeological Literature of the South - Central United States, Volume 1: Citations"

In 1985 work was begun on a synthesis of the archeological record of an area that extends from the Mississippi River to the Arizona state border and from central Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico. This area, encompassing more than one - fifth of the continental United States, represents the Southwestern Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In order to assist in the management of the cultural resources affected by their projects, the Corps requested the development of the synthesis to serve as a baseline and guide for their continuing management efforts.

Although the following hard copy of this bibliography may appear to the reader as a traditional indexed bibliography, it is not. It was not the goal of this computer system to produce a printed index, a static finished product. This automated system is ever growing and can be accessed by dynamic interconnections not possible in an old technology such as print. Nevertheless, no matter how old fashioned print is, it has the advantages of being easily disseminated to those without access to the automated system. For this audience, the present document has been prepared.

The first volume of the bibliography is an alphabetic listing of over 7,000 citations. Insofar as possible the format of the listings follows the 1983 American Antiquity Style Guide except where limitations in the software made it unfeasible. (For example, the indicator "editor" does not follow the author listing for edited volumes; there were other essentially minor deviations that could not be avoided.) The citations in Volume 1 are listed by author and date, but, in addition, each individual entry has been assigned a unique document number that can be found after the author name. This document number is used to eliminate confusion where there are multiple entries for an author in the same year.

Volumes 2, 3 and 4 present a number of separate indexes. Through the use of the unique document number found after the author name, the reader may refer to the complete citation listing in Volume 1. The organization of these indexes allows the reader to identify specific citations based on topic area or similar criteria.

The various categories or groupings of citations consider the citation as a whole. For example, a section of a book might discuss sites in Washington County, Arkansas. The document would be found listed under both counties in the county index. If the report involved a major excavation in Sandoval County and a survey in Washington County, the report would be listed under Sandoval and also under Washington County, even though a

field survey was the only work performed in the latter county. It is currently impossible to link specific categories across other categories. For most reports having a single focus, this presents no problem; for others, such as large regional syntheses, apparent distortions of the listings may result. For this reason, the reader should examine each citation as needed.

(227) Linder - Linsley, S.
1993 "Archeological and Historical Collection Inventory and Assessment"

In negotiating this contract, SMU was asked to provide a broad inventory for each container of COE materials currently housed at SMU. We were instructed by the COE to give rough guesstimates of the number of general items by category of artifacts in each container and in actual count of projectile points, tools, rim and decorated sherds, etc. We started the inventory by trying to give rough guesstimates and decided to check them against actual counts for accuracy. After comparing the guesstimates with the actual counts we found there to be a great disparity between the guesstimate and the actual and the actual number for each box. We then decided to provide an estimate based on a partial count or an actual count. When the estimates were compared to the actual counts there was less than a 5% difference between the two numbers. This being the case, if it was easier and quicker to do a complete count, we did so The estimates provided are based on a count of one quarter or more of the items and the multiplications of the actual count by the fraction necessary to equal 100%. We tried to count a representative sample of the contents if the contents varied in size.

Artifacts were recorded in the categories as described in this section. If an item seemed to fall into two categories it was assigned to the category that best represented the materials from which it was made and their conservation needs. For example, electrical items of plastic and metal were included in the metal category because there was usually more metal present than plastic and the metal requires special stabilization.

The inventory is by container and includes the project, year, contract number (if available), contractor, temporary and permanent site numbers, the general contents and a description/ comment category. Also recorded is the size of the container, how full the container is and a calculated volume of materials contained within. There are 32 artifact categories. They are given an estimated or actual number of items, the percentage of the containers contents represented by each category and a calculated volume for each type of materials. Five categories of preservation condition are recorded for each container. In addition to the information contained on

the general inventory sheet, both burial and archival document containers have additional separate specific inventory sheets.

Only known information was recorded. If the container had no indication as to the year the materials were collected, the year on the inventory sheet was left blank, unless there was only one contract associated with that particular project.. Individual contract numbers were recorded when they could be associated with the date of collection; otherwise all known contract numbers for a particular project are included. All items in a container were inventoried. In some boxes the contents included a few materials from a non - COE project. Since these materials are present they needed to be recorded so that they may to be re - boxed with their proper project when upgrading is done. While these non - COE items were inventoried as being in the box their count is not included in the totals for COE materials.

This contract did not provide the funding necessary to employ specialists to make new judgment determinations as to the type of artifacts. Therefore, only lithic tools, projectile points, rim and decorated sherds, etc. that were previously labeled as such or which were readily apparent as to their more diagnostic type were counted in the specialized categories. There is no doubt that many tools are included in the general lithic debris category, some rock maybe FCR or visa versa, rim and decorated sherds maybe included in the general ceramic category, etc. But the total number of items is representative of the actual number of items housed.

The listing of all known sites, their cultural affiliation, and national register status was compiled from available reports. Curation files do not contain reports from all projects nor do they contain all of the reports from some projects. All sites mentioned in a report were listed regardless of whether or not SMU houses artifacts from the sites. Most of the reports prior to late 1980’s did not include National Register status information and were coded as undetermined. Any information that was not specifically mentioned in the report was not recorded.

When sites were recorded with only old SMU numbers (i.e., X41AA##) permanent state site numbers assigned by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory are also provided on this listing. The new TARL numbers were not added into the artifact data base for projects that have both old SMU numbers and new TARL numbers used during the time span of the project. Many of the boxes and artifacts are labeled with only the county and site number, some refer to TARL# the determination on which numbering system was used cannot be assumed and added at this time. The actual artifacts need to be compared with field notes and published reports

before making a determination on the permanent site numbers (TARL numbers). This will be done as part of the upgrading process.

This report contains information subdivided by project. The initial draft report for the Archeological and Historical Collections Inventory and Assessment was first subdivided by procurement status and then by project. The COE representative obtained the necessary information about procurement status from the initial draft. Clearance to omit these subdivisions for the final report was given in December 1992 so that completion of this contract would not be delayed by negations involving payment for past curatorial services and procurement status.

(228) Lynott, M.

1976 "Preliminary Report on Test Excavations at the Bear Creek Shelter (X41HI163; 41-26-D7-8), Lake Whitney, Texas"

The Bear Creek Shelter (X41HI163; 41-26-D7-8, 41-HI-17) is located northwest of Whitney, Texas near the point where Bear Creek joins the Brazos River. The potential significance of the Bear Creek site was discovered in 1975 by Eldon and Loretta Corkill of Dallas, Texas. Amateur archeologists like the Corkhills have monitored the effect of wave action and inundation upon sites at Lake Whitney since the lake was constructed (Harris, Harris, and Blaine 1974)

On July 19, 1975 Mark Lynott and a group of students working on the nearby Aquilla Lake project, visited the Bear Creek Shelter. The lake was cutting into the deposit at about the dripline, and numerous artifacts were exposed along the beach. Much of the deposit within the shelter appeared to be disturbed, but a large amount of apparently undisturbed deposit remained also.

As a result of this visit, Dr. S. Alan Skinner contacted the United States Army Corps of Engineers to inform them of the potential significance of the site. Dr. Skinner also initiated a literature search on work conducted at the site in the files of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.

On April 29, 1976 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with the Archeology Research Program to excavate two test pits and a trench into what appeared to be the best preserved parts of the site. On June 14, 1976 test excavations were initiated by a crew consisting of Mark Lynott, Gayle Anschutz, Lynn Frankowski, Richard Larson, and Richard Vernon. Six days were spent at the Bear Creek Shelter with the intention of evaluating the stratification, preservation, and content of the deposit.

The Bear Creek Shelter is significant for several reasons. The unique nature of the rockshelter has permitted preservation of faunal remains, and possibly floral remains, which could allow reconstruction of the diet of occupants of the shelter. This data also may indicate the season the shelter was occupied. The presence of cultural stratigraphy is important because it provides an opportunity to determine whether subsistence changes occurred in association with changes in projectile point styles. The undetermined depth of the shelter may reveal a well - preserved Archaic or Paleo - Indian component at the bottom of the shelter. These factors make the Bear Creek Shelter unique in the Central Brazos River Valley. The full significance of the site can not be determined with certainty yet because the depth of the shelter is still undetermined.

(229) Lynott, M.
1977 "An Archeological Evaluation of Beals Creek, Big Spring, Texas"

Howard County, located in west - central Texas, is situated at the intersection of the Edwards Plateau, Rolling Plains, and the Llano Estacado (Godfrey, McKee, and Oakes 1973). Big Spring, in south - central Howard County, is the county seat and largest city in the county. The City of Big Spring has developed along the Texas and Pacific Railroad line, which partially parallels Beals Creek within the present city limits. Beals Creek, a headwater tributary of the Colorado River, is the major focus of this study. The current and projected growth of Big Spring requires that improvements be made in the channel of Beals Creek in order to control flooding and to allow further development within the floodplain.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate archeological resources located within the area of the proposed Beals Creek channel improvement project. The study consisted of three stages: background researches of records and literature pertaining to the archeology and history of Howard County, field survey to record archeological and historical sites in the proposed project area, and evaluation of the recorded sites and recommendations for future archeological research in the project area. The second and third chapters of this report will briefly discuss the archeology and history of Howard County. The fourth chapter is a discussion of the field survey methods used in the project, and the results of that survey.

(230) Lynott, M.
1978 "An Archeological Assessment of the Bear Creek Shelter, Lake Whitney, Texas"

The Bear Creek Shelter (41H117) was recorded and tested by the River Basin Surveys in 1947. At that time, the site was judged to be shallow and insignificant. Enlargement of Lake Whitney in 1975 subjected the site to wave action, which resulted in the exposure of numerous artifacts through erosion of the deposit. This was noticed and reported by members of the Texas Archeological Society. Testing in 1976 and 1978 by the Archeology Research Program of Southern Methodist University revealed a minimum of 4 m of stratified deposit.

Several hypotheses pertaining to regional archeological problems were tested, and management recommendations for the mitigation of the site are offered.

(231) Lynott, M., Bruseth, J., Butler, B., Legett, B., Navey, L.
1975 "Archeological Excavations at Lake Lavon 1974"

The Lake Lavon modification project endangered a number of prehistoric archeological sites. Two of these sites were investigated during the 1974 season. Emphasis was placed on the excavation of a Wylie Focus pit at the Sister Grove Creek site (X41COL36) in an attempt to determine the function of these features. Controlled surface collections were made at the Sister Grove Creek site and the Sister Ridge site (X41COL45) in order to obtain representative collections of artifacts and to study the horizontal distribution of artifacts. Excavations were carried out at the Sister Grove Creek site only.

Analysis of the data has been conducted with the goal of filling in as many gaps in the literature of the Wylie Focus as possible. Particular emphasis has been placed on increasing the knowledge of the function of the Wylie Focus pits, and a general synthesis of the archeological complex is attempted.

(232) Lynott, M., Peter, D.
1977 "1975 Archeological Investigations at Aquilla Lake, Texas"

Archeological investigations at Aquilla Lake in 1975 were directed toward completing the survey of the proposed reservoir initiated in 1972. In

addition test excavations were conducted at 22 sites. Systematic surface collections were made at 6 of these sites. The 1975 investigations completed the archeological assessment of all accessible tracts of land within the proposed project. The study reported here evaluates the settlement pattern of Aquilla Lake within the overall context of the Central Brazos River Basin.

(233) Lynott, M., Murry, P.
1978 "An Archeological Assessment of the Bear Creek Shelter, Lake Whitney, Texas"

The Bear Creek Shelter (41H117) was recorded and tested by the River Basin Surveys in 1947. At that time, the site was judged to be shallow and insignificant. Enlargement of Lake Whitney in 1975 subjected the site to wave action, which resulted in the exposure of numerous artifacts through erosion of the deposit. This was noticed and reported by members of the Texas Archeological Society. Testing in 1976 and 1978 by the Archeological Research Program of Southern Methodist University revealed a minimum of 4 m of stratified deposit.

Several hypotheses pertaining to regional archeological problems were tested, and management recommendations for the mitigation of the site are offered.

(234) Mallouf, M.,
1977 "Additional Archeological Survey in Areas to be Affected by the Three Rivers Flood Protection Project, Live Oak County, Texas"

This report summarizes the results of additional archeological survey in areas to be affected by construction of the Three Rivers Local Flood Protection Project, Live Oak County, Texas. Previous investigations in this project area were carried out and reported to the Fort Worth District office in September 1975. This initial survey provided surficial coverage of the authorized levee alignment and associated structures. Additional surficial inspection, reported herein, was requested by the Corps of Engineers to assess possible conflicts with cultural resources (archeological and historical) in areas affected by a subsequently proposed levee alignment. The new alignment differs substantially in its location from the authorized route only in its northwestern segment. In this area the proposed route lies well east of the authorized route and therefore necessitated additional

survey coverage beyond that accomplished and reported to the Corps of Engineers in September 1975.

(235) Mariah Associates, Inc.

1995 "Cultural Resource Assessment for the Proposed Federal Courthouse Brownsville, Texas"

At the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, and for the General Services Administration, a reconnaissance of cultural resources was undertaken in August 1995 at the site of a proposed new Federal Courthouse in Brownsville Texas. The proposed site is bounded on the north and south by E. Harrison Street and E. Jackson Street, and on the west and east by 6th Street and 7th Street. Archival sources were consulted in Austin, Texas and in Brownsville, and a field inspection of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was conducted. The field reconnaissance focused on surface archeological and on standing architectural cultural resources.

No archeological sites were documented with the APE. Subsurface deposits are most likely thick, recent sediments associated with old river meanders. Buried archeological sites are considered possible. To ensure that the proposed construction does not adversely affect possible buried archeological sites, it is recommended that prior to construction related excavations, a geoarcheologist should conduct a subsurface investigation using backhoe trenches.

There are currently approximately 50 buildings located within the APE. Of these, 22 appear to be more than 50 years old and were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Typical architectural details include vertical corner boards, one over one double hung windows. Exposed rafters, gable pitched roofs with a single pitch porch roof, concrete piers supporting the structures off the ground, decorative screen doors, rectangular louvered attic vents, and square porch columns. These are all elements of the vernacular style. The 22 structures are evaluated as not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Four structures within the APE were listed in a 1975 survey of historic buildings conducted by the City of Brownsville.Three of these have been demolished. The one remaining structure (Block 158, Lot 4) is considered by the City of Brownsville to be a potential local heritage site and is documented in the 1985 City of Brownsville Heritage Plan. Because the proposed courthouse will be within 300 feet of this listed site, the project must be reviewed by the City Heritage Officer.

(236) Mariah Associates, Inc.

1995 "Legal Sourcebook: Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Management, Volume I and II"

Because of the variety and number of federal statues that contain some cultural resource component irrespective of their primary focus, this publication cannot attempt to be a comprehensive guide to federal historic preservation and cultural resource management law. However, it does bring together the major federal laws that govern a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Many of these laws are administered by the National Park Service in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and local governments. Questions concerning implementation and interpretation of the laws included in this publication should be addressed to the appropriate office of the National Park Service or other relevant federal agency.

This Legal Sourcebook has been prepared by Mariah Associates, Inc. under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The interpretations and summaries presented in this sourcebook do not represent official Department of Defense policy. The actual laws, regulations, and guidelines are the only legal sources of guidance.

The Legal Sourcebook contains federal laws, including their regulations and guidelines, executive orders, proposed bills, and military service regulations, all of which address the management and treatment of historic and cultural resources. The organization of the sourcebook is very basic. Federal legislation is presented first, divided into two groups: Historic Preservation and Protection of Archeological Resources, and Protection of Religious Resources. The various laws, executive orders, and bills are presented in chronological order within each of these two groups and are assigned a section number. For each section, a summary of the law, executive order, or bill is provided, along with an explanation of its applicability to historic preservation and cultural resource management. Next, a copy of the law, executive order, or bill is given. If the section is for a law, the implementing regulations, if there are any, follow. Executive orders and bills do not have regulations. Finally, if there are any guidelines for the law, these are presented. Again, executive orders and bills do not have guidelines.

After the federal legislation, military regulations are presented. The Department of Defense Regulations is provided first, followed by the respective Military Service Regulations. Each of these regulations is given a section number. Within each section, a summary of the regulation is

given, followed by a copy of the regulation itself. If guidelines are available for the regulation, those are provided.

The sourcebook has been designed as both as an initial learning tool and as a reference volume. If used as such, it will become one of the basic materials in your historic preservation and cultural resource management library. Everyone has a different way of accessing knowledge, and you should exercise a method that is right for you regarding this material. However, below are some recommendations on how to use the Legal Sourcebook to get you started.

Daunting through it may be, you should first read through the entire sourcebook. It is suggested that you concentrate or study one law at a time, moving on to the next one only after you are comfortable with the current one. Regarding the laws and regulations themselves may seem intimidating at first, but once you have started, you will realize that they are actually written in layman's English and are fairly easy to understand. The guidelines, which are positioned after the laws and regulations, will usually be able to explain away any confusion that may exist. Further questions would be best answered by a person familiar with the law; many of the training programs discussed above are geared toward alleviating confusion with the various legislation.

Once you have become fairly familiar with these laws, regulations, etc., the Legal Sourcebook will become a vary valuable reference volume. When involved in consultation, litigation, or any other situation involving compliance with the laws, the Legal Sourcebook will be able to refresh your memory of the compliance processes. As the Historic Preservation Officer or Cultural Resource Manager of your installation, you will be responsible for overseeing compliance with the federal legislation and military service regulations, which means you need to know you legislation. Frequent reference to the Legal Sourcebook, if only to read the summaries, will keep the legislation fresh in your mind, enabling you to meet your responsibilities,

The Legal Sourcebook is not meant to be a static reference, but rather one that continues to grow and change. Maintenance of the Legal Sourcebook will require you to keep informed of the status of the two bills currently provided in the sourcebook, and to acquire a copy of the laws if and when the bills are enacted. Also, you need to keep abreast of any new bills introduced to Congress. This can usually be done by subscribing to the publications provided by the National Park Service. As new bills, laws, regulations, executive orders, and guidelines are written, be sure to acquire copies and insert them into the Legal Sourcebook. Updating the Legal Sourcebook regularly will keep it current and useful.

(237) Mariah Associates, Inc.

1996 "Phase II (Site Testing) of Four Historic Sites McGuire Air Force Base Burlington County, New Jersey"

Mariah Associates, Inc. of Albuquerque, New Mexico and Lyndhurst, New Jersey performed Phase II site testing at four historic sites at McGuire Air Force Base in Burlington County, New Jersey. Research was undertaken as part of the cultural resource management responsibilities of the Air Mobility Command, not in anticipation of a specific project. Site testing followed an archeological site location survey (Headquarters Air Mobility Command 1995).

The sites are shown on the USGS 7.5' New Egypt, New Jersey, quadrangle (1957, photorevised 1971, photoinspected 1977; 1:24,000 UTM Zone 18). They are (with references to Burlington County tax record Block and Lot numbers):

- 28-Bu-458 (HS-29) UTM: 535360E/4432240N, Block 16, Lot 1, in New Hanover Township;
- 28-Bu-459 (HS-31) UTM: 535200E/4432260N, Block 601,Lot 6 in North Hanover Township;
- North Run Refuse Scatter (no site or field numbers), UTM: 535545E/4432230N, Block 16, Lot 1, in New Hanover Township
- 28-Bu-460- (HS-46) UTM: 533780E/4430980N, Block 204, Lot 1 (also listed in McGuire Air Force Base files as Block 15, Lot1), in the Borough of Wrightstown.

The sites date from at least the 1840's to about 1940. No intact standing structures are present. A good sample of material culture was recovered from subsurface contexts. Site 28-Bu-458 and 28-Bu-459 are house sites associated with agriculture; they may be associated with a nearby grist mill but do not contain mill remains themselves. Cellar holes, depressions and subsurface brick foundations exist at these sites. The North Run Refuse Scatter is a surface scatter of twentieth - century trash, and is not associated with other historic sites. Site 28-Bu-460 is a nineteenth - century residence without a foundation, possibly a post - built structure; land surrounding this site is disturbed. Sites 28-Bu-458 and 28-Bu-459 are recommended as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion (d): "sites [which] possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and . . . have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history" (36 CFR 60.4). They relate to Pineland Resource Group "Agricultural Site and Gristmills." Additional testing could retrieve substantial data from these sites. The North Run Refuse Scatter does not

appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 28-Bu-460 may address questions of interest, but no intact subsurface deposits of significance were found. No recorded prehistoric sites are in the immediate vicinity, and none were encountered during site testing. A foundation, not previously recorded and apparently associated with a mill indicated on historic maps, was found near 28-BU-458 (UTM: 535280E/4432280N).

Copies of this report have been deposited with the Air Mobility Command, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and the New Jersey Pinelands Commission. Original black and white photographs are being provided to the New Jersey Pinelands Commission.

(238) Mariah Associates, Inc.

1995 "A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture"

Air Combat Command (ACC) contracted Mariah Associates, Inc. (Mariah) through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (ACE, FW) to locate, evaluate, interpret and prioritize important Cold War material culture as 27 selected ACC bases within the United States and Panama (Figure 1.1). The project was primarily funded by the Department of Defense (DoD), with some additional funding from the Legacy Program. The contract was managed by the ACE, FW. As a basis for the project, Mariah developed a historic context for evaluation of ACC resources and a conceptual methodology to guide determinations of the historical significance of these resources (Lewis et al. 1995). The material culture at the ACC installations was evaluated within the context of the Cold War through the use of a consistent methodology applied on a nationwide basis.

The overall goal of the Cold War study is to comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1996. Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory cultural resources under their control and to evaluate those that are significant or potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (HRHP). This study will provide the tools for ACC to determine which resources are eligible for the NRHP and in selecting resources to be nominated to the NRHP.

The study included the evaluation of real property, personal property and records and documents that are important within the context of the Cold War at each base. The four themes under which the resources were evaluated included national policy and military strategy, technology, military architecture and engineering, and United States society and culture. Classified materials were included in the study; however none of

these materials were determined to e potentially eligible, thus they are not discussed in this document.

The study evaluated and provided preliminary recommendations for any resources that embodied exceptional importance due to their relationship to the Cold War, thus allowing resources that were less than fifty years of age to be considered as eligible for future nominations to the NRHP. A material culture inventory report detailing the evaluation of real property, personal property, records and documents and preliminary recommendations was completed for each base. The Command Cultural Resources Manager for ACC, in consultation with the relevant State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the base commander and USAF Headquarters will make final determinations of NRHP eligibility for the evaluated Cold War resources at each base.

This report summarizes the individual base findings of the Cold War material culture study and provides programmatic recommendations. This document describes the study's history context and project methodology, summarizes individual base descriptions and histories, compares base layout and land use patterns, describes resources selected for evaluation and presents preliminary recommendations for the evaluated resources at each base. The priority ranking systems applied during the study are discussed along with their results. Finally, a programmatic approach to management and treatment of these evaluated resources is provided.

This project was produced in three Volumes.
Volume I: Historic Context and Methodology for Assessment
Volume II: Barksdale AFB, Louisiana
Beale AFB, California
Cannon AFB/ Melrose AFR, New Mexico
Castle AFB, California
Davis - Monthan AFB, Arizona
Dyess AFB, Texas
Ellsworth AFB/ Badlands AFR, South Dakota
Fairchild AFB, Washington
Griffiss AFB, New York
Holloman AFB/ Melrose AFR, New Mexico
Homestead AFB, Florida
Howard AFB/ Balboa AFR, Panama
K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan
Langley AFB, Virginia
Little Rock AFB, Arkansas
Loring AFB, Maine
MacDill AFB/ Avon Park AFR, Florida
McConnell AFB, Kansas

Minot AFB, North Dakota
Moody AFB/ Grand Bay AFR, Georgia
Mountain Home AFB/ Saylor Creek AFR, Idaho
Nellis AFB, Nevada/ Cuddeback AFR, California
Offutt AFB, Nebraska
Pope AFB, North Carolina
Seymour Johnson AFB/ Dare County AFR, North Carolina
Shaw AFB/ Poinsett AFR, South Carolina
Whiteman AFB, Missouri

Volume III: Summary Report and Final Programmatic Recommendations.

(239) Mariah Associates, Inc.

1996 "Inventory of Historic Buildings and Structures at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey"

In June and July 1996, TRC Mariah Associates Inc. (TRC Mariah), conducted an architectural inventory and assessment of the built environment at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and its subinstallations, at the Charles Wood Area, in order to update existing, but incomplete, architectural inventories. The scope of work was completed at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), Fort Worth District, on behalf of Fort Monmouth.

A total of 341 properties were inventoried, of which 98 meet at least one of the four criteria of eligibility as delineated by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, 36 CFR Part 60. Of these properties, 93 are within two proposed historic districts. A total of 235 buildings and structures are assessed as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

One of the proposed districts is on the Main Post and includes 1920s and 1930s' era buildings of the early post. This district was identified in 1984 but was never formally nominated to the NRHP. The current inventory identifies minor adjustments to the district boundaries. The second proposed district is newly identified in the Charles Wood Area and includes a 1920s' country club and associated buildings and structures.

Due to security restrictions, full evaluation was not possible for the remaining eight buildings in the Charles Wood Area. These were constructed in the 1970s and 1980s and may be of exceptional significance with the context of Cold War research and development. Further research into these eight buildings is warranted.

(240) Mariah Associates, Inc.

1996 "Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Monmouth, New Jersey"

This document has been prepared in compliance with AR 200-4 (replaces AR 420-40). It is a 5 - year plan for the integrated management of cultural resources at the U.S. Army's Fort Monmouth. This plan is not a decision document, but it provides the Commander, and those responsible for implementing his decisions, with the information needed to make appropriate decisions about the management of the cultural resources at Fort Monmouth.

This plan contains a series of policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that will ensure compliance with appropriate federal laws and implementing regulations. The plan develops a 5 - year plan with specific key objectives, and suggests a time table and a budget necessary for completion of these objectives.

Fort Monmouth currently has no management plan for cultural resources. Additionally, there are no programmatic agreements in place with other government agencies.

The effects of undertaking on historic properties are not being considered, as is required by federal law. This can result in formal notification from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to the Secretary of the Army. Such notice can be used by litigants against the Army in a manner that can halt or delay critical mission activities.

The inventory of cultural resources, also required by federal law, is partially complete. Less than 3% of the installation has been archeological surveyed, although the architectural survey is complete. Two districts of historic buildings have been identified but have not been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Adoption and implementation of this management plan will resolve these non - compliance issues. Specifically, the plan calls for:

Formal designation of a Cultural Resource Manager to implement the plan and fulfill the Commander's legal responsibilities;
negotiation of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to streamline compliance procedures;
completion of the archeological inventory; and
development of an annual report to the Commander and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the status of compliance activities.

(241) Martin, W.

1988 "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Flood Control Improvements Along Ten Mile Creek, Duncanville, Texas"

A cultural resources survey was conducted along two portions of Ten Mile Creek in the City of Duncanville, Texas on August 17, 18, and 23, 1988. The work was undertaken by William A. Martin for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order to meet their obligations toward the protection of significant properties prior to the construction of flood control channels. Extensive background research was conducted, in which historic maps and archeological reports were consulted to determine what kind of sites might be present in the project area, and at what depth these sites were likely to occur. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey, limited shovel testing, and extensive backhoe testing to search for buried sites in the floodplain. All creek bank exposures and erosional areas were visually inspected for artifacts and cultural features, 42 shovel tests were dug with the excavated soil screened through 1/4 inch mesh, and four backhoe trenches were excavated. One historic site, 41DL280, and two historic localities were observed. None of these resources are considered to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places or for designation as State Archeological Landmarks. No further archeological work is recommended.

(242) Martin, W., McGregor, D.

1988 "Archeological Survey of the Proposed Flood Control Improvements Along Delaware Creek, Irving, Texas"

A cultural resources survey was conducted on a 40 acre tract along Delaware Creek in the City of Irving on February 16, 17 and 25, 1988. The work was undertaken by the Archeology Research Program for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order to meet their obligations toward the protection of significant properties prior to the construction of flood control structures. Extensive background research was conducted, in which historic maps and archeological reports were consulted to determine what kind of sites might be present in the project area, and at what depth these sites were likely to occur. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey, limited shovel testing, and extensive backhoe testing to search for buried sites in the floodplain. All creek bank exposures and erosional areas were visually inspected for airfacts and cultural features, seven shovel tests were dug with the excavated soil screened through 1/4 inch mesh, and ten backhoe trenches were excavated in areas considered most likely to yield cultural materials. Despite these

efforts, no cultural materials were observed. No further archeological work is recommended.

(243) Martynec, R., Martynec, S., Peter, D.
1994 "Cultural Resources Monitoring/ Survey of the Nogales, Arizona Sector of the U.S. - Mexican Border"

The report presents the results of archeological monitoring and survey of 13 miles of the U.S. - Mexico border road system in the vicinity of Nogales, Arizona. These archeological investigations were conducted in support of a Department of Defense Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) action under OP - Alliance, Joint Chiefs of Staff regulated. This JTF-6 action was requested by the U.S. Border Patrol to improve the effectiveness in stopping drug trafficking and smuggling activities. The project was designed to increase visibility within the Nogales area through repair of the U.S. - Mexico border road system. Sections of the International Border Road, Royal Road, and an area set aside by the City of Nogales for a firing range were part of this auction.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, having assumed partial archeological monitoring responsibility for JTF-6 actions around Nogales, Arizona, contracted with Geo-Marine, Inc., to monitor the proposed construction activities that were to begin in August of 1991. Fieldwork was conducted in August of 1991 and resulted in the identification of 10 cultural resource sites and five isolates. Analysis of the acquired data indicates that one of the cultural resources properties (AZ EE:9:140) and the five isolated finds are ineligible for nomination to the National and State Register of Historic Places. Of the nine sites (AZ EE:9:141-149) considered to be of "unknown eligibility," the Royal Road site (AZ EE 9:144) was the only site impacted by construction activities. The Royal Road site was damaged on two separate occasions during the course of road widening and will deteriorate through erosion as a direct result of these impacts. It is also recommended that additional survey of Royal Road is necessary in order to assess the damage caused by construction activity beyond the 60-foot right - of - way and to assess the impacts of the construction crew bivouac area.

(244) Martynec, R., Martynec, S., Peter, D., Hardaker, C.
1994 "Cultural Resources Survey and Monitoring of the Douglas - Naco, Arizona Sector of the U.S. - Mexican Border"

This report presents the results of the archeological survey and subsequent monitoring of 48.5 miles of the road system along the U.S. - Mexico international border in the vicinity of Douglas and Naco, Arizona, and limited test excavations at the Douglas Quarry Site (AZ FF:11:81). The archeological investigations were conducted in conjunction with a Department of Defense Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) action. This JTF-6 action was requested by the U.S. Border Patrol so that effectiveness in controlling drug trafficking and smuggling activities along the international border might be increased. The design of the project was to repair the U.S. Mexico border road system in order to improve visibility and accessibility along the Douglas - Naco segment.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, having assumed archeological responsibility for JTF-6 actions in the Douglas and Naco, Arizona vicinity, contracted with Geo - Marine, Inc., to survey and then monitor the areas to be impacted by the proposed construction activities in August of 1991. Fieldwork was conducted between August 1 and November 5, 1991, and resulted in recording or re-recording 41 cultural resource sites and 19 isolates. Analysis of the recovered data indicates that six of the cultural resource properties (AZ FF:9:19, FF:10:21, FF:10:23, FF:10:25, FF:10:26 and FF:10:27) and the 13 isolated finds are ineligible for inclusion in the National and State Register of Historical Places. Two sites (AZ FF:9:22 and FF:9:26) are considered to be of "unknown eligibility" and require further investigation before final determination can be made. The remaining 33 sites are recommended as eligible for inclusion in both the National Register of Historic Places.

(245) Martynec, R., Suhler, C., Martynec, S., Allday, S., Peter, D.
1995 "Cultural Resources Survey/ Monitoring of a JTF-6 Action, Tohono O'Odham Sector, Arizona"

As a result of JTF-6 actions representing federal projects in southern Arizona, cultural resource evaluation and monitoring were required for the areas that were to be impacted by planned construction actions along the U.S. - Mexico Border. These actions included the repair and related construction of approximately 118 km (73 mi) of border roads within lands belonging to the Tohono O'Odham. All areas within a 100-m right - of - way were intensively surveyed and monitored for evidence of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

The pedestrian survey resulted in recording 109 sites: 68 prehistoric, 21 historic, and 20 multicomponent. The temporal span for the recorded sites ranges from the Archaic through the modern historic. Of the 109 sites, 10 sites have been determined to be ineligible and the remaining 99 sites are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, 123 isolated occurrences of cultural material were documented. By definition, these isolated localities are ineligible for the NRHP.

(246) Mayer - Oakes, W.

1977 "Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of Two Sites at O. C. Fisher Lake, Texas"

On October 27, 1977 I received a call from Mr. Don Weiss of the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He discussed the need to do an inspection of two archeological sites on the property of the O.C. Fisher Reservoir (formerly San Angelo Reservoir) near San Angelo, Texas. Our response was positive and when requested we drew up a budget for this activity. Result was a purchase order (DACW63-78-M-0193) which was issued on November 19th - 20th, with report preparation beginning on November 22nd, and being finished November 29th.

(247) Mbutu, S., Barnes, C., Gibbs, V.

1994 "Archeological Test Excavations at 37 Sites in Maneuver Areas 1A, 2A, 2C, and 8, Fort Bliss, Texas"

Fort Bliss Project 94-07, Phase II Test Excavation of 37 sites, was conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc., from November 1993 to January 1994. The project area is located on the Hueco Bolson desert floor east of U.S. Highway 54 in El Paso County, Texas and Otero County, New Mexico, between longitude 31º56 - 32º3' North and latitude 16º10 - 16º20' West (UTM N3300000 - 4700000 and E750000 - 890000). The areal coverage of the project comprises nine 1 square kilometers noncontiguous quadrats (Patrol Bases for training exercises by the 7th Ranger Training Battalion). Selection of the quadrats/Patrol Bases was based on two primary considerations: (1) previous survey had demonstrated that the selected quadrats contained relatively lower site density that the surrounding area, and (2) the distribution of the quadrats met the logistical requirements of the 7th Ranger Training Battalion.

Overall, 41 sites were evaluated during the testing program. An additional 12 sites were recorded during a resurvey of six patrol bases. The six Patrol Bases (1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9) were resurveyed because previous surveys, at transect intervals of more than 30 m, had not been sufficiently thorough in inventorying all sites present in the majority of the quadrats. Objectively, the resurvey should have been intensive (15-m transect intervals). Although the Scope of Work (SOW) and budget did not indicate resurvey at any level, Geo-Marine Inc. personnel were able, nevertheless, to resurvey the quadrats at 45-m transect intervals in a manner that offset the previous survey transects for maximum coverage. Previously unrecorded sites were found in five of the six quadrats resurveyed. Site descriptions are provided in the pertinent Patrol Base section of this report.

Of the final 37 sites tested, 16 are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Two of these sites should be preserved. Adverse effects from the projected land use on the other 14 sites should be mitigated via data recovery. Eligibility of 11 sites for inclusion in the NRHP could not be determined from the recently completed testing, and additional testing will be required for 10 of the sites to better determine their eligibility status. The location of one site is peripheral to Patrol Base activities and can be effectively preserved through avoidance. Data recovered from two sites during the testing phase were sufficient to mitigate adverse effects of the projected impact on cultural resources. Both sites are no longer eligible for listing in the NRHP. Eight sites are ineligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. All 12 untested sites recorded during the current survey should be tested.

The remaining sections of this report provide data and articulate the evaluation process on which the National Register status for each site was determined. Although the report is organized by Patrol Base (Contract Units), in reality, to an archeologist the Patrol Bases are different locales of the Hueco Bolson desert floor landscape where humans have been living over much of the Holocene. How much of this human record that has been left behind, and its state of preservation, is the core of the investigation.

The focus of this report is to identify all sites that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places that would be affected by the Federal undertaking (7th Ranger Training exercise) as required by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Geo-Marine, Inc., and the authors take the responsibility of determining archeological sites as ineligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places very seriously, and feel that such determination must be as adequately documented as the research strategy and constraints allow. Consequently, all excavations data are provided in this report to demonstrate the

thoroughness and completeness of the evaluations on which the recommendations are based.

In addition to excavation data, geomorphic data germane to elucidating site formations, preservation, and destruction process are presented, albeit in less details. The geomorphic data underscore the fait accompli archeologists face in dealing with the surface archeology of the Hueco Bolson desert floor. Both excavation and geomorphic data from this project have made it abundantly clear that the cultural manifestations exposed on the surface constitute a very significant component of the archeology in the project area. Furthermore, correlations are beginning to emerge between particular geomorphic and surfaces and surface site densities and state of preservation.

No doubt, after examination of the data, a reviewer may differ with the draft recommendations for a site or sites. The authors welcome such suggestions which will be incorporated in the, soon to follow, draft report. The following are project-specific eligibility criteria for listing a site in the NRHP.

(248) Mbutu, S., Peter, D., Allen, L., Barnes, C., Bentley, M., Goldsmith, W.
1996 "Archeological Survey of 27 Square Kilometers in Maneuver Areas 2 and 8, Fort Bliss, Texas"

The need for training areas within Maneuver Areas 2 and 8 by the 7th Ranger Training Battalion (RTB) at Fort Bliss, Texas, prompted the implementation of a clearance program agreed to by Fort Bliss and the states of New Mexico and Texas. The 7th RTB training program, as a federal undertaking, is required to evaluate the potential impact of the undertaking on the cultural resources of the region. In partial fulfillment of these responsibilities, Fort Bliss contacted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, for technical support to conduct the required Phase I inventory investigations. Geo-Marine, Inc., under contract with the Fort Worth District, conducted the Phase I investigations in 1992.

The Phase I investigations involved an intensive survey of 27 square kilometers within the Fort Bliss Military Reservation. Seven noncontiguous locales had been chosen by the Historic Resources Management Program (HRMP) staff at Fort Bliss and the 7th RTB as potentially meeting both the training requirements and the need to avoid historic properties. Six quadrates of 4 square kilometers and one quadrate of 3 square kilometers comprise the projected areas for seven 1 square kilometers training areas. The primary goal of the survey was to select a 1 square kilometer training

area within each survey quadrate that exhibited a minimum number of historic properties and met the requirements of the 7th RTB.

The purpose of the cultural resource investigations, therefore, was to locate and inventory any cultural remains that might be situated within the designated locales. The survey effort was conducted in accordance in accordance with Fort Bliss Historic Resource Management Plan (Department of the Army 1991) directives by personnel from Geo-Marine, Inc., from May to June of 1992. The survey resulted in the documentation of 178 archeological sites within the 27 square kilometers. After reviewing the locations and characteristics of the sites within each 4 square kilometers quadrate, a proposed 1 square kilometer area was selected for the 7th RTB patrol bases by representatives of the 7th RTB and the HRMP staff. As a result, 16 sites have been identified within the proposed 1 square kilometer areas and targeted for treatment during Phase II.

(249) Mbutu, S., Waite, P., Peter, D., Largent jr., F., Durst, D., Hunt, S.
1996 "Jefferson Proving Ground Cultural Resources Management Plan"

Jefferson Proving Ground falls under two agreements that affect the management of cultural resources located within the facility:

the 1992 amended Programmatic Agreement between the Department of the Army (DA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) Concerning Realignment and Closure of Army Installations in Accordance with Base Closure and Realignment Act and
the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of the Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer Concerning Closure of the Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana.

The BRAC PA was established in accordance with Sections 106, 110, and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Under the agreement, Army closure or realignment of some installations will affect historic properties on those installations. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the area within the installation boundaries. According to the PA, the Army must meet all its NHPA responsibilities, identify and evaluate historic properties, determine the effects of BRAC actions on historic properties, and undertake treatment and management procedures that ensure the effects of BRAC actions on historic properties are in accordance with the determinations and agreements within the BRAC PA.

The JPG MOA stipulates that the Army, among other requirements, will ensure that a Cultural Resources Management Plan is implemented, that interim protection is afforded cultural resources, and that JPG may be disposed to another Federal agency or to a nonfederal agency. All of these actions will affect cultural resources.

This CRMP provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the JPG to meet its legal responsibilities while under Army control for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction. The following laws are some of those applicable to the management of cultural resources:

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36-CFR Part 79. Procedures for meeting the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA are set fourth in 36 CFR 800. Protection of Historic Properties; and 36 CFR 60 sets forth the criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Indiana SHPO and the ACHP is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations while JPG is under Army control.

By definition, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be “historic properties.” These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those resources that must be considered potentially eligible but for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed. NRHP-ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. The process of inventorying the cultural resources and the assessment of those archeological sites and architectural resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated for JPG. The following summary concerns cultural resources on the installation.

JPG cultural resources fall under the 1992 Amended BRAC PA between the DA, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO as well as the MOA between the DA, the ACHP and the Indiana SHPO.

All of the NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties should be protected, preserved, or mitigated for loss if primary or secondary impact is unavoidable.

The properties of unknown NRHP eligibility must be considered to be potentially eligible and should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.

Currently, one building on JPG is listed on the NRHP.

Built Environment:

Formal NRHP Eligibility Determinations: The determination of NRHP eligibility of architectural resources was initiated in 1984 with the U.S. AMC Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) inventories and evaluations conducted by Building Technology, Inc. (BTI 1984), and was continued during the present study in 1995 by Hardlines: Design & Delineation Company-under subcontract to Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI). Because of its significant role during World War II, for its importance to Indiana social and economic history, and for its integrity of landscape, infrastructure, and architecture, it is recommended that elements of the World War II facility be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A (significant events) and C (distinctive characteristics of type) as a potential district under a multiple properties nomination that encompasses 74 of the World War II standing buildings. Within the physical boundaries of the proposed district are 77 additional buildings dating to either World War II or the Cold War that are considered not eligible for either NRHP inclusion or the proposed district.

Buildings Inventory and Potentially Eligible NRHP Properties: The CRMP includes an inventory of JPG buildings and structures based on the JPG Real Property Inventory. Based on this information, there are 410 pre-1989 architectural resources on the JPG; all have been inventoried/evaluated. Of the 410 inventoried resources, 16 were built prior to World War II; 198 were erected during World War II; and 174 were built during the Cold War. Additionally, 22 bridges are located throughout the facility; 20 were constructed prior to World War II, while two date to the Cold War era. Seventy-six buildings and eight bridges dating to pre-1946 are considered eligible for NRHP inclusion. Of these 84 potentially NRHP-eligible buildings and structures are:

74 World War II buildings considered to be contributing elements to the proposed NRHP district; and

considered to be individually eligible but not included within the district nomination are

two pre-war buildings (the ca. 1869 Oakdale School [Building No. 401] currently listed on the NRHP, and the 1920s Old Timber Lodge [Building No. 485] determined eligible for NRHP inclusion); and

eight bridges (four bridges [Nos. 2, 8, 10, and 22] considered potentially eligible).
Architectural Resources Ineligible for Listing in the NRHP: A number of architectural resources built during World War II have been evaluated as ineligible, for they are secondary support facilities with neither distinguishing architectural characteristics nor or functional significance.
The 174 buildings constructed during the Cold War do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance that is applied to resources less than 50 years in age.
The completion of National Register district nomination forms listing the NRHP-eligible and NRHP-ineligible architectural properties related to the World War II era is suggested.
For historic properties being transferred through sale, the Army will provide preservation covenants where required noting the potential NRHP eligibility.
Reasonable care should be taken to protect and preserve documentation-i.e., architectural building records that may include inventory card, real property records, maintenance records, architectural and engineering drawings, and buildings list-related to architectural properties that may be impacted through facility actions.

Archeological Resources:
Except for timber harvesting, there are no additional construction projects planned for JPG. If this situation should change, however, and future projects will impact previously unsurveyed areas, survey of the affected areas should be scheduled as soon as possible, pending available funds.
Archeological inventory of the 55,264-acre facility was initiated in 1975. Subsequently, five additional surveys have been completed.
The combined areas that have been surveyed total 4,845 acres.
Disturbed acreage totals an additional 28,800 acres
Remaining to be inventoried for archeological resources are 21,619 acres.
Archeological Resources Eligible for Listing in the NRHP: Of the 153 recorded archeological sites on the facility (74 prehistoric, 55 historic, and 24 prehistoric/historic), none are presently eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Archeological Resources of Potential (Unknown) Eligibility for Listing in the NRHP: Currently, 23 sites are of unknown eligibility (potentially eligible), requiring further investigation or evaluation before final determination can be made. Test excavations of properties of unknown NRHP eligibility may be necessary at some sites for the final determination of NRHP eligibility. The temporal designation of the sites of unknown eligibility are:
13 prehistoric sites;
3 historic sites;
7 multicomponent prehistoric/historic sites.

Archeological Resources Ineligible for Listing in the NRHP: Evaluation of the remaining 130 sites has determined that these sites are of limited information potential and, thus, require no further work:
61 prehistoric sites;
52 historic sites;
17 multicomponent prehistoric/historic sites.
Potential Archeological Resources Known from Archival Research: Previous archival research identified 478 potential historic-era sites (Stafford et al. 1985). Among these sites were the Oakdale School and the Old Timbers Lodge, both of which have since been architecturally documented and determined eligible for NRHP inclusion; thus, for purposes of this report, they will be considered among the architectural properties and not included within the archival sites, which now number 476. Of these 476 sites, 288 are inaccessible, 188 are in areas that are accessible to survey:
21 of Stafford et al.'s 1985 previously identified accessible archival sites have been located and recorded (note: the actual number of archival sites in this CRMP totals 23 sites, for one archival site was relocated, subdivided, and recorded as three separate sites by Largent in 1996);
167 of the accessible previously identified archival sites remain to be documented.
Of the documented prehistoric sites on the facility, most cannot be assigned to a specific temporal prehistoric period. Limited evidence from several sites on the facility, however, suggests that prehistoric habitation of the JPG area may have spanned temporal periods from the Archaic through the Mississippian. Although unknown at the present time, prehistoric sites that remain to be discovered on the installation may include resource procurement sites, short and long-term encampments, base camps, and isolated finds. An archeological survey is extended to the upland forested bluff crests and lower floodplains, additional sites, possibly including villages, may be encountered. It is also probable that prehistoric sites in forested locations will be most likely to maintain physical integrity as they have been least disturbed by preinstallation farming and industrial/military development.
The known historic period sites that exist on JPG represent the remains of late nineteenth-to mid-twentieth-century farmsteads and/or rural residences, two commercial enterprises, and the associated refuse. Most of the known sites are in poor condition. The historic site types and the condition of the undocumented archival sites remain unknown.

The development of a cultural resources data base for JPG cultural resources would enable the management system to consider the impact on historic properties an early stage in planning future actions, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the implementation phase of the project.

Care should be taken that historic properties are not inadvertently destroyed through land management programs such as forest management and hazardous waste assessment and remediation.

(250) Mbutu, S., Bentley, M., Buck, B., Barnes, C., Gibbs, V., Monger, H.
1997 "Results of Phase II Investigations and Recommendations for Phase III Data Recovery at 37 Archeological Sites in Selected Areas of Maneuver Areas 1, 2, and 8, Fort Bliss, Texas"

This report presents the results of cultural resource testing investigations of selected sites located on the Hueco Bolson dessert floor on Fort Bliss Military Reservation. These investigations were conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc., from November 1993 to February 1994. The primary focus of the testing investigations was to identify all sites that may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The project encompassed the evaluation of 38 archeological sites within the nine 1-square kilometers noncontiguous quadrats, which are designated as Patrol Bases for training exercises for use by the 7th Ranger Training Battalion (7RTB). During the investigations, additional resurvey of specific Patrol Bases was undertaken so that more thorough coverage could identify any recorded sites. As a result of this resurvey, 15 previously unknown sites were recorded in five of the six resurveyed quadrats: three of the 15 newly recorded sites were tested, and 12 new sites remain to be tested.

Test excavations were conducted on 37 sites, and avoidance was followed for one site that was within a Fort Bliss protected area. Based on data recovered during the current investigations, NRHP evaluation of the 38 sites recommended that 19 are eligible for listing in the NRHP; 10 are ineligible for NRHP listing; and nine sites remain potentially eligible (eligibility unknown), for status could not be determined from the recently completed testing due to changes in site size or configuration resulting from dune movement/ exposure on the dessert floor.

(251) McCormick, O., Alderson, L.
1983 "Archeological Investigations at Site 41TV383, Lower Boggy Creek, Colorado River Drainage, Travis County, Texas"

The investigations described in this report were designed to assess the potential of site 41TV383 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This study was conducted in order to determine possible

damage to the resource from proposed channelization of Boggy Creek for flood control purposes.

The Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers (COE) contacted Coastal Ecosystems Management, Inc. (C.E.M.) in late June 1983 in order to initiate investigation of the site under the Indefinite Delivery Contract DACW63-83-D-0005. Field investigations were accomplished in early July 1983. The scope - of - work required completion of the following tasks:

Testing of site 41TV383 to recover evidence for determination of site size, boundaries, age, cultural affiliations, functions, and significance.
Analysis of recovered material and data using standard archeological techniques; as well as conducting special analyses such as palynological, geomorphological, floral, faunal, and radiocarbon, as applicable.
Preparation of a report containing theory, methodology, data interpretation, and recommendations.
Preparation of National Register forms.
Preparation and storage of collected materials and data at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas.

(252) McGraw, A., Hindes, V., Hinojosa, G.
1985 "A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Southwest Bexar County, Texas"

Phase II cultural resources investigations of the proposed Applewhite Reservoir of southwest Bexar County, Texas, has identified a cumulative total of 79 archeological sites in the project area. Descriptions of the 30 newly recorded sites assessed in the Phase II studies, evaluations of their significance from a local and regional perspective, and recommendations for further work are presented in this report. Additionally, an extensive summary of historical events and cultural changes is included as a historical overview. A summary of limited testing and excavations data from thirteen sites recommended for further work in previous Phase I studies is also included.

(253) McGraw, A., Hindes, K., Evans, G., Gunn, J., Hellier, J., Hinojosa, G.
1987 "Chipped Stone and Adobe: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Applewhite Reservoir, Bexar County, Texas"

Cultural resources investigations conducted during 1981 and 1984 for the proposed Applewhite Reservoir of southwest Bexar County, Texas,

identified a total of 78 archeological sites. Additionally, seven previously recorded sites in the Medio Creek confluence area were revisited and reassessed, bringing the total number of sites within the proposed reservoir to 85. Descriptions of these sites, evaluations of their significance, and recommendations for further work are presented in the report. Events and recommendations for further work are presented in the report. Events and cultural changes related to the project area are also summarized. Limited testing data from 13 sites first identified in 1981 and recommended for further work in the 1984 studies are detailed.

(254) McGregor, D., Bruseth, J.

1987 "Hunter - Gathered Adaptations Along the Prairie Margin, Site Excavations and Synthesis of Prehistoric Archeology (Richland Creek Technical Series, Volume III)"

Archeological investigations were conducted at 15 prehistoric sites located, within the Richland/ Chambers Reservoir. This work was performed by the Archeological Research Program, Southern Methodist University over the course of four field seasons between June 1982 and December 1984. The reservoir is located in Navarro and Freestone Counties, Texas, about 100 km southeast of Dallas. It is being constructed by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One, and will inundate 44,750 acres along Richland and Chambers Creek.

Part One of this volume presents the archeological investigations at 13 of the prehistoric sites. Major excavations at two additional sites (Bird Point Island and Adams Ranch) are the subject of Volume II in the Richland Technical Series. The investigations reported here record the remains of prehistoric occupations dating from the Late Paleo - Indian period (ca. 8000 B.C. - 6000 B.C.) through the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 700 - 1650), although evidence dating earlier than the Middle Archaic period (3000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) is very limited. Artifact assemblages, habitation features, intrasite patterning, and subsistence remains document the activities of hunter - gatherers groups that occupied the reservoir area at various times during the past 5,000 years.

In Part Two, the results of the prehistoric site investigations are utilized to present a series of topical and synthetic statements concerning the prehistory of the Richland/ Chambers Reservoir area. Artifact assemblage data derived from stratified contexts and intersite comparisons, dated by a series of 48 radiocarbon determinations, allow the construction of a more detailed cultural chronology for the Middle Trinity River Basin. An analysis of lithic raw material utilization provides evidence of changes through time

in hunter - gatherer group mobility and the size of expletive territories. A technological analysis of lithic assemblages, integrated with the results of a lithic tool replication experiment, represents a continuing effort to define assemblage - specific lithic reduction strategies for the purpose of investigating intersite functional variability. Finally, the results of archeological and paleoenvironmental investigations are used to develop a diachronic model of hunter - gatherer adaptations to the changing physical and cultural environments of the Richland/ Chambers Reservoir area.

(254a) McGregor, D., Green, M., Jurney, D., Martin, A., Moir, R.
1996 "Archeological Investigation at Cooper Lake, Delivery Order Numbers 2, 3, & 4, 1987, Volume 1 & 2, Cultural Resource Studies for Cooper Lake, Hopkins and Delta Counties, Texas"

Cooper Lake, located at and below the confluence of the principal upper drainage tributaries of the South Sulphur River contains cultural resources relating to the full spectrum of human use of this region of northeast Texas. Archeological investigations have been performed in this area for the last 35 years. This report presents the results of a multidisciplinary investigation of a 4700 acre embankment and a borrow pit area at Cooper Lake. Geophysical and geomorphological studies were undertaken to understand buried and relief features of the landscape, and the potential human use or occupation of these geomorphic features. Ethnohistorical interviews and archival and historical researches were performed to completely document the written information relating to previously occupied properties of the project area. Archeological studies include archaeobotancial, zooarchaeological, osteological, malacological, and radiocarbon analyses; studies of lithic, ceramic, and other tool technologies; intra-and intersite spatial analyses and, where possible, reconstruction of site and study area chronology, subsistence, and seasonality and duration of occupation.

(255) McGuff, P., Newman, J.
1987 "Archeological Inventory of a Proposed Incinerator Construction at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant: Webster Parish, Louisiana"

The government plans to construct an incinerator for processing contaminated sediment at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant near the town of Minden in Webster Parish. Reviews of existing literature and records indicate that the 24 acre construction site contained no recorded cultural resources but also that it had not been covered by any previous archeological survey. On October 20, 1987 the Corps of Engineers

conducted an intensive archeological survey of the incinerator tract using parallel transects at 15 meter intervals and shovel testing as an archeological site finding strategy. No prehistoric or historic period cultural remains were discovered during that intensive survey. The proposed construction project will have no impact on cultural resources.

(256) McGuff, P., Newman, J.
1988 "An Archeological Study of a Proposed Pipeline Right Of Way at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant: Western Parish, Louisiana"

The government is examining a request for a pipeline right of way that would cross the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant on its eastern side near the Valley of Bayou Dorcheat. The Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant is located near the town of Minden in Webster Parish. Review of existing literature and records indicate that a portion of the eight miles of right of way in the Plant area could pass over 16WE233 and 16WE236, two prehistoric archeological sites that the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer and the Army agree are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The review also indicated that 3.1 miles of the right of way had not been covered by any previous archeological survey. On August 8, 1988 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an intensive pedestrian archeological survey of the unexamined portion of the proposed right of way. No prehistoric or historic period cultural remains were discovered during that intensive survey.

Alternative routes for the pipeline have been examined in an effort to avoid impact to the two archeological sites that are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. None of the examined alternatives, moving the line either east or west, are feasible; and it appears that if the right of way is granted the two archeological sites will be affected (36 CFR Part 800.9 (a)). To make the effect of the potential undertaking non adverse the easement for the pipeline should be restricted to the existing roads that cross over the two archeological sites. It is further recommended that the professional archeological services of an individual, firm or organization acceptable to the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers, and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer should be arranged to monitor the trenching as the line crosses 16WE233 and 16WE236.

If the pipeline easement is restricted to the previously disturbed roadbed, and if professional archeological monitoring is provided, the undertaking

should have no adverse effect (36 CFR Part 800.5 (d) and 36 CFR Part 800.9 (c) (1)).

(257) Moir, R., Jurney, D.

1987 "Pioneer Settlers, Tenant Farmers, and Communities, Objectives, Historical Background, and Excavations (Richland Creek Technical Series, Volume IV)"

Archeological investigations were conducted at 38 historical properties in the Richland/ Chambers Reservoir between June 1982 and January 1984 by the Archeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University. The Reservoir, located in Navarro and Freestone Counties, is 100 km south of Dallas. It is under construction by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One, Fort Worth, Texas, and will inundate up to 47,500 acres (19,200 hectares) along Richland and Chambers Creek.

Recovery of significant data was conducted at a plantation site, 31 farmsteads, and 5 light industrial sites all dating between 1855 and World War II. In addition, limited explorations were undertaken to locate a historic cemetery. The breadth of study behind all of these investigations was outlined in the research design. It called for archeological, architectural, documentary, and ethnographic studies in order to reconstruct some aspects of traditional life that have been poorly studied to date. Research objectives were focused on gathering detailed information on sheet refuse deposits, features, and other important site characteristics useful for studying nineteenth and early twentieth century living conditions and household possessions. Hypotheses cover topics ranging from local settlement patterns and intrasite structure to regional trends in material culture, architecture, and cultural geography.

The results of the researches have indicated that the Richland Creek Archeological Project area was inhabited primarily by small landowners and tenant farmers practicing cotton agriculture. Settlement of the valley flanks and partially elevated bottomlands basically occurred after 1860 with the rural population becoming densest in the 1890 to 1920 period. The archeological investigations revealed traditional lifeways that remained strongly entrenched in the area until the 1930s and 1940s. The layout rural farmsteads contained a mixture of elements of the Upper and Lower South. The most pervasive archeological feature encountered was sheet refuse which formed extensive yard middens covering 1,500 square meters to 3,500 square meters around many dwellings and contained approximately 100,000 to 500,000 artifacts per site. Most of the farmsteads studied were occupied for 50 years or less. In contrast to these farmsteads, the industrial

sites were fairly limited in the Project area and they were primarily associated with lumbering activities of the bottomland forest (i.e.briefly occupied sawmills), cotton ginning, or local brick making (i.e., small brick clamps). All but one of the industrial sites studied were occupied for less than 5 years.

The investigations of the 38 historical properties in the Richland/ Chambers Reservoir provide very important data on rural lifeways and evidence of traditional living encoded in the archeological record. Informants, documents, and written histories, combined with archeological information, offer a more detailed picture of the local population than otherwise would be available. Cotton farming in North Central Texas was not the same as in most of the Deep South. Texas farmers were better off economically and materialistically. These differences provide an important signature for Texas households and offer a breadth of research opportunities for future researchers.

(258) Moir, R., Peter, D., Jurney, D., McGregor, D.
1988 "Archeological and Historical Investigations of Joe Pool Lake, North Central Texas"

Several archeological investigations have been carried out in the Joe Pool Lake Project area since 1977. The first phase of study, conducted between 1977 and 1979, identified 42 archeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the then proposed Lakeview Lake, since renamed Joe Pool Lake. The study was conducted by archeologists from Southern Methodist University and was funded by the federal government through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. Archeological properties identified at that time included small, briefly occupied camps of prehistoric hunter/ gatherers, several large reoccupied prehistoric camps, a small prehistoric village, an antebellum plantation, several large post - Civil War farmsteads, and a number of late nineteenth century farmsteads with standing buildings.

The results of the first phase of archeological research in the project area were used to organize a second, more intensive phase of study. Test excavations were conducted at fifteen sites to obtain a better understanding of the buried deposits and archeological remains found at these locations. Sites selected for test excavations were those that showed the best promise for yielding important artifacts, buried features, and significant remains for answering questions about past prehistoric people or early settlers of the area. These limited excavations provided the necessary information to identify the most representative sample of archeological sites useful for

addressing specific scientific questions. But precisely how does one identify an archeological site?

Obviously, not all archeological sites contain remains that are suitable for answering scientific questions or important enough to warrant future preservation. At best, any archeological site contains only part of the record of the human occupation responsible for its existence. Many items deteriorate after abandonment or accidental loss. Bone tools, skins and cloth, wooden implements, grass matting and baskets, food, seeds, vegetable matter, and other organic materials are seldom preserved except under ideal conditions. While all of these items were frequently discarded by prehistoric people at their dwellings, campsites, and food gathering or processing locations, it is only the stone tools, pottery sherds, charcoal, burned rock, and soil discolorations that are still preserved after hundreds or thousands of years.

These bits and pieces of tools, personal possessions, and household items make up a great majority of the artifacts recovered from prehistoric sites. Stone arrow points or clay pottery sherds by themselves, however, are not very informative. It is their archeological context that provides the greatest amount of information on the past. Context, or provenience, is the specific location of an artifact within a site in relation to other artifacts and features.

Archeological context, or the association of all artifacts and features, provides the background in which archeological remains gain meaning. It is this context that archeologists strive to recover, and not simply a shoe box full of artifacts that gathers dust on a closet shelf.

(259) Moir, R., Freeman, J., Dorward, D., Jurney, D.
1990 "Stabilization Work at the Penn Site (41DL192): Vegetation Control and Selected Tasks at the Old Penn House, 1918 Barn, and Related Structures"

Between September 1988 and March 1989, Southern Methodist University's Archeology Research Program under contract from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted interim site rehabilitation and stabilization work for two structures at the Penn Farmstead (41DL192). The Penn Site is located in Cedar Hill State Park adjacent to Joe Pool Lake, Dallas County, Texas. It consists of 13 historic structures enclosed by chain link fence.

Work at this site has involved the clearance of vegetation 2 to 15 years in age around all structures, drafting specifications for selective stabilization

of portions of the 1859/ 1911 Penn House as well as the 1918 barn (including its schoolhouse and log house recycled as cribs), conducting specific stabilization tasks, documenting the work, a preparing a final report on the entire program. Architectural tasks were identified, specified, and the work observed under the coordination of Mr. Joe Freeman, A.I.A., of the Rio Group, Austin.

This work has been conducted in accordance with and in partial fulfillment of Corps of Engineers obligation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL96-515) and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL93-291). The specific work required of this site is implemented under the Joe Pool Lake cultural resources Memorandum of Agreement dated January of 1984. The Joe Pool Lake Mitigation Plan, as attachment to the MOA, states that for the Penn Farm: “Buildings will be provided with new roofing and stabilization supports where necessary to preserve the integrity of the structures."

(260) Moore, G.

1978 “Archeological Test Excavations at Site 41WM21, Williamson County, Texas”

Test excavations at 41WM21 (Centerline Site) were conducted from October through December 1976 by the staff members of the Texas A&M Anthropology Research Laboratory. The site was originally surveyed in 1973 by the Texas Archeological Survey and re - evaluated in 1976 by Texas A&M University. Following the re - evaluation, the site was extensively disturbed by dam construction activities that prevented access to deposits previously deemed scientifically important. This report documents the attempts to salvage archeologically significant data by test excavations in areas of the site selected on the basis of least disturbance by construction activities. Three cultural occupation periods, correlated with separate geomorphic features, were identified during the course of test excavations reported herein. The artifactural assemblages indicate an intermittent occupation of the site during the Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods.

(261) Morris, K., Rose, J.

1995 “Results of a Detailed Inventory of Human Remains and Funerary Objects Owned or Administrated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District Held at Southern Methodist University and the University of North Texas Volume I - III”

This report, data base and accompanying forms are presented in three volumes and constitute an inventory of the prehistoric Native American human remains and funerary objects owned or controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, that are curated at Southern Methodist University (SMU) and the University of North Texas (UNT). The purpose of the inventory is to: (1) provide a description of the human remains and the associated and unassociated funerary objects as specified in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 and its implementing regulations 43 CFR Part 10; (2) to assess the adequacy of any previous skeletal analysis done using the recommendations of the Paleopathology Association's Skeletal Database Committee as a guide; (3) to make recommendations for additional skeletal analysis should the previous analysis be inadequate; (4) to provide the CE, Fort Worth District, with copies of any original burial excavation forms and/ or burial analysis forms present in the SMU and UNT repositories, and (5), to arrange for additional detailed skeletal inventory work to be performed on selected burials. A total of 82 burials and 209 bags of isolated elements of human bone from 19 sites were inventoried. The 60 burials recommended for additional analyses were sent to Dr. Jerome C. Rose, Biological Anthropologist at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. In addition, approximately 2,300 pages of burial excavation and analyses records were reproduced. In all cases it was not possible to directly link, with any certainty, the prehistoric human remains observed in this inventory to modern tribal groups. The results of the inventory are presented in this report. Basic inventory information is also available in Base IV format and the detailed osteological inventory information is presented in the Standard Osteological Data Base (SOD).

(262) Morris, K., Austin, R., Freeman, J., Gaither, S.
1996 "Avon Park Air Force Range: Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment"

This report presents the results of a Phase I cultural resources survey of 6,500 non-contiguous acres on Avon Park Air Force Range (APAFR) in Polk and Highland Counties in Florida, a predictive model for locating cultural resources in the form of a land stratification structure, a World War II historic context and HABS level IV documentation of extant World War II structures on the APAFR.

Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), entered a contract (No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 197) with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, who were acting for the Air Combat

Command (ACC) and APAFR to undertake this project. Archeological fieldwork began in December 1995 and continued through to March 1996. The architectural assessment of the structures occurred during February 12 and 13, 1996. Archival research was conducted in July and included a trip to Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama July 17 through 19, 1996. GMI Project Archeologist, Philip Gerrell oversaw the work as it was conducted until August 22, 1996, when the project was turned over to Kaea J. Morris, GMI Project Archeologist/ Historian, for completion. Duane E. Peter, Vice-President of GMI's Cultural Resources Division acted as Principal Investigator. The archeological work was undertaken by Janus Research of Petersburg, Florida, under the direction of Bob Austin, Executive Vice President; the architectural assessment was done by historical architect Joseph C. Freeman, AIA; and Kaea J. Morris conducted the historical research for the World War II historic context.

The purpose of this study is to provide the APAFR with data for use in the management of its cultural resources in partial fulfillment of its obligations under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1996 (Public Law 96-515, as amended) as implemented by 36 CFR 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291, as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 90-190), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601) and implementing regulations (43 CFR Part 10), American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Executive Order No. 11593 ("Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"), and Air Force Regulations 126-7.

The Phase I cultural resources survey included 27 pine plantations approximately 931 hectares (2,300 acres) scheduled for harvesting. An additional 1,700 hectares (4,200 acres) were also identified for survey. Nine cultural resources including five prehistoric archeological sites, three historic archeological sites, and one historic structure were documented. Four prehistoric sites consisted of low density lithic scatters or isolated finds. The fifth prehistoric site (8HG767) consisted of several isolated concentrations of lithic waste, flakes, fake tools, and hafted bifaces and is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites dating to the historic period include the remains of a concrete water tank associated with an early twentieth century windmill, a collection of abandoned, 1930s-1940s-era, automobiles, the concrete foundations for a World War II-era military observation tower, and a World War II-era military observation tower (8HG773) used for military training activities during World War II is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The land surveyed encompassed a variety of environments on the Range and was chosen to provide a test of the site location predictive model development for the Range by Piper Archeological Research, Inc. (now Janus Research), in 1985. The original site location predictive model was modified prior to the survey by reexamining the environmental variables used to predict site locations and stratifying the survey areas into high, medium, and low site potential areas. The survey results indicate that the refined site location predictive model is accurate for predicting the locations of prehistoric and early historic sites. All of the prehistoric sites and two of the historic sites were found in areas identifying as having a high to moderate potential for containing such sites. The model is less effective for identifying the locations of later historic sites. Nonenvironmental factors such as proximity to transportation routes (trails, tram lines, etc.) appear to be more sensitive indicators for some historic sites.

The architectural assessments documented 32 facilities represented by four facility types: operations and personnel support, assembly and storage, paved surfaces, ranges and infrastructure. All of the bomb-spotting towers (Nos. 1051, 1052, 1053, 1059, 1060, 1065, and 1067), with the exception of tower No. 1054, are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Five buildings, a segregated storage magazine (No.42), a hangar (No.44), a weather station (No. 46), a building currently used for insecticide storage (No.82), and a storage facility (No.809) were also recommended for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

(263) Mueller, B., Trubowitz, N., Givens, D., Markman, C.
1996 "A Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 200 Acres at the Charles Melvin Price Support Center, Granite City, Madison County, Illinois"

This report presents the results of intensive Phase I level cultural resources investigations of approximately 81 hectares (200 acres) of selected areas at the Charles Melvin Price Support Center (CMPSC), Granite City, Madison County, Illinois, as well as a general examination of the remainder of the installation. Investigations were performed by Markman & Associates, Inc., of St. Louis, Missouri, under contract to Geo-Marine, Inc., of Plano, Texas. These investigations were requested of Geo-Marine, Inc., by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, under Contract No. DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 194.

The purpose of this survey was to: (1) document the location of pre-base historic structures, (2) identify potential site locations, (3) document the

nature and extent of ground disturbances, and (4) identify and evaluate any archeological sites encountered during the auger testing portion of these investigations. Investigations were performed in November 1995 by Markman & Associates, Inc., professional staff and consisted of: (1) an examination of archival and documentary materials relating to the project area, and (2) the excavation of a total of 47 auger tests in contractually specified areas of the CMPSC facility.

Although 33 of the 47 excavated auger tests contained cultural materials at some level, only 16 of the 33 tests had cultural materials deeper than 30 cm below the ground surface, and most of this cultural material consisted of crushed limestone aggregate. Only three auger tests (AT-23, AT-26[1], and AT-31) produced more traditional type artifactural materials (ceramics, flakes, etc.). Each of these three positive auger tests were assigned cultural "find spot" designations of FS-1, FS-2, and FS-3 respectively. Based on the available archival and field information, it has been concluded that FS-1, FS-2, and FS-3 are located in highly disturbed portions of the CMPSC facility clearly lacking in depositional integrity and that they do not represent significant or potentially significant archeological resources. Likewise, no evidence was found within the survey area of either significant historical or architectural properties. Auger testing results produced data consistent with information provided by analysis of historic maps. Together these sources provide strong evidence of severe landscape disturbances across all portions of the CMPSC facility due to pre-1942 erosional activities of the Mississippi River. The CMPSC occupies an area that was successively cut and filled by side channels (sloughs and chutes) of the Mississippi River well into historic times. It is concluded that the likelihood for the presence of intact, significant cultural resources deposits within the investigated area of the facility is minimal.

(264) Murphey, J.

1993 "Architectural Inventory and Assessment of Arsenal Acres (Originally Officer Housing of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Plant) Centerline, Michigan"

The purpose of this report is to inventory Arsenal Acres, assess the property for the historic significance, determine if any of the properties is eligible for the NRHP, and make recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

Arsenal Acres is located in Center Line, Michigan, approximately two miles south of TACOM headquarters at the Detroit Arsenal in the adjacent township of Warren. The units were originally built in World War II as

officer housing for the adjacent Naval Ordnance Plant (NOP). The NOP was constructed as one of five Naval Ordnance Plants around the country. Its primary product during the war was the 20 mm Oerlikon anti - aircraft gun mounted on the decks of Naval ships.

A complete understanding of Arsenal Acres housing requires a cognizance of the plant it supported. The NOP is the work of a master architect, Albert Kahn (1869-1942). Kahn, a leader in the design of defense factories, designed the entire plant except for the officer housing (Arsenal Acres). Kahn's residential work was primarily limited to wealthy industrial patrons of his industrial work, he did not design any defense housing. The international style design for Arsenal Acres would have been a radical departure from the body of Kahn's residential work.

Arsenal Acres was constructed from Navy Bureau of Docks and Yards standardized plans submitted to Kahn's office for inclusion with the plant. The plans were used for officer housing in several locations; the Canton, Ohio Naval Ordnance Plant is the only confirmed site to have used the same residential plans as those found at Arsenal Acres.

The NOP was sold to the Ford Motor Company in 1946, by the officer housing area was retained by the Navy, presumably to house reserve officers in charge of a Naval Reserve function still carried on at the NOP. The Navy retained the housing until January of 1960, when it was transferred to the Army. The complex then became known as "Arsenal Acres". Arsenal Acres continued to house military officers of TACOM for over thirty years. TACOM has now determined is excess to its needs, and plans to dispose of the housing.

The seven officers housing units were based on two standardized plans, one plan for senior officers and the other plan for junior officers. The three senior officers' quarters (301, 302, and 303) were two - story, 3,125 square foot units, and the remaining four junior officers' quarters (304, 305, 306, and 307) were two - story, 2,443 square foot units.

The NOP was historically significant for its association with the events of World War II, but no longer conveys its significance due to extensive modifications over the years. The housing was of secondary importance in relation to the plant, and alone does not convey the significance of the plant's association with events as a Naval Ordnance Plant.

The exterior facades of the officer housing pay homage to the international style of architecture developed in Europe in the 1920's and 30's which in turn, was inspired in part by Albert Kahn's early (circa 1900) Detroit automotive factories. The International Style (or Machine Style, or

Functional Style), was dedicated to the celebration of new, modern materials that exploited precision technology, standardization, and prefabrication of building parts. The style became truly international, and independent of vernacular variation.

Arsenal Acres mimics the elements of the international style superficially on the exterior of the facade. The simple box - like massing, large expanse of unadorned surface area and asymmetrical steel casement fenestration give the initial impression of international style architecture. However, the low hipped roof, brick construction, and conventional layout of interior space, keep the property from becoming a distinctive architectural example of the style.

The houses do become marginally significant when examined under a different context. Defense housing was crucial to the war effort. Architectural trade journals of the period are ripe with case studies of defense housing. After America's entry into the war, architects saw defense housing as a vehicle to promote the modernist ideals of standardization, prefabrication, the use of new materials, and "fast track" construction methods. The Navy was a major player in the early wartime development of defense housing, constructing over 29,000 units during the war.

As examples of defense housing, Arsenal Acres does not exhibit expedient methods of construction commonly employed in defense housing after America's entry into the war. The exterior brick veneer with cinder block back - up was extremely labor extensive. The low hipped roof did not permit the use of prefabricated roof trusses. The interior layout is conventional, using lathe on plaster interior wood stud walls common to the period. The numerous doors and windows used in the project do not reflect wartime conservation of materials. For example, there are thirteen different types of steel casement windows and seventeen different types of doors on the junior officers' quarters.

Arsenal Acres represents the last efforts of the inter - way years to build Navy defense housing. The inter - war period of standardized military construction is characterized by the labor intensive construction employed at Arsenal Acres. The defense housing picture changed dramatically after Arsenal Acres was finished in October 1941 (just two months before Pearl Habor), when material and labor shortages became a more immediate concern and time was of the essence.

Arsenal Acres is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an example of a particular class of resources, standardized military defense housing on the eve of World War II. The collection of seven dwellings, sentry post, and utility building together from a

concentration of defense housing united by plan and physical development of the site. The housing enclave is significant as an identifiable entity, and forms a clear National Register Historic District.

Document the two types of officer housing and the site context to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey Level II documentation to mitigate possible adverse effects on the resource. The housing is significant for the information it contains on the plans, materials and methods of construction within the context of early World War II Navy defense housing.

Recordation of the two property types will fully mitigate the significance of the property by documenting important information to aid future study of defense housing. No preservation deed restrictions or covenants are recommended to market the property, since the property's primary significance is for the information it contains, and not the houses themselves.

(265) Neville, A., McClane, D.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Radford Ordnance Works Historic Investigation"

This report presents the results of an examination of historical records related to the construction and operations of the Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP) near Radford, Virginia. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at RAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

As one of the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor Operated industrial facilities, RAAP was designed to provide munitions and materiel for European and American forces during World War II. The facility initially was two units: Radford Ordnance Works, near Radford, Virginia and the New River Ordnance Plant near Dublin, Virginia. In addition to the technical aspects of munitions production, this report

discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on Radford, Dublin, and the surrounding small communities.

(266) Neville, A., McClane, D.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Radford Ordnance Works Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Radford Army Ammunition Plant (RAAP), near Radford, Virginia. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at RAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(267) Newlan. R., Gaither, S.

1995 "Historic Resources Survey of McAlester Army Ammunition Plant Pittsburg County, Oklahoma"

The field investigation phase consisted of an examination of 396 buildings, structures, and sites erected prior to 1946 at MCAAP, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. The survey was conducted in accordance with Historic American Building Survey / Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Level IV of the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines (Federal Register Vol. 48, No. 190, September 29, 1983). In addition, guidelines and procedures contained in the most recent edition of the Review and Compliance Manual for the State of Oklahoma published by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) were also adhered to during the project. A list of all pre - 1946 buildings was provided by the Engineering Office at MCAAP. The architectural historian examined and photographed all inventoried properties. All inventoried buildings and structures were photographed with a 35mm camera using TMAX-100 black and white film.

The Scope of Work issued for this project noted that there were 600 buildings to be surveyed. However, the computer - generated list of buildings received from the Engineering Office at MCAAP contained buildings in all categories, including the storage facilities, but did not add up to 600 buildings. After reviewing the list and eliminating the storage magazines, only 396 buildings remained to be surveyed. A second list was provided through the COE and it contained no additional buildings but did provide information on structures not included in the Scope of Work that need to be addressed.

During the field investigation, observations were made pertaining to the individual integrity of each building and the relationship between the buildings and their environments. Additional notes were taken on structures, objects, and buildings that were not included on the list provided by the installations. The survey findings concerning the latter will be discussed in the recommendations section of this report.

(268) Newman, J.

1988 "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Central Distribution Center (CDC) Construction Site, Borrow Area, and Sanitary Landfill Area at the Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, Texas"

The U.S. Government plans to create a sanitary landfill area within the northeastern corner of the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant and construct a Central Distribution Center (CDC) within the northeastern section of the Red River Army Depot, Bowie County, northeast Texas. Review of the extant literature and records indicated that the CDC site and the sanitary landfill area did not contain any known or recorded cultural resources but had also not been covered by archeological survey. On January 5, 1988, the Corps of Engineers conducted an intensive archeological survey of the proposed CDC construction area using parallel transects at 20 m. intervals and intermitted shovel testing as a site finding strategy and for stratigraphic soil information. No prehistoric or historic period cultural resources were found during this survey. The proposed construction of the Central Distribution Center will not have an impact on cultural resources of the Red River Army Depot. On January 6, 1988, a partial archeological survey of the proposed sanitary landfill area of the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant was conducted by two archeologists from the Corps of Engineers. Approximately 2/3 of the landfill project area was covered by survey using parallel transects at 30m. intervals and intermittent shovel testing as a soil profile and archeological site finding strategy. The archeological survey was halted due to inclement weather and a severe ice storm that struck the northeastern Texas region and

adjacent areas. On March 2-4, 1988, The Sanitary Landfill project area survey was completed and an additional 45 acre borrow area for the CDC construction project was surveyed for cultural resources. The remaining Sanitary Landfill area was devoid of significant cultural resources, while the 45 acre borrow area yielded two prehistoric sites, 2 historic sites and 1 multicomponent site. The 2 historic sites were determined to be of inferior quality and ineligible for inclusion within the National Register of Historic Places and would not yield significant historical information. In response to the discovery of 3 potentially significant sites within the proposed borrow area, an additional 45 acres adjacent to the original borrow project was surveyed as a substitute fill procurement area to protect the 3 cultural resource sites. Two more historic sites were located during this additional survey that will be avoided during borrow activities.

(269) Northern, M., Skiles, B.

1981 "Cultural Resources Overview of the Proposed Black Cypress and Marshall Reservoirs"

In February 1981, the Department of the Army, Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers (COE) requested that Environment Consultants, Inc. (ECI) prepare a proposal to conduct an overview study of cultural resources in the Cypress Bayou Basin specifically as they relate to the proposed Black Cypress and Marshall Reservoirs. On February 19, 1981 a proposal was submitted. This study was completed as Work Order No. 3 for Contract No. DACW63-80-D-0139.

The contract between the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers and ECI required that ECI (1) conduct an overview literature search of previous archeological work in the study area: (2) identify and describe all recorded archeological sites in the area; (3) prepare a basin site map; (4) make predictions of site dentistry; (5) disclose project effects on known or predicted cultural resources; (6) list all collections and informants; (7) list all sources; and (8) provide recommendations. The study area was reduced in size to include the area between the two proposed reservoirs and includes specifically Lake O' the Pines. This study was done in accordance with guidelines for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The Cypress Bayou Basin is located in all part of 10 northeast Texas counties and one northwest Louisiana parish. The basin consists of watersheds of three major streams that are called bayous in their lower sections and creeks in the upper section. Big Cypress Bayou runs east - west through the central portion of the basin with Little Cypress Bayou to

the south and Black Cypress Bayous enter Big Cypress Bayou near Jefferson, Texas. Towns located either partially or wholly within the Cypress Bayou Basin in Texas are listed below in order of descending population: Marshall, Mount Pleasant, Gilmer, Atlanta, Pittsburg, Winnsboro, Daingerfield, Jefferson, Linden, and Naples.

The study area is contained within the Cypress Bayou Basin in the northeast Texas counties of Camp, Cass, Gregg, Harrison, Marion, Morris, Titus and Upshur. The study area is defined as the impoundment areas of two proposed reservoirs, Marshall and Black Cypress, and an existing reservoir. Marshall and Black Cypress Reservoirs are proposed as water supply projects. In addition, recreation is another stated purpose for construction of Marshall Reservoir.

Lake O' the Pines is situated between the two proposed reservoirs. Black Cypress Reservoir would be to the north and Marshall Reservoir would be to the south. Lake O' the Pines is on Big Cypress Bayou about 12.9 km (8 miles) west of Jefferson, Texas and was completed by the Corps of Engineers in 1957. The total surface area is 15.459 ha (38,200 acres of which 7,365.3 ha (18,200 acres) are normally inundated.

Marshall Reservoir dam would be constructed on Little Cypress Creek about 14.5 km (9 miles) northwest of the city of Marshall. The reservoir would have a surface area of 12,950 ha (32,000 acres) in parts of Gregg, Harrison and Upshur Counties. Black Cypress Reservoir dam would be constructed on Black Cypress Creek about 11.3 km (7 miles) northwest of the city of Jefferson. The reservoir would have a surface area of 14,083 ha (34,800 acres) in parts of Cass and Harrison Counties. Both proposed reservoir areas are very heavily overgrown with dense vegetation. The density of vegetation at Black Cypress is somewhat greater than at Marshall. Access to areas in the proposed Black Cypress Reservoir is restricted by the limited number of roads through the area.

Because published historical data on the specific study area are limited, it was necessary to review materials outside the defined study area to gain a more complete perspective on the history of the region. In several cases, archeological data outside the defined study area have been considered when particularly relevant to problems within the study area. In addition, the general literature of northeast Texas has been considered in placing the study area in a proper regional context.

(270) Nunley, P.

1973 "An Assessment of the Archeological Resources of Garza - Little Elm Reservoir"

Sixty archeological sites in the vicinity of Garza - Little Elm Reservoir, Denton County, Texas, are described.The effect of the reservoir on archeological resources is estimated and recommendations are made to mitigate the impact of the reservoir on these resources.

(271) Patterson, P.

1997 "Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Proposed Outlease at the Federal Center San Antonio, Texas"

At the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Texas State Historic Preservation Office an investigation of the proposed outlease of property on the Federal Center, San Antonio, Texas was undertaken between 3 and 7 February 1997 by Ms. Patience E. Patterson of the Cultural Section, Environmental Resources Branch, Environmental Division of the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The investigation was undertaken to assist the GSA with the compliance procedures outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act under the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.

The Federal Center consists of eight buildings on approximately five acres of land bounded by South Flores Street on the west, Main Avenue on the east, Arsenal Street on the south. The northern boundary is about 40 feet north of Whitely Road. The Federal Center was originally part of the 25 acre United States Arsenal. Excavation of 7 shovel tests within the proposed project boundaries was accomplished. Five of the seven were taken from approximately 60 to 80 cm. In Shovel Test #6 and 7 acequia walls were encountered at 15 cm (bs). One artifact was encountered in Shovel Test #5 at approximately 30 cm (bs).

Given the significant nature of the remains of the San Pedro Acequia encountered and the lack of archeological evidence west of Arnold Street, it has been suggested that an alternative boundary to the HEB outlease would allow a determination of No Adverse Effect to the proposed project and no further work would be required over the project area.

(272) Perttula, T.

1988 "Cultural Resources Survey at Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

Archeological and historical investigations were conducted in the Cooper Lake project dam embankment area, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas, by the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University in September - November 1986. The project was funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

A reconnaissance survey of the 865 acre dam embankment area, carried out in conjunction with backhoe trench excavations designed to locate buried archeological deposits, recorded a total of 27 prehistoric and historic sites. Further investigations are needed at six historic, three prehistoric, and 3 prehistoric / historic sites that have intact, contextually well - preserved archeological deposits. In lieu of in - place preservation and avoidance due to the advanced stage of construction activities at Cooper Lake, recommended investigations include data recovery at sites considered eligible to the National Register, and at the other sites a combination of testing (with archival, land deed, and oral historical research) to determine National Register eligibility with archival, land deed, and oral historical research for each of the historic period sites. The remainder of the sites are assessed as having low research potential and are currently judged as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(273) Perttula, T.

1989 "The James Franks Site (41DT97): Excavations at a Mid - Nineteenth Century Farmstead in the Sulphur River Valley, Cooper Lake Project, Texas"

The James Franks site (41DT97) is an Antebellum Anglo - American farmstead on Doctors Creek in the South Sulphur River Valley in northeastern Texas. Archeological investigations at the site in 1987, sponsored by the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, utilized magnometer and electrical resistively surveys to locate in situ structural and trash features. Following the geophysical surveys, about 95% of the undisturbed deposits were then excavated using hand and mechanical means. Archeological and archival data indicate that the homestead was occupied only between 1852-1857 by James Franks and his family. James Franks' will and probate records show that he was a yeoman farmer and a small slaveholder, and that a principal source of his income was the cultivation of wheat and rye corps. Zooarcheological remains indicate that a combination of domesticated and wild animals provided meat for the

family, which was typical of northeastern Texas pioneer homesteads. The cultural assemblage recovered from the site provides a significant body of information on the nature of the archeological record at one well-preserved Antebellum northeastern Texas farm.

(274) Perttula, T., Brown, H., Yates, B.
1989 "Test Excavations at Three Late Nineteenth / Early Twentieth Century Farmsteads at Cooper Lake, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

Test excavations were carried out by the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas (IAS / UNT) in November - December, 1986 at four late nineteenth / early twentieth century archeological sites within the right - of - way for the Cooper Lake Project dam embankment, Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas. The project is funded by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, (CEO - FW) as part of the mitigation of adverse affects to cultural resources caused by the construction of Cooper Lake.

These investigations were carried out in conjunction with excavations at 41DT97 in the borrow pit area. The archeological and historical significance of the Antabellum settlement at this site was used as a baseline measure by the COE - FW, Texas Historical Commission, and IAS UNT in considering the research potential of four later historic archeological sites. This effectively precluded their being assessed as significant or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Given that better preserved archeological sites of the same type and temporal period are known elsewhere in the Cooper Lake project area that are amenable to investigation, no further work is considered necessary for these four dam embankment sites.

Archeological, archival, and oral historical investigations indicate that the sites represent small owner - operated farmsteads and tenant farmsteads in the Cedar Creek (41DT88 and 41DT91) and Addran communities (41HP106 historical localities #1 and #2). They were occupied primarily between ca. A.D. 1880-1940 by Anglo - American families who grew or raised their own food, cultivated cotton as the primary cash crop, and subsisted the best they could on economic opportunities available mainly within these rural kin - related communities. Material goods and possessions included relatively inexpensive ceramic and glass tablewares, food storage containers, alcoholic beverages, as well as kitchenwares, toys, and articles of dress from workclothes. Sheet refuse deposits associated with each occupation demonstrated patterns of yard use similar to those

more thoroughly described from a series of rural farmsteads in the Richland Creek Reservoir in the Blackland Prairie of northcentral Texas. Extensive oral historical interviews, combined with the limited archeological evidence, helped to illuminate aspects of late nineteenth / early twentieth century Anglo - American subsistence and economic pursuits, patterns in material culture, and social relationships in this part of northeast Texas.

(275) Peter, D.

1989 "Historic Preservation Coordination Analysis at Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Texas"

Duane Peter, Senior Archeologist of Geo-Marine, Inc., conducted a historic preservation coordination analysis for the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers at Fort Sam Houston,, Bexar County, Texas between October 1988 and April 1989. Mr. Peter was aided in these efforts by Dr. LaVerne Herrington who provided expertise concerning the Section 106 review process. The historic preservation coordination analysis was designed to analyze the Section 106 review process as it is practiced at Fort Sam Houston, provides recommendations for the implementation of the review process, and provides aid to the Post staff in the development of coordination packages.

The analysis of the historic preservation coordination process revealed that the Section 106 review process at Fort Sam Houston has been seriously flawed, especially in relation to coordination with the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (ACHP). Fort Sam Houston directives exist which specify policies and procedures for the implementation of the review process; however, the process is flawed due to the following reasons: (1) competition for necessary resources from other priorities; (2) lack of strong, positive commitment to the legal responsibilities of federal agencies concerning historic preservation; (3) insufficient staff and budget dedicated to historic preservation; and (4) a misunderstanding of the documentation required for coordination with the ACHP. A commitment to integrating the historic preservation needs at Fort Sam Houston with the needs of its larger mission is recommended as an essential ingredient to the successful preservation of a unique National Historic Landmark.

(276) Peter, D.

1989 "Archeological Survey of the Proposed Flood Control Project Along Ten Mile Creek, City of Desoto, Dallas County, Texas"

A cultural resources survey was conducted along a portion of Ten Mile Creek in the City of Duncanville, Texas on December 31, 1988. The survey was conducted by Duane E. Peter for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order that the Corps would meet its obligations concerning the identification and protection of significant historic and prehistoric properties that might be impacted by the channelization project. Background research was conducted in which both historic and archeological sources were examined in order to determine the nature of the cultural resources that could be expected within the project area. Additional survey of an adjacent segment of Ten Mile Creek was conducted when changes in the project design were finalized. Survey of this additional area was conducted by Dan McGregor, COE archeologist, on March 17, 1989.

Fieldwork for both phases of investigation involved a 100 percent pedestrian survey of the cut banks and adjacent land up to 250 feet to either side of the channel along a 1,600 meter section of the creek. Limited shovel testing was conducted in areas where the probability of site locations was considered to be high. The intensive survey and the archival research revealed that neither prehistoric nor historic properties are likely present within the project area; consequently, no further archeological investigations are recommended.

(277) Peter, D.

1993 "Base Realignment and Closure Program and Cultural Resource Management: Integrating the Section 106 Process into BRAC Actions"

In planning and carrying out BRAC actions, it is responsibility of the Department of the Army (DA) to comply with Federal legislation and regulations that apply to cultural resource properties. The guidelines and procedures presented in this document are meant to help installation commanders and managers understand the Department of the Army's legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources that fall under their jurisdiction and will be impacted during Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions. The ultimate goal is successful integration of historic preservation requirements with the mission of the Army so that the BRAC process may be completed without unnecessary

delays and that significant cultural resources may be preserved for future generations.

(278) Peter, D., Jurney, D., McGregor, D., Moir, R.
1987 "Cultural Resources Management Plan for Joe Pool Lake"

This cultural resource management plan is designed to establish guidelines and procedures for the management of the physical remains of the past, both historic and prehistoric, affected by the maintenance and operation of Joe Pool Lake and adjacent park and project lands. This plan seeks to (1) integrate a systematic consideration of the physical remains of the past into current planning and management decisions, (2) provide a comprehensive overwiev of the obligations and requirements for the administration of cultural resources, (3) provide a description of the nature, location, and scientific value of the archeological and architectural properties that may be impacted, and (4) outline a plan for the continued protection of cultural resources already known or yet to be discovered within the Joe Pool Lake project area. Although the Fort Worth District of the Corps of Engineers has met its initial obligation to identify, evaluate, and mitigate all appropriate properties within the Joe Pool Lake project area, Federal legislation and regulations and the State Historic Preservation Plan emphasize that cultural resource management is an integral part of planning and maintenance responsibilities. Cultural resource management is an ongoing process that continues as as resources exist within the Joe Pool Lake project lands. Consequently, it is towards these needs that this plan is designed to provide an active program of cultural resource management.

The management plan should be an integral part of a project's master plan for long range maintenance and development, and as such, should apply to all organizational and contractual elements having administrative and management responsibilities related to the Joe Pool Lake project. As part of the master plan, the management of cultural resources may be conducted in a timely manner during planning rather than a reaction to an adverse situation. Adaptive uses for cultural resources may be developed in order to maintain them in the project. Developments of cultural resources within a project area also heighten public awareness of the Corps concern for the protection of our national and local heritage.

(279) Peter, D., Cliff, M.
1988 "Archeological Survey of the Proposed Flood Control Project Along Johnson Creek, Grand Prairie and Arlington, Texas"

A cultural resource survey was conducted on four tracts along Johnson Creek in the cities of Grand Prairie and Arlington, Texas, Dallas and Tarrant Counties, on September 8 and October 3, 1988. The work was undertaken by Geo-Marine, Inc. for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order to meet their obligations regarding the protection of significant properties under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL-89-665), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL-93-291), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190), and Executive Order No. 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment". Background research was conducted in which both historic and archeological sources were examined in order to determine the nature of the cultural resources that might be present in the project area. Fieldwork involved 100% pedestrian survey, limited shovel testing, and backhoe testing to search for buried sites adjacent to the creek. All creek bank exposures and erosional areas were visually inspected for artifacts and cultural features, shovel tests were dug in accessible areas and the fill screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth, and backhoe trenches were excavated in areas considered likely to yield cultural material. In spite of these efforts, no cultural remains were located and no further archeological work is recommended.

(280) Peter, D., McGregor, D.
1988 "Late Holocene Prehistory of the Mountain Creek Drainage"

This volume contains the summary report of the prehistoric archeological and paleoecological investigations undertaken by the Archeology Research Program of Southern Methodist University within the Joe Pool Lake Reservoir southwest of Dallas, Texas. Joe Pool Lake is being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, for the purpose of flood control, recreation, and water supply. The archeological investigations were conducted to mitigate the impact of the proposed construction of the floodwater retarding structure, associated park facilities, and the eventual inundation of the lake area. This report presents the results of the archeological investigations of 6 prehistoric sites in the Joe Pool Lake project area under contract DACW63-84-C-0146.

The excavation of six sites within the project area revealed that the use of the Mountain Creek drainage was never very intensive during the

prehistoric period. Excavation of sites 41DL189, 41DL184, and 41DL199 revealed primarily Late Archaic occupational refuse while the Cobb - Pool (41DL148) and Baggett Branch (41DL149) sites revealed distinctive Late Prehistoric occupations. Definition of occupational intensity, changing subsistence patterns, and activity was hindered by site contexts that have been altered by both cultural and natural forces through time. Neverless, sites 41DL199 and 41DL184 provide important evidence concerning site modification processes. Modification processes in the form of bioturbation (tree root action and rodent burrowing), pedoturbation (shrinking and swelling of clay soil) and cultural activities (digging of baking ovens) have produced the vertical distributions recognized at site 41DL199. The recognition of gilgai related pedofeatures at site 41DT184 and the profound effect of vertisolic movement on artifact contexts provides a new perspective upon the recognition of features and occupation surfaces within the Blackland prairie region of North Central Texas.

The investigations of the Cobb - Pool site (41DL148) revealed an adaptation not previously documented in the Prairie / Cross Timbers margin of North Central Texas. The short term nature of the site combined with a favorable depositional context have permitted the unique preservation of a significant portion of a horticultural community with the Mountain Creek drainage. Three probable house structures and associated features, an area for food processing and cooking within earth ovens, drying and / or storage platforms, and a likely refuse area comprise the community patterning of the Cobb - Pool site. The radiocarbon dates derived from charcoal suggest that the site was occupied during the first half of the thirteenth century.

The Baggett Branch site (41DL149) was also primarily occupied during the Late Prehistoric period. The depositional environment of the site, however, did not provide for the separation of the two, and perhaps three, occupations of the site. The latest occupation, dating to A.D. 1500, is characterized by the exploitation of bison, steeply chipped, “Plains” style end scrapers, and shell tempered ceramic wares similar to the Nocona Plain wares found to the north and west.

The discussion of the excavated sites is followed by Part III that presents the results of specialized studies. Magnetometer survey results, the geological context of the Mountain Creek drainage, raw material availability, and analyses of the lithic reduction strategies and projectile point variability are presented. The latter two sections present data sets that raise important questions concerning the interpretation of site function and regional interaction spheres. The Synthesis section that follows focuses on subsistence patterns represented by the Joe Pool Lake assemblages, an

evaluation of the research design, and the placement of the Joe Pool Lake assemblages within a regional perspective.

(281) Peter, D., Freeman, M., Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Allday, S.
1989 "Methodology and Results of On - Site Archival Research at Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Texas"

This report concerns the methodology and results of on - site archival research performed by Geo - Marine, Inc., and consulting archivist, Ms. Martha Doty Freeman, for the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers at Fort Sam Houston, Bexar County, Texas. The archival research was conducted between October 1988 and April 1989. The archival research involved the cataloguing of the historical map resources stored at Fort Sam Houston, the development of a cataloguing system for the historic architectural resources, and the production of developmental / cultural resource sensitivity maps for Fort Sam Houston.

The results of these investigations are presented in this report. Section II, Methodology and Results of Archival Efforts, document the sources examined and the extent and status of the archival research at Fort Sam Houston. Section III presents a short developmental history of Fort Sam Houston between 1871 and 1988. Finally, recommendations concerning further archival and curation needs at Fort Sam Houston are presented in Section IV.

(282) Peter, D., Cliff, M., Hunt, S.
1989 "Intensive Archeological Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit Area and Powerline Route within the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Webster Parish, Louisiana"

The archeological survey of the proposed 80 acre borrow pit at the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant (LAAP) and 1.5 kilometers of a proposed powerline right - of - way was conducted in order to locate and assess archeological and architectural properties. Such an assessment was carried out in partial fulfillment of the Army's responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 96-515), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL 93-291), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 90-190), Army Regulation 420-40. "Historical Resources," and Executive Order #11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"

The survey of the borrow pit area was conducted on June 21 and 22 by Steven Hunt and R. Brooks Ledford of Geo-Marine, Inc.The 1.5 kilometers of powerline right - of - way was surveyed on August 9 by Steven Hunt and Roger Johnson. Shovel testing was conducted in areas perceived to have a high probability of containing archeological deposits. Only two archeological properties were observed; a small dump of the post 1940 era and an isolated historic ceramic sherd. The small dump which was located within the borrow pit area was judged to be a locality, and as such is considered ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Similarly, the isolated find along he powerline right - of - way is regarded as a locality and is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, the excavation of the borrow pit and the construction of the powerline will have no impact on the cultural resources of the region. No further archeological work is necessary in relation to these proposed projects.

(283) Peter, D., Perttula, T., Cliff, M.

1989 "Intensive Archeological Survey and General Archival Investigations at Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas"

The following research plan outlines the conceptual framework guiding the cultural resource studies at the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP). The site evaluation process, regional research problems, and the proposed methodology for conducting the pedestrian survey, the geoarcheological research, the archival research, and the production of exhibits as required by Delivery Order No. 3 at the RRAD and LSAAP are outlined.

A primary goal of the survey is to evaluate the prehistoric and historic properties in terms of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The qualification of these properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is dependent upon one or more of four specific criteria in 36 CFR 60.4.. These four criteria are applied following the identification of relevant historical themes or patterns. A property may possess significance for (1) its prehistoric and historic association with events or persons (Criteria A and B); (2) its illustration of a period, type, or method of construction or for aesthetic values (Criterion C); or (3) its potential for yielding information important for prehistory or history (Criterion D). Any consideration of a property under Criterion D must address whether the property contains information that can contribute to our understanding of history or prehistory and whether that information is important.

(284) Peter, D., Cliff, M.

1990 "Intensive Archeological Survey and Archival Investigations at the Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas"

This report presents the results of an intensive archeological survey of 8,200 acres of the Red River Army Depot/Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (RRAD/LSAAP) in Bowie County, Texas. Archival research was also conducted to assess the possible significance of potential sites identified from historical documents. The cultural resource assessments presented here represent one phase of the efforts of the RRAD/LSAAP to meet their legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resource properties under their jurisdiction. The intensive survey and the archival research were conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. and its subcontractor, the University of North Texas, between November of 1988 and June of 1989.

The intensive archeological survey involved a systematic on-the-ground pedestrian survey and selective shovel testing of high probability site areas and areas with dense ground cover. This survey effort resulted in the identification of 99 cultural resource properties and 39 localities. Of these cultural resource properties, 45 site components and 9 localities are of the prehistoric period and 73 site components and 30 localities are of the historic period.

The archival research associated with this project involved the identification of 468 potential sites from historic documentation. Of these sites, potentially significant archeological sites and a representative sample of potential sites found throughout the two installations were selected for detailed archival research. This selection process resulted in the completion of archival work for 55 known archeological sites and another 89 potential sites. Minimally, this archival work involved the research of the chain of title for each property and also included research of the tax rolls and the census records for most properties. Site dossiers containing all archival data for each property were created.

Although assessment of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is necessarily preliminary due to the lack of test excavations data, the site components have been categorized as "ineligible" or of "unknown eligibility". Of the 45 prehistoric components, 25 components are considered ineligible; the remaining 20 components have been classified as "unknown" in relation to National Register eligibility. Of the 73 historic components, 58 have been classified as "ineligible" Fifty-four of these archeological sites which lack contextual integrity. The

remaining four sites (41BW202, 41BW266, 41BW274, 41BW291) are cemeteries that exhibit no particular unique characteristics or history. The remaining 15 historic components (14 archeological components and 1 cemetery) are considered to be of "unknown eligibility" All 39 localities are considered to be ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The recommended treatment of the 35 sites judged to be of "unknown eligibility" in relation to nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is avoidance and preservation. If site avoidance becomes an obstacle to installation development plans, however, a program of test excavations should be conducted in order to determine National Register eligibility and a proper course of action for mitigation.

(285) Peter, D., Stiles - Hanson, C.
1990 "An Assessment of the Cultural Resources Within the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County, Texas"

This report concerns an assessment of the potential for significant cultural resources within the Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) located in northeastern Harrison County, Texas. The LHAAP is government - owned, contractor - operated facility under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM). The facility is part of the Army Material Command (AMC). As a federal entity in control of 8,493 acres in Harrison County, federal laws and regulations outline the responsibilities of the LHAAP for the management of all cultural resources under its ownership or control. These include but are not restricted to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, Executive Order 11593, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, and Army Regulations 420-40.

The assessment of the potential for significant cultural resources included the following: (1) evaluation of landform types and the historic and modern impacts associated with the landform types, (2) archival research to trace land ownership patterns and to identify military and pre - military sites of potential significance, and (3) reconnaissance survey efforts to evaluate the potential for archeological resources. This work was conducted during the month of December 1988 by personnel of Geo - Marine, Inc. Duane Peter served as Principal Investigator and Cynthia Styles - Hanson conducted the field reconnaissance investigations. The archival research was conducted by Dayna and Aubra Lee of Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

The research efforts resulted in the redefinition of the disturbed areas, a summary of the previous archeological research conducted at the LHAAP, the designation of 39 localities that potentially contain cultural resources, the definition of landforms, and an evaluation of their potential to contain significant cultural properties. The potential for significant resources of both the prehistoric and historic periods with the LHAAP was found to be quite high. However, the four zones defined within the LHAAP (1 - Dissected Upland, 2 - Upland Flat, 3 - Eroded Upland, and 4 Alluvial bottomland), only the first three exhibit sites with near surface contexts. Since such contexts maybe easily disturbed, it is extremely important that archeological assessment be conducted prior to any further disturbance of those areas. Therefore, it is recommended that an incremental survey plan be implemented to precede the harvesting of trees as scheduled in the silvicultural program and that any gas / oil exploration areas be surveyed prior to any actual impact. Furthermore, the presently designated sites whose eligibility remains to be determined and the potential site localities in relatively undisturbed areas should be protected from all further impacts.

(286) Peter, D., Cliff, M., Abbott, J., Perttula, T.
1990 "Research Design for Cultural Resources Investigations at the Whiye Oak Creek Mitigation Area, Bowie, Cass, Morris, and Titus Counties, Texas"

This document provides a conceptual framework for the cultural resource studies required by law for the development for the White Oak Creek Mitigation area (WOCMA) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, and for its evaluated administration by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. WOCMA is being developed as a form of natural resources mitigation for the loss of bottomland habitat as a result of the Cooper Lake construction. This research design focuses on three levels of scale - regional, local, and project - specific. The region is defined as that area of extreme Northeast Texas within the Great Bend region of the Red River. The local level of examination includes the Sulphur River drainage surrounding WOCMA and Lake Wright Patman. The project - specific area is that of WOCMA itself.

The conceptual framework proposed for the cultural resource studies at WOCMA is an ecological one, designed to investigate human adaptations in the Sulphur River Basin of Northeast Texas. Ideally, archeological and historical informations should seek to document and explain cultural and environmental changes within the WOCMA study area throughout the Holocene period. Given the projected limited impacts of much of the development or uses of the WOCMA project area, the investigative

procedures to be used will be limited to intensive survey, an evaluation of the potential for buried sites within the floodplain deposits, test excavations, and archival research. Therefore, the goal of the archeological research at WOCMA will be to initially document all prehistoric and historic properties and to eventually designate a representative sample of properties from the different time periods as National Register eligible sites that will be protected from direct and indirect impacts.

The state of knowledge of the Lower Sulphur River Valley and the larger Great Bend region provides a broad domain of unanswered research questions. Research questions dealing with the natural environment (problems of site detection and paleoenvironmental reconstruction), culture history (or culture chronology), and contemporary processual research questions (settlement - subsistence systems, lithic raw material acquisition and use patterns, technology and recognition of historic contact period sites) are presented as primary research problems that may be addressed through the inventory and evaluation process required at WOCMA and tied to the historic context being developed in Northeast Texas. Research problems unique to the historic period include: (1) Upland and Lowland South settlement - subsistence patterns in the antebellum and postbellum periods, (2) community history and patterning, (3) the lumber industry, and (4) the role of different transportation systems in relation to local developments.. The research methodologies relevant to these problem areas are discussed under three distinct areas of investigation: archival and oral history research, site inventory and assessment, and excavation or mitigation.

Finally, but perhaps most important, is the recommendation for the development of a Cultural Resource Management Plan for WOCMA. Although the phased approach to the site inventory and assessment process will be completed in a relatively short span of time, it is essential that long term preservation goals and associated procedures are defined so that the cultural resources within WOCMA will be protected for the future. Such a plan should aid the design of future developments and prevent the inadvertent destruction of historic properties.

(287) Peter, D., Cloud, W., Stiles - Hanson, C., Cliff, M.
1990 "Intensive Survey Investigations of the Dughest Project, Val Verde County, Texas"

This report presents the results of an intensive archeological survey of 2,700 acres within two proposed Defense Nuclear Agency test sites within Val Verde County, Texas. All cultural properties were recorded within a

5,000 ft. radius of the Defense Nuclear Agency proposed test site on the King Ranch and within a 3,500 ft. radius of the Trail Canyon locality on the Cauthorn Ranch. This survey effort involved a systematic on - the - ground survey, selective shovel testing, the field recording of formal tools, and the recording of all rock art encountered. A total of 17 cultural properties and 80 localities were recorded on the King Ranch while 10 cultural properties and 11 locations were recorded on the Cauthorn Ranch.

Five classes of prehistoric sites were recognized within these two project areas: (1) rockshelters, (2) caves, (3) burned rock middens situated on terraces, (4) burned rock middens situated on the uplands, and (5) lithic scatters. Only the latter three classes were present at the Cauthorn Ranch locality. Historic components related to the ranching industry were noted at five sites; however, all of these date to the mid - twentieth century or later. Although assessment of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is necessarily preliminary due to the lack of extensive testing, the sites have been categorized as “ineligible” or “unknown”. The category “unknown”, indicates that additional data is needed for a determination of eligibility. Among the rockshelter sites, two sites (41VV723, 41VV1011) are categorized as “unknown”; the remainder (41VV675, 41VV679, 41VV683, 41VV724) are regarded as ineligible. The three cave sites (41VV677, 41VV678, 41VV10313) are categorized as “unknown”. The burned rock midden sites (41VV1012, 41VV1015, 41VV1020, 41VV1014, 41VV1016, 41VV1019, 41VV1024, 41VV1027, 41VV1028) are also regarded as “unknown” and in need of testing. Site 41VV1017, possibly a burned rock midden before it was destroyed, is considered ineligible. The remaining prehistoric sites (41VV1018, 41VV1021, 41VV1022, 41VV1023, 41VV1025, 41VV1008, 41VV1007, 41VV1026) which are lithic scatters or lithic procurement sites are considered ineligible due to their lack of contextual integrity.

The recommended treatment of the sites regarded as “unknown” in relation to National Register eligibility is avoidance and protection. If site avoidance during construction is impossible or the projected impacts of the operations will be potentially damaging to any of these properties, a program of test excavations should be performed in order to adequately determine National Register eligibility and a proper course of action for mitigation.

(288) Peter, D., Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Freeman, M., Ferring, C.
1990 "Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resource Management Plan"

The Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant (LAAP) to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation and treatment of cultural resource properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for cultural resource properties.
The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of cultural resources has already been initiated within the LAAP.

The survey of 8,251 acres has resulted in the recording of 110 cultural resource properties with 117 components observed (75 historic, 42 prehistoric).
Although the evaluation process is incomplete at this point, no properties are recognized as Category I (of national significance), eighteen as Category II, seven as Category III, and eighty - five as Category IV.
Category II sites include archeological and architectural properties that contribute significantly to the cultural heritage of Louisiana and the LAAP area. This category also includes those sites that have not been fully evaluated, but must be considered as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) until a final determination of eligibility is made. Six sites within Category II are presently classified as eligible; the remainder are classified as "eligibility unknown".
Category III sites are archeological or architectural properties that do not currently qualify for Category II status but may upon reevaluation at some further date.
Category IV sites are archeological or architectural properties that contain little or no significant data and probably will never be of importance.
For sites where multiple components (both historic and prehistoric) occur, the highest categorical ranking for a component represents the ranking for the site.
All of the properties in Category I, II, or III should be avoided.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of cultural resources and their long term management within the LAAP remain to be accomplished:

Approximately 4.400 acres remain to be surveyed. This effort will be scheduled for FY90 and FY91.
Test excavations of twelve of the Category II properties are necessary for the final determination of eligibility for inclusion in the on the NRHP.
Selected cultural resource properties located during the scheduled survey task will also have to be evaluated by means of test excavations.
Training of monitoring and security personnel that is essential to the long term protection of the significant cultural resource properties will be accomplished between FY90 and FY92.
National Register nomination forms for all Category I and II sites will be completed as scheduled.
At the end of five years, all Category I, II, and III cultural resource properties will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

The data base generated by the inventory process is summarized in a computerized format that is compatible with data retrieval systems presently used at LAAP.

The availability of the cultural resource data base within the LAAP management system allows for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on cultural resource properties at an early stage; thereby, avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.
Inadvertent destruction of cultural resource properties through land management programs, such as silviculture and hazardous waste assessment and remediation will be avoided also.
The end result will be more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of LAAP by the Facilities Engineering Division.

(289) Peter, D. Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Gaither, S., Perttula, T.
1990 "Cultural Resources Survey of Historic Sites at the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Bowie County, Texas"

This report is concerned with a historic site survey of the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) near New Boston, Texas. This work was undertaken in order to locate all historic cultural resource sites with subterranean features, such as wells or cisterns, requiring testing for hazardous waste contamination. At the same time, each cultural resource

site was evaluated for its potential for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The LSAAP Historic Site Survey resulted in the identification and recording of 77 cultural resource properties and 32 localities. Of these cultural resource sites, 30 were identified as being associated with some type of well or cistern and require testing for hazardous waste contamination. Seventy-five of the site components were identified as being historic in period of occupation, while 12 occupations date to the prehistoric period. Twenty-nine localities are historic in date, while 3 are prehistoric. By definition, the localities are ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work is recommended for them.

Only one of the prehistoric components identified by the survey can be even approximately dated as to period of occupation, but the historic period occupations appear to be largely domestic in nature and extend back to ca. 1855 and continue up to the 1940s, when the land now occupied by the LSAAP was acquired by the U.S. Government. Of the 77 cultural resource properties recorded by the survey, 51 are presently considered to be ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP with no further work recommended. Forty-three of these sites have been moderately to severely impacted by the razing of structures at the time of acquisition of the property by the U.S. Government in the 1940s, or by later LSAAP-related construction activities. The result of this has been the destruction of the severe mixing of the soil deposits in which any archeological remains might be found; consequently, none of these sites have any potential to contribute significant data important to our understanding of the history of the region.

An additional 6 sites show some degree of contextual integrity, but are deemed ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP based on their twentieth century dates of occupation. The final two sites are both prehistoric occupations that are deemed to have low research potential due to their low artifact densities.

All 26 remaining recorded sites currently have a status of “eligibility unknown." The status of “eligibility unknown” is based on the need for further evaluation of the archeological remains and deposits present at the 26 sites. Fifteen of these sites show evidence of occupation during the latter part of the 19th century. These sites may contain significant archeological deposits with the potential for increasing our understanding of various lifestyles of this period. These properties should be preserved and protected until a final evaluation of their NRHP status can be made. The remaining 11 sites are associated with subsurface cisterns or well which may be contaminated with hazardous waste. As a result of this, little or no shovel testing was done at the time the sites were recorded and no

data was collected on the nature of the archeological deposit present on the sites. In order to complete the evaluation of the site's NRHP-eligibility, such subsurface testing is required. Until this is done, these sites need to be protected, and the necessary testing for hazardous waste contamination should be completed while doing as little damage to the site as possible.

(290) Peter, D., Cliff, M., Hunt, S., Collins, M., Gaither, S., Perttula, T.
1991 "Red River Army Depot and Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The Cultural Management Resource Plan (CRMP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures which will enable the Red River Army Depot (RRAD) and the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant (LSAAP) to meet their legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resource properties under their jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for cultural resource properties.
The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of cultural resources has already been initiated within the RRAD / LSAAP.

The survey of 8,428 acres has resulted in the recording of 107 cultural resource properties with 127 components observed (79 historic, 48 prehistoric).
Although the evaluation process is incomplete at this point, no properties are recognized as Category I (of national significance), thirty-four as Category II, seven as Category III and sixty as Category IV; six properties are cemeteries protected by state law.
Category II sites include archeological and architectural properties that contribute significantly to the cultural heritage of Texas and the RRAD / LSAAP area. This category also includes those sites that have not been fully evaluated, but must be considered as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) until a final determination of eligibility is made. No sites within Category II are presently classified as eligible; the remainder are classified as "eligibility unknown".

Category III sites are archeological or architectural properties that do not currently qualify for Category II status but may upon reevaluation at some future date.
Category IV sites are archeological or architectural properties that contain little or no significant data and probably will never be of importance.
For sites where multiple components (both historic and prehistoric) occur, the highest categorical ranking for a component represents the ranking for the site.
All of the properties in Category I, II, or III should be avoided.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of cultural resources and their long term management within the RRAD / LSAAP remain to be accomplished:

Approximately 17,746 acres remain to be surveyed. This effort will be scheduled for FY90, FY91, and FY92.
Test excavations of all of the Category II properties are necessary for the final determination of eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP.
Selected cultural resource properties located during the scheduled survey task will also have to be evaluated by means of test excavations.
Training of monitoring and security personnel that is essential to the long term protection of the significant cultural resource properties will be accomplished between FY90 and FY92.
National Register nomination forms for all Category I and II sites will be completed as scheduled.
At the end of five years, all Category I, II, and III cultural resource properties will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

The data base generated by the inventory process is summarized in a computerized format that is compatible with data retrieval systems presently used at RRAD / LSAAP.

The availability of the cultural resource data base within the RRAD / LSAAP management system allows for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on cultural resource properties at an early stage; thereby, avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.
Inadvertent destruction of cultural resource properties through land management programs, such as silviculture and hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided, also.
The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of RRAD / LSAAP by their respective Facilities Engineering Divisions.

(291) Peter, D., Hunt, S., Cliff, M., Reese, N.
1992 "A Sample Survey of the San Antonio Ranch Property Bexar County, Texas"

This report presents the results of a sample survey of 450 acres of a 1460 acre property, owned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, located in the NW Bexar County, Texas. The survey, prompted by the imminent sale of the property by the GSA, was designed to focus on areas with a high probability of containing archeological sites so that the prediction of sites on the remaining unsurveyed property could be undertaken.

Although a 30 percent sample survey would not normally be adequate to predict the nature and density of sites in adjacent areas, the HUD property exhibits some unique characteristics that permit greater confidence. Due to the position of the project area within the upper reaches of drainages where permanent water sources are lacking and alluvial aggravation is unlikely on the canyon floor, the probability of finding sites with midden deposits and contextual integrity is extremely low.

The sample survey resulted in the recording of 17 sites and five localities, all of which exhibit prehistoric components with the single exception of one locality with historic period ceramics. The sites, some of which are quite extensive horizontally, are primarily surficial with minimal depth and stratification. The majority of the properties are situated on the slopes in proximity to the chert bearing beds with the Edwards limestone formation. The short - term nature of the sites, likely dictated by the lack of permanent water sources within these upper reaches of the drainages, reflects use of the area for the procurement of chert and possibly floral and faunal resources. None of these sites exhibit contextual integrity sufficient to contribute additional research value to the archeological record and therefore are not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

(292) Peter, D., Freeman, M., Freeman, J., Reese, N., Winchell, F.
1992 :Phase I: Cultural Resources Overview of Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas"

This overview is designed to present the baseline data for the eventual production of a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. These overview documents pertain to the prehistoric cultural setting, the pre - 1917 historic setting for Brooks Air Force Base, a historic context for Brooks Field, the

geoarcheological assessment of Brooks AFB, and a Historic Buildings Inventory. It is intended that these sections will provide the core data for sections B, C, and D of the projected Overview outline for the HPP.

Since this document represents the baseline data for the eventual HPP, each area of concern is presented as a distinct entity in this document. The final format will depend upon their position in the final HPP; consequently, heading formats and figure and table numbers will be changed appropriately.

(293) Peter, D., Wetson, G., Allday, S., Austin, S., Cliff, M., Shanabrook, D.
1993 "1990 - 1991 Archeological Surveys of Selected Parcels of Fort Sill, Oklahoma"

This report presents the results of an intensive archeological survey of 19,013 acres located within 13 parcels of land on the Fort Sill Military Reservation in Comanche County, Oklahoma. Archival research and informant interviews were also conducted to identify potential historical sites and to assess the significance of recorded historic sites. The cultural resource assessment presented here represent one phase of the efforts of the Fort Sill Military Reservation to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resource properties under its jurisdiction. This research was conducted under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. The intensive survey and the associated research were conducted by the Cultural Resources Division of Geo - Marine, Inc. between November of 1990 and June of 1991.

The survey resulted in the identification and recording of 58 archeological sites and 31 localities. Of these cultural resource properties, 25 sites components and 12 localities are of the prehistoric period and 39 site components and 17 localities are of the historic period. Two localities consisted of faunal material only. One hundred and thirteen sites have been previously recorded within the 13 parcels of land; yet, this survey was able to relocate only twenty - one sites. The surficial and fragile nature of the archeological record within this region and over 100 years of military training activities have been the primary factors affecting site visibility and survival.

Although assessment of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is necessarily preliminary due to the lack of test excavations data, the site components have been categorized as "ineligible", of "unknown eligibility", or "eligible". Twelve of the 58 sites

are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. All twelve sites (34Cm-36, 34Cm-39, 34Cm-48, 34Cm-119, 34Cm-361, 34Cm-412, 34Cm-415, 34Cm-421, 34Cm-424, 34Cm-426, 34Cm-429, 34Cm-434) are of the historic period. Seven prehistoric sites (34Cm-42, 34Cm-58, 34Cm-235, 34Cm-239, 34Cm-315, 34Cm-407, 34Cm-420), four historic sites (34Cm-107, 34Cm-401, 34Cm-402, 34Cm-422), and one site of unknown temporal context (34Cm-411) have been designated as "unknown" in relation to the National Register eligibility. Test excavations are necessary for a final determination of eligibility for these properties. The remaining 34 sites, 22 of which are of the historic period, were determined to be ineligible due to a lack of contextual integrity, a lack of sufficient archeological deposits, or a lack of association with important events or persons. All of the localities, by definition, are ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

(294) Peter, D., Austin, S., Cliff, M., Freeman, J.
1994 "Indiana Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The Cultural Resources Management (CRMP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant (INAAP) to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of identifying and evaluating cultural resources and the assessment of identified historic properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) already has been initiated within the INAAP.

No historic properties on the INAAP are currently listed on the NRHP. Of approximately 1,524 extant architectural properties on the INAAP, 36 are considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP, 63 are considered

ineligible, and the majority (ca. 1,425) have not been formally evaluated for NRHP - eligibility.
Of the 1,425 architectural properties that have not been documented, 1276 are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on their association with the World War II construction and operation of the INAAP.
An archeological reconnaissance of portions of the INAAP anticipated to have a high probability for intact archeological deposits and an inventory of extant architectural properties was undertaken as part of the current study. The reconnaissance and architectural inventory resulted in the identification of 13 potential archeological properties, and 1,276 architectural properties dating between 1940 and 1945.
A previous archeological survey of 1,361 acres of the INAAP resulted in the recording of 15 archeological properties with 16 components (two historic periods, 14 prehistoric).
One other prehistoric site (12CI16) has been recorded on the INAAP but lacks locational data, while additional sites have been reported but not recorded and also lack locational data.
Of the total of 16 known archeological sites recorded as being presented on the INAAP, five are considered to be of an “unknown” NRHP - eligibility status and eleven are considered to be NRHP - ineligible.

Historical documentation indicates that INAAP represents the prototypical design and layout for ordnance facilities constructed during World War II and was the most productive powder plant. The INAAP is of national significance. The integral elements of the facility

- Administrative
- Manufacturing - Chemical Process
- Manufacturing - Containers (bags) and Loading
- Shipping and Storage Facilities
- Support Facilities - Manufacturing Process
- Support Facilities - Workforce
- Residential Housing
- Infrastructure

is part of this military - industrial process and are National Register eligible.

According to a draft Programmatic Agreement between the Department of the Army (DA), the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) proposes to cease maintenance on some or all installation buildings, declare them excess, and dispose of them, but retain the underlying lands. The area of potential effect (APE) for this action is the entire area within the installation boundaries. AMCCOM has determined that existing information is sufficient to identify the significant buildings and structures.

The proposed action will constitute an adverse effect on buildings and structures that will be mitigated by appropriate documentation and a thematic context being developed under a separate study. This draft PA is presented in Appendix A.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of cultural resources and their long term management within the INAAP remain to be accomplished:

Approximately 3,800 acres remain to be surveyed for historic properties. Given that there are no construction plans for INAAP, this effort is not of high priority. Therefore, this effort will be scheduled for FY96-98.
Test excavations of the NRHP - eligibility unknown properties are necessary for the final determination of eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP.
Selected historic properties located during the scheduled survey task also will have to be evaluated by means of test excavations.
National Register nomination forms for all NRHP - eligible archeological properties will be completed by FY 2000.
At the end of five years, all NRHP - eligible or NRHP - eligibility unknown historic properties will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

(295) Peter, D., Cliff, M., Freeman, J., Kane, K., Freeman, M., Reese, N.
1995 "Brooks Air Force Base Historic Preservation Plan"

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable Brooks Air Force Base (AFB) to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying regulations, particularly Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties.

The development of the HPP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of cultural resources in regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has already been initiated with Brooks AFB.

A pedestrian reconnaissance survey of those portions of the base felt to have a high probability for intact archeological deposits and the inventory of extant architectural properties have resulted in the identification of no archeological properties, 37 architectural properties dating between 1917 and 1947, and 340 architectural properties postdating 1947.

Of the 37 identified architectural properties dating between 1917 and 1947, are World War II temporary mobilization structures that fall under the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the Department of Defense (DOD), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and that can now be demolished.

Of the 10 remaining 1917 - 1947 architectural properties, one is already included on the NRHP, and six are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The 340 post - 1947 architectural properties are recognized as being NRHP - ineligible.

NRHP - ineligible properties include those architectural properties that contribute significantly to the cultural heritage of the nation, the state, or the local area.

NRHP - ineligible properties are architectural properties that do not currently qualify for inclusion in the NRHP, or that contain little or no significant data and probably never will be of importance.

All of the NRHP of NRHP - eligible properties should be protected and preserved.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of historic properties and their long - term management within Brooks AFB remain to be accomplished:

Training of monitoring personnel which is essential to the long term protection of the historic properties will be accomplished between FY95 and FY96
National Register nomination forms for all NRHP - eligible properties will be completed as scheduled in Table I-1.
Any new real estate obtained by Brooks AFB in accord with its long range expansion and development plans should be immediately surveyed for the presence of significant historic and prehistoric archeological sites, and historic architectural properties.

At the end of five years, all NRHP - eligible properties will be reviewed, all extant architectural properties that have exceeded the 50 - year eligibility limit for the NRHP will be evaluated, and the HPP will be updated accordingly.

The data base generated by the inventory process should be summarized in a computerized format that is compatible with data retrieval systems presently used at Brooks AFB.

The availability of the historic properties data base within Brooks AFB management system will allow for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage; thereby, avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land use programs, such as greenbelt development and hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided.

The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of Brooks AFB by the 648 Civil Engineer Squadron.

(296) Peter, D., Waite, P., Krapf, K.
1996 "Joliet Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the JOAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly AR 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79. 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, sets forth procedures for meeting the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, and 36 CFR 60 sets forth criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The development of this CRMP in consultation with the Illinois SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

By definitions, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be "historic properties". These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed but must be treated as potentially eligible until a final determination has been made. NRHP - ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

The process of inventorying as assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the NRHP has been initiated. To summarize:

All NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected, preserved, or mitigated for loss if primary or secondary impact is unavoidable.
The cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.
No cultural resources on the JOAAP currently are listed on the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:
Buildings and structures built on JOAAP during World War II military era fall under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to Cease Maintenance, Excess, and Dispose of Certain Properties (CEMED) as agreed to by the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and multiple State Historic Preservation Officers. The Illinois SHPO of signatory concern for JOAAP.
The Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage JOAAP World War II - era architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to those architectural resources have been mitigated through implementation of the CEMED PA. The JOAAP buildings and structures related to the Cold War era do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance applied to buildings less than 50 years in age and therefore are considered ineligible for NRHP inclusion. No further consideration of the military - era architectural resources are necessary.

Archeological Resources:
JOAAP covers 23,544 acres.

Approximately 4,019 acres have been disturbed through facility construction and operation.
Approximately 1,260 acres have been previously surveyed for archeological resources.
Approximately 18,265 acres remain to be surveyed for archeological resources.
To date, the 43 archeological sites that have been recorded consist of:
32 prehistoric;
nine historic; and
two sites containing both prehistoric and historic cultural remains (multicomponent) sites.
In addition to current agricultural leases, the JOAAP may periodically undertake new construction projects. If the project result in ground disturbance to previously undisturbed ground, a survey effort may be required on a case - by - case basis. Survey for archeological sites on lands to be affected by ground - disturbing projects should be scheduled as soon as possible pending available funds, pursuant to Executive Order 11593 , AR 420-40, and Section 110 of the NHPA or in compliance with Section 106 when necessary.
Test excavations may be necessary at some archeological sites of unknown NRHP eligibility for a final determination of NRHP eligibility.

As survey of the facility is undertaken, the establishment of a cultural resources data base within the JOAAP management system would be helpful to project managers. The availability of a cultural resources data base would allow projects to be designed that would properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

Care should be taken to ensure that inadvertent destruction of historic properties does not occur during land management programs such as forest management and hazardous waste assessment and remediation.

If impacts to resources have occurred, and as funds are available, NRHP eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of JOAAP.

(297) Peter, D., Cliff, M., Freeman, J., Kane, K., Freeman, M., Reese, N.
1997 "Kelly Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable Kelly Air Force Base (AFB) to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying regulations, prescribes management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties.
The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of cultural resources in regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has already been initiated within Kelly AFB.

NRHP-eligible properties include those cultural remains that contribute significantly to the cultural heritage of the nation, the state, or the local area. Historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts.

NRHP-ineligible resources are cultural resources that do not currently qualify for inclusion in the NRHP, or that contain little or no significant data and will likely never be of importance.

All NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties should be protected and preserved.
Archeological Properties:
A pedestrian survey and geoarcheological assessment of those portions of the base felt to have a high probability for intact archeological deposits have resulted in the identification of one archeological site.
Site (41BX958) is ineligible for listing in the NRHP.
Architectural Properties:
213 architectural properties date between 1917 and 1947
87 are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP
126 are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; to date 30 of the 126 eligible properties have been coordinated with the SHPO. Final eligibility status of the remaining eligible properties will be determined in consultation with the SHPO.
50 of the pre-1947 buildings were originally constructed as World War II temporary mobilization buildings. These buildings, which were not

constructed as permanent facilities, fall under a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) among the Department of Defense (DOD), the ACHP, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO). According to the PMOA, these buildings may be demolished without additional Section 106 review after certain stipulations set forth in the PMOA have been met. However, alterations other than demolition to World War II temporary structures require Section 106 compliance.

367 architectural resources postdate 1946:

The 367 post-1946 architectural properties are recognized as being NRHP-ineligible at this time but require a building-by-building assessment as the management plan is updated.

Historic Object

The XC-99 aircraft is also considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. This determination was made in consultation with the SHPO.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of historic properties and their long-term management within Kelly AFB remain to be accomplished.

The nomination of two National Register Historic Districts has been initiated. These proposed Historic Districts are composed of:

the Bungalow colony and

the 1600 and 1700 Areas.

An assessment and architectural context of potential contributing properties should be conducted to define and determine the potential eligibility of a third proposed Historic District, the San Antonio Air Depot Industrial Complex.

Training of monitoring personnel, an essential aspect of the long-term protection of the historic properties, should be undertaken at the earliest possible time.

National Register nomination forms for all NRHP-eligible properties should be completed.

A Cold War-era historic context should be developed so that potentially significant properties are not inadvertently destroyed.

At the end of five years, all NRHP-eligible properties will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

The data base generated by the inventory process should be summarized in a computerized format that is compatible with data retrieval systems presently used at Kelly AFB.

The availability of the historic properties data base within the Kelly AFB management system will allow for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage; thereby,

avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.
Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land use programs, such a greenbelt development and hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided.
The end result will be the more timely and cost-efficient support of the primary mission of Kelly AFB by the Environmental Management Directorate.

(298) Pliska, J.

1980 "Texas Archeological Survey Technical Bulletin Series: Archeological Investigations at the Three Rivers Flood Control Project: A Final Report"

This report details the results of the final phase of archeological investigation of the proposed Three Rivers Flood Protection Project conducted by the Texas Archeological Survey for the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and represents the fifth in a series reporting on the effects of this project on definable cultural resources. The Three Rivers Flood Protection Project is a plan of improvement under which the city of Three Rivers will be protected from major flooding by the constructing of a leeve east of the Frio River. Initiated east of the city (near site 41LK228), the 4.6 mile long levee will extend northward to encircle three - fourth of the city, terminating at site 41LK114 (Fig. 1). The earthen fill for construction will be alluvial materials procured from selected barrow areas. During the initial phase of archeological assessment in 1975, nine prehistoric sites were recorded by the field survey; six of these would have been adversely affected by the project construction as then designed (Mallouf 1975). In 1977, alterations in the engineering design and levee placement necessitated additional surface survey and a reassessment of recommendations offered in 1975. Sites 41LK57, LK113 and LK114, located by the original survey, and one newly recorded site, 41LK116, were evaluated as endangered and meriting test excavations (see Mallouf 1977). Later that year, testing of sites 41LK57, LK113, and LK114 was completed by the Texas Archeological Survey. Of these three, only LK114 seemed to retain sufficient structural integrity to merit controlled subsurface sampling and to meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (see Prewitt and Scott 1977).

In 1979, additional surface survey of the proposed borrow areas and of a high probability area near the southern terminus of the leeve resulted in the recording of three prehistoric sites. The high probability area was

designated as site 41LK228, and was recommended for subsurface sampling (Dibble 1979).

In September and October of 1979, final mitigation of sites 41LK114, LK116, and LK228 was carried out by Texas Archeological Survey staff members Molly B. Godwin, Gene P. Davis, and Mary Jane McReynolds, under the field supervision of James R. Pliska.

Original estimates suggested that work at the three sites could be accomplished in thirty calendar days by a crew of four. Unfortunately, a number of circumstances beyond the control of the excavators prevented the most efficient possible use of the allotted time.

At 41LK114, the landowner was unwilling to permit the use of power equipment. All excavations had to be carried out using hand tools, which effectively precluded the possibility of opening up extensive portions of the site in a single week. In addition, the property owner's agricultural schedule was such that the crew was actually permitted only four days on the site, including the time required to manually backfill those areas that had been excavated.

Work at 41LK116 was complicated by the discovery that the site was approximately four times the size indicated by earlier field investigations (Mallouf 1977). Naturally, this dramatically decreased the percentage of the site area that could be excavated with the allotted time and personnel. Investigations at 41LK228, like those at 41LK114, were hampered by the landowner's prohibition of power equipment. Another, and perhaps an even more serious problem was that the crew was restricted, by the property owner, to the eastern and most disturbed portion of the site. An earlier survey (Dibble 1979) indicated the presence of intact features and relatively heavy artifact concentrations in exactly those parts of the site from which the excavators were excluded.

Given these constraints of time and equipment, it was not possible to open up large segments of any of the sites. Instead, test pits were placed in various parts of each site, and those units that appeared productive were excavated further.

(299) Prewitt, E.

1964 "Excavations at the Terri and Lightfoot Sites, Proctor Reservoir, Comanche County, Texas"

The Terri and Lightfoot sites, at Proctor Reservoir, Comanche County, Texas, were partially excavated in 1963 by the Texas Archeological Salvage Project. Both sites contained numerous milling stones in their lower levels and materials of Edwards Plateau Aspect, Central Texas Aspect, and Henrietta Focus association in their upper levels.

(300) Prewitt, E., Butler, B.

1981 "Archeological Investigations at the Loeve - Fox, Loeve and Tombstone Bluff Sites in the Granger Lake District of Central Texas"

The findings made during the 1978 archeological investigations of three sites in the Granger Lake District are reported. The investigations were carried out by the Texas Archeological Survey of The University of Texas at Austin under terms of agreement with the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University. This work represents a continuation of cultural resource mitigation sponsored by the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Granger Lake District is located on the San Gabriel River in eastern Williamson County, central Texas.

Extensive excavations at the Loeve - Fox Site (41WM230) revealed a series of discrete episodes of occupation extending from the middle Archaic Round Rock Phase (2,600 - 3,400 years B.P.) through the late Neoarchaic Toyah Phase(200 - 650 years B.P.). A variety of features and artifacts that vary through time were identified; horizontal patterning of these features and materials was noted in nearly all the identified and isolated temporal phases of occupation. Of particular significance is the finding of a cremation with associated conch columella bead in the San Marcos Phase, the identification of a series of cremations as a component of an Austin Phase cemetery, and the discovery of an articulated bison skeleton in the Toyah Phase. The horizontal patterning is most completely evident in the Twin Sisters Phase where at least three episodes of site use are identified and each episode exhibits similar feature patterning. The patterning is interpreted to reflect a circular encampment composed of extended kind groups similar to historically documented Plains Indian encampments. A significant variation through time includes an interpretation that the importance of hunting is high during the Round Rock Phase, then declines slightly in the San Marcos Phase and by the Twin Sisters Phase represents a relatively minor part of the subsistence activities; however, during the Toyah Phase, the apparent importance of

hunting rises abruptly to the level formerly noted for the Round Rock Phase.

More limited excavations at the Loeve Site (41WM133) yielded evidence of a discrete episode of camping during the early Archaic Circleville Phase (7,000 - 8,500 years B.P.). The patterning of features and debris suggests a hunting and gathering encampment that was situated on a gravel point bar. The site assumes unquestionable regional significance in that it represents the first time in Central Texas that an apparent living surface with intact features and debris, including two Angostrua - like projectile points, has been exposed and recorded for this temporal phase of occupation.

The brief investigations at the Tombstone Bluff Site (41WM165) revealed that the artifacts associated with the late Paleoindian Stage through early Archaic Stage Circleville, San Geronimo, Jarrell and Oakalla phases are limited to the disturbed plowzone. No features or intact deposits were found at this site; however, the materials collected are considered to be significant and are described in detail.

(301) Prewitt, E., Freeman, M., Good, C., Howard, M., McCormick, O.
1984 "Archeological and Historical Investigations in the Proposed Baker's Port Project and Vicinity, Southern Live Oak Peninsula, San Patricio County, Texas"

Archeological and historical investigations on southern Live Oak Ridge, San Patricio County, Texas, were conducted in October and November 1983 by Coastal Ecosystems Management, Inc. and Prewitt and Associates, Inc. The work, which was done under the terms of Contract No. DACW63-83-D-0005, Work Order 0002, issued by the Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was initiated in response to Permit Application No. 16560 made to the Galveston District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, by Baker's Port, Inc., Ingleside, Texas.

Two levels of investigation were accomplished. Intensive survey was conducted on approximately 400 acres within the 1000 - acre Permit Area, and a reconnaissance survey was carried out on approximately 15% (825 acres) of the 5500 - acre Affected Area surrounding the Permit Area. Two prehistoric sites and a mineralized bone locality were found in the Permit Area. One of these sites 41SP123 (the Baker's Port Site) is assessed to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Sixteen sites, which include 12 prehistoric and 4 historic sites, were documented in the Affected Area. Seven of the prehistoric sites were recorded prior to the present survey. Five of the prehistoric sites (41SP11, 41SP40, 41SP43,

41SP72, and 41SP124) and two of the historic sites (41SP120 and 41SP122) in the Affected Area are assessed to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Two of the prehistoric sites (41SP125 and 41SP126) require additional work to determine if they are eligible for nomination to the National Register.

The documented prehistoric cultural resources are, for the most part, felt to be represent components of the Archaic period Aransas Focus and the Late Prehistoric period Rockport Focus previously defined for the region. These are interpreted to reflect a littoral adaptation with a secondary dependence upon inland prairie resources. Possible marine shell tools and discarded marine shells (N = 2221) dominate the material culture and the subsistence remains. Ceramic and lithic artifacts and vertebrate faunal remains are present in significant quantities (N = 414).

While Historic Period exploration of the general region began in the eighteenth century, intensive settlement of the project area did not begin until the mid - nineteenth century. Documented sites include one housesite dating to the 1850s, a cemetery probably associated with this early occupation, an early twentieth - century housesite, and a late nineteenth - century homesite. Based on documentary research, other significant historic sites should exist within and near the Affected Area. The historic development of the study area is characterized by a series of land promotions by wealthy entrepreneurs who acquired large tracts of land and then subdivided the property for resale.

(302) Prikryl, D., Jackson, J.
1985 "Waco Lake, McLennan County, Texas: An Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources"

Archeological and historical investigations were conducted at Waco Lake, McLennan County, Texas, by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. in October and November 1984. The project was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, which plans to raise the lake's existing conservation pool level by 6.5 ft. An intensive survey of the 1,250 acres that will be inundated by the enlargement of the lake was carried out and was followed by limited testing at selected sites to aid in assessments. In addition 476 acres of Corps of Engineers fee lands within the Waco Lake reservation were surveyed.

Of the 83 archeological sites inventoried, 72 will be partially or totally inundated. The other 11 sites are on fee lands above the proposed raised lake level. The 42 sites that are assessed as having high research potential

consists of 20 that are considered to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and 22 that are likely to meet the criteria for listing but which require further work for confident assessment. Forty - one sites appear to have low research potential and are felt to be not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register.

Recorded sites span a long period of time beginning in the early Archaic period and extending through the Late Prehistoric to the twentieth - century Historic Period. Located on three major landforms, the prehistoric sites appear to contain information useful for the pursuit of geoarcheological studies in the region. During the late Archaic, rapidly accumulating alluvial sediments provide site settings that are especially suited to this type of interdisciplinary investigations. Material culture remains observed at Waco Lake represent a mixture of traits from surrounding archeological regions and reflect the natural ecotone of the area. Historic sites include early Euroamerican settlement through mid - twentieth - century recreational development along the shore of the original Waco Lake. Of particular significance is a reflection of the pioneer settlement followed by the development of a rural dispersed community subject to the vagaries of agricultural production and economics. Throughout prehistory and history, the archeological remains at Waco Lake are an encapsulation of human response to changing conditions in the natural and cultural environment.

(303) Prikryl, D., Yates, B.
1987 "Test Excavations at 41CO141, Ray Roberts Reservoir, Cooke County, Texas"

In February 1986, test excavations were undertaken to assess the National Register eligibility of site 41CO141. This prehistoric site is located on the floodplain of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River in southern Cooke County, Texas. It will be permanently inundated by the conservation pool of the proposed Lake Ray Roberts. A part of the site also lies within the right - of - way of the proposed, elevated FM3002 bridge over the Elm Fork arm of the lake.

Significant stratified archeological materials were found within and beneath a buried soil during the testing. A radiocarbon age of 1750 $\pm$ 92 BP associated with artifacts and features within the lower part of the buried soil indicates a late Archiac component. A single human burial recovered is probably related to this component. Another radiocarbon age from the top of the paleosol suggests that its formation ceased about 965 $\pm$ 53 BP. The paleosol is interpreted as representing a moister climate during the first

millennium AD in comparison to preceding and following periods. Other occupational debris that lies beneath the buried soil was not intensively sampled, but its research potential is likewise rated high.

The stratified archeological deposits at 41CO141 have demonstrated a high potential for the pursuit of geoarcheological, subsistence - settlement pattern and technological studies. For these reasons, the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is recommended that 41CO141 be preserved or mitigated.

(304) Procter, R., Gerrell, P., Prior, M., Cliff, M.
1997 "Barksdale Air Force Base: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 5,700 Acres"

A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted on 5,700 acres (approximately 2,302 ha) within Barksdale Air Force Base (AFB) from November 15, 1995, through March 23, 1996, by personnel of Geo-Marine, Inc. This work was conducted in accordance with and in partial fulfillment of the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command (ACC) obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992 (PL-89-665); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL-93-291); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-90-190); and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7065.

The survey encompassed five areas of undeveloped land in the eastern section of the installation. Tasks completed include surface survey and shovel testing to detect the presence of cultural resources, recording of 36 sites and 33 localities, evaluation of these resources for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and recording of Global Positioning System (GPS) data for sites recorded during the survey. The artifacts and records (both paper and electronic) resulting from this survey will be curated at the Environmental Division of Barksdale AFB.

Twenty-six historic sites, three sites with historic and prehistoric components, and seven prehistoric sites were recorded. Twenty-two localities containing historic materials, 10 localities containing prehistoric material, and one locality with both historic and prehistoric remains was also noted during the project. Of the 36 sites recorded, five are recommended to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (16BO434, 16BO450, 16BO453, 16BO454, and 16BO458), and 31 are recommended to be considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No NRHP listed or NRHP eligible structures are located in the area surveyed.

(305) Quigg, J.
1988 "Cultural Resources Reconnaissance in Secondary Impact Areas Along Salado Creek at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis, Bexar County, Texas"

In the Spring of 1988, historical, and archeological investigations were conducted in selected areas within Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis, Bexar County, Texas. These investigations were designed to identify localities that contain deep, intact deposits with the potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources. The purpose was to determine the feasibility of conducting a buried site reconnaissance using a backhoe. The gate gathered for Fort Sam Houston during the historical and geoarcheological document review was field verified. The results indicate that thick, fine grained deposits containing Holocene alluvium are rare. Thinner (less than 60 cm) deposits that potentially contain cultural materials are present, but buried sites will be difficult to detect due to the sparse density of materials expected in prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity.

The Camp Bullis investigations included a brief archeological survey along Salado Creek. Nine prehistoric sites, one of which was previously recorded, were documented, and a prehistoric component was identified at a previously documented historic site. Over 100 shovel probes excavated to obtain data on the depth and nature of the buried sediments within the valley revealed limited localities where culturally relevant soils exist below 30 cm. Eight of the 10 sites contain very low material densities; this restricts their potential for detection through backhoe trenching.

At both installations, most culturally relevant soils adjacent to Salado Creek are shallow, and the debris density is low in identified sites. Further, there is limited potential for prehistoric sites to be buried in these dense clays. It is concluded that a backhoe reconnaissance would be unproductive and therefore is not feasible as a means of site identification.

(306) Raab, L., McIntyre, A., Bruseth, J., McGregor, D., Ferring, C., Reese, N.
1982 "Archeological Investigations at Lakeview Lake; 1979 and 1980"

The following report is a synthesis of archeological investigations in the Lakeview Lake Project area. Following an archeological survey of the project (Phase One) by Skinner and Conners (1979), sequential years of test excavation (Phase Two, 1979; and Phase Three, 1980) were carried out. The results of Phase Two and Three investigations were accumulated in two annual reports (Raab, Bruseth and McIntyre 1979; Ferring and

Reese 1979 and Raab , McGregor and McIntyre1979; Ferring and Reese 1980). One of our tasks here is to synthesize the last of two years of investigation into a coherent statement. This job was made difficult because, as to be expected in any scientific enterprise, methods and objectives tended to evolve with increases in information. At the same time however, we have attempted to keep such growth orderly by relating the investigations to central research design concepts. These are presented in detail. Some differences in approach and emphasis are apparent from one investigative stage to the next and these are indication of changing research activities.

The fundamental objective was to harness the evolving research program mentioned above into a program that would (1) identify archeological properties significant in relation to the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, (2) formulate a reasonably clear projection of impacts of proposed construction on these properties, and (3) offer a series of resource management recommendations.

A dimension of variability in the archeological work is the fact that work was divided between prehistoric and historic studies. The Archeology Research Program of SMU was the prime contractor, and concerned itself with the prehistoric component of the work. The Institute of Applied Sciences of North Texas State University was a subcontractor to SMU, and investigated the historic sites. This division of labor in no way implies a value judgment about the relative merit of the two kinds of resources, but does not reflect the fact that quite different kinds of expertise are at times required to deal with one or the other. The division does reflect an attempt to use differing areas of interest and expertise to their best advantage. Accordingly, the report is divided into prehistoric and historic sections.

(307) Reed, M., Swanson, M., Proctor, R., Prior, M.
1996 "Evaluation of Selected Cultural Resources at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Context for Cold War Era, Revision of Historic Properties Documentation, and Survey of Evans Area and Sections of Camp Charles Wood"

Evaluation of selected cultural resources was carried out for the Evans and Camp Charles Wood areas of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, in order to implement the responsibilities of the Fort Monmouth installation command for assessment and appropriate disposition of cultural resources located in the areas subject to the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1993 authorization. Four tasks were outlined by the contract: to produce a historic overview of the Role of Fort Manmouth in

the Cold War era; to update and reassess the documentation of historic properties on the installation, including HABS documentation: to survey selected segments of the Camp Charles Wood and Evans areas for cultural resources: and to relocate and evaluate cultural properties identified or predicted by previous archeological work.

Historical documentation revealed the extensive and significant role played by Fort Monmouth in the development of communications technology and space exploration, with important connections to the political and international events of the Cold War period. Updating of the historic properties inventory documented the presence of 39 buildings within the Camp Charles Wood area and 147 buildings, structures, or equipment/antennas at the Evans area. Of these documented properties, 26 properties and one archeological site in the Evans area are included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no properties in the Camp Charles Wood area are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition an attempt was made to document the current NRHP nomination process for the Project Diana site; however, this material is not currently available from the State of New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

Archeological survey covering approximately 247 acres in these two areas of Fort Monmouth was undertaken and testing was completed for one historic site in the Evans area. The survey failed to locate significant cultural resources potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP except the early twentieth-century site that was tested for archeological remains. It is recommended that additional archival and archeological investigation be undertaken to assess the nature and potential eligibility of historic site 28-Mo-248, and that no further work be done in other surveyed areas in the Camp Charles Wood and Evans areas.

(308) Reese, N., Allday, S.
1992 "Brooks Air Force Base: The First Seventy-Five Years"

The first mission of Brooks Field in early 1918 was to train Army pilots. Throughout the years following its inception, Brooks Air Force Base has been charged with a variety of aviation-related "firsts" and has evolved into one of the largest aerospace medical research centers in the world. The research and development as well as the advances in clinical medicine, education and environmental health studies have kept Brooks at the forefront of aviation, playing an integral role in the development of the U.S. air flight program.

From the reusable space shuttle to the digital thermometer, many technological innovations that have become part of our daily lives were first dreamed of here. And as Brooks Air Force Base now celebrates 75 years as an essential part of U.S. aviation, its staff and personnel look forward to the challenges of the future.

(309) Reese, N., Winchell, F., Procter, R., Allday, S.
1994 "Prehistoric and Historic Overview of the Lackland Air Force Base: San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1947)"

This overview presents the prehistoric and historic cultural background to the Lackland Air Force Base (AFB) and the San Antonio area, and documents the origins of the base itself (Figure 1). Geo-Marine, Inc. was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to provide an overview of the prehistory and history of Lackland AFB and the San Antonio area. Nancy Reese, Frank Winchell, Rebecca Procter, and Sharlene Allday authored the report, with Duane E. Peter acting as Principal Investigator. The work was completed under Delivery Order No. 0017, Contract DACA63-93-D-0014. This report has been prepared in partial fulfillment of the Air Force's legal responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 90-190); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (PL 96-515), as amended; the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 930291), as amended; and Executive Order No. 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"

The overview is arranged in two parts; the first section documents the prehistoric cultural background for the Lackland AFB area and the second section addresses the historic cultural background. The prehistoric cultural background outlines the main chronological divisions and the associated archeological remains, including specific descriptions of archeological material on or near Lackland AFB. The second historical section contains a summary of the most significant historic events that shaped the development of San Antonio as a community, as well as those that had impact on the land that eventually became Lackland AFB. These include early Spanish exploration, Spanish and Mexican colonialism, and the development of Texas as an American political entity. In the course of the historical discussion, special attention is given to the sequence of property transactions leading to the consolidation of the land that is now Lackland AFB.

(310) Reese, N., Allday, S.
1995 "The Prehistory of Lackland Air Force Base"

This is a 16-page, heavily illustrated, popular history describing the prehistory and history of the San Antonio Area and Lackland Air Force Base.

(311) Richner, J.
1991 "An Archeological Survey of Areas to be Affected by the East Fork Channel and Levee Improvement Project - Dallas and Kaufman Counties, Texas"

This report describes an archeological survey of 29 miles of the East Fork Channel and Levee Improvement Project area in Dallas and Kaufman Counties, Texas. Twelve prehistoric sites were recorded during the survey. Five sites are recommended for testing or preservation while no further work is recommended for testing or preservation while no further work is recommended at the remaining seven.

(312) Richner, J., Lee, R.
1976 "Cultural Resources at Tennessee Colony Lake"

During the summer of 1974 a transect survey was conducted within the area of the proposed Tennessee Colony Lake. Through the cooperation of the research team from Southern Methodist University and local amateur archeologists, 136 prehistoric and historic archeological sites were located. The sites range in age from the Archaic through the modern period. Although no Paleo - Indian remains were confirmed during the survey, evidence from local collections suggests that material from this period may be located by future work in the reservoir area.

(313) Richner, J., Lee, R.
1977 "Archeological and Ethnohistorical Survey at Tennessee Colony Lake 1975"

Archeological investigations at Tennessee Colony Lake in 1975 were directed toward examining site distributions and densities within a variety of survey sampling strata. Utilizing data derived from the 1974 transect survey to refine field and analysis procedures, a series of 52 quadrates was

surveyed as a part of this phase. In all 46 sites were located - sites which shed considerable light on the locations, differences, and similarities in prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic land - use practices.

These data were subsequently utilized to suggest appropriate management actions and pose viable avenues for future archeological research in the project area. It was recommended that additional survey and testing was necessary in order to derive a sample such that responsible projections of site destiny and location could be made. In addition control of the site chronology within the impact zones was recognized as a critical precondition to substantive studies of settlement and subsistence research.

(314) Richner, J., Bagot, J., Chaffin - Lohse, M., Johnston, M., McGregor, D.
1978 "A Reconnaissance of the Trinity River Basin 1976 - 1977"

The current multi - use plan proposed for the Trinity River, Texas, in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Status Report of Environmental Evaluations: 1975 is a modern outgrowth of a long history of navigation proposal beginning in the mid - nineteenth century. As currently developed, the master plan for the 550 - mile Trinity River includes four major developmental components: channelization of the river, development of Tennessee Colony Lake, and the construction of two sets of floodway structures on the Upper Trinity River. These actions are to be coupled with a variety of basin - wide management considerations.

This study is a sampling survey designed as an early planning tool in a staged, multiphased program of inventory and evaluation of cultural resources within the Trinity Project impact areas contingent on future project development. Since the Trinity Master Plan is not in the final design stage, this study utilized background data and sampling procedures to extrapolate site destiny, distribution, and character information for use in considering the nature of potential project impacts on cultural resources should the Trinity River Project be implemented as currently proposed.

The study included a literature search and records review, an on - the ground surface examination of portions of the project area, an initial assessment of the significance of cultural resources of the study area based on projections from the sample survey, and the estimated requirements for potential investigation of cultural resources in the project area. The main focus of the study was on determining the types, numbers, and significance of the cultural resources within the impact areas of the project.

Within the vicinity of the project area, the Trinity River flows through five environmental zones; these are the Eastern Cross Timbers, the Blackland Prairie, the Oak - Hickory Forest, the East Texas Forest and the Gulf Prairie. All of these zones were sampled within the context of the field phase of the survey, and all contain archeological and historical resources. The destiny of site distribution seems to be related less to different environmental zones then to the riparian habitat that crosscuts these zones. Thus, the archeological record varies more in accordance with distance from the river than it does with respect to the soil types and plant communities characteristic of the initial environment stratification, although some zone differences have been identified. Three major stages have been recognized in the prehistoric chronology.

(315) Richner, J., Larson R.
1982 "Tennessee Colony III"

Archeological investigations undertaken at the proposed Tennessee Colony Lake in 1977 were the final of three seasons of survey sampling and testing to be performed. The study was designed to provide information for the development of settlement pattern models, site significance, and the nature of Caddoan utilization of the area. The methodology used to obtain this information included survey sampling, literature review, site testing, and laboratory analysis. Survey sampling was designed to evaluate the Caddo boundary question as well as issues of environmental adaptation. Test excavations were implemented to gather information about the cultural significance of sites. The artifact analyses incorporated analysis of analytical categories in order to focus on the research objectives mentioned above. The results generated from the various analytical procedures are significant to our understanding of the area's prehistoric utilization.

(316) Rudolph, T., Rudolph, J., Peter, K., Gross, L., Sheets, R., Bennick, M.
1993 "Cultural Resources Technical Support Document: Idaho Training Range"

This Cultural Resources Technical Support Document (TSD) presents the goals, background, methods, and results of cultural resources surveys conducted in support of the environmental impact analysis process for the Idaho Training Range (ITR), as proposed by the State of Idaho. This document also summarizes the background and results of a cultural resources survey conducted at the existing Saylor Creek Range (SCR) in

1990. In providing this information, this TSD forms a technical adjunct to the Idaho Training Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

For the ITR, the purpose of the survey and this TSD is threefold: (1) to identify, document, and preliminary evaluate the significance of cultural resources potentially affected by development and use of a training range; (2) to fulfill, in part, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) requirements under the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) regarding land exchanges to a state; and (3) to provide the initial step in the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as invoked by both the proposed action to develop a training range and the proposed land exchange.

The 1992-1993 Class III survey of the ITR focused on those locations affected by construction and use of the proposed training range: impact areas within target areas, sites for maintenance and other facilities, roads slated for improvement or construction, and the small emitter site locations. In total, the survey examined over 13,000 acres and over 28 miles of roads. This survey resulted in the identification of a total of 456 cultural resources associated with the ITR, including 242 prehistoric and historic sites and 214 prehistoric and historic isolates. A single isolate was documented at one proposed emitter site. Preliminary evaluation of the identified resources classified 127 as eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and 329 as potentially not eligible or not eligible.

The sample survey of SCR examined 5.4 percent, or 5,920 acres, of the 110,00-acre range. Using a stratified random sample based on environmental variables, 37 sample units (160 acres each) were inspected with Class III survey methods. This survey identified 122 cultural resources within the sample units, including 43 prehistoric and historic sites and 79 isolates. Two previously recorded sites could not be relocated during the survey. In total, SCR contains 182 documented resources consisting of 89 sites and 93 isolates. Preliminary evaluations of these resources defined 73 sites as eligible or potentially eligible, and 16 sites and all isolates as potentially not eligible or not eligible.

This TSD also examines the nature and possible distribution of cultural resources potentially important to Native Americans in the region, particularly the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes at the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. The documented outlines efforts to consult with these Native American groups regarding the general location of sacred sites or traditional use locales within or near the study areas. However, in the absence of information from the potentially affected groups, this TSD relies on the types and locations of cultural resources that other Native American

groups within the region consider important to the continuation of their culture to draw inferences regarding such sites in the study areas.

Designed primarily for use by professional archeologists, the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the BLM, State of Idaho, and U.S. Air Force decision-makers, this TSD provides detailed technical information regarding cultural resources within and near the defined study areas. It includes a discussion of the environmental attributes of the region pertinent to prehistoric and historic activities, outlines the existing research and data on past use of the areas, describes the research orientation and methods employed in the surveys, and presents the results of the field efforts. In addition, the document provides the basis for and results of a preliminary evaluation of all the identified surveys. Last, the TSD briefly relates these studies to the body of knowledge applicable to southwestern Idaho and outlines avenues for further research.

(317) Rudolph, T., Gross, L., Druss, C.
1997 "Saylor Creek Range Archeological Survey: Sample Survey and Predictive Model"

This report summarizes the results of two intensive, random archeological surveys of the Saylor Creek Air Force Range (SCR) in southwestern Idaho. The first archeological survey, conducted in 1990 by Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) with assistance from Northwest Archeological Associates, involved a comprehensive examination of 37 randomly - chosen quarter section (160-acre) land parcels within the range. Approximately 5,920 acres (5.4 percent) of the 110,000-acre range were intensively and systematically surveyed as part of this project. The results of the first survey were used to construct an archeological sensitivity model for the range. The main objective of the 1995 survey was to test and refine the sensitivity model. The 1995 survey involved an intensive examination of an additional 5,120 acres.

The 1990 Class II survey provided an intensive, systematic examination of approximately five percent of the SCR. The goal of the survey was to document and evaluate cultural resources found within the sampled areas, and to provide a model for predicting the location of the sites for portions of the SCR not previously examined. The 1990 survey recorded 33 prehistoric and 11 historic archeological sites. Thirty - one of these sites were recommended as eligible to the National Register by the Idaho SHPO. The remaining sites were evaluated as not eligible.

Based on the results of the 1990 Class II survey, additional investigations at the SCR were recommended in order to inventory and evaluate archeological resources in the area. The 1995 survey recorded 11 prehistoric sites and no historic sites. Six of these sites were evaluated as eligible to the National Register by the Idaho SHPO. Five were evaluated as not eligible.

All eligible sites need limited testing to evaluate the presence and integrity of subsurface deposits. Surface indications suggest that they have the potential to contribute significant research information. It is recommended that potential impacts to all eligible resources be considered during planning and implementation of future actions and projects, and that all future ground disturbance actions within the range that will affect these resources be preceded by a SHPO review and Section 106 consultation.

(318) SSI Earth Systems Division

1978 "Draft Report Existing Data Inventory of Cultural Resource and Paleontological Information Fort Hood, Texas"

The report consists of a brief narrative summary of the environment, paleontology (Pleistocene), ethnography / ethnohistory, archeology, and history that is applicable to the Fort Hood area. The major portion of the report is devoted to an annotated bibliography that will be useful in the pursuit of future archeological, historical, and paleontological investigations within the installation.

(319) Sale, M., Giese, R.

1995 "Archeological Survey of a 15-Acre Parcel of Land for the Proposed Site of a Border Patrol Checkpoint near Santa Teresa, Dona Ana County, New Mexico"

During October 1994 Geo-Marine, Inc. personnel conducted an intensive archeological survey (Sale and Peter 1994) on a 15-acre parcel of land near El Paso, Texas. The cultural resources investigation was prompted by a request from the U.S. Border Patrol for a new check station along the Columbus to Anapra highway at Santa Teresa, New Mexico. This investigation was coordinated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and conducted under Contract DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order 0125 (GMI 1114-125).

The archeological survey resulted in the location and documentation of one prehistoric archeological site (LA107246) and nine isolated occurrences of artifacts. Preliminary evaluation of this cultural site suggests that its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places is unknown. Avoidance of the site is the recommended treatment. If adverse impacts to the archeological site area cannot be avoided during construction, data recovery is recommended to mitigate the adverse effects of construction-related activities.

(320) Sale, M., Gibbs, V., Giese, R.
1995 "Letter Report Concerning the Cultural Resource Inventory of 7765 Acres Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico"

Geo-Marine, Inc., conducted a cultural resource survey on 7,765 acres of Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB) properties in the Tularosa Basin, Otero County, New Mexico. The inventory was conducted at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, under Contract DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 79. The purpose of this letter report is threefold. First, the document will provide basic site descriptions and locations to facilitate cultural resources management prior to delivery of the draft survey report. Second, this report is intended to summarize prehistoric site feature data and provide recommendations for a testing program specifically oriented towards obtaining samples suitable for radiocarbon dating, obsidian souring, and microbotanical studies. This report is also designed to meet obligations as reflected in the contract scope - of - work and to respond to request of Mr. Martyn Tagg, the HAFB Archeologist.

The intensive cultural resources inventory of the subject properties has been conducted and site recording completed by January 15, 1995. A total of 32 previously unrecorded cultural properties was documented and five previously recorded properties were reassessed and updated. Twenty - six of the newly discovered cultural properties are archeological sites attributable to prehistoric activities. Three sites relate to pre - military Historic Period activities, and three sites represent military activities. All major prehistoric temporal periods (Table 1) are represented within the group of sites documented on HAFB property. Table 2 lists the characteristics and temporal affiliation of the previously unrecorded sites. Table 3 summarizes general data for the previously recorded sites and includes current modifications to original records. The testing program portion of this report deals almost exclusively with prehistoric sites located on the main base area of HAFB, as requested by the HAFB archeologist.

Twenty - six isolated features and 432 isolated artifact occurrences were also recorded. Isolated features consist of concrete camera pads, camera target poles, structural remains, etc. The majority of these features appear to represent military activities but a few examples may relate to pre - military ranching endeavors. One stain feature is included in the isolated feature list due to uncertainties surrounding its nature. The feature may represent prehistoric activity, yet its lack of associated artifacts and its location adjacent to an explosive disposal area, inhibits confident assignment. Since the origin of this stain remains uncertain and datable deposits are suggested, it is included in the test excavation recommendations.

(321) Sale, M., Gibbs, V.
1995 "Archeological Survey and Monitoring for a JTF-6 Action in Areas Near Sanderson, Alpine, Marfa, and Van Horne, Texas"

Archeological survey and monitoring activities were conducted along 145,8 miles of international border roads as well as the smaller locations of four mountaintop helicopter landing zones, one proposed Border Patrol check station, a small arms firing range, and - 60 miles of railroad right - of - way in the west Texas counties of Terrell, Brewster, Presidio, and Culberson. The roads in these areas are to be upgraded for use by the Border Patrol in an effort to curtail illegal drug activities along the U.S. - Mexico international border.

Thirty - seven previously recorded sites were known to exist in the survey areas. During the project, 96 new sites and 76 isolated occurrences of cultural materials were documented within the four major survey sectors; no cultural materials were located in the smaller survey areas. Of these 96 cultural resource sites, 87 have been dated to the prehistoric period, seven contain both prehistoric and historic materials, and two are related entirely to historic period activities. During construction activities, archeological sites and sensitive areas were monitored to ensure avoidance of these properties.

Sixty - three sites are considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places: 16 in the Sanderson sector, 21 in the Alpine sector, 14 in the Marfa sector, and 12 in the Van Horne sector.

(322) Sale, M, Gibbs, V.

1995 "Fort Bliss Project 92-05: Intensive Archeological Survey of 8.5 Square Kilometers near the Northern Franklin Mountains on Dona Ana Range, Dona Ana County, New Mexico"

This report represents the findings of an 8.5 square kilometer area that was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey east of and adjacent to the northern Franklin Mountains near Dona Ana Range Camp on Fort Bliss Military Reservation in Dona Ana County, New Mexico. The purpose of the investigations was to inventory and document archeological remains that are situated within the survey area. Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) conducted the survey under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

The project resulted in the location of 48 prehistoric sites, one historic site, and 582 isolated artifacts. Two major site types that appear to represent task -specific functions were recognized in the project area. The characteristics of the sites and the implications on prehistoric land use are discussed and treatment recommendations are made.

(323) Sale, M., Gibbs, V., Browning, C., Moira, E., Wende, C.

1995 "North Area, Tularosa Peak and Boles Wells Cultural Resources Survey Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico"

Between October 1994 and September 1995, an intensive cultural resource survey was conducted on Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB), Otero County, New Mexico by Geo - Marine, Inc. A total of 7,284 acres was included in this inventory, including HAFB properties on the North Area and Tularosa Peak on the Main Base and Boles Wells Water - System Annex. A total of 34 previously unrecorded archeological sites was documented. Twenty - five of the newly discovered properties are attributable to prehistoric activities. Three of the previously unrecorded sites relate to premilitary historic period activities and six represent military activities potentially predating 1950. Five previously recorded sites were reassessed and updated. Four additional previously recorded sites were revisited. Original documentation of these sites was considered to adequately reflect attributes of these properties and no modification to existing records was conducted. Twenty - eight of the 34 sites recorded during this survey are recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Six military sites are considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

In addition to the archeological sites, 25 isolated features and 432 isolated artifact occurrences were also documented. Isolated features generally consist of concrete camera pads, camera target posts and military structural remains. One stain feature of unknown affiliation is included in the isolated feature list due to uncertainties surrounding its nature,

During May 1995, stain features on four prehistoric sites were test excavated and radiocarbon dates were secured for six of the features. Three of the features were dated to this El Paso phase, two to the Protohistoric period and one was identified as modern.

(324) Sale, M., Gibbs, V.

1995 " An Archeological Survey of Approximately 220 Miles of Right - Of - Way for the Test Support Network Fiber Optics Cable Backbone on White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico"

Archeological survey of approximately 220 miles of right - of - way for a proposed buried fiber optics cable was conducted on White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico. The inventoried property is administered variously by the Department of the Army at White Sands Missile Range, Holloman Air Force Base, and White Sands National Monument, and included land areas in Dona Ana, Otero, Lincoln, and Socorro counties. The 50 - foot wide right - of - way included approximately 203 miles on White Sands Missile Range, 14 miles on Holloman Air Force Base, and 2 miles on White Sands National Monument.

Fifteen new sites and 74 isolated artifacts, as well as 12 previously recorded sites, were documented within the current survey area. Twenty - five of the documented sites are within the boundary of White Sands Missile Range and two are situated on Holloman Air Force Base. Of the 15 new sites, 10 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and five are considered to be of unknown eligibility at the present time. Of the 12 previously recorded sites, four remain eligible, seven retain the status of unknown eligibility, and one site remains ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Recommendations include rerouting the cable to avoid impacts to 14 sites, and running the cable on overhead poles at four sites to minimize impacts. Monitoring is recommended for 20 sites to ensure against impacts and to document undetected cultural resources that may be exposed by cable installation.

(325) Schiebout, J.
1995 "Fort Polk Louisiana Miocene Fossil Land Mammals"

Elephants, hedgehogs, and horned early relatives of camels once lived on the site of Louisiana's Fort Polk. Fossil finds there are the state's first land mammal fossil fauna from the middle of the Age of Mammals, the Miocene Epoch. Preliminary study of the fauna indicates that it may belong to the late Barstovian Land Mammal Age, and is around fourteen million years old. The most common diagnostic fossils are small vertebrate animals' teeth, recovered from several well - cemented conglomerate or sandstone layers in the Castor Creek member of the Fleming Foundation. Isolated bones and teeth of sheep - sized to horse - sized mammals are found in both the resistant rocks and the surrounding much softer mudstones that had been deposited when local rivers flooded. Resistant calcium carbonate nodules where weathered from easily erodable mudstones and cemented by calcium carbonate and other minerals to form the layers of hard rock, rich in tiny fossils. The resistant nature of the fossil - bearing beds is itself a rarity in Louisiana. Small, hard vertebrate remains such as teeth that normally accumulated on the land surface, were concentrated by erosion and incorporated in the layers. Today, the rocks yield a diverse fauna of small land - dwelling vertebrate animals, particularly rodents, after dissolution in weak acetic acid and screening of the residue (Photograph 1). Evidence of eight orders of land mammals, including insectivores, rodents, horses, an early camel relative called a prosynthetocerine, a bat, and a primitive elephant relative called a gomphothere, as well as crocodile, turtle, and fish remains, has been recovered. Fossil snails, pollen, algal fruiting bodies, and silicified wood have also been recovered.

A Miocene site from the central Gulf Coast is important because the Miocene was the time of the spread of grasslands that reshaped the appearance of the earth's animal population, and most North American sites of this age studied so far are on the Great Plains or California. The Fort Polk site was coastal and environmentally different from the long studied Great Plains sites. It is also important because it is situated in a geographical gap between coastal sites in Texas and Florida.

(326) Schiebout, J.
1995 "Paleofaunal Survey, Collecting, Processing and Documentation at two Locations on Fort Polk, Louisiana"

This report covers recovery of fossils and research on the first Miocene terrestrial mammal fauna from Louisiana and its paleoenvironmental, from August 1994 to August 1995. A total of 577 specimens was numbered,

ranging from tiny bat teeth up to the relatively large limb bones of merychippine horses. Techniques for the recovery of tiny and fragile fossils from strongly cemented carbonate nodule conglomerates were developed and refined, allowing the processing of over 2.5 tons of rock. The drilling of three 50-foot sedimentological cores, isotopic and palynological to recover samples is the focus for his year's research. The fossiliferous beds, from the Castor Creek member of the Fleming Formation, are fluvial overbank deposits including fossil soils, with the best concentrations of small vertebrates coming from conglomerates formed by concentration of coarse material. Remains of eight orders of land mammals, including insectivores, chiropterans, a lagomorph, a large carnivore, rodents, horses, a prosynthetocerine and a gomphothere have been recovered. Lower vertebrate fossils include fish, crocodile, gavial, turtle and lizard remains. At least two small rodents, a beaver and a member of the genus Copemys, are considered to be new species. Age of the fauna is early late Barstovian, probably between 14.5 Ma and 12.5 Ma, and a carbon isotope study confirms that the carbonate nodules and associated faunas are definitely older than the worldwide 7.0 to 7.4 Ma shift, from a dominant 3C - type vegetation to a C4 - type vegetation. The Fort Polk site was coastal and environmentally different from the long - studied Great Plains sites, which may explain why many of the small mammals are particularly small for their kinds.

(327) Schiebout, J., Dooley, B.
1995 "Fossils from Fort Polk, Louisiana. Educational Brochure for Fort Polk Educational Center"

Elephants, hedgehogs and early horned relatives of camels once lived on the site of Louisiana's Fort Polk. Except for one fossil found in a well, the fossils found in Fort Polk are the state's oldest land mammal fossils. They are from the middle of the Age of Mammals, about 14 million years ago. This time is known as the Miocene Epoch.

(328) Sciscenti, J., Ubelaker, J., Mahler, W., Hyatt, R., Scott, M., Skinner, S.
1971 "Environmental and Cultural Resources Within the Trinity River Basin"

In the spring of 1971, Southern Methodist University undertook a project to review the botanical, zoological, paleontological, and archeological literature of the Trinity River Basin of Texas under Contract DACW63-71-C-0075 with the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District; the succeeding

report is in final fulfillment of the contract. The project, which developed out of a series of discussions between University and Corps personnel, attempts to clarify some of the problems in the data basis for Impact Statements and pinpoint deficiencies in the current literature.

During the initial bibliographic review, it became readily apparent that much of the Trinity Basin lacked sufficient study. Therefore each author has attempted an inventory of botanic or zoological species or paleontological - archeological sites for the Basin at large. From this inventory, a number of problem - oriented investigations can be developed to overcome the current literature deficiencies.

(329) Sciscenti, J., Skinner, S., Scott, M., Ubelaker, J., Mahler, W., Gillette, D.
1972 "Environmental and Cultural Resources Within the Middle Trinity Basin Tennessee Colony Reservoir South to Lake Livingston"

The following is an interim report on a project to abstract the published literature that describes the archeology, history, botany, zoology and paleontology of the Trinity River Basin.

The initial step followed by all authors was to search the literature for the range of resources that might be expected to occur within the study area of Freestone, Anderson, Leon, Houston, Madison, Walker, and Trinity Counties, Texas. Particular attention was given to locating literature that refers to those areas directly affected by the construction of the Tennessee Colony Reservoir and canalization between there and Lake Livingston.

Each article was abstracted for an inventory of resources that exist within the study area. Maps plotting the kind of resources and its areal distribution were prepared and are incorporated into this report. At the conclusion of research a brief synopsis of information was made with an attempt to key the information toward the requirements of the Corps of Engineers.

(330) Seaman, T., Doleman, W., Chapman, R., Noyes, P.
1988 "The 1986 GBFEL-TIE Sample Survey on White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico: The NASA, Stallion, and Orogrande Alternatives"

Three locations on White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, are under consideration as alternatives for the proposed Ground Based Free Electron Laser Technology Integration Experiment (GBFEL-TIE). The study

conducted jointly by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., and the Office of Contract Archeology, was designed to provide input into the GBFEL-TIE Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the potential impact of the proposed project on cultural resources in each of the alternatives. The input consists of a series of predictions based on data gathered from two sources: 1) a cultural resource sample survey (15%) of two alternatives conducted as part of this study, and 2) from a previous survey of the third alternative. A predictive model was developed and applied using the data that estimated the potential impact of the GBFEL-TIE facility on the cultural resources within each alternative. The predictions indicate that the NASA Alternative is, by far, the least favorable location for the facility followed by the Orogrande and Stallion Alternatives.

(331) Seaman, T., Doleman, W., Chapman, R., Bowman, K., Elyea, J.
1988 "The Border Star 85 Survey Toward an Archeology of Landscapes"

This final report documents the results of a cultural resource survey program conducted on White Sands Missile Range and Bureau of Land Management land in New Mexico by the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico for the U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth as Contract No. DACA63-84-C-0215. The results of an associated monitoring program implemented under separate contract with White Sands Missile Range (Contract No. DAAD07-85-M-1656) are also included in this report. The survey was carried out over 225 square kilometers (87 sq mi) in the southern Tularosa Basin of south - central New Mexico to facilitate compliance for the U.S. Army Readiness Command Border Star 85 military exercises.

The primary objectives of the survey program were to conduct a systematic 6 percent sample survey of selected staging areas to obtain information about the cultural resources, which could be used to evaluate the potential eligibility of these resources for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, according to the criteria, regulations, and guidelines that pertain to Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. Fieldwork was carried out in two phases. Phase I, which involved a systematic 6 percent sample inventory of 225 sq km, was begun in October 1984, and was concluded in January 1985. Phase II entailed an intensive survey and infield analysis of all features and artifacts for six sample quadrates encompassing 1.26 sq km. In all, a total of 1839 archeological site locations ranging in age from Paleoindian to Historic were located by the survey. This final report documents the goals, field data recovery methods, analytical procedures, and results of the project.

(332) Servello, A.

1981 "Fort Polk Archeological Survey and Cultural Resources Management Program, Volume I"

The preceding fifteen years has ushered in an appreciation of cultural resources. In response federal legislative action has produced a plethora of laws and guidelines designed to provide minimum standards of the disposition and responsible treatment of these resources. Paramount among these are the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (modified in 1980), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974,, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. NHPA guidelines and regulations have been further codified in the Federal Register, Vol. 41, Title 36. Procedures for identifying, evaluating and nominating cultural resources to the National Register of Historic Places, as well as mitigative measures for unavoidable destruction of resources, are outlined in Title 36.

Executive Order 11593, signed into law in 1971, was designed to operationalize the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 on all properties owned or controlled by Federal agencies. The law consists of three (3) separate but related aspects concerned with cultural resources: 1) all agencies will inventory their properties for cultural resources; 2) cultural that are considered significant to understanding of the cultural history of the area will be evaluated in accordance with established criteria; 3) a plan must be developed to manage cultural resources and thereby minimize the destruction of potentially invaluable properties. These basic objectives have been further codified by amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (HR 5496: NHPA amendment of 1980).

In June 1975, the Fort Polk Military Reservation was informed by the Louisiana Archeological Survey via the Fort Worth District Corps of Engineers that a survey of their properties and their utilized U.S. Forest Service properties would be necessary to fulfill section (a) of E.O. 11593. A preliminary EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) of the cultural resources had been undertaken by Dr. Hiram Gregory in 1973, and sixty (60) cultural resource occurrences were recorded for Fort Polk (see Fort Polk Military Reservation - Change of Mission - E.I.A., 1976). Gregory recommended that a thorough intensive survey would be necessary to properly inventory or evaluate the cultural resource potential on Fort Polk and related properties. In response to these recommendations, Fort Polk requested the Fort Worth District COE to develop an appropriate scope of work (SOW), select a suitable contractor, and act as administrators for the project.

In September 1976, the University of Southwestern Louisiana Center for Archeological Studies was selected to provide the necessary services. The USL Fort Polk Archeological Survey (FPAS) was inaugurated in October under the direction of Dr. A. Frank Servello. During the three (3) years that followed, the original project design was significantly modified six (6) times. A brief review of the conditions that promoted these modifications, as well as resultant design changes, will be the primary objective of this initial segment. All support documentation and essential papers are sequentially presented in Appendix V of this report. A review of the unorthodox structures and orientation of the report will be presented as well.

(333) Servello, A.
1983 "U.S.L. Fort Polk Archeological Survey and Cultural Resources Management Program"

In May and June 1977, meetings between appropriate authorities were held at Fort Polk, Louisiana and Baton Rouge, Louisiana to access the status of cultural resources properties on the Fort Polk Military Reservation and U.S. Forest Service use lands. The decision was made that in response to Executive Order 11593 and formal obligations, a cultural resources management program would be developed and implemented at Fort Polk. The scope and intent of the program is to utilize cultural resources data recovered from 89,500 acres of intensive use lands to develop a long range management program for the region in general and Fort Polk in particular. The University of Southwestern Louisiana Fort Polk Archeological Survey was directed in both meetings to address this need for Fort Polk.

Beginning in 1979, a series of draft management documents has been provided to the contracting agency, i.e., Fort Worth District COE,, and the Fort Polk Environmental and Energy Control Office to facilitate decisions making in ongoing work to insure comparability in findings and interpretative capabilities at each level. A formal design and implementation strategy was provided prior to 1980 and in the 1980 draft report. Although modified in the 1981 and 1982 drafts, the design and strategy for the management program have remained essentially in tact. However, since 1980, a number of cultural resources investigations have been carried out at Fort Polk, and none of these results can be directly compared to extensive data base existing in this management document. In order for this to take place, the results of these later projects must be re - structured to bring them in line with previous results. For some data, this may require additional analytical procedures that are called for this document.

The Fort Polk Military Reservation is comprised of 198,291 acres located in two separate areas: Fort Polk proper consists of 165,801 acres; Peason Ridge Training Area consists of 33,490 acres. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service permits use of approximately 97,300 acres that receive variable degrees of impact due to Fort Polk training activities. Extensive training and support activity resulting in significant impact to the terrain surface is projected to include the referenced 89,500 acres. Much of this terrain has already incurred severe trauma from previous and continued U.S. Army activities resulting in the extensive destruction and loss of cultural resources data. However, these initial results indicate the bulk of archeological resources in the intensive use areas has not yet been destroyed by training activities or natural erosional processes set in motion as a result of training. Most of these occurrences have incurred and will incur partial or complete impact as a result of short and medium term training activities.

(334) Servello, A., Patterson, P.
1996 "Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Proposed New Federal Courthouse Lafayette, Louisiana"

At the request of the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office a Phase I investigation of the proposed new Federal Courthouse in Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana was undertaken between 22 and 26 July 1996 by Dr. Anthony F. Servello and Ms. Patience E. Patterson of the Cultural Resources Section, Fort Worth District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This investigation was undertaken to assist the GSA with the compliance procedures outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, 36 CRF Part 800.

The proposed courthouse site is bounded by Lafayette Street on the east, South Washington Street on the west, West Congress to the north and West Vermilion Street on the south in downtown Lafayette. An archeological site located in the pertinent portion of the construction site has been designated site 16LY79. It contains four localities: A, B, C and D and covers approximately 7.4 acres. Over this area 47 shovel tests and one 1x1 meter test pit were excavated to sterile soil. While a range of historic artifacts was recovered dating from the 1800s to the present, much of the area has been disturbed. Given the disturbed nature of the materials found, it has been determined that site 16LY79 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is required over the project area.

(335) Shaffer, S., Crown, D.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Badger Ordnance Works Historic Investigations"

This report presents the results of an examination of historical records related to the construction and operations of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant (BAAP), Baraboo, Wisconsin. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservations, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at BAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

As one of the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor Operated industrial facilities, BAAP was designed to provide munitions and materiel for European and American forces during World War II. In addition to the technical aspects of munitions production, this report discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on Baraboo, Sauk City, and the surrounding small communities.

(336) Shaffer, S., Crown, D., Eliason, W.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant Historic Investigation"

This report presents the result of an examination of historical records related to the construction and operations of the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP), Jackson County, Missouri. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at

LCAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

As one of the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated industrial facilities, LCAAP was designed to provide munitions and materiel for European and American forces during World War II. In addition to the technical aspects of munitions production, this report discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on Kansas City, Jackson County, and the surrounding small communities.

(337) Simmons, A., Wiener - Stodder, A., Dykeman, D., Hicks, P.
1989 "Human Adaptations and Cultural Change in the Great Southwest"

The archeology of the Region 4, Basin and Range, of the Southwestern Divisions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is examined in detail. The area included in this study is most of New Mexico and parts of south - central Colorado and the Trans - Pecos region of Texas. This area represents one of the richest archeological regions in the United States. While this work is not a comprehensive overview of the cultural resources in the study area, it does include synthetic treatment of the major cultural periods represented. It also discusses data deficiencies and problem areas within this culturally complex region. The final portion of the study uses the concept of adaptation types as synthetic comparative unit.

(338) Skelton, D., Freeman, M., Smiley, N., Pigott, J., Dibble, D.
1981 "A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of Dona Ana Range, New Mexico"

A reconnaissance level survey in 1976, followed by an intensive survey of a randomly selected 10 percent sample of a 960 square kilometer area of Dona Ana Range, New Mexico, resulted in the recording of 198 prehistoric sites. Conducted by the Texas Archeological Survey for the U.S. Army - Fort Bliss under the auspices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, this survey concentrated on the preliminary assessment of the cultural resources contained within two physiographic zones - the desert lowlands of the Tularosa Valley and the coalesced fans of the Organ, Jarilla and Franklin mountains. The Organ Mountains, a major topographic feature and the impact area for missile fire on Dona Ana Range, were excluded from the sample universe.

The 198 prehistoric sites are categorized by phases and site types based on the surficially exposed artifacts and features. The distribution of site types and the apparent patterning of the occupation of the desert lowlands and the coalesced fans is presented.

Part III offers estimates of site condition and evaluation of military impact and natural deterioration of the cultural resources. The general condition of sites on Dona Ana Range is found to be poor and the rate of destruction, especially from military land - use practices, is high.

(339) Skiles, B., Perttula, T.
1988 "A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Flood Control Project in Singing Hills Creek, City of Watauga, Tarrant County, Texas"

A proposed flood control project on Singing Hills Creek in the City of Watauga, Tarrant County, Texas was the subject of a cultural resource survey conducted for the U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth Corps of Engineers on January 22, 1988. The project area included 40 acres along a 1.5 mile stretch of Singing Hill Creek that the Corps of Engineers and the City of Watauga proposed to channelize. The cultural resources survey consisted of shovel testing in likely areas for prehistoric and / or historic sites, and an inspection of the banks of Singing Hill Creek for buried archeological deposits. No cultural resources were located in the project area, and no further management actions are necessary by the Corps of Engineers before proceeding with the proposed channelization.

(340) Skinner, S.
1973 "Archeological Reconnaissance in the Upper Brazos River Basin"

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is studying the feasibility of controlling the natural salt pollution of the Brazos River and its tributaries. A plan to establish control of the major sources of salt pollution in the Upper Brazos River has been formulated. The plan calls for the construction of three total impoundment dams and interconnecting pipelines. Construction of the impoundments will prevent salt pollution from spreading throughout the entire length of the Brazos River and would allow for a more complete development and utilization of the Brazos River basin.

The study area is located in the Upper Brazos River Basin in the watersheds of the Salt and Double Mountain Forks of the Brazos River. This area includes Kent County and most of Stonewall County, and

portions of King, Dickens, Garza and Crosby Counties. Three impoundment structures are being considered. They are located on Croton Creek (Site 10), Salt Croton Creek (Site 14) and North Croton Creek (Site 19). A concrete pipeline would connect the lakes to insure that they serve as total impoundment structures.

During May and June of 1973 staff members of the Archeology Research Program, Southern Methodist University conducted an archeological reconnaissance of the proposed reservoirs and pipelines. The purpose of the study was to determine the nature of archeological sites within the study area and to assess the impact upon those reservoirs that can be expected when construction is authorized. The reconnaissance was guided by suggestions contained in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Statements of Environmental Impact on Archeological Resources prepared by the Arizona Archeological Center of the National Park Service (Scovill, Gordon and Anderson 1972).

The proposed reservoirs are within the mesquite plains district of the Kansan biotic province (Blair 1950). This region is also known as the Rolling Plains, which is a portion of the Great Plains of the United States (Gould 1962). The original ecological state has been disrupted by continuous grazing and other land - modifying operations. More adaptive species have replaced the former vegetation. Mesquite is an example of a plant that has invaded the area during the past 100 years. According to historic references, game used to be more plentiful that it is today. Animals that were present then, included deer, antelope, bison, rabbits, bears, and a large variety of birds.

In general, the terrain consists of rolling hills that are dissected by numerous drainages. The valleys formed by these drainages have steep walls. Four microenvironmental zones are recognized. They are creeks, floodplains, upland slopes, and uplands. The creeks and their tributaries are intermittent. Water in the North, Salt, and Croton Creeks is salty, while the water in many of their tributaries is heavily mineralized. In some cases, however, freshwater springs drain into the tributaries. Mesquite is the dominant type of vegetation that grows on the floodplains. Juniper occurs primarily on the upland slopes whereas the uplands usually are dominated by short - and mid - grasses.

The bedrock geology underlying all of the three survey areas is of Permian age. Bedrock outcrops in many areas are covered by Quarternary sands, slits and gravels. The lithology of the area consists of reddish sands, sandstone, lenses of conglomerates, red to gray dolomites, and beds of halite, gypsum, and anhydrite. Generally speaking, the area consists of

broad, flat stream divides rising to narrow, youthful stream valleys and regional escarpments, all covered by fluvial deposits.

More specifically, Site #10 consists of Permian age bedrock with gypsum outcrops on both sides of the channel of Croton Creek. There are patches of small fluvial terraces with steep valley walls on some parts of the stream course (generally upstream). There are two salt flats with associated saline seeps and springs on Hot Springs Canyon and Short Croton Creek.

Site #14 is also underlain by bedrock of Permian age, and has dolomite outcroppings on both sides of Dove Creek. There is a salt flat on Salt Croton Creek and another incipient salt flat on Haystack Creek. The foundation material for the area appears to be shale.

The third site, #19, is the largest and is broad flat plain with relatively steep valley walls. As was true of the other sites, the bedrock material is Permian in age. There are also large formations of sandstone, shale, and conglomerates. The basin area is covered by fluvial deposits of sands, silts, and gravels of Quarternary age that contain numerous gypsum nodules.

Throughout the entire area, gypsum deposits are extremely abundant. There are also deposits of Pleistocene volcanic ash on Duck Creek and halite deposits in the eastern portion of Kent County.

Paleontological faunal evidence indicates an upper Pleistocene age for the fluvial gravels on the Brazos River in Stonewall County. In addition, there are disseminated copper deposits around Old Glory in Stonewall County. There are reports of caves from Stonewall County and the eastern half of Kent County. There are also reports of occasional caves along Duck Creek, west of the salt flats.

The soils in the area are generally of Pleistocene age, with residual silts and sands in the uplands. Gravels most often occur on terrace deposits overlooking the stream channels, while the flood plains and lower stream terraces are composed of sands and silts.

Climatically, this region has mild temperatures with hot summers and cool winters. Storms with heavy rainfall, freezing temperatures, and snowfall occur only occasionally during the year. Rainfall is usually the heaviest in the months of May and September. However due to the high temperatures and the high evaporation rate, there is a limited amount of moisture available in the area.

(341) Skinner, S., Hyatt, R.

1970 "Preliminary Report on the Archeological Resources of the Cooper Reservoir, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

This preliminary report describes the findings of a two month archeological site survey of the area included within the proposed limits of Cooper Reservoir, northeast Texas. One hundred and five prehistoric sites were recorded during the survey, 85 of which will be destroyed by construction of the dam and reservoir. The survey was carried out by the River Basins Salvage Project at Southern Methodist University with support from the Southwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service.

Survey began on June 15, 1970 and terminated on August 17, 1970. Olin F. McCormick and Pierre Morenon served as assistant archeologists during August. Danny Williams, Southern Methodist University, and Mark Henderson, Portland (Oregon) State College served as archeological field assistants. Collections were processed in the field and returned to Southern Methodist University for study and report writing. A final report will be written by S. Alan Skinner and Robert D. Hyatt.

(342) Skinner, S., Harris, R.

1971 "The Archeological Resources of Lake Whitney, Texas: A Preliminary Report"

This report describes the findings of an archeological site survey conducted at Lake Whitney, Texas as a part of determining the nature of the resources that will be affected by an increase in the level of the lake. Present plans call for a ten foot increase thereby rising the lake to the 533' contour. Construction of additional facilities is presently underway and the lake is scheduled to be raised after July 1, 1972.

The archeological survey described below was conducted at the request of the National Park Service and the Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the survey is to collect data relevant to the impact that planned construction at Lake Whitney will have upon the archeological resources. These data will have to be fully analyzed before the impact can be adequately evaluated and incorporated in an Environmental Impact Statement. A brief review of the data is presented here in order that plans can be made to insure that salvage excavations are carried out before raising the lake level.

Survey concentrated in those areas where sites were reported to occur and in areas where large amounts of land will be inundated by the raising of the water level. Thirty - three prehistoric sites and one important historic site

were recorded during the survey. Each of these sites has in one way or another been affected by construction of Lake Whitney and twenty - two (22) of these sites will be inundated when the level of the lake is raised.

Field work was conducted during August 1971 by the author. Collections were catalogued in the field and taken to Southern Methodist University for processing and analysis. Records in the form of site survey forms, daily field journals, photographs and maps are on file at the Anthropology Research Center, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

(343) Skinner, S., Flook, J., Glander, W., Hall, N., Henderson, M., McCall III, J.
1972 "The Natural and Cultural Environmental Resources of the Aquilla Creek Watershed, Hill County, Texas"

This report describes the findings of an archeological site survey within the Aquilla Creek Watershed in Hill County, Texas. One hundred and twenty - five prehistoric sites were recorded during the survey that was concentrated in the area along Aquilla and Hackberry Creeks between State Highway 22 and Aquilla, Texas. Additional information about other archeological sites within the watershed was provided by amateur archeologists. Site testing was not included within the scope of the study.

The Aquilla Creek Watershed is located in central Texas within the southern portion of the Central Brazos River Basin. The watershed has a maximum length of 41 miles and maximum width of 16 miles. Terrain within the watershed can be described as rolling and hilly with narrow valleys and streams that are moderately entrenched. The Eastern Cross Timbers, Blackland Prairie and Grand Prairie physiographic areas interdigitate and form ecotone within the watershed, thereby making considerable environmental variation available within short distance.

The site survey reported herein was undertaken for the purpose of evaluating the cultural resources of this area with regard to the impact that construction of the proposed lake will have upon them. The report concludes with recommendations for salvage excavations that are needed in order to recover cultural information about the prehistoric occupation of the Aquilla Watershed before construction is begun.

(344) Skinner, S., Gallagher, J.
1974 "An Evaluation of the Archeological Resources at Lake Whitney, Texas"

The archeological resources around the edge of Lake Whitney in Central Texas were inventoried in order to determine the impact that an increase in lake level will have upon the resources. It was determined that testing should accompany site survey in order to insure a realistic evaluation of archeological sites. Testing determined that several sites have been eroded away by lake edge wave action.

Extensive excavation was conducted at two prehistoric sites. The sites (Bowling Pin site and Indian Springs site) were selected because they appeared to be functionally similar and temporally separated. Analysis of the artifact assemblages provides an insight into excavation procedures and artifact analysis techniques needed to develop a regional perspective.

(345) Skinner, S., Shaw, C., Huckabay, K., Bartsch, M., Pheasant, D.
1978 "An Evaluation of Archeological Resources at Aquilla Lake"

The purpose of the 1977 investigations at Aquilla Lake was to continue testing archeological sites in the project area in order to determine which sites warranted nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and also to evaluate various archeological problems relevant the project area. This information was used to determine which sites in the project warrant additional investigations and to develop a comprehensive plan to mitigate the unavoidable loss of archeological resources contained within the lake area. The 1977 season was specifically concerned with sites located in the dam site and borrow pit areas.

Aquilla Dam and Lake are being constructed within Hill County, 6.8 miles southwest of Hillsboro and 24 miles north of Waco, Texas. The lake will cover 3,280 surface acres at the top of the flood control pool (566.0 ft). It will be fed by Aquilla Creek which heads near Cleburne and enters the Brazos River north of Waco. Both Aquilla Creek and its major tributary, Hackberry Creek, are intermittent above their confluence west of Vaughn. Below this confluence, Aquilla Creek normally flows year - round. The project is located within three major biotic zones: the Blackland Prairie, Eastern Cross Timbers, and the Grand Prairie.

Archeological investigations within the Aquilla Creek Watershed began in the 1920s by amateur archeologists from the Central Texas Archeological Society. Amateur attention has been continuos since then but professional

investigations began in 1972; the Institute for the Study of Earth and Man at Southern Methodist University then conducted an environmental study of the project area and the possible structural alternatives being considered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Skinner 1972). At that time the Archeology Research Program carried out an intensive survey of the project alternatives, locating a total of 125 archeological sites (Skinner and Henderson 1972). In 1975, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, sponsored the testing and investigation of 23 archeological sites located within the selected Dam Site "D" lake impoundment. This study was contracted through the Denver office of the Interagency Archeological Services Division of the National Park Services (Lynott and Peter 1977). After a one year break it was realized that some sites located in construction areas had not been adequately evaluated and that a mitigation plan remained to be prepared. The Fort Worth District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers subsequently contracted with the Archeology Research Program at Southern Methodist University to complete testing and to prepare a mitigation plan. The following report attempts to satisfy these needs and to provide research direction for future investigation.

The following two chapters summarize the natural and cultural environment of the Aquilla Creek Watershed. The fourth chapter presents the research design and the methodological approaches used in the study. This is followed by individual site description that include descriptions of prehistoric and historic artifacts. The next chapter (6) presents the results of settlement pattern investigations and an evaluation of the research design. The seventh chapter contains an evaluation of a hypothetical catchment area that includes the lake area. The eight chapter presents the results of an investigation of archeological sites through the use of collections and information gathered from amateur archeologists and concerned artifact collectors. The last chapter presents an evaluation of the archeology and recommendations for mitigation. The appendices include an analyses of mollusks from several sites, the soils analyses conducted for a number of selected sites, a brief note on a human skeleton collected from the project area, and artifact tables.

(346) Skinner, S., Connors, D.
1979 "Archeological Investigations at Lakeview Lake"

Archeological survey in the vicinity of Lakeview Lake was conducted with the intention of locating all visible surface archeological manifestations. A records search revealed that five previously recorded archeological sites will be directly affected by the construction of the lake. A systematic survey of the lake and public access areas resulted in the location and

recording of 37 additional archeological and historical sites. Vegetation and heavy alleviation of the flood plains may have contributed to the relatively low site density. It is suggested that prehistorically the Lakeview area was marginal territory for the indigenous occupants of Dallas County and that the recorded sites represent intrusion from the Brazos River during the Archaic and from the Caddoan area of east Texas during the early NeoAmerican.

(347) Skinner, S., Turner, T., McGregor, D., Rickards, J., Fullington, R.
1979 "Prehistoric Settlement at Aquilla Lake, Texas"

Test excavations at Aquilla Lake, Hill County, Texas, in 1978 focused upon determining the subsurface potential of seven prehistoric sites. Two sites contained significant intact buried deposits while the remainder were either surface scatters or disturbed subsurface sediments. The McDonald Site, one of the well-preserved sites, contained two spatially separate components (late Austin Focus and early Toyah Focus) which display different geologic patterns and different functional interpretations based on site size and artifact assemblage. Comparison of sites from the southern two thirds of the Central Brazos River Basin with sites from Aquilla Lake reveal that there are significant changes in settlement patterns in time and space. In particular the Aquilla Creek Watershed was more intensively occupied during the Late Archaic than during the subsequent NeoAmerican Period.

(348) Skinner, S., Briuer, F., Thomas, G., Show, I., Mishuck, E.
1981 "Initial Survey of Archeological Resources at Fort Hood, Texas - 1978"

An initial archeological survey of Fort Hood, Texas was conducted in 1978 and 1979. A stratified random sample of approximately eight percent of the reservation area was surveyed. The research design focuses on the identification, measurement, and testing of propositions about impacts to archeological resources and describing settlement patterns. Based on this study the most serious impacts to sites were found to be the result of maneuver training. Vandalism and other impacts are less serious. In order to achieve legal compliance regarding these impacts, management recommendations are offered for the continuation of a comprehensive Archeological Resources Management Program (ARMP). This project resulted in the recording of a total of 128 archeological sites; of these 65 were prehistoric and 63 were historic in age. The heaviest occupation

occurred during the Middle and Late Archaic. No significant differences were noted in prehistoric site type between the sampled watersheds although occupation in the Owl / Hensen Watersheds was denser than expected.

(349) Skinner, S., Cliff, M., Baird, L., Amerson jr., A., Bennett, J., Faust, A.
1982 "Archeology and History of Lake Ray Roberts, Volume I, Cultural Resources Survey"

The Lake Ray Roberts survey involved a comprehensive cultural resource inventory of a proposed 45,500 acre lake and associated park lands located in northern Denton County and adjacent parts of Cooke and Grayson counties, Texas. A total of 355 cultural resources locations was recorded during the field investigation and oral history gathering phases of the study. Likewise, 102 standing structures, 16 cemeteries (two of which were associated with standing structure complexes) and 5 bridges were mapped, photographed, and documented. Archeological sites included 115 historic sites, 90 prehistoric sites, and 27 multi - component sites. The historic sites span the period 1840 to the present, and the prehistoric sites include Middle Archiac, Late Archiac, and Early and Late Neo - American. Based on the assembled data, further investigation and documentation are recommended for approximately 52 % of the site locations, including 41% of the historic sites and 65% of the prehistoric sites.

(350) Skinner, S., Baird, L., Cliff, M., Fimple, K., Garber, J., Hahn, K.
1982 "Archeology and History of Lake Ray Roberts Volume 2, Construction Area Testing"

Site testing within the Lake Ray Roberts dam site construction area involved and integrated, two - stage program of auger testing surface collecting, test pit excavation, and historical research for a total of 60 sites in northern Denton County, Texas, including 15 prehistoric sites, 22 historic sites without standing structures, 16 historic sites with standing structures, and 7 sites with both historic and prehistoric components. Based on this work, the earliest human occupation occurred during the Middle Archiac period, and aboriginal occupation reached a peak during the Late Archiac period. White settlement began during the 1840s and reached a peak following 1875. Based on the results, it is recommended that 31 sites be nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, including 8 prehistoric sites, 13 historic sites, and 10 standing structure sites.

(351) Skinner, S., Bruier, F., Meiszner, W., Show, I., Mishuck, E.
1984 "Archeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas - 1979"

A comprehensive survey of approximately 10,000 acres was conducted at Fort Hood in the fall of 1979. The majority of the survey was confined to the Impact Area north of the Cowhouse Creek although the survey was also done along a pipeline and a road right of way. The study located 45 historic and 17 prehistoric sites. Analysis of historic sites shows that the patterning of site placement is not related to evolving and spreading transportation networks reflected by roads. Prehistoric settlement is shown to be most intense during the middle to late Archaic period, and the recorded sites appear to represent locations of specific and limited maintenance activities rather than general habitation sites.

(352) Skinner, S., Baird, L., Higginbotham, D., Ingraham, J., Jurney, D.
1985 "The Archeology and History of Lake Ray Roberts, Volume III, Settlement in a Marginal Zone"

Cultural resource investigations at Lake Ray Roberts were conducted in the initial construction area in order to mitigate the loss of significant resources that were to be impacted by construction. Excavation of six prehistoric archeological sites located the only reported prehistoric house site in the Elm Fork Watershed and demonstrated occupation from the Middle Archaic to the Late Neo - American period with a possible hint of historic Indian occupation. Other excavation uncovered two sites with extensive accumulations of burned rock and other activity - specific sites. Excavation of the Calvert site revealed the impact of bioturbation but showed a prominent Henrietta focus occupation. The overall evaluation of prehistoric occupation in the lake area is that it may have occurred only during the fall season and for the primary purpose of mast gathering.

Historic investigations were done at 31 different sites. Excavation was done at eight historic archeological sites and analysis has shown that most of the occupation dated from the turn - of the century or later. Interviews are conducted with regard to seventeen of the historic sites. Four sites with log buildings and three vernacular architecture sites were recorded using procedures devised by the Historic American Buildings Survey and are reported verbally and as modified HABS drawings herein refereed to as "story sheets". A further significance of this report is the detailed recording and evaluation of thirteen historic cemeteries that will be effected by lake construction. This is the first major study of historic burial patterns done in conjunction with lake construction in north central Texas.

The report demonstrates that a variety of historic and prehistoric cultural resources are present in the Lake Ray Roberts area. The multifaceted approach to the historic resources that are much more prominent than the prehistoric ones, shows the need to integrate a variety of procedures in order to evaluate these poorly known sources. The prehistoric resource provides a glimpse of the archeology of this part of the Elm Fork Watershed that we hypothesize was only used on a seasonal basis.

(353) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys

1948 "Archeological Survey of McGee Bend Reservoir, Jasper, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina and Nacogdoches Counties, Texas: A Preliminary Report"

Certain appropriations and preliminary plans having been completed, a large dam and reservoir are proposed for construction on the Angelina River in east Texas. This dam, known as McGee Bend Dam and Reservoir, will be a concrete and earth fill structure 130 feet high at the base line and containing 1,000 feet of concrete fill and 10,920 feet of earth fill. There will be a normal pool level in the reservoir, 173 feet above sea level and a maximum flood pool 187.4 feet above sea level. The dam will be constructed primarily as a power plant and secondarily as flood control and water conservation measure.

(354) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys

1949 "Archeological Survey of Dam "B" Reservoir Jasper and Tyler Counties, Texas: A Preliminary Report"

In the Spring of 1947, work was begun by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, on a concrete and earth fill dam on the Neches River. The dam is located seven miles, by airline, below the junction of the Angelina and Neches River, and fifteen miles, by highway, southwest of the Town of Jasper, Texas. It crosses the Neches River at approximately 94°11' W. Long. 30°48' N. Lat. The Neches River in that area forms the boundary between Tyler County on the west and Jasper County on the east. When completed, the dam will be 40' high with 340' of concrete spillway section, and 6300' of paved earth embankment overflow section, forming a reservoir to be used primarily for river flow regulation. The flood stage surface of the reservoir is designed to reach an elevation above sea level of 85'. This will affect the present river level as far upstream as the

mouth of the Angelina River and form a reservoir with a maximum length of 8-1/2 miles and maximum width of 4 miles.

This information has been transmitted to the Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, for its information. The site does not lie within the area of any proposed reservoir and is, therefore, not recommended for any further investigation by the River Basin Surveys.

(355) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys
1949 "Archeological Survey of Lavon Reservoir Collin County, Texas"

On January 2, 1948, work was begun by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, on a large earth - fill dam on the East Fork of the Trinity River. The dam is located in Collin County, Texas, 3 miles northeast of the Town of Wylie and approximately 21 miles northeast of Dallas, Texas. When completed it will be 69 feet high with 8,972 feet of earth fill embankment and 568 feet of concrete spillway forming a reservoir to be used primarily for flood control and water conservation. The maximum flood stage surface of this reservoir is designed to reach an elevation of 496 feet above sea level with a water surface area of 24,190 acres. This will affect the present river level 10 miles upstream on the East Fork and 14 miles upstream on Pilot Grove Creek, (the only major tributary in the reservoir area) forming a pool with a maximum width of 2 miles. The top of the conservation pool will be 472 feet above sea level forming a pool only slightly smaller than the maximum flood pool. Impounding of water in this reservoir will probably begin in August 1951.

(356) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys
1949 "Archeological Survey of Benbrook Reservoir Tarrant County, Texas"

In May 1947, the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, began work on a small dam on the Clear Fork of the Trinity River, as a flood control and conservation measure. This dam, located 6 miles southwest of the city limits of Fort Worth, Texas, in Tarrant County, will be an earth fill structure 9,200 feet in length and 130 feet in height. The resulting reservoir will flood an area of 10,303 acres and will be roughly 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. This area forms the boundary between the Grand Prairie and the Western Cross Timbers physiographic provinces and is on the edge of the Comanche formation. It is from 617 feet to 741 feet above sea level. The Clear Fork Valley is fairly narrow here and subject to only minor

erosion. However, it is very verdant and productive at the present time, being used largely for the growing of livestock feeds.

(357) Smithsonian Institute River Basin Surveys
1949 "Archeological Survey of Whitney Basin, Bosque and Hill Counties, Texas: A Preliminary Report"

The area of the Whitney Basin that eventually will be affected by the waters of the Whitney Reservoir, was thoroughly covered in this survey. Undoubtedly sites exist that are not here reported, but they must certainly be small and be covered completely either by dense vegetation or soil deposits or both. Discovery of such sites will be accomplished only through chance. The expenditure of time and funds for further surface surveys in the area does not seem indicated.

Many of the 61 sites located during the survey are small and of little archeological importance. For them no further expenditure of time or funds is recommended. However, the 16 sites described in the text of this report are of major archeological importance. They will be destroyed by the waters of the reservoir. They contain the only remaining evidence of the native population prior to the appearance of the American settlers. Several culturally distinct groups lived there for at least 1,000 years. All that remains of these people and their history lies buried in their campsite. The information gained by the surface collections and the minor test excavations here reported is only a tantalizing glimpse of what can be learned by further excavations. The information is there and should be salvaged before inundation of the reservoir permanently destroys it. An extensive program of excavation is emphatically recommended and must be scheduled on the basis of finishing the field work prior to January 1, 1950, the proposed date for completion of the Whitney Dam and consequent filling of the reservoir. The priority of work and estimated expenditure required at each site is shown in Table 1. This expenditure totals one excavation unit and is the minimum required.

(358) Smithsonian Institute River Basin Surveys
1950 "Archeological Survey of Garza - Little Elm Reservoir, Denton County, Texas"

On November 23, 1948, work was begun on a large earth - fill dam on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. This dam is located one mile north of the Town of Lewisville, in

Denton County, Texas. When completed it will be 125 feet high with 32,700 feet of earthfill embankment and 600 feet of concrete spillway forming a reservoir to be used primarily for flood control and water conservation. The maximum flood stage surface of this reservoir is designed to reach an elevation of 553 feet above sea level with a water surface area of 66,100 acres. This will affect the present river level 21 miles upstream on the Elm Fork, 17 miles upstream on Little Elm Creek and 13 miles upstream on Hickory Creek, forming a pool with a maximum width of 10 miles. The top of the conservation pool will be 515 feet above sea level forming a pool 14 miles long, 7 miles wide and with a surface area of 23,470 acres. Both stages of inundation will completely cover the present Lake Dallas. Impounding of water in this reservoir will probably begin in August 1952.

(359) Smithsonian Institute River Basin Surveys

1950 "Archeological Survey of Texarkansas Reservoir Bowie and Cass Counties, Texas"

A preliminary archeological survey of the area to be flooded by the Texarkansas Reservoir in Bowie and Cass Counties, Texas, was carried on from September 11 to October 9, 1949. The field work consisted of site locations, surface collecting, some small - scale test - pitting, consultation with local people and examination of private collections from the area. Mr. Herbert C. Taylor, graduate student from the University of Texas, spent seven days from Sept. 11 - 18 in field work on this project. Taylor was designated as a collaborator of the Smithsonian Institution and used funds provided, through the courtesy of Mr. Alex D. Krieger, by the Viking Fund. His work was part of a project, under the direction of Krieger, for the mapping of various mound sites in and near the Big Bend of the Red River, as well as being part of the present project. Mr. M. P. Miroir, of Texarkansas, also designated as a collaborator, assisted in the survey sporadically throughout the entire month of field work, spending a total of eight days in the field. Miroir also provided the use of a jeep for work in areas too rough to traverse in the regular vehicle. This project throughout was supervised by Robert L. Stephenson who spent 27 days in the field work from September 13 to October 9, 1949, and under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Director of River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution.

(360) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys

1950 "Archeological Survey of Hords Creek Reservoir Coleman County, Texas"

A preliminary archeological survey of the area to be flooded by the Hords Creek Reservoir in Coleman County, Texas, was carried on from May 6 to May 17, 1947. The field work, consisting of site locations, surface collecting, and consultation with local people, was accomplished by Robert L. Stephenson.

This dam is located on Hords Creek, nine miles west of the town of Coleman in west central Texas. Stream elevation at the dam site is 1860 feet mean sea level. The normal storage pool level is at 1933 feet mean sea level, extending upstream 3.5 miles with an average width of .8 miles. Hords Creek flows through the Limestone Belt of the Lampasas Cut Plains and is a tributary of Pecan Bayou which in turn flows into the Colorado River. The terrain is gently rolling and obscured by only a small amount of vegetation consisting mostly of junipers and mesquite with some pecan and oaks.

(361) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys

1951 "Archeological Survey of Canyon Reservoir on the Guadalupe River Comal County, Texas"

A preliminary archeological survey of the area to be flooded by the Canyon Reservoir in Comal County, Texas, was carried on from August 17 to September 2, 1949. The field work, consisting of the locating of sites, surface collecting, some small - scale test pitting and consultation with local people were done by Robert L. Stephenson. The entire reservoir area was covered in the course of the survey and while a few sites undoubtedly remain which were not noted, all types and probably most of the significant ones were located and examined.

(362) Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys

1952 "Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of the Cooper Reservoir, Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas"

A preliminary archeological survey of the area to be flooded by the Cooper Reservoir in Delta and Hopkins Counties, Texas, was made between November 26 and December 7, 1951, by Edward H. Moorman and Edward

B. Jelks. This report describes and evaluates the sites located, and includes recommendations for future research in the reservoir area.

Sites were located by reconnaissance on foot. Data were recorded on site survey forms, site locations were plotted on maps, and a photographic record was made.

The cooperation and assistance of Mr. I. C. Hooks of Sulphur Springs are gratefully acknowledged. His intimate familiarity with the terrain in the vicinity of the proposed reservoir greatly facilitated the progress of the survey. This survey was part of the River Basin Surveys program of archeological salvage, and was made in accordance with a joint agreement between the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution with the corporation of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, and the University of Texas, and under the direction of Dr. Frank Roberts, Jr., Director, River Basin Surveys.

(363) Sorrow, W., Shafer, H., Ross, R.
1967 "Excavations at Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir"

Two stratified terrace sites in the area to be inundated by the Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir in Bell County, Texas, were excavated in 1964 and 1966. The Landslide site yielded a short sequence of early material that fills part of the gap between the Paleo - Indian Stage and what has been called the Early Archaic. The site provided information concerning the placement of the Gower and Martindale dart point types and the provisional type Bell. The upper part of the sequence overlapped with the lower material from the second site, Evoe Terrace providing a long sequence of point types for that area. The combined sequence has ten chronological units, called local phases, and as such, is postulated to be representative for central Texas as a whole.

(364) Standifer, M., Fields, R., Bailey, G.
1986 "Archeological Investigations at 41TV1173, 41TV1174, and 41TV1175, Travis County, Texas"

In January 1986, personnel from Prewitt and Associates, Inc. tested three sites -- 41TV1173, 41TV1174, and 41TV1175 -- on a 27.5 - acre tract belonging to Bergstrom Air Force Base to judge their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Three sites are prehistoric lithic scatters located in south - central Travis County within the Onion Creek

drainage basin. The testing, which included making controlled surface collections and excavating shovel tests and test pits, revealed that all three sites are sparse, near - surface scatters of lithic artifacts. Archival research conducted during the project revealed that important historical resources are not present on the property. Based on the results of these investigations, it is judged that none of these sites meet the National Register criteria for significance.

(365) Story, D., Guy, J., Burnett, B., Freeman, M., Rose, J., Steele, D.
1990 "The Archeology and Bioarcheology of the Gulf Coastal Plain: Volume 2"

This overview of the Gulf Coastal Plains Region, Region 2 of the Southwestern Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, takes in the western section of the Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province, the extreme eastern edge of the Central Texas Great Plains province, a small part of the Osage Plains Central Lowlands province, and the southwest margins of the Ouachita province. The opening chapters of Volume 1 describe the environmental setting and resources of the region over the entire time span of human inhabitance and review all previous archeological research in the area. The bioarcheology of the region is then analyzed in a two - part chapter that considers eastern and western sections separately. The following chapter provides a comprehensive archeological history of Native American culture in the region. Volume 2 opens with a chapter describing the history of European and African culture in the Gulf Coastal Plain. A second two - part chapter provides a synthesis of the bioarcheology of both eastern and western portions of the Gulf Coastal Plain. The final chapter uses a number of adaptation types to integrate the archeological and bioarcheological findings and provides a means of comparing the Gulf Coastal Plain with other regions in the Southwestern Division.

(366) Strong, J., Earls, A., Kibler,K., Freeman, J., Fields, R.
1996 "Cultural Resources Assessment for the Salt Creek Flood Protection Feasibility Study, Young County, Texas"

During Summer and Fall 1995, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., concluded a cultural resources assessment for the Salt Creek Flood Protection Feasibility Study in Young County, Texas. The work was part of an effort by the Brazos River Authority, the city of Graham, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, to determine to feasibility of a

buy - out of frequently flooded land in the western part of the city of Graham. The investigations included archeological, architectural and historic archival surveys for approximately 81 hectares (200 acres) along the east bank of Salt Creek. The specific tasks included the development of prehistoric and historic contexts for the project area, an archeological survey to locate and document prehistoric and historic archeological sites, a preliminary geomorphological assessment of the project area, and an architectural survey of standing buildings and structures using Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms, which is the format regarded by the Texas Historical Commission for documentation comparable to HABS Level IV.

The survey resulted in identification and recording of 1 prehistoric archeological site (41YN517), 11 historic archeological sites (41YN509 - 41YN516 and 41YN518 - 41YN520) and 43 historic buildings and structures. Largely because of poor integrity, few are recommended as being eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National register of Historic Places. The resources recommended for potential eligibility are 41YN518 and 41YN519; 8 historic houses and 2 historic bridges are recommended as being eligible for the National Register.

(367) Sullivan, T., Hays, T., Humphreys, G.
1976 "Archeological Testing at the North Fork Reservoir District, Central Texas"

This project was designated to provide emergency testing of four archeological sites located near the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dam on the North Fork of the San Gabriel River. These sites (41WM50, 41WM51, 41WM53 and 41WM81) are located in primary or alternate borrow areas and are presently endangered by dam construction activity. This testing program was necessary to assess their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The sites were first recorded by Shafer and Corbin (1965). Sites 50 and 81, located upstream from the dam, were recommended for limited testing. Sites 52 and 53, located below the dam, were recommended for extensive excavations. Several field investigations in the North Fork district occurred after that time (Sorrow 1969, 1970, 1973; Jackson 1974), but not at these sites.

In the spring of 1976 Texas A&M University contracted with the National Park Service to conduct an intensive survey and testing program in the North Fork and Granger reservoirs. When field work began, it was discovered that these four sites were in borrow areas and would soon be

destroyed. In addition, site 52 had been badly damaged by the construction of an access road and the stockpiling of fill dirt. Dr. Harry Shafer of Texas A&M University informed the Fort Worth District office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of the possible imminent destruction of the sites. In the summer of 1976 North Texas State University contracted with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the necessary testing of the endangered sites.

Because of emergency nature of the situation, it was agreed that the proposed test excavations and analysis would be performed in approximately ten weeks. Field work began in September 1976, with laboratory analysis beginning about four weeks later. This report presents the findings of that research.

(368) Sullivan, R., Waite, P.

1994 "A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Three U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Temporary Radar Facilities, Hidalgo County, New Mexico"

As part of an Environmental Assessment for the U.S. Air Force, Air Combat Command (ACC), temporary radar site installation project, Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) conducted a class III cultural resources inventory in three areas in Hidalgo County, New Mexico, to determine whether significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed undertaking. The locations included two sites measuring 150 square meters (492 square feet), 2.25 ha (5.55 ac), and one 150 m x 225 m (492 by 738 ft), 3.37 ha (8.33 ac), on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Las Cruces District (Figure 1). Each radar facility will consist of an unmanned receiver on a rotating base that is mounted on a flat-bed trailer. No ground disturbing activity will be conducted for the radar emplacements or for access roads.

The prefield records check and fieldwork were conducted on February 17 and 18, 1994, by GMI personnel Richard B. Sullivan. No National Register sites have been documented on or near any of the proposed radar locations. As a result of the field investigations, historic mining site 104052 (temporary sites number ACC-WB-1) was located and recovered within proposed radar site WB. Upon finding the archeological site, the proposed radar area was moved 75 m (246 ft) to the north to avoid impact to the site. Beyond avoidance, no further archeological work is recommended for this site. Completion of this work fulfills the responsibilities mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-

665), as amended, and Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800).

This report, which conforms to the requirements set forth in 36 CFR, Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements for Data Recovery and the BLM Las Cruces Districts Small Project Guidelines is presented in nine sections. The proposed action is presented in Section 2 and the results of the prefield research are discussed in Section 3. Section 4 describes the legal locations. Section 5 discusses the inventory areas and the field methods employed during the fieldwork. The general environmental setting of the study area is provided in Section 6; Section 7 describes the specific environmental settings of the survey areas. Section 8 presents the cultural resources encountered during this study, with the recommendations based on the results of the survey in Section 9. Following the body of the report a reference section provides information for all references cited in this report and an appendix includes a completed Laboratory of Anthropology site form for the historic site that was encountered.

(369) Swain, R., Kugler, C.
1987 "GBFEL - TIE Monitoring Projects: Work Reports for the Months of June, July, August, September and October 1987"

This report summarizes monitoring activities in the GBFEL - TIE project area by the Office of Contract Archeology (OCA), University of New Mexico during the month of June, July, August, September and October 1987. The work was performed for the U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth, under Delivery Orders Nos. 1, 3, and 5 of Contract No. DACA63-87-D-0028. Field work was conducted under the supervision of Robert S. Swain (Project Director) with Chris A. Kugler acting as Crew Chief. Crew members were drawn as needed from the major Access Road emergency mitigation crews during June, and from the Testing and Evaluation project crew during July and August.

General objectives of the monitoring effort were to coordinate with ongoing construction activities to insure that archeological site locations were not impacted. Isolated artifacts discovered during the monitoring were collected. Three types of construction activities were monitored.

(370) Swanson, M.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Holston Ordnance Works Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Holsten Army Ammunition Plant (HAAP), Kingsport, Tennessee. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. The major focus of the project at HAAP was to document the impacts that the construction and World War II operation of the facility had on the state and local environments.

(371) Swanson, M.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Holston Ordnance Works Historic Investigation"

This report documents the construction and operation of Holston Ordnance Works, now known as the Holston Army Ammunition Plant (Holston AAP), Kingsport, Tennessee. The research was initiated by Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), in the spring and summer of 1995, and was continued by New South Associates in September and October of the same year.

Holston Ordnance Works was a critically important installation in the Ordnance Department's government - owned contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial program during World War II. It contributed to the war effort by producing most of the explosive RDX and Composition B (a mixture of RDX and TNT) used by the Western Allies. These explosives went directly into the war effort and were vitally important to Allied victory in the Battle of the Atlantic. Later, they were used in the aerial war over both Germany and Japan.

Due to the experimental and highly technical nature of the facility, Holston Ordnance Works was closely associated with its contractor, perhaps more so than most other Ordnance facilities. The operating contractor in this case was the Tennessee Eastman Corporation (TEC). Now known as the Eastman Chemical Company, TEC was then a subsidiary of the Eastman

Kodak Company, based in Rochester, New York. Located in Kingsport long before the war, TEC was familiar with the manufacture of acetic acid and acetic anhydride, both essential to the making of RDX. This connection led to Kingsport as the site for Holston, with Tennessee Eastman selected to run it.

Due to the unique nature of this facility, Holston was divided into two parts. Area A, close to the original TEC manufacturing plant, produced and refined the acetic acid and acetic anhydride needed for the production of RDX. These were then shipped over to Area B, a few miles away, where the RDX was manufactured and combined with TNT to form Composition B, the final product of the Holston Ordnance Works. Area B also contained a nitric acid area (503 Area), an extensive series of magazines, as well as service and administrative areas.

In addition to the construction and operation of Holston Ordnance Works, this report addresses the effects of those activities on the city and region of Kingsport, home of Tennessee Eastman and a number of other industrial firms. Kingsport doubled in size as a result of the construction of Holston, and local housing was hard - pressed to meet the demand. Equally severe were the occupational demands placed on Holston employees, many of who had never before worked in a factory, much less a top - secret explosives plant.

(372) Swanson, M., O'Steen, L.

1995 "Evaluation of Selected Historic Properties at Vint Hill Farms Station: Testing of Archeological Site 44FQ137, Preparation of Civil War Context, and Development of Cold War Context and Inventory"

The evaluation of selected historic properties at Vint Hills Farm Station (VHFS) (Contract DACA63-93-D-0014, Delivery Order No. 103) required the completion of three tasks: the archeological testing of site 44FQ137 to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; the preparation of a Civil War historic contextual overview of battlefield activities in the vicinity of VHFS; and the preparation of a context and inventory and evaluation of the Cold War mission and the significance of Cold War properties, including those 50 years or older and used during this era at VHFS.

The excavation of site 44FQ137 revealed an apparent Middle to Late Archaic camp site. The upper 20 cm of the site's ground surface yielded the highest density of artifacts, and testing provided no evidence of intact prehistoric features. Given the lack of preserved subsurface features and

the presence of the majority of the prehistoric artifacts in the disturbed plow zone, this site is not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and no further management of this resource is recommended.

The examination of historic maps, archival documents, and secondary source material revealed that numerous Civil War activities and battles occurred in the vicinity of VHFS. However, none of these Civil War battles appear to have occurred on VHFS property. The closer significant battle to the installation appears to have been Mosby's last stand, which occurred on his return from Catlett Station, and probably took place at the South/Back Gate. Although minor skirmishes that may have occurred on the installation's grounds are not recorded, the land on which the installation is situated does not appear to have played an important role during the Civil War.

VHFS was far more integral to Cold War activities. During the Cold War era (1946-1989), 203 buildings were built and functioned at VHFS. When wide-band data extraction was at its height VHFS served as "U.S. Monitoring Station No. 1" during the Cold War era, with Building Nos. intelligence data gathering, nor do they still contain the wide-band extraction equipment. Therefore, no buildings at VHFS are considered significant in regard to participation and use during the Cold War.

(373) Texas Archeological Survey

1977 "An Archeological Reconnaissance of Dona Ana Range, Fort Bliss, Texas"

The following is submitted as an interim progress report on the status of our on-going cultural resource reconnaissance of the Dona Ana, Hueco, Orogrande Range Complex, Fort Bliss, Texas. Specifically, this is intended to satisfy an interim reporting requirement cited in Item 14, Appendix A Addendum, of the subject contract.

Field work associated with this assessment is currently in an advanced stage of completion. As described in our proposal it is a two-stage reconnaissance. The initial work, directed in the field by the principal investigator, was completed over a five week period in July-August, 1976. The purpose of this Phase 1 reconnaissance were threefold: (1) an examination and further documentation of previously recognized prehistoric and historic sites within areas of the Range accessible to the Texas Archeological Survey; (2) a roving reconnaissance of major physiographic/environmental units expressed in the area in an attempt to

select a basis for developing procedures for later systematic sampling; and (3) evaluating logistical problems to be encountered by subsequent field work.

The results of the Phase 1 reconnaissance were moderately successful, although it should be once again stressed that substantial amounts of time were lost as a result of conflicts with on-going military activities during this period. The specific results of our Phase 1 activities will not be repeated herein as they were summarized in letters of 19 August 1976 and 29 September 1976 to Mr. J.L. Johnson and Mr. Jack D. Swafford of the Fort Worth District and in a letter dated 11 January 1977 to Mr. L.E. Horsman, Fort Worth District.

Additional short-term inspections of Dona Ana-McGregor Range areas were completed on 12-13 October 1976 by the principal investigator, Dr. Victor R. Baker (geological consultant) and Martha Doty Freeman (historian) and on 14-15 January 1977 by the principal investigator and Freeman. These were special purpose trips concerned with evaluations of gross geological features of Dona Ana Range as well as selected cultural resource localities on both the Dona Ana and McGregor Ranges.

A statement summarizing our selected sampling design for the prehistoric resources of Dona Ana Range (copy appended to this report) was submitted to the Fort Worth District on 12 January 1977 and approved by letter dated 26 January from Mr. Arthur D. Denys, Chief Engineering Division. Copies of this sampling plan were submitted to Col. Ray S. Hansen, US Army-Fort Bliss, Mr. Thomas W. Merlan, State Historic Preservation Officer of New Mexico, and Mr. Leo L. Flynn, of the Bureau of Land Management.

Active implementation of the Phase II Dona Ana sampling was commenced on 10 March 1977, and is continuing to the present. Specific results in assessing the cultural resources and geologic features are summarized below. Presently, the necessary field inspection and regional archival/informant historic research has been completed. Research on this aspect of the study is continuing in Austin and, likely will involve further archival study in the Santa Fe area. Implementation of our field sampling design for archeological resources is continuing. Basic field observations necessary for geologic mapping and Holocene geomorphic history of the Range area are largely complete but will require some further field work of a special purpose, limited sort.

(374) Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

1984 "Master Plan - Architectural Theme and Site Analysis for Ray Roberts Lake State Park Isle du Bois Unit, Denton , Cook & Grayson Counties, Texas"

Situated in central north Texas, the main body of Ray Roberts Lake is located in Denton County forming two major arms, lying along the Elm Fork of the Trinity River to the northwest and Isle du Bois Creek to the northeast, extending into Cooke and Grayson Counties. The purpose of the lake is to provide a water supply for the cities of Dallas or Denton, Texas and recreation and wildlife / fisheries development. The lake project area consists of approximately 48,000 acres of which ± 29,350 surface acres represents the conservation pool at elevation 632.5 feet above mean sea level and ± 18,568 acres are available for recreational and wildlife / fisheries development.

The Ray Roberts Lake project is made possible through a joint agreement between the Corps of Engineers, as the authorized agent for implementation of the project, the cities of Dallas and Denton, as local sponsors and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. The Department intends to assume the cities operational responsibilities for recreation facilities to be developed for the Johnson Branch Unit (± 477 acres), Culp Branch Unit (± 431 acres) and three outlying boat ramps at Pond Creek (20 acres), Pecan Creek (48 acres) and Buck Creek (11 acres) access areas. Also the Department will cost share with the Corps of Engineers for land and recreational development of the Isle du Bois Unit (± 1,687 acres) and ultimately operate and manage the park unit.

The Isle du Bois Unit and three other park units and three boat ramp access areas totaling approximately 4,188 acres will be operated and managed as a state park to be known as Ray Roberts Lake State Park. While the remaining ± 14,380 acres of non - critical project lands and water areas will be administered as a wildlife management area(s). Fisheries management of the lake, several SCS ponds and fish rearing ponds will also be accomplished by the Department.

The Parks and Wildlife Department will develop a comprehensive plan to balance the recreational enjoyment of the lake to not only include picnicking, camping and boating, but also to greatly increase the lakes' appeal to the avid fisherman and make any areas available to hunting.

Emphasis on major recreational development at Ray Roberts Lake State Park is based on initial facility development of the Isle du Bois Unit, the Johnson Branch Unit and the outlying boat ramp access areas. Future recreational development of the Jordan Unit (with exception of the

proposed boat ramp and associated equestrian use of this park unit) and Culp Branch Unit as well as further expansions of facilities at the Isle du Bois and Johnson Branch Units will be based on the need to accommodate an increasing annual visitation, depending on work / leisure and recreational trends related to resource impact.

The Isle du Bois Unit will be the main subject of this Master Plan, with a separate document to be prepared concerning the Johnson Branch Unit. The Department will work closely with the Corps of Engineers concerning development of outlying boat ramps and various engineering details concerning various recreational, wildlife, fisheries and support facilities to be developed in association with the lake.

The Isle du Bois Unit consists of approximately 1,687 acres of rolling topography dominated by post oak of which ± 1,397 acres lies along an 11 mile shoreline of the southeast corner of Ray Roberts Lake adjacent to the east abutment of the earthen dam. The remaining ± 290 acres is situated below the dam along the original river channel of the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and between the outlet works channel and the southeast toe of the embankment of the earthen dam. Access to the park unit will be off the relocated FM 455 that crosses the earthen dam establishing a new route from Sanger, Texas to Pilot Point, Texas. The park unit will access the main lake area, while access below the dam will be accomplished by park road access under FM 455 through the park unit. The Isle du Bois Unit will provide the park visitor with easy access to the main body of the lake for water oriented activities associated with boating. The park unit as a land base support system will provide a variety of recreational experiences from swimming, to nature walks, to organized play -sports, with a variety of camping accommodations. A major feature of the development will be a 50 acre inland lake that will provide a stable water - oriented recreational resource not subject to the annual fluctuation of the main lake. This inland lake also increases the potential for future development of inland areas surrounding it, which otherwise would not have been water - oriented shorelines. Historically, this unit was utilized for homesites, farming and ranch operations. Many recorded archeological sites exist throughout the park unit and an existing log cabin will be interpreted reflecting the history of this unit.

The development of construction plans and specifications will be accomplished by the Corps of Engineers, based on the Master Plan and Architectural Theme for the Isle du Bois Unit developed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. A pre - design review will be necessary to familiarize all parties involved with a complete overview of the recreational development for the Isle du Bois Unit. Review procedures should be provided for two formal reviews, one at completion of a comprehensive

Design - Development stage and a final review of Construction Plans and Specifications. Staff support between the Corps' designers and engineers and the TP&W planning staff is foreseen at various stages of plan development prior to completion of Construction Documents for bid purposes. This support will include on - site staking of pre - design development stage road center lines and building locations, etc. for purposes of establishing survey and engineering data and setting site limitations. Upon receiving bids the Corps will need to confer with the TP&W planning staff to confirm priorities and possible alternatives to park facilities to be constructed before award of the contract. Once the Pre - Construction Conference is held the TP&W planning staff will monitor the construction of park facilities until final inspection and acceptance of the project to see that the intent of the Master Plan is carried through for eventual operation by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

(375) Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Historic Sites and Restoration Branch

1991 "Preservation Plan and Program Penn Farm Agricultural History Center at Cedar Hill State Park"

Located in southwestern Dallas County, south of Joe Pool Lake and two miles of northeast of Cedar Hill, the Cedar Hill State Park is accessible from State Highway 1382.

The John Anderson Penn family of Sangamon County, Illinois, settled in Texas in 1854. They made their first home near Wheatland in Dallas County. During the late 1850's, one of the Penn sons, John Wesley acquired acreage in the James Hughes survey near Cedar Hill and raised cattle. The parcel grew to over 1,100 acres and became what we know as Penn Farm. There John Wesley Penn and his descendants farmed for over a century. Penn Farm is significant because of the number of existing original farm buildings that represent a single family's ownership and use for a period of over one hundred years.

The building complex is only the core of the original farm. Structures began to be erected circa 1859 on a mid - level terrace between the " Cedar Mountain" escarpment and the bottom land of Mountain Creek. The land along Mountain Creek was used for traditional crop farming and pasture; the upper part of the farm property, now Cedar Hill State Park, was used for stock grazing on the slopes, for grain cultivation on the benches and for haying of the natural grass prairies,

In addition, the proposed research and educational activities will create a regionally focused agricultural history center at the site.

(376) Thomas, R., Reinbold, M.
1996 "Phase I Archeological Survey of Twelve Areas at the Blossom Point Field Test Facility (BPFTF) Charles County, Maryland"

A Phase I archeological survey of 12 selected areas totaling 250 acres at the Blossom Point Field Test Facility (BPFTF) in Charles County, Maryland, was conducted during the summer of 1993 by MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI), of Newark, Delaware. MAI conducted the survey as a subcontractor to Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), of Plano, Texas, under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Fort Worth, Texas. The survey was undertaken as part of the compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; and the management plan established in An Archeological Overview and Management Plan for the Harry Diamond Laboratories - Blossom Point Test Site (Gaither et al. 1985:6-6).

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural resources sites within the selected areas and to make management recommendations for any further appropriate action. MAI crews initially conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance in areas where artifacts could be observed at ground surface. Subsurface testing was also conducted, as well as limited testing in areas, where previously located sites had been identified. Although the vegetation varied greatly from area to area, surface visibility was generally low and subsurface shovel testing proved to be the major means of site location. A total of 28 sites (18 prehistoric and 10 historic) had been previously recorded at the BPFTF. An additional seven sites (18CH479, 18CH480, 18CH481, 18CH482, 18CH483, 18CH484, and 18CH485) have been recorded a result of the current survey by MAI. Four sites are purely prehistoric sites and three sites contain both prehistoric and historic components.

Fourteen sites, nine previously identified and five newly recorded sites, are recommended for a Phase II survey.

(377) Thoms, A., Montgomery, J.
1975 "The Archeological Resources of the Brazos River Basin: A Summary Statement"

Archeological resources within the Brazos River Basin of Texas and New Mexico are summarized utilizing selected sites as examples. More than 4,000 archeological sites are listed. Specific data regarding these sites are on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, Southern Methodist University, Texas Tech University, Museum of New Mexico, and the Paleo - Indian Institute and Museum (Portales, New Mexico). Evidence from these sites indicates that much of the area has been continuously occupied for at least 10,000 years. Site density is high in areas that have been intensively surveyed and low in other areas, indicating that the number of sites reflects the work conducted and not the existing resources. However, clearly all significant portions of the study area were occupied by aboriginal North Americans. Data compiled during the course of this project provide an indication of the archeological resources of the Brazos River Basin. Additional investigations are necessary to accurately and comprehensively assess all such resources.

(378) Thoms, A., Proctor, D.
1977 "Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of the Flood Control Improvement Area, Plainview, Texas, Hale County"

This report presents the results of a survey of non - renewable cultural resources located within portions of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers proposed Flood Control Improvement Area, Plainview, Hale County, Texas. The initial summary of regional prehistory and history includes statements regarding the Plainview Site, a Paleo - Indian Stage type site. A settlement pattern model is developed and utilized as a working hypothesis. Two independent 15% areal sampling designs were employed during field work. One was a proportionally stratified random sample; the second was non - random and based on predicted site locations as taken from the settlement pattern model. Field survey methodologies and techniques are also discussed. Seven archeological sites, four archeological localities, two isolated finds and two paleontological localities were recorded within approximately 335 acres. All previously unrecorded archeological sites represent temporary aboriginal camp sites, most of which were occupied during the Neo - Indian Stage. Limited subsurface testing utilizing a backhoe and power auger was conducted in the study area. Analysis of phosphate content in the soil proved to be of minimal value in determining pre - European cultural deposits. Archeological conclusions are discussed in terms of culture - historical stages and the settlement pattern model.

Possible management actions for the conservation of non - renewable cultural resources are presented in terms of known and predicted sites density, type and quality. Specific recommendations and proposed budget are put forth for a 100% cultural resource survey of the Flood Control Improvement Area, Plainview, Texas.

(379) Thoms, A., Montgomery, J.
[N.D.] "The Paleontological Resources of the Brazos River Basin: A Summary Statement"

Paleontological resources within the Brazos River Basin of Texas and New Mexico are summarized on the basis of published information, utilizing selected sites as examples. Data compiled during the course of this project provide an indication of the variety and abundance of these resources. Approximately three hundred million years of life are represented in the basin deposits. Marine invertebrate fossils from the central portion of the basin are the oldest and most prolific. Most important are type localities for sediments and fossils. Alternatively, fossils from the northwestern and southeastern portions occur less frequently and are generally younger. Many of these sites represent type localities for local faunas. There is no state clearinghouse for paleontological sites; rather each institution or agency maintains a separate file. While it is apparent that few points within the basin are totally void of paleontological resources, the number of areas intensively surveyed is extremely low. Prior to construction activities, additional investigations are necessary to accurately and comprehensively assess all such resources.

(380) Thurmond, J., Freeman, M., Andrews, S.
1981 "A Preliminary Assessment of the Cultural Resources in the Brazos Natural Salt Pollution Control Project, Kent, King and Stonewall Counties, Texas"

The results of a 25 percent sampling survey of areas expected to be affected by the proposed Brazos Natural Salt Pollution Control Project are described. The cultural resources assessments were conducted by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. during May and June 1981 under terms of a contract with the Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers. The project is located in Kent, King and Stonewall counties in northwestern Texas and includes portions of the Brazos River drainage basin. The areas examined include samples of three proposed reservoirs and an interconnecting pipeline route in the Croton, salt Croton and North Croton creek drainages.

The 121 prehistoric and 17 historic sites identified to date are described and are evaluated in terms of their integrity and scientific information yield potential. On the basis of these evaluations, further work is recommended at 21 prehistoric and 5 historic sites. Although the present survey was not sufficient in scope to seek determinations of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 13 prehistoric and 3 historic sites may be found to be eligible on the basis of the additional work recommended. Seventy - two localities that are potentially significant to the interpretation of the history and prehistory of the area are also described.

Ancillary studies of the geology, soil and vegetation in and near the project area are combined with the cultural resources studies to provide an analysis of the prehistoric settlement patterns. Sites are typically situated on benches along valley margins, and the upper reaches of smaller tributary canyons are preferred over larger mainstem canyons. This reflects the distribution of potable water within the study area. Lithic procurement sites are found to covary with the distribution of Pleistocene or early Holocene gravel deposits. Site are diffuse in nature and lack large quantities of cultural debris. Unstable landforms and recent erosion have contributed to the destruction or significant disruption of many sites. Temporal indicators are sparse, but occupations extending from Paleoindian through Archaic and Late Prehistoric into Historic times are identified. The most intensive use appears to have been during the Late Archaic and the Late Prehistoric periods.

Although Historic - period use of the study area began in the eighteenth century, identified historic sites reflect intensive exploitation of the region beginning in the late nineteenth century and extending into modern times. Sites related to ranching are predominant. However, evidence of mining activities and possible buffalo hunting is also present.

(381) Tomka, S., Garvey, C., Bryan, W.
1988 "An Archeological Survey of the Preferred Construction Location of an Air Strip for Laughlin Air Force Base, Kinney County, Texas"

A 100% archeological survey conducted at the 600 - acre auxiliary landing strip Preferred Construction Location (PCL) for Laughlin Air Force Base, Kinney County, Texas, revealed minimal cultural resources. The PCL was divided into transect sweeps running perpendicular to the project centerline with four people surveying per transect. The work was completed by the crew in 3.4 days for a total of 10.5 person days invested.

One prehistoric archeological site and 4 prehistoric isolated finds were recorded; 16 modern mesquite shelters and 1 corral of recent historic or modern period were noted. The prehistoric site 41KY41, consists of three widely scattered lithic artifacts and no subsurface finds. The site and the four isolated finds represent ephemeral lithic procurement activities with little or no archeological research potential. The 16 mesquite shelters probably represent structures utilized by alien immigrant workers. The corral and loading chute may have been built as late as the 1960's and have no other associated architecture or artifacts.

In summary, based on the scarcity and low research potential of the cultural resources in the Preferred Construction Location, it is suggested that construction activities will not impact on cultural resources of any consequence to the prehistory and early history of the project area of the surrounding region.

(382) U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command
1996 "Minot Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan"

A Cultural Resources Management Plan was developed to provide the U.S. Air Force, Air Combat Command, and Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota with guidelines and procedures that will enable the installation to meet its legal responsibilities regarding the identification, evaluation, and management of historic properties under its jurisdiction. A review of previous cultural resources surveys and evaluations, relevant Federal legislation, goals for the management of installation resources, Pre - historic through Cold War histories, an architectural and archeological treatment plan, step - by - step Section 106 compliance procedures, and applicable appendices are included in this document.

A review (including field inspection) of historic properties previously identified as Category Class Code 1 and 3 was conducted to determine if any resources are potentially significant under a Cold War context. This evaluation revealed that of 124 architectural resources, two buildings (Bldgs. 718 and 1119) were potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C and G (exceptional significance) and Criterion A (Building 1119) only. In addition, documentation including architectural drawings and plans for two other buildings (475 and SAGE subsector command post within 475) were recognized as being of exceptional historical value. No archeological properties are present within 831 surveyed acres of installation property.

Recommendations for the curation of the Heritage Center Collection representing memorabilia associated with past missions at Minot AFB are also presented in Appendix I of the Cultural Resources Management Plan. Recommendations are also made for the development of a Maintenance and Repair plan as a management tool for Buildings 718 and 1119.

(383) U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories
1996 "Demonstration of Lead - Based Paint Removal from an Historic Wood Structure Using Laser Technology"

The United States Army maintains thousands of family housing units that were constructed before 1978 and are likely to contain lead - based paint. Chemical paint stripping is often the most appropriate and accepted method for removing lead - based paint from wood surfaces in historic structures. However, chemical stripping is expensive due to containment requirements, the volume of hazardous waste produced and worker protection requirements. In addition, historically significant wood surfaces can be damaged by the chemicals.

The objective of the work performed under this delivery order was to demonstrate the effectiveness of laser stripping technology for the removal of lead - based paint from historic wood surfaces. The test site at Kelly Air Force Base (AFB) was Building 139, a historic structure eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Both the efficacy of the method and its economic viability were investigated. The lessons learned from this test may allow Kelly AFB and other military activities to increase the efficiency and cost effectiveness of lead - based paint removal technologies appropriate for use on historic structures.

The premise that laser technology could be used to remove lead based paint from historic wood structures was validated. The carbon dioxide (CO2) laser based paint removal system employed demonstrated several advantages; there are no containment costs, worker protection is not required, hazardous waste is minimized and there is no impact on the environment with this approach. However, the costs of paint removal using the demonstration unit are very high due to the lower power output of the unit and the resultant low production rate. The cost per square foot of paint removed far exceed that of other lead - based paint removal technologies. A more powerful commercial laser stripping system needs to be developed in order to make the process competitive on both a cost and rate of removal basis.

(384) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1990 "Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment for Ten Mile Creek, DeSoto, Texas"

This report presents the results of flood control studies conducted under the authority of Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, to identify water and related land resource problems and needs of Ten Mile Creek in DeSoto, Texas. This Section 205 study was directed by the Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers in partnership with the city of DeSoto. The detailed studies phase was cost shared on a fifty/fifty percent basis between the Government and the city in accordance with the Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement that was executed on 18 August 1988 and subsequent modification to this agreement as executed on 7 March 1990.

The technical evaluation of flood problems within the city of DeSoto as discussed in this report indicate flood related damages being at approximately the 5-year frequency event for structures along the right (south) bank of Ten Mile Creek between Hampton Road and the western corporate boundary of DeSoto. Expected annual damages for this study reach are estimated at $206,100 under present conditions of watershed development. Under future conditions of watershed development, this value is estimated at $309,300. The corresponding average annual equivalent damages is $264,800. The formulation of structural and nonstructural solutions indicated that Federal participation in a flood damage reduction project would be justified along this reach of Ten Mile Creek. Consequently, the report recommends Federal participation with the city of DeSoto in the implementation of a flood control project.

Of the nonstructural and structural flood control plans that evolved from the analysis of economic, environmental, engineering, and social data during this study, only channelization plans were found to be implementable in accordance with Federal guidelines. The plan that is recommended for construction represents a buy-up from the National Economic Development (NED) plan to a larger, locally preferred plan that provides a higher degree of flood protection. In accordance with 33 CFR Parts 230 and 325 (ER 200-2-2), "Environmental Quality; Procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)," dated 3 February 1988, the Environmental Assessment (EA) is integrated into this report.

The Recommended Plan consists of a one-sided channel improvement, approximately 4,200 feet in length, located along the left (north) bank of Ten Mile Creek beginning 700 feet east of Hampton Road and proceeding to a point upstream approximately five feet above the invert of the creek,

which transitions into a 1 vertical on 3 horizontal side slope. This proposal is the best overall plan which helps alleviate flooding problems while least disturbing the environmental beauty and ecological balance of Ten Mile Creek. The right (south) bank and creek bottom of Ten Mile Creek will remain in its natural, pristine state. Also, this plan does not require the acquisition of any permanent structure or replacement of the Hampton Road bridge. Recreational facilities are also proposed as part of the Recommended Plan and include the construction of a linear trail system along the north bank of Ten Mile Creek within the flood control project boundaries. No discharge of dredged or fill material will occur into any water of the United States nor any wetland. No permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required.

An environmental mitigation plan will consist of using a total of 16 acres of city-owned property and converting this acreage from grassland to riparian habitat, by planting trees and shrubs, to replace the forested habitat which would be lost with project implementation. Preservation credit has been approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for an additional 6 acres of city owned property located along the Ten Mile Creek corridor outside the flood control project boundaries. The city of DeSoto would preserve these lands in their natural state, restrict vegetation removal, and limit human use to wildlife compatible activities such as natural areas, jogging, and biking trails. The city would also protect the remaining natural areas within the 100-year flood plain (such as riparian woodlands and marshes) in or adjacent to the city of DeSoto through zoning or other appropriate land use control.

The first cost of the Recommended Plan at August 1990 price levels would be $2,086.00. Under current guidelines the city of DeSoto would be responsible for $1,030,000 and the Federal Government would pay $1,056,000. The Federal and non-Federal project first costs for the NED plan would have been $1,056,000 and $554,000, respectively. Therefore, the additional cost to the city of DeSoto for the Recommended Plan would be $476,000.

For the Recommended Plan, the city of DeSoto would be responsible for all operation and maintenance costs estimated to be $13,000 annually. The total cost of the Recommended Plan annualized over a 50-year period of analysis is estimated to be $210,900. The Recommended Plan would alleviate 75 percent of the average annual equivalent flood damages within the study area. The project benefit-to-cost ratio would be 1.2 based on the average annual equivalent benefits of approximately $244,900.

An appropriate point of contact for this Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment is the technical manager, Mr. James M.

Medlock, Attn: CESWF-PL-P, P.O. Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300, Phone Number (817) 334-3876 or (800) 722-8550 within Texas.

(385) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1990 "Reconnaissance Report Upper Trinity River Basin, Texas"

This report presents the results of reconnaissance level investigations performed to identify water and related land resource needs within the Upper Trinity River Basin under the authority of a Senate Resolution adopted April 22, 1988. The study was requested by thirteen sponsors: nine communities, three counties, and the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One, all within the Dallas - Fort Worth Trinity Corridor area. The study is also supported by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), the Trinity River Authority, and the Trinity Improvement Association. The emphasis of his legislation was "… to provide improvements in the interest of flood protection, environmental enhancement, water quality, recreation, and other allied purposes in the Upper Trinity River Basin."

The Upper Trinity River Basin study area primarily includes the Dallas - Fort Worth area of Texas (also referred to as the Metroplex). The sixteen county regions surrounding the Metroplex had a January 1989 population of 4,074,600 residents, based on estimates by NCTCOG. Existing Corps of Engineers projects providing flood control and serving allied purposes include five multiple - purpose lakes, four major floodways, levees, and a channel improvement project. One additional project, the Dallas Floodway Extension is authorized. This study also incorporates findings of the February 1989 Section 216 Reconnaissance Study of the Dallas Floodway.

Recent major floods occurred in the Upper Trinity River Basin study area in October 1981 and May and June of 1989. During these flood events, the need became apparent for additional flood protection for the Metroplex area, which sustained millions of dollars in damages along area streams. Over a dozen lives lost during the 1989 flood events within the Metroplex area. A Geographic Information System (GIS) economic analysis conducted for this study area calculated the total average annual flood losses for the study area within the SPF flood plain to be about $194 million, assuming 1995 baseline conditions. Within this SPF flood plain, the structures and contents are valued at approximately $10.5 billion.

Conversations with area officials, documented newspaper articles, and the analysis conducted for this study revealed the extent and areas of major

flooding problems. Some of the more significant problem areas along the mainstem Trinity River includes the potential for the Standard Project Flood (SPF) event to overtop the leeves of the Dallas Floodway and the Fort Worth Floodway (which includes the Clear Fork Extension area). Also, the potential for increased flooding within the interior drainage areas of the Fort Worth Floodway is significant.

Other water and land resource problems and needs identified during this reconnaissance study were water quality improvement, environmental enhancement, fish and wildlife enhancement, recreational development, and the need for preservation of open space within the Metroplex area. These allied purposes are to be investigated during the Feasibility Phase Study subsequent to this reconnaissance study, since viable flood protection alternatives were identified, and the investigation of these purposes is mandated by Congressional legislation.

All of the existing Corps projects were designed using criteria applicable to the time of their construction. However, urban development has exceeded previously projected expectations, thereby increasing rainfall runoff. Additionally, spillway modifications made for dam safety purposes to Bridgeport and Eagle Mountain Lakes (non - Federal water supply lakes) has served to effectively reduce the level of protection provided by the existing Corps levee projects located downstream. More importantly, current and projected development trends along the West Fork, Elm Fork, and the mainstem of the Trinity River within the Dallas - Fort Worth Metroplex (the Trinity River Corridor) would cumulatively impact the level of the existing conditions flood control.

The 1987 Trinity River Regional Environmental Impact Statement (TREIS) concluded that there would be significant impacts to the existing Dallas Floodway area if continued development in the Upper Trinity River flood plain was permitted by local cities under current development policies. To prevent uncontrolled development within the Trinity River Corridor, the area communities have instituted the “Corridor Development Certificate” (CDC) process that is to be implemented beginning July 1, 1990. This policy will prevent any loss of valley storage within the 100 - year flood plain and limit the loss of valley storage within the SPF flood plain to approximately 5 percent. One of the major constraints limiting the full implementation of this certification process involves the assessment of proposed development projects using current hydrologic and hydraulic (H&H) models together with outdated and / or inadequate topographic data. More detailed H&H models corresponding to new, more consistent topographic mapping (to be developed for the Feasibility Phase Study) will serve to make the CDC process fully implementable. The CDC process will provide benefits in far excess of the estimated cost of these items.

In order to identify at least one feasible plan for the study area, several flood prone areas were investigated to determine if a structural alternative could protect residents within each respective community area. The total structural alternatives consisted of two detention structures, one channel modification plan, six levee enhancements, and two channel modifications and levee combination plans. The benefit and cost analyses for this study was based on a January 1990 price level, an interest rate of 8.875 percent and a 50 - year project life. The baseline 1995 land use condition was used to evaluate the various alternatives.

The primary planing objective for this reconnaissance level flood control investigation was to determine if a feasible flood protection plan(s) exists that would substantially alleviate the flooding problems within the Upper Trinity River Basin study area. Based on the thirteen structures alternatives investigated, and the social and environmental impacts of each of these alternative, eleven viable flood control projects were identified. This reconnaissance study made no effort to maximize net benefits. Additional structural and nonstructural flood control alternatives and the optimization of the final Recommended Plan(s) will be performed during the Feasibility Phase Study within the vicinity of the eleven viable project areas. These feasible plans are acceptable to the local sponsor(s), and they are aware that additional investigations will be required to verify the optimum alternative.

It is recommended that the Feasibility Phase Study be undertaken to fully evaluate the impacts and optimize the identified feasible plans, and to determine if other flood control alternatives are justified. In addition, the other allied purposes, specifically water quality improvement, environmental and fish and wildlife enhancement, and recreational development, will also be studied to determine their incremental justification. As presently scheduled, the $7.5 million cost shared Feasibility Phase Study would be initiated in September 1990 and completed within 5 years. By resolution of the Interlocal Agreement among the thirteen area communities, dated November 16, 1989, NCTCOG is designated as the Local Sponsor for the subsequent Feasibility Phase Study on behalf of the thirteen area sponsors. This Feasibility Phase Study should be initiated based on the NCTCOG Letter of Concurrence, dated November 28, 1989, and conducted based on the Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement. The Feasibility Phase Study is recommended to perform a detailed investigation of the area’s water and land problems within the Upper Trinity River Basin study area.

(386) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1992 "Environmental Assessment on a Proposed JTF-6 Road Repair / Construction Project in the Vicinity of Horse Peak on the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation"

The proposed action is to repair an existing section of the border road and construct a four -wheel drive road over a section of the old border road along the United States / Mexico International Border. The proposed project would involve regrading and widening a 2.2 mile section of the existing border road and constructing a 3.8 mile four - wheel drive road over the old border road route across Morena Pass in southern Arizona on the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation

The purpose of the proposed action would be to provide road access for law enforcement agencies to a location that provides closer foot access to a Listening Post / Observation Post (LP/OP) site on Horse Peak in the Morena Mountains. This action is needed to effectively monitor, patrol, spot, and interdict drug trafficking and smuggling activities known to occur within the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation. During the past nine months alone, the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and the Sells Police Department has seized one cocaine and 27 marijuana loads. All of these drug loads were seized on or were known to have entered the U.S. through the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation. A recent evaluation of records and documents seized from stash houses in Phoenix indicated that one group of smugglers was transporting approximately 5,000 pounds of marijuana through the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation each week. This indicates that drug loads are escaping detection on the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation.

Although most of the existing border road is passable by four - wheel drive vehicles, the existing road conditions are poor and often result in extremely slow travel conditions. The USBP needs vehicular access to a location where law enforcement personnel can efficiently travel on foot to the LP/OP site on Horse Peak in the Morena Mountains. The proposed project would greatly assist law enforcement agencies in spotting and interdicting drug traffickers who are currently utilizing the Tohono O'Odham Indian Nation to gain entry into the United States.

(387) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1993 "Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Joint Training Exercise Roving Sands at Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico and White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico"

This final programmatic environmental impact statement (FEIS) addresses the potential cumulative impacts that are associated with conducting the Roving Sands (RS) Joint Training Exercise (JTX) at Ft. Bliss, Texas and New Mexico, and White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), New Mexico. The Roswell Industrial Air Center (RIAC), Roswell, New Mexico, will also be used as a staging area. The JTX is to be conducted once a year, during the third quarter of the Federal Fiscal Year, for five years, and involves ground to - air and air - to - air defense training executed by the 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade. Participants include approximately 10,000 personnel from U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. Field training will be conducted for approximately two weeks following a one week development period, and conclude with a one - week redeployment of forces. Equipment includes approximately 300 airplanes and helicopters, 3,000 wheeled vehicles, 60 tracked vehicles, and other minor equipment. Ground activities will be limited to established training sites and environmentally sensitive areas will be avoided. Alternatives for the JTX that were considered but eliminated from further consideration included alternative locations and schedules. The two alternatives still considered as viable are the No Action Alternative, under which there would be no RS JTX; and the Preferred Alternative, which is to conduct RS at Ft. Bliss and WSMR. The proposed JTX will provide Forces Command with the required practical training to insure combat ready forces during emergency situations and to insure the national security of the United States.

(388) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1993 "Environmental Assessment for Joint Readiness Training Center Intermediate Staging Base and Forward Operating Location for Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, Bossier City, Louisiana, England Industrial Airfield and Community Alexandria, Louisiana, Chennault Industrial Airpark Lake Charles, Louisiana"

The Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) will move from Fort Chaffee and Little Rock Air Force Base (AFB), Arkansas, to Fort Polk, Louisiana, in accordance with the legislative requirements of Public Law 101-510. To reduce travel time from the Intermediate Staging Base (ISB) and the Forward Operating Location (FOL), it was determined a 100 mile radius from Fort Polk was critical for ground transportation; and turnaround time for the resupply and close air support provided by the U.S. Air Force

(USAF). To support this critical requirement, the staging base and air operations sites that support the JRTC training scenarios must also be located. The ISB will relocate from its present location at Davis Airfield in Muskogee, Oklahoma, to a location within a 100-mile radius of Fort Polk; and the FOL for close air support from Little Rock AFB, Little Rock, Arkansas, to Barksdale AFB, Shreveport, Louisiana. The USAF determined Barksdale AFB special munitions buildup storage and handling capability, which could not be accomplished at a lease site, its proximity to Fort Polk, and its status as a government facility made it the preferred alternative for the FOL. The relocation of the ISB and the FOL will provide for realistic training in deployment / redeployment, staging of troops and equipment, and close air support operations. This environmental assessment (EA) describes and assesses the impacts of the relocation and subsequent operations of the FOL at Barksdale and the ISB under any of these alternatives: England Industrial Airfield and Community (England) (preferred), Barksdale AFB (Barksdale), and Chennault Industrial Airpark (Chennault), and their surrounding communities.

JRTC operations at the ISB and the FOL will occur approximately ten times a year and each exercise will last approximately 21 days. At the ISB the area support group of approximately 250 soldiers will set up and manage and administer operations; and an 80-100 man airlift control element will manage the arrival, deployment, and redeployment of the approximately 3,800-4,200 soldiers deployed to the staging base from their home stations. At the ISB, soldiers will plan, prepare, and rehearse for the deployment to Fort Polk. Approximately 250 observer / controllers from Fort Polk will go to the ISB to assess the operations. The deployed soldiers will remain at the ISB for approximately five days until they are further deployed by C-130 aircraft and busses / military vehicles to Fort Polk. After the training at Fort Polk, the soldiers will return to the ISB and redeploy to their home stations. During the exercise, the FOL will support the facilities and operational requirements for the close air support. Their will be approximately 90 temporary duty personnel at the FOL during each of the ten JRTC operations. Approximately 100-200 sorties will depart and return to the FOL during the exercise. No more than 50 sorties will occur in any one day.

(389) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1993 "Biological and Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for JFT-6 Mission JFT032-93"

Prior to the beginning of the fieldwork, the records of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas in Austin

were consulted to determine the location of cultural resource sites known to exist within the proposed project areas. A number of cultural resource properties were found to exist within or adjacent to the area of potential impact from the proposed JTF-6 actions in the Laredo area. These properties include four prehistoric lithic scatters and two National Register Historic Districts; they are summarized in Table 2, and discussed in more detail below.

The four prehistoric sites known to exist within or near the areas of potential impact include 41WB214, 41WB296, 41ZP149, and 41ZP150. All of these sites were recorded as low - density surficial lithic scatters. Site 41WB214, which is located at the intersection of FM 1472 and FM 3338, is within the area of potential effect for Section "B". Site 41WB295, which was originally impacted and mostly destroyed by the construction of Highway 83, falls within the area of potential effect for Section "C". Of the remaining two prehistoric sites, 41ZP149, which was also originally impacted by the construction of Highway 83, was found to fall within the area of potential effect of Section "J". No trace of 41FP150 was found at its plotted location within Section "J" during a recent cultural resources survey (Austin et al. 1993). All four prehistoric sites have been declared ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and thus do not represent significant cultural resources properties.

In addition to the four prehistoric sites detailed above, two National Register Historic Districts exist within the area of potential effect of the JTF-6 actions in the Laredo area. These properties include Fort McIntosh's Star Fort and the San Ygnacio Historic District.

Star Fort consists of a section of the Fort McIntosh that is located immediately adjacent to both Section "B" and the proposed Fitness / Obstacle Course. Constructed by the 5th Infantry in 1853 under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, this earthen fortification or "field fort" appears today as an intact series of low mounds or embankments without visible associated cultural debris. The San Ygnacio Historic District encompasses most of the town of San Ygnacio, a small south Texas community that was founded by Mexican cattle rancher Don Jose Trevino in 1830. The San Ygnacio Historic District represents the only remaining south Texas community retaining a large number of the Mexican - style sandstone structures common in the mid - to - late nineteenth century in south Texas. Indeed, most of the structures are still in use as residences in the present day.

As National Register Districts, both Star Fort and San Ygnacio are protected by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of

1966, as amended (PL-96-515). Therefore, a policy of avoidance should be followed in order to preclude any impacts to these significant properties.

(390) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1994 "Biological and Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for JTF-6 Mission JTF057-93"

This report documents the results of biological and cultural resources monitoring of Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) Mission JTF057-93. This JTF-6 Mission was requested by the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) through Operation Alliance to increase its effectiveness and visibility in the current battle against drug trafficking and smuggling activities in southwest Texas.

JTF-6 Mission JTF057-93 involved several construction and road repair projects in southwest Texas and south - central New Mexico. U.S. Army units were requested by JTF-6 to complete the projects. The U.S. Army 34th Engineer Battalion, Fort Riley, Kansas, was deployed to complete the Mission.

JTF-6 contracted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) / Fort Worth District to monitor the U.S. Army road repair activities associated with this JTF-6 Mission to ensure avoidance of and to prevent impacts to sensitive environmental areas. These environmentally sensitive areas contained threatened / endangered species and / or historic properties that were located during field surveys prior to the initiation of the project. Each of these sensitive areas was subsequently evaluated in an environmental assessment (EA) prepared before the start of construction (USACE1993). Some additional ranch roads and stock ponds within the project area, which were not evaluated in the EA, were repaired during the Mission. At these new locations, threatened / endangered species and cultural resource surveys were conducted prior to the initiation of any road repairs. All threatened / endangered species and cultural resource sites were flagged for avoidance and subsequently monitored during road repair activities.

Daily Monitoring Report and Environment Daily Briefing forms were used to document progress of construction repairs, note additional work and / or problem areas, and document the results of monitoring. Weekly reports were submitted to the USACE / Fort Worth District during the monitoring phase and this final monitoring report was completed after the end of the action.

The portion of this Mission that was monitored involved the repair / upgrade of approximately 124 miles (199 kilometers [km] of existing roads

in Brewster, Presidio, Jeff Davis, and Culberson Counties, Texas. Initially, 16.5 miles (26.5 km) of road were to be prepared and monitored in Terrell County, but this section (i.e. Sanderson) was canceled prior to the start of construction.

Road repair areas were named after the USBP district in which the action took place.The work in Brewster County was in the Alpine Section. Road repairs in the Alpine Section were completed from September 10 to September 30, 1993. Road repairs in Presidio County and the southern portion of Jeff Davis County were in the Marfa Section. The remaining road repairs in Jeff Davis County and repairs in Culberson County were in the Van Horne Section. Road repairs in these two sections were completed simultaneously from October 6 to November 3, 1993. Initial road repairs covered approximately 51.5, 41.6, and 30.7 miles (82.8, 66.9, and 49.1 km) in the Alpine, Marfa, and Van Horne Sections, respectively.

(391) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1994 "Detailed Project Report and Environmental Assessment Calloway Branch Richland Hills, Texas"

This report presents the results of flood damage reduction studies conducted under the authority of Section 206 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, as amended, to identify water and related land resources problems and needs of the Calloway Branch floodplain in Richland Hills, Tarrant County, Texas. This Section 205 study was directed by the Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers in partnership with the city of Richland Hills. The detailed study phase was equally cost shared between the Federal Government and the city of Richland Hills according to the Feasibility Cost Sharing Agreement executed on March 20, 1992.

The specific study area examined along Calloway Branch extends from the northeast corner to the northwest corporate boundary of Richland Hills. A technical evaluation indicated damages that began at about the 2 - year frequency event for properties within the Standard Project Floodplain. The 35 structures and facilities identified have an estimated value of approximately 6.1 million and sustain expected annual damages of approximately 196,700, under future watershed development conditions. The formulation results of both structural and nonstructural flood reduction measures justified. Federal participation in a project along this reach of Calloway Branch.

This study evaluated the hydrologic, economic, environmental and social impacts of structural and nonstructural flood control measure terms of to

identify the National Economic Development (NED) Plan. Of the damage reduction measures evaluated, one structural and four nonstructural plans were found to be implementable in accordance with Federal guidelines. The NED Plan is also the locally preferred plan; therefore, the NED Plan is the Recommended Plan.

The Recommended Plan is a nonstructural measure that would evacuate 10 structures located within the 10 - year flood frequency zone and develop a city park on the project lands. Acquisition and removal of these homes will also reduce the degree of expected damages to the remaining structures east of the creek. The designated structures will be demolished and disposed of after the owner is compensated with the fair market value for the property and provided with relocation assistance for interim displacement. The natural channel would remain intact and the vacated home sites will be replaced with recreation facilities to create a linear park along the creek.

Selections of the evacuated structures were based on individual average annual damages and city records of sites frequently inundated in the study area. Currently there are 26 structures within the 100 - year flood frequency zone. The Recommended Plan would provide nearly a 25 - year level of protection and reduce damages about 25 percent for remaining structures. The plan will also remove 11 structures from within the SPF floodplain, shift 2 structures into the 100 to SPF flood plain, and convert the project land to a safer more compatible use. Since the nonstructural measure reduces the floodplain development and returns a portion of the floodplain back to the national environment no environmental mitigation measures would be necessary. The Recommended Plan resulted in average annual benefits of about 197,200.

The estimated economic first cost of the Recommended Plan, at June 1993 price levels, would be $1,493,500, with estimated annual costs of $139,900. The project benefit - to - cost ratio would be 1.37 to 1.00. Based on average annual benefits of $191,600, net annual project benefits of $51,700 would be realized. These economic costs also include provisions for the handling and disposal of asbestos and lead based paint should they be identified during the required survey prior to the demolition of the structures. In the implementation of the Recommended Plan, additional financial costs would be incurred in the form of relocation assistance payments. The total financial project cost would be $1,669,900. For this Recommended Plan the city of Richland Hills would be responsible for $481,000 and the Federal Government for $1,188,900. The city would also be responsible for all operation and maintenance, estimated to be $10,500 annually.

(392) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1995 "Plainview, Brazos River Basin, Texas Reconnaissance Report"

The primary purpose of this study was to respond to a request by the City of Plainview to investigate current flooding conditions brought to light by the flood of 1985 and results contained in a 1987 Flood Insurance Study that delineated a larger floodplain than previously estimated. This reconnaissance study was conducted to verify project feasibility based on current engineering, economic, environmental and design criteria. In accordance with current regulations, investigations performed under the General Investigations Authority are divided into two separate phases. The first phase, known as the Reconnaissance Phase, focuses on identifying the problem and a viable resolution with a Federal interest. The second phase, refereed to as the Feasibility Phase, expands on the reconnaissance efforts to arrive at the best solution to the identified problem(s). The Reconnaissance Phase is fully Federal funded while the Feasibility Phase is cost - shared on an equal basis with the local sponsor. The local sponsor for this study was the City of Plainview.

(393) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1996 "Preliminary Draft Environmental Assessment: Proposed Immigration and Naturalization Service District Office Oakdale, Louisiana"

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is proposing to establish a new District Office in Oakdale, Louisiana. In March 1986, the Oakdale Federal Detention Center (FDC) was established and began joint operation by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons (BOP), INS, and the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR). The original mission of the FDC was aimed at temporary detention of illegal aliens prior to expulsion from the United States. In November of 1986, the mission of the Oakdale FDC was modified due to increased numbers and arrests of Mariel Cuban aliens nationwide. With the concurrence of local officials , the mission of the Oakdale FDC was modified to include long - term medial custody detention of Mariel Cubans. With this change in mission, a Federal Deportation Center (FDTC) was constructed on a 100-acre site immediately south of the Oakdale FDC. The FDTC was jointly developed and is currently operated by the U.S. Department of Justice, BOP, and INS. The proposed District Office would provide needed office space for INS employees who are working in support of the mission of the Oakdale FDC and the Oakdale FDTC.

The scope of this environmental assessment (EA) describes the impacts of construction the proposed District Office on three alternative sites identified by INS. The EA assesses the potential for significant environmental impacts in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

(394) United States Army Engineer District Fort Worth, Texas
1976 "Final Environmental Statement Amistad Hydroelectric Plant Rio Grande Val Verde County, Texas"

Construction and operation of a conventional hydroelectric facility at Amistad Dam and Reservoir on the Rio Grande in Val Verde County, Texas.

The plant will provide fast - response energy to a total electric power system covering a large part of southern Texas. Construction activities would cause minor degradation of water quality in the immediate vicinity of the project; produce some beneficial and adverse effects on the economy and way of life within the local community; and consume both renewable and nonrenewable resources. Operation of the hydropower facility should not result in significant loss of environmental quality, although the tailrace fishery could be impacted during hypolimnial releases. Initial bank sloughing can be expected to result in some minor soil erosion and loss to vegetation cover. There are no known archeological or historical sites of Federal, State, or local significance affected by the proposed action.

The following alternatives to the addition of hydropower facilities at Amistad Dam were considered: No action; fossil fueled plants (natural gas, fuel oil, high quality coal, and lignite); and nuclear power plants.

(395) U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth Corps of Engineers, Ft. Worth, Texas
1992 "Neches River Basin Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir Angelina River, Texas: Dam Safety Assurance Program Design Memorandum Spillway Modification and Freeboard Restoration"

This Dam Safety Assurance Program report on Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir presents the recommended plan for the solution to the spillway erodibility problem and the freeboard deficiency problem. These problems were outlined in Reconnaissance Reports in 1984, 1986 and 1988, and in a Reconnaissance Reevaluation Report in July 1991. Subsequent details were

presented in an August 1991 Value Engineering Study, a Technical Review Conference in April 1992, and an On-Board Meeting in June 1992.

This Design Memorandum presents the details of a new labyrinth spillway structure located near the existing spillway weir, and a new parapet wall along the top of the existing main dam. The Design Memorandum is presented to the level of detail of a Feature Design Memorandum and will be the basis of the contract plans and specifications.

(396) U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth, Planning Division
1991 "Kingsville Naval Air Station and Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Orange Grove, Texas - Preliminary Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan"

The Historic and Archeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Kingsville Naval Air Station to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation and treatment of historic and archeological properties under its jurisdiction between 1990 and 1996. The Kingsville Naval Air Station and the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) Orange Grove, Texas, will be combined and discussed at Kingsville NAS in the text except where specific actions are needed on the representative installation.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying guidelines, particularly Naval Facilities instruction (NAVFACINST) 11010.70 and Operations Naval Instruction (OPNAVINST) 5091.1, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic and archeological resource properties. The development of the preliminary HARP Plan in consultation with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of historic and archeological resources has already been initiated through development of an overview (Appendix A), but:

No intensive cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the Kingsville N.A.S.
No prehistoric or historic archeological sites have been recorded within the Kingsville N.A.S.

No intensive cultural resources surveys have been conducted and no cultural resources sites are known to exist within the Orange Grove N.A.L.F.
Buildings 700, 701, 760, and Quarters A at Kingsville N.A.S. have been determined potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of historical and archeological resources and their long - term management within the Kingsville N.A.S. remain to be accomplished.

Conduct an intensive cultural resource survey at Kingsville N.A.S. of the undisturbed lands adjacent to the Tranquitas Creek, San Fernando Creek, and the Santa Gertrudis Creek.
Conduct an intensive cultural resource survey of the remaining undisturbed lands of the Orange Grove N.A.L.F.
Coordinate with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation that cultural resources survey has been completed noting specific areas eliminated from survey due to intensive disturbance.
Conduct an intensive historic buildings survey and assessment of all buildings and structures potentially eligible to the National Register.

The following historic or archeological resource issues are management priorities:

Conduct an intensive cultural resource survey of the remaining undisturbed lands of the Kingsville N.A.S. and the Orange Grove N.A.L.F.
Coordinate these actions with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer.
Postpone future demolition or remodeling to Building 701-General Warehouse until intensive cultural resource survey / assessment and coordination with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer is completed.
Postpone future demolition or remodeling to Building 700-Administrative Office Building until intensive cultural resource survey / assessment and coordination with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer is completed.
Postpone future demolition or remodeling of Quarters A until intensive cultural resource survey / assessment and coordination with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer is completed.
Postpone future demolition or remodeling to Building 760-Aircraft Operation Building until intensive cultural resource survey / assessment and coordination with the Texas State Historic Preservation Officer is completed.

This executive summary is to be incorporated into the next revision of the Kingsville N.A.S. master plan. Projected milestones for compliance with the preliminary HARP Plan through 1997 are as follows.

1992 - Intensive cultural resource survey / assessment of buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended Kingsville N.A.S. make formal determinations, based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1992 - Determine effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.
1993 - Continued cultural resource survey / assessment of buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended Kingsville N.A.S. make formal determinations, based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1994 - Determine effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.

(397) U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth, Planning Division
1991 "Naval Support Activity New Orleans, Preliminary Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan"

The preliminary Historic and Archeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Naval Support Activity (NAVSUPPACT) New Orleans to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation and treatment of historic and archeological properties under its jurisdiction between 1990 and 1996. The Naval Complex in New Orleans is located at six separate sites, this report only concerns NAVSUPPACT New Orleans.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying guidelines, particularly Naval Facilities Instruction (NAVFACINST) 11010.70 and Operations Naval Instruction (OPNAVINST) 5091.1, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic and archeological resource properties. The development of the preliminary HARP Plan in consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory

Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of historic and archeological resources has already been initiated within the Naval Support Activity New Orleans.

No previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted within the Naval Support Activity New Orleans.
One previously recorded cultural resource site is known to exist within the Naval Support Activity New Orleans, and parts of the site may still exist. Documents were prepared by the Navy to nominate Quarters A to the National Register in 1978. This document was not formally presented to the National Park Service and documents should be resubmitted.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of historic and archeological resources and their long - term management within the Naval Support Activity New Orleans remain to be accomplished:

Conduct an intensive cultural resource survey of the remaining undisturbed area NAVSUPPACT New Orleans, especially in the northwest corner along the river in the Batture area of the West Bank facility.
Conduct a problem oriented survey for any remains of the 1830's plantation that was formerly present on land within NAVSUPPACT.
Coordinate with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation that cultural resources survey has been completed noting specific areas eliminated from need to survey due to intensive disturbance.
Conduct an intensive cultural resource study of the buildings and structures that are potentially eligible and located on NAVSUPPACT. There are 82 potentially eligible historic structures that need to be evaluated at NAVSUPPACT.
Coordinate with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation as specified in 36 CFR Part 800, formally making determinations of eligibility and ineligibility for all questionable structures.

The following historic or archeological resource issues are management priorities:

Potentially eligible buildings and structures cited in the Cultural Resources Overview and Appendix H should be evaluated to determine eligibility. Pending determination, demolition or modification that may significantly after these should be postponed.

Conduct an intensive cultural resource survey of the remaining potentially undisturbed area in the northwest corner of the West Bank of NAVSUPPACT and any remains of the 1830's plantation
Quarters "A" are of a very high priority requiring action to determine it's National Register status. Due to the age and construction of this building, active deterioration is expected. Conduct periodic inspections on Quarters A to monitor for active deterioration due to intrusion of moisture or termites and if found, provide stabilization measures.

This executive summary is to be incorporated into the next revision of the New Orleans Naval Support Activity master plan. Projected milestones for compliance with the preliminary HARP Plan through 1996 as follows:

1991 - Intensive cultural resource survey / assessment of buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended facilities make formal determinations, based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1991 - Determine effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.
1992 - Continued cultural resource survey / assessment or buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended facilities make formal determinations, based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1992 - Determine effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.
1993 - Continued cultural resource survey / assessment of buildings in order to make determination of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended NAVSUPPACT New Orleans make formal determinations, based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1994 - Continue to determine the effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impact.
1995 - Continue the above until completed, reassess yearly.
1996 - Continue the above until completed, reassess yearly.

(398) U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth, Planning Division
1991 "Naval Air Station, Belle Chasse, New Orleans, Preliminary Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan"

This preliminary Historic and Archeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Naval Air Station, Belle Chasse, New Orleans, to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation and treatment of historic and archeological properties under its jurisdiction between 1990 and 1996. The Naval Complex in New Orleans is located at six separate sites, this report only concerns the Naval Air Station (NAS), Belle Chasse, New Orleans.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and accompanying guidelines, particularly Naval Facility Instruction (NAVFACINST) 11010.70 and Operations Naval Instruction (OPNAVINST) 5091.1, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic and archeological resource properties.

The development of the preliminary HARP Plan is consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

The process of inventory and assessment of historic and archeological resources has already been initiated with the NAS Belle Chasse which covers 4,921 acres.

No previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted on the 4,921 acre facility NAS Belle Chasse.
No previously recorded cultural resources sites are known to exist within the NAS Belle Chasse.
No previously recorded historic architectural resources are known at the NAS Belle Chasse.

The following tasks concerning the inventory and assessment of historical and archeological resources and their long - term management within the NAS Belle Chasse remain to be accomplished:

Conduct an intensive cultural resource survey on the remaining relatively undisturbed 1,400 acres of land on the NAS Belle Chasse.
Conduct an intensive historic architecture survey of the Alvin Callender Airfield and any remaining Airfield facilities.

The following historic or archeological resource issues are management priorities:

Alvin Callender Airfield dating to World War II, should be intensively surveyed, and any other structures relating to the Airfield should be included in the survey.
The two historic markers commemorating Alvin Callender, shown in the Overview section of this HARP Plan should be incorporated into the P-164, other than these two monuments no other historic architectural structures are warranted at this time.

This executive summary is to be incorporated into the next revision of the NAS Belle Chasse New Orleans master plan. Projected milestones for compliance with the preliminary HARP Plan through 1996 are as follows:

1991 - Intensive cultural resource survey / assessment of buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended NAS Belle Chasse make formal determinations, based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1991 - Determine effect of all future impacts to resource determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.
1992 - Continue cultural resources survey / assessment of buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended NAS Belle Chasse make formal determinations based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1992 - Determine effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible or those that may remain as potentially eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.
1993 - Continued cultural resource survey / assessment of undisturbed lands and buildings in order to make determinations of eligibility for the National Register. Recommend NAS Belle Chasse make formal determinations based upon results of survey / assessment and request SHPO's concurrence.
1994 - Continue to determine the effect of all future impacts to resources determined eligible until formal determinations are completed. Request SHPO's concurrence on effect. Continue coordination and consider mitigation prior to taking any action that may cause future impacts.
1995 - Continue the above actions until completed
1996 - Continue the above actions until completed

(399) Voellinger, M., Smyth, L.

1987 "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Brushy Creek WCID No. 1 Utility Right - Of - Way Phase 2 Williamson County, Texas U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit Number SWF -86-Williamson-981"

A cultural resources survey of Phase 2 of the proposed Brushy Creek WCID Wastewater Inspector in Williamson County, Texas, was conducted by Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. between February and July of 1986. During the course of this investigation, 13 previously - recorded sites, eight prehistoric (41WM2, 41WM26, 41WM444, 41WM445, 41WM450, 41WM468, 41WM544, and 41WM545), one historic (41WM605), and three multicomponent prehistoric / historic (41WM440, 41WM451, and 41WM453) were revisited and reassessed. Eleven previously unrecorded sites were recorded: seven prehistoric (41WM714, 41WM715, 41WM720, 41WM721, 41WM722, 41WM723, and 41WM726), one historic (41WM716) and three multicomponent prehistoric historic (41WM718, 41WM719, and 41WM731). A previously - recorded prehistoric site (41WM559), located southwest of the project area, was found to extend into the survey area as a multicomponent prehistoric / historic site. The prehistoric components represent campsites and lithic procurement areas. Three (41WM2, 41WM26, and 41WM726) exhibited burned rock middens. The nine historic components appear to represent nineteenth century occupations. Site 41WM716 is the Champion Family Cemetery. Except for 41WM451, the prehistoric components did not exhibit intact subsurface deposits. Additional work, either testing or monitoring, is recommended for Site 41WM451 to determine its significance for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. The historic sites have not been recommended for further work. Avoidance is recommended for sites 41WM451, 41WM559, and 41WM716. The remaining six historic sites are either outside of the right - of - way, disturbed or destroyed and are nor recommended for further work.

(400) Vogel, R., Crown, D.

1995 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Twin Cities Ordnance Plant Historic Investigations"

This report presents the results of an examination of historical records related to the construction and operations of the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP), New Brighton, Minnesota. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid the completion of mitigation

efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at TCAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

As one of the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor Operated industrial facilities, TCAAP was designed to provide munitions and materiel, namely small arms ammunition, for European and American forces during World War II. In addition to the technical aspects of small arms ammunition production, this report discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on New Brighton and Mound View Township, as well as the nearby urban areas of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The greatest impact was felt in the smaller communities – construction workers, clerks, police, engineers, soldiers, and defense workers flocked to these areas, placing at times heavy burdens on the local communities and their governments. Burdens that were accompanied, however, by economic prosperity. Yet, as was the case for communities near most other GOCO facilities spread across the nation, the prosperity largely evaporated with the end of the war.

(401) Waite, P.

1994 "A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Multiple Threat Emitter System Carter, Custer, and Powder River Counties, Montana"

A Class III cultural resource inventory has been completed for the U.S. Air Force, 99th Electronic Combat Range Group Mini-Mutes project in southeastern Montana. The study included seven locations in Carter, Custer, and Powder River counties. This effort included a CRABS and CRIS file search with the Montana SHPO, and subsequent background research and fieldwork. The file search and background work concluded that no National Register sites were previously located within any of the project locations. The fieldwork identified one prehistoric site and historic swales on 21MM9; an isolated prehistoric find on 21MM11; and historic swales, a prehistoric site, and a historic trash scatter on 21MM13. In the case of 21MM9 and 21MM11, supplemental surface transect units were placed to determine whether additional near-surface material was present that might be disturbed by the proposed construction. No additional cultural material was encountered by the supplemental sample. None of the

archeological sites will be directly affected by the project, and none appear to contain sufficient information that would merit listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the sites will not be affected, and because they do not appear to be significant, no further cultural resources work is recommended for this project.

(402) Waite, P.
1995 "Hawthorne Army Depot Cultural Resource Management Plan"

The Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Hawthorne Army Depot (HWAD) to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEAP) of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974, as amended; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulations 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are found in 36 CFR Part 79.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward archiving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of inventorying the cultural resources and the assessment of those architectural and archeological resources for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated within HWAD. Currently, however, no cultural resources on HWAD are listed in the NRHP.

HRHP - ineligible properties are architectural and archeological properties that do not currently qualify for inclusion in the NRHP, or that contain little or no significant data and probably never will be of importance.

Properties of unknown NRHP eligibility are those architectural and archeological properties for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed.

All of the NRHP or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected and preserved,

The properties of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.

The determination of the NRHP - eligibility of architectural resources was initiated in 1984 with the Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) inventories and evaluations (MacDonald and Mack 1984) and later continued with efforts of Koval (1989) who introduced a draft NRHP nomination form for HWAD. For its significant role during World War II, for its importance to Nevada history, for being the largest depot in the world, and for its integrity of landscape, infrastructure, and architecture, the HWAD as a whole is considered eligible for listing as a district in the NRHP under Criteria A (significant events) and C (distinctive characteristics of type).

Inventory and evaluation have been nearly completed for pre - 1946 buildings and structures and many of the Cold War resources. The CRMP includes an NRHP data base using the HWAD Real Property Inventory dated 28 April 1995 (see Appendices J and K). Based on this information there are 2,622 architectural resources on HWAD, of which 1,913 have been inventoried / evaluated and 709 that require further evaluation. Currently 1,804 architectural resources are considered NRHP - eligible as contributing elements to the single, facility - wide HWAD NRHP District. Of these eligible resources 113 were erected prior to World War II and 1,690 were built and used during the World War II efforts (see Appendix J). To complete the evaluation process of the architectural resources, a historic context must be prepared to outline the history and development of the installation, identify the appropriate property types, and present the appropriate criteria for NRHP registration.

When the HWAD historic context and the inventory and evaluation process have been completed, many architectural resources will likely be recommended as noncontributing (ineligible) resources to the district nomination. Many buildings built during the Cold War are unlikely to meet the Criteria of Exceptional Significance that is applied to properties less than 50 years in age. However, this determination requires the completion of the HWAD Cold War resources. In the present document a variety of architectural resources built during World War II have been evaluated as

ineligible as they no longer retain their original location or physical integrity.

Archeological inventory of HWAD was initiated in 1976 with a survey of a communication line for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Survey efforts have continued to cover HWAD lands to the present day with efforts completed for the HWAD, the BLM, the Nevada Department of Transportation, and others. To date, inventory has covered a total of 12,273 acres and has recorded 128 archeological sites, 116 containing prehistoric cultural materials and 12 with historic, preinstallation - era remains (see Appendix I). Though only a small portion of the facility has been examined, the results of the archeological surveys have been promising. Early indications suggest that the landscapes of HWAD were first occupied by some of the earliest human population in the Americas, those of the Clovis and Western Stemmed traditions over 10,000 years ago. Native American activities on the HWAD land show varied, continuous activity until the early mining days of the nineteenth century. Prehistoric sites include isolated artifacts, lithic scatters, lithic quarries of obsidian and chalcedony isotropic (tool quality) stone, campsites, structures, hunting blinds, and rock art. The identification of potential traditional cultural properties was documented in 1984 through informal interviews and includes camp sites, gathering areas, ocher sources, inhumations, hunting blinds, hot springs, and others (see Appendix L). Additional ethnographic interviews are warranted to determine if additional traditional cultural properties are represented on HWAD.

A variety of archeological sites of the preinstallation historic period known at HWAD and include the former community of Oro City, homesteads, cabins, railroad beds, mines and prospects, and others (see Appendix L). As archeological surveys continue at HWAD, it is likely that more historic sites will be encountered. In the event that historic archeological resources require additional investigation, some archival research may be required to determine the historic affiliation and record of these resources.

Determinations of NRHP eligibility for archeological resources have concluded that 18 archeological sites are NRHP - eligible, 100 archeological sites are ineligible, and 10 sites of unknown eligibility.

As a necessary component to complete the evaluation of the HWAD architectural resources, the HWAD historic context will be developed in early 1996.

When the historic context has been completed and approved, the architectural inventory of the remaining 709 buildings and structures awaiting NRHP evaluation may be performed in late 1996.

Formal submittal of the revised NRHP nomination form will be completed for the HWAD NRHP district in 1997.

A maintenance and treatment plan outlining procedures for layaway, or lease / sale, will be prepared in 1988.

Approximately 128,598 acres (approximately 200 square miles) remain to be surveyed for historic properties. Except for the planned construction of three containerization pads within the built environment, there are no additional construction plans for HWAD and the survey effort is not of high priority. Therefore, as the installation plans any renovation or construction projects those actions will necessitate Section 106 compliance.

Test excavations of the properties of unknown NRHP eligibility are often necessary for the final determination of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Selected cultural resources located during future archeological inventory will also likely require supplementary test excavations for NRHP evaluations.

Training of monitoring and security personnel that is essential to the long - term protection of the historic properties will be accomplished during fiscal years 1996, 1997 and 1998.

At the end of five years, all NRHP - eligible or cultural resources properties of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed, and the CRMP will be updated.

The availability of the cultural resources data base within the HWAD management system allows for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided also.

The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of HWAD.

(403) Waite, P.

1996 "Scranton Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the SCAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992, and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulations 420-40 of 1984 , prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for cultural resources.

The development of the Cultural Resources Management Plan in consultation with the Bureau of Historic Preservation, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission that serves as the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an important step toward achieving compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and associated federal regulations.

Cultural resource concerns at the SCAAP are entirely concentrated within a built environment consisting of 15.3 acres.

Four architectural properties on the SCAAP are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as contributing elements to a larger National Register of Historic Places District related to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, the Dickson Manufacturing Company Site, Steamtown National Historic Site, the Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, and the Laminations Incorporated Plant (Clemenson 1989).
No remaining buildings or structures were erected on the SCAAP during World War II.
No buildings or structures were erected at the SCAAP that significantly contributed to the efforts of the Cold War.
SCAAP buildings and structures fall under the Inactivation / Partial Inactivation (Inactivation) Programmatic Agreement (PA) as agreed between the Department of the Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.
The potential for prehistoric archeological sites is considered extremely low and was likely removed during the more than 100 years of industrial development prior to the creation of the SCAAP.
Historic documentation indicates that at least 49 buildings have been erected within the limits of the present facility, of which 31 buildings were built prior to the existing grade (1907/1908) and 18 buildings were built

prior to 1960 on the surface of the present grade. Of the 31 building built prior to 1907, the potential for historic archeological remains beneath the present facility is considered high. Given the nature of the National Register District of which the SCAAP is a part, it is likely that the archeological remains of railroad or iron works buildings would be National Register of Historic Places - eligible. Of the 18 buildings erected within the plant between 1907 and 1960, 10 have been razed with little or no trace, and eight remain.
All actions affecting these buildings and structures must meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. As the SCAAP is under consideration for partial inactivation by the Army Materiel Command within the next several years, a long - term action necessitating Section 106 compliance may be required. In the meantime, as the installation plans any renovation or construction projects directly affecting the National Register of Historic Places - listed buildings, or potentially - eligible buried archeological remains, the short - term actions will necessitate Section 106 compliance.

The following tasks concerning the long - range management of cultural resources within the SCAAP remains to be accomplished:

building maintenance plans for National Register of Historic Places - listed buildings, inclusive of demolition, repair, renovation and additions;
procedures for treatment of National Register of Historical Places - listed buildings during layaway or mothballing;
procedures for sale or lease of National Register of Historic Places - listed buildings.

Subcourses of action for maintenance, layaway, and / or lease / sale of the National Register of Historic Places - listed properties are a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the Army, the General Administration Services, the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation governing anticipated changes to the properties, and related to the Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement, HABS Level II recordation of the properties.

Long - range management tasks will partially fulfill Sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1992. Direct government personnel and contractors completing HABS Level II recordation must meet the Secretary of the Interior’s professional standards, as codified in 48 FR 44738-44739 and as required under Section 112 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1992.

(404) Waite, P.

1996 "Kansas Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The present document follows the requirements for the preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) or a Historic Preservation Plan as defined in Army Regulations 420-40. The text is designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the historic properties (i.e., cultural resources eligible for listing in or currently included on the National Register of Historic Places) contained within the limits of the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KAAP) in Labette County, Kansas. These audiences include: the Industrial Operations Command; KAAP staff; the Day and Zimmermann, Inc., (contractor / operator) staff; state and federal cultural resources managers; professional historic preservationists and archeologists, and the general public.

The CRMP is presented in four sections. Sections I is an overview that explains the Department of the Army (DA) policy toward historic properties as well as briefly describing the body of legal requirements necessary for compliance. The overview provides a set of goals to integrate the KAAP mission with appropriate management of historic properties. The section offers a brief review of the local prehistoric cultural chronology and history and an evaluation of the archeological data and architectural information accumulated at the facility to date. Section II presents a review of potential prehistoric and historic site locations, require additional investigation, some archival research may be required to determine the historic affiliation and record of these resources. ``

Determinations of NRHP eligibility for archeological resources have concluded that 18 archeological sites are NRHP - eligible, 100 archeological sites are ineligible, and 10 sites of unknown eligibility.

As a necessary component to complete the evaluation of the HWAD architectural resources, the HWAD historic context will be developed in early 1996.

When the historic context has been completed and approved, the architectural inventory of the remaining 709 buildings and structures awaiting NRHP evaluation may be performed in late 1996.

Formal submittal of the revised NRHP nomination form will be completed for the HWAD NRHP district in 1997.

A maintenance and treatment plan outlining procedures for layaway, or lease / sale, will be prepared in 1988.

Approximately 128,598 acres (approximately 200 square miles) remain to be surveyed for historic properties. Except for the planned construction of three containerization pads within the built environment, there are no additional construction plans for HWAD and the survey effort is not of high priority. Therefore, as the installation plans any renovation or construction projects those actions will necessitate Section 106 compliance.

Test excavations of the properties of unknown NRHP eligibility are often necessary for the final determination of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Selected cultural resources located during future archeological inventory will also likely require supplementary test excavations for NRHP evaluations.

Training of monitoring and security personnel that is essential to the long - term protection of the historic properties will be accomplished during fiscal years 1996, 1997 and 1998.

At the end of five years, all NRHP - eligible or cultural resources properties of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed, and the CRMP will be updated.

The availability of the cultural resources data base within the HWAD management system allows for the design of projects that will properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at an early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

Inadvertent distruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided also.

The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of HWAD.

(405) Waite, P., Benn, D., Vogel, R., Freeman, J., Stanley, D.
1995 "Iowa Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The present document follows the requirements for the preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) or a Historic Preservation Plan as defined in Army Regulation 420-40. The text is designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the historic properties contained within the limits of the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAP) in Des Moines County, Iowa. These audiences include: the Industrial Operations Command; IAAP staff; the Mason & Hangar Silas Mason Company (contractor / caretaker) staff; state and federal cultural resources managers; professional historic preservationists and archeologists; and the general public.

This CRMP is presented in four sections. Section I is an overview that explains the Department of the Army policy toward historic properties as well as briefly describing the body of legal requirements necessary for compliance. The overview provides a set of goals to integrate the IAAP mission with appropriate management of historic properties. This section offers a brief review of the local prehistoric cultural chronology and history and an evaluation of the archeological data and architectural information accumulated at the facility to date. Section II presents a review of potential prehistoric and historic site locations, outlines the appropriate archeological and architectural procedures for inventory and evaluation, and provides a list of the recorded sites that include their eligibility status for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Section III presents the protection plan requirements established by federal regulations and the treatment plans for those cultural resources that are considered to be significant enough to be designated as historic properties (i.e., eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Section IV details the compliance procedures for all mission - related ground - disturbing activities that may damage historic properties.

Following the body of the CRMP, a set of technical appendices has been added to supplement the various report sections. The abbreviations and a glossary that define many of the acronyms and terms applied throughout this document are found in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. Appendix C and Appendix D present, respectively, examples of the types of letters that may be needed for consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and examples of the information required in periodic reviews and annual reports. Appendix E provides a list of sources from whom applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines relating to cultural resources management may be obtained. Appendix F is a brief description of the geology and environment of the general plant vicinity. Appendices G

and H present, respectively, a prehistoric overview of the region and a historic overview of the surrounding counties and the immediate vicinity of the installation. The present inventory of the sites recorded at the IAAP is based on the Office of the Iowa State Archeologist's records and is presented in Appendix I. The inventory of World War II architectural resources erected between 1941 and 1946 is presented in Appendix J. The inventory for Cold War (1947-1991) architectural resources are presented in Appendix K.

(406) Waite, P., Ensor, H., Hunt, S., Marek, M., Presley, A., Shaffer, B.
1996 "1993 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Site Recordation Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky"

In August 1993, Geo-Marine, Inc. was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of 100 acres and to record 20 archeological sites at the Blue Grass Army Depot. This study represents the largest archeological survey conducted at the depot to date. The field effort succeeded in documenting 24 prehistoric sites, 11 historic sites, and 4 sites with both prehistoric and historic components. Fifteen localities representing five historic and 10 prehistoric loci, were also identified. Each prehistoric cultural period that has been identified in the region is represented among the prehistoric components ranging from Paleo - Indian to the Late Fort Ancient Period. Although it is not clear what the intensity of the various occupations may have been, it is interesting to observe that the BGAD has been frequented for over 10,000 years. The documented historical settlement of the depot began in 1781 with the erection of Banta's Fort and Estill's station in 1782 (both locations are as yet undiscovered). However, from the sites that have been examined here the historic components generally represent materials dating from ca. 1880 to the 1920s with some elements from the 1930s. Early nineteenth century materials (pre-1840), are present in the initial samples, though they are not common, or found in quantities sufficient to indicate discrete assemblages. Preliminary archival research completed for ten of the historic sites indicates that some of the farm properties were occupied prior to the dates obtained from the initial archeological recordation. It is anticipated that as archeological and historical research continues at the Blue Grass Army Depot additional sites and cultural deposits dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries will be encountered. The archeological remains discussed in this report represent only a portion of the cultural resources that are likely to exist on the depot.

A total of 39 cultural resource sites were recorded. Three are considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Nine sites are deemed to be ineligible.

The remaining 27 sites are currently deemed to be of unknown status in regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. These 27 sites require further investigation in form of archeological testing that is designed to evaluate the character and arrangement of the subsurface deposits before a final determination may be made.

(407) Waite, P., Benn, D., Vogel, R.
1996 "Lake City Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the LCAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation (AR) 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 26 CFR Part 79.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of inventorying and assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated. Cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be historic properties. These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those architectural and archeological resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been completed. NRHP - ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

All of the NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected and preserved.

The properties of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process has been completed.
No cultural resources on the LCAAP are currently listed in the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:

LCAAP buildings and structures fall under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to Cease Maintenance, Excess, and Dispose of Certain Properties (CEMED) as agreed to by the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and multiple State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO). The Missouri SHPO is the SHPO of signatory concern for LCAAP.
The Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage LCAAP architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to architectural historic properties have been mitigated through implementation of the CEMED PA. No further consideration of the architectural resources is necessary.

Archeological Resources:

LCAAP covers a total area of 3,962 acres.
Approximately 1,418 acres have been disturbed through facility construction and operation.
Approximately 253 acres have been previously surveyed for archeological cultural resources.
Approximately 2,291 acres remain to be surveyed.
To date, three sites have been recorded at LCAAP during the six archeological surveys that have been conducted.
Test excavations at sites of unknown NRHP status may sometimes be necessary for the final determination of NRHP eligibility.

Protection of cultural resources can be incorporated into the security operations of the facility, with monitoring and security personnel and / or military police being made aware of the nature of these resources and of the potential agents of disturbance as part of their training and orientation.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided.

If impacts to resources have occurred - and as funds are available - NRHP - eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

As survey of the facility is undertaken, the establishment of a cultural resources data base within the LCAAP management system would be helpful to project managers. A data base would enable the design stage of projects to take into considerations the impacts to historic properties, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

The end result will be more timely and cost efficient support of the primary mission of LCAAP by the Facilities Engineering Division.

(408) Waite, P., Ensor, H.
1996 "1993 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Site Recordation Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky"

In August 1993 Geo - Marine, Inc., was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of 100 acres and to record 20 archeological sites at the Blue Grass Army Depot. This study represents the largest archeological survey conducted at the depot to date. The field effort succeeded in documenting 24 prehistoric sites, 11 historic sites, and four sites with both prehistoric and historic components. Fifteen localities representing five historic and 10 prehistoric localities were also identified. Each prehistoric cultural period that has been identified in the region is represented among the prehistoric components ranging from Paleo - Indian to the Late Fort Ancient Period. Although it is not clear what the intensity of the various occupations may have been, it is interesting to observe that the BGAD has been frequented for over 10,000 years. The documented historical settlement of the depot began in 1781 with the erection of Banta's Fort and Estill's station in 1782 (both locations are as yet undiscovered). However, from the sites that have been examined, the historic components generally represent materials dating from ca. 1880 to the 1920's with some elements from the 1930's. Early nineteenth century materials (pre - 1840) are present in the initial samples, though they are neither common nor found in quantities sufficient to indicate discrete assemblages. Preliminary archival research completed for 10 of the historic sites indicates that some of the farm properties were occupied prior to the dates obtained from the initial archeological recordation. It is anticipated that as archeological and historical research continues at the Blue Grass Army Depot additional sites and cultural deposits dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries will be encountered. The archeological remains discussed in this report represent only a portion of the cultural resources that are likely to exist on the depot.

A total of 39 cultural resources sites were recorded. Nine sites are deemed to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining 30 sites are currently classified as unknown with regard to their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These 30 sites require further investigation in the form of National Register eligibility testing that is designed to evaluate the character and arrangement of the subsurface deposits before a final determination can be made.

(409) Waite, P., Jackson, K., Finney, F., Meyers, M.
1996 "Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the RVAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native Americans Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation (AR) 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

By definition, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be "historic properties". These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those architectural and archeological resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been completed. NRHP - ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

The process of inventorying and assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated. To summarize:

All of the NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected, preserved, or mitigated for loss if primary or secondary impact is unavoidable.
The cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.
No cultural resources on the RVAAP currently are listed on the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:
Buildings and structures built on RVAAP during the World War II military era fall under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to Cease Maintenance, Excess, and Dispose of Certain Properties (CEMED) as agreed to by the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and multiple State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO). The Ohio SHPO is the SHPO of signatory concern for RVAAP. The Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage RVAAP World War II - era architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to those architectural resources have been mitigated through implementation of the CEMED PA. The buildings and structures related to the Cold War era do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance applied to buildings less than 50 years in age and therefore are considered ineligible for NRHP inclusion. No further consideration of the military - era architectural resource is necessary.
Conversely, Stone Arch Bridge spanning the South Fork of Eagle Creek on Wadsworth Road and the Bolton farm Milk House used by the military as a telephone building - both built prior to the construction of RVAAP and of unknown eligibility but considered to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing - do not fall under the CEMED PA and should be managed, protected, and preserved until SHPO concurrence of eligibility is obtained.

Archeological Resources:
RVAAP covers approximately 21,419 acres.
Approximately 3,884 acres have been disturbed through facility construction and operation, and approximately 596 acres are swamp / poorly drained lands.
Slightly more than 923 acres have been previously surveyed for archeological resources
Approximately 16,016 acres remain to be surveyed for archeological resources.
In addition to current agricultural and military training leases as well as potential future timber harvesting, the RVAAP may periodically add new construction projects. If the projects result in ground disturbance to

previously undisturbed ground, a survey effort may be required on a case - by - case basis. Survey for archeological sites on lands to be affected by ground - disturbing projects should be scheduled as soon as possible pending available funds, pursuant to Executive Order 11593, AR 420-40, and Section 110 of the NHPA or in compliance with Section 106 when necessary.
To date, the 13 sites that have been recorded (including one rockshelter that has yet to be assigned a state site number) consist of:
Seven prehistoric (including the rockshelter); three historic; and three sites containing both prehistoric and historic components (multicomponents) sites.
Test excavations may be necessary at some archeological sites of unknown NRHP eligibility for a final determination of NRHP eligibility.

As survey of the facility is undertaken, the establishment of a cultural resources data base within the RVAAP management system would be helpful to project managers. The availability of a cultural resources data base would allow projects to be designed that would properly evaluate the impact on historic properties at any early stage, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

The care taken to avoid inadvertent destruction of historic properties during land management programs such as forest management and hazardous waste assessment and remediation should be continued.

If impacts to resources have occurred, and as funds are available, NRHP eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

The end result will be the more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of RVAAP.

(410) Waite, P., Peter, D.
1996 "Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

This CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the SFAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of

1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation (AR) 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part79.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process of inventorying and assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated. Cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be “historic properties”. These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those architectural and archeological resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed. NRHP ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

SFAAP is under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to inactivate. The Inactivation PA (Appendix J), stipulates that the AMC will cease production in order to inactivate certain ammunition plants. An inactive plant is one at which there is no workload and is used only by caretaking detachments, while being retained and maintained on non - use status to support mobilization requirements or to await transfer to another federal agency or other disposal. As a result of undertaking this action, the Army may change maintenance levels for buildings and structures. The APE of this action includes the entire facility. The plan to change maintenance levels on architectural resources will have an adverse effect on those resources.

The SFAAP is considered to be historically important due to its association with the events of World War II. Therefore, the Army considers the buildings or structures associated with the World War II plant to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Conversely, the SFAAP buildings, structures, and / or objects dating to the Cold War are not considered significant because they do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance that is applied to resources less than 50 years in age; thus these Cold War facilities are ineligible for NRHP inclusion. To mitigate the effect

on the World War II - era facilities, SFAAP has reached a concurrence determination with the Kansas SHPO. Based on SHPO concurrence and the present documentation, the architectural resources on SFAAP have been mitigated and require no further management consideration. The inactivation undertaking will not, however, affect archeological cultural resources because the Army will not change land management activities nor staffing. Therefore, archeological resources are to be protected and managed.

NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible historic properties should be protected and preserved.

The resources of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process has been completed.

No cultural resources on the SFAAP are currently listed in the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:
SFAAP buildings and structures fall under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Department of the Army (DA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPOs) concerning Inactivation and Partial Inactivation of Army Materiel Command Installations.
The SHPO has concurred that - except for the home of Dr. Sam Roberts - the architecture at the plant lacks the integrity needed to qualify the buildings and structures as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage SFAAP architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to architectural historic properties have been mitigated through implementation of the Inactivation PA. No further consideration of the architectural resources, except the Roberts House, is necessary.
The Roberts House (Building FH-3) is currently known as the Recreation Building and is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As such, it will be maintained and managed.

Archeological Resources:
SFAAP covers a total area of 9,542 acres.
Approximately 3,303 acres have been disturbed through facility construction and operation.
Approximately 600 acres have been previously surveyed for archeological cultural resources.
Approximately 5,639 acres remain to be surveyed.
Survey of SFAAP lands should be scheduled as soon as possible, pending available funds, to identify cultural resources located on the facility.

To date, three archeological surveys and one testing project have been conducted at SFAAP, and a management plan has been produced.
Six prehistoric sites have been recorded at the facility (14JO4, JO49, JO50, JO51, JO52, JO53); all are of unknown NRHP eligibility.
One historic site has been recorded (14JO102H); it is of unknown eligibility.
Test excavations may be necessary at some sites of unknown NRHP status for the final determination of NRHP eligibility.

Protection of archeological cultural resources can be incorporated into the security operations of the facility, with monitoring and security personnel and / or military police being made aware of the nature of these resources and of the potential agents of disturbance as part of their training and orientation.

Inadvertent destruction of cultural resources through land management programs, such as hazardous waste assessment and remediation, should be avoided.

If impacts to resources have occurred - and as funds are available - NRHP eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will be reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

As survey of the facility is undertaken, the establishment of a cultural resources data base within the SFAAP management system would be helpful to project managers.A data base would enable the design stage of projects to take into consideration the impacts to historic properties, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

The end result will be more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of SAAP.

(411) Waite, P., Shaffer, S., Foster, J., Crown, D.
1996 "Badger Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The present document follows the requirements of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) or a Historic Preservation Plan as defined in Army Regulations 420-40. The text is designed to be of use to multiple audiences who are concerned with the management or preservation of the historic properties contained within the limits of the Badger Army Ammunition Plant (BAAP) in Sauk County, Wisconsin. These audiences

include: the Industrial Operations Command: BAAP staff; the Hercules Aerospace (contractor / caretaker) staff; state and federal cultural resources managers; professional historic preservationists and archeologists; and the general public.

The CRMP is presented in four sections. Section I is an overview that explains the Department of the Army policy toward historic properties as well as briefly describing the body of legal requirements necessary for compliance. The overview provides a set of goals to integrate the BAAP mission with appropriate management of historic properties. The section offers a brief review of the local prehistoric cultural chronology and history and an evaluation of the archeological data and architectural information accumulated at the facility to date. Section II presents a review of potential prehistoric and historic site locations, outlines the appropriate archeological procedures for inventory and evaluation, and provides a list of the recorded sites. Section III presents the protection plan requirements established by federal regulations and the treatment plans for those cultural resources that are considered to be significant enough to be designated as historic properties (i.e., eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Section IV details the compliance procedures for all mission related ground - disturbing activities that may damage historic properties.

Following the body of the CRMP, a set of technical appendices has been added to supplement the various report sections. The abbreviations and a glossary that define many of the acronyms and terms applied throughout this document are found in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively. Appendix C and Appendix D present, respectively, examples of the types of letters that may be needed for consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and examples of the information required in periodic reviews and annual reports. Appendix E provides a list of sources from whom applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines relating to cultural resources management may be obtained. Appendix F is a brief description of the geology and environment of the general plant vacinity. Appendices G and H present, respectively, a prehistoric overview of the region and a historic overview of the surrounding counties and the immediate vicinity of the installation. Appendix I is an inventory of the 20 archeological sites currently recorded at the BAAP; Appendix J is an inventory of the archivally identified sites. A copy of the Programmatic Agreement for the Program to Cease Maintenance, Excess, and Dispose of Certain Properties that is particularly important to facility managers has been included as Appendix K.

(412) Waite, P., Winter, L., Pezzoni, J.
1996 "Radford Army Ammunition Plant Cultural Resources Management Plan"

The CRMP presented here provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the RFAAP to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly Army Regulation (AR) 420-40, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79.

The development of the CRMP in consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), which serves the role of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated federal regulations.

The process inventorying and assessing the cultural resources on the facility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has been initiated. Cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be "historic properties". These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those architectural and archeological resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed. NRHP ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

All of the NRHP - listed or NRHP - eligible properties should be protected and preserved.

The cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process has been completed.

No cultural resources on the RFAAP are currently listed on the NRHP.

Architectural Resources:
RFAAP buildings and structures fall under a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to Cease Maintenance, Excess, and Dispose of Certain Properties (CEMED) as agreed to by the Army Materiel Command (AMC), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and multiple State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO). The Virginia SHPO is the SHPO of signatory concern for RFAAP.
The Section 106 compliance responsibilities to manage RFAAP architectural resources have been met, and all impacts to architectural historic projects have been mitigated through implementation of the CEMED PA. No further consideration of the architectural resources is necessary.

Archeological Resources:
RFAAP covers a total area of 6,901 acres (4,080 ac at the Radford Unit and 2,821 ac at the New River Unit).
Approximately 2,773 total acres have been disturbed through facility construction and operation (1,925 ac at the Radford Unit and 848 ac at the New River Unit).
Approximately 266 total acres have been previously surveyed for archeological cultural resources (52 ac at the Radford Unit and214 ac at the New River Unit).
Approximately 3,862 total acres remain to be surveyed (2,103 ac. at the Radford Unit and 1,759 ac at the New River Unit),
To date, four archeological surveys have been conducted on both units of RFAAP; seven prehistoric sites have been recorded at the facility (seven sites at the Radford Unit and no sites at the New River Unit).
In addition to the known recorded sites, 27 potential sites - based on archival research and discussions with local informants - are anticipated to exist within the total acreage of the RFAAP.
Test excavations at some sites of unknown NRHP status may be necessary for the final determination of NRHP eligibility.
Ongoing installation activities that may impact archeological cultural resources include various new construction projects, agricultural leases, a forestry program, hazardous waste remediation, and routing maintenance; survey should be scheduled as soon as possible, pending available funds, on a case - by - case basis in those areas that are scheduled to be impacted through facility actions.

Protection of cultural resources can be incorporated into the security operations of the facility, with monitoring and security personnel and / or military police being made aware of the nature of these resources and of the potential agents of disturbance as part of their training and orientation.

Inadvertent destruction of historic properties through land management programs, such as silviculture and hazardous waste assessment and remediation, will be avoided.

If impacts to resources have occurred - and as funds are available - NRHP eligible properties and cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility will b reviewed and the CRMP will be updated.

As survey of the facility is undertaken, the establishment of a cultural resources data base within the RFAAP management system would be helpful to project managers. A data base would enable the design stage of projects to take into consideration the impacts to historic properties, thereby avoiding any costly delays later in the construction or implementation phase of the project.

The end result will be more timely and cost - efficient support of the primary mission of RFAAP.

(413) Walker, D., Matthews, D., Bartsch, K.
1996 "Draft: Five Traditional Cultural Properties Ethnographic Study in Southwestern Idaho"

(414) Walsh, R.
1995 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Ravenna Ordnance Plant Historic Investigation"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II-era operations of the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP), Ravenna, Ohio. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at RVAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

As one of the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor Operated industrial facilities, RVAAP was designed to load assemble, and pack munitions and materiel for European and American forces during World War II. In addition to explaining technical aspects of the load, assemble, and pack process, this report discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on the city of Ravenna and the smaller communities of eastern Portage County. The pressures during the boom period of construction, and to a lesser extent during operations, brought hardships to residents and the local governments, yet the economic prosperity that accompanied the increase in population helped dissipate the last vestiges of the problems at the end of World War II due to the closure of those facilities and subsequent exodus of workers, eastern Portage County felt slightly less impact because of the U.S. government's continued use of RVAAP and its neighbor, the Portage Ordnance Depot, during the post - war years.

(415) Walsh, R.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Ravenna Ordnance Plant Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcripts of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II-era operations of the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP), Ravenna, Ohio. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Materiel Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at RVAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments.

(416) Walsh, R., Wingo, P.

1995 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor - Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Joliet Army Ammunition Plant Historic Investigations"

This report presents the transcript of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (JAAP), near Wilmington, Illinois. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at JAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments during the World War II period.

As one of the Ordnance Department's Government - Owned Contractor Operated industrial facilities, JAAP was designed to provide munitions and materiel for European and American forces during World War II. The facility initially was two separate entries: Kankakee Ordnance Works, which produced component chemicals used in the manufacture of munitions; and Elwood Ordnance Plant, a load, assembly, and pack facility. In addition to the technical aspects of munitions production, this report discusses the direct and indirect effects construction and operations had on Joliet and the small communities of Wilmington and Elwood, Illinois. The sudden increase in the population that swept over the area inundated both administrators and the average citizen – forcing government agencies to consider innovative measures in public administration to avoid impending crises, while also revitalizing the local economy.

(417) Walsh, R., Wingo, P.

1996 "The World War II Ordnance Department's Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities: Joliet Army Ammunition Plant Transcripts of Oral History Interviews"

This report presents the transcript of oral history interviews conducted as part of an effort to document the construction and World War II - era operations of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (JAAP), near Wilmington, Illinois. This project was undertaken as part of a larger Legacy Resource Program demonstration project to assist small installations and to aid in the

completion of mitigation efforts set up in a 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the Army Material Command, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning a program to cease maintenance, excess, and dispose of particular properties. As part of the larger project to develop the national historic context of seven sample installations on a state and local level, the major focus of the project at JAAP was to document the impacts that the facility had on the state and local environments during the World War II period.

(418) Watson, S., Beene, D., Buysse, J.
1996 "Security Fence Construction Camp Bullis Military Reservation, Texas"

This environmental assessment documents the analysis of alternatives considered by the U.S. Army for construction of security fencing around the perimeter of Camp Bullis Military Reservation, Texas. The proposed 20.3 miles of security fencing aligned within the surveyed installations boundary, would join 14.7 miles of new security fencing currently in place along the installation's eastern boundary and Camp Stanley's security fencing on the shared western boundary to provide continuos enclosure of the installation. The alternatives being considered include the proposed action, a Narrow Corridor Alternative, a Varying Corridor Alternative and a No Action Alternative. All three action alternatives meet the selection criteria set forth by the U.S. Army. Benefits of the proposed action or the alternatives described except for the No Action Alternative, would be increased installation security, negation of current legal liability where the existing fence encroaches on private property, and development of a continuous firebreak along the installation boundary.

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey and the site relocation and conducted in association with an environmental assessment (EA) of the proposed construction of security fencing along an approximate 20.3 - mile portion of the perimeter boundary at Camp Bullis Military Reservation in northern Bexar County, Texas. In addition ,new fencing has been constructed along a 14.7 - mile portion of the perimeter , resulting in a total of 35 miles of security fencing. The 20.3 - mile proposed fence line includes two segments, approximately 9.7 miles of continuos fence along the southwestern, southern and southeastern perimeter of Camp Bullis, and approximately 10.6 miles of continuos fence along the northwestern and northern perimeter.. All but 8 miles of the 20.3 miles had been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Ten previously recorded sites are located along the proposed security fence line; nine of these ten sites located in the previously surveyed area along the northern and

northwestern perimeters of Camp Bullis will be affected by the proposed security fence line, and were relocated and reevaluated by Geo - Marine, Inc., in July of 1996. The cultural resources survey of the remaining 8 miles involved three separate segments along the southwestern, southern and southeastern boundaries. The survey was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, by Geo - Marine, Inc., in the fall of 1995; three previously unrecorded sites and four previously recorded sites were identified along the proposed security fence line. In addition, the new fencing constructed along the 14.7 - mile stretch on the eastern Camp Bullis boundary was reviewed in July of 1996; two of the previously identified sites relocated during the survey are located along this length of fence line. This report presents the results of the 8 - mile survey (three previously unrecorded sites and four previously recorded sites located by Geo - Marine, Inc.). The relocation of previously identified sites along 20.3 miles of proposed fencing (nine sites reviewed by Geo - Marine, Inc., and one recently reviewed by Prewitt and Associates, Inc. [Kibler and Gardner 1994], and the review of the 14.7 miles of constructed fence line; 35 miles of proposed and existing fencing and 17 sites are assessed as part of this report). The approximately 8 - mile survey conducted by Geo - Marine, Inc., resulted in the identification of three prehistoric sites (41BX1153, 41BX1154 and 41BX1155) and three localities along the southern boundary area, all of which date to the Prehistoric period. The three sites are low to high density lithic scatters which lack subsurface or diagnostic materials and exhibit high degrees of disturbance; these sites are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no additional assessments are required. In addition to the three previously unrecorded sites, four previously identified sites (41BX399, 41BX404, 41BX409 and 41BX412) are also located within the surveyed area and will be affected by the proposed fencing; none of these sites is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 41BX920, also located along the proposed security fence line but outside the 8 - mile survey area, was recently assessed by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Kibler and Gardner 1994).

Of the nine sites along the northern boundary of Camp Bullis that were relocated and reevaluated, five sites (41BX1044, 41CM102, 41CM211, 41CM212 and 41CM214) are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and require further archeological investigations. The remaining four sites (41BX380, 41BX381, 41BX1045, 41CM213) are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further assessments of these sites are required,

As part of the current project, the completed construction of the security fence line along the eastern boundary of Camp Bullis was reviewed in order to identify any sites that may have been affected. Two sites 41BX409 and

41BX412, which were located within the 8 - mile survey completed by Geo - Marine, Inc., were affected by this construction and have been evaluated as ineligible for inclusion the NRHP; no further assessments of these sites are required. No other sites are located along the completed fence line.

(419) Weitze, K.

1995 "Inventory of Cold War Properties, Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota"

The Seven - Base Comprehensive Study.
The United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command (AMC), is conducting real property surveys and evaluations at selected installations throughout the continental United States to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. The immediate goal of the study is to provide the baseline information required for compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the completion of Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP's). A future goal is to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as proposed actions warrant. Each individual report offers tentative assessments of inventoried properties, using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and incorporating both the NRHP guidelines (Bulletin 22, 1991) and the USAF interim guidelines for interpreting the significance of properties less than 50 years in age (Green 1993). Cold War properties are assessed across seven selected installations, inclusive of those at Andrews, Charleston, Dover, Grand Forks, McChord, Scott and Travis Air Force Bases (AFB's) (Figure 1). The reports are partially cross- referenced with the intent of broadly examining the data base offered. Professional personnel, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications standards for architectural historians, are responsible for the field inventories, archival documentation and report analyses, exclusively. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, is currently conducting an eighth assessment for McGuire AFB, as a part of the same program of USAF AMC historic architectural Cold War inventories.

Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949 - 1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves, command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber / tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housing and assembly - test units; and weapons areas. Weapons assembly, research and development, and storage areas are referenced for both traditional and nuclear warheads.

Historically, the Cold War material culture remaining at the seven AMC installations was under sole USAF jurisdiction, with coordination established for the army antiaircraft artillery (AAA) and subsequently, missile emplacements in the vicinity of Andrews, McChord, St. Louis and Travis AFB's during the 1950s and 1960s. Subcommands of the USAF controlling the Cold War air defense associated with tactical warning were the Air Defense Command (ADC) and the Tactical Air Command (TAC). From its establishment under the War Department in late 1945, and continuing throughout the Cold War, the Air National Guard (ANG) also contributed Fighter Inspector Squadron (FIS) personnel, aircraft and infrastructure to the USAF tactical effort, federalized for a brief period during the Korean War under the ADC. During the 1945 - 1947 period, before the separation of the air services from the Army, the ANG's air defense mission witnessed complex management through the Army Air Forces (AAF), the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the ADC and the individual State jurisdiction. The subcommand of the USAF controlling strategic facilities, nominally those intended to launch an immediate counterattack and to serve as critical infrastructure during a sustained attack, was the Strategic Air Command (SAC). SAC material culture at the inventoried installations is primarily associated with strategic readiness. The concentration of potentially significant historic resources at the inventoried installations, both tactical and strategic, was further definitively interwoven with facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), both on particular AFB's and in geographic proximity.

As the full data base of similar and identical Cold War properties is much more comprehensive, including not only properties on numerous other USAF AFB's, but also including properties at ANG installations sited on municipal air fields; United States Army and Navy installations; and in Canada, Greenland and Iceland (tactical and strategic properties), and at multiple international sites (strategic properties), correlation of assessments offered here, with those of concurrent and future inventories, is recommended.

Inventoried Cold War resources at and associated with Grand Forks AFB (Figure 2) feature a cluster of ADC alert and readiness buildings of 1955-59, inclusive of a FIS alert hangar, two readiness / maintenance hangars, two ready shelters, a readiness crew building, a squadron operations building, a flight simulator training building and a jet fuel tank farm; an ADC nuclear weapons storage compound and related assembly, surveillance and inspection building of 1957-59; an ADC jet test cell of 1957-58; a SAGE direction center and power building of 1956-58; a SAC readiness crew facility and tanker alert apron of 1958-59; Minuteman II/III support facilities of 1964-66; and a TAC noise suppresser building / test

cell of 1985-86. Additional buildings and structures inventoried include the Minuteman II infrastructure (retrofitted for Minuteman III emplacements) of 1964-73, directly commanded by the 321st Missile Group and sited off base west, northwest, and southwest of Grand Forks AFB; and Finley AFS, an AC&W radar squadron with GATR annex of 1951-62, no longer in USAF ownership, sited southwest of Grand Forks.A field visit to the two main multi - building complexes comprising the Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard ABM site, inclusive of the missile site radar (MSR) location near Nekoma, North Dakota, 102 miles northwest of Grand Forks, and, the perimeter acquisition radar (PAR) site at Cavalier AFS, North Dakota, 145 miles northwest of Grand Forks, also took place. The North Dakota SHPO has already formally determined the entire Safeguard ABM site eligible for the NRHP. The MSR complex is held in caretaker status by the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defend Command and is not considered as a part of the Grand Forks AFB inventory. The USAF has leased the PAR site near Cavalier as a radar sensor for NORAD and the Satellite Surveillance Network since 1977. Cavalier AFS reports directly to NORAD headquarters in Cheyenne Mountain, near Colorado Springs, Colorado, using Grand Forks AFB for support services. The PAR site is not considered as a part of the Grand Forks AFB inventory.

The total number of buildings and structures inventoried is 245, inclusive of 25 buildings located at Grand Forks AFB; approximately 50 buildings and structures at Finley AFS; and, 170 buildings and structures associated with the Minuteman II / III missile complex west / northwest / and southwest of Grand Forks AFB.

(420) Weitze, K.

1995 "Inventory of Cold War Properties, Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California"

The Seven - Base Comprehensive Study.
The United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command (AMC), is conducting real property surveys and evaluations at selected installations throughout the continental United States to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. The immediate goal of the study is to provide the baseline information required for compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the completion of Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP's). A future goal is to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as proposed actions warrant. Each individual report offers tentative assessments of inventoried properties, using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and incorporating both the NRHP

guidelines (Bulletin 22, 1991) and the USAF interim guidelines for interpreting the significance of properties less than 50 years in age (Green 1993). Cold War properties are assessed across seven selected installations, inclusive of those at Andrews, Charleston, Dover, Grand Forks, McChord, Scott and Travis Air Force Bases (AFB's) (Figure 1). The reports are partially cross- referenced with the intent of broadly examining the data base offered. Professional personnel, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications standards for architectural historians, are responsible for the field inventories, archival documentation and report analyses, exclusively. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, is currently conducting an eighth assessment for McGuire AFB, as a part of the same program of USAF AMC historic architectural Cold War inventories.

Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949 - 1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves, command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber / tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housing and assembly - test units; and weapons areas. Weapons assembly, research and development, and storage areas are referenced for both traditional and nuclear warheads.

Historically, the Cold War material culture remaining at the seven AMC installations was under sole USAF jurisdiction, with coordination established for the army antiaircraft artillery (AAA) and subsequently, missile emplacements in the vicinity of Andrews, McChord, St. Louis and Travis AFB's during the 1950s and 1960s. Subcommands of the USAF controlling the Cold War air defense associated with tactical warning were the Air Defense Command (ADC) and the Tactical Air Command (TAC). From its establishment under the War Department in late 1945, and continuing throughout the Cold War, the Air National Guard (ANG) also contributed Fighter Inspector Squadron (FIS) personnel, aircraft and infrastructure to the USAF tactical effort, federalized for a brief period during the Korean War under the ADC. During the 1945 - 1947 period, before the separation of the air services from the Army, the ANG's air defense mission witnessed complex management through the Army Air Forces (AAF), the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the ADC and the individual State jurisdiction. The subcommand of the USAF controlling strategic facilities, nominally those intended to launch an immediate counterattack and to serve as critical infrastructure during a sustained attack, was the Strategic Air Command (SAC). SAC material culture at the inventoried installations is primarily associated with strategic readiness. The concentration of potentially significant historic resources at the inventoried installations, both tactical and strategic, was further definitively

interwoven with facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), both on particular AFB's and in geographic proximity.

As the full data base of similar and identical Cold War properties is much more comprehensive, including not only properties on numerous other USAF AFB's, but also including properties at ANG installations sited on municipal air fields; United States Army and Navy installations; and in Canada, Greenland and Iceland (tactical and strategic properties), and at multiple international sites (strategic properties), correlation of assessments offered here, with those of concurrent and future inventories, is recommended.

Inventoried and noted Cold War resources at Travis AFB are complex, and include five distinct physical locations, four on base and one off site (Figures 2 and 3). At the installations are the 35 - building AEC/SAC Q Area, also known as the West River Depot, the Fairfield AFS and the 3083rd Aviation Depot Group (ADG) of 1951-60 and the immediately adjacent SAC missile test stand sites and run - up shop of 1957-62; the 10 building ADC alert and readiness area of 1952-55 and the immediately adjacent U.S. Army Nike missile assembly shops of 1954/59[67]; the 11 building SAC long - range bomber area of 1954-55, with its related nine - igloo munitions storage area of the same period; and, the SAC tanker readiness crew facility (molehole) and alert apron of 1958. Off site is the Point Arena AC&W radar squadron complex of 1951-62. Located 100 direct miles to the northwest of Travis AFB on the California coast, the Point Arena facility is herein noted, but remains uninventoried. Point Arena is assumed to be one of the 85 AC&W permanent radar complexes built during these years and is assumed to be configured similarly to the inventoried AC&W radar complexes at Scott, Charleston and Grand Forks AFB.

The total number of buildings and structures inventoried is 71, inclusive of the facilities located at Travis AFB. The uninventoried Point Arena AC&W radar facilities are assumed to have originally included between 45 and 50 buildings, but the complex's current intactness is unevaluated herein.

(421) Weitze, K.

1995 "Inventory of Cold War Properties Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois"

The Seven - Base Comprehensive Study.
The United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command (AMC), is conducting real property surveys and evaluations at

selected installations throughout the continental United States to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. The immediate goal of the study is to provide the baseline information required for compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the completion of Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP's). A future goal is to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as proposed actions warrant. Each individual report offers tentative assessments of inventoried properties, using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and incorporating both the NRHP guidelines (Bulletin 22, 1991) and the USAF interim guidelines for interpreting the significance of properties less than 50 years in age (Green 1993). Cold War properties are assessed across seven selected installations, inclusive of those at Andrews, Charleston, Dover, Grand Forks, McChord, Scott and Travis Air Force Bases (AFB's) (Figure 1). The reports are partially cross- referenced with the intent of broadly examining the data base offered. Professional personnel, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications standards for architectural historians, are responsible for the field inventories, archival documentation and report analyses, exclusively. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, is currently conducting an eighth assessment for McGuire AFB, as a part of the same program of USAF AMC historic architectural Cold War inventories.

Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949 - 1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves, command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber / tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housing and assembly - test units; and weapons areas. Weapons assembly, research and development, and storage areas are referenced for both traditional and nuclear warheads.

Historically, the Cold War material culture remaining at the seven AMC installations was under sole USAF jurisdiction, with coordination established for the army antiaircraft artillery (AAA) and subsequently, missile emplacements in the vicinity of Andrews, McChord, St. Louis and Travis AFB's during the 1950s and 1960s. Subcommands of the USAF controlling the Cold War air defense associated with tactical warning were the Air Defense Command (ADC) and the Tactical Air Command (TAC). From its establishment under the War Department in late 1945, and continuing throughout the Cold War, the Air National Guard (ANG) also contributed Fighter Inspector Squadron (FIS) personnel, aircraft and infrastructure to the USAF tactical effort, federalized for a brief period during the Korean War under the ADC. During the 1945 - 1947 period, before the separation of the air services from the Army, the ANG's air

defense mission witnessed complex management through the Army Air Forces (AAF), the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the ADC and the individual State jurisdiction. The subcommand of the USAF controlling strategic facilities, nominally those intended to launch an immediate counterattack and to serve as critical infrastructure during a sustained attack, was the Strategic Air Command (SAC). SAC material culture at the inventoried installations is primarily associated with strategic readiness. The concentration of potentially significant historic resources at the inventoried installations, both tactical and strategic, was further definitively interwoven with facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), both on particular AFB's and in geographic proximity.

As the full data base of similar and identical Cold War properties is much more comprehensive, including not only properties on numerous other USAF AFB's, but also including properties at ANG installations sited on municipal air fields; United States Army and Navy installations; and in Canada, Greenland and Iceland (tactical and strategic properties), and at multiple international sites (strategic properties), correlation of assessments offered here, with those of concurrent and future inventories, is recommended.

Inventoried Cold War resources at Scott AFB include one ANG alert hangar of ca. 1946 - 48; and the FIS alert area of ancillary buildings of 1951 - 53, including one squadron operations building of 1951 - 52, one readiness hangar of 1951 - 53, one readiness crew facility of 1951 - 53, an ammunition storage building of 1952 - 53, and a five - structure jet fuel tank farm and facilities of 1953. Built off - site at Turkey Hill and Plum Hill, between seven and eight miles to the south / southwest of Scott AFB, are the 48 - building 798th AC&W radar squadron, the Belleville Air Force Station of 1951 - 62; and ancillary to the radar station, the ground - to air transmitter - receiver station (GATR) of 1961 - 62, a single structure (Figure 2). The USAF constructed no notable Cold War buildings or structures at Scott AFB after 1962.
The total number of buildings and structures inventoried is 59, inclusive of both ANG / FIS alert areas at Scott AFB and the radar facilities at Turkey and Plum Hills. Buildings and structures are listed here in numerical real property order and are identified by architect / engineer, original Cold War use, and date of design (Figure 3).

(422) Weitze, K.

1995 "Inventory of Cold War Properties Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware"

The Seven - Base Comprehensive Study.
The United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command (AMC), is conducting real property surveys and evaluations at selected installations throughout the continental United States to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. The immediate goal of the study is to provide the baseline information required for compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the completion of Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP's). A future goal is to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as proposed actions warrant. Each individual report offers tentative assessments of inventoried properties, using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and incorporating both the NRHP guidelines (Bulletin 22, 1991) and the USAF interim guidelines for interpreting the significance of properties less than 50 years in age (Green 1993). Cold War properties are assessed across seven selected installations, inclusive of those at Andrews, Charleston, Dover, Grand Forks, McChord, Scott and Travis Air Force Bases (AFB's) (Figure 1). The reports are partially cross- referenced with the intent of broadly examining the data base offered. Professional personnel, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications standards for architectural historians, are responsible for the field inventories, archival documentation and report analyses, exclusively. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, is currently conducting an eighth assessment for McGuire AFB, as a part of the same program of USAF AMC historic architectural Cold War inventories.

Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949 - 1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves, command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber / tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housing and assembly - test units; and weapons areas. Weapons assembly, research and development, and storage areas are referenced for both traditional and nuclear warheads.

Historically, the Cold War material culture remaining at the seven AMC installations was under sole USAF jurisdiction, with coordination established for the army antiaircraft artillery (AAA) and subsequently, missile emplacements in the vicinity of Andrews, McChord, St. Louis and Travis AFB's during the 1950s and 1960s. Subcommands of the USAF controlling the Cold War air defense associated with tactical warning were

the Air Defense Command (ADC) and the Tactical Air Command (TAC). From its establishment under the War Department in late 1945, and continuing throughout the Cold War, the Air National Guard (ANG) also contributed Fighter Inspector Squadron (FIS) personnel, aircraft and infrastructure to the USAF tactical effort, federalized for a brief period during the Korean War under the ADC. During the 1945 - 1947 period, before the separation of the air services from the Army, the ANG's air defense mission witnessed complex management through the Army Air Forces (AAF), the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the ADC and the individual State jurisdiction. The subcommand of the USAF controlling strategic facilities, nominally those intended to launch an immediate counterattack and to serve as critical infrastructure during a sustained attack, was the Strategic Air Command (SAC). SAC material culture at the inventoried installations is primarily associated with strategic readiness. The concentration of potentially significant historic resources at the inventoried installations, both tactical and strategic, was further definitively interwoven with facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), both on particular AFB's and in geographic proximity.

As the full data base of similar and identical Cold War properties is much more comprehensive, including not only properties on numerous other USAF AFB's, but also including properties at ANG installations sited on municipal air fields; United States Army and Navy installations; and in Canada, Greenland and Iceland (tactical and strategic properties), and at multiple international sites (strategic properties), correlation of assessments offered here, with those of concurrent and future inventories, is recommended.

Inventoried Cold War resources at Dover AFB include a double - cantilever, long - range B-36 bomber hangar of 1954-56; an ADC / SAC jet fuel tank farm of 1954-59; units A and B of two ACD rocket checkout and assembly buildings of 1954-59; an ACD FIS alert hangar of 1954-56; a World War II hangar of 1942, modified as the ADC readiness / maintenance hangar in 1955-56; an ADC readiness crew facility of 1955-56; an ADC special weapons storage compound of 1956-58; an ADC flight simulator training building of 1958-59; a SAC alert readiness crew facility and bomber apron of 1958-60; an ADC training building of 1959-60; and a SAC maintenance shop of 1960-61 (Figure 2). The USAF constructed no notable Cold War buildings or structures at Dover AFB after 1961.

(423) Weitze, K.

1995 "Inventory of Cold War Properties Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland"

The Seven - Base Comprehensive Study.
The United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command (AMC), is conducting real property surveys and evaluations at selected installations throughout the continental United States to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. The immediate goal of the study is to provide the baseline information required for compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the completion of Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP's). A future goal is to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as proposed actions warrant. Each individual report offers tentative assessments of inventoried properties, using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and incorporating both the NRHP guidelines (Bulletin 22, 1991) and the USAF interim guidelines for interpreting the significance of properties less than 50 years in age (Green 1993). Cold War properties are assessed across seven selected installations, inclusive of those at Andrews, Charleston, Dover, Grand Forks, McChord, Scott and Travis Air Force Bases (AFB's) (Figure 1). The reports are partially cross- referenced with the intent of broadly examining the data base offered. Professional personnel, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications standards for architectural historians, are responsible for the field inventories, archival documentation and report analyses, exclusively. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (CE), Fort Worth District, is currently conducting an eighth assessment for McGuire AFB, as a part of the same program of USAF AMC historic architectural Cold War inventories.

Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949 - 1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves, command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber / tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housing and assembly - test units; and weapons areas. Weapons assembly, research and development, and storage areas are referenced for both traditional and nuclear warheads.

Historically, the Cold War material culture remaining at the seven AMC installations was under sole USAF jurisdiction, with coordination established for the army antiaircraft artillery (AAA) and subsequently, missile emplacements in the vicinity of Andrews, McChord, St. Louis and Travis AFB's during the 1950s and 1960s. Subcommands of the USAF controlling the Cold War air defense associated with tactical warning were

the Air Defense Command (ADC) and the Tactical Air Command (TAC). From its establishment under the War Department in late 1945, and continuing throughout the Cold War, the Air National Guard (ANG) also contributed Fighter Inspector Squadron (FIS) personnel, aircraft and infrastructure to the USAF tactical effort, federalized for a brief period during the Korean War under the ADC. During the 1945 - 1947 period, before the separation of the air services from the Army, the ANG's air defense mission witnessed complex management through the Army Air Forces (AAF), the National Guard Bureau (NGB), the ADC and the individual State jurisdiction. The subcommand of the USAF controlling strategic facilities, nominally those intended to launch an immediate counterattack and to serve as critical infrastructure during a sustained attack, was the Strategic Air Command (SAC). SAC material culture at the inventoried installations is primarily associated with strategic readiness. The concentration of potentially significant historic resources at the inventoried installations, both tactical and strategic, was further definitively interwoven with facilities of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), both on particular AFB's and in geographic proximity.

As the full data base of similar and identical Cold War properties is much more comprehensive, including not only properties on numerous other USAF AFB's, but also including properties at ANG installations sited on municipal air fields; United States Army and Navy installations; and in Canada, Greenland and Iceland (tactical and strategic properties), and at multiple international sites (strategic properties), correlation of assessments offered here, with those of concurrent and future inventories, is recommended.

Inventoried Cold War resources at Andrews AFB include one ANG alert hangar of ca. 1946 - 48; the ADC readiness and maintenance hangars of 1951 - 54; the ADC weapons storage igloos and guard station of 1952 - 53; the ANG / ADC jet fuel tank farm of ca. 1956; the ANG readiness hangar of 1954 - 55; the AC&W command and control and operations cluster of buildings of 1954 - 55; the ADC flight simulator training building of 1954 - 55; units A and B of the ADC rocket checkout and assembly building of 1955 - 58; the ADC special weapons storage area of 1958 - 59; and the ANG noise suppresser building (hush house) of 1981 - 82 (Figure 2). With the exceptions of the Special Air Missions (SAM) alert hangar of 1985 - 86; and the presidential Air Force One hangar of 1987 - 89; the USAF constructed not notable Cold War buildings or structures at Andrews AFB between 1962 and 1984. The SAM hangar, Building 1288 and the Air Force One hangar, Building 5016, are secured structures, active today, and have been excluded from inventory. Exclusion of Buildings 1288 and 5016 is based upon their extremely recent construction

with regards to the Cold War period of significance (1945 - 1989/91); their lack of specificity as bargaining chips pertinent to Cold War terminus (their lack of parallel to a complex like that of Rail Garrison, at Vandenberg AFB, California, for example); their continuing national security function and their likely legal inclusion by logical extension within the group of presidential buildings exempted by Congress from NHPA (Public Law 89-665 [NHPA] 1966, Section 107).
The total number of buildings and structures inventoried is 27, inclusive of ANG and ADC air defense areas at Andrews AFB.

(424) Weitze, K.

1996 "Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Inventory of Cold War Properties"

The U.S. Air Force, Air Mobility Command, has conducted real property surveys and evaluations at selected installations throughout the continental United States, including Charleston Air Force Base, to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949-1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves; command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber/tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housings and assembly-test units; and weapons areas. All inventoried resources are less than 50 years in age and must meet the NRHP criteria of exceptional significance. Thus the methodology used in these assessments suggests that individual properties within such a group meet a high standard for NRHP integrity, and that interpreted significance is relevant only at a national level.

A total of 70 buildings and structures were inventoried at Charleston AFB and North Charleston AFS. None of these buildings or structures inventoried are interpreted as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Both Charleston AFB and North Charleston AFS. None of the buildings or structures inventoried are interpreted as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Both Charleston AFB and North Charleston AFS utilized many existing World War II buildings for Cold War infrastructure, adding minimal new structures for their programs at a later date.

(425) Weitze, K.

1996 "McChord Air Force Base Tacoma, Washington: Inventory of Cold War Properties"

The U.S. Air Force, Air Mobility Command, has conducted real property surveys and evaluations at selected installations throughout the continental United States, including McChord Air Force Base, to identify potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. Identified resources are primarily associated with the tactical and strategic USAF network built up in North America during the 1949-1962 years. Specific property types discussed are radar enclaves; command and control facilities for gathering and disseminating information within defined air sectors; readiness and alert complexes for fighter (tactical) and bomber/tanker (strategic) aircraft; missile housings and assembly-test units; and weapons areas. All inventoried resources are less than 50 years in age and must meet the NRHP criteria of exceptional significance. Thus the methodology used in these assessments suggest that individual properties within such a group meet a high standard for NRHP integrity, and that interpreted significance is relevant only at a national level.

A total of 29 buildings and structures were inventoried at McChord AFB, including alert and readiness buildings of 1951-1962, AC&W command and control buildings of 1950-1953, an ADC nuclear weapons storage compound of 1957-1962, the SAGE buildings of 1955-1958, and TAC buildings of 1983-1985. Building 300 is interpreted as potentially eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and C, as well as criteria consideration G. It is a rare, little modified structure associated with a nearly continuous significant alert mission from the first years of the Cold War to its end and is one of the first standardized FIS hangars erected nationwide, additionally unusual is its expansion to a double-squadron capacity.

(427) Weitze, K.

1997 "Historic American Engineering Record Aurora Pulsed Radiation Simulator"

The Aurora Pulsed Radiation Simulator was the first gamma radiation simulator of its size and capacity built in the world. The simulator achieved a new plateau of nuclear effects simulation, able to test complete weapons electronic packages critical for both strategic and tactical nuclear weapons design. During the first half of its life, the Aurora Simulator primarily served military agencies and contractors in testing warheads of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs); during the second half of its life,

the facility expanded its technical capabilities to test the hardening of very large finished systems, such as those for satellites.

(426) Weitze, K., Murphey, J.
1996 "Detroit Arsenal Cultural Resources Management Plan"

This CRMP provides guidelines and procedures that will enable the Detroit Arsenal to meet its legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992; Executive Order 11593; the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1992; Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990; and accompanying regulations, particularly AR 420-40 (which soon is to be superseded by AR200-4), prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. Curation standards for federally owned and administered collections are specified in 36 CFR Part 79. 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Properties, sets forth procedures for meeting the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, and 36 CFR 60 sets forth criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the National register of Historic Places.
The development of the CRMP in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the ACHP is an important step toward achieving compliance with NHPA and associated Federal regulations.

The Detroit Arsenal is composed of two distinct parts. The east side was designed by the Albert Kahn architectural firm in the early 1940s as a World War II tank manufacturing plant and was built by Chrysler Corporation during World War II. This part of the facility is known as the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant (DATP) and is government-owned contractor-operated facility under contract with General Dynamics. The Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510) authorized a 1995 action to close the DATP.

The West side of the Detroit Arsenal, known as the Detroit Arsenal Research and Development (DARD) site, is the government-owned government-operated part of the facility. The primary function of the Detroit Arsenal area is devoted to research and development activities associated with the Army's work on tank and automotive materiel. The

initial development of the research and development side of the arsenal was begun in the early to mid-1950s.

The Detroit Arsenal is presently under a PA among the DA, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO concerning Inactivation and Partial Inactivation of Army Materiel Command Installations (Inactivation PA). Under the Inactivation PA, the AMC proposes partial inactivation at the Detroit Arsenal, but will maintain it for mobilization requirements. The implementation of the Inactivation PA may affect cultural resources that are included on or considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, to fulfill its obligations for compliance with the 36 CFR Part 800 regulation that implements Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and with Army Regulation (AR) 420-40, Historic Preservation, the Army has completed an inventory of historic properties within the Detroit Arsenal.

By definition, cultural resources that have been evaluated and identified as eligible for inclusion in or formally listed on the NRHP are considered to be "historic properties." These historic properties may be archeological sites (both prehistoric and historic), buildings, structures, objects, and districts. Resources of unknown NRHP eligibility are those resources for which the NRHP evaluation process has not yet been undertaken or has not yet been completed but must be treated as potentially eligible until a final determination has been made. NRHP-ineligible resources are those resources that do not qualify for inclusion in the NRHP.

Inventory and assessment of cultural resources at Detroit Arsenal were initiated in 1984 with a historic properties survey by Building Technologies, Inc., prepared for the United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM). Cultural resource concerns at the Detroit Arsenal are concentrated within the built environment, and the complete pre-1955 built environment at the Detroit Arsenal has been evaluated and reviewed against the NRHP criteria.

All of the NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible properties should be protected, preserved, or mitigated for loss if primary or secondary impact is unavoidable.
The cultural resources of unknown NRHP eligibility should be protected and preserved until the NRHP evaluation process is completed.
No cultural resources on the Detroit Arsenal are currently listed on the NRHP.
Built Environment: The built environment of the Detroit Arsenal is composed of buildings and structures that span the World War II era (1941 to 1945) and the Cold War era (post-1945).

NRHP Eligibility Determinations: The determination of NRHP eligibility of architectural resources was initiated in the 1980s and continued during the present study. A concurrence determination of eligibility for Building 212 on the Arsenal side of the facility and an acceptance of Building Nos. 1 and 4 associated with the Tank Plant as potentially eligible for the NRHP have been concluded.

Of 41 extant buildings and structures dating to the World War II and the earlier part of the Cold War eras at the Detroit Arsenal, nine are interpreted as eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP, with the remaining 32 interpreted as ineligible. The 41 properties span 1941-1954, with 35 recorded on HABS Level IV survey sheets. The unrecorded 1941-54 properties are sited on the east site of the arsenal, the tank plant, and are entirely temporary buildings, guard stations, and utilitarian support structures.

Architectural Resources Ineligible for Listing in the NRHP: Most buildings built during the Cold War do not meet Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance that is applied to resources less than 50 years in age.

Archeological Resources: A 1985 reconnaissance of the Detroit Arsenal interpreted the overall potential for the discovery of archeological resources within the boundaries of the facility as low. Construction activities since 1940, including both the disturbance of upper soil layers and the addition of areas of fill, are the primary basis for the interpretation. The land was historically a wetlands area, with above- and below-ground drainage introduced by immigrant Europeans.

Regarding the prehistoric archeological site potential for the vicinity of the Detroit Arsenal, the general area has been identified as a core of prehistoric settlement and resource exploitation within the Clinton River drainage, inclusive of the Bear Creek and Red Run feeder streams. Fourteen small hunting, gathering, and fishing campsites along Bear Creek and red Run, within three miles of the arsenal, have been recorded. The potential for intact prehistoric sites at the Detroit Arsenal, however, is considered minimal, although some sensitivity is suggested for the ground beneath paved parking and storage areas, softball fields, remaining open space, and along Bear Creek.

Historic maps of 1875 and 1895 record six farmsteads within facility boundaries. Five of these locations are of continued sensitivity, existing either under paved parking and storage areas, or in open space. Early arsenal property acquisition maps of 1950 for the research and development west site further record two of these farming complexes, inclusive of outbuildings, in detail along Eleven Mile Road. Potential NRHP-eligibility for the farmstead sites is unknown, but is also suggested to be minimal.

Staffing requirements for cultural resources management are outlined in AR 420-40. As stipulated, the size and nature of staff will depend on the extent of the work required for compliance. Installation commanders may consult with Federal State, and local agencies concerning the number and experience of personnel required to complete the work.

Training of monitoring and security personnel, an essential aspect of the long-term protection of the historic properties, should be undertaken at the earliest possible time.

(428) Whalen, M., O'Laughlin, T., Pigott, J., Stout, C., Stout, M.
1978 "Settlement Patterns of the Western Hueco Bolson"

This second intensive archeological survey by the El Paso Centennial Museum of the University of Texas at El Paso of land owned or utilized by Fort Bliss, together with an historical and architectural evaluation of historic buildings, completes the inventory of archeological and historical resources in Texas that are under the control of Fort Bliss. When eligibility for site nomination to the National Register has been determined, the Texas portion of this agency will be conformity with Executive Order 11593. The Environmental Section of the Directorate of Facilities Engineers at Fort Bliss and the chain of command that had the foresight to make this accomplishment possible are to be congratulated. This study provides the cultural resource manager with the basic data needed to administer the archeological and historical resources that are distributed over some 500 square kilometers (193 square miles), and includes 1844 archeological sites and 187 buildings that are over 50 years of age.

As in the past, the acquisition of the archeological data was accomplished by walking transects at 30 meter intervals and recording all cultural manifestations that were over 50 years of age on aerial photographs at a scale of 1:3000. The field work was carried out with greater efficiency, and as a consequence more economically, on this survey because of the experience gained in the survey of the eastern Hueco Bolson.

Settlement system analysis (Chapter II) has been advanced considerably and the classification of sites according to size redefined by the study of the western Hueco Bolson. There now appears to be some repetition in patterning in village siting. It seems relatively certain for example, that the majority of Mesilla phase residential sites were located within 300 to 600 meters of basins or playas (cf. Appendix E) and that the vast majority of the dwellings were aggregated in smaller villages. The general distribution of these small communities over the western portion of the Bolson suggests

that surface water or other important resources were more readily available in this area than they were at the slightly higher elevation of the eastern Bolson. This occupation of the Bolson bottom almost certainly means that annual precipitation was considerably greater than at present.

The identification of an El Paso phase “core area” in the western Bolson seems to confirm the existence of concentrated residential areas at that time such as was first recognized in the eastern Bolson (Whalen 1977). The explanation for this concentration is still somewhat illusive, however. Neither Whalen (Chapter II) nor Pigott (Appendix E) found evidence of El Paso phase site aggregations about playas where water from rainfall may have persisted. Whalen’s suggestion that the eastern core area is located where runoff water could have been controlled by the simple horticultural technology of the El Paso phase may explain that residential consolidation. The western core area, as manifest in Maneuver Area I, is quite different, however. There is no upslope water catchment area and only water falling in the immediate vicinity would be available for horticultural or domestic use; a large playa separates the western core area from the slope continuing out from the foot of the Franklin Mountains. Additional El Paso phase residential sites are known to exist northwest of this concentration on the public and private land outside of the survey area and may constitute an extension of the western core area onto the lowest mountain slopes. There is no escaping the fact, however, that the residents of the presently documented Maneuver Area I core area must have depended upon rainfall water their gardens, if the garden where within a few kilometers of the residences.Greater precipitation than occurs at present is again indicated.

A basic problem for which a solution must still be found is that of a means of reconstructing the fluctuations in the effective environmental portion of the ecosystem relative to the technological and organizational capabilities of the Mesilla and El Paso phase social systems. It is hoped that depositional conditions will be identified within which pollen is preserved and that these data together with those recovered from charred plant remains will permit an approximation of climatic conditions during specific time periods. Dr. Whalen is currently pursuing these sources of information as well as data to be used in developing a refined chronology, studying intrasite settlement patterns, defining the technological components of the social system, etc.

No archeological sites have been suggested as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because representatives of the cultural resource management office at Fort Bliss and of the Texas State Historical Preservation Officer have requested that such nominations be held in abeyance pending the elaboration of a cultural resource management program with the advisement of the Advisory Council on

Historic Preservation. A National Registry district is suggested to encompass many of the important historic buildings recorded by the Stouts (Appendix D) that are believed to be eligible for nomination to the National Registry.

(429) Whalen, M., Wetterstrom, W., Thompson, M.
1980 "Special Studies in the Archeology of the Hueco Bolson"

Previous settlement pattern studies in the Hueco Bolson of western Texas provided a broad, preliminary understanding of prehistoric adaptations to the area. Nevertheless, basic problems of site function and chronology remained either unanswered or addressed in the most preliminary fashion. The studies included in this volume represent a second phase of investigation into these problem areas. Chapter I introduces the study area and the management context within which the work was performed. Chapter II addressed one of the most perplexing problems encountered in the study of the prehistory old south - central New Mexico and western Texas. This is the determination of the ages and functions of the small, nearly featureless, camps that occur by the thousands all over the area. Specific questions that are addressed relate to: (1) the temporal distribution of small camps; (2) the variation in the inventory of attributes of small camps through time; and (3) the functional roles of small camps in the settlement systems of which they formed parts. These questions are approached through the collections and study of a number of types of locational, morphological, and artifactural data, as well as application of absolute dating techniques. Chapter III discusses additional chronological studies relating to a wide variety of Hueco Bolson sites. Relative and absolute dating techniques include morphological studies of local ceramics, radiocarbon dating, ceramic thermoluminescence dating, and obsidian hydration studies. Archeomagnetic dates obtained by previous projects are also presented in this general discussion of applications and results of dating techniques in the Hueco Bolson. Chapter IV provides an interpretation of the results of two seasons of excavations on Hueco Bolson Pithouse period villages by means of a comparison of household and community organization in the early and late Pithouse periods. This chapter compliments the volume's general focus on specific functional and chronological investigations in the Hueco Bolson.

(430) White, W., Krapf, K.

1995 "Lake City Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities"

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (LCAAP), Independence, Missouri. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance, or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment and buildings. Numerous buildings, housing either the same or different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process, were of identical or similar architectural design. Similarly, within these buildings, there were often identical machines and pieces of equipment. Accordingly, photographs were not taken of each individual building, structure, and piece of equipment with identical or similar design; rather, an attempt was made to photograph archetypal buildings, structures, and pieces of equipment present at the plant. An attempt was made to exclude modern buildings and equipment. The photographic presentation that follows should not be perceived as a complete and chronological order of ammunition manufacturing. Photographs of ammunition buildings and equipment in this account are largely classified as either "stand - by" or "layaway" status. Depicted active buildings are of an insensitive and / or "safe" nature. Such buildings include administration, shop, and manufacturing buildings.

(431) White, W., Krapf, K.

1995 "Holston Army Ammunition Plant: Supplemental Photographic Documentation of Archetypal Buildings, Structures, and Equipment for U.S. Army Materiel Command National Historic Context for World War II Ordnance Facilities"

This report presents a photographic record of the archetypal buildings, structures, and equipment of the World War II Ordnance Department's

government - owned, contractor - operated (GOCO) industrial facility, the Holston Army Ammunition Plant (HAAP), Kingsport, Tennessee. This photographic documentation was completed under partial fulfillment of an Army Materiel Command (AMC) Legacy Resource Program demonstration project for assistance to small installations and in fulfillment of the 1993 Programmatic Agreement among the AMC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Multiple State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the program to discontinue maintenance,or dispose, of particular GOCO properties.

The objective of the project was to photographically record World War II vintage equipment or buildings. Numerous buildings, housing either the same of different stages of the ammunition manufacturing process, were of identical or similar architectural design. Similarly, within these buildings, there were often several identical machines and pieces of equipment. Accordingly, photographs were not taken of each individual building, structure, and piece of equipment present at the plant. An attempt was made to exclude modern buildings and equipment. The photographic presentation that follows should not be perceived as a complete and chronological order of ammunition manufacturing. Photographs of ammunition buildings and equipment in this account are largely classified as either “stand - by” or “layaway” status. Depicted active buildings are of an intensive and / or “safe” nature. Such buildings include administration, shop, and manufacturing buildings.

(432) White, W., Hunt, S., Cliff, M., Allday, S., Austin, S., Green, M.
1995 “Cultural Resources Survey of 1,290 Acres at Wright Patman Lake, Bowie and Cass Counties, Texas”

From June to August, 1994, Geo-Marine, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, conducted cultural resources investigations within various areas of timberland adjacent to Wright Patman Lake in Bowie and Cass counties, Texas, in accordance with and in partial fulfillment of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ obligation under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 102-575); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (PL93-291); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (PL95-341); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (PL 101-601); Executive Order No. 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”; and Corps of Engineers’ Engineering Regulation 1130-2-438, “Historic Preservation Program.” This work involved an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 1,290 acres of federal timberland, and involved a systematic on-the-ground pedestrian

survey and selective shovel testing of high probability site areas and areas with dense ground cover.

As a result of this intensive survey, two previously recorded and 11 previously unknown archeological sites and seven nonsite localities were identified. Of the 13 archeological sites that were located, 12 are presently identified as being entirely prehistoric in date, while the final one is a historical site. Of the 13 sites, it is recommended that six (41BW564, 41BW565, 41CS161, 41CS162, 41CS163, and 41CS164) be considered ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining seven sites (41BW7, 41BW28, 41BW556, 41BW557, 41BW566, 41BW567, and 41CS160), however, may have good research potential, and it is recommended that these sites be considered of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and be protected until the NRHP evaluation process can be completed.

(433) Wilson, D., Steele, D.

1996 "Prehistoric Human Remains from 12 Sites at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reservoirs in Bell, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hill, Marion, and Navarro Counties, Texas"

This report provides an analysis of human remains exposed by erosion and human disturbance at 12 sites on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers property at Bardwell Lake, Belton Lake, Cooper Lake, Grapevine Lake, Lake O'the Pines, Navarro Mills Reservoir, Stillhouse Hollow Lake, and Whitney Lake. In most instances, the cultural affiliation of the remains can be determined only in the most general sense. Temporally all sites are Archaic or Late Prehistoric in age, although in most cases the ages of the human remains are uncertain. Culturally, the sites can be categorized as sites occupied by hunters and gatherers or site occupied by groups who engaged in at least some horticulture. The three horticulturist sites appear to be associated with Caddoan groups.

(434) Winchell, F.

1993 "Cultural Resources Assessment of a Proposed Intermediate Staging Base and Forward Operating Location in Louisiana for the Joint Readiness Training Center"

This report represents the cultural resources assessment conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. in support of an Environmental Assessment of the proposed action of the U.S. Army to establish and operate an Intermediate Staging

Base (ISB) and Foreword Operating Location (FOL) for the Joint Readiness Training Center. The three alternative sites considered in the ISB are: (1) Barksdale AFB; (2) England Industrial Park; and (3) Chennault Industrial Airpark. At each of these locations potential impacts from proposed construction, building renovation, and military activities were considered. The evaluation of the potential impacts included the conduct of an intensive reconnaissance survey, an architectural assessment of the buildings involved, and a review of previous investigations. Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted this assessment under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in July of 1992.

The review of previous investigations and the reconnaissance survey revealed that no known archeological sites are within the area of potential effect. Only at England Industrial Park is there a potential for impact on buried cultural resources. Given the prior presence of plantations within the confines of England Industrial Park and its position within the Red River floodplain, the potential for buried deposits of both the historic and prehistoric periods is high. Presently available data indicate that the plantation remains are confined to areas other than those proposed for this action. Nevertheless, if new construction is scheduled to reach depth greater than 50 cm, test excavations will be necessary to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric contexts.

Of the buildings to be impacted (Bldg. No. 5341, 6237, 7385, 7588, at Barksdale; Bldg. No. 2102, 2317, 2318 at England Industrial Park; Bldg. No. 1510 at Chennault), only two at Barksdale AFB (Bldg. No. 5431 and 6237) are considered National Register - eligible. Since the defining characteristics for National Register - eligibility will not be impacted by the proposed modifications, there will be no adverse effect to these structures. Therefore, it is recommended that this proposed action may be implemented without adverse effect to the cultural resources of the region.

(435) Winchell, F., Rose, J., Moir, R., Adovasio, J., Barnes, J., Dirkmaat, D.
1992 "Bioanthropological Investigation of Nineteenth Century Burials at Site 41DT105, Cultural Resource Studies for Cooper Lake, Delta County, Texas"

In March 1989, the Archeology Research Program at Southern Methodist University (SMU) performed bioarcheological exhumations of 16 unmarked graves at site 41DT105, located in the Cooper Lake project area ca. 145 km (90 mi) northeast of Dallas, Texas. This work was conducted for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order to comply with stipulations calling for the removal of human remains

from areas to be inundated by reservoir waters after completion of the Cooper Lake Dam in Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas. The unmarked graves were relocated in October 1986 by Lebo (1988) and assigned to the Sinclair family based upon initial oral and archival information. This information indicated that the cemetery had been abandoned in the late nineteenth century and had become overgrown by vegetation by the 1950's.

All 16 grave shafts reported by Lebo were relocated and no additional burials were identified. Carefully controlled archeological techniques were employed during the exhumations to insure the recovery of all physical remains as well as all associated material culture remains. Coffin deposits and their surrounding soil matrix were hand excavated. Preservation of organic materials was often poor. Burial deposits that contained no obvious skeletal material but contained possible coffin remains were removed in large samples for later separation using water and fine screens.

A joint study between archeologists and physical anthropologists was conducted on the osteological remains and artifacts recovered from the 41DT105 graves. Over 2,400 non - osteological remains were identified in the archeological laboratory, including inorganic coffin parts (i.e., nails, lining tacks, and screws), clothing - related items (i.e., buttons, shoe parts, jewelry, buckles, hooks), and miscellaneous items. Only one rectangular casket was identified. All other burials contained hexagonal pine coffins. All coffins and the casket had minimal decorative trimmings. No metal coffin handles, decorative coffin tacks, plates, or other commercial metal hardware were present other than screws used to secure the lids and tacks used to attach linings.

The physical anthropology analysis identified 10 fully mature adults (three males, three females, one possible male, one possible female, and two indeterminate), one young adult male, one adolescent (gender indeterminate), two young children (one female, and one possible male), and two infants under ten months old (gender indeterminate). Possible cause(s) of death, paleopathology, childhood nutritional / disease stress, possible racial characteristics, dental traits, and natural, disease, or trauma related osteological anomalies were recorded. Isotopic analysis was also performed on several specimens and dental thin sections were produced for analysis. Finally, the archival and oral records were rechecked for evidence that would directly link any interments to specific Sinclair family members.

The results of these interdisciplinary analyses indicated that 41DT105 was a small rural cemetery containing interments from two to three families in addition to a possible (but unknown) founding family as well as several other individuals. The artifacts associated suggest the cemetery possibly

began in the 1850s, was intensively used in the 1860s and 1870s, and was abandoned in the late 1870s or early 1880s. The individuals buried at 41DT105 are considered representative of mid - to late nineteenth century Anglo - American living on the western frontier. Phenotypically, no conclusive evidence of racial affiliation was identified, although several of these individuals exhibited possible, but not well pronounced Native American dental traits as well as Caucasoid traits. The typical amount of material culture associated with the 41DT105 interments was minimal and impoverished, indicating extremely limited economic resources for the 41DT105 population.

Since the title transfer of this tract from Texas public domain to private ownership in 1896 occurred well after the interments cease at 41DT105 (ca, 1880), it is surmised that the families or groups who were using the cemetery failed to secure title to the tract containing it. Even the petition to purchase the tract that was filed by John F. Sinclair in 1889 occurs too late to provide a direct correlation between his family and the interments at 41DT105. Consequently, it is concluded that no Sinclairs are buried at 41DT105. A more likely location for Sinclair family burials would be John F. Sinclair's father's homestead, which was located only ca 1.6 km (1 mi) to the east and had been occupied by Sinclairs since the 1850s. The earliest date that John F. Sinclair may have occupied this tract in 1886, or 3 years prior to formal petition to obtain a Preemption Certificate for this tract. Consequently, the reader should recognize that the earliest probable date for Sinclairs living on this tract is 1886, followed by an official date of 1889 when they petitioned to obtain transfer of the land from State of Texas Public Domain to private ownership. Official acceptance to this Preemption Certificate to John F. Sinclair was recorded in Delta county by the Clerk in 1896. In the remaining sections of this report, the date of 1889 is most often used since it represents the year that John F. Sinclair submitted his petition showing that he had occupied this land for 3 years.

In 1990, the human remains, and artifacts recovered from 41DT105 were returned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, for normal reinterment at Delta County, Texas.

(436) Winchell, F., Brown, G., Cliff, M., Edwards, S.
1992 "Cultural Resources Monitoring / Survey of a JTF-6 Action, Van Horne, Texas Sector"

This report presents of the results of cultural resources monitoring and survey activities connected with a Department of Defense (DOD) Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) project in southern Hudspeth and Culberson,

western Jeff Davis, and northern Presidio Counties, Texas. These cultural resource activities were prompted by road improvement activities were designed to aid the U.S. Border Patrol in their battle against illegal drug trade and smuggling operations along the U.S. Mexico border. Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted the survey as part of an indefinite delivery contract with the Fort Worth District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The survey and monitoring were tailored to focus only on those areas to be disturbed by road repair activities and to identify cultural resource sites that were to be avoided during such activities.

The survey and monitoring resulted in the recording of thirty - one (31) cultural resource properties -- all dating to the prehistoric era. Of the 31 sites recorded, 24 are surficial sites with only minimum depth, subsistence data, and feature limit their research value. Consequently, none of these sites have any potential to contribute data important to our understanding of the prehistory of the region and would not be considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining seven sites are of unknown status due to the possibility that some depth of deposit may be present on some or all of these sites. A feature (possible hearth) has also been located on one of these sites. At this time, no further work is recommended for these seven sites so long as they are not affected by any other road construction activities. However, if future road improvement work is to impact any of these seven sites, then it is recommended that they be tested to determine if additional buried archeological material exists.

(437) Winchell, F., Rose, J., Adovasio, J., Barnes, J., Dirkmaat, D., Donat, L.
1992 "Excavations at the Sinclair Cemetery (41DT105) Final Draft Report"

In March 1989, the Archeological Research Program at Southern Methodist University (SMU) performed bioarcheological exhumations of 16 unmarked graves at site 41DT105, located in the Cooper Lake project area ca. 145 km (90 mi) northeast of Dallas, Texas. This work was conducted for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in order to comply with stipulations calling for the removal of human remains from areas to be inundated by reservoir waters after completion of the Cooper Lake Dam in Delta and Hopkins counties, Texas. The unmarked graves were relocated in October 1986 by Lebo (1988) and assigned to the Sinclair family based upon initial oral and archival information.This information indicated that the cemetery had been abandoned in the late nineteenth century and had become overgrown by vegetation by the 1950s.

All 16 grave shafts reported by Lebo were relocated and no additional burials were identified. Carefully controlled archeological techniques were employed during the exhumations to insure the recovery of all physical remains as well as all associated material culture remains. Coffin deposits and their surrounding soil matrix were hand excavated. Preservation of organic materials was often poor. Burial deposits that contained no obvious skeletal material but contained possible coffin remains were removed in large samples for later separation using water and fine screens.

A joint study between archeologists and physical anthropologists was conducted on the osteological remains and artifacts recovered from the 41DT105 graves. Over 2,400 non - osteological remains were identified in the archeological laboratory, including inorganic coffin parts (i.e., nails, lining tacks, and screws), clothing - related items (i.e. buttons, shoe parts, jewelry, buckles, hooks), and miscellaneous items. Only one rectangular casket was identified. All other burials contained hexagonal pine coffins. All coffins and the casket had minimal decorative trimmings. No metal coffin handles, decorative coffin tacks, plates, or other commercial metal hardware were present other than screws used to secure the lids and tacks used to attach linings.

The physical anthropology analysis identified 10 fully mature adults (three males, three females, one possible male, one possible female, and two indeterminate), one young adult male, one adolescent (gender indeterminate), two young children (one female, and one possible male), and two infants under ten months old (gender indeterminate). Possible cause(s) of death, paleopathology, childhood nutritional / disease stress, possible racial characteristics, dental traits, and natural, disease, or trauma related osteological anomalies were recorded. Isotopic analysis was also performed on several specimens and dental thin sections were produced for analysis. Finally, the archival and oral records were rechecked for evidence that would directly link any interments to specific Sinclair family members.

The results of these interdisciplinary analyses indicated that 41DT105 was a small rural cemetery containing interments from two to three families in addition to a possible (but unknown) founding family as well as several other individuals. The artifacts associated suggest the cemetery possibly began in the 1850s, was intensively used in the 1860s and 1870s, and was abandoned in the late 1870s or early 1880s. The individuals buried at 41DT105 are considered representative of mid - to late nineteenth century Anglo - Americans living on the western frontier. Phenotypically, no conclusive evidence of racial affiliation was identified, although several of these individuals exhibited possible, but not well - pronounced Native American dental traits as well as Caucasoid traits. The typical amount of material culture associated with the 41DT105 interments was minimal and

impoverished, indicating extremely limited economic resources for the 41DT105 population.

Since the title transfer of this tract from Texas public domain to private ownership did not occur until after the interments cease at 41 DT105 (ca. 1880), it is surmised that the families or groups who were using the cemetery failed to secure title to the tract containing it. The petition to purchase the tract field by John F. Sinclair in1889 occurs to late to provide a direct correlation between his family and the interments at 41DT105. It is concluded that no Sinclairs are buried here, and that a more likely location for their burial would be John F. Sinclair's father's homestead, which was located only ca. 1.6 km (1 mi) to the east and had been occupied since the 1850s.

In 1990, the human remains, and artifacts recovered from 41DT105 were returned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth Districts, for formal reinterment at Delta County, Texas.

(438) Woodman, C., Cagle, C., Haslouer, L., Bowser, B.
1995 "Management Summary CA-SDI-811, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California, Preliminary Results of Extended Archeological Survey"

The proposed action consists of the construction of a sewage pipeline from Wastewater Treatment Plan 9 (WTP) to an injection well site located on the beach southwest of I-5 (Figure 1). SDI-811 is located on Camp Pendleton in the Red Beach training area. (Figure 2). The project's APE begins at WTP 9 where the sewer pipeline will connect with an existing line and continues southwest on the north shoulder of Las Pulgas Road to the intersection of Las Pulgas Road and Stuart Mesa Road. The pipeline will cross under I-5 and continue to the southeast through the Red Beach training area. The pipeline will be buried in a trench approximately 2 feet wide and a maximum of 7 feet deep. The pipeline area of potential effect (APE) is approximately 30 feet wide including room for construction access. The injection well sites will each measure approximately 9 feet by 9 feet. The injection well field is located in the Red Beach training area within the boundaries of SDI-811.

SDI-811 is an extensive Late Prehistoric settlement situated at the mouth of Las Flores Creek, within 0.1 mile of the Pacific Ocean. The northern portion of the site is located within the APE of the proposed action.. The site deposit is characterized as moderately intact with moderate densities of cultural materials including chipped stone debitage, cores, and utilized

flakes; a drilled stone disk, a polishing stone, manos, mortar fragments, and ceramics; invertebrate shellfish remains dominated by bean clam (Donax sp); and vertebrate faunal remains respecting a wide diversity of marine fish, sea mammals, birds, and various sized terrestrial mammals (Brian F. Mooney Associates 1994).

SDI-811 originally was recorded as a scatter of three metates, 12 manos, and six dome scrapers observed on the surface approximately 100 m from the shoreline, along the north bank of the creek near a lagoon (California Parks and Recreation 1961). Subsequent archeological investigations consisted of site visits during two surveys (Kaldenberg 1982:31; Glenn and Crawford 1994:29) and excavation of 53 shovel test pits (STPs) and four units concentrated in the southeastern portion of the site for the purpose of evaluating the site's potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Brian F. Mooney Associates 1994). On the basis of the latter investigation, the site was determined to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing (Brian F. Mooney Associates 1994).

(439) Woodman, C., Cagle, C., Haslouer, L.
1996 "Extended Archeological Survey at Sites CA-SDI-812/H, LP-1, LP-2, and LP-3 (CA-SDI-10723), Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California"

This report describes the results of an extended (subsurface) survey at four archeological sites located along alternative pipeline routes developed for the Las Pulgas portion of the Sewage Treatment. Transmission and Disposal Project (MCON P-529) on Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, California. The report provides a description of the sites under investigation and the federal undertaking, details the extended survey field methods, and presents the results of the survey in text and tabular form. Concluding remarks address the archeological sensitivity of each project alternative.

SAIC's extended survey determined CA-SDI-812/H to be approximately 634,513 square meters in area. The site exhibits 4 loci (A-D) of defense shell visible on the surface; buried deposits could occur in the floodplain. Prehistoric materials received from SAIC's extended survey include substantial amounts of Donax sp. shell, historic tile fragments, moderate amounts of felsite and chert, chipped stone flakes, a non - diagnostic felsite biface, a Late Prehistoric projectile point (Cottonwood type), and small amounts of ground stone, fire - affected rock, pottery, and bone.

Results of SAIC's surface survey and extended Phase 1 survey indicates that LP-2 consists of redeposited site material, while there is one area of intact site deposit within the area formerly designated LP-1. The intact portion of LP-1 is a small (approximately 40 by 20 m) buried intact midden deposit adjacent to the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad near the Las Pulgas exit of Interstate Highway 5. Cultural materials associated with the midden are predominately Donax sp. (Bean calm) shell; sparse amounts of lithic materials and bone were also found. The intact midden is approximately 35-45 cm thick. Due to sloping topography, it was found buried at varying levels from 35 cm to 80 cm below the ground surface.

SAIC's extended Phase 1 survey determined LP-3 to be part of CA-SDI-10723, originally recorded in 1974, by Melissa Johnson, as a prehistoric flake, groundstone, and shell scatter of undetermined areas and depth. SAIC's extended survey identified a dark shell midden along the edge of an uplifted marine terrace overlooking the mouth of Las Flores Creek. The midden contained predominately Donax sp.; spare amounts of lithic material and bone were also found. Other artifacts recovered include a broken Late Prehistoric projectile point (Cottonwood type), a leaf- shaped biface, and a broken nondiagnostic biface. Apart from the dense midden, the site consists of a low density scatter of shellfish remains, principally Donax sp.. The current investigation indicates the site is approximately 52,239 square meters in area.

(440) Woodman, C., Bowser, B.
1996 "Final Data Recovery Plan for CA-SDI-811, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California"

This report provides a plan for conducting data recovery investigations at CA-SDI-811, a large prehistoric site that will be disturbed by construction of the Sewage Treatment. Transmission, and Disposal Project (MCON-529) on Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. The plan includes surface collection, systematic excavation, judgment excavation, preconstruction trenching, mapping, geomorphological investigation, and construction monitoring. The site is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), pending concurrence by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

CA-SDI-811 is an extensive Late Prehistoric settlement situated at the mouth of Las Flores Creek, within 0.1 mile of the Pacific Ocean. The site deposit is characterized as moderately intact with moderate densities of cultural materials including chipped stone debitage, cores, and utilized flakes; a drilled stone disk, a polishing stone, manos, and mortar fragments;

ceramics; invertebrate shellfish remains dominated by bean clam (Donax sp.); and vertebrate faunal remains representing a wide diversity of marine fish, sea mammals, birds, and terrestrial mammals (Brian F. Mooney Associates 1994; Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC] 1995).

(441) Woodman, C., Cagle, C., Haslouer, L., Bowser, B.
1996 "Management Summary CA-SDI-812/H, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California"

This report provides a summary evaluation of CA-SDI-812/H, a large prehistoric and historic archeological site within the area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Las Pulgas portion of the Sewage Treatment, Transmission and Disposal Project (MCON P-529) on Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. CA-SDI-812/H is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A full technical report describing the evaluation of CA-SDI-812/H is underway. The report was prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

SDI-812/H was recorded as an aboriginal occupation area with several artifact / ecofact concentrations and a historic ranch house (Glenn and Crawford 1994). The site is approximately 227.005 square meters in area and has five loci (A-E) of dense shell visible on the surface and the potential for buried deposits in the floodplain. Prehistoric materials recovered from the eligibility evaluation test units thus far sorted include substantial amounts of Donax sp. shell and historic tile fragments, moderate amounts of chipped stone flakes of felsite and chert, less than a dozen chipped stone tools, small amounts of fire - affected rock, pottery, and bone.

SDI-812/H has two historic structures associated with the site: the Las Flores Estancia and the Las Flores Adobe. Both sites are listed on the NRHP, and the Adobe is a State Historic Landmark as well. The estancia was associated with the Mission San Luis Ray (1798 to 1833). The adobe was built around 1868, using some material scavenged from the estancia ruins, after the area became part of a cattle ranch. Both the estancia and the adobe are associated with dense archeological deposits.

(442) Woodman, C., Cagle, C., Haslouer, L., Bowser, B.
1996 "Management Summary CA-SDI-812/H Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton San Diego County, California: Preliminary Results of Test Excavations and a Determination of NRHP Eligibility"

This report provides a summary evaluation of CA-SDI-812/H, a large prehistoric and historic archeological site within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Las Pulgas portion of the Sewage Treatment, Transmission and Disposal Project (MCON P-529) on Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. CA-SDI-812/H is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A full technical report describing the evaluation of CA-SDI812/H is underway. The report was prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

SDI-812/H was recorded as an aboriginal occupation area with several artifact/ecofact concentrations and a historic ranch house (Glenn and Crawford 1994). The site is approximately 227,005 square meters in area and has five loci (A-E) of dense shell visible on the surface and the potential for buried deposits in the floodplain. Prehistoric materials recovered from the eligibility evaluation test units thus far sorted include substantial amounts of Donax sp. Shell and historic tile fragments, moderate amounts of chipped stone flakes of felsite and chert, less than a dozen chipped stone tools, small amounts of fire-affected rock, pottery, and bone.

SDI-812/H has two historic structures associated with it: the Las Flores Estancia and the Las Flores Adobe. Both sites are listed on the NRHP, and the Adobe is a State Historic Landmark as well. The estancia was associated with the Mission San Luis Rey (1798 to 1833). The adobe was built around 1868, using some material scavenged from the estancia ruins, after the area became part of a cattle ranch. Both the estancia and the adobe are associated with dense archeological deposits.

(443) Woodman, C., Cagle, C., Haslouer, L., Bowser, B.
1996 "Management Summary CA-SDI-811 Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California: Preliminary Results of Extended Archeological Survey"

This report provides a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determination for the northern, previously unexplored, portion of CA-SDI-811, a large prehistoric site that will be disturbed by construction of the Las Pulgas portion of the Sewage Treatment, Transmission, and

Disposal Project (MCON P-529) on Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. The southern portion of the site has previously been determined eligible. The expanded evaluation/extended subsurface survey of the site's northern portion was conducted to determine whether significant archeological materials are present and refine or confirm the site boundaries proposed by Brian F. Mooney Associates (1994). This report provides preliminary results of test excavations conducted at the site during the fall of 1995 to support the Determination of Eligibility.

SDI-811 is an extensive Late Prehistoric settlement situated at the mouth of Las Flores Creek, within 0.1 mile of the Pacific Ocean. The northern portion of the site is located within the APE of the proposed action. The site deposit is characterized as moderately intact with moderate densities of cultural materials including chipped stone debitage, cores, and utilized flakes; a drilled stone disk, a polishing stone, manos, mortar fragments, and ceramics; invertebrate shellfish remains dominated by bean calm (Donax sp.); and vertebrate faunal remains representing a wide diversity of marine fish, sea mammals, birds, and terrestrial mammals (Brian F. Mooney Associates 1994).

Results of the present investigation indicate the northern portion of the site contains intact archeological deposits that can contribute to the site's eligibility under criterion "d" of 36 CFR 60.4.

(444) Wright, K.

1994 "Jefferson, Texas: 1872 A History Report for the Port of Jefferson Study"

The first settlers arrived at the town site of Jefferson shortly after Big Cypress Bayou was cleared for navigation in December 1844. The first steamboat to arrive at Jefferson as documented by Jacques D. Bagur, was the Lama on 22 march 1845. According to Buck Barry, a frontiersman who arrived 11 April 1845 aboard the Gazelle, "There were several houses under construction but there was only one finished. It was a log cabin built without a nail in it." From this humble beginning Jefferson grew into a town with a population of approximately 1000 in 1860.

Located at the furthest navigable point west on Big Cypress Bayou, Jefferson proposed as a regional transportation center with direct access to Shreveport and New Orleans. River transportation was desired mode of transportation, prior to the arrival of the railroad, because of the difficulty of overland travel. Due to its strategic location, Jefferson contributed greatly to the early growth and development of Dallas and Northeast

Texas. Steamboats arrived at Jefferson bringing settlers and goods and departed with heavy loads of East Texas cotton.

Throughout the steamboat era, Jefferson was an important conduit for immigration. In his book on Texas cultural geography, Imperial Texas, D.W. Meinig identifies four lines of migration to Texas. The line from Europe generally entered through the Texas ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The three lines of migration from the United States entered through Nacogdoches, the port of Jefferson, and Fulton, Arkansas. Those arriving in East Texas are characterized by Meinig as being mostly Anglo-American from Alabama and other Gulf states. East Texas, a western extension of the older Deep South, evolved in accordance with the patterns of its source region. Slaves, which made up a third or more of the population, were important elements of the economic and social structure. The economy of East Texas was based upon cotton, corn, cattle and hogs.

According to Bagur, the rapid growth of steamboat activity on Big Cypress Bayou and Caddo Lake corresponded with the production of cotton. He notes that "steamboats never would have operated on the route had it not been for cotton agriculture." Beef and other cattle products were important exports, but cotton was by far the most lucrative. A significant number of settlers began arriving in the Caddo Lake area in 1839. Harrison County, in which Jefferson was located at the time, was the second-largest cotton producer in Texas in 1849. The Texas Republican of 17 May 1854 noted that there were "9,000 bales of cotton in the warehouses of Jefferson, and large stocks of hides, peltries, and bois d'arcseed, awaiting shipment." In 1859 the county ranked third in the state in cotton. The large cotton plantations of Harrison County and Northeast Texas made Jefferson a major shipping point.

Jefferson experienced tremendous growth in the 1860s. According to the U.S. Census, the population of Jefferson reached 4180 by 1870. Ben C. Cooner quotes an 1872 Federal estimate at 7297. Contributing to the commercial growth of Jefferson at this time were St. Louis and Cincinnati. These cities became important competitors to New Orleans for the import and export trade of the market area. Ambitious civic improvements were made as the population grew, and according to Judy Watson, Jefferson experienced its greatest prosperity from 1868 to 1873. This five year period, which occurred during Reconstruction, is recognized by several historians as Jefferson's "Golden Era."

The affluence of Jefferson ended abruptly, however, with the arrival of the railroad in Northeast and North Central Texas in the 1870s. The railroad afforded a safer, more dependable, and more convenient transportation source than the steamboat. Navigation to Jefferson was oftentimes difficult,

and sometimes impossible, depending on the time of year. Summer, for example, was typically a low-water season, and it was not uncommon for steamboats to be unable to reach the town. In discussing the demise of Clarksville, a Red River port, the Galveston Daily News of 1 September 1881 notes "Like Jefferson, the trade of the town came to a stand-still simultaneously with the railroad era, because most of the country tributary to Clarkesville then began to patronize other markets opened up." Jefferson's loss of monopoly on trade is evidence by a decrease in steamboat traffic and population decline. According to the U.S. Census, Jefferson had a population of 3260 in 1880, 3072 in 1890, and 2850 in 1900.

For the purposes of restoration activities at the port of Jefferson, this report focuses on the physical appearance of Jefferson in 1872, the year before the arrival of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Jefferson and the apex of the Golden Era. The following description includes a discussion of the town's layout, commercial architecture, downtown land use, and infrastructure. Some of the steamboats which visited Jefferson are also discussed. This information is provided so that efforts at restoring the port or interpreting the history of Jefferson during this time will be historically accurate.

(445) Yates, B., Ferring, C.
1986 "An Assessment of the Cultural Resources in the Trinity River Basin, Dallas, Tarrant, and Denton Counties, Texas"

This report describes the results of a multidisciplinary investigation of cultural resources and past environments in the Upper Trinity River Basin. The study has been conducted by the Institute of Applied Sciences, North Texas State University, and as part of a contract between NTSU and Alan Plummer and Associates. Alan Plummer in return is the prime contractor to the Fort Worth District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and has been charged with preparation of portions of the regional resource environmental impact statement for the Upper Trinity Basin.

As defined by the scope of work for this project, the preparation of the regional EIS for the Trinity River will be accomplished within the present study area through completion of several specific work items. These include preparation of an overview of prehistoric and historic cultural resources and lastly, a geomorphological study of the study area. These three tasks and their integration into a unified piece of research represent only part of the overall objective of preparing an environmental impact statement. They provide the necessary database for interpreting the age,

character, and paleo - environmental context of the cultural resources within the study area.

Other components of the environmental impact statement were addressed in different parts of this work. For example, another objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of past, present, and anticipated landuse activities on cultural resources sites in the study area. These objectives were addressed through aerial photograph analyses and onsite investigations of landuse activities. Second, a regional environmental impact statement must contain a summary of the previous investigations in the region, summarizing knowledge of prehistory and history and the level to which previous researchers have brought this region into concert with contemporary methods and theories in archeology. The significance of specific cultural resources sites may be evaluated relative to the status of archeological research and the state of knowledge concerning archeological periods within the project area. Thus, previous research in the project area and in the region surrounding the project area has been explicitly defined as an objective for this research.

Therefore, the principal purpose of the project is to assist in the formulation of a regional EIS. Specific objectives within that overall goal include the review of previous work, the nature of archeological resources and historical resources within the study area, the relationships of past depositional environments as context for the archeological resources, and an evaluation of landuse activities, both previous and anticipated.