Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for Army National Guard Collections in the Western United States

Technical Report No. 24

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

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY *(Leave blank)*

2. REPORT DATE 2000

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments for Army National Guard Collections in the Western United States

5. FUNDING NUMBERS

6. AUTHORS Kristen Langness Marino and Cathy A. Van Arsdale

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
1222 Spruce Street (CEMVS-ED-Z)
St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2833

PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments
Technical Report No. 24

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

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

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (CEMVS-ED-Z)

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT *(Maximum 200 words)*

Between August 1997 and March 2000 personnel from the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis conducted curation needs assessments for Army National Guard facilities and select Air National Guard, Air Force Plants, and Air and Army Reserves facilities in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Approximately 311.16 ft^3 of artifacts and 73.27 linear feet of associated documentation from archaeological projects conducted on these facilities were examined during the course of the fieldwork. This research was sponsored by the Department of Defense and was coordinated through the office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

Archaeology, curation, collections management, 36 CFR Part 79, NAGPRA (P.L. 101-601)

15. NUMBER OF PAGES

337

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT

Unclassifed

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE

Unclassifed

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT

Unclassifed

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

UL

NSN 7540-01-280-5500 Computer Generated

STANDARD FORM 298 (Rev 2-89)
Prescribed by ANSI Std 239-18
298-102

Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments for Army National Guard Collections in the Western United States

Revised Final

By
Kristen Langness Marino and Cathy A. Van Arsdale

Michael K. Trimble
and Christopher B. Pulliam
Series Editors

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

By
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections
Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments
Technical Report No. 24

2000

Contents

List of Figures iii
List of Tables xiii
Executive Summary xix
1. Introduction 1
2. Air Force Plant 44 7
3. Camp Navajo 9
4. Florence Military Reservation 11
5. Silver Bell Army Heliport 13
6. Camp Roberts Training Site 15
7. Camp San Luis Obispo 21
8. Fort Hunter Liggett 23
9. March Air Reserve Base 29
10. Parks Reserve Forces Training Area 31
11. Buckley Air National Guard Base 35
12. Camp George West 37
13. Kanaio Training Area 39
14. Keaukaha Military Reservation 41
15. Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks) 43
16. Camp Beauregard 45
17. Fort William Henry Harrison 47
18. Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site 51
19. Camel Tracks Training Area 53
20. HAWK Battalion 55
21. Camp Grafton and Camp Grafton South 57
22. Garrison Local Training Area 59
23. Camp Gruber 61
24. Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site 63
25. Bivouac/Annual Training Areas 65
26. West Camp Rapid 69
27. Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site 71
28. Camp Barkeley 73

29. Camp Bowie 75
30. Camp Mabry 77
31. Camp Maxey 81
32. Camp Swift 83
33. Fort Wolters 87
34. L-7 Ranch 89
35. Camp W. G. Williams 91
36. Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop 93
37. Camp Guernsey 95
38. Lander Local Training Area 99
39. Lovell Local Training Area 101
40. Sheridan Local Training Area 103
41. Archaeological Research Services 105
42. Arizona State Museum 109
43. SWCA, Inc. 113
44. Statistical Research, Inc. 117
45. Applied Earthworks 121
46. Archeological Curation Unit 123
47. Archaeological Resource Service 127
48. Fowler Museum of Cultural History 131
49. Isera Group 135
50. Jones and Stokes Associates 137
51. Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology 141
52. San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society 143
53. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 145
54. Niwot Archaeological Consultants 147
55. Powers Elevation Company 149
56. University of Colorado Museum 153
57. University of Denver Museum of Anthropology 157
58. Cultural Surveys Hawaii 161
59. Garcia and Associates 163
60. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services 167
61. Kansas State Historical Society 171
62. Northwestern State University 175

63. Billings Curation Center 179
64. GCM Services 183
65. Museum of the Rockies 185
66. Archaeological Records Management Section 189
67. Maxwell Museum of Anthropology 191
68. Office of Contract Archeology 195
69. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants 199
70. State Historical Society of North Dakota 203
71. University of North Dakota 207
72. Oklahoma Archeological Survey 211
73. Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 213
74. U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa 217
75. Vehik and Vehik Consulting 219
76. Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District 223
77. Oregon State University 227
78. South Dakota Archaeological Research Center 231
79. Center for Ecological Archaeology 235
80. Lower Colorado River Authority 239
81. Stephen F. Austin University 243
82. Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory 247
83. Baseline Data, Inc. 253
84. Museum of Peoples and Cultures 257
85. Southern Utah University 261
86. Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist 265
87. University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository 269
88. Findings Summary 273
89. References Cited 283
Appendix 1. Army National Guard Facilities with No Known or Locatable Archaeological Collections .. 287
Appendix 2. Mail Survey 297

List of Figures

Figure 1. Records and some artifacts are housed in the Environmental Office on Camp Roberts Training Site. 16

Figure 2. Some artifacts are on display in the Camp Roberts Museum. 16

Figure 3. Some artifacts are stored in a metal desk drawer in the Environmental Office. 17

Figure 4. Some records are housed in a metal desk drawer in the Environmental Office. 18

Figure 5 Collections are housed in Building 196 on Fort Hunter Liggett. 24

Figure 6. Artifacts are housed in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves. 24

Figure 7. Records are housed in acidic cardboard boxes. 25

Figure 8. The Environmental Office is located in Building 790. 32

Figure 9. Artifacts are housed in plastic zip-lock bags. 32

Figure 10. Records are housed in a lateral filing cabinet. 33

Figure 11. The Montana Military Museum on Fort William Henry Harrison was formerly used as a repair shop. 48

Figure 12. Artifacts are housed in acidic cardboard boxes. Some artifacts, such as this bucket, are loose on the shelf. 48

Figure 13. Records are stored with artifacts in manila envelopes in acidic cardboard boxes. 49

Figure 14. Texas Army National Guard collections are housed in the Camp Mabry Administration Building. 78

Figure 15. Processed artifacts are housed in archival containers in a closet. 78

Figure 16. Some associated records are housed in a metal filing cabinet. 79

Figure 17. Archaeological Research Services is located in a duplex in Tempe, Arizona. 105

Figure 18. Slides from Florence Military Reservation are stored in archival sleeves in a three-ring binder. 106

Figure 19. Arizona State Museum artifacts are housed in the North Building on the University of Arizona campus. 110

Figure 20. Artifacts from Florence Military Reservation are housed in 2- to 4-mil zip-lock bags and acidic cardboard boxes. 111

Figure 21. Associated documentation from Florence Military Reservation is stored in folders in a filing cabinet. 111

Figure 22. SWCA is located in the old Federal Building in Flagstaff, Arizona. 113

Figure 23. Some artifacts at SWCA are stored in acidic paper bags secured with rubber bands 114

Figure 24. Paper records from Camp Navajo are stored in metal filing cabinets in the Laboratory Director's office. 115

Figure 25. Statistical Research, Inc. is located in a building formerly occupied by a home health care provider company. 118

Figure 26. Artifacts are temporarily stored at Statistical Research, Inc. in acidic cardboard boxes on wood and metal shelves. 118
Figure 27. Associated documentation is stored in a variety of containers. 119
Figure 28. Applied Earthworks is located in a stucco building. 121
Figure 29. Records are stored in a metal filing cabinet. 122
Figure 30. Exterior of the North American Van Lines building where Archaeological Curation Unit collections are stored. 123
Figure 31. Artifacts and records from March Air Reserve Base are housed in an archival box. 124
Figure 32. Artifacts are housed in plastic zip-lock bags and a paper bag in an acidic cardboard box. 128
Figure 33. Paper records are stored in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet. 129
Figure 34. Collections are currently housed in Hershey Hall. 131
Figure 35. Artifacts are housed in an archival box. 132
Figure 36. Records are housed in a metal filing cabinet. 133
Figure 37. Associated documentation from Camp San Luis Obispo is stored in an acidic cardboard box. 136
Figure 38. Jones and Stokes Associates houses collections in the Annex. 138
Figure 39. Collections from Camp San Luis Obispo are housed in 4-mil zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes. 138
Figure 40. Records are housed in folders in acidic cardboard boxes. 139
Figure 41. The San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society storage building is located on Cuesta College. 143
Figure 42. Collections from Camp San Luis Obispo are housed in an acidic cardboard box in a wood cabinet. 144
Figure 43. Powers Elevation Company is located in the Central Place 1 building. 149
Figure 44. Associated documentation is stored in a metal filing cabinet. 150
Figure 45. The University of Colorado Museum is located in the Henderson Building. 153
Figure 46. Buckley Air National Guard Base artifacts are housed in an acidic cardboard box on metal shelves. 154
Figure 47. Collections are housed in Pioneer Hall on the University of Denver campus. 157
Figure 48. Artifacts and records from Camp George West are housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. 158
Figure 49. Cultural Surveys Hawaii is located in a 23-year-old house. 161
Figure 50. Records from Keaukaha Military Reservation are stored on wood shelves. 162
Figure 51. Garcia and Associates is located in a concrete building. 163
Figure 52. Artifacts from Kanaio Training Area are stored in an acidic cardboard box. 164
Figure 53. Photographic records from Kanaio Training Area. 165

Figure 54. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services is located in the former Dole Corporation building. ... 167

Figure 55. One artifact, a basalt adze, from Kanaio Training Area is housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services. ... 168

Figure 56. Associated documentation, including photographs, from Kanaio Training Area is housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services. ... 169

Figure 57. Exterior view of the portion of the Kansas State Historical Society where the archaeological collections are stored. ... 171

Figure 58. Associated documentation from Smoky Hill Range is housed in a metal filing cabinet. ... 172

Figure 59. Archaeological collections from Camp Beauregard are housed in the Large Object Conservation Facility. ... 175

Figure 60. Artifacts are housed in metal drawers in metal storage units. ... 176

Figure 61. Photographs from Camp Beauregard are housed in a metal and glass cabinet. ... 177

Figure 62. Exterior of the new Billings Curation Center building. ... 179

Figure 63. Artifacts and records from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site are housed in acidic cardboard boxes. ... 180

Figure 64. GCM Services is located in the KXLF station building. ... 183

Figure 65. The Museum of the Rockies is located adjacent to Montana State University. ... 185

Figure 66. Artifact and records collections from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site are housed in a variety of containers. ... 186

Figure 67. The Archeological Records Management Section is located in the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture. ... 189

Figure 68. Army National Guard artifacts at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology are stored in a warehouse. ... 192

Figure 69. The Office of Contract Archeology is housed in a building that was formerly a flower shop and a laundromat. ... 196

Figure 70. Artifacts are housed in a wooden drawer. ... 196

Figure 71. Associated documentation from Camel Tracks Training Area is housed in a variety of containers. ... 197

Figure 72. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants is housed in a business complex. ... 199

Figure 73. Associated documentation from Camp Grafton South and Garrison Local Training Area is stored in a mezzanine area in acidic cardboard boxes and filing cabinets. ... 200

Figure 74. Archaeological collections are stored in metal drawers. ... 204

Figure 75. Some archaeological collections are housed in Babcock Hall at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. ... 208

Figure 76. The Oklahoma Archeological Survey is located on the University of Oklahoma campus. ... 211

Figure 77. Slides from Camp Gruber are housed in a slide cabinet. ... 212

Figure 78. The Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is located on the University of Oklahoma. 213
Figure 79. Artifacts are housed in archival boxes on metal shelves. 214
Figure 80. Field records comprise part of the associated documentation collection from Camp Gruber. 215
Figure 81. Vehik and Vehik Consulting houses collections in the University of Oklahoma Archeology Laboratory. 219
Figure 82. Artifacts and records are housed in a metal storage unit. 220
Figure 83. Exterior of the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District. 223
Figure 84. Artfacts from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site are housed in acidic cardboard boxes. 224
Figure 85. Waldo Hall, where the Anthropology Department is located, is currently undergoing exterior renovations. 227
Figure 86. Artifacts are housed on wooden shelves in a tunnel that connects Waldo Hall to another building. 228
Figure 87. Documentation from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site is kept in a metal cabinet. 229
Figure 88. Exterior of the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center. 232
Figure 89. Artifacts are housed on space saver shelving units. 232
Figure 90. Three-ring binders house reports, some of which contain original photographs. 233
Figure 91. Exterior of the Anthropology Building, where the Center for Ecological Archaeology is located. 235
Figure 92. An example of primary and secondary containers used to house collections from Camp Bowie. 236
Figure 93. Exterior of the Hancock Building, where the Lower Colorado River Authority is located. 239
Figure 94. Paper records from Camp Swift are housed in manila folders in an acidic cardboard box. 240
Figure 95. The Anthropology Department is located in the Ferguson Building on Stephen F. Austin University. 243
Figure 96. Artifacts from Camp Maxey are housed in drawers in a wooden storage unit. 244
Figure 97. Records from Camp Maxey. 245
Figure 98. The Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory is located in Building 5. 248
Figure 99. Some archaeological collections are housed in Building 33. 248
Figure 100. Artifacts in Room 19 are housed in drawers in museum cabinets. 249
Figure 101. Artifacts in Building 33 are housed on large shelving units. 249
Figure 102. Photographic materials are housed in archival sleeves. 250
Figure 103. Baseline Data, Inc. is located in a former pastor's house. 254
Figure 104. Artifacts are currently housed in acidic cardboard boxes on the floor. 254
Figure 105. Records are currently kept on a table top. 255

Figure 106. The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is located on Brigham Young University. 256
Figure 107. Room 335, the bulk storage area, houses collections from Camp W. G. Williams. 258
Figure 108. Slides are housed in archival sleeves. 259
Figure 109. The Archaeology Laboratory is located in a brick building. 261
Figure 110. Some artifacts are individually housed in balsa wood partitions in drawers. 262
Figure 111. The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist is located in the Hayden-Wing Building. 266
Figure 112. Artifacts are in various stages of processing. 266
Figure 113. Two metal filing cabinets house collection from the Wyoming Army National Guard. 267
Figure 114. The building housing the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository was formerly a livestock arena. 270
Figure 115. Artifacts are housed in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves. 270
Figure 116. Small catalog cards are housed in locking metal cabinets. 271

List of Tables

Table 1. Types and Frequencies of Repositories Curating Army National Guard Collections xx

Table 2. Collections Summary by Repository xxii

Table 3. Collections Summary by Service xxiii

Table 4. Percentage and Total Cubic Footage of Artifacts from Facilities in the Project Area xxiii

Table 5. Human Skeletal Remains from Facilities in the Project Area xxiv

Table 6. Record Types Found at Repositories in the Project Area xxiv

Table 7. Schedule of Curation Assessments 3

Table 8. Information Obtained from Mail Surveys 5

Table 9. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Camp Roberts Training Site 16

Table 10. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Camp Roberts Training Site 17

Table 11. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Camp Roberts Training Site 18

Table 12. Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at Fort Hunter Liggett 25

Table 13. Linear Footage of Army Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at Fort Hunter Liggett 25

Table 14. Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at Parks Reserve Forces Training Area 32

Table 15. Linear Footage of Army Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at Parks Reserve Forces Training Area 33

Table 16. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Montana Military Museum 49

Table 17. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Montana Military Museum 49

Table 18. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Camp Mabry 78

Table 19. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Camp Mabry 79

Table 20. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Camp Mabry 79

Table 21. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Archaeological Research Services 106

Table 22. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Arizona State Museum 111

Table 23. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Arizona State Museum 111

Table 24. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at SWCA 114

Table 25. Volume of ARNG and Air Force Plant Archaeological Collections Housed at Statistical Research, Inc. 117

Table 26. Percentage by Volume of ARNG and Air Force Plant Artifacts Housed at Statistical Research, Inc 119

Table 27. Linear Footage of ARNG and Air Force Plant Associated Documentation Housed at Statistical Research, Inc. 120

Table 28. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Applied Earthworks 122

Table 29. Percentage by Volume of Air Reserves Artifacts Housed at the Archaeological Curation Unit 124

Table 30. Linear Footage of Air Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at the Archaeological Curation Unit 125

Table 31. Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at Archaeological Resource Service 128

Table 32. Linear Footage of Army Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at Archaeological Resource Service 128

Table 33. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History 132

Table 34. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History 133

Table 35. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Isera Group 136

Table 36. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Jones and Stokes Associates 137

Table 37. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Jones and Stokes Associates 138

Table 38. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Jones and Stokes Associates 139

Table 39. Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology 142

Table 40. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society 144

Table 41. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 146

Table 42. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Niwot Archaeological Consultants 148

Table 43. Volume of ARNG and Air National Guard Archaeological Collections Housed at Powers Elevation Company 149

Table 44. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Powers Elevation Company 150

Table 45. Percentage by Volume of Air National Guard Artifacts Housed at the University of Colorado Museum 155

Table 46. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology 158

Table 47. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology 159

Table 48. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Cultural Surveys Hawaii 162

Table 49. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Garcia and Associates 164

Table 50. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Garcia and Associates 165

Table 51. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services 168

Table 52. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services 169

Table 53. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Kansas State Historical Society 172

Table 54. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Northwestern State University 177

Table 55. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Northwestern State University 177

Table 56. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Billings Curation Center 180

Table 57. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Billings Curation Center 181

Table 58. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at GCM Services 184

Table 59. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Museum of the Rockies 196

Table 60. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Museum of the Rockies 187

Table 61. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Archaeological Records Management Section 190

Table 62. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology 193

Table 63. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology 193

Table 64. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the Office of Contract Archeology 195

Table 65. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Office of Contract Archeology 197

Table 66. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Office of Contract Archeology 197

Table 67. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants 199

Table 68. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants 201

Table 69. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the State Historical Society of North Dakota 203

Table 70. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the State Historical Society of North Dakota 204

Table 71. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the State Historical Society of North Dakota 205

Table 72. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the University of North Dakota 208

Table 73. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the University of North Dakota 209

Table 74. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey 212

Table 75. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 214

Table 76. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 215

Table 77. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the U.S. Army Engineer District 218

Table 78. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the U.S. Army Engineer District 218

Table 79. Percentage by Volume of Artifacts Housed at Vehik and Vehik Consulting 220

Table 80. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Vehik and Vehik Consulting 221

Table 84. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District 224

Table 82. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District 224

Table 83. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Oregon State University 228

Table 84. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Oregon State University 229

Table 85. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center 231

Table 86. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center 232

Table 87. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center 233

Table 88. Percentage by Volume of Artifacts Housed at the Center for Ecological Archaeology 236

Table 89. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Center for Ecological Archaeology 236

Table 90. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Lower Colorado River Authority 240

Table 91. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Stephen F. Austin University 244

Table 92. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Stephen F. Austin University 245

Table 93. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory 247

Table 94. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory 249

Table 95. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory 250

Table 96. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Baseline Data, Inc. 253

Table 97. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Baseline Data, Inc. 254

Table 98. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Baseline Data, Inc. 255

Table 99. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures 258

Table 100. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures 259

Table 101. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Southern Utah University 262

Table 102. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Southern Utah University 263

Table 103. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist 265

Table 104. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist 266

Table 105. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist 267

Table 106. Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository 269

Table 107. Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository 271

Table 108. Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository 271

Table 109. Repositories Housing Archaeological Collections from Army National Guard Facilities 273

Table 110. Quantity of Archaeological Collections Examined 275

Table 111. Criteria to Determine if Repositories Meet the Minimum Requirements of 36 CFR Part 79 277

Table 112. Level of Rehabilitation for Examined Collections 280

Executive Summary

Problem

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

Background

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

In 1998, the Legacy Resource Management Program began funding the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, to conduct a national inventory and assessment of archaeological collections recovered from federally owned or operated Army National Guard (ARNG) facilities, as well as a number of Air National Guard, Air Force Plant, Army Reserve, and Air Reserve bases.

The scope of this report is the set of ARNG facilities (including Air National Guard, Air Force Plant, Army Reserve, and Air Reserve bases; hereafter included in ARNG) located in the following states or territories: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Pre-fieldwork, which was funded by the National Guard Bureau, for the current project began in the fall of 1997, and fieldwork, funded by the Legacy Resource Management Program, began in January of 1999. Repository visits continued through March 2000.

A curation inventory of ARNG facilities in the eastern half of the United States (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) is included in the curation-needs assessment report for the Department of Defense (DoD) (Anderson et al. 2000). This report includes ARNG facilities, as well as a number of Air National Guard, Air Force Plant, Army Reserve, and Air Reserve Bases. The curation needs assessment for DoD installations in the western United States (including Maryland and Virginia) was completed with fiscal year 1995 money (Felix et al. 2000).

Findings

Status of Repositories

Archaeological collections investigated during the course of this project are stored in a variety of repositories (Table 1).

Table 1.
Types and Frequencies of Repositories Curating Army National Guard Collections

Type of Repository	Number Present	%
Contract Firm	19	37
Government Agency	8	15
Military Installation	5	10
Museum	11	21
University Laboratory/Curation Facility	9	17
Total	52	100

Note: There were 52 repositories that were identified as having archaeological collections from ARNG facilities in the projects and visited as part of this research. However, 20 of these 52 had more than one building or more than one room in a single building that was being used for collections storage, bringing the actual number of examined collections areas to 78. Therefore the statistics that are listed below and those in Chapter 88 are based on the overall total (n=78).

Each of the repositories identified during the course of this project was evaluated in order to determine its level of compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. To best accomplish this assessment statistics pertaining to environmental controls, security, fire safety, and pest management for each repository were collected and are described below. Additional information on these particular points and a breakdown for each repository is located in Chapter 88.

1. **Environmental Controls.** Minimally, repositories should possess heating and air conditioning. Forty-seven of the repositories that were identified and examined had both.

2. **Security.** Minimally, an adequate security system should possess adequate intrusion detection and deterrent features. Forty-two of the repositories that were examined had a security system that incorporated both aspects defined above.

3. **Fire Safety.** Minimally, an adequate fire safety system should possess adequate detection and suppression features. Fifty-five of the repositories that were examined had a fire safety system that incorporated both aspects defined above.

4. **Pest Management.** Minimally, an adequate pest management program consists of regular monitoring and control of pests. Thirty-six of the repositories that were examined possessed adequate pest management programs.

In sum, 18 repositories currently meet the minimum standards noted in 36 CFR Part 79 for the points listed above (e.g., possess all four of the above attributes).

Status of Archaeological Materials

Army National Guard archaeological collections consist of an estimated 311.16 ft^3 of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 73.27 linear feet of associated records from 40 ARNG facilities. Tables 2 and 3 are summaries of the archaeological collections assessed for this project, listed by repository location and military branch of service (total and by state), respectively.

Collection Storage

Overall, primary containers (boxes that house a group of archaeological materials) consist mainly of acidic cardboard boxes (68%) of varying sizes (most in the 1.0 ft^3 range). Acid-free cardboard boxes are utilized (7%), but not to the extent necessary for the proper curation of the collections. The remaining 25% of the total consists of other types of containers such as cafeteria trays, drawers, plastic boxes, Riker cases, and plastic zip-lock bags. Similarly, boxes that use a telescoping lid for security and access are present in the collection, but not to the degree that would ensure longer life for the box and easier access to the collections. Most boxes contain some sort of

Table 2.
Collections Summary by Repository

Repository State	Total Cubic Footage	Total Linear Footage
Alaska	0.00	0.00
Arizona	25.61	4.59
California	100.01	14.32
Colorado	1.13	2.62
Guam	0.00	0.00
Hawaii	0.28	1.62
Kansas	0.00	1.30
Louisiana	51.19	2.23
Montana	19.12	4.02
Nebraska	0.00	0.00
Nevada	0.00	0.00
New Mexico	35.60	2.20
North Dakota	9.00	1.96
Oklahoma	8.67	1.27
Oregon	2.02	0.82
South Dakota	0.04	0.32
Texas	15.39	16.75
Utah	29.90	0.70
Washington	0.00	0.00
Wyoming	13.20	18.55
Total	311.16	73.27

label, if only rudimentary and some containers were overpacked and coated with dust.

Most of the collections (85%) are stored in polyethylene zip-lock bag secondary containers (those included within the primary container). Many of these plastic bags need to be replaced because of tears or increasing brittleness caused by storage in environments lacking proper temperature controls. The remaining 15% are stored in paper bags, small acidic or non-acidic cardboard boxes, plastic boxes, envelopes, plastic vials or film canisters, cotton drawstring bags, loose in the primary containers, or in variety of other types of containers that are detailed in the chapters.

Collection Composition

Table 4 presents the major prehistoric and historic material classes (by volume) encountered during the course of this research. It must be stated that these percentages are representative samples of archaeological collections only for the western United States.

Status of Human Skeletal Remains

At present, all possible human skeletal remains recovered from ARNG facilities in the study area are being curated at four repositories (Table 5). Human skeletal remains in the project area encompass 2.43 ft^3 of the entire archaeological materials volume total.

In general, complete rehabilitation (e.g., reboxing, rebagging, labeling) needs to be carried out in order to stabilize the remains, and a complete inventory needs to be generated immediately in order to comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Table 3.
Collections Summary by Service

Military Branch	Facility State	Cubic Footage	Linear Footage
Air Force Plant	Arizona	0.77	0.06
	California	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.77	0.06
Air National Guard	Colorado	1.11	2.23
	Total	1.11	2.23
Air Reserves	California	0.12	0.06
	Total	0.12	0.06
Army National Guard	Alaska	0.00	0.00
	Arizona	24.84	4.53
	California	22.73	5.66
	Colorado	0.02	0.39
	Guam	0.00	0.00
	Hawaii	0.28	1.62
	Kansas	0.00	1.30
	Louisiana	51.19	2.23
	Montana	19.12	4.02
	Nebraska	0.00	0.00
	Nevada	0.00	0.00
	New Mexico	35.60	2.20
	North Dakota	9.00	1.96
	Oklahoma	8.67	1.27
	Oregon	2.02	0.82
	South Dakota	0.04	0.32
	Texas	15.39	16.75
	Utah	29.90	0.70
	Washington	0.00	0.00
	Wyoming	13.20	18.55
	Total	229.72	62.32
Army Reserves	California	77.16	8.60
	Total	77.16	8.60
Totals		311.16	73.27

Table 4.
Percentage and Total Cubic Footage of Artifacts from Facilities in the Project Area

Material Class	%	Total Cubic Footage
Lithics	55.50	172.55
Historic Ceramics	9.10	28.23
Prehistoric Ceramics	4.60	14.41
Fauna	3.50	10.93
Shell	1.30	4.14
Botanical	1.70	5.33
Flotation	2.20	6.90
Soil	0.90	2.52
^{14}C	0.80	2.43
Human Skeletal	0.30	1.05
Worked Shell	0.30	1.02
Worked Bone	1.20	3.68
Brick	2.50	7.78
Metal	8.60	26.88
Glass	6.80	21.02
Textile	0.00	0.00
Other	0.70	2.29
Total	100.00	311.16

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

Table 5.
Human Skeletal Remains from Facilities in the Project Area

Repository	Facility	Cubic Footage of Human Remains
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA	Fort Hunter Liggett, CA	0.15
Jones and Stokes, CA	Camp Roberts Training Site, CA	0.05
Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, TX	Fort Wolters, TX[1]	1.13
Baseline Data, Inc., UT	Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop, UT	1.10
Total		2.43

Note: Human skeletal remains are discussed in more detail in the appropriate chapters.
[1] Information about the Fort Wolters human skeletal remains at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory was obtained via mail survey.

Status of Documentation

The ARNG collections records encompass 73.27 linear feet and include various types of records (Table 6). In addition, the assessment team located multiple project reports (most stored at state repositories) that document archaeological work at ARNG facilities and in regions around and including ARNG lands.

Professional-quality archival practices were noted at few of the repositories visited. In many cases, paper records have not been housed in acid-free folders, photographs have not been isolated and stored in chemically inert sleeves, and large-scale maps have not been stored flat in map cases. In few instances did a set of project documentation appear to exist in its entirety at the repository with the collection. Project documentation is more often than not fragmentary or non-existent. This could result from a number of factors. Records may have been purged. Collections managers and archaeologists in the past may not have considered associated documentation a part of their curatorial responsibilities. In many cases, records may have been produced but lost on the way to their final storage area, but it is also possible that records were never produced for some of the projects. Regardless, the result is that records for some of the collections cannot be located.

Table 6.
Record Types Found at Repositories in the Project Area

Record Type	%	Total Linear Feet
Paper[1]	63.30	46.37
Reports	16.10	11.83
Oversized	0.00	0.00
Audiovisual	0.00	0.00
Photographic	20.50	15.02
Computer	0.10	0.05
Total	100.00	73.27

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

Status of Repository Management Controls

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

Discussion Items

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

Archaeological Consulting
Salinas, California

Despite numerous attempts via telephone and electronically to schedule an appointment to review the ARNG collections at Archaeological Consulting, the St. Louis District was unable to get a response. Archaeological Consulting has an unspecified amount of records from Camp Roberts Training Site, California, and possibly artifacts from Camp Roberts Training Site as well as both artifacts and records from Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

Department of Parks and Recreation, Northern Service Center
Sacramento, California

The site form for site CA-SLO-862 on Camp San Luis Obispo, California, identifies that photos were generated. Dan Bell, the site's recorder, suggested that the photos might be at the California Parks Archaeology Lab in West Sacramento, California. Subsequent phone calls to this repository revealed that the photos are not there. Therefore, these photos should be considered lost.

Charles E. Dills
San Luis Obispo, California

Charles E. Dills was formerly affiliated with the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society. He has conducted several archaeological projects on Camp San Luis Obispo, California, and is believed to have taken artifacts and records upon his sudden departure from the society. Several people, including the archaeologist at Camp San Luis Obispo, have attempted unsuccessfully to contact Mr. Dills regarding the collections.

Fort Ord
Fort Ord, California

Several archaeological collections from Fort Hunter Liggett, California, were transferred to Fort Ord when it was the commanding installation over Fort Hunter Liggett. However, the archaeologist at Fort Hunter Liggett has researched the location of these collections, which may have been transferred to Fort Lewis, Washington, when it became the commanding installation, and believes that they are now lost.

Jones and Stokes Associates
Sacramento, California

This office was visited by the St. Louis District in September 1993 and 0.2 linear feet of records from Fort Hunter Liggett, California, were examined (Trimble and Pulliam 1999). Jones and Stokes Associates was called during the background research for this project and it was learned that the records are no longer there. The archaeologist at Fort Hunter Liggett said that the records are not on base; therefore, these records are believed to be lost. Additionally, records from Camp San Luis Obispo, California, could not be located for the St. Louis District assessment. Staff at Jones and Stokes Associates indicated there was one box of field and site records.

Peak and Associates
El Dorado Hills, California

During the background research for this project, it was determined that Peak and Associates maintains one sketch map from archaeological work conducted on Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Because of the extremely small size of the collection, the St. Louis District did not visit this office.

RMW Paleo Associates
Mission Viejo, California

RMW Paleo Associates conducted archaeological research on Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center, California. It is likely that associated records were generated; however, RMW Paleo Associates purges older files and the Los Alamitos files would have been among the ones purged.

Rainie Rodgers Associates
Fremont, California

A 1986 negative-finding report identified that Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, California, was surveyed for the relocation of a Veteran's Administration cemetery. The field notes from this project cannot be located.

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
Santa Barbara, California

Catalog records at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History revealed that both prehistoric and historic collections were made from site CA-SLO-1740H on Camp San Luis Obispo, California. However, telephone calls to the museum revealed that the prehistoric lithics are not in the museum. The location of these materials is unknown.

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Temecula, California

The site forms for LAN-1365H and LAN-1367H on Air Force Plant 42, California, identify that in 1985 Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. collected diagnostic artifacts (e.g., ceramics, glass, and nails, as well as black and white photos). Staff suggested that the collection might be at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Information Center or PRC (a.k.a. Toupf) Engineering. Telephone calls to the UCLA Information Center revealed that any collections would be at the Fowler Museum at UCLA. Subsequent calls to the Fowler Museum identified that no collections from those sites are located there. The St. Louis District attempted to contact PRC (a.k.a. Toupf) Engineering in Irvine, California, but could not locate a working telephone number. Therefore, these collections are considered to be lost.

Sonoma State University
Rohnert Park, California

In 1971, Martha Proctor visited site CA-MNT-256 on Fort Hunter Liggett, California, and took photographs of the site. The site form identifies the location of the photos as “SSC,” which is believed to be Sonoma State College (now University). Staff at Sonoma State University researched their collection and did not locate any photos from site CA-MNT-256. They suggested contacting San Francisco State University, whose staff also did not locate these photos. Therefore, the photos are considered to be lost.

Tetra Tech
San Bernardino, California

Approximately 5.38 linear inches of associated records from Camp Navajo, Arizona (formerly Navajo Army Depot), were located at Tetra Tech and assessed by the St. Louis District in February 1997 (Felix et al. 2000). During the telephone calls for this project, it was learned that Tetra Tech turned the records over to Camp Navajo. However, telephone calls to Camp Navajo revealed that they do not have these records.

Olive Wollesen
Lockwood, California

Olive Wollesen is one of the early researchers of Fort Hunter Liggett, California, and the surrounding area. She has written numerous articles about the area and made some collections from Fort Hunter Liggett. The artifacts she collected are now with the archaeologist at Fort Hunter Liggett, but Ms. Wollesen still has the records. However, Ms. Wollesen is in her 90s and is currently in an elderly care facility. The Fort Hunter Liggett archaeologist is pursuing the return of the records to Fort Hunter Liggett.

Zahniser and Roberts
California

In 1979 and 1980, Zahniser and Roberts conducted archaeological research on Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Associated records were generated as part of their work; however, Jack Zahniser has passed away and Lois Roberts does not know the location of the records. The archaeologist at Fort Hunter Liggett is pursuing the return of the records to Fort Hunter Liggett.

Earth Search, Inc.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Earth Search, Inc. maintains one sheet of paper as associated documentation from archaeological work conducted on Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Because of the extremely small size of this collection, the St. Louis District did not visit this office.

Billings Curation Center
Billings, Montana

The Billings Curation Center, a Bureau of Land Management facility, curates archaeological collections from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana, which is a federally supported ARNG facility that leases land from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Staff at the Billings Curation Center feel that all archaeological collections from Limestone Hills belong to the BLM, regardless of whether or not the archaeological projects were sponsored by ARNG. Collections from Limestone Hills are also located at the Museum of the Rockies at Montana State University in Bozeman and with Troy Helmick, a private individual in Townsend, Montana. All of the collections at the Billings Curation Center, including those from Limestone Hills, were previously evaluated by the St. Louis District for a different project (Barnes et al. 2000). The Billings Curation Center was revisited for this project because it had moved to a new building.

Troy Helmick
Townsend, Montana

Troy Helmick stores a small collection of artifacts at his house from work he conducted on Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana. Photographs of artifacts in his care from sites 24BW63, 24BW631, and 24BW632 can be seen in Davis et al. (1980). Scheduling conflicts caused the St. Louis District to be unable to review this collection.

Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

The Indian Creek Site (24BW626) was originally located by Montana State University in 1979, when the land was under the control of Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana. Although the land is no longer leased by Limestone Hills, collections from 1979 would fall under the control of the Montana ARNG. The St. Louis District explained to Dr. Les Davis at Montana State University that all collections from Limestone Hills would be examined as part of this project. When the assessment team arrived at Montana State University, it was learned that Dr. Davis had pulled the collection for the review, but did not include those collections from the Indian Creek Site. Dr. Davis was suddenly called out of town and could not meet with the assessment team, who instead met with Steve Jackson. Mr. Jackson showed the team the usual storage location of the collections, and the team noted at least 6-10 boxes that were labeled "Indian Creek Site." These boxes were not examined during the review because Dr. Davis was not present to permit it. However, Montana ARNG should know of their existence.

Powers Elevation Company, Inc.
Bismarck, North Dakota

The original documentation from Camp Grafton South, North Dakota, has been destroyed. The field notes were transcribed into the site forms and report.

Camp Gruber
Braggs, Oklahoma

According to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman, photos from sites 34MS296-302 should be at Camp Gruber. However, the environmental supervisor at Camp Gruber said the photos are not there.

Dakota Research Services
Rapid City, South Dakota

Jeffrey Buechler at Dakota Research Services was opposed to a visit by the St. Louis District. Mr. Buechler said that approximately 0.5 linear feet of records from archaeological work conducted on West Camp Rapid, South Dakota, are stored in his garage.

Lone Star Archaeological Services
Austin, Texas

Because no working telephone number could be located, several attempts via fax were made to determine the amount of archaeological collections from Camp Bowie, Texas, that are at Lone Star Archaeological Services. According to several archaeologists in Texas, Alton Briggs at Lone Star is very difficult to reach. A mail survey was sent to Lone Star and was returned to the St. Louis District with the postal stamp "Moved Left No Address."

Utah National Guard Headquarters
Draper, Utah

Approximately 2.37 cubic feet of unlabeled artifacts are housed at the Utah National Guard Headquarters (UTNGHQ). During the St. Louis District's on-site assessment, it was believed that the artifacts were from Camp W. G. Williams, Utah. However, Paul Graham at UTNGHQ has since learned that the artifacts were illegally removed by Army personnel during construction at Blanding Armory, Utah. The artifacts were later turned in to UTNGHQ, who then notified the state historic preservation office. There is not a chapter for this collection because Blanding Armory was not in the scope of work; however, the 2.37 cubic feet of artifacts are included in the totals presented in this report.

Larson-Tibesar Associates
Laramie, Wyoming

Tom Larson of Larson-Tibesar Associates said that they were not contractually obligated to give records from federally funded archaeological projects on Camp Grafton South, North Dakota, to ARNG and they believe that the records belong to Larson-Tibesar, not ARNG.

University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository
Laramie, Wyoming

Three boxes of lithics from the Willow Springs sites (48BH700-705) on Lovell Training Area, Wyoming, were checked out to a graduate student who was using them for research at the time of the on-site visit. Additionally, one of the anthropology professors might have some collections from the Wyoming ARNG in his office. The assessment team did not know about these situations prior to the on-site visit and neither the grad student nor the professor could be reached to examine the collections. The three boxes are not included in the collections totals presented in this report.

Western History Center
Lingle, Wyoming

According to George Ziemans, the records from archaeological work he conducted on Camp Guernsey, Wyoming, no longer exist.

Corrective Actions

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

1. Coalesce collections into existing repositories in their state of origin and spend requisite funds to upgrade them to meet federal curation standards. Such repositories have the professional capability and staff to care for archaeological collections in perpetuity.

2. Develop and implement uniform inventory procedures.

3. Develop and implement a formal archives management program.

4. Rehabilitate existing collections by inventorying and cataloging all archaeological collections to a standard consistent with those of a professional museum, and re-boxing and re-bagging collections in archival quality containers.

5. Develop cooperative agreements with other agencies to share curation costs when possible.

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

Conclusions

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

1

Introduction

U.S. ARNG facilities are responsible for archaeological artifact collections and accompanying documentation (hereafter referred to as archaeological collections) stored in many different institutions in every state. The project area covered in this report consists of ARNG facilities and select Air Force Plants, Air National Guard, Air Reserves, and Army Reserves bases in the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

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

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

As the first step in complying with 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA, the Legacy Resource Management Program began providing funds to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Fiscal Year 1998 for the purpose of inventorying archaeological collections recovered from ARNG facilities and select Air Force Plants, Air National Guard, Air Reserves, and Army Reserves bases (hereafter included in ARNG) across the nation. Pre-fieldwork, which was funded by the National Guard Bureau, for the current project began in the fall of 1997, and fieldwork, funded by the Legacy Resource Management Program, began in the fall of 1998. Repository visits continued through March 2000.

Fiscal Year 1996 funds were provided to perform curation assessments in the eastern half of the United States (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) and the results are included in the curation needs assessment report for the Department of Defense (DoD) (Anderson et al. 2000). This report includes ARNG facilities, as well as a number of Air National Guard, Air Force Plant, Army Reserve, and Air Reserve bases. The curation needs assessment for DoD installations in the western United States (including Maryland and Virginia) was completed with Fiscal Year 1995 money (Felix et al. 2000).

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

The Scope of Work outlines the following services:

1. Provide professional and technical services to the National Guard Bureau for the inspection and inventory of archaeological collections in selected repositories.

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

3. Provide a master bibliography of reports associated with the military collections.

Methods

Methods used during the course of this project have been developed by the St. Louis District and are those that have proven the most efficient in providing requisite data in the most time- and cost-effective manner. These methods (detailed below) are the same as those used during examination of DoD collections in the western portion of the United States (Felix et al. 2000) and collections in the eastern United States (Anderson et al. 2000). All phases of the project were conducted in house and followed a strict schedule in order to ensure timely completion (Table 7).

Pre-Fieldwork (August–September 1997)

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

Literature Review (September 1997–September 1998)

The literature review included an examination of all site files and reports pertaining to archaeological work conducted on ARNG facilities located within the project area. These documents were examined at the respective state historic preservation office and/or site file facilities for all states included in the project area. The review included those reports pertaining to ARNG owned land, as well as reports dealing with ARNG facilities that are located on other federally owned land (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service). Upon completion of the literature review all information was entered into a database for analysis purposes.

Planning for Assessments (September 1998–January 2000)

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

Table 7.
Schedule of Curation Assessments

State	Repository	Date of Assessment
Alaska[1]		
Arizona	Archaeological Research Services	April 23, 1999
	Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona	April 22, 1999
	SWCA, Inc.[2]	March 1999
	Statistical Research, Inc.	April 22, 1999
California	Applied Earthworks	January 25, 2000
	Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California	January 28, 2000
	Archaeological Resource Service	March 6, 2000
	Camp Roberts Training Site	January 26, 2000
	Fort Hunter Liggett	March 3, 2000
	Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California	January 27, 2000
	Isera Group	January 26, 2000
	Jones & Stokes Associates	January 24, 2000
	Parks Reserve Forces Training Area	March 3, 2000
	Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California	March 6, 2000
	San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society	January 25, 2000
	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History[2]	January 2000
Colorado	Niwot Archaeological Consultants[2]	October 1999
	Powers Elevation Company	May 25, 1999
	University of Colorado Museum	May 27, 1999
	University of Denver Museum of Anthropology	May 26, 1999
Guam[1]		
Hawaii	Cultural Surveys Hawaii	November 11, 1998
	Garcia and Associates	November 11, 1998
	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services	November 11, 1998
Kansas	Kansas State Historical Society	May 20, 1999
Louisiana	Northwestern State University	May 18, 1999
Montana	Billings Curation Center	August 19, 1999
	GCM Services	August 17, 1999
	Montana Military Museum, Fort William Henry Harrison	August 17, 1999
	Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University	August 18, 1999
Nebraska[3]		
Nevada[3]		
New Mexico	Archaeological Records Management Section[2]	March 1999
	Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico	March 23, 1999
	Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico	March 23, 1999
North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	June 22, 1999
	State Historical Society of North Dakota	December 10-12, 1997
	University of North Dakota, Grand Forks[2]	October 1999
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Archeological Survey	November 17, 1999
	Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma	November 16-17, 1999
	U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa	August 12, 1998
	Vehik and Vehik Consulting	November 18, 1999
Oregon	Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District	September 9, 1999
	Oregon State University	September 8, 1999
South Dakota	South Dakota Archaeological Research Center	May 23, 1999

Table 7.
Schedule of Curation Assessments (Continued)

State	Repository	Date of Assessment
Texas	Camp Mabry	February 2, 1999
	Lower Colorado River Authority	February 2, 1999
	Stephen F. Austin University	February 4, 1999
	Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A&M University	February 3, 1999
	Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas[4]	February 1, 1999 (on-site visit) November 1999 (mail survey)
Utah	Baseline Data, Inc.	September 28, 1999
	Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University	April 20, 1999
	Southern Utah University	April 21, 1999
Washington[1]		
Wyoming	Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist	October 28, 1999
	University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository	October 28, 1999

1. No collections found from these states.
2. These repositories were not visited by St. Louis District personnel. They were assessed via mail surveys.
3. Repositories in Nevada and Nebraska were confirmed as having collections. Mail surveys were sent to the repositories, but they were not returned to the St. Louis District.
4. An on-site visit to the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory examined all collections except those from Fort Wolters, Texas, which were in the process of being examined by other groups. A mail survey was sent to TARL to obtain information about the Fort Wolters collections.

collections were removed from the list and those with collections were scheduled for assessments.

Curation Assessments (February 1999–March 2000)

Each curation assessment followed the same format:

(1) Completion of a building evaluation to determine whether or not the facility approached compliance with the requirements for repositories specified in 36 CFR Part 79. The forms used address topics such as structural adequacy, space utilization, environmental controls, security, fire detection and suppression, pest management, and utilities. Data were gathered both by observation and through discussion with collections and facilities managers.

(2) Examination of all documentation was conducted to determine the presence of the different types, the amount present, and its condition. Types of documentation include project and site reports, administrative files, field records, curation records, and photographic records. For each type of document the total linear footage, physical condition of the containers and the records, and the overall condition of the storage environment was collected. The determination of whether or not the facility is in compliance with the archives management requirements specified in 36 CFR Part 79 is based on this information.

(3) Examination and evaluation of artifact collections were conducted to determine their condition and compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. Assessments included examination of (a) condition of primary and secondary containers, (b) the degree of container labeling, (c) the extent of laboratory processing, (d) the material classes included in each collection, and (e) [1] the condition of and approximate minimum number of individuals of any human skeletal remains. Primary containers are generally acidic or acid-free cardboard boxes that contain artifacts. Secondary containers are those included within the primary container, and they are composed of a wider range of materials. Secondary containers may include, but are not limited to, acidic paper bags, plastic sandwich bags, archival or non-archival plastic zip-lock bags, glass jars, film vials, aluminum foil, newspaper, packing materials, or small acidic or acid-free cardboard boxes.

(4) Those installations with NAGPRA materials were noted during the assessment. It was determined that Section 3 and 5 materials are present in the ARNG collections, and they are being managed by personnel at the repositories.

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

Table 8.
Information Obtained From Mail Surveys

Facility	Repository	Survey Sent	Response Received	Artifacts (ft^3)	Human Skeletal Remains	Records (linear ft)
Camp Navajo, Arizona	SWCA, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona	✓	✓	5.0	—	1.67
Camp San Luis Obispo, California	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California	✓	✓	0.1	—	—
South Dakota ARNG Bivouac Areas	Niwot Archaeological Consultants, Sterling, Colorado	✓	✓	—	—	0.08
Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana	Gar Wood and Associates, Loma, Montana	✓				
Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana	University of Montana, Missoula	✓				
Camp Ashland Training Site, Nebraska; Hastings Training Site, Nebraska; Mead Training Site, Nebraska; Camp Grafton, North Dakota; Camp Grafton South, North Dakota; Austin Training Site, South Dakota; Wyoming ARNG	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Nebraska	✓				
Nevada National Guard State Headquarters; Stead Training Site, Nevada	Desert Research Institute, Reno, Nevada	✓				
Camel Tracks Training Area, New Mexico	Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	✓	✓	—	—	0.67
Camp Grafton South, North Dakota	Kent Good, Bismarck, North Dakota (North Dakota Department of Transportation)	✓				
Camp Grafton South, North Dakota	University of North Dakota, Grand Forks	✓	✓	0.25	—	0.16
West Camp Rapid, South Dakota	Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota	✓				
South Dakota ARNG Bivouac Areas	Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota	✓				
	Lance Rom, Rapid City, South Dakota	✓				
Camp Bowie, Texas	Lone Star Archaeological Services, Austin, Texas[1]	✓				
Fort Wolters, Texas	Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin	✓	✓	2.25	1.13	1.12

Note: Any facilities listed in this table and their respective artifact and document totals are part of the overall collection totals. Similarly, repositories listed in this table are part of the infrastructure data presented in Chapter 88.

[1] The mail survey sent to Lone Star Archaeological Services was returned to the St. Louis District with the postal stamp "Moved Left No Address."

Mail Survey Compilation (September–November 1999)

Fifteen repositories were sent a mail survey questionnaire that solicited the same general information as the assessment forms used by St. Louis District personnel. Information for these repositories was collected via a mail survey rather than a site visit for one of the following reasons: (1) the repository contained less than one cubic foot of artifacts, (2) the repository was not located near any other repository housing ARNG collections that was scheduled to be visited, or (3) it was not possible to schedule a mutually agreeable day and time for a visit. If a response was received, the information presented (Table 8) can also be found in the chapter for that repository. No further attempts are being made at this time to collect information from repositories that did not return the mail survey.

Draft Report Generation (January–March 2000)

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

Chapter Synopsis

Preceding Chapter 1 is an executive summary of the project, and Chapter 88 outlines the overall findings of the project. Chapters 2-40 provide a detailed examination of the state of archaeological collections under the jurisdiction of individual ARNG facilities. Each chapter contains a collection summary for each facility, a detailed examination of any on-post collections, recommendations for the improved care of the collections, and a bibliography of archaeological work conducted on the facility. Because some ARNG facilities are located on other federally owned lands (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service), some bibliographies might include references of projects that were located on the ARNG leased land, but that were sponsored by the other federal agency. Chapters 41-87 consist of non-military repository summaries that include a detailed examination of collections and recommendations for the improved care of the collections. Appendix 1 lists references for ARNG facilities in the project area for which no collections were identified, and Appendix 2 provides the mail survey.

2

Air Force Plant 44

Tucson, Arizona

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.77 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.06 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.77 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.77 ft^3 at Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Air Force Plant 44 is a government-owned, contractor-operated facility adjacent to the Tucson International Airport. It was constructed in 1951 to manufacture weapons systems for the Air Force, and continues this mission today. It was initially operated by Hughes Missile Systems Company (MSC) until 1997, when Raytheon Missile Systems Company purchased Hughes MSC (Earth Tech 1997; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1999a, 1999b). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the project.

In April 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Air Force Plant 44. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Arizona.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Air Force Plant 44

Earth Tech
1996 *Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 44, Tucson, Arizona.* Draft. Earth Tech, Colton, California.

Knoblock, Keith
1977 PO# 6-968386. Letter report, Statistical Research, Tucson, Arizona.

3

Camp Navajo

Bellemont, Arizona

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 6.15 ft^3 of artifacts and 2.05 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 6.15 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 5.0 ft^3 at SWCA, Flagstaff, Arizona (Chapter 43); 1.15 ft^3 at Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.05 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 1.67 linear feet at SWCA, Flagstaff, Arizona (Chapter 43); 0.38 linear feet at Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Camp Navajo was established as Navajo Ordnance Depot in 1942 as a storage facility for munitions for World War II. In 1965, the name changed to Navajo Army Depot, and in 1982 it became Navajo Depot Activity. Also in 1982, the Arizona Army National Guard took operational control of the facility (Evinger 1995:12; Farley n.d.). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In December 1997 and March 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Navajo at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, and the Arizona Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Office, and Arizona National Guard Headquarters, both in Phoenix. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Navajo. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Arizona.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Navajo

Anduze, Richard A.
1995 *A Cultural Resource Survey for a Water Filtration Plant at Camp Navajo, Bellemont, Coconino County, Arizona.* SWCA, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Bupp, Susan L., and David L. Carmichael
1991 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance on Portions of the Navajo Army Depot, Arizona.* Tetra Tech, San Bernardino, California.

Byrkit, James W.
1994 *Camp Navajo, Arizona Ethnographic Survey: A Determination of Native American Presence Near Volunteer Spring at Bellemont, Arizona.* Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.

Deats, Stewart, and Richard A. Anduze
1995 *Results of Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Construction of the National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office at Camp Navajo in Coconino County, Arizona.* SWCA, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Goodman, John D., and Preston C. Payton
1995 *Revised Cultural Resource Survey for the U.S. Navy's Storage Facilities for Trident Rocket Motors at Camp Navajo Near Bellemont, Arizona.* SWCA, Tucson, Arizona.

Grenda, Donn R.
1993 *Land Use in North-Central Arizona: An Archaeological Survey of Navajo Army Depot, Coconino County, Arizona.* Statistical Research, Tucson, Arizona.

Morgan, Christopher T.
1995 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of Three Proposed Trench Sites and Access Corridors Along the Bellemont Fault, Camp Navajo and Coconino National Forest, Coconino County, Arizona.* Kinlani Archaeology, Ltd., Flagstaff, Arizona.

Neal, Lynn A.
1994 *A Cultural Resources Survey of a Possible Underground Storage Tank at Camp Navajo, Coconino County, Arizona.* SWCA, Tucson, Arizona.

Walsh-Anduze, Mary-Ellen
1993 *An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office at Navajo Army Depot Near Bellemont, Arizona.* SWCA, Flagstaff, Arizona.

4

Florence Military Reservation

Florence, Arizona

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 17.11 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.88 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 17.11 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 15.51 ft^3 at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, (Chapter 42); 1.60 ft^3 at Statistical Research, Inc.[1], Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.88 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.21 linear feet at Archaeological Research Services, Tempe, Arizona (Chapter 41); 0.81 linear feet at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson (Chapter 42); 0.86 linear feet at Statistical Research, Inc.[1], Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Florence Military Reservation was established in 1912 but little is known about its use until World War II when it was used as a prisoner of war camp for German and Italian soldiers (Craig and Hackbarth 1997:16). It is unclear from archival resources when the facility came under control of the Arizona Army National Guard. The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In December 1997 and March 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Florence Military Reservation at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, and the Arizona Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Office, and Arizona National Guard Headquarters, both in Phoenix. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Florence Military Reservation. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at three repositories in Arizona.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Florence Military Reservation

Craig, Douglas B., and Mark R. Hackbarth (editors)
1997 *Prehistoric and Historic Land Use on the Florence Military Reservation, Pinal County, Arizona.* Northland Research, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Darrington, Glenn P., Sharon K. Bauer, A. E. Rogge, and Kristopher S. Shepard
1996 *Guarding the Past: Cultural Resource Survey on the Arizona Army National Guard Florence Military Reservation, Pinal County.* Draft. Dames and Moore, Phoenix, Arizona.

Deaver, William L., and Jeffrey H. Altschul
1993 *Hohokam and Historic Land Use of the Middle Gila River Valley Uplands: The Florence Army National Guard Survey, Pinal County, Arizona.* Statistical Research, Tucson, Arizona.

Dittert, Alfred E., Paul R. Fish, and Don E. Simonis
1969 *A Cultural Inventory of the Proposed Granite Reef and Salt-Gila Aqueducts, Agua Fria River to Gila River, Arizona.* Arizona State University, Tempe.

Effland, Richard W.
1985 *A Cultural Resource Survey for an AT&T Buried Fiberoptic Communication Cable Between Apache Junction and Tucson: State Land Portion.* Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe, Arizona.

Grady, Mark
1973 *An Archaeological Survey of the Salt-Gila Aqueduct.* Arizona State Museum, Tucson.

Lincoln, Thomas R.
1989 *Supplemental Class III Survey of Wildlife Water Catchments for the Salt-Gila Aqueduct.* Bureau of Reclamation, Phoenix, Arizona.

Lite, Jeremy A.
1997 *A Cultural Resources Survey of Five Proposed Turn Lanes Within the Arizona Department of Transportation Right-Of-Way for State Route 79 and State Route 287 in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.* Archaeological Research Services, Tempe, Arizona.

Motsinger, Thomas N., Heidi Roberts, and Richard V. N. Ahlstrom
1996 *The Eastern Mining Area 115kV Transmission Line Survey: Archaeological Resources in the Salt-Gila Uplands of Central Arizona.* SWCA, Tucson, Arizona.

Stein, Pat H.
1979 *Archaeological Investigations Along the Salt-Gila Aqueduct*. Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

Stone, Lynn M.
1979 *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed National Guard Training Facility Located North of Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.* Archaeological Research Services, Tempe, Arizona.

Teague, Lynn S., and Patricia L. Crown (editors.)
1983 *Hohokam Archaeology Along the Salt-Gila Aqueduct Central Arizona Project, Vol. III: Specialized Activity Sites.* Parts I, II, III, and IV. Arizona State Museum, Tucson.

[1] The collection total from Silver Bell Army Heliport (see Chapter 5) includes additional artifacts and records from Florence Military Reservation. The survey that resulted in these collections was a joint survey on both facilities and the collections that belonged to the respective ARNG facility could not be determined.

5

Silver Bell Army Heliport

Marana, Arizona

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.58 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.6 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 1.58 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 1.58 ft^3 at Statistical Research, Inc.[1], Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.60 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.60 linear feet at Statistical Research, Inc.[1], Tucson, Arizona (Chapter 44)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Silver Bell Army Heliport was established in 1982 as the Western Army Aviation Training Site. It is used to train National Guard aviation units on a variety of aircraft (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District 1997). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In December 1997 and March 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Silver Bell Army Heliport at the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, and the Arizona Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Office, and Arizona National Guard Headquarters, both in Phoenix. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Silver Bell Army Heliport. No archaeological sites have been recorded but reports have been generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Arizona.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Silver Bell Army Heliport

Bayman, James M.
1991 *A Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Munitions Stage Area (MSA) Near the Silverbell Army Heliport, Marana, Arizona.* SWCA, Tucson, Arizona.

Maxwell, Pamela
1991 *Memorandum for Record: Arizona National Guard, Silver Bell Army Heliport Master Plan, Pinal County, Arizona; Environmental Assessment – Cultural Resources.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, California.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
1997 *Western Army Aviation Training Site Expansion Final Environmental Impact Statement.* Prepared for the National Guard Bureau, Arlington, Virginia, and Arizona National Guard, Phoenix.

[1] The collection total from Silver Bell Army Heliport includes additional artifacts and records from Florence Military Reservation (see Chapter 4). The survey that resulted in these collections was a joint survey on both facilities and the collections that belonged to the respective ARNG facility could not be determined.

6

Camp Roberts Training Site

Paso Robles, California

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 15.53 ft^3 of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 3.27 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 15.48 ft^3

On Post: 10.33 ft^3

Off Post: 0.60 ft^3 at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles (Chapter 48); 4.55 ft^3 at Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California (Chapter 50)

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

Linear Feet of Records: 3.27 linear feet

On Post: 1.22 linear feet[1]

Off Post: 0.01 linear feet at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles (Chapter 48); 2.04 linear feet at Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California (Chapter 50)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.05 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.05 at Jones and Stokes Associates (Chapter 50)

Compliance Status: The human skeletal remains at Jones and Stokes Associates fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA. Staff at Jones and Stokes are ensuring their compliance with NAGPRA.

The Army began leasing lands for a military camp, originally named Camp Nacimiento Replacement Training Center, in 1940. Soon after construction the name was changed to Camp Roberts in honor of Corporal Harold W. Roberts, an enlisted man who died in a tank accident in France during World War I. The Army began purchasing the lands, concluding the purchases in 1943. The Camp officially opened in 1941 as a training center for the Army and as a prisoner of war camp for Italian and German soldiers. In 1946, Camp Roberts was inactivated and was only used for summer training for the National Guard and Army Reserve until the Korean War, when it was again activated for Army training. In 1954, it was again inactivated except for National Guard and Reserve training. It was not reactivated for the Vietnam War, but it was used extensively during that time by the Army and Navy. In 1970,

[1] A small portion of the photographic records at Camp Roberts Training Site pertain to Camp San Luis Obispo, but since the photos are unlabeled, it was difficult to determine which were Camp Roberts and which were Camp San Luis Obispo. Therefore, all of the photographs have been assigned to Camp Roberts.

Camp Roberts was officially closed by the Army, and in 1971, control of the facility was transferred to the California Army National Guard (Davis 2000). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research by mail for Camp Roberts Training Site at the Central Coastal and Northwest Information Centers in Santa Barbara and Rohnert Park, California, respectively. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Roberts. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at three repositories in California.

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 26, 2000

Point of Contact: Ethan Bertrando, Archaeologist

Approximately 12.77 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.82 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Roberts Training Site and Camp San Luis Obispo, California, are housed at Camp Roberts Training Site (Table 9).

Table 9.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Camp Roberts Training Site

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Roberts Training Site	10.33	1.22*
Camp San Luis Obispo	2.44	0.60*

* A small portion of the photographic records pertain to Camp San Luis Obispo, but because the photos are unlabeled, it was difficult to determine which were Camp Roberts and which were Camp San Luis Obispo. Therefore, all of the photographs have been assigned to Camp Roberts.

Repository

Collections are stored in two buildings on Camp Roberts. The Environmental Office building is a single-floored structure that contains offices and storage space. The structure was built in the 1940 and originally served as barracks (Figure 1). It has a concrete foundation, wood siding exterior walls, and a shingle roof. The Camp Roberts Museum occupies a one and a half story building that was built in 1940-1941 and was originally used by the Red Cross (Figure 2). The building has a concrete foundation, wood exterior walls, and a shingle roof. The building contains exhibits and military collections storage space.

Figure 1. Records and some artifacts are housed in the Environmental Office on Camp Roberts Training Site

Figure 2. Some artifacts are on display in the Camp Roberts Museum.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts in the Environmental Office are stored in a corner of Mr. Bertrando's office area, which is a portion of a larger, central space within the building. Records are stored in various locations within the 720 ft^2 office. The floor is wood with tile overlay and the interior walls and ceiling are constructed of wallboard. There are two windows in the room, both with locks.

In the Camp Roberts Museum, a 500 ft^2 open area contains the artifacts and serves as exhibit space. It has a carpeted wood floor, wallboard and painted wood plank walls, and a suspended acoustical ceiling. Three windows are in the room, all covered by blinds. The windows are secured with locks. The area has a large doorway, but no doors. It opens onto the lobby/entranceway to the museum. The exhibit room has archaeological, artistic, and historic military displays.

The Environmental Office is served by window air conditioning units and space heaters. There is a central, forced-air system, but it does not currently function. The building is secured with key locks on all outside doors. Fire extinguishers are present within the building. Pest management measures consist of sticky traps and mouse traps. No infestation was evident at the time of the visit by the St. Louis District, but mice have been a problem in the past.

The museum is served by central air conditioning and forced-air heat. The front door to the building secured by a key lock. Fire extinguishers are located throughout the building. There is no pest management system in place.

Artifact Storage

In the Environmental Office, artifacts are stored in a desk drawer (Figure 3) and on the floor of Mr. Bertrando's office in a large, acidic cardboard box that measures approximately 30 x 30 x 40 (inches, d x w x h). Within this larger box are four secondary containers consisting of smaller acidic boxes. Three of the boxes measure 16 x 12.5 x 10.5 and one measures 12 x 12 x 8 (inches, d x w x h). One box is unlabeled and three boxes are directly labeled in marker with the site number, box number, and provenience. Within these boxes are tertiary containers consisting of 2- to 4-mil zip-lock bags and paper bags with plastic zip-lock bags nested inside. All of the plastic bags have an acidic tag inside stating analysis data.

Within the drawer, artifacts are in 2- to 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags held together with rubber bands. The bags are not labeled but contain an acidic tag with the site number, date, investigator, and object type written in pencil. All artifacts in the Environmental Office encompass 4.65 ft^3 (Table 10) and all have been cleaned, but none have been directly labeled.

Figure 3. Some artifacts are stored in a metal desk drawer in the Environmental Office.

Archaeological collections curated in the Camp Roberts Museum are stored in a wood and glass display case that measures approximately 71.5 x 19.75 x 39.75 (inches, d x w x h). Artifacts are loose within the case on shelves and the base of the interior of the case. Artifacts in the museum encompass approximately 8.12 ft^3 (Table 10) and all of have been cleaned, but only approximately 20% have been directly labeled.

Table 10.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Camp Roberts Training Site

Material Class	Camp Roberts Training Site	Camp San Luis Obispo
Lithics	30	90
Prehistoric Ceramics	—	—
Faunal Remains	4	5
Shell (unmodified)	6	5
Botanical	—	—
Flotation	—	—
Soil	—	—
^{14}C	1	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—
Worked Shell	2	—
Worked Bone	—	—
Brick/Masonry	3	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—
Metal	27	—
Glass	27	—
Textiles	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	100	100

Records Storage

Records for Camp Roberts are stored in a filing cabinet drawer, two drawers of Mr. Bertrando's desk (Figure 4), and on a metal shelving unit. Camp San Luis Obispo records are interspersed with the Camp Roberts records in the filing cabinet drawer and the desk drawers. The metal filing cabinet measures 25 x 17.75 x 52.5 (inches, d x w x h) and the drawer is labeled with a paper label in a metal slot at the front of the drawer. Secondary containers consist of acidic hanging file folders and manila folders, which have been labeled in marker, pen, or pencil. One of the unlabeled desk drawers holds paper records in acidic hanging folders and manila folders that are directly labeled in marker and pencil. The other desk drawer housing some of the photographic records is the same drawer that houses some of the artifacts. Finally, some paper records are stored in an unlabeled three-ring binder on metal shelves that measure 36 x 12 x 28.25 (inches, d x w x h).

Figure 4. Some records are housed in a metal desk drawer in the Environmental Office.

Paper Records

Administrative records, maps, survey records, and draft reports total approximately 0.24 linear feet and are stored in the folders in the filing cabinets (Table 11). The folders in one desk drawer contain administrative, background, survey records, and draft reports that total 1.15 linear feet (Table 11). The three-ring binder on the metal shelves contains 0.10 linear feet of original site file records (Table 11).

Table 11.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Camp Roberts Training Site

Material	Camp Roberts Training Site	Camp San Luis Obispo
Paper	0.60	0.23
Reports	0.17	0.37
Maps	0.12	—
Photographs	0.33 *	— *
Audiovisual	—	—
Computer	—	—
Other	—	—

* A small portion of the photographic records pertain to Camp San Luis Obispo, but since the photos are unlabeled, it was difficult to determine which were Camp Roberts and which were Camp San Luis Obispo. Therefore, all of the photographs have been assigned to Camp Roberts.

Photographic Records

Within one desk drawer are commercial processing envelopes directly labeled in pen. Contained in these envelopes are color prints and negatives totaling 0.33 linear feet (Table 11).

Collections Management Standards

The Camp Roberts Environmental Office is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated. The Camp Roberts Museum is a military museum and does not have an archaeological mission; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. The Environmental Office is not a permanent curation facility. The Camp Roberts Museum has a

military mission; therefore, archaeological curation is not included in the mission. The archaeological artifacts on display are for educational purposes only.

2. The Environmental Office has basic heating and cooling systems, as the central forced-air system is not working.

3. Basic security deterrents are present in the Environmental Office, but no detection systems are in place.

4. Basic fire suppression systems are in the Environmental Office, but no fire detection systems are in place.

5. The museum has central air conditioning and forced-air heat.

6. Basic security deterrents are present in the museum, but no detection systems are in place.

7. Basic fire suppression systems are in the museum, but no fire detection systems are in place.

8. Artifacts in the Environmental Office are stored in plastic zip-lock bags and acidic cardboard boxes. Artifacts are on display in the museum.

9. Paper records in the Environmental Office are stored in hanging folders and manila folders in a filing cabinet, desk drawer, or three-ring binder. Photographic records are kept in commercial processing sleeves.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

4. If the artifacts are to remain in the Camp Roberts Museum, equip the building with adequate security and fire detection/suppression in order to better protect the collections.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Roberts Training Site

Breschini, Gary S., and Trudy Haversat

1987 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Management Plan for Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties, California.* Draft. Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

1987 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Management Plan for Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties, California. Appendix 2. Historical Resources Inventory Forms.* Draft. Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

1987 *Cultural Resources Overview of the Camp Roberts Area, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties, California.* Draft. Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

1990 *Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Amoco Seismic Program In and Around Camp Roberts, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.* Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

1991 *Additional Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Amoco Seismic Program In and Around Camp Roberts, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.* Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

Desautels, Roger J.
1968 *Report on the Partial Survey of the Salinas River Area from Camp Roberts to San Ardo, California,* Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Environmental Science Associates
1994 *Camp Roberts Environmental Management Analysis Program Phase II Resource Management Study.* Environmental Science Associates, Sacramento, California.

Hampson, R. Paul, Trudy Haversat, and Gary S. Breschini
1982 *Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline and Electric Transmission Lines, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Kings Counties, California.* Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

Jones and Stokes Associates
1996 *Cultural Resources Inventory and Limited Test Excavation Report for Camp Roberts Army National Guard Training Site, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.* Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California.

1997 *Addendum 1 to the Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Camp Roberts Army National Guard Training Site, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.* Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California.

1997 *Addendum 2 to the Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Camp Roberts Army National Guard Training Site, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.* Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California.

1997 *Addendum 3 to the Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Camp Roberts Army National Guard Training Site, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.* Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California.

Pruett, Catherine Lewis
1996 *An Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed 12 Mile, Four Inch Gas Pipeline from Niblick Road to Camp Roberts, Along North River Road, Highway 101, and Southern Pacific Railroad, San Luis Obispo County, California.* TG&S, Bakersfield, California.

Runnings, Anna, and Trudy Haversat
1992 *Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Oil Well Site, Camp Roberts, Monterey County, California.* Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

Smith, Chuck R.
1981 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Construction of Leach Fields for Both the Northbound and Southbound Rest Stops, 05-Mon-101, PM 3.1/5.1.* California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.

Swartz, B. K.
1957 *California Archaeological Survey 4-MNT-315.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

7

Camp San Luis Obispo

San Luis Obispo, California

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 7.20 ft^3 of artifacts and 2.39 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 5.98 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.44 ft^3 at Camp Roberts Training Site, Paso Robles, California (Chapter 6); 4.60 ft^3 at Jones and Stokes Associates, Sacramento, California (Chapter 50); 0.15 ft^3 at the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, San Luis Obispo, California (Chapter 52); 0.01 ft^3 at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, California (Chapter 53)

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

Linear Feet of Records: 2.39 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.69 linear feet at Applied Earthworks, Fresno, California (Chapter 45); 0.60 linear feet at Camp Roberts Training Site[1], Paso Robles, California (Chapter 6); 0.10 linear feet at Isera Group, Santa Barbara, California (Chapter 49)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Established in 1928 under the name Camp Merriam, it was renamed Camp San Luis Obispo in 1940. At that time the facility was controlled by the Army. In 1946, control of the Camp was given to the state, but was leased to the Army in 1950. The final change of control occurred in 1965, when it was given back to the state for Army National Guard use (Evinger 1995:38). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research by mail for Camp San Luis Obispo at the Central Coastal Information Center in Santa Barbara, California. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp San Luis Obispo. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at six repositories in California.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp San Luis Obispo

Dills, Charles E.
1976 *Archaeological Resources in the Men's Colony Vicinity, San Luis Obispo.* San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, San Luis Obispo, California.

1977 *Archaeological Potential of CMC Sewage Disposal Plant Site, San Luis Obispo, California.* San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, San Luis Obispo, California.

Hampson, Paul, and Gary S. Breschini
1981 *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for a Project on Kansas Avenue Northwest of San Luis Obispo, California.* Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

Hoover, Robert L.
1979 *Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Evaluation of Three Parcels in Camp San Luis Obispo, California.* Office of Facilities Planning, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo.

Parker, Ben
1995 *Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources for Fire Dozer Building Addition, Cuesta Conservation Camp.* California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Fresno.

Peak and Associates
1993 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of the USAR Training Program Site, Camp San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Peak and Associates, Sacramento, California.

Singer, Clay A., and John E. Atwood
1988 *Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Expansion of the County Operational Center, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Singer and Associates, Santa Monica, California.

1991 *Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Coastal Streams Project, Phase II, San Luis Obispo County, California.* C.A. Singer and Associates, Cambria, California.

[1] A small portion of the photographic records at Camp Roberts Training Site pertain to Camp San Luis Obispo, but since the photos are unlabeled, it was difficult to determine which were Camp Roberts and which were Camp San Luis Obispo. Therefore, all of the photographs have been assigned to Camp Roberts.

8

Fort Hunter Liggett

Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Collections Summary

Collections Total: 75.91 ft^3 of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 8.25 linear feet of associated records.

Volume of Artifacts: 75.76 ft^3
On Post: 75.75 ft^3
Off Post: 0.01 ft^3 at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, California (Chapter 51)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 8.25 linear feet
On Post: 8.25 linear feet
Off Post: None
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.15 ft^3
On Post: 0.15 ft^3
Off Post: None
Compliance Status: The human skeletal remains at Fort Hunter Liggett fall under Section 5 of NAGPRA. Staff at Fort Hunter Liggett are ensuring their compliance with NAGPRA.

Named for Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, a Spanish American War and World War I officer, Fort Hunter Liggett was purchased from the William Randolph Hearst estate in 1940 to serve as a training site during World War II and the Korean War (Evinger 1995:24; Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office 1999a). The Fort was used by the Army under Fort Ord, California, and Fort Lewis, Washington (Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office 1999a), until 1995 when control was transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve Command (California Trade and Commerce Agency 1999; Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office 1999a). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In December 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research by mail for Fort Hunter Liggett at the Northwest Information Center in Rohnert Park, California. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Fort Hunter Liggett. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in California.

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 3, 2000

Point of Contact: Susan Alvarez, Sarah Saffer, Archaeologists

Approximately 75.90 cubic feet of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 8.25 linear feet of associated documentation from projects conducted on Fort Hunter Liggett, California, are housed at Fort Hunter Liggett.

Repository

The Cultural Resources office, located in the Environmental Division in Building 196, of Fort Hunter Liggett serves as the repository for most collections derived from the post (Figure 5). Building 196 is a one-story structure that contains offices. The structure was built in 1956 and has always served an administrative function. It has a concrete slab foundation, wood siding exterior walls, and a shingle roof.

Figure 5. Collections are housed in Building 196 on Fort Hunter Liggett.

Collections Storage Area

Archaeological collections are currently stored in an 80 ft^2 windowless room off the main hallway of the building. The floor is carpeted concrete, the walls are drywall, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are no environmental controls present in the room, and no fire detection/suppression systems in place. The door has a key lock, and is kept locked unless the collections are being examined. Pest control is conducted by a professional pest manager in the Directorate of Public Works on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

The storage units for the collections consist of metal enamel shelving units measuring 48 x 36 x 72 (inches, d x w x h). The primary containers for the artifacts consist of acidic cardboard boxes that measure approximately 16 x 12.5 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 6). The boxes are labeled with adhesive or direct labels written in marker. The labels include site number, project, box number (within project), and

Figure 6. Artifacts are housed in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves.

material class. Secondary containers consist of acidic cardboard parts bins. Nested within these bins are 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, paper bags, and plastic boxes. Approximately 10% of the collection consists of loose groundstone artifacts, which are too large to fit into boxes. The secondary and tertiary containers are directly labeled in marker with site number and provenience, and the tertiary containers are also labeled with the catalog number, project, date, and material class. Artifacts and human skeletal remains encompass 70.90 ft^3 (Table 12) and all of the processed artifacts have been cleaned, and approximately 6% are directly labeled in pen.

Table 12.
Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at Fort Hunter Liggett

Material Class	%
Lithics	63.8
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	4.9
Shell (unmodified)	9.0
Botanical	2.6
Flotation	—
Soil	5.9
^{14}C	0.6
Human Skeletal Remains	0.2
Worked Shell	0.5
Worked Bone	0.3
Brick/Masonry	2.1
Historic Ceramics	1.6
Metal	5.6
Glass	2.9
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Human Skeletal Remains

Fort Hunter Liggett houses human skeletal remains that total 0.15 ft^3. The remains are curated with the artifacts, as noted above.

Records Storage

Most of the 8.25 linear feet (Table 13) of associated records are located in the same boxes as the artifacts and are organized by project (Figure 7). Two of the boxes contain records only, whereas the others contain records and artifacts. Within the boxes, records are housed in acidic manila folders, accordion folders, plastic three-ring binders, and archival photographic sleeves. Historic property catalog cards are stored in plastic zip-lock bags, and field notebooks are loose within boxes. Most of the folders and binders are directly labeled in marker with site number and contents. Records are also located on a shelf in plastic three-ring binders that have typed, slot labels inserted into the spine.

Figure 7. Records are housed in acidic cardboard boxes.

Paper Records

Paper records, consisting of administrative, site, survey, and analysis records, drawings, reports, maps, and historic property catalog cards, total 8.10 linear feet.

Photographic Materials

Photographic materials, consisting of black-and-white prints, negatives, contact sheets, and half-tones glued to 8½ x 11-inch pieces of paper, total 0.15 linear feet of the records collection.

Collections Management Standards

Fort Hunter Liggett is currently not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Table 13.
Linear Footage of Army Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at Fort Hunter Liggett

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Fort Hunter Liggett	6.79	1.14	0.17	0.15	—	—	—

Comments

1. Fort Hunter Liggett is currently not a permanent curation facility.

2. No environmental controls are present in the repository.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no security detection measures are in place.

4. No fire detection or suppression systems are installed in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, paper bags, and plastic boxes inside acidic cardboard parts bins, which are in acidic cardboard boxes.

6. Records are in manila and accordion folders, three-ring binders, plastic zip-lock bags, or loose in acidic cardboard boxes with the artifacts. Some records are in three-ring binders on a shelf. Photographic materials are in archival photo sleeves.

7. The Cultural Resources office has obtained approval for a better-equipped curation facility on post. The staff is waiting for the new facility to be retrofitted to better suit the needs of the collection. The collections should be transferred to the new facility within the year.

8. Once funding is received, some of the collections will be transferred to Sonoma State University, California, for permanent curation.

9. Human skeletal remains that fall under Section 5 of NAGPRA are present in the collection.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival secondary containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Hunter Liggett

Allen, Rebecca, and Karen Hildebrand
1997 *Final Evaluation and Assessment of Small-Scale Historic Sites at Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Edwards, John L.
1993 *Archaeological Clearance Report, Clearance No. 93-4, Tinkertoy Spring Development, Fort Hunter Liggett Military Installation (FHL), Monterey County, California.* BioSystems Analysis, Santa Cruz, California.

Edwards, John L., and Christopher Corey
1996 *Cultural Resources Survey of High-Risk Areas Burned During the 1994 Fire Season, Fort Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Edwards, John L., and Janet Eidsness
1994 *1992–1993 Cultural Resources Survey of High Archaeological Sensitivity/High Use Areas at Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California.* BioSystems Analysis, Santa Cruz, California.

Edwards, John L., Janet P. Eidsness, and Thomas L. Jackson
1992 *Archaeological Survey for Combined Arms in a Nuclear/Chemical Environment - Close Combat Light Force Development*

Test and Experimentation, Texcom Experimentation Center (TEC), Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, California. BioSystems Analysis, Santa Cruz, California.

Edwards, Rob
1975 *Prehistoric Cultural Resources at Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, a Report Prepared for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Tour.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Eidsness, Janet P., Thomas L. Jackson, Susan Lehmann, Judy de Reus, Julia Costello, Daryl Allen, Gilbert Arnold Sanchez, Dwight D. Simons, Brian Wickstrom, Kenneth Gobalet, Karen Loeffler, Charles Miksicek, and John L. Edwards
1994 *Historic Preservation Plan, Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, California.* BioSystems Analysis, Santa Cruz, California.

Eidsness, Janet P., and Karen Loeffler
1994 *Inventory of Native American Archaeological Collections from Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California.* BioSystems Analysis, Santa Cruz, California.

Fitzgerald, Rick
1995 *Final Cultural Resources Survey of Roads, Firebreaks, and Tank Trails at Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Jones, Terry L., Julie Corely, Edna Kimbro, and John L. Edwards
1997 *Historical and Archaeological Evaluation of the Mission San Antonio de Padua Water System, Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California.* Garcia and Associates, Tiburon, California.

Jones, Terry L., Jefferson W. Haney, Tad Allred, Christina Hibbard, William Bloomer, Douglas J. Kennett, Kathleen Davis, Charles Miksicek, Kenneth Gobalet, M. E. Newman, J. T. Hall, C. Skinner, J. Thatcher, N. Farwell, J. Lopez, R. Van Rossman, and C. Corey
1997 *Archaeological Evaluation of CA-MNT-521, Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Haney, Jefferson W., Terry L. Jones, Christopher Corey, Noli Farwell, Jeffrey T. Hall, Christina M. Hibbard, Carles Miksicek, Craig Skinner, Rusty van Rossman, Karen Loeffler, John L. Edwards, Jennifer Farquhar, and Brian Wickstrom
1997 *Programmatic Treatment of Low Density Low Variability Flaked Stone Artifact Scatters and Isolated Bedrock Mortar Sites at Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California: 1993–1995.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Roberts, Lois J., Gary Stickel, Jach Zahniser, Janice Findley Fisher, Ivan Show, Rod Brown, William Chilner, James Baldwin, and John Douglas
1979 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Survey, and Overview, Fort Hunter Leggett (sic), Fort Ord, and Presidio of Monterey, California.* Environmental Research Archaeologists, Pacific Palisades, California.

Swernoff, Michael
1982 *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Stony Valley, El Piojo Valley, and San Antonio River Valley, Fort Hunter Liggett, California.* Professional Analysts, Eugene, Oregon.

Wickstrom, C. Kristina Roper
1993 *Initial Cultural Resources Study for the Groundwater Well Destruction Project, Ft. Hunter Liggett Military Installation, California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Zahniser, Jack L., and Lois J. Roberts
1990 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Overview, Fort Hunter Leggett* [sic], *California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

9

March Air Reserve Base

Riverside, California

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.12 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.06 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.12 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.12 ft^3 at the Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, Riverside (Chapter 46)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, Riverside (Chapter 46)
Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

In 1918, the Riverside Chamber of Commerce deeded lands to the U.S. Government for Alessandro Aviation Field. Later renamed March Field, it is the oldest Air Force Base on the west coast. Flying operations began in 1918, and the base became a major air training facility for both World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. March Air Force Base was selected for realignment in 1993, and in 1996 the base was transferred to the Air Force Reserve (Evinger 1995; March Air Reserve Base 2000; Mueller 1989). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In December 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research by mail for March Air Reserve Base at the Eastern Information Center in Riverside, California. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for March Air Reserve Base. One archaeological site has been recorded and one report generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in California.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at March Air Reserve Base

Earth Technology Corporation
1999 *Archaeological Testing at Six Sites on March Air Force Base, Riverside County, California* Draft. Earth Technology Corporation, Colton, California.

10

Parks Reserve Forces Training Area

Dublin, California

Collections Summary

Collections Total: 1.25 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.34 linear feet of associated records.

Volume of Artifacts: 1.25 ft^3
On Post: 0.05 ft^3
Off Post: 1.20 ft^3 at Archaeological Resource Service, Petaluma, California (Chapter 47)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.35 linear feet
On Post: 0.10 linear feet
Off Post: 0.25 linear feet at Archaeological Resource Service, Petaluma, California (Chapter 47)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Camp Parks was established in 1942-1943 under the Navy. It was deactivated in 1946 and leased to the county. From 1951 through 1959, the facility was in Air Force hands and was renamed Parks Air Force Base. It was then transferred to the Army as a sub-installation of the Presidio of San Francisco, and was again known as Camp Parks. In 1980, the facility was officially designated as Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, and in 1993, command was transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve Command (Evinger 1995:22; Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office 1999b). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In December 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research by mail for Parks Reserve Forces Training Area at the Northwest Information Center in Rohnert Park, California. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Parks Reserve Forces Training Area. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in California.

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 3, 2000

Point of Contact: Megan Chen, Biologist, and Sarah Keyser, Hazardous Materials Specialist

Approximately 0.05 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.10 linear feet of associated documentation from projects conducted on Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, California, are housed on post.

Repository

The Cultural Resources office of Parks Reserve Forces Training Area is serving as a temporary storage area for a small collection from the post. Building 790 houses the Environmental Division, which includes the Cultural Resources office (Figure 8). It is a two-story structure that contains offices, maintenance shops, and vehicle storage. The structure was built in the 1940s and has always served a maintenance function. It has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos panel exterior walls, and a flat, asphalt roof.

Figure 8. The Environmental Office is located in Building 790.

Collections Storage Area

Archaeological collections are currently stored on top of and in a metal filing cabinet in a 450 ft^2 office on the second floor of Building 790. The floor is carpeted wood and the walls and ceiling are made of drywall. Approximately five or six locked, unshaded windows are present along one wall of the office. Environmental controls consist of a combination space heater and air conditioner. The single door into the area has a key lock. A fire extinguisher is located close to the collections. A pest management company is contracted and used on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

Two artifacts are each stored in a plastic zip-lock bag on top of a metal filing cabinet (Figure 9). There are no secondary containers for the artifacts. One bag is unlabeled, and inside the larger bag, which is directly labeded in marker, is an acidic photocopy of a field specimen form with the project, field site number, and provenience, and a piece of acidic notebook paper with the field number, state site number, date, investigator, provenience, and date written on it. Artifacts encompass 0.05 ft^3 (Table 14) and neither of the artifacts have been cleaned or directly labeled.

Figure 9. Artifacts are housed in plastic zip-lock bags.

Table 14.
Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at Parks Reserve Forces Training Area

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Associated documentation is stored in acidic manila accordion files in one drawer of a metal lateral filing cabinet (Figure 10). The folders are directly labeled

in marker and pencil, and the drawer is labeled with a typed paper label inserted into a plastic slot.

Figure 10. Records are housed in a lateral filing cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.10 linear feet and consist of administrative records and reports (Table 15).

Table 15.
Linear Footage of Army Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at Parks Reserve Forces Training Area

Material	Parks Reserve Forces Training Area
Paper	0.02
Reports	0.08
Maps	—
Photographs	—
Audiovisual	—
Computer	—
Other	—

Collections Management Standards

Parks Reserve Forces Training Area Environmental Office is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Parks Reserve Forces Training Area is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Environmental controls are provided by a combination space heater and air conditioner.

3. Basic security deterrents are present in the repository, but no detection measures are in place.

4. Base fire suppression measures are present in the repository, but no fire detection measures have been installed.

5. Artifacts are housed in plastic zip-lock bags on top of a metal filing cabinet.

6. Records are stored in manila accordion folders in a metal filing cabinet.

7. Funding has been received to transfer the collection to Sonoma State University, California, for permanent curation. A Memorandum of Agreement was established in August 1999 with Sonoma State University for the curation of the collection.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) direct labeling, (c) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Parks Reserve Training Area

Baker, Suzanne, Laurence H. Shoup, and Anne Bloomfield
1989 *Technical Report–Cultural Resources, BART Dublin/Pleasanton Extension Project.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

MacDougall, Alison
1994 *Cultural Resource Investigation of PG&E's Proposed Willow Pass Substation Addition, Willow Pass Tap, East Dublin BART Dedicated Substation, and Castro Valley Substation Addition, Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, California.* Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Peak & Associates
1997 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed National Guard Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop at Camp Parks, Alameda County, California.* Peak and Associates, El Dorado Hills, California.

Rodgers, Jo Rainie, George P. Rodgers, and Mark Hylkema
1986 *A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Veterans Administration Northern California National Cemetery Sites at Santa Nella and Camp Parks.* Rainie Rodgers and Associates, Fremont, California.

Roop, William, and Katherine Flynn
1981 *Cultural Resources Literature Search and Field Reconnaissance of Camp Parks, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California.* Archaeological Resource Service, Petaluma, California.

11

Buckley Air National Guard Base

Aurora, Colorado

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.11 ft^3 of artifacts and 2.23 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 1.11 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 1.11 ft^3 at the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder (Chapter 59)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.23 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 2.23 linear feet at Powers Elevation Company, Aurora, Colorado (Chapter 58)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Activated in 1942 as Buckley Field under the Army Air Corps and named for John H. Buckley, a World War I pilot killed in action, Buckley Air National Guard (ANG) Base was transferred to the Colorado Air National Guard in 1946. It was then transferred to the Navy in 1947, before being decommissioned in 1959. In 1960, the Colorado Air National Guard again took control of the facility for combat readiness training for tactical units. Buckley ANG Base is only one of three bases nationwide owned by the National Guard (Evinger 1995:43). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Buckley ANG Base at the Colorado Historical Society in Denver. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Buckley ANG Base. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Colorado.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Buckley Air National Guard Base

Burney, Michael S.
1989 *A Literature and File Search and Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Buckley Air National Guard Base Located in Arapahoe County, Colorado.* Hunter Environmental Science and Engineering, Englewood, Colorado.

Higgins, Howard C.
1988 *The Buckley Land Exchange Class III Cultural Resource Survey, SW1/4 Section 9, T. 4S, R. 66W, Zone 13, Fitzsimons 7.5' U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map, 1965, 4 SCS-CRS-1988-019, Arapahoe County, Colorado.* Hollomon Air Force Base, New Mexico.

Jepson, Daniel A.
1998 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of State Highway 30 Between Buckley and E-470, Arapahoe County, Colorado.* Archaeological Unit, Colorado Department of Transportation, Denver.

Tate, Marcia J., Robert J. Mutaw, Cheryl A. Harrison, R. Laurie Simmons, and Christine Whitacre
1990 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Buckley Air National Guard Base, Arapahoe County, Colorado.* Draft Final. Powers Elevation Company, Aurora, Colorado.

12

Camp George West

Golden, Colorado

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.02 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.02 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.02 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.02 ft^3 at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, Colorado (Chapter 57)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.02 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.02 linear feet at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology (Chapter 57)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Camp George West was founded in 1903 as a National Guard rifle range (Kendrick 1996:2; Whitacre 1992:3). In 1934, the State Rifle Range was renamed Camp George West in honor of a Civil War officer and former Adjutant General who served in the Colorado National Guard from 1887 to 1889 (Anonymous n.d.:145). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp George West at the Colorado Historical Society in Denver. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp George West. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Colorado.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp George West

Butler, William B.
1992 *Archaeological Survey of Camp George West and the Works Progress Administration South Table Mountain Basalt Quarries, Jefferson County, Colorado.* National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services, Denver.

Kendrick, Gregory
1996 *Camp George West (Phase II).* National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services, Denver.

Nelson, Sarah M.
1980 *Historic and Prehistoric Resources, South Table Mountain, Golden, Colorado.* Department of Anthropology, University of Denver, Colorado.

Whitacre, Christine
1992 *Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program Final Report: Camp George West, Colorado (Phase I).* National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services, Denver.

13

Kanaio Training Area

Ulupalakua, Maui, Hawaii

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.28 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.33 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.28 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.26 ft^3 at Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii (Chapter 59); 0.02 ft^3 at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu, Hawaii (Chapter 60)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.33 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 1.08 linear feet at Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii (Chapter 59); 0.25 linear feet at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu, Hawaii (Chapter 60)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Kanaio Training Area has been used by the Hawaii Army National Guard (HIARNG) for training since 1965. The land is owned by the state and leased to Ulupalakua Ranch for cattle grazing. HIARNG only uses the facility six to 12 weekends per year (Jackson 1997:13). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1988, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Kanaio Local Training Area at the HIARNG Headquarters, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, and the Bishop Museum, all in Honolulu. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Kanaio Local Training Area. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Hawaii.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Kanaio Training Area

Chapman, Peter S., and P. V. Kirch
1979 *Archaeological Excavations at Seven Sites, Southeast Maui, Hawa'ian Islands.* Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Eblé, Francis J., and Paul L. Cleghorn
1997 *Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted at the Hawaii Army National Guard Kanaio Training Area, on the Island of Maui, State of Hawai'i.* Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Jackson, Thomas L.
1997 *Historic Preservation Plan for Hawai'i Army National Guard Kanaio Training Area, Island of Maui, Hawai'i.* Prepared by Pacific Legacy, Aptos, California. Submitted by Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Major, Maurice
1993 *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance at Kanaio Ahupua'a, Maui, Hawai'i.* Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Nees, Richard C., and Scott S. Williams
1996 *Archaeological Inventory Survey of Four Impact Areas, HIARNG Kanaio Impact Range, Kanaio Ahupua'a, Makawao District, Maui Island.* Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services
1996 *Ordnance Removal Plan, Hawaii Army National Guard Kanaio Impact Range, Ulupalakua, Maui.* Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Wil Chee Planning
1998 *Hawaii Army National Guard Cultural Resources Management Plan.* Wil Chee Planning, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Wilcox, Bruce, Richard Palmer, Kristin Duin, and Francis J. Eblé
1997 *Integrated Resources Management Plan for Hawaii Army National Guard, Kanaio Training Area.* Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii.

14

Keaukaha Military Reservation

Hilo, Hawaii

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.29 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.29 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.29 linear feet at Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Kailua, Hawaii (Chapter 61)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Keaukaha Military Reservation, which is adjacent to the Hilo Airport (General Lyman Field), was originally set aside for the National Guard of Hawaii in 1914 by the territorial Governor. However, in 1941, due to World War II, the Army was ordered to take over the National Guard operations and facilities, including Keaukaha Military Reservation. In 1943, the Navy took over the area and demolished the original National Guard buildings. In 1947, the Hawaii Army National Guard once again took control of a small portion of the facility from the Navy, and until 1953, the facilities expanded. Since 1954, Keaukaha Military Reservation has shrunk due to withdrawal of lands for public and private uses (Devereaux et al.1997:11-13). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Keaukaha Military Reservation at the Hawaii Army National Guard Headquarters, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, and the Bishop Museum, all in Honolulu. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for the Keaukaha Military Reservation. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Hawaii.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Keaukaha Military Reservation

Devereaux, Thomas K., Douglas F. Borthwick, Hallett H. Hammatt, and Maria Orr
1997 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Keaukaha Military Reservation, South Hilo District Hawai'i Island (Hawai'i National Guard) 503.6-Acre Parcel, TMK: 2-1-12:3 and 2-1-13:10.* Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Kailua, Hawaii.

Wil Chee Planning
1998 *Hawai'i Army National Guard Cultural Resources Management Plan.* Wil Chee Planning, Honolulu, Hawaii.

15

Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks)

Salina, Kansas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.30 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Linear Feet of Records: 1.30 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 1.30 linear feet at Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka (Chapter 64)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Smoky Hill Range. However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Smoky Hill Range at the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Smoky Hill Range. Archaeological sites have been recorded and one report generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Kansas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Smoky Hill Range

Thies, Randall M.
1999 *Kansas Army National Guard Cultural Resources Survey.* Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

16

Camp Beauregard

Pineville, Louisiana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 51.19 ft^3 of artifacts and 2.23 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 51.19 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 51.19 ft^3 at Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana (Chapter 62)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.23 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 2.23 linear feet at Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana (Chapter 62)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Camp Beauregard. However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In May 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Beauregard at the Louisiana Division of Archaeology in Baton Rouge. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Beauregard. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Louisiana.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Beauregard

Cultural Resource Office, Northwestern Louisiana State University
1998 *Louisiana National Guard Interim Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, 1998–99.* Draft. Northwestern Louisiana State University, Natchitoches.

1998 *Louisiana Army National Guard Interim Standard Operating Procedures for the Protection of Cultural Resources, 1999–2000.* Revised Draft. Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Earth Search
1992 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of Approximately 120 Acres Slated for Development as Firing Ranges at Camp Beauregard, Rapides Parish, Louisiana* Final Report. Earth Search, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Franks, Herschel A.
1990 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of Thirty Acres for Range II, Modified Records Fire No. 1 Firing Range, Camp Beauregard, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.* Final Report. Earth Search, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Hailey, Tommy Ike, Susan Dollar, Brian Cockrell, and Jason Lott
1998 *1998 Annual Report for the Louisiana Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.* Draft. Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Hailey, Tommy Ike, Susan E. Dollar, Jason Lott, and Brian Cockrell (editors)
1998 *1997 Annual Report for the Louisiana Army National Guard Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.* Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Price, G. R. Dennis, and Lorraine Heartfield Greene
1977 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Portions of the Kisatchie National Forest.* Northeast Louisiana University, Monroe.

17

Fort William Henry Harrison

Montana Military Museum
Helena, Montana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 12.27 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.12 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 12.27 ft^3
On Post: 12.27 ft^3
Off Post: None
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.12 linear feet
On Post: 0.38 linear feet
Off Post: 0.74 linear feet at GCM Services, Butte, Montana (Chapter 64)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Fort William Henry Harrison, originally named Fort Benjamin Harrison for the President at that time, was established in 1892 for the Montana Volunteers, the predecessors of the National Guard in that state, as well as for the Army (Evinger 1995:131; Wood 1993:28-29, 1994:25-26). The first organization of the Montana National Guard was at Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1898. In 1906, the Fort was renamed for Benjamin Harrison's grandfather William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States because a Fort Benjamin Harrison already existed in Indiana. Originally built to deal with the Indian population in the area, at the end of the Indian Wars the need for the facility declined. Portions of the property were taken for other public and private uses in the early 1900s. In 1925 the National Guard received 600 acres and in 1946 received the rest of what currently constitutes the facility. During World War II, the fort was again used by the Army, including the Special Forces and Green Berets for training (Wood 1993:28-33, 1994:25-31). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In September 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Fort William Henry Harrison at the Montana National Guard Headquarters and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, both in Helena. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Fort William Henry Harrison. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Montana.

Assessment

Date of Visit: August 17, 1999

Point of Contact: COL Raymond Read, Collection Custodian

Approximately 12.27 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.38 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, are housed at the Montana Military Museum.

Repository

The Montana Military Museum is located in Building T-15 on Fort William Henry Harrison. The building was originally constructed 80 to 90 years ago for use as an ordnance and material (tent, canvas) repair shop (Figure 11). The building has a concrete foundation and clay tile and fired brick walls, which are exposed on the interior. The roof of the building, now used as a museum and collections facility, is built-up asphalt.

Figure 11. The Montana Military Museum on Fort Willam Henry Harrison was formerly used as a repair shop.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts and records from Fort William Henry Harrison are stored in three areas of the building: in the 1,800 ft^2 office area, located on one side of the museum; in the artifact storage area; and on display in the museum. The floors in these areas are concrete and the interior walls are exposed clay tile and fired brick. The ceiling is open, revealing wood rafters fitted with panel insulation. Numerous windows are located in the collections storage areas, and all are covered with shades. The following activities are located in the collections storage areas: temporary artifact storage, materials and supplies storage, artifact study area, records study area, records storage room, photographic storage room, museum exhibits, and a mechanical and utility room. The collections storage areas are filled to 75% of their capacity with both archaeological and historic military objects.

The building is equipped with forced-air heat, but is not air conditioned. Security measures consist of a 24-hour guard, dead-bolt locks, and controlled access. Fire suppression measures consist of fire extinguishers located throughout the building. A program is in place for pest management.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Fort William Henry Harrison are stored in several locations in the Montana Military Museum: loose on the floor and in an acidic cardboard box on a table in the office area; and in acidic cardboard boxes of varying sizes on metal shelves and loose on metal shelves in the artifact storage area (Figure 12). Approximately 1.5 ft^3 of the collection are on display in a wood and glass display case in the museum itself. Most of the cardboard boxes are labeled directly in marker with the accession number, and one box is labeled with a post-it note identifying the status, contents, and provenience. The cardboard boxes contain secondary

Figure 12. Artifacts are housed in acidic cardboard boxes. Some artifacts, such as this bucket, are loose on the shelf.

containers consisting of paper bags and white and manila envelopes, which have been labeled directly in marker and pen with the artifact type. Those artifacts not in secondary containers are loose in the boxes, but some have been taped to acidic pieces of paper that have been labeled in pen with the artifact type. Artifacts encompass 12.27 ft^3 (Table 16); most have been cleaned and some have been directly labeled with ink on a white base coat. Two of the large artifacts were labeled with the accession number on a paper tag on a string.

Table 16.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Montana Military Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	15
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	7
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	1
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	9
Metal	43
Glass	23
Textiles	—
Other	2
Total	100

Other material classes consist of shoe leather.

Records Storage

Records from Fort William Henry Harrison encompass approximately 0.38 linear feet (Table 17). They are stored in manila envelopes in an accordion folder with some of the artifacts in an acidic cardboard box, which is housed on metal shelves (Figure 13). The envelopes have been directly labeled with marker or pen.

Figure 13. Records are stored with artifacts in manila envelopes in acidic cardboard boxes.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.25 linear feet and consist of administrative and background records, reports, and maps.

Photographs

Approximately 0.13 linear feet of color prints, negatives, and contact sheets are housed at the Montana Military Museum from Fort William Henry Harrison. The negatives and contact sheets are kept in archival sleeves, whereas the photos are loose in the manila envelopes.

Collections Management Standards

The Montana Military Museum is a permanent curation facility with a collection consisting of a combination of federal, state, and donated materials. All have been collected in accordance with the standards as identified in Army Regulation 870.

Comments

1. The Montana Military Museum is a permanent curation facility.

2. The repository has forced-air heat, but no air conditioning.

Table 17.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Montana Military Museum

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Fort William Henry Harrison	0.04	0.17	0.04	0.13	—	—	—

3. Basic security detection systems and deterrents are present in the repository.

4. Basic fire suppression measures are in place, but no fire detection measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored loose on the floor, loose on a metal shelf, in a wooden and glass display case, or in paper bags and white and manila envelopes in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves or a table. Some artifacts are taped to acidic pieces of paper.

6. Records are housed in manila envelopes in an accordion folder with the artifacts in an acidic cardboard box. Negatives and contact sheets are in archival sleeves.

7. A duplicate copy of records is kept in a fireproof vault.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) direct labeling, (d) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, and (c) creation of a finding aid.

3. Install environmental controls in the museum to allow for better temperature control.

4. Upgrade the Montana Military Museum to meet the federal standards for fire detection/suppression as identified in 36 CFR Part 79.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort William Henry Harrison

GCM Services
1994 *Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment: Sevenmile Tipi Ring Site 24LC707 at Fort W. H. Harrison Military Reservation, Lewis and Clark County, Montana.* GCM Services, Butte, Montana.

1996 *Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation for Fort William Henry Harrison Military Reservation, Lewis and Clark County, Montana.* Final. GCM Services, Butte, Montana.

1997 *Environmental Assessment: Land Acquisition at Fort William Henry Harrison.* Final. GCM Services, Butte, Montana.

Husted, Wilfred M.
1992 *A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment of a Small Parcel at Fort William Henry Harrison Near Helena, Lewis and Clark County, Montana.* Interagency Archeological Services, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado.

McLeod, C. Milo
1985 *Cultural Resource Inventory Project Report: Proposed State Cemetery: Fort Harrison, Montana.* Montana Army National Guard Public Affairs Department, Helena.

1987 *Cultural Resource Assessment Fort William Henry Harrison (Camp Ted Schwinden) Montana Army National Guard.* Montana Army National Guard Public Affairs Department, Helena.

Wood, Garvey C.
1993 *Cultural Resource Management Report, Fort William Henry Harrison, Phase 2, Lewis and Clark County, Montana.* Gar Wood and Associates, Loma, Montana.

1994 *Final: Cultural Resources Survey Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana Army National Guard.* Gar Wood and Associates, Loma, Montana.

1995 *Cultural Resources Survey Fort William Henry Harrison, Site Reports, Montana National Guard.* Final. Gar Wood and Associates, Loma, Montana.

18

Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site

Townsend, Montana

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 6.85 ft^3 of artifacts and 2.90 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 6.84 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.09 ft^3 at the Billings Curation Center, Billings, Montana (Chapter 63); 2.76 ft^3 at the Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana (Chapter 65)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.90 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.04 linear feet at the Billings Curation Center, Billings, Montana (Chapter 63); 2.86 linear feet at the Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana (Chapter 65)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site. However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In September 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site at the Montana National Guard Headquarters and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, both in Helena. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Montana.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site

Davis, Leslie B., Stephen A. Aaberg, and John W. Fisher, Jr.
1980 *Cultural Resources in the Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Broadwater County, Montana #79-UT-079.* Montana State University, Bozeman.

Davis, Leslie B., Stephen A. Aaberg, Michael Wilson, and Robert Ottersberg
1982 *Stone Circles in the Montana Rockies.* Montana State University, Bozeman.

Greiser, Sally T.
1983 *Indian Creek Material Culture: The Paleo-Indian Flaked Stone Assemblage.* Montana State University, Bozeman.

Wilson, Michael Clayton
1983 *Faunal Remains from the Indian Creek Site (24BW626), Montana: First Report.* Montana State University, Bozeman.

19

Camel Tracks Training Area

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.40 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.88 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 1.40 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.40 ft^3 at the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (Chapter 68)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.88 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.67 linear feet at the Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico (Chapter 66); 0.21 linear feet at the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (Chapter 68)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Camel Tracks Training Area is located on approximately 8,800 acres in Santa Fe County. The land is currently owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and used by the New Mexico Army National Guard (NMARNG) for training (New Mexico National Guard and Bureau of Land Management 1997). NMARNG began using the current area in 1985. Initially, the location encompassed approximately 4,386 acres of land. The BLM later determined that a small part of this area was within the La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern, and training activities in these portions of Camel Tracks were curtailed (Bureau of Land Management 1995). In 1994, plans were made to increase the original 4,386-acre area to the south, and the current Camel Tracks facility was established. The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In October 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camel Tracks Training Area at the New Mexico National Guard Headquarters and the Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, both in Santa Fe. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camel Tracks Training Area. Archaeological

sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in New Mexico.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camel Tracks Training Area

Acklen, John C., Mark E. Harlan, Stephen C. Lent, and James L. Moore
1984 *BA Station to Norton Station 345 kV Transmission Project Archeological Testing Phase Report.* Public Service Company of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Bureau of Land Management
1995 *La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern Coordinated Resource Management Plan.* Bureau of Land Management, Taos Resource Area, Taos, New Mexico.

Dart, Al
1978 *Cultural Resource Impact Statement for Scanlon and Associates Wastewater Treatment Facility Effluent, Santa Fe County, New Mexico.* Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe.

Doleman, William H.
1996 *Archeological Survey in the Southern Caja Del Rio, Class III Inventory of a Portion of the Camel Tracks Training Area.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Gauthier, Rory, Emily Abbink, Mark Harlan, Mary Beth Lucas, and Scott Berger
1982 *An Archeological Inventory Survey of Approximately 50 Miles of Transmission Line Corridor from BA Station to Norton Station, New Mexico.* Public Service Company of New Mexico. Santa Fe.

20

HAWK Battalion

Bernallilo, New Mexico

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 34.20 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.32 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 34.20 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 33.60 ft^3 at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (Chapter 67); 0.60 ft^3 at the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (Chapter 68)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.32 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (Chapter 67); 1.24 linear feet at the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (Chapter 68)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1985, a Homing-All-the-Way-Killer (HAWK) Missile Battalion and three units were assigned to the New Mexico Army National Guard (NMARNG). To accommodate the units, areas in an industrial park and a tactical training site were leased. However, because these facilities proved inadequate, NMARNG proposed construction of a consolidated facility for training, storage, and maintenance (New Mexico Army National Guard 1993). During the initial planning for the HAWK site, three different localities were proposed, two in Bernalillo County and one in Sandoval County. Each proposed facility encompassed 120 acres. The two localities in Bernalillo County were eventually rejected by NMARNG, and the third locality in Sandoval County was chosen for the facility. The NMARNG sponsored cultural resources investigations of all three areas, and archaeological sites were recorded on all three localities. The localities have yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In October 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for HAWK Battalion at the New Mexico National Guard Headquarters and the Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, both in Santa Fe. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for HAWK Battalion. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports

generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in New Mexico.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at HAWK Battalion

Elyea, Janette
1987 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hawk Battalion Facility, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Elyea, Janette, Peggy Gerow, and Patrick Hogan
1990 *An Archeological Survey of the New Proposed Hawk Battalion Facility, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Gerow, Peggy A. and Patrick Hogan
1990 *Test Excavations at Sites Within the Proposed Hawk Battalion Facility, Rio Puerco Valley, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Gerow, Peggy, Janette Elyea, and Patrick Hogan
1989 *Preliminary Report of Phase 2 Data Recovery at Seven Sites within the Proposed Hawk Battalion, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Hogan, Patrick
1991 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hawk Battalion Facility Near Bernalillo, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

1995 *Preliminary Report of Excavations at Three Sites on the Hawk Battalion Facility Near Bernalillo, New Mexico.* Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

New Mexico Army National Guard
1993 *Environmental Assessment, Hawk Project, Sandoval County, NM.* New Mexico Army National Guard, Santa Fe.

21

Camp Grafton and Camp Grafton South

Devils Lake, North Dakota

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 7.25 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.60 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 7.25 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 7.0 ft^3 at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck (Chapter 70); 0.25 ft^3 at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks (Chapter 71)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.60 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.29 linear feet at Powers Elevation Company, Aurora, Colorado (Chapter 55); 1.02 linear feet at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Bismarck, North Dakota (Chapter 69); 0.13 linear feet at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck (Chapter 70); 0.16 linear feet at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks (Chapter 71)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In the late 1880s the federal government set aside a portion of land for the military, designated Fort Totten Military Wood Reservation. The facility was later transferred to North Dakota, who first used the land for National Guard encampments in 1892, and called it the Rock Island Military Reservation. The facility was renamed Camp Grafton after World War I for Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert C. Grafton of the North Dakota National Guard who died in that war (Evinger 1995:160). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In August 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Grafton and Camp Grafton South at the North Dakota State Historical Society and the North Dakota National Guard Headquarters, both in Bismarck. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Grafton and Camp Grafton South. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Colorado and three repositories in North Dakota.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Grafton

Good, Kent N.
1996 *North Dakota Army National Guard Unit Training Area.* Kent Good and Associates, Bismarck, North Dakota.

1996 *North Dakota Army National Guard Unit Training Area Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Work Order #A283378.* Kent Good and Associates, Bismarck, North Dakota.

1997 *North Dakota Army National Guard Unit Training Area, Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Work Order # A326876.* Kent Good and Associates, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Kinney, W. Jeffrey, and Michael L. Gregg
1986 *Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey in the Campbell Ranch Training Area, Eddy County, North Dakota.* University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Kordecki, Cynthia, and Michael L. Gregg
1987 *Campbell Ranch Training Area Cultural Resources Survey, 1987.* University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Larson, Thomas K.
1996 *A Cultural Resource Inventory for the North Dakota Army National Guard: The Langley Property, Sheyenne River Study Unit, Eddy County, North Dakota.* Larson-Tibesar Associates, Laramie, Wyoming.

Olson, Byron L.
1997 *North Dakota National Guard Leased Property in Eddy County, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory.* Powers Elevation Company, Aurora, Colorado.

Otto, Rebecca J., and Fredric L. Quivik
1993 *Cultural Resources Survey of Camp Grafton South, Including Portions of Camp Grafton Proper, Ramsey and Eddy Counties, North Dakota.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Nebraska.

Picha, Paul R., and Fern E. Swenson
1996 *Camp Grafton Biathlon Range Class III Survey, Ramsey County, North Dakota.* State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

1997 *Investigations at 32ED56 and 32ED57, U.S. Army National Guard Camp Grafton South, Eddy County, North Dakota.* State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Pool, Kelly J.
1991 *Camp Grafton South Expansion: A Class III Cultural Resources Survey in Eddy County, North Dakota.* Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Bismarck, North Dakota.

1991 *Camp Grafton South Expansion Cultural Resource Survey.* Cultural Research Management, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Stine, Ed
1991 *A Class III Intensive Pedestrian Survey for Cultural Resources, Eddy County, North Dakota.* Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Bismarck, North Dakota.

1992 *The Camp Grafton Site: Evaluative Subsurface Testing of 32ED85 in Eddy County, North Dakota*. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Swenson, Fern E., and Paul R. Picha
1997 *Camp Grafton Wastewater System Cultural Resource Survey, Ramsey County, North Dakota.* State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Vehik, Susan C., and Rain Vehik
1977 *A Literature Review of Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Resources of the Sheyenne River Basin in North Dakota.* Manuscript on file at the North Dakota State Historical Society, Bismarck.

22

Garrison Local Training Area

Garrison, North Dakota

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.75 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.65 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 1.75 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 1.75 ft^3 at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck (Chapter 70)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.65 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.65 linear feet of records at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Bismarck, North Dakota (Chapter 67)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Garrison Local Training Area. However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In August 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Garrison Local Training Area at the North Dakota State Historical Society and the North Dakota National Guard Headquarters, both in Bismarck. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Garrison Local Training Area. Archaeological sites have been recorded and one report generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in North Dakota.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Garrison Local Training Area

Stine, Ed and Andrea Kulevsky
1994 *Garrison WETS, McLean County, North Dakota: Test Excavations at Twelve Sites.* Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Bismarck, North Dakota.

23

Camp Gruber

Braggs, Oklahoma

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 8.67 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.27 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 8.67 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 6.59 ft^3 at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman (Chapter 73); 2.0 ft^3 at the U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa, Oklahoma (Chapter 74); 0.08 ft^3 at Vehik and Vehik Consulting, Norman, Oklahoma (Chapter 75)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.27 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.06 linear feet at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman (Chapter 72); 0.33 linear feet at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman (Chapter 73); 0.38 linear feet at the U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa, Oklahoma (Chapter 74); 0.50 linear inches at Vehik and Vehik Consulting, Norman, Oklahoma (Chapter 75)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Camp Gruber opened in 1942 to serve as Army training grounds and a German prisoner of war camp (Evinger 1995:167; Geo-Marine 1993:31; Oklahoma Army National Guard 1997:19-20). It was deactivated in 1947 until the Oklahoma Army National Guard started using the camp for training in 1968 (Evinger 1995:167). Since that time, Camp Gruber has been used as a training area for both Air and Army National Guard from multiple states, Army and Marine Reserves, active Army and Air Force, and all levels of law enforcement (Evinger 1995:167; Oklahoma Army National Guard 1997:3). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In October 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Gruber at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman, and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and Oklahoma National Guard Headquarters, both in Oklahoma City. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Gruber. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at four repositories in Oklahoma.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Gruber

Barr, Thomas P.
1965 *Archaeological Survey of the Arkansas River Navigational Project, Muskogee and Wagoner Counties, Oklahoma.* University of Oklahoma Research Institute, Norman.

Drass, Richard R.
1981 *An Archeological Survey of the Bayou Manard Watershed, Northeastern Oklahoma.* Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman.

Geo-Marine
1993 *Cultural Resources Evaluation, Oklahoma Army National Guard Camp Gruber Training Area, Muskogee County, Oklahoma.* Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas.

Jobson, Robert
1994 *Cultural Resources Inventory for a Proposed Known Distance Firing Range, Camp Gruber, Oklahoma.* U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Klinger, Timothy C., James W. Smith, and John L. Gray IV
1996 *Historic Properties Review of a Proposed Infantry Squad Battle Course at Camp Gruber in Section 26, Township 15 North, Range 20 East, Within the Tall Grass Prairies and Oak-Hickory Forests, Ozark-Arkansas-Ouachita Region, Muskogee County, Oklahoma.* Historic Preservation Associates, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Miller, A. F.
1977 *A Survey and Assessment of the Cultural Resources of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System in Oklahoma, 1976.* Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman.

Oklahoma Army National Guard
1997 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan 1997-2001 Camp Gruber Training Site, OK, Oklahoma National Guard.* Gene Stout and Associates, Loveland, Colorado.

Vehik, Rain
1996 *Archaeological Survey of Two Areas at Camp Gruber Training Site in Muskogee County, Oklahoma.* University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Vehik, Rain, and Susan C. Vehik
1997 *Archaeological/Historical Survey of Parts of Camp Gruber Training Center, Muskogee County, Oklahoma.* Vehik & Vehik Consulting, Norman, Oklahoma.

24

Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site

Redmond, Oregon

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 2.02 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.81 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 2.02 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.65 ft^3 at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon (Chapter 76); 1.37 ft^3 at Oregon State University, Corvallis (Chapter 77)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.82 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.30 linear feet at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon (Chapter 76); 0.52 linear feet at Oregon State University, Corvallis (Chapter 77)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

The land that Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site (COTS) occupies is owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), but the Oregon Army National Guard (ORARNG) has a Land Use Permit to use the area for training. ORARNG has had various permits to do this since 1959. The general area occupied by COTS has been used for military training since the 1860s and especially during and since World War II (CH2M Hill 1995:3-2; Oetting 1997a:7, 1997b:11). In 1943, the "Oregon Maneuvers" were held in the area, including portions of present-day COTS (Oetting 1997a:7, 1997b:11). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In January 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Redmond Training Area/COTS at the ORARNG Headquarters and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, both in Salem. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for COTS in order to determine the location(s) of archaeological artifact and records collections. It was determined that archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Oregon.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site

CH2M Hill
1995 *Final Environmental Assessment: Fielding the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Cavalry Fighting Vehicle and Other Proposed Federal Actions at the Central Oregon Training Site by the Oregon National Guard.* CH2M Hill, Corvallis, Oregon.

Corliss, Dave
1996 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: Cline Falls Land Exchange II-South Section. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

Endzweig, Pamela
1989 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: Powell Butte Juniper Cut. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

Enneberg, Marci
1987 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: 1987 Powell Butte Personal Use Firewood Area. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

Knokey, Judy Ann
1986 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: Powell Butte District Juniper Cutting Area. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

Lyman, R. Lee, Michael A. Gallagher, Clayton G. Lebow, and Mary Kathryn Weber
1983 *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Redmond Training Area, Central Oregon.* Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Moratto, Michael J., Richard M. Pettigrew, Barry A. Price, Lester A. Ross, and Randall F. Schalk
1994 *Archaeological Investigations PGT-PG&E Pipeline Survey Expansion Project, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California: Vol. I, Project Overview, Research Design, and Archaeological Inventory.* INFOTECH Research, Fresno, California, and Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California.

Oetting, Albert C.
1997 *Archaeological Investigations at the Central Oregon Training Site Near Redmond, Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon.* Heritage Research Associates, Eugene, Oregon.

1997 *An Archaeological Survey in Areas 1 and 3 of the Central Oregon Training Site, Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon.* Draft. Heritage Research Associates, Eugene, Oregon.

Thomas, Suzanne Crowley
1983 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: Crenshaw Pipeline. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

Toussaint, Wilda
1991 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: Crenshaw Pipeline Extension. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

Towner, R., and D. Mattson
1985 BLM Oregon Cultural Resource Survey Report: Foss Seeding. Letter report, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, Oregon.

25

Bivouac/Annual Training Areas

South Dakota

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.03 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.40 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.03 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.03 ft^3 at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City (Chapter 78)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.40 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.08 linear feet at Niwot Archaeological Consultants, Sterling, Colorado (Chapter 54); 0.32 linear feet at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City (Chapter 78)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

The South Dakota Army National Guard (SDARNG) often uses Black Hills National Forest or other federal, state, local, or private lands for Bivouac/Annual Training Areas. These lands are usually utilized only once, so are not considered facilities in the formal sense, and no historical information is available. However, the Bivouac/Annual Training Areas have yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In September 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for SDARNG Bivouac/Annual Training Areas at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center and South Dakota National Guard Headquarters, both in Rapid City. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for the Bivouac/Annual Training Areas. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in South Dakota and one repository in Colorado.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Bivouac/Annual Training Areas

Anderson, Adrian D.
1992 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of National Guard Bivouac and Training Areas in Custer County, South Dakota*. Tellus Consultants, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Buechler, Jeffrey V.

1987 *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of a National Guard Bivouac Area on the Nemo Ranger District in Lawrence County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

1987 *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of National Guard Bivouac Areas on the Custer and Elk Mountain Ranger Districts in Custer County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

1987 *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of National Guard Bivouac Areas on the Harney Ranger District in Custer and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

1988 *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of Proposed National Guard Bivouac Areas in Lawrence and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

1988 *A Short Format Report of an Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of a Proposed National Guard Bivouac Area in Pennington County, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

1995 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of South Dakota Army National Guard Training Areas Located In Western South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

1995 *An Intensive (Level III) Heritage Resources Inventory Survey of South Dakota Army National Guard 1996 Annual Training Areas in Custer and Pennington Counties, South Dakota*. Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Flemmer, Dan

1993 *A Level III Heritage Resource Inventory of a National Guard Bivouac Site in Custer County, South Dakota*. Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

1993 *A Level III Heritage Resource Inventory of a National Guard Bivouac Site on the Elk Mountain Ranger District in Custer County, South Dakota*. Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Hensiak, Tom

1990 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of the South Dakota National Guard Maneuver Areas in Lawrence County, South Dakota*. Black Hills National Forest, Custer, South Dakota.

Miller, Paul V.

1994 *A Level III Heritage Resource Inventory of a Selected National Guard Bivouac Area, Harney Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest, Pennington County, South Dakota*. Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

1994 *A Level III Heritage Resource Inventory of Selected National Guard Bivouac Areas, Harney Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest, Pennington County, South Dakota*. Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

1995 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of National Guard AT95 Areas in Lincoln and Union Counties, S.D.* Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

Miller, Paul V., and Gary L. Moore

1994 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected National Guard Project and Bivouac Areas in Lincoln, Union, Clay, Yankton, Bon Homme, and Day Counties, South Dakota*. Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

Miller, Paul V., and Brad Noisat
1991 *The Level III Cultural Resources Inventory of the 1991, South Dakota National Guard Operation Golden Coyote Bivouac Areas, Black Hills National Forest, Elk Mountain, Harney, Pactola, and Spearfish Ranger Districts, Lawrence and Pennington Counties, South Dakota.* Niwot Archaeological Consultants, Niwot, Colorado.

Miller, Paul V., and William Ranney
1996 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected AT-97 National Guard Training and Bivouac Areas in Lawrence and Meade Counties, South Dakota.* Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

1996 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected National Guard Training and Bivouac Areas in Brookings, Charles Mix, Hutchinson, McCook, Minnehaha, Spink, Tripp, and Yankton Counties, South Dakota.* Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

Noisat, Brad
1989 *Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of the 1989, National Guard of South Dakota Maneuver Areas in the Black Hills National Forest, Spearfish, Nemo, and Bearlodge Ranger Districts, Lawrence County South Dakota, and Crook County, Wyoming.* Niwot Archaeological Consultants, Niwot, Colorado.

Ranney, William
1997 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of a Proposed S.D. Army National Guard Training Area in Minnehaha County, South Dakota.* Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

26

West Camp Rapid

Rapid City, South Dakota

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.01 ft^3 of artifacts

Volume of Artifacts: 0.01 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.01 ft^3 at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City (Chapter 78)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Camp Rapid proper was established in 1933, and West Camp Rapid was added in 1950. West Camp Rapid is utilized for in-field training of South Dakota Army National Guard troops (Evinger 1995:187). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In September 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for West Camp Rapid at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center and South Dakota National Guard Headquarters, both in Rapid City. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for West Camp Rapid. Archaeological sites have been recorded and one report generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in South Dakota.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at West Camp Rapid

Buechler, Jeffrey V.
1988 *An Intensive (Level III) Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of Proposed National Guard Bivouac Areas in Lawrence and Pennington Counties, South Dakota.* Dakota Research Services, Rapid City, South Dakota.

27

Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site

Lubbock County, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.15 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.15 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.15 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30)
Compliance Status: Artifacts comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.04 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.04 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30)
Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site. However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Sullo, Shellie and Stephen Stringer
1997 *Bradley Fighting Vehicle Training, Lubbock, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

28

Camp Barkeley

Abilene, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.20 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.13 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.20 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.20 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30)
Compliance Status: Artifacts comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.13 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.13 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30)
Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Construction on Camp Barkeley was completed in 1941. Named after a Texan World War I Medal of Honor recipient, David B. Barkley (a clerical error apparently was the cause of the spelling discrepancy), the camp was one of the largest military installations in Texas during World War II. An Army training camp, it was also used as a German prisoner of war camp from 1944 to 1945. Camp Barkeley was deactivated in 1945 (Texas State Historical Association 1999a), and the Texas Army National Guard later took control of a portion of the facility for use as a training area. The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Barkeley at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Barkeley. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Barkeley

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Davis, Gene and Tina Leshley
1994 *Adjutant General's Department Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Camp Barkeley.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

29

Camp Bowie

Brownwood, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 4.87 ft^3 of artifacts and 3.71 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 4.87 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.97 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 0.15 ft^3 at the Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A & M University, College Station (Chapter 79); 0.75 ft^3 at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require no rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at two repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.71 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 3.36 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 0.21 linear feet at the Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A & M University, College Station (Chapter 79); 0.14 linear feet at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Camp Bowie was opened in Brownwood, Texas, in 1940 for use as a training facility for the 36th Infantry Division, Texas National Guard, but was also used by the Army during World War II. The camp was named for Alamo defender James Bowie. In 1943, a German prisoner of war camp was established at Camp Bowie. The facility was declared surplus in 1946 (Texas State Historical Association 1999b). The Texas Army National Guard later took control of the facility for use as a training area. The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Bowie at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Bowie. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at three repositories in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Bowie

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Briggs, Alton K.
1992 *An Archaeological Survey of Sample Areas within the Proposed Camp Bowie Acquisition Area Near Brownwood, Brown County, Texas.* Lone Star Archaeological Services, Austin, Texas.

Jordan, Michael P.
1998 *Archaeological Research Proposal Geophysical Sensing at 41BR253 and 41BR228*. University of Texas, Austin.

Powell, Paul, and Alan Wormser
1994 *Camp Bowie Summer AT.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Prikryl, Daniel J.
1983 *An Archaeological Survey of the City of Brownwood Proposed Sanitary Landfill Site, Brown County, Texas.* Prewitt and Associates, Austin, Texas.

Shafer, Harry J., Edward P. Baxter, and Phil Dering
1975 *1975 Brownwood Lateral Watershed, Brown County, Texas: Archaeological Survey of Floodwater Retarding Structures 1, 2, 2A, 5, 18, 24, and 26A.* Texas A & M University, College Station.

Skinner, S. Alan and Nina R. Skinner
1997 *Archaeology of Brownwood Landfill Site, Brown County, Texas.* AR Consultants, Dallas, Texas.

Wormser, Alan J., Dawn M. Sullo, and Stephen C. Stringer
1997 *Archaeological Investigations of Proposed Tank Training Areas at Camp Bowie, Brownwood, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

30

Camp Mabry

Austin, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.10 ft^3 of artifacts and 3.71 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.10 ft^3
On Post: 0.10 ft^3
Off Post: None
Compliance Status: Artifacts comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 3.71 linear feet
On Post: 3.71 linear feet
Off Post: None
Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

Camp Mabry, named after Brigadier General Woodford H. Mabry, adjutant general at the time of the camp's inception in 1892, is the Texas National Guard Headquarters. It was originally created for the Texas Volunteer Guard, which later became the National Guard. During the Spanish American War and both World Wars portions of the post were activated for federal troops, but otherwise it has always served a state role for such agencies as the Department of Public Safety and the Texas Rangers (Evinger 1995:192; Texas State Historical Association 1999c). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Mabry at the camp, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Mabry. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Texas.

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 2, 1999

Point of Contact: Shellie Sullo, Archaeologist

Approximately 9.24 cubic feet of artifacts and 14.55 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site, Camp Barkeley, Camp Bowie, Camp Mabry, Camp Maxey,

Camp Swift, Fort Wolters, and L-7 Ranch, all in Texas, are housed at Camp Mabry (Table 18).

Table 18.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Camp Mabry

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site	0.15	0.04
Camp Barkeley	0.20	0.13
Camp Bowie	3.97	3.36
Camp Mabry	0.10	3.71
Camp Maxey	1.33	1.49
Camp Swift	2.75	4.90
Fort Wolters	0.37	0.48
L-7 Ranch	0.37	0.40
Unspecified Facilities	—	0.04

Repository

The Cultural Resources office of the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry serves as the temporary repository and processing laboratory for collections derived from Texas Army National Guard facilities since 1996, or those not permanently curated elsewhere. The Administration Building, which houses the Cultural Resources Office, is a multi-floored structure that contains offices and conference rooms (Figure 14). The structure was built in 1918 and has always served an administrative function. It has a pier and beam foundation, brick exterior walls, and a shingle roof.

Collections Storage Area

The Cultural Resources office is on the first floor of the Administration Building and occupies a 547 ft^3 area. Records are stored in various locations in the office, and artifacts are stored on a wood shelf in a 22.5 ft^2 closet, which is at 100% storage capacity. Two solid doors with a key lock secure the closet and keep light out. The floor of the office is carpeted wood and the walls and ceiling are plaster. There are six large windows in the office fitted with wood shutters. The office is equipped with central air and heat. Security consists of dead bolt locks, window locks, and the building has a 24-hour guard. Fire protection in the building consists of manual fire alarms and fire extinguishers. There is no comprehensive pest management system in place for the collections storage area.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored in archival boxes measuring 12 x 8.75 x 5.75 and 15.75 x 12.75 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 15). All of the boxes have foil-backed adhesive labels with facility and site number information. Secondary containers consist of 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags, which have paper insert labels with project, site, provenience, and artifact information, as well as box and bag numbers. Artifacts encompass 9.24 ft^3 (Table 19) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled.

Figure 14. Texas Army National Guard collections are housed in the Camp Mabry Administration Building.

Figure 15. Processed artifacts are housed in archival containers in a closet.

Table 19.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Camp Mabry

Material Class	Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site	Camp Barkeley	Camp Bowie	Camp Mabry	Camp Maxey	Camp Swift	Fort Wolters	L-7 Ranch
Lithics	100	100	72	100	57	43	—	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Faunal Remains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shell (unmodified)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botanical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flotation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
^{14}C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked Shell	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Worked Bone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick/Masonry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—	12	—	8	25	10	—
Metal	—	—	8	—	7	8	45	—
Glass	—	—	8	—	8	22	45	—
Textiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Other material classes consist of "fiber residue."

Records Storage

Paper records and photographic materials (Table 20) are stored in three locations in the Cultural Resources office: in archival folders with adhesive labels in two metal letter-sized filing cabinets, in one horizontal map case, and in five unlabeled three-ring binders on a wooden shelf (Figure 16). Drawers are labeled with paper inserts in metal slots. The filing cabinets have key locks, and the map case is secured with a heavy metal chain and padlock. Unprocessed field records and photographic materials are stored in unlabeled archival flip-top boxes measuring

Figure 16. Some associated records are housed in a metal filing cabinet.

Table 20.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Camp Mabry

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—
Camp Barkeley	0.05	—	—	0.08	—	—	—
Camp Bowie	2.22	—	0.19	0.95	—	—	—
Camp Mabry	1.75	—	0.02	1.94	—	—	—
Camp Maxey	1.07	0.23	0.02	0.17	—	—	—
Camp Swift	3.37	0.88	—	0.65	—	—	—
Fort Wolters	0.10	0.25	—	0.13	—	—	—
L-7 Ranch	0.27	—	—	0.13	—	—	—
Unspecified facilities	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—

15.5 x 5 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h) on a countertop. These will be processed in the near future and integrated into the rest of the records.

Paper Records

Paper records encompass 10.46 linear feet and consist of survey, administrative, background, and analysis records, project reports, maps, and field records. They are stored in the metal filing cabinets, the horizontal map case, and in three-ring binders on a wooden shelf. Oversized maps in the map case are separated by Mylar sheets.

Photographs

Photographic materials, totaling 4.09 linear feet, are stored in directly labeled, hanging archival sleeves in the filing cabinets.

Collections Management Standards

Camp Mabry is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Camp Mabry is not a permanent curation facility.

2. The Administration Building is equipped with central air conditioning and heat.

3. Basic security detection systems and deterrents are in place in the repository.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in archival zip-lock bags in archival boxes.

6. Records are housed in a horizontal map case, in three-ring binders on a wooden shelf, and in archival folders in metal filing cabinets. Photographs are housed in archival sleeves in the metal filing cabinet.

7. Duplicate copies of most of the paper records have been made on acid-free paper, and one copy is stored in a separate location with the exception of the oversized maps and unprocessed records.

8. Camp Mabry staff follow the guidelines prepared by the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) at the University of Texas for archaeological curation with the express purpose of permanently curating the materials at TARL or a similar facility in the near future.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy of the photographs.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Mabry

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Leshley, Tina, Alan Wormser, and Gene Davis
1994 *Archeological Survey of a Proposed Baseball Diamond and Basketball Court at Camp Mabry in Travis County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J., Paul Powell, and James Hopkins
1993 *Camp Mabry, Survey of Picnic Area, Travis County.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

31

Camp Maxey

Paris, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 1.54 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.55 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 1.54 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.33 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 0.21 ft^3 at Stephen F. Austin University, Nacogdoches, Texas (Chapter 81)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require no rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.55 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.49 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 0.06 linear feet at Stephen F. Austin University, Nacogdoches, Texas (Chapter 81)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Camp Maxey was activated as a World War II infantry training facility in 1942. Not only did ground forces train there, but a limited number of Army service and Army air forces as well. Deactivated in 1945, Camp Maxey then served as a training facility for the Texas Army National Guard (Texas State Historical Association 1999d). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Maxey at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Maxey. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Maxey

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Corbin, James E.
1992 *Archaeological Survey of Proposed Raw Water Line (EDA, B4) for the City of Paris, Lamar County, Texas.* Stephen F. Austin University, Nacogdoches, Texas.

Stringer, Stephen C.
1997 *Adjutant General's Department Archaeological Survey Report, Camp Maxey Training Site.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Sullo, Dawn M., and Stephen C. Stringer
1998 *Cultural Resource Investigations for Minor Construction Projects, Camp Maxey, Lamar County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J.
1993 *Camp Maxey, Survey of Antitank Ditches, Lamar County.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

32

Camp Swift

Bastrop, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 4.41 ft^3 of artifacts and 5.57 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 4.41 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 2.75 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 1.66 ft^3 at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require no rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 5.57 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 4.90 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 0.27 linear feet at the Lower Colorado River Authority, Austin, Texas (Chapter 80); 0.40 linear feet at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1942, Camp Swift was activated as a training facility for the Army (Evinger 1995:192; Texas State Historical Association 1999e). The camp was named after World War I commander Eben Swift. In addition to being a training facility for the Army, it also served as a German prisoner of war camp (Texas State Historical Association 1999e). In 1946, a portion of the original facility was leased to the National Guard. Portions also functioned as a federal prison, a cancer research center, and a Boy Scout camp (Evinger 1995:192; Texas State Historical Association 1999e). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp Swift at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp Swift. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at three repositories in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Swift

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Burton, Robert J.
1984 *Survey of Proposed Well Pads at Camp Swift, Bastrop County*. Manuscript on file at the Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Davis, Gene P.
1994 *Archaeological Survey for Development of a Mock Village for Military Operations on Urban Terrain Training at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

1994 *Archaeological Survey for Range Road Extension at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

1995 *Archaeological Survey for the Bastrop County Firefighters' Association Training Area at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Dibble, David S.
1976 *Results of an Archaeological Survey of Areas to be Affected by a Proposed Sanitary Landfill, Camp Swift, Texas.* Texas Archaeological Survey, Austin.

Leshley, Christina M.
1994 *Archaeological Survey for Ammunition Storage Facilites at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

1996 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Army Aviation Support Facility at Camp Swift Military Reservation, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Nash, Michael A., Derek Green, Edward Baxter, and Russell Brownlow
1996 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Biological Survey of 4 Wellpads and Access Road Routes, Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Espy, Huston and Associates, Austin, Texas.

Nash, Michael A., Richard F. Taylor, and Elizabeth A. Skokan
1995 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the McNeil-Bastrop 138-kV Transmission Line Rebuild Project, Bastrop and Travis Counties, Texas.* Espy, Huston and Associates, Austin, Texas.

Nightengale, Bruce A., and Henry B. Moncure
1996 *Intensive Cultural Resource Survey and Monitoring at the LCRA Camp Swift Regional Wastewater Project, Bastrop County, Texas.* Lower Colorado River Authority, Austin, Texas.

Robinson, David G., Timothy M. Meade, LeeAnn Haslouer Kay, Linn Gassaway, and Dustin Kay
1997 *Archaeological Inventory of Camp Swift (draft).* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Schmidt, James S., and Maria E. Cruse
1995 *Cultural Resources Survey, Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Espy, Huston and Associates, Austin, Texas.

Skelton, Duford W., and Martha Doty Freeman
1979 *A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment at Camp Swift, Texas.* Texas Archaeological Survey, Austin.

Stringer, Stephen S., and Alan J. Wormser
1996 *Archaeological Survey for Proposed Pond Improvements, Camp Swift Military Reservation, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Sullo, D. M., and Alan J. Wormser
1996 *Archaeological Survey for Proposed Bradley Fighting Vehicle Training "Area A" at Camp Swift Military Reservation, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J.
1993 *Archaeological Survey of Proposed Tank Ditches on the Northwest Side of Scott Hill at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

1994 *Archaeological Survey for a Rechannelization of a Stream at the M60 Range Firing Line at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J., LeeAnn Haslouer Kay, and Dustin Kay
1997 *Archaeological Investigation of Road and Firebreak Improvements at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J., and Christina M. Leshley
1995 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed 368th Engineer Battalion Annual Squad and Platoon Training at Camp Swift, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J., and Dawn M. Sullo
1996 *Archaeological Survey for Proposed Driver Training "Area B" at Camp Swift Military Reservation, Bastrop County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

33

Fort Wolters

Mineral Wells, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.75 ft^3 of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 0.48 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 2.62 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.37 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 2.25 ft^3 at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require no rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.60 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.48 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30); 1.12 linear feet at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.13 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.13 ft^3 at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin (Chapter 82)

Compliance Status: Human skeletal remains fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA. Staff at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory and the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry are ensuring their compliance with NAGPRA.

Fort Wolters was created in 1925 under the name Camp Wolters as a summer training site for the National Guard. It was named for Brigadier General Jacob F. Wolters, commander of a National Guard Brigade. The facility was an infantry-replacement training center for World War II Army troops. After World War II it was converted to private hands until 1951 when the Air Force took the facility over and renamed it Wolters Air Force Base. Both Army and Air Force personnel were trained there, but by 1956 the Army was the primary occupant. In 1963, the facility was renamed Fort Wolters, and it became the primary helicopter pilot training facility for the Army, but also served the Marines and Air Force. The base was deactivated in 1973. Today, a portion of the 1973 facility is controlled by the Texas National Guard and used for training purposes (The Texas State Historical Association 1999f). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Fort Wolters at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research

Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Fort Wolters. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Fort Wolters

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Cojeen, Christopher and Amy Cojeen
1997 *Report on the Archaeological Survey of the Proposed U.S.A. #1 Well Pad and Access for Dallas Production Company, Inc., Located on U.S. Army Lands in Parker County, Texas.* Cojeen Archaeological Services, Norman, Oklahoma.

Davis, Gene P.
1994 *Archaeological Survey for Tree Clearance at an Armored Maneuver Area at Fort Wolters, Parker County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Leshley, Christina M.
1994 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Selective Species Tree Removal in Armored Maneuver Area III at Fort Wolters, Parker County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Leshley, Christina, Paul Baron, Eric Powell, Paul Powell, Alan Wormser, and Gene Davis
1995 *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Selective Species Tree Removal in Armored Maneuver Area I at Fort Wolters, Parker County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

34

L-7 Ranch

Crosby County, Texas

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.37 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.40 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.37 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.37 ft^3 at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30)
Compliance Status: Artifacts comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.40 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.40 linear feet at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas (Chapter 30)
Compliance Status: Documentation requires partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for L-7 Ranch. However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In April 1998, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for L-7 Ranch at the Texas Army National Guard Headquarters at Camp Mabry, the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, and the Texas Historical Commission, all in Austin. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for L-7 Ranch. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Texas.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at L-7 Ranch

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Wormser, Alan J., and Dawn M. Sullo
1997 *Archaeological Investigations at the L-7 Ranch, Crosby County, Texas.* Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

35

Camp W. G. Williams

Riverton, Utah

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 3.64 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.26 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 3.64 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.14 ft^3 at Baseline Data, Orem, Utah (Chapter 83); 1.17 ft^3 at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah (Chapter 84); 2.33 ft^3 at Southern Utah University, Cedar City (Chapter 85)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require no rehabilitation at one repository and complete rehabilitation at three repositories to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.26 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.01 linear feet at Baseline Data, Orem, Utah (Chapter 83); 0.24 linear feet at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah (Chapter 84); 0.02 linear feet at Southern Utah University, Cedar City (Chapter 85)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

In 1854, the land Camp W. G. Williams now occupies was used for military encampments to protect settlers from Indian attacks and protect Pony Express routes. In 1914, the federal government took control of the land for Guard troops as ordered by President Wilson (Black et al. 1984:45; Evinger 1995:204; Metcalf-Zier 1983:48; Roberts 1988:795-796; Southworth 1988:4), but the State of Utah bought the land in 1928 and named the facility after Brigadier General W. G. Williams, Adjutant General of the Utah National Guard. Fort Douglas troops used the camp for training during World War II, but in 1944, the camp was deemed surplus and reverted back to the state. Since that time, the Utah National Guard has had control and use of the facility for annual training (Black et al. 1984:45; Evinger 1995:204; Roberts 1988:795-796; Southworth 1988:4). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In September 1997, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Camp W. G. Williams at the Utah Army National Guard Headquarters in Draper and the Utah Division of State History in Salt Lake City. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Camp W. G. Williams. Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports

generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at three repositories in Utah.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp W. G. Williams

Black, Kevin D.
1983 *Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Sample Inventory at Camp Williams, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Utah.* Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Eagle, Colorado.

Black, Kevin D., Anne G. Hummer, Thomas C. Peebles, and Michael D. Metcalf
1984 *Final Report of an Archaeological Sample Inventory at Camp Williams, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Utah.* Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Eagle, Colorado.

Jones, Carl Hugh
1961 *An Archaeological Survey of Utah County, Utah*. Master's Thesis on file at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Matthews, Michael
1985 *Environmental Assessment For Multiple Construction/5 Year Master Plan.* Utah Army National Guard, Draper.

Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists
1983 *Technical Proposal, Cultural Resource Investigations of Camp Williams, Utah*. Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Eagle, Colorado.

Nielson, Asa S.
1990 *An Archaeological Inventory of a Section of the Camp Williams Military Base, Utah County, Utah.* Nielson Consultant Group, Orem, Utah.

Wilde, James D.
1988 *FIREX88 Archaeological Class II Probabilistic Surveys in Tooele and Salt Lake Counties, Utah.* Office of Public Archaeology, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Wilde, James D., and Lorna Beth Billat
1988 *The Camp Williams Survey: An Inventory of Three Study Areas in the Camp Williams Military Reservation.* Office of Public Archaeology, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

36

Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop

Richfield, Utah

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 26.26 ft^3 of artifacts and humal skeletal remains and 0.43 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 25.16 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 25.16 ft^3 at Baseline Data, Inc., Orem, Utah (Chapter 83)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.43 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.43 linear feet at Baseline Data, Inc., Orem, Utah (Chapter 83)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.10 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 1.10 ft^3 at Baseline Data, Inc., Orem, Utah (Chapter 83)

Compliance Status: Human skeletal remains recovered in 1991 and 1998 fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA. Staff at the Utah Army National Guard should ensure that these remains comply with Section 3 of NAGPRA.

No historical information was available for Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS). However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

In September 1999, St. Louis District personnel performed background research for Richfield OMS at the Utah Division of State History in Salt Lake City. Research included a review of all pertinent archaeological site forms, reports, and manuscripts for Richfield OMS. One archaeological site has been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Utah.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop

Eccles, Cindy A.
1999 *Trench and Backhoe Monitoring and Definition of Accidentally Discovered Feature at the Utah Army National Guard Armory in Richfield, Sevier County, Utah.* Baseline Data, Orem, Utah.

Nielson, Asa S.
1991 *An Archaeological Test Trenching at the Proposed Utah National Guard OMS Facility in Richfield, Sevier County, Utah.* Nielson Consulting Group, Orem, Utah.

1998 *A Subsurface Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Proposed Utah Army National Guard Artillery Simulator Facility, Richfield, Sevier County, Utah.* Baseline Data, Orem, Utah.

Nielson, Asa S., and Dale R. Gourley
1998 *Discovery Excavations at the Utah Army National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Facility within Backhoe Village (42SV662) in Richfield, Sevier County, Utah (A Preliminary Report with Recommendations).* Baseline Data, Orem, Utah.

1999 *Discovery Excavations at the Utah Army National Guard Vehicle Maintenance Facility within Backhoe Village (42SV662) in Richfield, Sevier County, Utah (A Final Preliminary Report).* Baseline Data, Orem, Utah.

37

Camp Guernsey

Guernsey, Wyoming

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 12.57 ft^3 of artifacts and 17.21 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 12.57 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 9.30 ft^3 at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie (Chapter 86); 3.27 ft^3 at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 17.21 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 16.50 linear feet at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie (Chapter 86); 0.71 linear feet at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires no rehabilitation at one repository and complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

Camp Guernsey was established in 1938 as a encampment for the Wyoming National Guard and Army (Omaha District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1989:10; Schaumann and Sanders 1998:5-2–5-3). Wyoming Army National Guard units have been using Camp Guernsey as a training area ever since (Schaumann and Saunders 1998:5-3). The facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

Camp Guernsey was not included in Phase I of the project. Therefore, the St. Louis District did not perform background research (site files and reports searches); however, a Phase I planning level survey was prepared by the Wyoming Army National Guard (Schaumann and Saunders 1998), and the National Guard Bureau asked the St. Louis District to include Wyoming in its Phase II research. St. Louis District's Phase II results are based on the information provided in Schaumann and Saunders (1998). Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Wyoming.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Camp Guernsey

Greer, John

1979 *Report on Archaeological Surface Investigations.* Archaeological Services, Casper, Wyoming.

Hilman, Ross G., and Thomas K. Larson

1991 *Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Wheatland REA's Proposed Power Line Reroute.* Larson-Tibesar Associates, Laramie, Wyoming.

1991 *Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Wyoming Army National Guard's Small Arms Firing Range Power Line.* Larson-Tibesar Associates, Laramie, Wyoming.

Ingbar, Eric E., and Geroge C. Frison

n.d. *Report of Archaeological Survey of Proposed Modified Record Fire Range, T26N, R66W, Sections 13 and 14, Platte County, Wyoming.* University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Omaha District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1989 *Historic Preservation Plan for Camp Guernsey.* Omaha District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Reiss, David

1991 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey Cantonment Area, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1992 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North Training Area, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1993 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North Training Area Buried Telephone Cable, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1993 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North Training Fence Line Area, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1993 *Preliminary Report of a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North and South Training Areas, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1994 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North Training Area, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1994 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey South Training Area, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1995 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North Training Area 1993 Field Season, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1995 *A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey North Training Area BLM Lands, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1996 *Results of the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey Training Areas 1994 Field Season, Platte County, Wyoming, Vols. 1-4.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1996 *Summary of Collected and Curated Artifacts from National Guard Lands in Wyoming, Big Horn, Fremont, Platte, and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming, 1991-1995.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1997 *Results of the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey Training Areas 1995 Field Season, Platte County, Wyoming, Volumes 1-3.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1998 *Results of the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey Area BLM Lands, Platte County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1998 *Results of the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Wyoming Army National Guard Camp Guernsey Training Areas 1996 Field Season, Platte County, Wyoming, Volumes 1-2.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

Rosenberg, Robert G.
1992 *Historical Survey and Overview of the Camp Guernsey State Military Reservation Cantonment Area, Platte County.* Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie, Wyoming.

Schaumann, Kate, and Major William H. Saunders, Jr.
1998 *Wyoming Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey.* Adjutant General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Zeimens, George M.
1990 *Archeological Studies at the Wyoming National Guard Camp Guernsey, Cantonment Area.* Eastern Wyoming College, Torrington.

38

Lander Local Training Area

Lander, Wyoming

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.10 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.26 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.10 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.10 ft^3 at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.26 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.25 linear feet at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie (Chapter 86); 0.01 linear feet at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires no rehabilitation at one repository and complete rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Lander Local Training Area (LTA). However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

Lander LTA was not included in Phase I of the project. Therefore, the St. Louis District did not perform background research (site files and reports searches); however, a Phase I planning level survey was prepared by the Wyoming Army National Guard (Schaumann and Saunders 1998), and the National Guard Bureau asked the St. Louis District to include Wyoming in its Phase II research. The St. Louis District's Phase II results are based on the information provided in Schaumann and Saunders (1998). Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Wyoming.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Lander Local Training Area

Reiss, David

1996 S*ummary of Collected and Curated Artifacts from National Guard Lands in Wyoming, Big Horn, Fremont, Platte, and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming, 1991-1995.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

Schaumann, Kate, and Major William H. Saunders, Jr.
1998 *Wyoming Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey.* Adjutant General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Waitkus, Brain R.
1991 *Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Wyoming Army National Guard Lander Training Area, Fremont County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

39

Lovell Local Training Area

Lovell, Wyoming

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.52 ft^3 of artifacts and 1.07 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.52 ft^3

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.52 ft^3 at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.07 linear feet

On Post: None

Off Post: 0.92 linear feet at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, Laramie (Chapter 86); 0.15 linear feet at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires no rehabilitation at one repository and partial rehabilitation at one repository to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None

On Post: None

Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Lovell Local Training Area (LTA). However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

Lovell LTA was not included in Phase I of the project. Therefore, the St. Louis District did not perform background research (site files and reports searches); however, a Phase I planning level survey was prepared by the Wyoming Army National Guard (Schaumann and Saunders 1998), and the National Guard Bureau asked the St. Louis District to include Wyoming in its Phase II research. The St. Louis District's Phase II results are based on the information provided in Schaumann and Saunders (1998). Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at two repositories in Wyoming.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Lovell Local Training Area

Reiss, David

1996 *Summary of Collected and Curated Artifacts from National Guard Lands in Wyoming, Big Horn, Fremont, Platte, and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming, 1991-1995.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

Schaumann, Kate, and Major William H. Saunders, Jr.
1998 *Wyoming Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey.* Adjutant General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Waitkus, Brain R.
1993 *Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Wyoming Army National Guard Lovell Training Area, Big Horn County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

40

Sheridan Local Training Area

Sheridan, Wyoming

Collections Summary

Collection Total: 0.01 ft^3 of artifacts and 0.01 linear feet of associated records

Volume of Artifacts: 0.01 ft^3
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.01 ft^3 at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)
Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.01 linear feet
On Post: None
Off Post: 0.01 linear feet at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, Laramie (Chapter 87)
Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None
On Post: None
Off Post: None

No historical information was available for Sheridan Local Training Area (LTA). However, the facility has yielded archaeological collections that were assessed during the course of the investigation.

Sheridan LTA was not included in Phase I of the project. Therefore, the St. Louis District did not perform background research (site files and reports searches); however, a Phase I planning level survey was prepared by the Wyoming Army National Guard (Schaumann and Saunders 1998), and the National Guard Bureau asked the St. Louis District to include Wyoming in its Phase II research. The St. Louis District's Phase II results are based on the information provided in Schaumann and Saunders (1998). Archaeological sites have been recorded and reports generated as a result of archaeological investigations. Archaeological collections are currently housed at one repository in Wyoming.

Reports Related to Archaeological Investigations at Sheridan Local Training Area

Reiss, David

1992 A *Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Wyoming Army National Guard Sheridan Training Area, Sheridan County, Wyoming.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

1996 *Summary of Collected and Curated Artifacts from National Guard Lands in Wyoming, Big Horn, Fremont, Platte, and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming, 1991–1995.* Wyoming Office of the State Archaeologist, Laramie.

Schaumann, Kate, and Major William H. Saunders, Jr.
1998 *Wyoming Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey.* Adjutant General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

41

Archaeological Research Services

Tempe, Arizona

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.21 linear feet

Collection Origin: Florence Military Reservation, Arizona (Chapter 4)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 23, 1999

Point of Contact: Teresa Cadiente, Serelle Laine, Archaeologists

Approximately 0.21 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Florence Military Reservation, Arizona, are housed at Archaeological Research Services. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

Archaeological Research Services (ARS) is located in a residential neighborhood in Tempe. The office is in a duplex house that was built in 1956 and encompasses approximately 2,100 ft^2 (Figure 17). The building has a concrete slab foundation and has one floor above grade. The exterior walls are cinder block bricks and the flat roof is composed of tar and paper. At the beginning of 1997 a layer of urethane foam insulation was added to the roof. Exterior windows have multiple panes of glass in metal frames. There are two entrances to the building, one leading into each side of the duplex. Each entrance has a metal screen door, as well as a wooden door.

Figure 17. Archaeological Research Services is located in a duplex in Tempe, Arizona.

Collections Storage Area

The office areas and storage areas are not separated and are in close quarters. Floors within these rooms are painted concrete and interior walls are painted wallboard. The ceiling is of varnished wood planks. These areas contain office equipment and various paper records and resources.

An air conditioning unit with an electric heater coil insert is located on the roof of one side of the duplex. The other side of the duplex is equipped with a heat pump, which provides both heating and air conditioning. No pest management system is in place in the building.

Security measures for the building include key locks on exterior metal screen doors and three locks on the outer wood doors. Steel exterior doors with two locks are also present at the repository. There are security lights outside the building. The windows roll out with a handle and have a latch lock.

There are no forms of fire detection systems in use, and fire suppression consists of one charged chemical fire extinguisher.

Records Storage

Records from the projects conducted on Florence Military Reservation encompass approximately 0.21 linear feet (Table 21). Documentation is stored in a manila folder in a metal filing cabinet or in three-ring binders on wood shelves. The manila folder is labeled with an adhesive label and directly in pen. The binder is labeled with a typed adhesive label.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.18 linear feet and consist of administrative records, background records, survey records, reports, and maps.

Photographs

Approximately 0.03 linear feet of black and white prints and slides are housed ARS. Slides are stored in archival-quality plastic slide sheets, and the slides have been directly labeled (Figure 18).

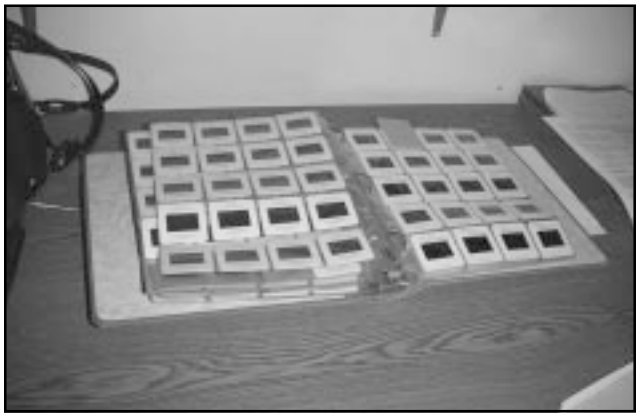

Figure 18. Slides from Florence Military Reservation are stored in archival sleeves in a three-ring binder.

Collections Management Standards

ARS is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. ARS is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Adequate security and fire detection measures are not in place.

3. Basic security deterrents and fire suppression measures are in place.

4. The duplex has both heating and air conditioning.

5. Records are in good condition, although some contaminants, such as staples, paper clips, and rubber bands, are present.

Table 21.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Archaeological Research Services

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Florence Military Reservation	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.03	—	—	—

6. Records are stored in manila folders and a binder, and slides are in archival-quality plastic sleeves.

7. ARS plans to create a duplicate copy of the records to be housed at another ARS office in Tubac, Arizona.

8. There is a contract dated May 1, 1979 between ARS and the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs for the work conducted on Florence Military Reservation.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological records to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require: (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

42

Arizona State Museum

University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 15.51 ft^3

Collection Origin: Florence Military Reservation, Arizona (Chapter 4)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.81 linear feet

Collection Origin: Florence Military Reservation, Arizona (Chapter 4)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 22, 1999

Point of Contact: Arthur Vokes, Collections Manager

Approximately 15.51 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.81 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Florence Military Reservation, Arizona, are housed at the Arizona State Museum. This office was previously evaluated for different projects (Drew et al. 1996; Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since those visits and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The Arizona State Museum (ASM) occupies two buildings on the University of Arizona campus. Archaeological collections and associated documents are curated in ASM's North Building. The South Building, located directly across the quadrangle, holds all photographic materials associated with archaeological projects and individually catalogued artifacts that have been removed for report illustration and photographic purposes. Both buildings are similarly maintained in terms of janitorial and pest management services and they are of a similar overall construction. As of the date of this visit, no Army National Guard collections were stored in the South Building; however records temporarily housed in the North Building will be sent to the South Building in the near future.

The North Building was constructed in the early 1920s and housed the university library (Figure 19). The Department of Anthropology expanded into this facility in 1974. The foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are three-foot-thick brick, and the roof is a built-up asphalt and clay tile conglomerate. The roof has been repaired many times and has had five major renovations. Three floors are above grade and one is below grade.

Figure 19. Arizona State Museum artifacts are housed in the North Building on the University of Arizona campus.

Windows in the facility are of varying shapes and sizes, all of which are in locking steel frames that are original to the building. All windows have blinds and in some cases have been covered with a semi-transparent shade to reduce light and ultraviolet rays entering the storage areas. All of the utilities present in the facility are original to the construction of the building.

Collections Storage Area

The North Building is divided into several levels, each devoted to different activities. Boxed research collections are stored in the center of the building on three-story tall permanent shelving units that are anchored from floor to ceiling. These units were designed for use as library stacks. The second and third story floors surrounding the stacks are constructed of concrete covered with large marble tiles. Collection storage rooms are located throughout the building. Ceramic vessels are housed in a storeroom dedicated solely to ceramic collections. This windowless, interior storeroom is located on the ground floor and is accessible through the exhibit area. Most of the associated documents are housed in the archives on the second floor. Documentation is also located in the "Additional Site Files Information" folders on the first floor in the site files management offices. Other activity areas present in the North Building include artifact processing and study laboratories, storage for supplies, an exhibit area, a walk-in refrigeration unit, library, classrooms, and offices. The collections storage area is currently at 85% capacity.

Twelve air-handling systems fitted with dust filters in the North Building monitor and control the air conditioning and heating temperatures. Humidity levels are monitored in the collections storage areas through the use of a portable dehumidifier. The building is maintained daily by University of Arizona building services. Janitorial staff are restricted from collections storage areas; therefore, curatorial staff are responsible for the maintenance of these areas. Building interiors are monitored through an integrated pest management (IPM) program. The IPM program includes both monitoring and control measures by the museum conservator.

Security measures for the North Building include intrusion alarms throughout the building that are wired directly to the police department. Key locks are used on all office doors, and dead bolt locks are on the front, exterior doors of both buildings. Key locks also secure the doors to the research collection storage area and the ceramics storeroom. Motion detectors are located throughout the facility, and some storage units (e.g., those housing individually catalogued collections) are padlocked. All windows have basic slip locks, and windows in the collections area are wired into the alarm security system. In addition, ASM's grounds are routinely patrolled by campus police.

The North Building has manual fire alarm systems that are wired to the local fire department. In addition, the North Building has a sprinkler system, smoke detectors, heat sensors, and fire extinguishers located throughout the facility. Fire doors are located at entryways to the collections areas. Fire-proof cabinets are used for some of the artifacts and paper documents.

Artifact Storage

Most of the artifacts from Florence Military Reservation (Figure 20) are stored on the aforementioned three-story immovable metal shelves in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 19.25 x 10.5 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h). These boxes are labeled with an adhesive label written in marker or typed. One acidic cardboard box measuring 19.7 x 8.25 x 8.25 (inches, d x w x h) is stored on the floor. This box, which is labeled with an adhesive label written in marker, was sent to ASM two weeks prior to the St. Louis District visit, so the collection is still in the

Figure 20. Artifacts from Florence Military Reservation are housed in 2- to 4-mil zip-lock bags and acidic cardboard boxes.

shipping box. Label information on the boxes consists of project name, site number, box number, accession number, and material class. The boxes contain secondary containers consisting of 2- to 4-mil zip-lock plastic bags and small cardboard boxes that have been labeled with adhesive labels or acidic paper tags either in the plastic bags or twist-tied to the bags. Label information consists of some or all of the following: site number, provenience, project, bag number, investigator, contents, specimen number, and item number. Tertiary containers consist of plastic bags nested in the small cardboard box secondary containers. Artifacts encompass 15.51 ft^3 (Table 22) and all have been cleaned. Only those artifacts in the shipping box were labeled directly with ink.

Records Storage

Records from Florence Military Reservation encompass approximately 0.81 linear feet (Table 23). All records are stored in manila folders housed in two drawers of a metal filing cabinet located in the offices of the North Building (Figure 21). Manila folders are directly labeled in marker.

Table 22.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Arizona State Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	20
Prehistoric Ceramics	65
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	5
Flotation	5
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	5
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

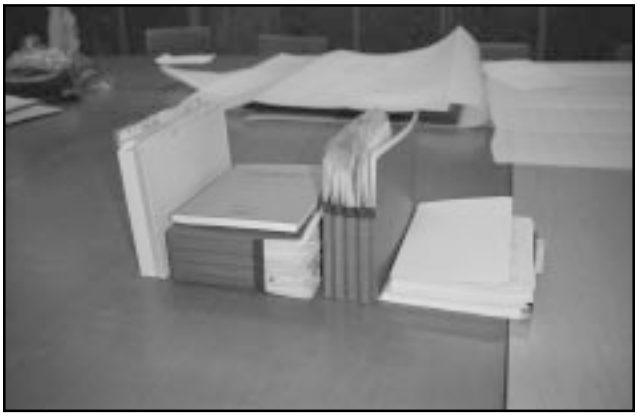

Figure 21. Associated documentation from Florence Military Reservation is stored in folders in a filing cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.60 linear feet and consist of administrative, background, survey records, field notes, analysis, site forms, and

Table 23.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Arizona State Museum

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Florence Military Reservation	0.60	—	—	0.20	—	0.01	—

photo registration and accession forms. There are some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, throughout.

Photographs

Approximately 0.20 linear feet of color prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets are housed at ASM from Florence Military Reservation. The slides, negatives, and contact sheets are kept in archival sleeves. Color photos are stored in acidic paper envelopes.

Computer

One 3.5” disk is stored with the associated documentation from Florence Military Reservation.

Collections Management Standards

ASM is a permanent curation facility and all artifacts are accessioned upon receipt. Computerized databases are used for collections management. Collections are inventoried following the standard regional approach used by Arizona repositories. ASM maintains the following written policies and procedures for archaeological collections management: minimum standards for acceptance, curation methods and procedures, records management, loans, and deaccessioning.

Comments

1. ASM is a permanent curation facility.

2. Excellent environmental controls are in place.

3. Excellent security and fire suppression/detection measures are in place.

4. Artifacts are kept in 2- to 4-mil plastic bags in acidic cardboard boxes.

5. The artifacts have been cleaned, but most have not been directly labeled.

6. Records are in good condition, but some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, are present.

7. Slides, negatives, and contact sheets are in archival sleeves. Color prints are in acidic envelopes.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

43

SWCA, Inc.

Flagstaff, Arizona

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 5.0 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Navajo, Arizona

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.67 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Navajo, Arizona

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 1999, mail survey

Point of Contact: Laura James, Archaeologist

Approximately 5.0 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.67 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Navajo, Arizona, are housed at SWCA, Inc. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The building that houses SWCA was constructed in 1927 and originally functioned as a post office (Figure 22). SWCA moved into the building in 1993–1994. It is a three-story structure; two stories are above grade, and one below grade, with a total area of approximately 17,000 ft^2. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete block and sandstone exterior walls, and a built-up asphalt roof. The roof was replaced in 1986 and had minor repairs in 1994.

Figure 22. SWCA is located in the old Federal Building in Flagstaff, Arizona.

Collections Storage Area

The Camp Navajo collections are stored in two rooms below grade. Within the collections storage areas the interior walls are constructed of painted wallboard, the floor is carpeted concrete, and there

is an acoustical drop ceiling. There is one interior wood panel door in each of the two storage rooms. There are no windows in the storage rooms, and there are no means of entering either of the rooms directly from the outside of the building.

The building is heated by a gas forced-air and a gas hot water system that is equipped with dust filters. A heating-ventilation-air conditioning (HVAC) system is present and functioning. There are no humidity monitoring or control devices due to the low humidity of the Flagstaff area. All of the building utilities, including plumbing, heating, and electric, were replaced in 1986. The facility is maintained on an as-needed basis by SWCA staff. No specific program of pest management is used at SWCA, but precautions are taken on an as-needed basis.

SWCA is equipped with a security system that includes an intrusion alarm wired into a private security agency, motion detectors, key locks, dead bolt locks, and controlled access. All windows have glass breakage sensors. All staff members have access to the collections storage area.

Fire detection systems at SWCA include manual fire alarms, smoke detectors, and fire alarms wired to the local fire department. Fire suppression devices include fire extinguishers (inspected annually), fire walls within the building, and fire doors.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp Navajo are stored on unsealed wood and pressboard shelving units. The primary containers for the artifacts consist of two acidic cardboard boxes that measure 19.5 x 8 x 8 and 16 x 12 x 12 (inches, d x w x h). The boxes are labeled with an acid-free adhesive label with computer generated print and pen. The label information includes project, material, and box number. Secondary containers are of two types: historic materials are enclosed in paper bags secured with rubber bands (Figure 23) and directly labeled with a stamp and black ink, whereas prehistoric materials are contained in smaller, acid-free boxes with computer generated adhesive labels. Prehistoric materials are further packaged inside the small boxes in paper bags secured with rubber bands and/or zip-lock plastic bags. Some materials are also contained in plastic film canisters within the nested secondary and tertiary containers. Artifacts encompass 5.0 ft^3 (Table 24) and have not been cleaned or directly labeled.

Figure 23. Some artifacts at SWCA are stored in paper bags secured with rubber bands.

Records Storage

Records from Camp Navajo total 1.67 linear feet of photographic materials, administrative, laboratory, and field records. The paper records are stored in standard metal four-drawer file cabinets, in acidic manila folders (Figure 24). Photographic materials, consisting of negatives, contact sheets, and prints, are stored in three-ring binders and are archivally

Table 24.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at SWCA

Material Class	%
Lithics	41
Prehistoric Ceramics	6
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	1
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	16
Glass	36
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Figure 24. Paper records from Camp Navajo are stored in metal filing cabinets in the Laboratory Director's office.

processed. The contact prints and photographs are directly labeled in pencil, while the negative sheets are directly labeled in black marker. The labels include project number and roll number.

Collections Management Standards

SWCA is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. SWCA is not a permanent curation facility.

2. An HVAC system is in place.

3. SWCA has excellent security and fire suppression/detection measures.

4. Artifact collections are housed in acidic cardboard boxes.

5. Artifacts have not been cleaned or directly labeled.

6. Records are stored in manila folders in a filing cabinet.

7. All photographic records have been archivally processed.

8. Collections will be transferred to a permanent repository (probably the Arizona State Museum) upon project completion.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memorandum of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) direct labeling, (c) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

44

Statistical Research, Inc.

Tucson, Arizona

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 5.10 ft^3

Collection Origin: Air Force Plant 44, Arizona (0.77 ft^3); Camp Navajo, Arizona (1.15 ft^3); Florence Military Reservation, Arizona (1.60 ft^3); Silver Bell Army Heliport, Arizona (1.58 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.90 linear feet

Collection Origin: Air Force Plant 44 (0.06 linear feet); Camp Navajo, Arizona (0.38 linear feet); Florence Military Reservation, Arizona (0.86 linear feet); Silver Bell Army Heliport, Arizona (0.60 linear feet)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 22, 1999

Point of Contact: Teresita Majewski and Matt Sterner, Archaeologists

Approximately 5.10 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.90 linear feet of Army National Guard and Air Force Plant associated documentation from projects conducted on Air Force Plant 44, Camp Navajo, Florence Military Reservation, and Silver Bell Army Heliport, all in Arizona, are housed at Statistical Research, Inc. (Table 25). This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Table 25.
Volume of ARNG and Air Force Plant Archaeological Collections Housed at Statistical Research, Inc.

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Air Force Plant 44	0.77	0.06
Camp Navajo	1.15	0.38
Florence Military Reservation*	1.60	0.86
Silver Bell Army Heliport*	1.58	0.60

*Collections from Silver Bell Army Heliport include additional materials from Florence Military Reservation. The survey that resulted in these collections was a joint survey on both facilities.

Repository

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) leases space in a building constructed in 1973, which housed a home health care provider company prior to renovation for use by SRI (Figure 25). The structure has a concrete

Figure 25. Statistical Research, Inc. is located in a building formerly occupied by a home health care provider company.

foundation and concrete block exterior walls. The roof, which was completely renovated in 1996, has shingles in the front and built-up asphalt in the rear of the building. Activity areas present in the 12,000 ft^2 facility include offices, report production areas, a laboratory with collections storage space, materials/ supplies storage apace, a reception area with a display case, and a darkroom. The one-story facility has multiple windows of varying dimensions; no windows are in the collections storage area, but skylights are present. The aluminum-framed windows in the rest of the building are sealed, have partial shades, and have never been replaced. Exterior doors are metal-framed with glass panes.

Collections Storage Area

The laboratory and collections storage area is located in the back of the building. It has a concrete floor, concrete block walls, and a ceiling constructed of an aluminized vapor barrier over trusses. The two 1.5 x 4 (feet, w x h) skylights are in wood frames and do not have shades. An overhead rolling loading bay door leads to the exterior of the building from the collections storage area; two wood panel doors lead to the rest of the SRI offices. The collections storage area is currently at 85% capacity.

Evaporative cooling units and forced-air heat are used to control temperature levels in the building. Humidity levels are neither monitored nor controlled; however, the dry climate of the area and the use of the cooling units help to stabilize the humidity levels. Due to the climate, a significant amount of dust accumulates quickly, but the laboratory staff clean the area daily. A pest management program involving regular monitoring and control measures is present in the building. A professional pest management company is employed to check and spray the building quarterly.

The building is equipped with an intrusion alarm system and motion detectors that are wired directly to a security company. These measures are located on all exterior doors and windows, with the motion detectors placed throughout the interior of the facility. All doors are equipped with key locks.

Fire detection measures present include smoke detectors and fire alarms that are wired directly to the local fire department. Fire suppression measures in the facility consist of fire extinguishers and a sprinkler system that is installed throughout the building.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts recovered from Air Force Plant 44, Camp Navajo, Florence Military Reservation, and Silver Bell Army Heliport are housed on metal and wood shelving units in the collections storage area of the SRI laboratory (Figure 26). Artifacts are stored in acidic cardboard boxes of varying dimensions that have been labeled directly in pencil or marker or with a pre-printed adhesive label. Label information includes some or all of the following: project, site number, facility, box number, date, item number, and material class. The boxes contain secondary containers consisting of 2-mil zip-lock plastic bags,

Figure 26. Artifacts are temporarily stored at Statistical Research, Inc. in acidic cardboard boxes on wood and metal shelves.

paper bags, and small cardboard boxes. The plastic bags are labeled directly in pen, the paper bags are labeled directly in marker, and the boxes have an adhesive label written in pencil. Label information includes some or all of the following: site number, project, material class, item number, provenience, site name, date, investigator, and bag number. Plastic bags and plastic slide cases are nested in the secondary containers. Artifacts encompass 5.10 ft^3 (Table 26) and approximately half have been cleaned. Only those artifacts from Camp Navajo were labeled directly with ink.

Figure 27. Associated documentation is stored in a variety of containers.

Records Storage

Records encompass approximately 1.90 linear feet (Table 27). All records are stored in the laboratory with the artifacts, with the exception of some of the materials from Air Force Plant 44, which are on a table in an archaeologist's office. Documentation is stored in a number of containers, including manila folders and three-ring binders in acidic cardboard boxes, map tubes, a triangular-shaped FedEx® box, or are loose in the boxes (Figure 27). Manila folders are directly labeled in marker, and some of the binders have paper insert sleeves with labels in marker. All of the cardboard boxes contain some form of label directly written in pen, pencil, or marker.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 1.47 linear feet and consist of administrative, background, survey records, analysis, reports, maps, photo logs, and site forms. There are some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, throughout.

Table 26.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG and Air Force Plant Artifacts Housed at Statistical Research, Inc.

Material Class	Air Force Plant 44	Camp Navajo	Florence Military Reservation*	Silver Bell Army Heliport*
Lithics	12	50	5	15
Prehistoric Ceramics	50	—	35	—
Faunal Remains	—	—	—	2
Shell (unmodified)	—	—	—	—
Botanical	—	—	—	—
Flotation	—	—	—	—
Soil	—	—	—	—
^{14}C	—	—	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—	—	—
Worked Shell	2	—	2	—
Worked Bone	—	—	—	—
Brick/Masonry	—	—	—	—
Historic Ceramics	12	—	3	2
Metal	12	20	35	66
Glass	12	20	10	15
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Other	—	10	10	—
Total	100	100	100	100

Other materials include graphite battery core, an unknown asbestos-containing object, and a mineral.
*Collections from Silver Bell Army Heliport include additional materials from Florence Military Reservation. The survey that resulted in these collections was a joint survey on both facilities.

Table 27.
Linear Footage of ARNG and Air Force Plant Associated Documentation Housed at Statistical Research, Inc.

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Air Force Plant 44	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	—	—
Camp Navajo	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	—	—
Florence Military Reservation*	0.50	0.10	0.02	0.20	—	—	—
Silver Bell Army Heliport*	0.20	0.30	0.01	0.10	—	—	—

*Collections from Silver Bell Army Heliport include additional materials from Florence Military Reservation. The survey that resulted in these collections was a joint survey on both facilities.

Photographs

Approximately 0.43 linear feet of black and white prints, negatives, slides, contact sheets, and aerial photographs are housed SRI. One aerial photo has been secured with tape to a large matte board. Some photos, negatives, and slides are kept in archival sleeves.

Collections Management Standards

SRI is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. SRI is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Heating and cooling systems are in place.

3. Excellent security and fire suppression/detection measures are in place.

4. Artifacts are stored in plastic bags, paper bags, and cardboard boxes within acidic cardboard boxes.

5. Most artifacts have not been cleaned or labeled.

6. Records are stored in manila folders and three-ring binders. Some photographic materials are in archival sleeves.

7. Records are in good condition, but some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, are present.

8. Collections are currently being processed.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable installation to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require: (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) direct labeling, (d) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require: (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

45

Applied Earthworks

Fresno, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 1.69 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp San Luis Obispo, California

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 25, 2000

Point of Contact: Barry Price, Vice President

Approximately 1.69 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp San Luis Obispo, California, are housed at Applied Earthworks.

Repository

Applied Earthworks is located within the Shaw Fruit Business Plaza office building complex, built in the late 1980s or early 1990s (Figure 28). Applied Earthworks occupies one suite of the complex, and collections are stored in an open area of the office. The foundation is concrete. The exterior walls are stucco and the roof is clay tile. The building has always served as office space.

Figure 28. Applied Earthworks is located in a stucco building.

Collections Storage Area

Within the office area of Applied Earthworks, are numerous individual offices and a central, open space that measures approximately 425 ft^2. A portion of this open space serves as the record collections storage area. The area has a concrete floor covered with carpeting, plasterboard interior walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling. There are no

Table 28.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Applied Earthworks

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp San Luis Obispo	1.08	0.61	—	—	—	—	—

exterior windows in the records storage area, which is filled to approximately 75% capacity.

Temperature controls for the building and Applied Earthworks offices consist of central air conditioning and forced air heat. Humidity is unmonitored and uncontrolled. Security measures for the office as a whole consist of an intrusion alarm wired to the police department, a dead-bolt lock, key lock, and motion detectors. The security system also has a panic button, which can be used in the event of a break-in or fire. Fire detection and suppression systems consist of smoke detectors, a sprinkler system, and manual fire extinguishers. Pest management measures are conducted by the building manger on a regular basis.

Records Storage

Records are stored in manila folders in one drawer of a metal, legal-sized file cabinet (Figure 29). The drawer is labeled with a typed paper label inserted into the metal label slot on the front of the drawer. Labels for the folders are adhesive with typed information.

Figure 29. Records are stored in a metal filing cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records make up the entire collection from Camp San Luis Obispo and consist of administrative, background, survey documents, and project reports. These comprise approximately 1.69 linear feet (Table 28).

Collections Management Standards

Applied Earthworks is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Applied Earthworks is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Appropriate environmental controls are in place.

3. Excellent security and fire detection/suppression measures exist.

4. Records are stored in manila folders in metal filing cabinets.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

46

Archaeological Curation Unit

University of California
Riverside, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.12 ft^3

Collection Origin: March Air Reserve Base, California

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet

Collection Origin: March Air Reserve Base, California

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 28, 2000

Point of Contact: Kay White, Administrative Assistant, and Matthew Hall, Director, Archaeological Research Unit and Archaeological Curation Unit

Approximately 0.12 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.06 linear feet of associated documentation from projects conducted on March Air Reserve Base, California, are housed at the Archaeological Curation Unit.

Figure 30. Exterior of the North American Van Lines building where Archaeological Curation Unit collections are housed.

Repository

The Archaeological Research Unit (ARU) is located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside (UCR). The Archaeological Curation Unit (ACU), where the collections are stored, is off campus in a rented space in a North American Van Lines warehouse (Figure 30). The warehouse has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a built-up roof. The 25,000 ft^2 building serves primarily as a furniture storage facility for a moving company. A large loading dock area and several offices are within the warehouse.

Collections Storage Area

The archaeological collections storage area is located in a corner of the warehouse and occupies approximately 1,200 ft^2. The floor of the collections area is concrete. The area is encompassed on all sides, including overhead, by chain link fencing. This "cage" serves as an archaeological artifact and records storage area. This area is filled to approximately 40%–50% capacity. There are no windows in the building.

The warehouse is not equipped with environmental controls. Security for the building consists of key locks and a security system wired to the police department. The warehouse's fire detection and suppression system consists of smoke detectors, fire alarms wired to the fire department, manual fire alarms, manual fire extinguishers, and a sprinkler system. A contracted pest management company routinely monitors the facility with sticky traps and sprays when necessary.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored on non-moveable open metal shelves, which are reinforced to meet earthquake protection codes. The shelves measure approximately 50 x 40 x 48 (inches, d x w x h). The primary container consists of an archival box that measures approximately 15.75 x 12.75 x 10.25 (inches d x w x h). The box is labeled with an adhesive label with the project, site numbers, and catalog numbers typed on it (Figure 31).

Secondary containers consist of 4-mil zip-lock bags, bound together with a small clam clip. The bags are not labeled, but contain acid-free tags with site number, provenience, project, date, catalog number, material class, artifact count, and investigating agency typed on it. Artifacts encompass 0.12 ft^3 (Table 29) and all have been cleaned, but none are directly labeled.

Records Storage

Approximately 0.06 linear feet of associated documentation from March Air Reserve Base are located in the same archival box as the artifacts (Table 30).

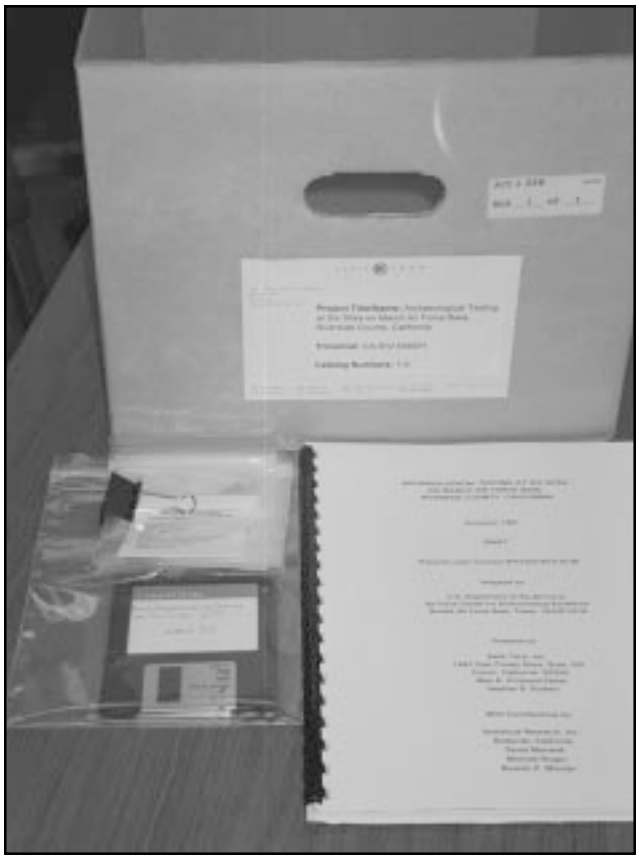

Figure 31. Artifacts and records from March Air Reserve Base are housed in an archival box.

Table 29.
Percentage by Volume of Air Reserves Artifacts Housed at the Archaeological Curation Unit

Material Class	%
Stone	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Fauna	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Table 30.
Linear Footage of Air Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at the Archaeological Curation Unit

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
March Air Reserve Base	0.01	0.03	—	—	—	0.02	—

Paper Records

One draft report and administrative records are loose within the box.

Computer Records

Two 3.5" computer disks are contained in a 4-mil zip-lock bag. The bag is unlabeled but the disks are labeled in ink.

Collections Management Standards

The ACU has extensive draft written collections management standards and procedures that address accessioning, field conservation, laboratory conservation and preparation, reconstruction, computer media, archival treatment of associated records, organization and boxing of collections, registration, transfer, and access (University of California, Archaeological Research Unit 1996). Another document addresses fee schedules (Archaeological Research Unit 1999).

Comments

1. The ACU is a permanent curation facility.

2. No environmental controls are present in the warehouse.

3. Adequate security and fire detection/suppression measures are in place.

4. Artifacts are stored in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags in an archival box.

5. Although no artifacts are directly labeled, acid-free labels are present in the zip-lock bags.

6. Records are stored in the archival box with the artifacts.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, and (b) storage in secondary containers that have been labeled.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files separate from the artifacts, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls in the warehouse to allow for better temperature control.

47

Archaeological Resource Service

Petaluma, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 1.20 ft^3

Collection Origin: Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, California

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.25 linear feet

Collection Origin: Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, California

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 6, 2000

Point of Contact: Kathy Flynn, Bill Roop, Archaeologists

Approximately 1.20 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.25 linear feet of associated documentation from projects conducted at Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, California, are housed at Archaeological Resource Service (ARS).

Repository

ARS is located in a building that is situated along an alley within an open mall area, and houses retail businesses and offices. The building was gutted by fire and rebuilt approximately nine years ago. It is a two-story brick structure with a concrete foundation and a flat, asphalt roof. ARS has occupied the building for approximately one year.

Collections Storage Area

Archaeological, geological, and paleontological collections are currently stored in a windowless, first-floor room that measures 650 ft^2. The floor is carpeted concrete and the walls and ceiling are constructed of drywall. Environmental controls consist of central air and gas forced-air heat. Security measures consist of an internal intrusion alarm, key locks, motion detectors, and controlled access. In addition, staff place barricades on all exterior doors when the offices are unoccupied. Fire detection and suppression systems consist of a sprinkler system with built-in heat sensors, smoke detectors, fire alarms wired to the municipal fire department, manual fire extinguishers, fire walls and doors, and halon suppression in the records and computer workstation areas. The building and offices are routinely inspected by the fire marshall and a

contracted fire expert that ARS employs. Pest control is accomplished by the building manager, who conducts regular spraying.

Artifact Storage

The artifacts are currently located in one acidic cardboard box, measuring 16.25 x 12.5 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h), on top of a metal and wood table in the collections storage room (Figure 32). The box is directly labeled in marker and has an adhesive plastic sleeve with a printed paper label insert written in pencil. The information on the labels

Figure 32. Artifacts are housed in plastic zip-lock bags and a paper bag in an acidic cardboard box.

includes box number, number of secondary containers, and project name. Secondary containers consist of plastic zip-lock bags and an acidic paper bag. The plastic bags are unlabeled and the paper bag is directly labeled in pen with the project name, material class, and date. Artifacts encompass 1.20 ft^3 (Table 31) and all have been cleaned, but none have been directly labeled.

Table 31.
Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at Archaeological Resource Service

Material Class	%
Stone	40
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Fauna	—
Shell (unmodified)	3
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	2
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	40
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	15
Total	100

Other material classes consist of paper and fossils.

Records Storage

Associated documentation from Parks Reserve Forces Training Area encompasses 0.25 linear feet (Table 32) and is stored in two places in the ARS offices. One three-ring binder is located in the artifact collections storage area on a wooden shelving unit measuring 48 x 12 x 96 (inches, d x w x h). The remaining records are housed in acidic manila folders in one drawer of a metal filing cabinet located in the main office area (Figure 33). The filing cabinet drawer is labeled with a computer-generated insert.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.21 linear feet and consist of survey documents, reports, maps, and drawings. Paper records are stored in the metal filing cabinet.

Table 32.
Linear Footage of Army Reserves Associated Documentation Housed at Archaeological Resource Service

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.04	—	—	—

Figure 33. Paper records are stored in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet.

Photographs

The binder contains 0.04 linear feet of slides in archival plastic sleeves, and is labeled with a range of dates on a computer-generated insert.

Collections Management Standards

ARS is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. ARS is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and gas forced-air heat are present in the repository.

3. Excellent security deterrents and detection measures are in place.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in plastic zip-lock bags and acidic paper bags in an acidic cardboard box.

6. Records are housed in manila folders in a filing cabinet and slides are kept in archival sleeves in a three-ring binder.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

48

Fowler Museum of Cultural History

University of California
Los Angeles, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.60 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Roberts Training Site, California

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.01 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Roberts Training Site, California

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 27, 2000

Point of Contact: Wendy Teeter, Curator of Archaeological Collections

Approximately 0.60 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.01 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Roberts Training Site, California, are housed at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History.

Figure 34. Collections are currently housed in Hershey Hall.

Repository

The Fowler Museum of Cultural History (Fowler Museum) is located on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles. The Camp Roberts Training Site collections are curated in Hershey Hall, a former dormitory and kitchen built in the 1920s (Figure 34). Hershey Hall has a concrete foundation, poured concrete exterior walls, and clay tile roof covered with wire mesh. Windows line all walls but have a

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area does not occupy the entire building, but is located in a wing behind the main section of Hershey Hall where the original kitchen was located. The wing has a concrete floor

with some ceramic tile overlay. The walls are constructed of wallboard, but with some ceramic tile partially covering the walls. The ceiling is made of acoustical tiles but is not a suspended ceiling. Offices, classrooms, and the collections storage facility are located in the wing, which has one floor above and one floor below grade, both of which store collections. There are many metal-framed windows in the collections storage area but all have opaque UV filtering film on them.

There are temperature controls in certain areas of the wing, but none in the collections storage area. Security measures include key locks on all doors, motion detectors, controlled access, grated windows, and direct telephone lines to Fowler Museum security and campus police. Fire detection and suppression measures include manual fire alarms, smoke detectors, fire doors and walls, manual fire extinguishers, and a sprinkler system. The wing is considered fireproof. Pests were monitored prior to the collections being moved into the space, and none were found.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored on non-moveable open metal shelves measuring 48 x 18 x 90 (inches, d x w x h). The primary container consists of an archival box that measures approximately 15.5 x 13 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 35). The box is directly labeled in marker with the accession number, site number, and material class.

Within the box are two layers of acid-free trays with compartments, which allows for two layers of artifacts to be placed in the box. Fragile items are on the top layer, and more durable items on the bottom. Within the tray compartments, artifacts are contained within 4-mil zip-lock bags. The bags are directly labeled in marker with the accession number, site number, and material class. Artifacts encompass 0.60 ft^3 (Table 33) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled in ink.

Figure 35. Artifacts are housed in an archival box.

Table 33.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History

Material Class	%
Lithics	75
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	5
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	20
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Approximately 0.01 linear feet (Table 34) of accession records from Camp Roberts Training Site are stored in manila folders, which have been labeled with an adhesive, typed label, in one drawer of a metal file cabinet (Figure 36). The drawers are labeled with a paper label written in marker that is placed in the slot at the front of the drawer. The label identifies the range of accession numbers in the drawer.

Collections Management Standards

The Fowler Museum has extensive written collections management standards that address accessioning, inventorying, cataloging, and cross-indexing of files. The Fowler Museum has written policies regarding minimum standards of acceptance of collections, field curation guidelines, loan

Table 34.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Roberts Training Site	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figure 36. Records are housed in a metal filing cabinet.

procedures, and receipt, processing, use, and preservation of archaeological materials.

Comments

1. The Fowler Museum is a permanent curation facility.

2. No environmental controls are present in the collections storage area of the kitchen wing.

3. Excellent security and fire detection/suppression measures are in place.

4. Artifacts are housed in 4-mil zip-lock bags in an archival box.

5. Records are housed in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require the insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls in the kitchen wing to allow for better temperature control.

49

Isera Group

Santa Barbara, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.10 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp San Luis Obispo, California

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 26, 2000

Point of Contact: Laurie Santoro, Archaeologist

Approximately 0.10 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp San Luis Obispo, California, are house at Isera Group.

Repository

Isera Group is a computer company for which Ms. Santoro started an archaeology department. Although Ms. Santoro no longer works at Isera Group, the records are still stored there. Isera Group is located within the University Building Office complex in Santa Barbara, California. The building was built in the 1970s and has always been used as office space. The 0.10 linear feet of records are stored in one 240 ft^2 room within the Isera Group offices. The University Building's foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are concrete block, and it has a shingle roof.

Collections Storage Area

The room at Isera Group that serves as the collections storage area has a concrete floor, plywood walls, and a metal ceiling. There are no windows in the room. Activities in the room include artifact, record, photographic, and supplies storage. The room is used exclusively for archaeological purposes and is filled to approximately 50% capacity.

The collections storage area is served by central air conditioning and heat. Security consists of a dead-bolt lock and a padlock on the door. Fire detection and suppression systems for the building and the room include manual fire alarms, smoke detectors, fire alarms wired to fire department, and manual fire extinguishers. There is no pest management system in place.

Records Storage

Records are stored in one acidic cardboard box on a metal shelving unit (Table 35). The box, which

Table 35.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Isera Group

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp San Luis Obispo	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	—	—	—

measures 16 x 12.75 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h), is directly labeled in marker with the box number and project name. Within the box, the records are stored in acidic manila folders in one plastic and one acidic cardboard magazine holder (Figure 37). The holders are labeled with adhesive labels written in marker. Photographic materials are kept in the original photographic processing envelopes within the manila folders.

Figure 37. Associated documentation from Camp San Luis Obispo is stored in an acidic cardboard box.

Paper Records

The paper records comprise 0.05 linear feet of the collection from Camp San Luis Obispo and consist of survey records, draft reports, maps, and a photocopy of an aerial photograph.

Photographs

Photographic records comprise 0.05 linear feet of documentation and consist of color prints and negatives.

Collections Management Standards

Isera Group is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Isera Group is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and heat are present in the repository.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no security detection measures are in place.

4. Excellent fire detection and basic fire suppression measures are installed in the building.

5. Records are stored in manila folders in plastic and cardboard magazine holders in an acidic cardboard box.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

50

Jones and Stokes Associates

Sacramento, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 9.15 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Roberts Training Site, California (4.55 ft^3) and Camp San Luis Obispo, California (4.60 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.04 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Roberts Training Site, California

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

Human Skeletal Remains: 0.05 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Roberts Training Site, California

Compliance Status: The human skeletal remains at Jones and Stokes Associates fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA. Staff at Jones and Stokes Associates are ensuring their compliance with NAGPRA.

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 24, 2000

Point of Contact: Dana McGowan, Archaeologist

Approximately 9.20 cubic feet of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 2.04 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Roberts Training Site and Camp San Luis Obispo, California, are housed at Jones and Stokes Associates (Table 36).

Repository

Jones and Stokes Associates occupies at least two buildings in a two block area of Sacramento, California. The collections are located in a building that the staff call the Annex, which is an office building shared by other agencies and companies. The Annex building is a one story structure that contains offices and laboratory space (Figure 38). The structure was built in the 1970s and has always served a business function. It has a concrete foundation, wood panel exterior walls, and a built-up

Table 36.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Jones and Stokes Associates

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Human Skeletal Remains (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Roberts Training Site	4.55	0.05	2.04
Camp San Luis Obispo	4.60	—	—*

*One box of records from Camp San Luis Obispo is housed at Jones and Stokes Associates. However, the box could not be located for the St. Louis District review.

Figure 38. Jones and Stokes Associates houses collections in the Annex.

Figure 39. Collections from Camp San Luis Obispo are housed in 4-mil zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes.

asphalt roof. The building also houses other businesses, such as medical offices.

Collections Storage Area

All artifacts and records are stored in a 425 ft^2 room within the Annex. The floor is concrete with tile overlay, the interior walls are constructed of plasterboard, and the ceiling is made of suspended acoustical tile. There are no windows in the room. The room contains artifact holding, washing, and processing areas, as well as temporary artifact and records storage space and a computer terminal. The two shelving units within the room are filled to approximately 75% capacity with archaeological collections.

Jones and Stokes Associates is served by central air conditioning and forced-air heat. There are no locks on the two doors leading into the room, but the building is secured with an intrusion alarm wired to a security company, and a key pad and controlled access. A fire extinguisher is located just outside one of the doors to the collections storage area. Pest management measures are undertaken by the building landlord on an unknown schedule.

Artifact Storage

Collections are stored on an open metal shelving unit that measures 48 x 17.5 x 74.5 (inches, d x w x h). The primary containers consist of eight acidic cardboard boxes measuring 15.5 x 12.5 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 39). The boxes are labeled in marker on an adhesive label with site and catalog numbers. Within the primary containers are smaller, lidless, acidic magazine holder-type cardboard boxes, and within these are 4-mil zip-lock bags. Paper tags within the zip-lock bags are labeled with site number, catalog number, provenience, material class (e.g., lithics), item type (e.g., projectile point), and number of items. Artifacts, including human skeletal remains, encompass 9.20 ft^3 (Table 37) and all have been cleaned, but none have been directly labeled.

Table 37.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Jones and Stokes Associates

Material Class	Camp Roberts Training Site	Camp San Luis Obispo
Lithics	65	8
Prehistoric Ceramics	—	—
Faunal Remains	15	5
Shell (unmodified)	10	35
Botanical	—	—
Flotation	—	—
Soil	—	—
^{14}C	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	1	—
Worked Shell	—	2
Worked Bone (button)	—	—
Brick/Masonry	2	—
Historic Ceramics	—	10
Metal	5	20
Glass	2	20
Textiles	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	100	100

Human Skeletal Remains

Jones and Stokes Associates houses two very small bone fragments that are labeled as human subadult

Table 38.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Jones and Stokes Associates

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Roberts Training Site	1.29	0.45	0.23	0.07	—	—	—

Figure 40. Records are housed in folders in acidic cardboard boxes.

skull fragments. These materials from Camp Roberts Training Site encompass approximately 0.05 ft^3.

Records Storage

Records (Table 38) from Camp Roberts Training Site are stored in acidic manila folders in hanging file folders in the same type of box and on the same shelves as the artifacts (Figure 40). The manila folders are labeled in pencil and the hanging folders are labeled with slot/tab paper labels written in pencil.

Paper Records

Associated records from Camp Roberts Training Site encompass 1.97 linear feet and consist of administrative, background, survey, and analysis records, draft reports, and maps.

Photographs

Color prints, black and white prints, and negatives totaling approximately 0.07 linear feet from Camp Roberts Training Site are stored with the paper records at Jones and Stokes Associates.

Collections Management Standards

Jones and Stokes Associates is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Jones & Stokes Associates is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and forced-air heat are present in the repository.

3. Excellent security detection and deterrents are present.

4. Basic fire suppression systems are in place, but no fire detection systems are present.

5. Artifacts are stored in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes.

6. Records are stored in manila and hanging file folders in acidic cardboard boxes.

7. Human skeletal remains that fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA are present in the collection.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, and (b) storage in appropriate archival primary containers that have been labeled.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

51

Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology

University of California
Berkeley, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.01 ft^3

Collection Origin: Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 6, 1999

Point of Contact: Leslie Freund, Collections Manager

Approximately 0.01 cubic feet of artifacts from projects conducted on Fort Hunter Liggett, California, are housed at the Hearst Museum of Anthropology. This repository was previously evaluated for a different project (Halpin and Holland 1997). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

Archaeological materials from Fort Hunter Liggett, California, are stored in the basement collections storage area of the Hearst Gymnasium for Women, on the campus of the University of California in Berkeley. The Hearst Museum uses this building as one of their collections storage areas. The Hearst Gymnasium for Women is seven stories tall and serves as a gymnasium, pool, and space for several departments on campus. Built in 1927, the gymnasium has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a concrete roof covered with tile and tar. The roof was replaced in 1990.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area in the gymnasium basement measures approximately 16,000 ft^2 and is used primarily for storage, but also for processing artifacts and research. The windowless area is filled to approximately 80% to 90% capacity. The floor, ceiling, and interior walls are constructed of poured concrete. The basement has no heating or air conditioning, but does have a ventilation system. The Hearst Gymnasium has various security systems in place, but at the request of Museum staff, these systems will not be detailed. Fire detection and suppression systems include manual fire alarms, a wet-pipe sprinkler system, fire extinguishers, and fire alarms wired to the fire department. Pest

monitoring is accomplished through insect sticky traps and mouse traps. Control is conducted by the university on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

The artifacts from Fort Hunter Liggett are stored in locked metal storage cabinets that have wood and inert particleboard drawers measuring approximately 1.60 ft^3. Secondary containers consist of one 2-mil zip-lock bag and one acidic cardboard box measuring 4.5 x 2.5 x 1.75 (inches, d x w x h), with two 2-mil zip-lock bags within. The box is labeled with a post-it note, with the site number written in marker. The bags are directly labeled in marker with site and accession numbers. Artifacts encompass approximately 0.01 ft^3 (Table 39) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled in ink.

Table 39.
Percentage by Volume of Army Reserves Artifacts Housed at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Collections Management Standards

The Hearst Museum is a permanent curation facility. All archaeological materials are accessioned upon receipt. The accession files are cross-indexed by several parameters. Written guidelines address access to the Museum's collections, handling of materials, and publication of photographs taken at the museum (Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology 1996a, 1996b, 1996c).

Comments

1. The Hearst Museum is a permanent curation facility.

2. No heating or air conditioning systems are installed in the collections storage area, but a ventilation system is in place.

3. Excellent security deterrent and detection measures are present in the repository.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures have been installed.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, some in an acidic cardboard box, in wood and inert particleboard drawers in a metal storage cabinet.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Install environmental controls in the basement to allow for better temperature control.

52

San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society

San Luis Obispo, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.15 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp San Luis Obispo, California

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Linear Feet of Records: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 25, 2000

Point of Contact: Luther Bertrando, President

Approximately 0.15 cubic feet of Army National Guard artifacts from projects conducted on Camp San Luis Obispo, California, are housed at the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society.

Repository

The San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society (SLOCAS) occupies two adjacent buildings, numbered 1522 and 1523, on the campus of Cuesta College (Figure 41). The buildings used to be part of the adjacent Camp San Luis Obispo, and are therefore of military construction. Both buildings were built in 1939–1940 and originally served as barracks. Artifacts from Camp San Luis Obispo are housed in one 1,400 ft^2 building, which has a concrete foundation, wood exterior walls, and a built-up asphalt roof. The building contains collections storage and equipment storage space.

Figure 41. The San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society storage building is located on Cuesta College.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area occupies approximately 750–800 ft^2. It has a concrete floor, plywood walls, and a plaster ceiling. There are five windows in the room, all covered by blinds. None of the windows are secured with locks. The room stores

archaeological and paleontological collections, and is filled to approximately 50% capacity.

The area is served by a space heater, but there is no air conditioning. The door is secured by a key lock. One fire extinguisher is located next to the main door. There is no pest management system in place. The doors of the storage cabinets have a screened hole for placement of pesticide, but none was in place at the time of the review.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are housed in a wood cabinet that measures 28 x 27 x 77 (inches, d x w x h). The primary container for the artifacts is an acidic cardboard box measuring 10.25 x 8.25 x 6.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 42). Within the box are 1- to 2-mil plastic bags that are stapled shut. Acidic paper tags labeled in marker with site number and site type are in each plastic bag. Artifacts encompass 0.15 ft^3 and all have been cleaned, but none are directly labeled (Table 40).

Figure 42. Collections from Camp San Luis Obispo are housed in an acidic cardboard box in a wood cabinet.

Collections Management Standards

SLOCAS is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Table 40.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Comments

1. SLOCAS is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Heating is supplied by a space heater and there is no air conditioning.

3. Basic security deterrents are in place, but no security detection measures are present.

4. Basic fire suppression is in place, but no fire detection measures are present.

5. Artifacts are housed in 1- to 2-mil plastic bags in an acidic cardboard box.

6. SLOCAS has received and is implementing a grant to upgrade the repository so it meets federal guidelines for curation facilities.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

53

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Santa Barbara, California

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.01 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp San Luis Obispo, California

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: January 6, 2000, mail survey

Point of Contact: Linda Agren, Assistant Curator

Approximately 0.01 cubic feet of Army National Guard artifacts from projects conducted on Camp San Luis Obispo are housed at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Halpin and Holland 1997). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The Camp San Luis Obispo collections at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History are curated in the Collections and Research Center building, a one story structure constructed in 1962. The building was completely remodeled in 1991–1992. The building has a concrete foundation and concrete block interior and exterior walls. The roof is rolled tar with a ceramic tile overlay.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area of the Collections and Research Center measures approximately 2,450 ft^2. It has a concrete floor, concrete block walls, and a plasterboard ceiling. There are no windows in the collections storage area. An HVAC system is present. Security measures consist of controlled access, an intrusion alarm wired to a contracted security company, and dead bolt, key, and window locks. The storage units are locked, and only anthropology staff possess keys. The fire detection and suppression system includes heat sensors, sprinklers, and two manual fire extinguishers. An integrated pest management system is in place. There are sticky traps near all doors and spraying is conducted quarterly. All new collections are frozen upon receipt, prior to integration into the collections.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp San Luis Obispo are stored in one acid-free foam-lined drawer of a key-locked Delta Designs cabinet loaded on moveable tracks. Secondary containers include acidic cardboard trays lined with ethafoam and plastic bags. Artifacts encompass 0.01 ft^3 and all have been cleaned and directly labeled in ink (Table 41).

Collections Management Standards

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is a permanent curation facility. All artifacts are accessioned upon receipt. The location of the collections is accessible through cross-indexed files and a database system.

Table 41.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Comments

1. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History is a permanent curation facility.

2. An HVAC system is present in the repository.

3. Excellent security and fire detection/suppression measures are in place.

4. Artifacts are stored in plastic bags and acidic cardboard trays lined with ethafoam in Delta Designs storage cabinets.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

54

Niwot Archaeological Consultants

Sterling, Colorado

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.08 linear feet

Collection Origin: Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, South Dakota

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 1999, mail survey

Point of Contact: Brad Noisat, Archaeologist/Owner

Approximately 0.08 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, South Dakota, are housed at Niwot Archaeological Consultants.

Repository

Niwot Archaeological Consultants (NAC) is a home office located in the private residence of the owner. The archaeological records are stored in an area measuring approximately 144 ft^2. The foundation of the 30-year old building is concrete, and the exterior walls are wood sided. The roof is constructed of built-up asphalt.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area is one room of the house. It has a wood floor and wallboard interior walls and ceiling. There are two windows, but these are covered with shades and blinds and are secured with locks. In addition to records storage, the offices of NAC also serve as an artifact holding, washing, and records study room. The storage area is currently filled to approximately 75% capacity.

Temperature controls for the NAC storage area consist of forced-air heat and floor fans for cooling and circulation. Security measures consist of a key lock on the door. Fire detection consists of smoke detectors. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis by staff.

Records Storage

Records are stored loose on open library shelves. Duplicates of the records are located at the project sponsor's office and the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center in Rapid City.

Table 42.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Niwot Archaeological Consultants

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Bivouac/Annual Training Areas	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—

Paper Records

The paper records from the Bivouac/Annual Training Areas consist of a draft project report, which comprises approximately 0.08 linear feet (Table 42). Some photos have been pasted into the draft report; these are not included in Table 42.

Collections Management Standards

NAC is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. NAC is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Forced-air heat is present, but no cooling systems are installed in the repository.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no security detection measures are in place.

4. Basic fire detection measures are present, but no fire suppression measures are in place.

5. Original photographs are pasted in the draft report that is stored on library shelves.

6. Duplicates of the records are located at the project sponsor's office and the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center in Rapid City.

7. Collections are ultimately curated at state-sponsored, long-term repositories.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, and (c) creation of a finding aid.

55

Powers Elevation Company

Aurora, Colorado

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 2.52 linear feet

Collection Origin: Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado (2.23 linear feet) and Camp Grafton South, North Dakota (0.29 linear feet)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 25, 1999

Point of Contact: Mark Sullivan, Archaeologist

Approximately 2.52 linear feet of associated documentation from projects conducted on Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, and Camp Grafton South, North Dakota, are housed at Powers Elevation Company (Table 43).

Table 43.
Volume of ARNG and Air National Guard Archaeological Collections Housed at Powers Elevation Company

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Buckley Air National Guard Base	—	2.23
Camp Grafton South	—	0.29

Repository

Powers Elevation Company (PEC) is located within the Central Place 1 office building, built in 1984–1985 (Figure 43). The entire building encompasses an estimated 50,000 ft^2 of office space, storage areas, a mechanical/utility room, and a security monitoring area. Since 1988, PEC has occupied approximately 4,863 ft^2 of this space. PEC does not have a formal laboratory/processing area but uses a kitchen as an artifact holding, washing, and processing space.

Figure 43. Powers Elevation Company is located in the Central Place 1 building.

The foundation of the Central Place 1 building is concrete, and the exterior walls are concrete block and glass. The roof is constructed of built-up asphalt and is original to the building. There are three above-grade floors, with no apparent leaks or cracks. All windows are equipped with shades. Various office spaces within the building have been renovated by the occupants.

Collections Storage Area

Within the office space of PEC are numerous individual offices and a large, central, open space measuring approximately 2,000 ft^2. This open space serves as the record collections storage area. The area has a concrete floor covered with carpeting, concrete block walls covered with wallboard, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling. There are no exterior windows in the records storage space.

Temperature controls consist of central air conditioning and gas forced-air heat. Security measures include monitoring by a private security company and regular police patrols. A timer system regulates the locks on exterior doors, and key locks exist on all exterior and interior doors. Fire detection and suppression systems consist of heat sensors, smoke detectors, manual fire alarms, fire alarms wired to the local fire department, and manual fire extinguishers. Pest management measures include quarterly spraying and visits on an as-needed basis by a pest management company.

Records Storage

Records are stored in one drawer of a locking metal filing cabinet that measures 26 x 14.75 x 51.75 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 44). The drawer is labeled with a paper, typed, label inserted into the metal label slot on the front of the drawer. Secondary containers for records consist of acidic manila and accordion folders. Labels for the folders vary from direct and adhesive labeling that have been typed or written in pen or marker. Duplication of some of the records takes place if the work was conducted in Colorado. These duplicates are sent to the University of Colorado Museum in Boulder.

Figure 44. Associated documentation is stored in a metal filing cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records from Buckley Air National Guard Base and Camp Grafton South consist of administrative, background, survey, excavation, and analysis records as well as maps and project reports. These comprise approximately 1.31 linear feet (Table 44).

Photographs

Table 44.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Powers Elevation Company

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Buckley Air National Guard Base	0.57	0.58	0.02	1.06	—	—	—
Camp Grafton South	0.08	0.06	—	0.15	—	—	—

Buckley Air National Guard Base and Camp Grafton South photographic materials consist of black and white prints, negatives, and contact sheets, and comprise approximately 1.21 linear feet (Table 44). The prints and negatives are stored in commercial processing envelopes in the folders with the paper records.

Collections Management Standards

PEC is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. PEC is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and gas forced-air heat are present in the repository.

3. Excellent security measures are in place.

4. Excellent fire detection measures are present, and basic fire suppression measures are in place.

5. Records are stored in acidic manila and accordion folders in a locked metal filing cabinet.

6. Records from Colorado have been duplicated, and the duplicates are stored at the University of Colorado Museum in Boulder.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy of the North Dakota records for security.

56

University of Colorado Museum

Boulder, Colorado

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 1.11 ft^3

Collection Origin: Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: None

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 27, 1999

Point of Contact: Deborah Confer, Collection Manager, Linda Cordell, Museum Director, and Nicollette Meister, Graduate Assistant

Approximately 1.11 cubic feet of artifacts from projects conducted on Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, are housed at the University of Colorado Museum.

Figure 45. The University of Colorado Museum is located in the Henderson Building.

Repository

The University of Colorado Museum (UCM) is located in the Henderson Building, which measures approximately 22,000 ft^2 (Figure 45) It was originally constructed in 1935 for use as a museum and classroom space; today, it is primarily a museum, but also contains one classroom and offices. The museum has six departments with their own administration. The Anthropology Section occupies approximately 12 rooms in the museum, all of which have multiple uses.

The Henderson Building is constructed of a concrete and stone foundation with a mixed concrete block, brick, and stone exterior. The roof is made of clay tile over reinforced concrete. Three floors are above-grade and one is below-grade. All exterior windows are aluminum framed and are covered with blinds and black cloth.

Collections Storage Area

Army National Guard collections are located in the cultural resources management (CRM) collections storage area, which encompasses approximately 500 ft^2 and is also used as an artifact and records study area. There are no windows located in this below-grade area. The interior walls are constructed of plaster, and the floor is concrete covered with tile. A set of double wooden panel doors leading to an exhibit area is the only exit or entrance to the room. The storage units in this room are filled to approximately 90% capacity with collections.

The Henderson Building has a gas forced-air heating system, but no air conditioning. Security measures consist of an intrusion alarm wired to the police department, key locks on all exterior, storage area, processing area, and cabinet doors. Additionally, there are dead bolt locks on some exterior and interior doors. Access to the building is controlled and monitored at the main entrance by a security guard, who is present during normal working hours. The guard's telephone has a hot switch to the police, and throughout the museum are cameras, which are monitored at the security desk. Motion detectors are located within exhibit areas. All windows have standard window locks, except the first floor windows, which are sealed.

The Henderson Building has manual fire alarms on each floor wired to the fire department, manual fire extinguishers throughout the building, and a delayed sprinkler system. The collections storage area, however, only has manual fire alarms wired to the fire department and smoke detectors. The sprinkler system and manual fire extinguishers are not located in this room.

A pest control program is in place to protect the collections from insect and rodent infestation. Precautionary measures are on an as-needed basis and are the responsibility of the maintenance staff. All newly acquired artifacts are kept separate from the general collections until they have been examined and dealt with accordingly. The CRM archaeological collections are kept separate from the other collections in the building and do not undergo strict precautionary measures in regard to pests. Only perishables in the archaeological collections are treated to the management measures.

Artifact Storage

All artifacts from Buckley Air National Guard Base are stored in the CRM archaeological collections storage area on stationary metal shelves that measure 43 x 18 x 110 (inches, d x w x h). The primary container for the artifacts consists of one acidic cardboard box measuring 16 x 12 x 10 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 46). The box is directly labeled in pen and marker with the county and site numbers. The secondary containers consist of 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, unsealed paper envelopes, one rolled-up paper bag, and one plastic film canister. Approximately one-third of the secondary containers is directly labeled in marker with the site number and investigator. All of the zip-lock bags contain acidic paper labels. Artifacts encompass 1.11 ft^3 (Table 45) and all have been cleaned, and approximately 75% have been directly labeled with ink.

Figure 46. Buckley Air National Guard Base artifacts are housed in an acidic cardboard box on metal shelves.

Collections Management Standards

UCM is a permanent curation facility. All materials are accessioned upon receipt. The location of archaeological collections are not noted within the accession file because all archaeological materials are located in one room. Collection records are backed up on disk using Access and are updated approximately every six months. Curation staff are the only Museum personnel with access to the computers, and the computer system is hooked up to a network. The University of Colorado Cultural

Table 45.
Percentage by Volume of Air National Guard Artifacts Housed at the University of Colorado Museum

Material Class	%
Lithics	95
Prehistoric Ceramics	3
Faunal Remains	2
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Resource Management Repository Program sends a Curation Agreement Packet to contracting firms for specific curation requirements to standardize the collections. Materials that are incomplete or inadequately processed and documented may be refused by the university or charged an additional fee. The only collections accepted are those from agencies with permits to curate materials there.

Comments

1. UCM is a permanent curation facility.

2. Gas forced-air heat is present in the building, and no air conditioning is in place.

3. Excellent security measures are in place.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression systems are located in the Henderson Building; however, the collections storage area has fire detection, but not suppression.

5. Artifacts are stored in paper envelopes, a paper bag, and a film canister, and 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags in an acidic cardboard box.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Install an air conditioning system to allow for better temperature control.

3. Install fire suppression measures in the collections storage area in order to better protect the collections from fire.

57

University of Denver Museum of Anthropology

Denver, Colorado

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.02 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp George West, Colorado

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.02 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp George West, Colorado

Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 26, 1999

Point of Contact: Jan Bernstein, Collections Manager

Approximately 0.02 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.02 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp George West, Colorado, are housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology (DUMA) .

Figure 47. Collections are housed in Pioneer Hall on the University of Denver campus.

Repository

Archaeological collections are stored in Pioneer Hall, which was built in 1945 as a dormitory and office building and was later renovated to house offices and classrooms (Figure 47). The building is approximately 42,720 ft^2, of which the museum area occupies 8,600 ft^2. Activity areas include artifact and records storage and study rooms, laboratories, and offices. The foundation is concrete with asphalt waterproofing, the exterior is brick, and the roof is wood frame covered with bituminous bur and gravel. Three floors are above grade, and one is below. Multiple windows with steel frames are present; however, in the collections storage areas they are either blocked or shaded.

Collections Storage Area

Collections storage areas encompass approximately 4,200 ft^2 in three separate rooms. The Camp George West artifacts and records are stored in a room below grade. Floors, ceilings, and walls are concrete and concrete masonry. The collections storage areas are filled to approximately 80% capacity.

Pioneer Hall has a steam heating system, and some rooms are air conditioned. DUMA has a limited pest monitoring and control program. Insects are monitored with sticky traps, and then appropriate actions are taken to mitigate the situation. Food is not allowed in the storage areas or laboratory.

Exterior doors of Pioneer Hall have key locks. Campus police regularly patrol the exterior and interior of the building. Most interior doors are equipped with dead bolt locks and security hinges. Access to the collections is strictly controlled by curation staff, who also control the dissemination of door keys. Pioneer Hall is equipped with fire doors, heat sensors wired to the fire department, and fire extinguishers.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp George West are on one shelf of a wooden shelving unit, which has seven sections and occupies an entire wall in the room. The shelving unit is covered with heavy, transparent, plastic sheets. The primary container for the artifacts consists of one acidic cardboard box measuring 10 x 5 x 2.25 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 47). . The box has an adhesive, typed label with DUMA site numbers. Secondary containers consist of 4-mil polyethylene zip-lock bags, which contain acid-free paper labels identifying the DUMA site number in pen. The bags are nested in ethafoam within the box. Artifacts encompass 0.02 ft^3 (Table 46) and all of the artifacts have been cleaned and directly labeled in ink.

Records Storage

Records from work on Camp George West are located in a metal filing cabinet in the same room as the artifacts (Table 47). The filing cabinet has key locks on each drawer, which are labeled with DUMA site numbers in an adhesive plastic sleeve with a typed paper slot label.

Table 46.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology

Material Class	%
Lithics	75
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	25
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Figure 48. Artifacts and records from Camp George West housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology.

Paper Records

Paper records, consisting of site records, are stored in acid-free folders that are directly labeled in pen. The records comprise approximately 0.02 linear feet, and a security copy of the records is located at the Colorado Historical Society in Denver.

Collections Management Standards

DUMA is a permanent curation repository. All materials are accessioned upon reciept and assigned

Table 47.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp George West	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—

a catalog number. A computer system serves as a finding aid for both the artifact and records collections. Backups of computerized data are regularly performed by the university. There is an in-house guide to collections, but none has been published. The minimum standards for acceptance of a collection are outlined in DUMA's "Collections Management Handbook," which includes the condition that title to the collections must be signed over to the museum unconditionally. An annual storage fee is provided by the depositing agencies.

Comments

1. DUMA is a permanent curation repository.

2. Steam heat is present in the collections storage area, and some rooms are air conditioned.

3. Adequate security deterrents are in place, but no detection measures have been installed.

4. Adequate fire suppression and detection measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in 4-mil polyethylene zip-lock bags in an acidic cardboard box on a wooden shelving unit.

6. Records are housed in acid-free folders in a locking metal filing cabinet. Duplicate copies of the records are stored at the Colorado Historical Society in Denver.

7. In 2000, DUMA plans to move into Sturm Hall, a building on the university campus, which will be retrofitted specifically for the museum. The collections will be re-boxed into archival containers during the move to the new facility.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary containers that have been labeled, and (b) labeling of secondary containers.

2. Install environmental controls in the collections storage area to allow for better temperature control.

58

Cultural Surveys Hawaii

Kailua, Hawaii

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.29 linear feet

Collection Origin: Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawaii

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 11, 1998

Point of Contact: Doug Borthwick, Archaeologist

Approximately 0.29 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hawaii, are housed at Cultural Surveys Hawaii. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

Cultural Surveys Hawaii is located in a privately-owned house that is used for offices and equipment storage (Figure 49). The 1,600 ft^2 structure is approximately 23-years old and has a concrete foundation with a wooden frame. The external walls are constructed of wood siding and the shingled roof is original to the structure.

Figure 49. Cultural Surveys Hawaii is located in a 23-year-old house.

Collections Storage Area

Records from Keaukaha Military Reservation are stored in the house, which has plywood interior walls and concrete floors. Ceilings are wood with sheetrock, and windows have aluminum frames and

Table 48.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Cultural Surveys Hawaii

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Keaukaha Military Reservation	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.09	—	—	—

no blinds. The collections storage area has space for analysis of artifacts, examination of documents, and report preparation.

Floor fans are used for ventilation. Key locks are located on both interior and exterior doors, and the collections areas have padlocks on the doors. The structure is protected by a half wall that blocks direct access from the street or sides. No fire detection or suppression measures are in place.

Records Storage

Records from Keaukaha Military Reservation encompass approximately 0.29 linear feet (Table 48). All records are stored in manila folders, file folders, or loose on wood shelves (Figure 50). Manila folders are directly labeled in marker or pen, or have an adhesive label.

Figure 50. Records from Keaukaha Military Reservation are stored on wood shelves.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.20 linear feet and consist of administrative records, background records, survey records, reports, maps, and drawings. There are some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, in the records.

Photographs

Approximately 0.09 linear feet of contact sheets, color prints, black and white prints, and negatives are housed at Cultural Surveys Hawaii from Keaukaha Military Reservation. The photographic materials are stored with paper records on the wood shelves.

Collections Management Standards

Cultural Surveys Hawaii is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Cultural Surveys Hawaii is not a permanent curation facility.

2. No environmental controls are present, but fans are used for ventilation.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no security detection systems are in place.

4. No fire suppression or detection measures are present in the repository.

5. Records are housed in manila folders, file folders, and loose on wooden shelves.

6. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, can be found in the records collections.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

59

Garcia and Associates

Honolulu, Hawaii

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.26 ft^3

Collection Origin: Kanaio Training Area, Hawaii

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.08 linear feet

Collection Origin: Kanaio Training Area, Hawaii

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Collection Update: A letter to the St. Louis District dated August 2, 2000 states that the Kanaio Training Area collections have been returned to Hawaii Army National Guard personnel.

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 11, 1998

Point of Contact: Jeff Pantaleo, Principal Archaeologist

Approximately 0.26 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.08 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Kanaio Training Area, Hawaii, are housed at Garcia and Associates. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Figure 51. Garcia and Associates is located in a concrete building.

Repository

Garcia and Associates is located in a privately-owned 1,393 ft^2 structure that is approximately 24-years old (Figure 51). The foundation is concrete with a steel and concrete building frame. The

external walls are concrete, and the built-up asphalt roof is original. The repository has space for analysis of artifacts and examination of documents, and the majority of the space is used for report preparation and offices.

Collections Storage Area

The 150 ft^2 collections storage area is along a wall of the office and is partially partitioned from the rest of the repository. This area contains all boxes holding artifacts from fieldwork. Records for the projects are also stored in this area, but some are kept by individual project managers in their offices.

Interior walls are wallboard and floors are concrete covered with carpet, and there are no windows. Ceilings are suspended acoustical tile. The collections storage area has central air conditioning. An intrusion alarm wired to the police department, dead-bolt locks, key locks, and controlled access serve as security measures for the repository. The building has a fire alarm wired to the fire department, as well as a sprinkler/suppression system, and one fire extinguisher is located in the repository. The repository receives professional pest management services on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Kanaio Training Area are stored on wooden shelves in an acidic cardboard box that measures 10 x 10 x 4.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 52). The box is directly labeled in marker. Secondary containers consist of paper bags and 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, all of which are directly labeled in marker with the artifact number, date, provenience, project name, site number, feature number, weight, contents, or bag number. The bags also contain paper labels written in pencil. Artifacts encompass 0.26 ft^3 (Table 49) and have been cleaned but not labeled.

Figure 52. Artifacts from Kanaio Training Area are stored in an acidic cardboard box.

Table 49.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Garcia and Associates

Material Class	%
Lithics	30
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	20
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	50
Total	100

Other material classes include coral.

Records Storage

Records from Kanaio Training Area encompass approximately 1.08 linear feet (Table 50). All records are stored in manila folders or loose in a metal filing cabinet. Manila folders are directly labeled in pen, pencil, or are typed.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.98 linear feet and consist of administrative, background, and survey records, reports, maps, and drawings. There are some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, in the records.

Photographs

Approximately 0.10 linear feet of contact sheets and black and white negatives are housed at Garcia and Associates from Kanaio Training Area. The photographic materials are stored with paper records in the filing cabinet (Figure 53).

Table 50.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Garcia and Associates

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Kanaio Training Area	0.56	0.38	0.04	0.10	—	—	—

Figure 53. Photographic records from Kanaio Training Area.

Collections Management Standards

Garcia and Associates is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Garcia and Associates is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning is present in the building.

3. Excellent security detection and deterrents are in place in the repository.

4. Adequate fire suppression and detection measures are present.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2-mil plastic ziplock bags and paper bags in an acidic cardboard box.

6. Records are housed in manila folders or loose in a metal filing cabinet.

7. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, can be found in the records collections.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage of materials in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

60

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services

Honolulu, Hawaii

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.02 ft^3

Collection Origin: Kanaio Training Area, Hawaii

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.25 linear feet

Collection Origin: Kanaio Training Area, Hawaii

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 11, 1998

Point of Contact: Steve Clark, Archaeologist

Approximately 0.02 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.25 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Kanaio Training Area, Hawaii, are housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services is located in a privately-owned structure that is approximately 63-years old and was originally used as the main processing plant for the Dole Corporation (Figure 54). The foundation is concrete with a steel and concrete building frame. The external walls are concrete, and the built-up asphalt roof was renovated 11 years ago. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services occupies approximately 10,000 ft^2 of the structure, most of which is used for report preparation and offices. Records are stored in this

Figure 54. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services is located in the former Dole Corporation building.

main repository, whereas artifacts are stored in the lab, a separate building located adjacent to the main repository. The lab is constructed similarly to the main structure.

Collections Storage Area

The 1,200 ft^2 collections storage area (lab) is in a separate building adjacent to the main repository. Interior walls of the lab are plasterboard and concrete, and a bank of louvered windows is present. Ceilings in the lab are suspended acoustical tile, and central air conditioning is present. The lab is secured by a metal exterior door, an intrusion alarm wired to the police department, and access to the facility is controlled.

The main repository, where records are stored, has wallboard interior walls and concrete floors covered with carpet. Windows have aluminum frames, shades, and are sealed. The main repository has central air conditioning. The building is patrolled by a private security company and has areas of controlled access that are monitored by staff members. All exterior and interior doors are solid wood with key locks.

Both the lab and the main repository are equipped with fire alarms wired to the fire department, fire extinguishers, and a sprinkler/ suppression system. The repository receives professional pest management services on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

One artifact, a basalt adze, from Kanaio Training Area is stored in a box in the lab (Figure 55). The lab manager, who was not present during the assessment, had pulled the artifact prior to the review. Because the lab manager was not present, the box location could not be determined; however, boxes are stored on the floor and are of varying sizes, and most appear to be acidic cardboard. The adze is kept in a 2-mil plastic zip-lock bag with a direct label in marker. The adze encompasses approximately 0.02 ft^3 (Table 51) and has not been cleaned or labeled.

Figure 55. One artifact, a basalt adze, from Kanaio Training Area is housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services.

Table 51.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Records (Table 52) from Kanaio Training Area encompass approximately 0.25 linear feet (Figure 56). All records are stored in manila folders, which are placed in hanging file folders in a metal lateral filing cabinet. Manila folders are directly labeled in marker, and the hanging file folders have a computer printed label inserted in a plastic tab.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.24 linear feet and consist of administrative, background, and

Table 52.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Kanaio Training Area	0.23	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—

Figure 56. Associated documentation, including photographs, from Kanaio Training Area is housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services.

survey records, and maps. There are some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, present in the records.

Photographs

Approximately 0.01 linear feet of color prints and negatives are housed Ogden Environmental and Energy Services from Kanaio Training Area. The color photographs are kept in archival sleeves or are spray mounted on paper for use in reports.

Collections Management Standards

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning is installed in the repository.

3. Adequate security detection and deterrents are in place.

4. Adequate fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. One artifact is stored in a 2-mil plastic zip-lock bag, probably in an acidic cardboard box on the floor.

6. Records are housed in manila folders in hanging file folders in a metal filing cabinet.

7. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, can be found in the records collections.

8. Some photos are in archival sleeves.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. The artifact requires (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) direct labeling, (d) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

61

Kansas State Historical Society

Topeka, Kansas

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 1.30 linear feet

Collection Origin: Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks), Kansas

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 20, 1999

Point of Contact: Randall Thies, Archaeologist, Anita Frank, Collections Manager

Approximately 1.30 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks), Kansas, are housed at the Kansas State Historical Society.

Figure 57. Exterior view of the Kansas State Historical Society where the archaeological collections are stored.

Repository

Archaeological materials from Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks) are stored in two rooms of the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society, which is part of the Kansas Historical Museum complex (Figure 57). The building was constructed in 1995, and includes offices, a research library, archives, archaeology laboratory and processing areas, artifact storage areas, site files, loading dock, supplies storage, study rooms, exhibit areas, security monitoring space, and a utility room. The foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are constructed of concrete slabs and glass panels, and the roof is made of metal and glass panels. There are two floors above-grade.

Collections Storage Area

One room in the Cultural Resources Division is a very large, open space on the second floor, which

contains the state site files and photograph collections. The room has a vaulted wood and glass ceiling, wallboard and glass walls, and a concrete floor covered with carpeting. The glass portions of the ceiling have slat blinds. The portion of the room containing Army National Guard records measures approximately 1,920 ft^2.

Around the edges of the central room are individual offices and meeting rooms. Randall Thies' office contains Army National Guard records. This office has no outside windows, an acoustical tile ceiling, and concrete carpet-covered floors. The records in this room are currently being processed and, upon completion of this task, will be included with the files in the central room. Because the records in Mr. Thies' office are there temporarily, the following information pertains to the central, large room, which will be the ultimate storage area for all of the records.

The Cultural Resources Division is served by central air conditioning and forced-air heat. Security consists of an intrusion alarm, motion detectors, key locks, code-punch dead-bolt locks, a metal gate, video monitoring equipment, and a 24-hour guard. The fire detection and suppression system includes heat sensors, smoke detectors, fire alarms wired to the fire department, manual fire extinguishers, and a sprinkler system. The building is considered to be constructed of "fire-proof" materials. The pest management system consists of fumigation of newly acquired collections, periodic spraying, and designated eating/drinking areas.

Records Storage

Records (Table 53) are stored in archival and acidic folders, directly labeled in marker, in one drawer of a metal, five-drawer, letter-sized filing cabinet (Figure 58). The drawer is labeled with a typed paper label inserted into a metal label slot on the front of the drawer. Security copies of paper records are located in two places: the University of Kansas, Lawrence, and the Kansas State Historical Society Archives.

Figure 58. Associated documentation from Smoky Hills Range is housed in a metal filing cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records total 0.20 linear feet and consist of survey records, survey maps, site file records, and a draft report.

Photographs

Photographic materials consist of black-and-white prints, contact sheets, negatives, and slides, and comprise approximately 1.10 linear feet. They are currently stored in acidic commercial processing envelopes.

Table 53.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Kansas State Historical Society

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks)	0.10	0.08	0.02	1.10	—	—	—

Collections Management Standards

The Kansas State Historical Society is a permanent curation facility. Only donated materials are accessioned into the collections. The repository has a written minimum standard of acceptance for archaeological collections and field curation guidelines. A comprehensive written plan for curation is in progress. The plan will address receipt of materials, processing of materials, use of materials, and future preservation.

Comments

1. The Kansas State Historical Society is a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and forced-air heat are present in the repository.

3. Excellent security deterrents and detection systems are installed in the repository.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

5. Records are housed in archival and acidic folders in a metal filing cabinet.

6. Security copies of the records are stored at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, and the Kansas State Historical Society Archives.

7. Once the records are processed, they will be placed in a controlled environment for permanent curation. Negatives, slides, and contact prints will be placed in a nonarchival three-ring binder, which will be stored on top of the filing cabinets in the site files area. The photographs will be sent to the Kansas Army National Guard Headquarters in Topeka upon completion of the final report and processing of the photographs.

Recommendations

Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security (photographs).

62

Northwestern State University

Natchitoches, Louisiana

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 51.19 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Beauregard, Louisiana

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.23 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Beauregard, Louisiana

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 18, 1999

Point of Contact: Tommy Ike Hailey, Archaeologist

Approximately 51.19 cubic feet of artifacts and 2.23 linear feet of Army National Guard records from projects conducted on Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, are housed at Northwestern State University.

Figure 59. Archaeological collections from Camp Beauregard are housed in the Large Object Conservation Facility.

Repository

Currently, the Department of Social Sciences, which includes the Archaeology Laboratory, occupies portions of two buildings at Northwestern State University (NSU): Kyser Hall, which houses the records, and the Large Object Conservation Facility, which houses the artifacts (Figure 59). Kyser Hall contains the main NSU curation facility. The building was constructed in 1970 or 1971 to serve as classroom space. The building contains classrooms, offices, the Williamson Museum, archaeology laboratories, and the Departments of Social Sciences and Microbiology.

The foundation of Kyser Hall is concrete slab and beam, which was resealed in 1996. The four-story building is constructed of brick masonry, and the roof, made of gravel and tar, is 18 years old but was resurfaced in 1994. The windows are wood frame with shades.

The Large Object Conservation Facility occupies approximately 1,000 ft^2 of a building built in 1977 as a meat processing plant. It has a concrete foundation and the exterior walls and roof are constructed of corrugated metal. The Conservation Facility shares the building with various other departments and activities, which use it mainly as storage space. The artifact storage area is for temporary storage of archaeological materials and contains artifact washing, processing, and conservation areas.

Collections Storage Area

Records are stored in Dr. Hailey's office in Kyser Hall. The office has a tile floor, painted concrete block walls, and a suspended acoustical ceiling. Kyser Hall is equipped with central air conditioning and an electric forced-air heating system powered by its own generator. The building is locked from 10:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. with the exception of the door leading to the campus radio station; however, this access is separate from the rest of the building. All faculty members have keys to the building. The campus police patrol the building twice each night. The exterior doors have key and dead-bolt locks, and Dr. Hailey's office, which contains the Camp Beauregard records, is secured by locks on the doors. Kyser Hall was constructed with fire doors and walls, and the building contains smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and a manual fire alarm wired to the fire department. NSU maintains a pest management program for Kyser Hall, which consists of monthly spraying.

The Large Object Conservation Facility has a concrete floor, finished and unfinished concrete block walls, and a sheet rock ceiling. The only window in the facility faces an interior hallway. An overhead door is located along one wall of the storage area. This door is kept locked when the facility is unoccupied but is sometimes opened for ventilation while staff are present because there are no environmental controls in the Large Object Conservation Facility. The collections storage area is secured with key locks on all doors and controlled access to keys. The one interior window is secured in place and does not open, and campus police patrol the area regularly. Fire extinguishers are located in the Large Object Conservation Facility. The pest management system consists of monthly spraying and on an as-needed basis by the university.

Artifact Storage

Ninety-nine percent of the Camp Beauregard artifacts in the Large Object Curation Facility are stored in metal drawers that measure 28.75 x 21 x 3 (inches, d x w x h) within storage units that measure 30 x 23 x 30.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 60). Secondary containers consist of 2- to 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags, approximately 10% of which are secured with rubber bands rather than zip-locks, and one plastic film canister. The bags are labeled with the provenience, catalog number, investigator, and content.

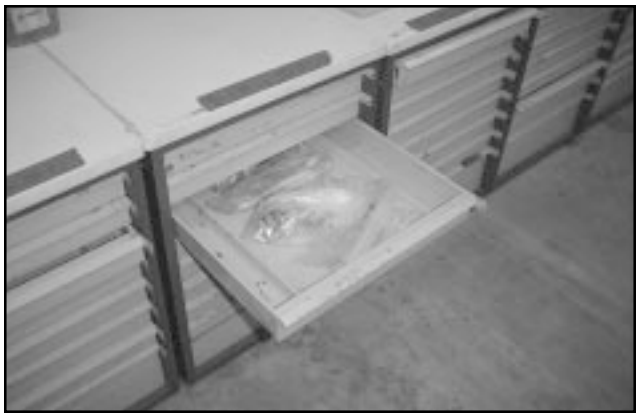

Figure 60. Artifacts are housed in metal drawers in metal storage units.

In addition, approximately 1% of the collection is stored on top of the storage units in two plastic rectangular containers, which measure 12.75 x 7.0 x 6.5 (inches, d x w x h) and 12.5 x 10.5 x 6.0 (inches, d x w x h). These containers are being used to conserve fragile materials (metal, glass, charred wood, and shell fragments) in a 5% solution of sodium sesquicarbonate (NaC_7). One container has a lid that snaps shut and the other does not appear to have a lid. Both are labeled with a plastic sheet taped to the front of the boxes with the NSU site number

written in black marker. The secondary containers consist of 4-mil zip-lock bags, some of which are leaking the NaC_7 solution used to conserve the materials. Artifacts encompass 51.19 ft^3 (Table 54) and most have been cleaned, but none have been directly labeled.

Table 54.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Northwestern State University

Material Class	%
Lithics	65
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	1
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	2
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	3
Historic Ceramics	5
Metal	12
Glass	12
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Approximately 2.23 linear feet of associated documentation from Camp Beauregard are stored in acidic manila folders with adhesive typed labels in a filing cabinet in Dr. Hailey's office in Kyser Hall. Small amounts of records are also stored in three-ring binders in a metal and glass cabinet, also in Dr. Hailey's office (Table 55).

Paper Records

The paper records encompass 1.83 linear feet and consist of survey and administrative information, field notebooks, and U.S.G.S. quad maps. The quad maps are stored in a standard map drawer located just outside Dr. Hailey's office.

Photographs

Photographic materials, consisting of negatives and color slides, encompass approximately 0.40 linear feet of the collection. The photographic materials are stored separate from the paper records in a metal and glass cabinet (Figure 61), and the slides are in a three-ring binder.

Figure 61. Photographs from Camp Beauregard are housed in a metal and glass cabinet.

Collections Management Standards

NSU is a permanent curation facility. Archaeological materials and associated documentation are accepted for curation, but are not formally accessioned. Most collections are not further processed once they are accepted for curation. NSU has a drafted plan for curation, which closely follows that of the state of Louisiana. This plan addresses the receipt, processing, and use of materials. NSU does not have the resources to process and catalogue all materials they curate; therefore, they request that collections already be processed upon receipt, and a written inventory be included with the collection. The use of the materials is dictated by the agency to which the collection belongs. Some funding is provided by

Table 55.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Northwestern State University

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Beauregard	1.81	—	0.02	0.40	—	—	—

contracts with the depositing agency, although many collections are curated free-of-charge.

Comments

1. Kyser Hall has central air conditioning and electric forced-air heat.

2. Adequate security deterrents and some security detection measures are in place in Kyser Hall.

3. Kyser Hall has adequate fire detection and basic fire suppression measures present.

4. No environmental controls are installed in the Large Object Conservation Facility.

5. Adequate security deterrents and some security detection measures are present in the Large Object Conservation Facility.

6. Basic fire suppression measures and no fire detection measures are installed in the Large Object Conservation Facility.

7. Artifacts are stored in 2- to 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags and a plastic film canister in metal drawers. Other artifacts are in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags in plastic boxes, where they are being conserved with a NaC_7 solution.

8. Records are housed in acidic manila folders in a filing cabinet, in a map cabinet, and in three-ring binders in a metal and glass cabinet.

9. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, are present in the records collections.

10. Because they are in the process of being conserved, none of the artifacts or bags have undergone any processing, such as labeling and sorting.

11. NSU is only temporarily curating the materials from Camp Beauregard while they are being processed. The permanent repository for the artifacts will be the Temple Mound Museum of the Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana, as per agreement between that tribe and the Louisiana Army National Guard.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) direct labeling, (d) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls in Kyser Hall (the permanent repository for the records) to allow for better temperature control.

4. Equip Kyser Hall (the permanent repository for the records) with security and fire detection/ suppression measures in order to better protect the collections.

63

Billings Curation Center

Billings, Montana

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 4.09 ft^3

Collection Origin: Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.04 linear feet

Collection Origin: Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: August 19, 1999

Point of Contact: David Wade, Curator

Approximately 4.09 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.04 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana, are housed at the Billings Curation Center.

Repository

The Billings Curation Center is operated by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Billings, Montana. The structure that houses the Billings Curation Center is brand new, completed in 1999 (Figure 62). It has a concrete foundation and brick and stone exterior walls. The building, which also serves as an office building, has a shingled roof.

Figure 62. Exterior of the new Billings Curation Center building.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area measures approximately 1,440 ft^2 and has a concrete foundation covered with tile. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile, and the interior walls are wallboard. There are no windows in this area, which has space for activities such as an artifact holding area, washing area, processing lab,

artifact and records study rooms, and records storage room. The storage area is filled to approximately 75% capacity.

The Billings Curation Center is equipped with central air conditioning and forced-air heat. Security measures for the building consist of a 24-hour guard, locks on doors, and a keypad for access into the curation room. Only two people know the code to the keypad. Fire protection in the building consists of smoke detectors, heat sensors, and fire extinguishers. The Billings Curation Center has a program for pest management that includes monitoring traps.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site are stored on metal shelves in the collections storage area in standard-sized acidic cardboard boxes that measure 23.25 x 11.25 x 6.75 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 63). These primary containers have been labeled with post-it notes written in marker with the site number and collection number. The boxes contain secondary containers consisting of 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, paper bags, and manila envelopes. Secondary containers are labeled directly in marker with site number, provenience, date, investigator, and material type. Artifacts encompass 4.09 ft^3 (Table 56) and all have been cleaned and approximately half labeled with ink, some over a white base coat.

Figure 63. Artifacts and records from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site are housed in acidic cardboard boxes.

Table 56.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Billings Curation Center

Material Class	%
Lithics	55
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	20
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	5
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	10
Metal	5
Glass	5
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Records from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site encompass approximately 0.04 linear feet (Table 57). The paper records, which consist of a handwritten artifact catalog, are kept in a manila folder in one of the acidic cardboard boxes that houses the artifacts. The folder is labeled directly in pen. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, are present.

Collections Management Standards

The Billings Curation Center is a permanent curation facility that houses materials from the BLM. Mr. Wade, the curator, considers all collections from BLM-managed lands that are currently stored at other facilities to be on loan to those facilities.

Comments

1. The Billings Curation Center is a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and forced-air heat are present in the repository

3. Adequate security detection systems and deterrents are in place.

Table 57.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Billings Curation Center

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Adequate fire suppression and detection measures are installed in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, paper bags, and manila envelopes in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves.

6. Records are housed in a manila folder in an acidic cardboard box with the artifacts.

7. The records are in good condition, although there are some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, in the collection.

8. Interns are in the process of rehabilitating the collections at the Billings Curation Center.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

64

GCM Services

Butte, Montana

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.74 linear feet

Collection Origin: Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: August 17, 1999

Point of Contact: Dave Ferguson, Archaeologist

Approximately 0.74 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, are housed at GCM Services. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Shingleton and Yu 1999). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

GCM Services is located on the second floor of the historic Milwaukee Road Terminal Building, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Office and laboratory space are leased from television station KXLF, which occupies the first floor (Figure 64). The Milwaukee Road Terminal Building was originally built in 1912 to function as a train depot. The structure encompasses approximately 13,000 ft^2, of which GCM offices occupy an estimated 2,400 ft^2. The foundation is concrete, and exterior walls are red brick. The roof is composed of clay tile over wooden eaves. The structure has two floors above ground, with a clock tower on the roof. There are multiple external wood-framed windows covered with shades.

Figure 64. GCM Services is located in the KXLF station building.

Collections Storage Area

Records from archaeological projects are stored in the office areas of the Milwaukee Road Terminal Building. The floors are concrete covered with linoleum, and the walls are plaster. The entire building is heated by a radiator and boiler system, which was updated since the previous visit to include new copper pipes. The GCM offices are not air conditioned.

The Milwaukee Road Terminal Building is protected by controlled access, and the GCM office is locked with a dead-bolt lock. The building is equipped with a sprinkler system and fire extinguishers.

Records Storage

Records from Fort William Henry Harrison encompass approximately 0.74 linear feet (Table 58). They are stored in metal filing cabinets in the office area of GCM. Some paper records are stored in manila folders in an accordion folder, labeled directly in pen, in the filing cabinet. Other records are in hanging file folders, labeled with a plastic tab and paper insert, in the cabinet.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.67 linear feet and consist of administrative and background records, reports, blueprints, maps, and field notes.

Photographs

Approximately 0.07 linear feet of black and white prints, color prints, negatives, and contact sheets are stored in the original photo processing envelopes in the same folders as the paper records. Some negatives are in nonarchival plastic sleeves with the black and white photo strip stapled to the sleeve. Contaminants, such as staples, paper clips, and rubber bands, are on the records.

Collections Management Standards

GCM Services is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. GCM Services is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Heat is provided by a radiator and boiler system; no air conditioning is present.

3. Basic security deterrents are present in the repository, but no security detection systems are in place.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Records are housed in acidic manila folders in accordion folders and in hanging file folders in a metal filing cabinet.

6. Staples, paper clips, and other contaminants are present in the records.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

Table 58.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at GCM Services

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Fort William Henry Harrison	0.41	0.08	0.18	0.07	—	—	—

65

Museum of the Rockies

Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 2.76 ft^3

Collection Origin: Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 2.86 linear feet

Collection Origin: Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: August 18, 1999

Point of Contact: Steve Jackson, Head of Division, and Les Davis, Archaeologist

Approximately 2.76 cubic feet of artifacts and 2.86 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Montana, are housed at the Museum of the Rockies. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Shingleton and Yu 1999). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The Museum of the Rockies was founded in 1957 as the Montana State College Historical Museum. Since 1972, it has been in a permanent location adjacent to the Montana State University campus. The most recent renovations and additions occurred in 1989, and its size was tripled to 96,000 ft^2. The building contains galleries and exhibit halls, storage areas, a planetarium, laboratories, an auditorium, classrooms, meeting rooms, and offices (Figure 65).

The building has two floors, one above ground and one below. The foundation is concrete

Figure 65. The Museum of the Rockies is located adjacent to Montana State University.

and the exterior walls are concrete block and brick. The roof is constructed of EPDM rubber membrane and was added in 1989. Multiple exterior windows and doors are present, particularly at the front entrances. The window frames are aluminum, and are equipped with shades or ultraviolet surface tinting.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area measures approximately 3,500 ft^2 and has a concrete foundation and a concrete-slab ceiling. Interior walls are concrete block and plasterboard. There are no windows in this area, and only one metal panel door. Archaeological collections occupy approximately 700 ft^2 of the collections storage area, most of which houses paleontological collections. The storage area, including both archaeological and paleontological collections, is filled to approximately 100% capacity.

The Museum of the Rockies is equipped with an HVAC system for environmental control. Security measures for the museum consist of an intrusion alarm wired into local and campus police, a 24-hour in-house guard, motion detectors, and key locks. Access to many areas of the museum, including collections storage areas, is tightly controlled through the use of employee identification badges and an electronic door-lock system accessed by magnetic security cards. The door to the collections storage area is equipped with a card-access system. If a door stays open for more than a specified amount of time security guards are quick to respond.

The Museum of the Rockies utilizes manual fire alarms, smoke detectors, and heat sensors wired to a private monitoring firm. Fire suppression is provided by a sprinkler system, a halon system, fire-rated doors, fire-code plasterboard interior walls, and multiple fire extinguishers. The Museum of the Rockies has an integrated pest management program that includes monitoring and control.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts (Figure 66) from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site are stored on metal and wood shelves in the collections storage area in acidic cardboard boxes of varying dimensions. The boxes

Figure 66. Artifact and records collections from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site are housed in a variety of containers.

are directly labeled in marker with site number and contents. The boxes contain secondary containers consisting of 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, manila envelopes, and a small plastic vial, which have tertiary containers consisting of plastic zip-lock bags and plastic vials. Secondary containers are labeled directly in marker and pen with site number, site name, feature, provenience, and material class. Artifacts encompass 2.76 ft^3 (Table 59). and most have been cleaned and labeled with ink, some over a white base coat.

Table 59.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Museum of the Rockies

Material Class	%
Stone	68
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Fauna	32
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Table 60.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Museum of the Rockies

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site	1.41	0.28	0.02	1.15	—	—	—

Records Storage

Records from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site encompass approximately 2.86 linear feet (Table 60). The records were pulled for the assessment, and Steve Jackson was unsure of their permanent storage location. Records are stored in manila folders and envelopes, some of which have been labeled directly in pen. Other paper records are stored in a plastic zip-lock bag labeled directly in marker, three-ring binders labeled with masking tape written in marker, or in unlabeled glassine sleeves.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 1.71 linear feet and consist of drawings, photo logs, artifact provenience forms, artifact catalogs, reports, maps, and administrative, background, survey, and analysis records. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, are present.

Photographs

Photos are stored with the paper records. Approximately 1.15 linear feet of black and white prints, color prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets are housed at the Museum of the Rockies from Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site. Some of the negatives have been mounted with tape on yellow graph paper and some black and white prints have been stapled to site forms. Some slides are in archival sleeves.

Collections Management Standards

The Museum of the Rockies is a permanent curation facility, but not all materials have been accessioned into the museum. However, the museum is working to accession all materials, including documentation. Computerized databases are used for collections management. The Museum of the Rockies maintains the written policies and procedures for records management and loan procedures.

Comments

1. The Museum of the Rockies is a permanent curation facility.

2. An HVAC system is used for heating and cooling

3. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are present in the repository.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

5. Artifacts are stored in plastic zip-lock bags and plastic vials in 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags, manila envelopes, and a small plastic vial in acidic cardboard boxes on metal and wood shelves.

6. Records are housed in manila folders and envelopes, a plastic zip-lock bag, three-ring binders, and glassine sleeves. Some photographic materials are housed in archival sleeves.

7. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, are present in the records collections.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) direct labeling, (c) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

66

Archaeological Records Management Section

Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.67 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camel Tracks Training Area, New Mexico

Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 1999, mail survey

Point of Contact: Lou Haecker, Site Files Administrator

Approximately 0.67 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camel Tracks Training Area are housed at the Archaeological Records Management Section in the Laboratory of Anthropology at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, New Mexico. This office was previously evaluated for different projects (Drew 1996; Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since those visits and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS) is part of the Laboratory of Anthropology, which is located in the basement of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (Figure 67). The building was dedicated in 1931, and it is a weatherproof, pueblo-revival style structure constructed of reinforced concrete with sublevel basement storage areas and ground level offices, archives, and a library. The entire building was re-stuccoed in 1952 and 1975, and the roof was replaced in 1988 with an EPM membrane. The windows are wood-framed, shaded on the inside, and barred on the outside.

Figure 67. The Archaeological Records Management Section is located in the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

Collections Storage Area

The basement collections storage area has concrete floors, walls, and ceiling. The building, including the collections storage area, has a steam heat system with operational radiators, and there is no air conditioning system. The building's security measures include intrusion alarms and motion detectors wired directly to a private security company, controlled access, and locks on all doors and windows. Windows that are accessible from the outside are barred. The main entrance to the building, a very thick, heavy wooden double door, is secured with a double-cylinder dead bolt lock and an electronic key pad. Visitors are required to sign in upon entering the building and to wear visitor's badges.

The building is protected by manual fire alarms wired directly to the local fire department. Smoke detectors, heat sensors, and fire extinguishers are installed throughout the building. Since 1992, the museum has employed a contracted entomologist for a pest management program, including educating the staff and making monthly inspections of the facility.

Records Storage

The Camel Tracks Training Area associated records comprise approximately 0.67 linear feet and consist of original field documentation (Table 61). The records are housed in archival folders in metal filing cabinets that line the walls of several contiguous rooms. The drawers have computer-generated labels inserted in slots, and the folders are handwritten in ink. Duplicate copies of the Camel Tracks Training Area records are located at the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Collections Management Standards

The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, including ARMS, is a permanent curation facility. All artifacts and associated documentation are accessioned upon receipt into the museum by the registrar. Federally owned collections are accessioned as long-term loans from the respective agency. Artifact and records collections are cross-referenced between the artifact repository and the records repository using two compatible databases. The database for the records is called the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) which is maintained by ARMS, and contains site, project, and report information. The museum has a written policy for placing collections in their repository titled "Procedures for Submission of Collections to the State Archaeological Repository," which also addresses field curation procedures. They also have a written curation policy that addresses processing, labeling, cataloging, inventorying, and proper documentation of incoming collections.

Comments

1. The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture is a permanent curation repository.

2. Radiator steam heat is employed in the repository, and no air conditioning is installed.

3. Excellent security deterrent and detection systems are in place in the repository.

4. Adequate fire detection and suppression measures are present.

5. Records are housed in archival folders in metal filing cabinets.

6. Duplicate copies of the records are stored at the Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Recommendations

Install environmental controls to allow for better temperature control.

Table 61.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Archaeological Records Management Section

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camel Tracks Training Area	0.67	—	—	—	—	—	—

67

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 33.60 ft^3

Collection Origin: HAWK Battalion, New Mexico

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.08 linear feet

Collection Origin: Hawk Battalion, New Mexico

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 23, 1999

Point of Contact: Brenda Dorr, Curator of Archaeology

Approximately 33.60 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.08 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on HAWK Battalion, New Mexico, are housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Anderson et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology occupies at least 25% of the building that also houses the Anthropology Department on the University of New Mexico campus. The Anthropology building was constructed during the 1930s and 1940s and originally functioned as office space and classrooms. In 1972, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology was established, with the museum designed as an addition to the Anthropology building. The building encompasses approximately 7,290 ft^2, and has a poured concrete foundation and concrete block walls with adobe or stucco facing. The tar and gravel roof was replaced in 1994. The repository has space for exhibits, a receiving dock, an artifact holding area, an artifact washing area, an artifact processing and conservation laboratory, a temporary artifact storage area, collection store rooms, a supply storage area, a hazardous materials storage area, an artifact study room, a records study room, a records storage room, a photograph storage room, a refrigerator unit, offices, osteology laboratories, an osteology storeroom, a library, and a utility room. Records from HAWK Battalion are kept in the Anthropology building.

A second repository, the warehouse, is the location of the artifacts from HAWK Battalion. The warehouse occupies 2,070 ft^2 and was originally constructed for use as a warehouse in the 1960s (Figure 68). It is a single-story, windowless structure constructed almost exclusively of concrete. The foundation and exterior walls are constructed of concrete, and the exterior walls have a stucco finish. The roof is made of corrugated metal and concrete blocks and is original to the building. The warehouse has a receiving/loading dock, and the entire space is used to store bulk archaeological collections.

Figure 68. Army National Guard artifacts at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology are stored in a warehouse.

Collections Storage Area

Documentation from HAWK Battalion is housed in the office area of the Anthropology building. The file containing the records was pulled prior to the review; therefore, specific information about the floor, walls, or ceiling in the records collections storage area cannot be provided. The building has an electric air conditioning system and a gas forced-air heating system, both of which are zoned. Windows are located throughout the structure and have the original aluminum frames and shades. The collections storage area is currently at 85% capacity.

The Anthropology building is protected with intrusion alarms, controlled access, motion detectors, and both key and dead-bolt locks on all interior and exterior doors. A different key opens each of the storage areas in the building, and all keys are located in a separate locked room. Keys must be checked out and returned promptly after use. In the building are fire extinguishers, a sprinkler system, smoke detectors, and alarms wired directly to the local fire department. A fire extinguisher is located in each room used by the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, and in most rooms there are two. An integrated pest management system is maintained by the university. The system includes both monitoring and control activities, and the building is sprayed every three months by a professional pest management company.

The warehouse, where HAWK Battalion artifacts are stored, does not have any environmental controls. It has a key lock door and the loading dock door can only be opened from the interior. Additionally, an electronic keypad is installed to control access. Two fire extinguishers are located in the warehouse, which is currently filled to 100% capacity. A pest management system is in place at the warehouse. Curatorial staff are responsible for placing rat and mouse traps in the warehouse, and a professional pest management company sprays the warehouse twice a year.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from HAWK Battalion are stored in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 17.75 x 11.75 x 5 (inches, d x w x h) on metal shelving units with wood shelves. The boxes, which have been directly labeled in marker with site number, field specimen number, and contents, contain 2- and 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags. The bags have been labeled directly in marker with project name, site number, field specimen number, and material class. Pre-stamped paper inserts identifying the site number, provenience, project, material class, and field specimen number are in the bags. Additionally, four large pieces of groundstone that have been labeled with a pre-stamped paper tag tied with string are stored loose on the shelf. Artifacts encompass 33.60 ft^3 (Table 62) and have been cleaned and labeled directly in ink.

Records Storage

Records from HAWK Battalion encompass approximately 0.08 linear feet (Table 63). They are stored in a manila folder, which has an adhesive typed label. The folder was pulled for the review

Table 62.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

Material Class	%
Lithics	64
Prehistoric Ceramics	27
Faunal Remains	<1
Shell (unmodified)	<1
Botanical	<1
Flotation	6
Soil	<1
^{14}C	1
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	<1
Worked Bone	<1
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	<1
Glass	<1
Textiles	—
Other	<1
Total	100

Other material classes consist of ochre, turquoise, pigment, and mineral.

prior to the visit; therefore, the assessment team was unable to review the folder's storage container.

Paper Records

The documentation consists entirely of paper, consisting of administrative, survey, and analysis records. There are some contaminants, such as paper clips and binder clips, in the records.

Collections Management Standards

The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology is a permanent curation facility and all materials are accessioned upon receipt. The museum utilizes their publication "Requirements for Submitting Archaeological Collections to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology" (Trinkaus 1989) as a guide for themselves and those giving collections to the museum. It contains sections on the preparation necessary for documents, archaeological materials, and human skeletal remains before submission to the museum, the museum's curation responsibilities and the proper forms used by the museum, field-curation guidelines, loan procedures, and addresses the records management policy of the museum. Finally, a computerized system is used for collections management.

Comments

1. The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology is a permanent curation facility.

2. The Anthropology building has an electric air conditioning system and gas forced-air heat.

3. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are present in the Anthropology building.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are in place in the Anthropology building.

5. No environmental controls are present in the warehouse.

6. Basic security deterrents, but no detection systems, are in place in the warehouse.

7. Basic fire suppression measures, but no fire detection systems, are present in the warehouse.

8. Artifacts are stored in 2- and 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes on metal and wood shelves. Large groundstone objects are loose on the shelves.

9. Records are housed in a manila folder.

10. Some contaminants, such as binder clips and paper clips, can be found in the records collections.

Table 63.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
HAWK Battalion	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls in the warehouse to allow for better temperature control.

4. Equip the warehouse with security and fire detection systems to better protect the collections.

68

Office of Contract Archeology

University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 2.0 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camel Tracks Training Area, New Mexico (1.4 ft^3), HAWK Battalion, New Mexico (0.60 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.45 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camel Tracks Training Area, New Mexico (0.21 linear feet), HAWK Battalion, New Mexico (1.24 linear feet)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: March 23, 1999

Point of Contact: Patrick Hogan, Archaeologist

Approximately 2.0 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.45 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camel Tracks Training Area and HAWK Battalion, New Mexico, are housed at the Office of Contract Archeology (Table 64). This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Table 64.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the Office of Contract Archeology

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camel Tracks Training Area	1.40	0.21
HAWK Battalion	0.60	1.24

Repository

The Office of Contract Archeology (OCA) is affiliated with the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, and conducts archaeological work in conjunction with the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. OCA is located in a building that was constructed in the 1950s for use as a tire dealership. Since construction, the building has functioned in several capacities, including a laundromat and a flower shop. OCA moved into the single story 8,837 ft^2 building in 1995 (Figure 69). The building is separated into two wings; offices are located in the east wing of the building and the warehouse-style laboratory wing angles in a northwest direction off the main entrance. Both sides of the building are accessed through the main entrance, which is an

aluminum frame glass door. Most of the front of the building is metal-framed glass windows with blinds.

Figure 69. The Office of Contract Archeology is housed in a building that was formerly a flower shop and a laundromat.

Collections Storage Area

Collections from Camel Tracks Training Area and HAWK Battalion are stored in various locations at OCA. Records and two box tops of artifacts are kept in the east wing in different offices. The remaining artifacts are kept in the lab in the west wing. The east wing was renovated in 1995 when OCA took occupancy. It is constructed of cement block with a cement foundation and a built-up asphalt roof. This wing has 21 rooms with plasterboard walls, drop ceilings, and carpeted floors. The rooms serve as offices, an archives, a map library, a computer room, a photo room, and a storage/mechanical room. Heat is provided by a gas forced-air system. An evaporative cooling system, or "swamp cooler," cools the building.

The lab portion of the building in the west wing, where most artifacts are stored, is constructed of cement blocks with a cement foundation. Its roof is corrugated metal with six opaque skylights. Walls and floors of the lab are unfinished cement. The lab is a large open space with several partitioned office spaces and work areas. Interior doors in the lab are metal, and three metal overhead loading doors are located on the west side of the building. One of these doors opens directly into the lab. The other two open into attached storage rooms with additional interior locked metal doors that lead to the lab. Like the east wing, the lab is cooled by a swamp cooler; however, space heaters provide heat in the lab.

Exterior doors to the building have key locks and intrusion alarms wired to campus security. Bay doors, exterior gates, and equipment cabinets are secured with pad locks. There are motion detectors present throughout the building, and windows do not open. Access to the collection is limited to employees of OCA, and researchers using the facilities are supervised by employees.

Fire safety precautions at OCA are also under the jurisdiction of the university. Smoke detectors are present in the building, and fire extinguishers are present in both wings. The university inspects and monitors the extinguishers on a schedule. Pest management is conducted by the university's service, and traps are employed.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camel Tracks Training Area are stored in the lab in a wooden drawer that measures 30 x 22.25 x 3.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 70). The

Figure 70. Artifacts are housed in a wooden drawer.

Table 65.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Office of Contract Archeology

Material Class	Camel Tracks	Hawk Battalion
Lithics	75	20
Prehistoric Ceramics	15	—
Faunal Remains	—	1
Shell (unmodified)	—	3
Botanical	—	—
Flotation	—	75
Soil	—	—
^{14}C	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—
Worked Shell	—	—
Worked Bone	—	—
Brick/Masonry	—	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—
Metal	—	—
Glass	10	—
Textiles	—	—
Other	—	1
Total	100	100

Other material classes consist of ochre.

drawer is labeled with both a piece of masking tape and a paper insert in a metal tag. Both labels are written in marker with the name of the facility. Within the drawer, artifacts are stored in 4-mil plastic bags that are labeled directly in marker with the site number and artifact type. Inside the bags are pre-printed paper inserts and small manila envelopes that contain some or all of the following information: site number, provenience, project, date, box/bag number, investigator, and material class. Artifacts from Camel Tracks Training Area encompass 1.40 ft^3 (Table 65) and have been cleaned but not labeled.

Artifacts from HAWK Battalion are currently housed in unlabeled acidic cardboard box tops on a table in the photo room in the east wing. They are currently being processed; those artifacts that have been processed are in 4-mil plastic bags with labels written directly on the bag in marker and pre-printed tags inside. Those that have not been processed are in small manila envelopes directly labeled with some or all of the following information: site number, provenience, project, date, box/bag number, investigator, and material class. Artifacts from HAWK Battalion encompass 0.60 ft^3 (Table 65) and have been cleaned but not labeled.

Records Storage

Records from Camel Tracks Training Area encompass approximately 0.21 linear feet (Table 66). They are stored in a three-ring binder on a wood shelf in an office in the east wing. The binder has been labeled in white ink. Records from HAWK Battalion encompass approximately 1.24 linear feet and are stored in three-ring binders on a wood shelf in an office, in manila folders in an acidic cardboard box top on a wood shelf in an office, and in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet in a another office (Figure 71). The binders have an adhesive label in marker with site numbers, and manila folders are directly labeled or have an adhesive label written in pen or pencil.

Figure 71. Associated documentation from Camel Tracks Training Area is housed in a variety of containers.

Table 66.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Office of Contract Archeology

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camel Tracks Training Area	0.03	—	—	0.18	—	—	—
HAWK Battalion	0.36	0.08	0.07	0.73	—	—	—

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.54 linear feet and consist of background, survey, excavation, and analysis records, and reports, maps, drawings, artifact recording/lists, and photo logs.

Photographs

Approximately 0.91 linear feet of color prints, black and white prints, negatives, and slides are housed at OCA from Camel Tracks Training Area and HAWK Battalion. Some prints and negatives are stored in the commercial processing envelopes, and some are in archival sleeves. Slides are in slide boxes.

Collections Management Standards

OCA is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. OCA is not a permanent curation facility.

2. The east wing has gas forced-air heat and an evaporative cooling system.

3. The lab has an evaporative cooling system and space heaters.

4. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are present in the repository.

5. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

6. Artifacts are stored in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags in a wood drawer or in 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags and manila envelopes in acidic cardboard box tops.

7. Records are housed in three-ring binders on wood shelves, in manila folders in an acidic cardboard box top on a wood shelf, or in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet. Some photographic records are in commercial processing envelopes, and some are in archival sleeves.

8. The collections are currently being processed. OCA will transfer collections to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology when processing of the artifacts is complete.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

69

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

Bismarck, North Dakota

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 1.67 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Grafton South, North Dakota (1.02 linear feet) and Garrison Local Training Area, North Dakota (0.65 linear feet)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: June 22, 1999

Point of Contact: Suzanne Nelsen, Office Manager

Approximately 1.67 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Grafton South and Garrison Local Training Area, both in North Dakota, are housed at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants (Table 67).

Table 67.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Grafton South	—	1.02
Garrison Local Training Area	—	0.65

Repository

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants (MAC) occupies approximately 2,000 ft^2 within the Broadway Business Center office complex, which was built in the late 1970s (Figure 72). The building foundation is concrete, and the exterior walls are corrugated metal. The roof is constructed of built-up asphalt. The building has one to one and a half stories above grade, and none below grade.

Figure 72. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants is housed in a business complex.

Collections Storage Area

The records are stored in a 300 ft^2 open mezzanine or loft area, which constitutes the second floor of the MAC offices. The loft has a metal truss floor overlain with plywood, plasterboard interior walls, and a metal beam and grid ceiling supporting plastic encapsulated fiberglass insulation. One wall is open to the room below, and there are no windows.

Temperature controls for the MAC offices consist of central air conditioning and forced-air heat; however, the loft is not directly air conditioned or heated. Security measures consist of key locks and dead-bolt locks on exterior doors. The door to the loft and laboratory area (below the loft) has a key lock. Fire suppression systems consist of fire extinguishers, and the lab below the loft has access to water and hoses. Manual fire alarms are located in the hallway. There are no pest management procedures specific to the MAC offices; however, the office complex does implement some procedures, consisting of spraying both the interior and exterior of the building on an as-needed basis.

Records Storage

Camp Grafton South records are stored in acidic manila folders within accordion files in one cardboard drawer of in an acidic cardboard banker's box filing cabinet, which measures 25.5 x14 x 11.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 70). The accordion files are labeled with adhesive labels that are typed or written in pen, and the manila folders are unlabeled.

Figure 73. Associated documentation from Camp Grafton South and Garrison Local Training Area is stored in a mezzanine area in acidic cardboard boxes and filing cabinets.

Garrison Local Training Area records are housed manila folders within an accordion file in an acidic cardboard box measuring 15.5 x 12 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). The box has an acidic paper label taped to the front of the box. The accordion file is unlabeled, and the labels for the folders consist of direct adhesive labels which are typed or written in pen or marker.

Paper Records

Paper records consist of administrative, background, survey, analysis, and drawing records, and reports. These comprise approximately 1.17 linear feet (Table 68).

Photographic Materials

Photographic materials consist of black and white prints, negatives, and slides and comprise approximately 0.50 linear feet (Table 68). Approximately 0.06 linear feet of the prints are glued into pages of a draft report, and the remainder is in the original commercial processing envelopes with the negatives. Slides are stored in slide boxes.

Collections Management Standards

MAC is not a permanent curation facility; therefore collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. MAC is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central air conditioning and forced-air heat are present in the building, but not directly in the collections storage area.

3. Basic security deterrents are present in the repository, but no security detection systems are in place.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

Table 68.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Metcalf Archaeological Consultants

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Grafton South	0.33	0.42	—	0.27	—	—	—
Garrison Local Training Area	0.27	0.15	—	0.23	—	—	—

5. Records are housed in acidic manila folders in accordion files in either an acidic cardboard box or a drawer of an acidic cardboard filing cabinet.

6. Some photographs are glued into draft reports.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

70

State Historical Society of North Dakota

Bismarck, North Dakota

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 8.75 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Grafton South, North Dakota (7.0 ft^3); Garrison Local Training Area, North Dakota (1.75 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.13 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Grafton South, North Dakota

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: December 10-12, 1997

Point of Contact: Fern Swenson, Chief Archaeologist, and Paul Picha, Archaeologist

Approximately 8.75 cubic feet of Army National Guard artifacts from projects conducted on Camp Grafton South and Garrison Local Training Area, both in North Dakota, are housed at the State Historical Society of North Dakota (Table 69). This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Shingleton and Wilzbach 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Table 69.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at State Historical Society of North Dakota

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Grafton South	7.00	0.13
Garrison Local Training Area	1.75	—

Repository

The State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) operates a state-of-the-art building located on the capitol complex in Bismarck. The SHSND building was constructed in 1980 and encompasses more than 127,000 ft^2. The foundation is concrete with a steel building frame. The external walls are white limestone, and the rubberized membrane roof was upgraded in 1992. SHSND has space for a lab, artifact storage, offices, washing, holding, processing, and temporary storage areas, and study areas.

Collections Storage Area

The collections storage area occupies 1,450 ft^2 in the basement level of the building and has concrete block walls with plasterboard on some faces, a concrete floor, and a suspended acoustical tile

ceiling. The collections storage area has an HVAC system that consists of gas forced-air movement with an electric backup.

The building is secured by an intrusion alarm that is wired to the police department. Additionally, closed circuit cameras are used to monitor the building interior. In the collections storage area, electronic key cards are used for access to specific storage and work areas. Visiting researchers are issued passes, which allow limited access to artifact and records study areas, and visitors are under close supervision at all times. The primary collections storage area can be accessed by only five SHSND employees.

The SHSND structure is equipped with a wet-pipe sprinkler system for fire detection and suppression. The system is wired to the local fire department. Additionally, the building is equipped with smoke detectors, heat sensors, and fire extinguishers located throughout the building. Pest management is monitored with the use of insect sticky traps and live mouse traps, which are checked monthly. A contracted exterminator controls the building quarterly.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored in tall metal sliding drawer systems, each measuring 37 x 72 x 109 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 74). Artifacts are stored in secondary containers consisting of paper or plastic zip-lock bags within the drawers. The drawers are labeled with an adhesive label, and the bags are labeled directly with marker. Artifacts encompass 8.75 ft^3 (Table 70) and all have been cleaned and approximately 50% have been directly labeled in ink.

Figure 74. Archeological collections are stored in metal drawers.

Table 70.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the State Historical Society of North Dakota

Material Class	Camp Grafton South	Garrison Local Training Area
Lithics	45	65
Prehistoric Ceramics	5	—
Faunal Remains	40	10
Shell (unmodified)	5	—
Botanical	—	—
Flotation	—	—
Soil	—	25
^{14}C	5	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—
Worked Shell	—	—
Worked Bone	—	—
Brick/Masonry	—	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—
Metal	—	—
Glass	—	—
Textiles	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	100	100

Records Storage

Records from Camp Grafton South encompass approximately 0.13 linear feet (Table 71). All records from Camp Grafton South are stored in manila folders, labeled with adhesive labels noting the site number, on open metal shelves in the site files area.

Photographs

Associated documentation from Camp Grafton South at SHSND consists only of photographs, which have been attached to the site forms.

Collections Management Standards

SHSND is a permanent curation facility and all artifacts and associated documentation are accessioned upon receipt. Computerized databases are used for collections management. SHSND maintains the following written policies and procedures for archaeological collections management: minimum standards for acceptance,

Table 71.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the State Historical Society of North Dakota

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Grafton South	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	—

curation methods and procedures, records management, loans, and deaccessioning.

Comments

1. SHSND is a permanent curation facility.

2. An HVAC system, consisting of gas forced-air movement with electric backup, is employed in the repository.

3. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are present in the repository.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

5. Artifacts are stored in paper or zip-lock bags in metal drawers.

6. Records are housed in manila folders on open metal shelves.

7. At the time of the assessment, SHSND was in the process of eliminating the metal drawer storage units and replacing them with space-saver shelving. All artifacts will be kept in the same secondary containers and will be boxed in standardized acidic boxes and placed on the space-saver shelves.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage of artifacts in appropriate archival secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

71

University of North Dakota

Grand Forks, North Dakota

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.25 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Grafton South, North Dakota

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.16 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Grafton South, North Dakota

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 1999, mail survey

Point of Contact: Dennis Toom, Research Archaeologist and Professor of Anthropology

Approximately 0.25 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.16 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Grafton South, North Dakota, are housed in two buildings at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. Babcock Hall on the university campus was previously evaluated for a different project (Shingleton and Wilzbach 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter. Repository information about the Nursing Building was provided by Dr. Toom via mail survey.

Repository

Archaeological collections from Camp Grafton South are stored in one room in the Nursing Building and one room in Babcock Hall on the University of North Dakota (UND) campus. Artifacts are located in the Nursing Building (Building #98), which was built in the 1960s and has served mainly as offices, classrooms, and laboratory space. The Nursing Building has a concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, and a shingled roof.

Records are located in Babcock Hall (Building #16), which is approximately 80–90 years old and serves primarily as classrooms, laboratories, offices, and archaeological storage space (Figure 75). The building's foundation and exterior walls are constructed of brick. The roof is made of built-up asphalt with shingles, and has been extensively renovated, with the last modifications within the last 5–10 years. The multiple, wood-framed windows throughout the building are covered with shades.

Figure 75. Some archaeological collections are housed in Babcock Hall at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Collections Storage Areas

One room in the basement of the Nursing Building contains artifact collections from Camp Grafton South. The room, measuring approximately 1,000 ft^2, has a concrete floor, sheet rock and concrete walls, and a concrete ceiling, and there are no windows. The room serves only as archaeological collections storage space, which is filled to approximately 75% capacity. The building is equipped with radiator steam heat and central air conditioning. The room is secured with a key lock and access is controlled by Dr. Toom. The basement, as well as the collections storage room, is protected from fire by manual fire alarms, fire extinguishers, fire walls and doors, heat sensors, and alarms wired to the fire department. The pest management program is administered and contracted by the University Central Plant Services.

One room in Babcock Hall contains the records from Camp Grafton South. The room, measuring approximately 3,000 ft^2, has a wood floor, drywall and plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. There are five wood-framed windows in the room, all of which have locks and shades. The building has a heating system, and some air conditioning. A newly installed central air conditioning system services most of the building. The exterior doors of the building have dead bolt locks, and all exterior and some interior doors have key locks. The campus police make regular patrols of the area. The collections storage room is secured with a key lock and access is controlled by Dr. Toom. Fire detection and suppression measures in the building consist of fire doors, manual alarms, heat sensors, smoke detectors, alarms wired to the fire department, and multiple fire extinguishers. Fire protection within the collections storage area consists of a heat sensor, and a manual fire extinguisher is located just outside the room. There is no comprehensive pest control system in place, but problems are monitored and controlled on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp Grafton South are stored in an acidic cardboard box on open wood shelving units. Secondary containers consist of 2- and 4-mil plastic bags and paper bags. Artifacts encompass approximately 0.25 ft^3 (Table 72) and none of the artifacts have been cleaned or labeled.

Table 72.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the University of North Dakota

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

The associated documentation from Camp Grafton South, totaling 0.16 linear feet (Table 73), is stored in unlabeled acidic folders in one drawer of a metal filing cabinet in Babcock Hall. The mail survey indicated that negatives and contact sheets are present in the records collection, but the linear footage of these photographic collections was not indicated, so they are not reflected in Table 73.

Table 73.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the University of North Dakota

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Grafton South	0.04	0.12	—	—	—	—	—

Paper Records

Records from Camp Grafton South consist of paperwork and reports, totaling 0.16 linear feet.

Collections Management Standards

UND is a permanent curation facility. It does not have a comprehensive plan for curation or written curation management standards.

Comments

1. UND is a permanent curation repository.

2. The Nursing Building is equipped with steam radiator heat and central air conditioning.

3. The Nursing Building has basic security deterrents and no security detection systems in place.

4. Excellent fire detection and basic fire suppression measures are present in the Nursing Building.

5. Babcock Hall has a heating system, and central air conditioning services most of the building.

6. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are present in Babcock Hall.

7. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are in place in Babcock Hall.

8. Artifacts are stored in plastic and paper bags in an acidic cardboard box on an open wood shelving unit.

9. Records are housed in acidic folders in a metal filing cabinet.

10. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, are present in the records collection.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) direct labeling, (c) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install air conditioning in all areas of Babcock Hall to allow for better temperature control.

4. Equip the Nursing Building with adequate security detection and deterrents and fire detection and suppression measures to better protect the collections.

72

Oklahoma Archeological Survey

Norman, Oklahoma

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 17, 1999

Point of Contact: Robert Brooks, State Archaeologist

Approximately 0.06 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, are housed at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Repository

The Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) is located on the University of Oklahoma campus in Norman. The building it occupies was constructed 6–10 years ago, and includes offices, archives, laboratories and processing areas, storage areas, and site files (Figure 76). The foundation is concrete, the exterior walls are constructed of concrete blocks, and the roof is made of built-up asphalt. There is one floor above grade.

Figure 76. The Oklahoma Archeological Survey is located on the University of Oklahoma campus.

Collections Storage Area

One 150 ft^2 room at OAS contains records from Camp Gruber. It has a concrete floor, wallboard and concrete block walls, and a suspended acoustical ceiling. There are no windows in the storage room. The small room serves as a records and photographic storage and study area. The storage area is currently filled to approximately 75% capacity.

The collections storage area is served by central forced-air heat and air conditioning. The door

Table 74.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Gruber	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—

to the small room has a key lock. Fire protection measures consist of fire doors, a smoke detector, and heat sensors. There is no comprehensive pest management system in place.

Records Storage

Camp Gruber records collections, consisting of photographic prints and negatives, are housed in acidic folders directly labeled in marker in one drawer of a metal letter-sized filing cabinet (Table 74). The drawer is labeled with a paper label handwritten in marker inserted into the metal label slot on the front of the drawer. Slides are stored in one slide rack, labeled with a typed adhesive label, in a wood slide storage cabinet that measures 60 x 20 x 36 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 77).

Figure 77. Slides from Camp Gruber are housed in a slide cabinet.

Photographs

Photographic prints and negatives totaling 0.04 linear feet are stored in acidic folders in a metal filing cabinet. The prints are directly pasted onto sheets of paper, whereas the negatives are individually inserted into an envelope that is pasted onto the paper. Approximately 0.02 linear feet of slides, directly labeled with the site number, are stored in a wood slide storage cabinet.

Collections Management Standards

OAS is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not assessed.

Comments

1. OAS is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Central forced-air heat and air conditioning are present in the building.

3. Basic security deterrents and no detection systems are present in the collections storage area.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

5. Photographic prints and negatives are pasted to sheets of paper and stored in acidic folders in a metal filing cabinet. Slides are stored in a wood slide cabinet.

6. Because OAS conducted the fieldwork for the project on Camp Gruber, original photographic materials are stored at OAS. The remaining associated documentation is stored at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History in Norman (Chapter 73).

7. Currently there are no security copies of the records; however, OAS will be scanning the photographs onto compact disk in the near future.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

73

Oklahoma Museum of Natural History

University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 6.59 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.33 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 16-17, 1999

Points of Contact: Don Wyckoff, Curator of Archaeology, and Sue Richter, Archaeological Collections Manager

Approximately 6.59 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.33 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, are housed at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History.

Figure 78. The Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is located on the University of Oklahoma.

Repository

The Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH) is located in a new 195,000 ft^2 building on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in Norman (Figure 78). The building has a concrete foundation, brick, glass, and poured concrete exterior walls, and a roof constructed of copper, asphalt, neoprene, and foam. Interior walls are made of concrete block, and the floor and ceiling are poured concrete. All of the windows are double-paned, sealed, argon-filled, and ultraviolet filtered, and have aluminum and vinyl frames.

The building contains the following areas: loading dock, offices, exhibit space, hazardous materials storage area, supply storage, artifact and

records storage areas, laboratory and artifact processing areas, a collections isolation area, a small cafe, security monitoring area, mechanical/utility rooms, and restrooms. Camp Gruber collections are located in one artifact storage area and one adjacent records storage area.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts and records from Camp Gruber are held in adjacent storage areas in a section known as the vault. This area, in the center of the building, is F5 tornado- and earthquake-proof. It is constructed of multi-layered poured concrete, foam, and neoprene, with a copper exterior. There are no windows. Artifacts are stored in the top layer of the vault, and associated documentation is located in an open room downstairs from the artifact storage area. The two areas combined measure approximately 12,240 ft^2. Both areas share one pedestrian entrance/exit consisting of steel double doors, which are kept closed and locked at all times, and a large freight elevator.

OMNH is equipped with central air conditioning and steam/hot water heat. Each area of the building is separately monitored and controlled for both temperature and humidity from a central computer by the on-site facility manager. There are 18 air handling units for the building, eight of which are for collections storage areas. The security system includes 24-hour guards, motion detectors, video monitoring including motion sensitive cameras, intrusion alarms, controlled access, key locks, and access to collections areas with a key card system. Doors into collections storage areas have intrusion alarms and are opened with key pad codes/key cards only. The fire detection and suppression system includes smoke detectors, heat sensors, alarms wired to the fire department, manual fire alarms, wet-pipe sprinklers, fire extinguishers, and fire walls and doors. Pest infestation monitoring is conducted by OMNH staff with numerous trapping devices throughout the building. An integrated pest management plan is currently in draft form.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored on open metal shelves measuring 50 x 19 x 96 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 79). Primary containers consist of archival cardboard boxes measuring approximately 23.75 x 13.25 x 9.25 (inches, d x w x h). Box labels are adhesive with typed information including box number, archaeological region, county, and sites. Secondary

Figure 79. Artifacts are housed in archival boxes on metal shelves.

containers consist of small nonarchival boxes of varying sizes. Nested within these are 2-mil plastic zip-lock and twist-tie bags, paper bags, and plastic vials. Some artifacts are loose in the boxes. The small boxes are directly labeled in marker with the site number, catalog number, and contents. Approximately half of bags contain a tag with the site number, provenience, and date excavated typed on it. Artifacts encompass 6.59 ft^3 (Table 75) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled in ink.

Table 75.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History

Material Class	%
Lithics	85
Prehistoric Ceramics	3
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	1
Historic Ceramics	1
Metal	10
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Table 76.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Gruber	0.32	0.01	—	—	—	—	—

Records Storage

Most of the paper records (Table 76) are stored in manila folders in hanging file folders in two drawers of metal legal-sized filing cabinets. The hanging file folders are labeled with a plastic slot label, and the drawers are labeled with a typed paper label that is placed in the slot at the front of the drawer. The labels identify the county from which the records came. Additional records are in catalog books, which are located in a fireproof metal cabinet measuring 34 x 18 x 66 (inches, d x w x h), which has a key lock.

Paper Records

Paper records consist of field records, site files, reports, administrative records, and catalog records, and encompass 0.33 linear feet (Figure 80).

Figure 80. Field records comprise part of the associated documentation collection from Camp Gruber.

Collections Management Standards

OMNH is a permanent curation facility and has written policies for collections addressing the following: collections goals, acquisitions, care and maintenance, use, ethics, conditions of acceptance, ownership policies, registration policies, accessioning and deaccessioning policies, loans, inventories, insurance, and access (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 1991). Two other documents, currently in draft form, address an integrated pest management plan and a strategy for collections acceptance, curation, storage, and fees specific to archaeological collections (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History n.d.)

Comments

1. OMNH is a permanent curation facility.

2. The repository is equipped with central air conditioning and steam/hot water heat.

3. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are present in the repository.

4. Excellent fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

5. Artifacts are stored in paper bags, plastic vials, and 2-mil plastic zip-lock and twist-tie bags in small nonarchival boxes in archival boxes on open metal shelves.

6. Records are housed in manila folders in hanging folder in metal filing cabinets. Other records are in catalog books in a fireproof metal cabinet.

7. An acid-free security copy of the site records is stored in the same room as the original documentation.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival secondary containers, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require packaging in archival files.

3. Move the security copies of the original documentation to a separate secure location.

74

U. S. Army Engineer District

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 2.0 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.38 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: August 12, 1998

Point of Contact: Robert Jobson, Archaeologist

Approximately 2.0 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.38 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, are housed at the U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa.

Repository

The Repatriation Laboratory in the District Annex building at the U.S. Army Engineer District (USACE), Tulsa, serves as the repository primarily for collections generated from sites on USACE Tulsa lands that contain NAGPRA-related materials; however, the Camp Gruber collections do not contain NAGPRA materials. The District Annex building is a single-story structure that contains offices, laboratory space, and storage space. The structure was built in the 1980s or 1990s, and it has a concrete foundation, a steel frame, and brick exterior walls.

Collections Storage Area

All archaeological collections from Camp Gruber are stored in a 600 ft^2 room retrofitted specifically for archaeological curation. The floor is concrete, and the interior walls are wallboard with no windows. There is no ceiling, as the room extends upward to the roof's steel frame structure. The room is filled to 100% capacity. The storage area has little or no temperature controls and is secured with a key lock and key card. The building has a 24-hour guard and is monitored by video. The building's fire protection system consists of manual fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and fire alarms. There is no comprehensive pest management system in place for the collections storage area.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are housed in a large unlabeled compact swivel cabinet that measures 30 x 30 x 96 (inches,

d x w x h). Within the cabinet, artifacts are in an acidic cardboard box measuring 24 x 12 x 12 (inches, d x w x h), which contains smaller acidic boxes and 4-mil plastic bags. Artifacts encompass 2.0 ft^3 (Table 77) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled.

Table 77.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the U.S. Army Engineer District

Material Class	%
Lithics	9
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	1
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	20
Metal	30
Glass	40
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Records total 0.38 linear feet and are stored in a smaller acidic box in the same acidic cardboard box as the artifacts (Table 78).

Paper Records

Paper records from Camp Gruber consist of survey records and encompass 0.34 linear feet.

Photographs

Photographic materials from Camp Gruber consist of slides and negatives and total 0.04 linear feet.

Collections Management Standards

The USACE Tulsa Repatriation Laboratory is not a permanent curation facility; therefore collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. The USACE Tulsa Repatriation Laboratory is not a permanent curation facility.

2. No temperature controls are present in the repository.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no detection systems are in place.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in small acidic boxes and 4-mil plastic bags in an acidic cardboard box on a large unlabeled compact swivel cabinet.

6. Records are housed in a small acidic box in the same acidic box as the artifacts.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

Table 78.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the U.S. Army Engineer District

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Gruber	0.34	—	—	0.04	—	—	—

75

Vehik and Vehik Consulting

Norman, Oklahoma

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.08 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.50 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Gruber, Oklahoma

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: November 18, 1999

Point of Contact: Rain Vehik, Archaeologist/Owner

Approximately 0.08 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.50 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, are housed at Vehik and Vehik Consulting.

Figure 81. Vehik and Vehik Consulting houses collections in the University of Oklahoma Archeology Laboratory.

Repository

Vehik and Vehik Consulting uses laboratory space at the University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology's Archeology Laboratory in Norman for curation of archaeological materials generated from its contracted projects (Figure 81). The building is a single-story structure that contains offices, laboratory space, site files, loading docks, and storage space. The structure was built 6–10 years ago and has always served an academic/scientific function. It has a concrete foundation, concrete block exterior walls, and a built-up asphalt roof. The building also houses the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and the Oklahoma Biological Survey.

Collections Storage Area

All artifacts and records from Camp Gruber are stored in a 525 ft^2 laboratory. The floor is concrete,

the interior walls are constructed of wallboard and concrete block, and the ceiling is made of suspended acoustical tile. There is one window in the lab, but it is covered with shades and locked. The lab contains artifact holding, washing, processing, conservation, and study areas, as well as temporary artifact storage and supplies storage space. Also within the lab are areas for records study and storage, and an office. Within the lab space are collections storage units, field equipment, computer stations, analysis areas, and drafting areas. The room is filled to 75% capacity.

The building is served by central air conditioning and forced-air heat. Security consists of key locks on all doors. Smoke detectors and heat sensors are in place. There is no comprehensive pest management system in place.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored in metal storage cabinets, measuring 36 x 24 x 75 (inches, d x w x h), that line one wall of the laboratory (Figure 82). The primary container consists of one acidic cardboard box measuring 13.75 x 10.75 x 5.5 (inches, d x w x h). Within the primary container are small acidic cardboard boxes, and within the smaller boxes the artifacts are stored in 2- to 4-mil plastic zip-lock or stapled bags. Artifacts encompass 0.08 ft^3 (Table 79) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled.

Figure 82. Artifacts and records are housed in a metal storage unit.

Table 79.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Vehik and Vehik Consulting

Material Class	%
Stone	15
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Fauna	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	5
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	20
Metal	10
Glass	50
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Records total 0.50 linear feet (Table 80) and are stored in the same cabinet and box as the artifacts. Associated records from Camp Gruber consist of both paper records and photographic records.

Paper Records

Paper records are loose in the acidic cardboard box and consist of survey and analysis records, draft reports, and feature maps. Paper records total 0.28 linear feet.

Photographs

Photographic prints and negatives are in plastic commercial processing envelopes in the acidic cardboard box. Slides are stored in paper slide

Table 80.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Vehik and Vehik Consulting

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Gruber	0.07	0.17	0.04	0.22	—	—	—

developing boxes. The backs of the prints have adhesive foil-backed typed labels, and the slides are directly labeled. Photographic records encompass 0.22 linear feet.

Collections Management Standards

Vehik and Vehik Consulting is not a permanent curation facility; therefore collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Vehik and Vehik Consulting is not a permanent curation facility.

2. Vehik and Vehik Consulting is located in the University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology's Archeology Laboratory.

3. The building has central air conditioning and forced-air heat.

4. Basic security deterrents are present, but no suppression systems are in place.

5. Basic fire detection measures are present, but no detection measures are in place.

6. Artifacts are stored in 2- to 4-mil plastic zip-lock and stapled bags in small acidic cardboard boxes in an acidic cardboard box in a metal storage cabinet.

7. Records are housed in the acidic cardboard box with the artifacts. Photographs are in plastic commercial processing envelopes.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

76

Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District

Prineville, Oregon

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.65 ft^3

Collection Origin: Redmond Training Area/ Central Oregon Training Site, Oregon

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.30 linear feet

Collection Origin: Redmond Training Area/ Central Oregon Training Site, Oregon

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: September 9, 1999

Point of Contact: Ron Gregory, Archaeologist

Approximately 0.65 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.30 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site, Oregon, are housed at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District.

Repository

The Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District (BLM) is located in a building that was constructed in 1995 for use as BLM offices (Figure 83). The building has a concrete foundation, wood siding, and an enameled metal roof.

Figure 83. Exterior of the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District.

Collections Storage Area

Collections are temporarily kept in the Archives room, which has a concrete floor covered with carpet. The interior walls are wallboard and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling is located in the 100 ft^2 room. No windows are in the Archives room,

which is currently filled to approximately 75% of its capacity.

The BLM building has central air conditioning and forced-air heat. Security measures consist of key locks and controlled access, and only two people have keys to the Archives room. Fire protection consists of a sprinkler system and fire extinguishers located throughout the building. A program for pest management exists and is implemented by the building owner.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site are stored on wooden shelves in the Archives room in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 12.25 x 10.25 x 4.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 84). The boxes have typed adhesive labels that identify the accession number, project number, and box number. The cardboard boxes contain secondary containers consisting of 2- to 4-mil plastic bags. The plastic bags are labeled directly in marker with information including site number, provenience, date, accession number, and contents. Artifacts encompass a total of 0.65 ft^3 (Table 81) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled with black or white ink.

Figure 84. Artifacts from Redmond Training Area/ Central Oregon Training Site are housed in acidic cardboard boxes.

Table 81.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District

Material Class	%
Lithics	85
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	1
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	14
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Records from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site encompass approximately 0.30 linear feet (Table 82). Records are kept in manila folders in the acidic cardboard boxes with the artifacts in the Archives room.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.21 linear feet and consist of reports, field notes, and photograph logs.

Photographs

Approximately 0.09 linear feet of black and white prints, negatives, and slides, are housed at the BLM from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site. Photos and negatives are kept in commercial processing envelopes and slides are stored in archival plastic sleeves.

Table 82.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Redmond Training Area/ Central Oregon Training Site	0.09	0.12	—	0.09	—	—	—

Collections Management Standards

The BLM is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not assessed.

Comments

1. The BLM is not a permanent curation facility.

2. The repository has central air conditioning and forced-air heat.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no detection systems are in place.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2- to 4-mil plastic bags in acidic cardboard boxes on wooden shelves.

6. Records are housed in manila folders in the acidic cardboard boxes with the artifacts.

7. The BLM will be transferring these collections to the Oregon Museum of Natural History in Eugene for permanent curation.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) storage of artifact in appropriate archival primary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

77

Oregon State University

Corvallis, Oregon

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 1.37 ft^3

Collection Origin: Redmond Training Area/ Central Oregon Training Site, Oregon

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.52 linear feet

Collection Origin: Redmond Training Area/ Central Oregon Training Site, Oregon

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: September 8, 1999

Point of Contact: David Brauner, Professor

Approximately 1.37 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.52 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site, Oregon, are housed at Oregon State University.

Repository

Waldo Hall, located on the Oregon State University campus, houses the Anthropology Department and archaeological collections (Figure 85). Waldo Hall was constructed in 1907 for use as a women's dormitory. It has a concrete roof and brick exterior walls. The building, which is used as a university classroom and office building, has a shingled roof.

Figure 85. Waldo Hall, where the Anthropology Department is located, is currently undergoing exterior renovations.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts are stored in a tunnel that connects Waldo Hall to another building, which used to be a cafeteria. The floor is concrete covered with tile and the interior walls are poured concrete. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tile, and no windows are

present in the tunnel, which occupies over 1,000 ft^2. The tunnel is currently at approximately 85% of its storage capacity.

Documentation is stored in metal cabinets in Room 277, which occupies approximately 250 ft^2 of Waldo Hall and is devoted to records storage and study. Like the tunnel, Room 277 has a concrete floor and no windows are present. The ceiling and walls are sheetrock and the room is at approximately 75% of its capacity.

Waldo Hall is equipped with forced-air heat and does not have a cooling system. Security measures for the tunnel and Room 227 consist of key locks and controlled access. Fire extinguishers are located throughout the building. There is a program for pest management.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site are stored on wooden shelves in the tunnel (Figure 86) in acidic cardboard boxes of varying dimensions. The boxes are labeled with a paper label taped to the box or directly in marker

Figure 86. Artifacts are housed on wooden shelves in a tunnel that connects Waldo Hall to another building.

with the project name, facility name, and box contents. One unlabeled rifle is stored loose on a shelf. The cardboard boxes contain secondary containers consisting of 4-mil plastic bags, manila envelopes, and small acidic cardboard boxes, which have tertiary levels of 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags. The plastic zip-lock bag secondary containers have an adhesive label written in pen, and the cardboard boxes and manila envelopes are directly labeled in marker or pen. Label information includes some or all of the following: site number, temporary site number, provenience, date, investigator, and artifact type. Artifacts encompass a total of 1.37 ft^3 (Table 83) and all have been cleaned and all but the rifle have been directly labeled with ink, sometimes over a white base coat, covered with a clear top coat.

Table 83.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Oregon State University

Material Class	%
Lithics	66
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	2
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	2
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	4
Metal	4
Glass	5
Textiles	—
Other	17
Total	100

Other material classes consist of a rifle.

Records Storage

Records from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site encompass approximately 0.52 linear feet (Table 84). All records are stored on a metal shelving unit in Room 277 (Figure 87). Some records are in three-ring binders, some are in a manila envelope, and some are loose on the shelf.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.42 linear feet and consist of administrative, background information, survey records, drawings, and maps.

Photographs

Approximately 0.10 linear feet of black and white prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets are housed at Oregon State University from Redmond

Table 84.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Oregon State University

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site	0.41	—	0.01	0.10	—	—	—

Figure 87. Documentation from Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site is kept in a metal cabinet.

Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site. The slides and contact sheets are kept in plastic sleeves.

Collections Management Standards

Oregon State University is a permanent curation facility and the Anthropology Department is involved in the curation of artifacts and records from projects conducted by the university. Oregon State University does not have a comprehensive plan for curation.

Comments

1. Oregon State University is a permanent curation facility.

2. Waldo Hall is equipped with forced-air heat, but no cooling system.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no security detection systems are in place.

4. Basic fire suppression measures are present, but no fire detection measures are in place.

5. Artifacts are stored in 4-mil zip-lock bags in small acidic cardboard boxes, manila envelopes, and 4-mil plastic bags in acidic cardboard boxes. One rifle is loose on a shelf.

6. Records are housed in three-ring binders or a manila envelope or are loose in a metal shelving unit.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls, specifically air conditioning, to allow for better temperature control.

4. Equip Waldo Hall with adequate security and fire detection measures to better protect the collections.

78

South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

Rapid City, South Dakota

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.04 ft^3

Collection Origin: Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, South Dakota (0.03 ft^3) and West Camp Rapid, South Dakota (0.01 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.32 linear feet

Collection Origin: Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, South Dakota

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: May 23, 1999

Points of Contact: Renee Boen, Curator, and Pat Hofer, Librarian/Records Manager

Approximately 0.04 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.32 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on West Camp Rapid, South Dakota, and various South Dakota Army National Guard (SDARNG) bivouac and annual training areas throughout South Dakota are housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center (Table 85). This office was previously evaluated for different projects (Felix et al. 2000; Marino 1997; Shingleton and Wilzbach 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since those visits and will be repeated for this chapter.

Table 85.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Bivouac/Annual Training Areas	0.03	0.32
West Camp Rapid	0.01	—

Repository

The South Dakota Archaeological Research Center (SARC) occupies a leased 16,200 ft^2 building that was built in 1972 (Figure 88). The building has a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal exterior walls and roof. Interior walls are made of wallboard, the floor is concrete covered with carpeting, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. All of the windows are metal-framed. The building contains offices, study areas, supplies storage, artifact and records storage areas, laboratory

Figure 88. Exterior of the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

and artifact processing areas, a small kitchenette, and several restrooms.

Collections Storage Area

The artifacts and records from SDARNG bivouac and annual training areas are held in separate storage areas. All artifacts are stored in an open room serving as an artifact storage area. Associated documentation is located in three different areas of SARC. The building is equipped with central air conditioning and gas forced-air heat.

SARC has an electronic security system wired to a security company. The system entails motion detectors throughout the building, keypads, and dead bolt locks. All exterior doors and some interior doors have key locks. The compact shelves housing the artifacts have a key lock. Fire detection and suppression measures include heat sensors and smoke detectors wired to the security company, fire extinguishers, and manual fire alarms. Pest infestation monitoring is conducted by SARC staff; however, no trapping devices are used.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored on moveable, compact, metal-framed plywood shelves measuring 72 x 24 x 90 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 89easuring 11 x 8.5 x 3.5 (inches, d x w x h) and one archival box measuring 10.5 x 8.5 x 3 (inches, d x w x h). The acidic box is labeled with a paper label inserted into a plastic sleeve, and the archival box is directly labeled. Both labels are written in pen with accession and site numbers, and the archival box label also includes the

Figure 89. Artifacts are housed on space saver shelving units.

project name. Secondary containers consist of 2- to 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags and small open cardboard boxes, some of which have plastic bags within holding the artifacts. The plastic bags and boxes are directly labeled in pen with accession number, site number, provenience, and material class. Artifacts encompass 0.04 ft^3 (Table 86) and all have been cleaned and directly labeled in ink.

Table 86.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

Material Class	Bivouac/Annual Training Areas	West Camp Rapid
Lithics	20	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—	—
Faunal Remains	20	—
Shell (unmodified)	—	—
Botanical	—	—
Flotation	—	—
Soil	—	—
^{14}C	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—
Worked Shell	—	—
Worked Bone	—	—
Brick/Masonry	—	—
Historic Ceramics	20	—
Metal	20	—
Glass	20	—
Textiles	—	—
Other	—	—
Total	100	100

Table 87.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Bivouac/Annual Training Areas	0.23	0.09	—	—	—	—	—

Records Storage

Records, consisting of both paper and photographic materials from the Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, are stored in three areas at SARC (Table 876). Most of the paper records are stored in metal letter- and legal-sized filing cabinets, labeled with a paper tag slipped inside a metal insert, in the site files room. Reports are located in three-ring binders on open wood shelves measuring 36 x 11 x 72 (inches, d x w x h) in an open portion of the SARC office area (Figure 90). Catalog forms are located in three-ring binders on open metal shelving units measuring 72.25 x 11.5 x 77 (inches, d x w x h) in a small room off of the artifact storage area. All binders have a paper tag label that slips into a slot on the binder.

Figure 90. Three-ring binders house reports, some of which contain original photographs.

Paper Records

Paper records consist of survey notes, National Register eligibility forms, reports, and catalog forms, and total 0.23 linear feet. Paper records are located in the site files room in the open area of SARC, and in a small room off of the site files room.

Photographs

Photographs are either pasted to site forms and are located in the site files room or pasted into reports and are housed in the open area of SARC. All photographic records are stored in manila folders in the metal filing cabinets with the site files or are with the reports. Photographs total 0.09 linear feet.

Collections Management Standards

SARC is a permanent curation facility and all materials are accessioned upon receipt. SARC utilizes a computer database that identifies the accession number(s) of collections. Collections are cross-indexed by site and accession number. SARC maintains written collections management procedures for the following: loans, exhibits, conservation, field curation guidelines, minimum standards for acceptance, packing/shipping, use/access of collections, and deaccessioning.

Comments

1. SARC is a permanent curation facility.

2. The building is equipped with central air conditioning and gas forced-air heat.

3. Excellent security detection systems and deterrents are in place.

4. Excellent fire detection and basic fire suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in plastic bags in small cardboard boxes and 2- to 4-mil zip-lock bags in one acidic and one archival cardboard box on a metal and wood shelving unit.

6. Records are housed in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet and in three-ring binders on open wood or metal shelves. Photographs are pasted to site record forms or in reports.

7. A cooperative effort between SARC and the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology may be coming to fruition in the future for a larger curation facility in Rapid City to be shared by the two agencies.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Upgrade the building to include adequate fire suppression to better protect the collections.

79

Center for Ecological Archaeology

Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.15 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Bowie, Texas

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.21 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Bowie, Texas

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 3, 1999

Point of Contact: Patricia Clabaugh, Laboratory and Collections Manager

Approximately 0.15 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.21 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Bowie are housed at the Center for Ecological Archaeology.

Figure 91. Exterior of the Anthropology Building, where the Center for Ecological Archaeology is located.

Repository

The Center for Ecological Archaeology is located in the Anthropology Building at Texas A & M University (Figure 91). The Anthropology Building, used as the Engineering Building until 1991, houses offices, classrooms, laboratories, and storage areas. The structure is 47 years old and has always served an academic function. The building has a concrete foundation and brick exterior walls. The roof is constructed of urethane foam.

Collections Storage Area

The artifact and records collections from Camp Bowie are housed in a 1,304 ft^2 room retrofitted specifically for archaeological curation. The floor is

concrete with tile overlay, the walls are wallboard and concrete block, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. One wall has four windows, which are locked and covered with blinds. The storage room has central heat and air conditioning. The room is secured by a key lock, and access is controlled by the collections manager. Smoke detectors, manual fire alarms, and fire extinguishers are present. There is a comprehensive pest management system in place. The storage area is filled to 75% capacity.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp Bowie are stored in acidic cardboard boxes measuring 15.5 x 12 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h) on open metal utility shelving units measuring 48.5 x 18 x 57 (inches, d x w x h). Secondary containers consist of three smaller acidic cardboard boxes (Figure 92), and within these is a tertiary level of 3- to 4-mil zip-lock bags and "Whirl Paks." Some of the "Whirl Paks" are nested inside the zip-lock bags. Artifacts encompass approximately 0.15 ft^3 (Table 88) and all have been cleaned and labeled.

Figure 92. An example of primary and secondary containers used to house collections from Camp Bowie.

Table 88.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Center for Ecological Archaeology

Material Class	%
Lithics	98
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	2
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records

The associated documentation from Camp Bowie, totaling 0.21 linear feet (Table 89), is stored in three acidic cardboard boxes measuring 15.5 x 12 x 10.5 (inches, d x w x h) on the shelves with the artifacts. Secondary containers are acidic manila folders with adhesive labels marked with pen, pencil, and type.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.20 linear inches and consist of background records, field notes, site forms, reports, and maps.

Photographs

Black and white photographs comprise 0.01 linear inches of the records collection. The prints are glued to heavy cardstock in a draft copy of the project report. The report is stored with the paper records in a manila folder.

Table 89.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Center for Ecological Archaeology

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Bowie	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.01	—	—	—

Collections Management Standards

The Center for Ecological Archaeology is a permanent curation facility, and follows the standards for curation of archaeological materials developed by the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas, Austin.

Comments

1. The Center for Ecological Archaeology is a permanent curation facility.

2. The building is equipped with central air conditioning and heat.

3. Basic security deterrents are present, but no detection systems are installed in the collections storage area.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in “Whirl Paks” in 3- to 4-mil zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelving units.

6. Records are housed in manila folders in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves with the artifacts.

7. Some contaminants, such as staples and paper clips, are present in the records collection.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Equip the collections storage area with adequate security detection measures and fire detection/ suppression systems to better protect the collections.

80

Lower Colorado River Authority

Austin, Texas

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: None

Linear Feet of Records: 0.27 linear feet
Collection Origin: Camp Swift, Texas

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 2, 1999

Point of Contact: Daniel Prikryl, Archaeologist

Approximately 0.27 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Swift, Texas, are housed at the Lower Colorado River Authority.

Repository

The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), located in the Hancock Building, is a non-governmental utility and public service company providing electricity and water resources to much of Texas (Figure 93). The Hancock Building, constructed in 1992, serves as the repository for collections generated by LCRA archaeological projects. The multi-floored building's foundation is concrete and the exterior walls are brick.

Figure 93. Exterior of the Hancock Building, where the Lower Colorado River Authority is located.

Collections Storage Area

Records from Camp Swift are stored in a 308 ft^2 interior room on the second floor of the Hancock Building. The floor is concrete, the walls are plasterboard, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. There are no windows in the collections room, which is used as an office, artifact processing area, and an archaeological artifact and record storage area. At present, the storage area is at 75% capacity.

Table 90.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Lower Colorado River Authority

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Swift	0.06	0.19	—	0.02	—	—	—

Climate controls consist of central air conditioning and heat. The room is secured by two key locked doors, and access to the building is controlled. The building has manual fire alarms, smoke detectors, heat sensors, fire doors and walls, fire extinguishers, sprinkler systems, and fire alarms wired to the fire department. LCRA applies a program of pest management for the collections storage area.

Records Storage

Paper records from Camp Swift are stored on a countertop in a directly-labeled acidic box, which measures 15.5 x 12 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h). Photographic records are stored in a lidless unlabeled archival box, measuring 7.5 x 5.5 x 4.5 (inches, d x w x h), located on top of a metal filing cabinet (Table 90).

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 0.25 linear feet and consist of survey and analysis records and reports. The records are stored in manila and file folders and metal prong fastener binders in the acidic cardboard box (Figure 94).

Figure 94. Paper records from Camp Swift are housed in manila folders in an acidic cardboard box.

Photographs

Color prints and negatives encompass 0.02 linear feet of the collection and are stored in the archival box on top of a filing cabinet. Negatives are stored in plastic sleeves in directly-labeled acid-free envelopes, and color prints of the negative are glued to the outside of the envelope.

Collections Management Standards

LCRA is not a permanent curation facility; therefore, collections management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. The Hancock Building is equipped with central air conditioning and heat.

2. Basic security detection systems and deterrents are in place.

3. Excellent fire detection and suppression systems are present in the repository.

4. Paper records are housed in manila and file folders and metal prong fastener binders in an acidic cardboard box on a countertop. Negatives are in plastic sleeves in acid-free envelopes with a color photo glued to the outside of the envelope in an archival box on top of a filing cabinet.

5. There are plans to curate the materials at a permanent curation facility in the future.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

81

Stephen F. Austin University

Nacogdoches, Texas

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 0.21 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Maxey, Texas

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.06 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Maxey, Texas

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 4, 1999

Point of Contact: James Corbin, Archaeologist and Professor

Approximately 0.21 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.06 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Maxey, Texas, are housed at Stephen F. Austin University.

Figure 95. The Anthropology Department is located in the Ferguson Building on Stephen F. Austin University.

Repository

The Ferguson Building, which houses the Stephen F. Austin University Anthropology Department, is a multi-floored structure that contains offices, classrooms, laboratory space, and storage space (Figure 95). The structure was built in 1968 and has always served an academic function. It has a concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, and a concrete roof covered with tar. The Anthropology Department is located in the basement, part of which used to be a patio adjacent to the Dean's former office. A paneled ceiling constructed of tinted double-paned plexiglass windows with metal frames has been built to cover the patio, similar to a greenhouse. The ceiling of this area is almost at ground level, as the department is in the basement.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts from Camp Maxey are stored in a 378 ft^2 room off of the anthropology classroom retrofitted specifically for archaeological curation. The floor is concrete covered with composition or asphalt tile, the interior walls are brick with no windows, and the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile. The room is filled to 75% capacity and has central air conditioning and heat. The room is secured with a key lock, intrusion alarm, motion detectors, key pad, and is monitored by university police. Access is controlled by Dr. Corbin, who has the only key, and only Dr. Corbin and the anthropology students have the key pad code. The collections storage area itself does not have any fire protection measures, but the anthropology classroom located adjacent to the storage area is protected by the building's fire system consisting of manual fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and fire alarms wired into the campus police department. There is a comprehensive pest management system in place for the collections storage area.

Records from Camp Maxey are stored in the 630 ft^2 anthropology classroom. The floor is concrete covered with composition or asphalt tile and the interior walls are brick with no windows. Half of the ceiling is suspended acoustical tile and the other half is the plexiglass paneled ceiling discussed previously. The environmental controls consist of central air conditioning and heat. The classroom is locked with a key lock. The fire protection and pest management systems are the same as the artifact storage area. The anthropology classroom is protected by the building's fire system consisting of manual fire alarms, fire extinguishers, and fire alarms wired into the campus police department. There is a comprehensive pest management system in place for the records storage area.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts are stored in large wooden cabinets, measuring 24 x 19 x 76 (inches, d x w x h) with wood laminate drawers (Figure 96). The cabinets are labeled with consecutive numbers, and within each cabinet the drawers are labeled with consecutive letters. Artifacts are housed in a small acidic box and 3- to 4-mil plastic bags in the drawers. The box label is a piece of paper within the box identifying the site number, project, date, and investigator written in pen. The plastic bags within the box are unlabeled. Artifacts encompass 0.21 ft^3 (Table 91) and all are cleaned and labeled.

Figure 96. Artifacts from Camp Maxey are housed in drawers in a wooden storage unit.

Table 91.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Stephen F. Austin University

Material Class	%
Lithics	100
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Records are stored in an unlabeled drawer in a metal letter-sized filing cabinet in the anthropology

Table 92.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Stephen F. Austin University

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Maxey	0.04	0.02	—	—	—	—	—

Figure 97. Records from Camp Maxey.

classroom (Table 92). Records are housed in an acidic manila folder, directly labeled in pen (Figure 97).

Paper Records

Paper records from Camp Maxey encompass 0.06 linear feet and consist of administrative records, survey records, and a project report.

Collections Management Standards

Stephen F. Austin University is a permanent curation facility. The Anthropology Department follows the collections management standards developed by the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Texas, Austin.

Comments

1. Stephen F. Austin University is a permanent curation facility.

2. Both the artifact collections storage area and the anthropology classroom have central air conditioning and heat.

3. The artifact collections storage area has excellent security detection systems and deterrents in place.

4. There are no fire detection or suppression measures in the artifact collections storage area, but adequate fire detection measures and basic suppression measures are in the anthropology classroom adjacent to the artifact collections storage area.

5. The anthropology classroom has basic security deterrents in place, but no detection measures.

6. Artifacts are stored in a small acidic box and 3- to 4-mil plastic bags in wood laminate drawers in wooden cabinets.

7. Records are housed in an acidic manila folder in a metal filing cabinet.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (b) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3.Equip the artifact collections storage area with adequate fire detection and suppression measures to better protect the collections.

4. Install adequate security deterrents and detection measures and fire suppression systems in the anthropology classroom to better protect the collections.

82

Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory

University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 4.66 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Bowie, Texas (0.75 ft^3), Camp Swift, Texas (1.66 ft^3), and Fort Wolters, Texas (2.25 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 1.66 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Bowie, Texas (0.14 linear feet), Camp Swift, Texas (0.40 linear feet), and Fort Wolters, Texas (1.12 linear feet)

Compliance Status: Documentation requires complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.13 ft^3 from Fort Wolters, Texas. This NAGPRA Section 3 material is currently under consultation and is to be repatriated in the near future.

Assessment

Date of Visit: February 1, 1999; November 1999, mail survey

Points of Contact: Darrell Creel, Curator, and Carolyn Spock, Archivist

Approximately 5.79 ft^3 cubic feet of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 1.66 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Bowie, Camp Swift, and Fort Wolters, all in Texas, are housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (Table 93).

Repository

The Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL) is located on the J. J. Pickle Research Campus of the University of Texas. The research

Table 93.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Human Skeletal Remains (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Bowie	0.75	—	0.14
Camp Swift	1.66	—	0.40
Fort Wolters	2.25	1.13	1.12

campus was originally used for magnesium production during World War II. Currently, TARL occupies portions of Building 5 (Figure 98) and Building 33 (Figure 99) on the research campus.

Figure 98. The Texas Archaeological Research laboratory is located in Building 5.

Figure 99. Some archaeological collections are housed in Building 33.

Building 5 is the main TARL curation facility. It was constructed in 1941 as a magnesium warehouse. The entire 32,810 ft^2 building is a steel frame construction on a concrete slab enclosed with corrugated transite panels (asbestos asphalt composite) and brick. Large, metal-framed, single pane, painted windows rest on the brick lower portion of the wall. TARL occupies the building with the Aerospace Engineering Department, and the two departments are separated by concrete masonry walls. The area occupied by TARL houses artifact and record collections, offices, and laboratory space on the first floor, and offices and artifact collections on a mezzanine second level. Human remains are stored on the third floor. Three collections storage areas in Building 5 house Army National Guard collections.

TARL uses approximately 4,500 ft^2 of Building 33, a large Butler building that was built in 1972. A new insulated roof was added in 1992. The building has large overhead doors at either end to allow vehicular access to the interior of the building. Building 33 is used for storage and office space by several university departments, but no TARL offices located in this building.

Collections Storage Areas

Three collections storage areas in Building 5 house Army National Guard collections. Building 5, including the Archives room where records are housed, has central heat, and portions of the building are cooled by a variety of air conditioning units. Security for Building 5 consists of exterior dead bolt locks, interior room key locks, and locks on all exterior windows. Most windows have been covered with walls or paint. The fire detection and suppression system in Building 5 consists of smoke detectors, heat sensors, manual fire alarms, and fire extinguishers located throughout the building. The system is wired to the university police department. Pest management is provided on an as-needed basis.

Room 19 is a pre-fabricated structure located within Building 5. The 1,600 ft^2 room has a simple steel frame structure. Insulated aluminum panels are used as the room's roof and walls. Room 19 has its own HVAC system, which is strictly monitored. The security system for Room 19 consists of dead bolt locks, intrusion alarms, keypad access, and locked storage units. The alarms are wired to the campus police department. Fire protection consists of smoke detectors and heat sensors. A CO_2 system provides fire suppression.

Human skeletal remains are curated in a specialized area on the third floor of Building 5. This area, measuring approximately 600 ft^2, has a wood floor, wallboard walls, and a suspended acoustical ceiling. There are no windows in this area. The room is used primarily for storage of human remains, and it also serves as an osteological analysis room. The room is equipped with central air conditioning and radiator heat. The room is secured with a key lock on the door and controlled access. Fire detection and suppression is accomplished with smoke detectors and manual fire extinguishers. The room is filled to approximately 75% capacity. Pest control is provided on an as-needed basis.

Building 33 houses only artifact collections, and is heated by individual natural gas units located throughout the warehouse, and no air conditioning systems are present. The building is secured with dead-bolt locks, and curation space is surrounded by an eight-foot chain link fence with locked gates. Building 33 does not have any fire detection or suppression systems. Pest management occurs on an as-needed basis.

Artifact Storage

The storage units in Room 19 of Building 5 consist of closed compact museum cabinets measuring 58.25 x 30 x 96 (inches, d x w x h) with flat drawers measuring 28.5 x 26 x 1.75 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 100). Artifacts are stored in 2- to 3-mil zip-lock bags with acid-free paper tags placed inside each bag. Artifacts in Room 19 from Camp Bowie, Camp Swift, and Fort Wolters encompass 3.08 ft^3 (Table 94) and all have been cleaned, and some have been directly labeled.

Figure 100. Artifacts in Room 19 are housed in drawers in museum cabinets.

In Building 33, artifacts from Camp Swift are stored on two metal shelving units; one measures 24 x 3 x 16 (feet, d x w x h), and the other is 70 x 3 x 16 (feet, d x w x h) (Figure 101). Artifacts are stored in acidic cardboard boxes measuring 18.25 x 11.5 x 6.5 (inches, d x w x h), and within these are 3- to 4-mil zip-lock bags with acid-free paper tags placed in each bag. Artifacts in Building 33 encompass 1.58 ft^3 and all have been cleaned and approximately 20% have been directly labeled.

Table 94.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory

Material Class	Camp Bowie	Camp Swift	Fort Wolters
Lithics	99	100	40
Prehistoric Ceramics	—	—	—
Faunal Remains	—	—	23
Shell (unmodified)	—	—	—
Botanical	—	—	—
Flotation	—	—	—
Soil	—	—	—
^{14}C	1	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—	33
Worked Shell	—	—	—
Worked Bone	—	—	1
Brick/Masonry	—	—	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—	1
Metal	—	—	1
Glass	—	—	1
Textiles	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100

Figure 101. Artifacts in Building 33 are housed on large shelving units.

Table 95.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Bowie	0.02	—	0.02	0.09	—	—	—
Camp Swift	0.10	0.15	0.04	0.12	—	—	—
Fort Wolters	0.63	0.04	—	0.43	—	0.02	—

Human Skeletal Remains

Human skeletal remains totaling 1.13 ft^3 from Fort Wolters are housed on metal shelving units in a room on the third floor of Building 5.

Records Storage

The Archives room, located on the first floor of Building 5, houses both paper and photographic records totaling 1.66 linear feet (Table 95). Associated documentation is stored in file storage boxes and in acidic manila folders in letter-sized metal filing cabinets. The folders are labeled with direct or adhesive labels. Photographic materials are stored in separate filing cabinets in a room adjacent to the Archives room.

Paper Records

Paper records from Camp Bowie, Camp Swift, and Fort Wolters encompass one linear foot and consist of administrative, survey, analysis, draft reports, photograph logs, and map information.

Photographs

Photographic materials encompass approximately 0.64 linear feet of the records collection. Photographs are stored in separate filing cabinet from the paper records, and consist of negatives and contact prints. Each negative has been placed in a small envelope with a contact print attached and is labeled with site information (Figure 102).

Computer Records

Two computer disks, totaling approximately 0.02 linear feet, are housed with the records collections.

Figure 102. Photographic materials are housed in archival sleeves.

Collections Management Standards

TARL is a permanent curation facility. TARL has created various curation policies, which include such information as procedures for the preparation of archaeological materials to be curated at TARL, transfer-of-ownership letters, gift agreements, background on site record administration, registration procedures, and accessioning, deaccessioning, repatriation, loan, and inventory policies. In order for TARL to accept a collection, it must be complete, and records must be complete and organized. Collections should be cleaned, catalogued, labeled, and conserved as needed prior to acceptance for curation. A TARL collection processing record and a collection inventory sheet must be completed. The TARL information packet includes the stipulation that TARL must receive a written request from any contractor wishing to deposit a collection at TARL. TARL notifies the contractor in writing if the collection is to be accepted. TARL charges specific

fees for permanent curation services. Curation fees are billed to the contractor or sponsor at the time of accession.

Comments

1. TARL is a permanent curation facility.

2. Room 19 in Building 5 has its own HVAC system.

3. Room 19 in Building 5 has excellent security detection systems and deterrents in place.

4. Room 19 in Building 5 has adequate fire detection and suppression measures.

5. The Archives room and the human skeletal remains room in Building 5 have central heat and air conditioning.

6. The Archives room and the human skeletal remains room in Building 5 have basic security deterrents and no security detection systems.

7. The Archives room in Building 5 has adequate fire detection and basic fire suppression measures in place.

8. The human skeletal remains room in Building 5 has basic fire detection and suppression measures in place.

9. Building 33 is equipped with natural gas heat and no air conditioning system.

10. Building 33 has basic security deterrents and no detection systems in place.

11. Building 33 does not have any fire detection or suppression measures.

12. Artifacts are stored in 2- to 4-mil zip-lock bags in the drawers of compact shelving units in Room 19, in 2- to 4-mil zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelving units in Building 33, and on metal shelves in the human skeletal remains room in Building 5.

13. Some records are housed in file storage boxes and in acidic manila folders in metal filing cabinets in the Archives room in Building 5.

14. The Archives room will be expanded during the summer and fall of 2000, and records housed in file storage boxes will be transferred to filing cabinets. Additionally, older acidic manila folders are being replaced with acid-free folders. New records are now housed in archival folders.

15. Human skeletal remains that fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA are present in the collection.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling and (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, and (c) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls in Building 33 to allow for better temperature control.

4. Equip Building 33 with adequate security deterrents and detection measures and adequate fire detection/suppression systems to better protect the collections.

5. Install adequate security deterrents and detection measures and adequate fire detection/suppression systems in the Archives room and the human skeletal remains room in Building 5 to better protect the collections.

83

Baseline Data, Inc.

Orem, Utah

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 25.30 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp W. G. Williams, Utah (0.14 ft^3), Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop, Utah (25.16 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.44 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp W. G. Williams, Utah (0.01 linear feet), Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop, Utah (0.43 linear feet)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: 1.10 ft^3

Collection Origin: Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop, Utah

Compliance Status: One human ulna fragment uncovered in 1998 and several small human skeletal fragments uncovered in 1991 fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA.

Collection Update: Since the St. Louis District's visit to Baseline Data, Inc., the collections have been transferred to SWCA in Salt Lake City, where they will remain until they are transferred to a permanent curation repository to be determined by the Utah National Guard Headquarters.

Assessment

Date of Visit: September 28, 1999

Point of Contact: Asa Nielson, CEO

Approximately 26.40 cubic feet of artifacts and human skeletal remains and 0.44 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp W. G. Williams and Richifield Organizational Maintenance Shop, both in Utah, are housed at Baseline Data, Inc. (Table 96).

Repository

Baseline Data, Inc., is located in a building originally constructed in 1948 for use as a pastor's

Table 96.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at Baseline Data, Inc.

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Human Skeletal Remains (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp W. G. Williams	0.14	—	0.01*
Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop	25.16	1.10	0.43

* One sheet of paper from Camp W. G. Williams is at Baseline Data.

Figure 103. Baseline Data, Inc. is located in a former pastor's house.

Figure 104. Artifacts are currently housed in acidic cardboard boxes on the floor.

house (Figure 103). Attached to the house is the former chapel, constructed in 1949. The house has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and a built-up asphalt roof. Activities in the building consist of an artifact holding area, washing area, processing area, temporary artifact storage area, artifact study room, and a records study room.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts and records from archaeological projects conducted on Army National Guard land are currently stored on the floor in a large room. The floor is concrete covered with carpet. Walls are made of wallboard and plaster, and no windows are in the room. The 700 ft^2 room has a sheetrock ceiling. The room is currently filled to 25% of its capacity.

The building is cooled with window air conditioning units and has radiator heat. The building has dead bolt locks, key locks, and controlled access. There are no fire suppression or detection measures in place. A yearly inspection is conducted for pests.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp W. G. Williams and Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop are stored on the floor (Figure 104) in a 4-mil plastic zip-lock bag or in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 15 x 12 x 10 (inches, d x w x h). Both the bag and boxes are directly labeled in marker. Two metates are stored loose on the floor, and are labeled with masking tape around them identifying site number, FS number, and provenience. Within the plastic bag and cardboard boxes are secondary containers consisting of both 2- and 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags, which have been directly labeled in marker with provenience, site name, date, catalog number, box/bag number, and material class. Acidic paper tags in each of the bags identify catalog number, site number, FS number, material, provenience, screen size, date, and excavator. Also within one cardboard box is a glass Ball jar containing metate sediment in water. Artifacts and human skeletal remains encompass 26.40 ft^3 (Table 97); most artifacts have been cleaned

Table 97.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Baseline Data, Inc.

Material Class	Camp W. G. Williams	Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop
Lithics	100	42
Prehistoric Ceramics	—	21
Faunal Remains	—	9
Shell (unmodified)	—	<1
Botanical	—	5
Flotation	—	8
Soil	—	—
^{14}C	—	4
Human Skeletal Remains	—	4
Worked Shell	—	<1
Worked Bone	—	2
Brick/Masonry	—	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—
Metal	—	—
Glass	—	<1
Textiles	—	—
Other	—	4
Total	100	100

Other materials include adobe, mineral samples, clay balls, and a jar of water holding residue from a metate.

Table 98.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Baseline Data, Inc.

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp W. G. Williams	0.01*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop	0.33	0.03	0.01	0.06	—	—	—

* One piece of paper from Camp W. G. Williams is on file at Baseline Data.

and approximately half have been directly labeled in ink covered with a clear coat.

Human Skeletal Remains

Approximately 1.10 ft^3 of human skeletal remains are housed at Baseline Data. The remains are housed with the artifacts, as noted above.

Records Storage

Records from Camp W. G. Williams and Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop encompass approximately 0.44 linear feet (Table 98), although the records from Camp W. G. Williams consist of only one sheet of paper. All records from these two facilities are either stored on the floor or on a table (Figure 105). Some are in unlabeled three-ring binders and others are in a manila folder labeled directly in pen and with a piece of paper taped to the folder.

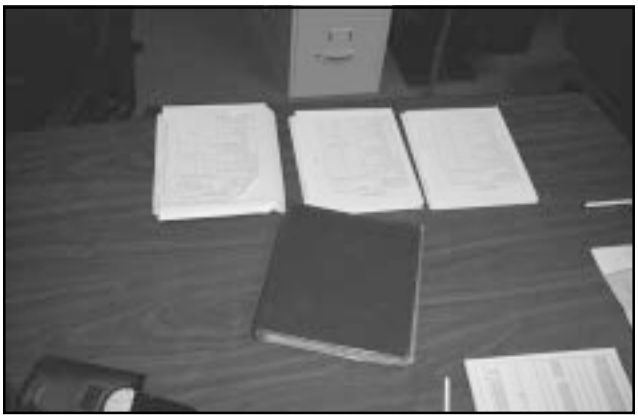

Figure 105. Records are currently kept on a table top.

Paper Records

Paper records encompass 0.38 linear feet. They consist of administrative, excavation, and analysis records, and reports, maps, photo logs, and field notes.

Photographs

Approximately 0.06 linear feet of color prints, negatives, and contact sheets are housed at Baseline Data from Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop. The photographic materials are stored with paper records on the floor and on the table. Photographic materials have been placed in archival sleeves.

Collections Management Standards

Baseline Data is not a permanent curation facility; therefore curation management standards were not evaluated.

Comments

1. Baseline Data is not a permanent curation facility.

2. The Baseline Data building has window air conditioning units and radiator heat.

3. Basic security deterrents, but no detection systems, are in place.

4. No fire detection or suppression measures are present in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2- and 4-mil zip-lock bags in a 4-mil zip-lock bag or in acidic cardboard boxes on the floor. Two metates are stored loosed on the floor.

6. Records are stored on the floor or on a table in three-ring binders or a manila folder. Photographic materials are in archival sleeves.

7. Acidic paper tags in the bags will be replaced with acid-free tags.

8. Baseline Data plans to transfer artifact collections to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, for permanent curation.

9. All original records will be sent to the Museum of Peoples and Cultures. Copies of records will be maintained at Baseline Data. Baseline Data's photos, notes, and reports have been copied onto disk and are kept in a bank vault.

10. Human skeletal remains that fall under Sections 3 and 5 of NAGPRA are present in the collection.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) direct labeling, (c) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (d) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, and (c) creation of a finding aid.

84

Museum of Peoples and Cultures

Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 1.17 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp W. G. Williams, Utah

Compliance Status: Artifacts comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.24 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp W. G. Williams, Utah

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 20, 1999

Point of Contact: Shane Baker, Curator

Approximately 1.17 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.24 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp W. G. Williams, Utah, are housed at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures. This office was previously evaluated for a different project (Felix et al. 2000). Most of the repository information has not changed since that visit and will be repeated for this chapter.

Repository

The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is located in Allen Hall on the campus of Brigham Young University (Figure 106). Also housed on the second floor of Allen Hall is the Office of Public Archaeology, which has generated much of the archaeological collections at the museum. The Office of Public Archaeology is a division of the museum, and they share space and staff.

Figure 106. The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is located on Brigham Young University.

Allen Hall was originally built during the 1930s as a dormitory. The foundation is concrete, and the building has a brick exterior. The roof is

shingled with fireproof slate, and is original to the building. There are three floors above grade and one floor below. Interior walls are composed of lathe and plaster, and there have been a number of interior renovations. Multiple steel-framed windows exist, all equipped with shades. Activity areas include a museum, offices, laboratory, and storage space.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts from Army National Guard archaeological projects are stored in Room 335, which is a small closet labeled "Bulk Archaeological Storage." Room 335 measures 37 x 172 x 65 (inches, d x w x h). Records are stored in two rooms: Room 246 holds the paper records, and photographic records from the Office of Public Archaeology are stored in Room 250. These areas are heated by a hot water radiator system, like the rest of the building, but some are not air conditioned.

Exhibit areas and the third floor of Allen Hall, which includes artifact storage areas, are equipped with an intrusion alarm and motion detectors, all wired to the university police department. Exterior doors for the facility are secured with dead bolt and key locks. Room 335 is also locked with a key lock.

Fire detection for the building is provided by smoke detectors and heat sensors wired to the university fire and police departments. Fire suppression is accomplished by fire extinguishers. Monitoring for pests is conducted visually and treatments are prescribed as necessary.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp W. G. Williams are stored on the floor of Room 335 (Figure 107) in an archival box that measures 15.75 x 12.5 x 10.25 (inches, d x w x h). The box is labeled with a typed adhesive label that identifies area, site, project name, box storage location, box number, and box contents. The box contains secondary containers consisting of 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags and a small archival box, which has a tertiary level of plastic zip-lock bags. Secondary containers are labeled directly in marker, and within the secondary containers are paper label inserts also labeled in marker. Both the secondary containers and paper label inserts are labeled with

Figure 107. Room 335, the bulk storage area, houses collections from Camp W. G. Williams.

site number, provenience, date, catalog number, accession number, FS number, and material class. Artifacts encompass 1.17 ft^3 (Table 99) and all have

Table 99.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Museum of Peoples and Cultures

Material Class	%
Lithics	55
Prehistoric Ceramics	45
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Table 100.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp W. G. Williams	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.03	—	—	—

been cleaned and directly labeled with ink covered with a clear coating.

Records Storage

Records from Camp W. G. Williams encompass approximately 0.24 linear feet (Table 100). They are stored in two rooms in Allen Hall: paper records are in Room 246, and photographic records from the Office of Public Archaeology are kept in Room 250.

Paper Records

Paper records are stored in manila folders in a metal filing cabinet in Room 246. The folders have been labeled with a typed adhesive label. Paper records comprise approximately 0.21 linear feet and consist of administrative and survey records, reports, maps, photo logs, and site forms.

Photographs

Photographs are stored in an archival quality three-ring binder and slipcase on a metal shelf in Room 250. The binder has been labeled with an adhesive label written in pen. Approximately 0.03 linear feet of black and white prints, negatives, slides, and contact sheets are housed at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures from Camp W. G. Williams. The slides, negatives, and contact sheets are kept in archival sleeves (Figure 108). Color photos are stored in acidic paper envelopes.

Figure 108. Slides are housed in archival sleeves.

Collections Management Standards

The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is a permanent curation facility and all artifacts are accessioned upon receipt. Computerized databases are used for collections management. Collections are continuously inventoried. The Museum of Peoples and Cultures maintains the following written policies and procedures for archaeological collections management: minimum standards for acceptance, curation policy, records management, field curation guidelines, loans, and deaccessioning.

Comments

1. The Museum of Peoples and Cultures is a permanent curation facility.

2. The building is equipped with hot water radiator heat, but not all areas are equipped with air conditioning.

3. Exhibit areas and the third floor possess adequate security deterrents and detection.

4. Adequate fire detection and basic suppression measures are in place in the repository.

5. Artifacts are stored in 4-mil zip-lock bags and a small archival box in an archival box in a closet.

6. Paper records are housed in a manila folder in a metal filing cabinet. Photographic records are housed in a three-ring binder on a metal shelf. Slides, negatives, and contact sheets are in archival sleeves.

Recommendations

1. Records require (a) packaging in archival files, and (b) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

2. Upgrade environmental controls to allow for better temperature control in every room of Allen Hall.

3. Equip Allen Hall with adequate fire suppression measures to better protect the collections.

85

Southern Utah University

Cedar City, Utah

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 2.33 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp W. G. Williams, Utah

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.02 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp W. G. Williams, Utah

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: April 21, 1999

Point of Contact: Barbara Frank, Curator

Approximately 2.33 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.02 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp W. G. Williams, Utah, are housed in the archaeology laboratory at Southern Utah University.

Repository

The archaeology laboratory is located in South Hall on the Southern Utah University campus (Figure 109). The 90–100 year old brick building has a concrete foundation and a shingled roof. It is used as a collections facility, classroom, laboratory, and a museum.

Figure 109. The Archaeology Laboratory is located in a brick building.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts from Camp W. G. Williams are located in two areas of South Hall: the archaeology laboratory in South Hall and Room 107, which was a later addition to the building. The lab has a concrete floor with brick and plasterboard walls. A suspended acoustical tile ceiling covers the lab, which has

numerous windows partially covered with blinds. The lab encompasses approximately 13,780 ft^2. Activities in the lab include an artifact holding area, washing area, processing lab, conservation lab, temporary artifact storage area, materials and supplies storage area, artifact study room, photographic storage room, and offices. The lab is currently filled to 100% of its capacity. The archaeology lab has radiator heat and does not have any air conditioning. Security measures for the lab consist of key locks on the doors and controlled access. Fire extinguishers and heat sensors are located in the lab. Pest management is provided on an as-needed basis by campus maintenance.

Room 107, which was added to South Hall at an unknown date, has a concrete floor covered with plywood. The walls are plasterboard and brick, and the ceiling is open, revealing the wood beams of the roof. Two interior windows are in the room. Room 107 encompasses approximately 273 ft^2. The room is used to store boxes of artifacts and materials and supplies. Room 107 is currently filled to 90% of its capacity. Room 107 is locked with a key lock on the door and a heat sensor provides fire detection. There are no environmental controls in Room 107. Pest management is provided on an as-needed basis by campus maintenance.

Artifact Storage

The artifacts from Camp W. G. Williams that are stored in the lab are kept on wood shelves in shallow drawers, some of which have been fitted with divided balsa wood trays, which are labeled with a paper label insert (Figure 110). Some artifacts are stored loose in each partition of the divided tray and are labeled with an acidic paper tag written in pen. Other artifacts are in secondary containers consisting of a small acidic cardboard box and 1-mil plastic twist-tie bags, which are then placed in the drawers. Two acidic cardboard boxes measuring 17 x 12.5 x 6.5 (inches, d x w x h) are stored on wood shelves in Room 107. The boxes are labeled directly in marker with the name of the project. Within these boxes are secondary and tertiary containers consisting of 1-mil plastic twist-tie bags. None of the bags have been directly labeled, but the tertiary bags have an acidic paper label insert written in pen or marker identifying content and accession number. Artifacts encompass 2.33 ft^3 (Table 101) and all have been cleaned and approximately 75% are labeled with ink.

Figure 110. Some artifacts are individually housed in balsa wood partitions in drawers.

Table 101.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at Southern Utah University

Material Class	%
Lithics	75
Prehistoric Ceramics	25
Faunal Remains	—
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	—
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	—
Total	100

Records Storage

Paper records from Camp W. G. Williams encompass approximately 0.02 linear feet (Table 102). All records are stored in a hanging file folder in a metal filing cabinet located in the offices South Hall. The folder is labeled with a plastic tab written in pen. These are photocopies of the original archaeological field catalog; Ms. Frank did not know the location of the originals.

Table 102.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at Southern Utah University

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp W. G. Williams	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—

Collections Management Standards

Southern Utah University is a permanent curation facility. A new computer will be used to aid in inventorying and cataloging the collections. The majority of the collections are from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The facility does not receive university funding, but the BLM provides an annual stipend for the care of their collections.

Comments

1. Southern Utah University is a permanent curation facility.

2. The archaeology lab has radiator heat and no air conditioning.

3. Basic security deterrents and no security detection systems are in place in the archaeology lab.

4. The archaeology lab has basic fire detection and suppression measures.

5. Room 107 has no environmental controls.

6. Room 107 has basic security deterrents and no security detection systems in place.

7. Room 107 has basic fire detection, but no fire suppression measures in place.

8. Artifacts are stored in balsa wood partitions, an acidic cardboard box, or 1-mil twist-tie bags in wood drawers. Other artifacts are stored in 1-mil twist-tie bags in acidic cardboard boxes.

9. Records are housed in a hanging file folder in a metal filing cabinet. These records are photocopies; the location of the originals is not known.

10. Vines have broken through the window of one room of South Hall and are growing along the interior wall. The boxes of Camp W. G. Williams collections in Room 107 have severe water damage due to leaks in the room.

11. Ms. Frank is working to bring the collections into compliance with 36 CFR Part 79.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, (b) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (c) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

2. Records require (a) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (b) creation of a finding aid, (c) creation of a finding aid, and (d) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

3. Install environmental controls in the archaeology lab and Room 107 to allow for better temperature control.

4. Equip Smith Hall and Room 107 with adequate security deterrents and detection measures and adequate fire detection/suppression systems to better protect the collections.

5. Repair the broken window and remove vines from the building interior. Repair the leaky roof in Room 107 to ensure the long-term preservation of archaeological collections.

86

Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

Laramie, Wyoming

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 9.30 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Guernsey, Wyoming

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 17.67 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Guernsey, Wyoming (16.50 linear feet); Lander Training Area, Wyoming (0.25 linear feet); Lovell Training Area, Wyoming (0.92 linear feet)

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

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 28, 1999

Point of Contact: David Reiss, Project Director

Approximately 9.30 cubic feet of artifacts and 17.67 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Guernsey, Lander Training Area, and Lovell Training Area, all in Wyoming, are housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (Table 103).

Table 103.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Guernsey	9.30	16.50
Lander Training Area	—	0.25
Lovell Training Area	—	0.92

Repository

The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (OWSA) is located in the Hayden-Wing building, which was originally constructed for office use (Figure 111). The building was constructed in approximately 1985 and has a concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, and a shingled roof.

Collections Storage Area

Artifacts and records are stored in several rooms throughout the building as they progress through various stages of processing. The 3,500 ft^2 building has concrete floors and plasterboard walls. The ceiling is constructed of studs with sheet rock, and several windows, which are covered with blinds, are located in the building. The building has areas

Figure 111. The Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist is located in the Hayden-Wing building.

devoted to artifact holding, artifact washing, artifact processing, temporary artifact storage, records storage, and offices. The collections storage area is at 50% of its capacity.

The OWSA building has central air conditioning with forced-air heat. The building is secured by key locks and all windows are locked. Fire protection consists of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers. There is no program for pest management.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Camp Guernsey are stored in several areas throughout the OWSA building. Some are on cafeteria trays on metal shelving units and are in the process of being washed, dried, and labeled. Some artifacts are on table tops awaiting processing (Figure 112). Artifacts that have already been processed and are on loan from the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR, Chapter 87) are stored in Riker cases with clear plexiglass covers in a locked metal storage cabinet that measures 18 x 36 x 42 (inches, d x w x h). Some of the artifacts are stored in secondary containers consisting of 2-mil plastic bags that have been labeled directly in marker with some or all of the following: site number, provenience, date, investigator, and test unit number. Some 2-mil plastic bags have an acid-free paper insert label in them. Other secondary containers are cotton drawstring bags, which have a paper tag labeled directly in pen and are sewn to the bags. Tertiary containers consist of 2-mil plastic bags. Artifacts encompass approximately 9.30 ft^3 (Table 104) and approximately 75% have been cleaned and none have been labeled. The artifacts from UWAR in the Riker cases have been labeled directly in ink covered with a clear top coat.

Figure 112. Artifacts are in various stages of processing.

Table 104.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

Material Class	%
Lithics	91
Prehistoric Ceramics	—
Faunal Remains	2
Shell (unmodified)	—
Botanical	—
Flotation	—
Soil	6
^{14}C	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—
Worked Shell	—
Worked Bone	—
Brick/Masonry	—
Historic Ceramics	—
Metal	—
Glass	—
Textiles	—
Other	1
Total	100

Other material classes consist of ochre.

Records Storage

The majority of the records from Wyoming Army National Guard facilities are stored in metal filing cabinets (Figure 113). Some are stored on a table top with artifacts that are awaiting processing. Records

Figure 113. Two metal filing cabinets house collections from the Wyoming Army National Guard.

encompass approximately 17.67 linear feet (Table 105) and consist of paper records and photographs.

Paper Records

Paper records comprise approximately 15.94 linear feet and consist of administrative, background, survey, excavation, and analysis records, and reports, maps, drawings, photograph logs, catalog sheets, and site forms. The records are housed in manila folders, accordion folders, thin cardboard boxes, three-ring binders, or loose in the filing cabinets. The folders and boxes have been directly labeled in marker or pen. One binder has been labeled with a piece of masking tape written in marker.

Photographs

Approximately 1.73 linear feet of color prints, negatives, and slides are housed OWSA from Wyoming Army National Guard facilities. Some color photos are in white envelopes in the folders with the paper records, whereas some color prints and negatives are in commercial photo processing envelopes. Other color photos have been glued to site forms or are glued in reports. Photos have been directly labeled with pen or indelible ink. The slides have been placed in archival sleeves and most slides have been directly labeled.

Collections Management Standards

OWSA is not a permanent curation facility; therefore collections management standards were not assessed.

Comments

1. OWSA is not a permanent curation facility.

2. The building is equipped with central air conditioning and forced-air heat.

3. Basic security deterrents, but no detection systems are present in the repository.

4. Basic fire detection and suppression measures are in place.

Table 105.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Guernsey	10.48	3.45	0.92	1.65	—	—	—
Lander Training Area	0.21	—	—	0.04	—	—	—
Lovell Training Area	0.67	—	0.21	0.04	—	—	—

5. Artifacts are stored on cafeteria trays on metal shelving units and on table tops in several locations as they are processed. Some are in 2-mil zip-lock bags and some are in cotton drawstring bags.

6. Records are housed on a table top and in manila folders, accordion folders, thin cardboard boxes, three-ring binders, or loose in metal filing cabinets. Photographs are in white envelopes in folders or in commercial processing envelopes. Some photographs are glued to site forms or reports. Slides are in archival sleeves.

7. Some contaminants, such as paper clips and staples, are present in the records collection.

8. OWSA is processing the artifacts so all will be cleaned and directly labeled. Once the artifacts have been processed they will be transferred to UWAR for long-term curation.

9. Five (0.56 ft^3) Riker cases of artifacts from Camp Guernsey are on loan to OWSA from UWAR.

Recommendations

1. Transfer archaeological collections to a permanent repository that meets the curation standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Coordinate with the applicable facility to establish Memoranda of Agreement for the permanent disposition of the collections.

2. Artifacts require (a) cleaning, (b) sorting, (c) direct labeling, (d) storage in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled, and (e) insertion of acid-free labels in each secondary container.

3. Records require (a) physical arrangement in some sort of logical order, (b) packaging in archival containers and in archival files, (c) appropriate and consistent labeling of all file folders, (d) creation of a finding aid, and (e) creation of a duplicate copy for security.

87

University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository

Laramie, Wyoming

Repository Summary

Volume of Artifacts: 3.90 ft^3

Collection Origin: Camp Guernsey, Wyoming (3.27 ft^3); Lander Training Area, Wyoming (0.10 ft^3); Lovell Training Area, Wyoming (0.52 ft^3); Sheridan Training Area, Wyoming (0.01 ft^3)

Compliance Status: Artifacts require complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for collections.

Linear Feet of Records: 0.88 linear feet

Collection Origin: Camp Guernsey, Wyoming (0.71 linear feet); Lander Training Area, Wyoming (0.01 linear feet); Lovell Training Area, Wyoming (0.15 linear feet); Sheridan Training Area, Wyoming (0.01 linear feet)

Compliance Status: Documentation complies with existing federal guidelines and standards for archival preservation.

Human Skeletal Remains: None

Assessment

Date of Visit: October 28, 1999

Point of Contact: Judy Brown, Curator

Approximately 3.90 cubic feet of artifacts and 0.88 linear feet of Army National Guard associated documentation from projects conducted on Camp Guernsey, Lander Training Area, Lovell Training Area, and Sheridan Training Area, all in Wyoming, are housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (Table 106).

Table 106.
Volume of ARNG Archaeological Collections Housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository

Facility	Volume of Artifacts (ft^3)	Volume of Records (linear feet)
Camp Guernsey	3.27	0.71
Lander Training Area	0.10	0.01
Lovell Training Area	0.52	0.15
Sheridan Training Area	0.01	0.01

Repository

The University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository (UWAR), situated on the University of Wyoming campus, is located in a building that was formerly used as a stock arena and cheese and ice cream processing plant (Figure 114). It dates to the 1940s and has a concrete foundation, brick exterior walls, and a built-up asphalt roof. The structure is currently used as a collections facility, classroom/laboratory, and office building. UWAR shares part of the building with the university physical plant.

Figure 114. The building housing the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository was formerly a livestock arena.

Collections Storage Area

Archaeological collections are housed in two areas of UWAR: the arena and the office area. Artifacts and some records (card catalog cards) are stored in the former livestock arena, which has a concrete floor and brick and concrete block interior walls. The ceiling consists of studs with sheet rock and suspended acoustical tiles. Several glass block windows are located in the arena; however, all have been painted black or covered with black material. Archaeological and botanical collections occupy approximately 4,900 ft^2 of the arena, which has activity areas consisting of a receiving/loading dock, artifact holding, temporary artifact storage, hazardous material storage, records storage, and photographic storage. This collections storage area is filled to approximately 90% of its capacity.

The majority of the records are stored in filing cabinets in the office area, which occupies approximately 400 ft^2 of the building. Like the arena, the offices have a concrete floor and brick and concrete block interior walls. The ceiling is suspended acoustical tiles, and several windows, which are covered with blinds, are present.

Both collections storage areas are heated with forced-air heat and cooled with floor fans. Key locks and controlled access provide security for the building, and only four people have keys to the arena. All windows are locked. Fire protection consists of fire extinguishers in both the office area and the arena, as well as fire doors in the arena. UWAR has a program for pest management.

Artifact Storage

Artifacts from Wyoming Army National Guard facilities are stored on metal shelves in the arena in acidic cardboard boxes that measure 18 x 12.5 x 12.5 (inches, d x w x h) (Figure 115). These boxes are labeled directly in marker or pen with the box number. The boxes contain secondary containers

Figure 115. Artifacts are housed in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves.

consisting of cotton drawstring bags, acidic cardboard boxes of varying dimensions, and 2-mil plastic zip-lock bags. The cardboard boxes and plastic zip-lock bags have been labeled directly in marker or pen and label information includes some or all of the following: site number, provenience, date, catalog number, investigator, and contractor. The cotton drawstring bags have paper labels, which have been labeled directly in pen, sewn on the bags. Nested in the secondary containers are tertiary levels of 2- and 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags, cotton drawstring bags, Tyvek bags, and paper bags. Tertiary containers have an acid-free paper label inserted in them, which contains the following information: catalog number, provenience, field specimen number, contents, and contracting agency.

Table 107.
Percentage by Volume of ARNG Artifacts Housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository

Material Class	Camp Guernsey	Lander Training Area	Lovell Training Area	Sheridan Training Area
Lithics	70	100	95	—
Prehistoric Ceramics	5	—	—	—
Faunal Remains	5	—	—	—
Shell (unmodified)	4	—	—	—
Botanical	—	—	—	—
Flotation	—	—	—	—
Soil	—	—	—	—
^{14}C	5	—	—	—
Human Skeletal Remains	—	—	—	—
Worked Shell	1	—	—	—
Worked Bone	—	—	—	—
Brick/Masonry	—	—	—	—
Historic Ceramics	—	—	—	—
Metal	5	—	5	100
Glass	5	—	—	—
Textiles	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100

Some prehistoric ceramics from Camp Guernsey have been removed and placed in a locked metal cabinet with wooden drawers, which houses ceramic type collections. Ceramics from Camp Guernsey are located in one drawer, which measures 32 x 25 x 3 (inches, d x w x h). The drawer has been labeled with a plastic label-maker label, and the 2-mil plastic bag holding the ceramics has an acid-free paper insert identifying the site number, catalog number, artifact type, and number of artifacts.

Artifacts encompass a total of 3.90 ft^3 (Table 107) and all have been cleaned and most labeled with ink, which has been covered with a clear top coat.

Figure 116. Small catalog cards are housed in locking metal cabinets.

Records Storage

Paper records from Wyoming Army National Guard facilities encompass approximately 0.88 linear feet (Table 108). Card catalog cards are stored in a metal card catalog cabinet in the arena (Figure 116). Other paper records, consisting of catalog inventories, are stored in archival folders, labeled directly in marker, in metal filing cabinets in the office area.

Table 108.
Linear Footage of ARNG Associated Documentation Housed at the University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository

Facility	Paper	Reports	Maps	Photographs	Audiovisual	Computer	Other
Camp Guernsey	0.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lander Training Area	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lovell Training Area	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheridan Training Area	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—

Collections Management Standards

UWAR is a permanent curation facility, and staff are in the process of inventorying all collections. Once inventoried, the collections will be rehoused into acidic cardboard boxes and 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags with an acid-free paper insert label. Computerized databases are used for collections management. UWAR maintains a comprehensive plan for curation.

Comments

1. UWAR is a permanent curation facility.

2. The repository is equipped with forced-air heat and cooled with floor fans.

3. Basic security deterrents and no detection systems are present in the repository.

4. Basic fire suppression and no detection measures are present in the repository. Plans are in place to install a fire suppression system.

5. Artifacts are stored in 2- and 4-mil plastic bags, cotton drawstring bags, Tyvek® bags, and paper bags in cotton drawstring bags, acidic cardboard boxes, and 2-mil zip-lock bags in acidic cardboard boxes on metal shelves. Ceramics are stored in a 2-mil zip-lock bag in a wood drawer of a metal cabinet.

6. Artifacts will be rehoused in acidic cardboard boxes and 4-mil plastic zip-lock bags once they are inventoried.

7. Records are in a metal card catalog cabinet or in archival folders in a metal filing cabinet.

8. Older note cards (pre-1990) are on microfilm, which is stored in the Anthropology Department located in another building. UWAR requires that contracting agencies maintain a duplicate copy of newer paper records (post-1990). Electronic data are backed-up daily and the CD is brought to the Anthropology Department building for storage.

9. Five (0.56 ft^3) Riker cases of Camp Guernsey artifacts are on loan to the Office of Wyoming State Archaeologist (Chapter 86) from UWAR.

Recommendations

1. Artifacts require (a) direct labeling, and (b) storage of artifact in appropriate archival primary and secondary containers that have been labeled.

2. Install a cooling system to allow for better temperature control.

3. Equip the building with adequate security deterrents and detection measures and adequate fire detection/suppression systems to better protect the collections.

88

Finding Summary

Seventy-eight collections storage areas at 52 repositories in 15 states (Table 109) are known to curate 311.16 ft^3 of archaeological materials and 73.27 linear feet of associated documentation recovered from 40 ARNG facilities. Assessment teams performed complete examinations of all known ARNG collections at each location (Table 110).

A complete building evaluation was conducted for all repositories. Information derived from the building evaluation was used to determine the level of compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 for each repository. In summary, the following can be concluded: 18 of the 78 collections storage areas housing military collections meet the minimum standards of 36 CFR Part 79 (Table 111).

Table 109.
Repositories Housing Archaeological Collections from Army National Guard Facilities

Repository	City	State	Number of Collections Areas
Archaeological Research Services	Tempe	AZ	1
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona	Tucson	AZ	2
SWCA, Inc.	Flagstaff	AZ	2
Statistical Research, Inc.	Tucson	AZ	1
Applied Earthworks	Fresno	CA	1
Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California	Riverside	CA	1
Archaeological Resource Service	Petaluma	CA	2
Camp Roberts Training Site	Paso Robles	CA	2
Fort Hunter Liggett	Fort Hunter Liggett	CA	1
Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California	Los Angeles	CA	1
Isera Group	Santa Barbara	CA	1
Jones and Stokes Associates	Sacramento	CA	1
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area	Dublin	CA	1
P. A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California	Berkeley	CA	1
San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society	San Luis Obispo	CA	1
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History	Santa Barbara	CA	1
Niwot Archaeological Consultants	Sterling	CO	1
Powers Elevation Company, Inc.	Aurora	CO	1
University of Colorado Museum	Boulder	CO	1
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology	Denver	CO	1
Cultural Surveys Hawaii	Kailua	HI	1
Garcia and Associates	Honolulu	HI	1
Ogden Environmental and Energy Services	Honolulu	HI	2
Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka	KS	1

Table 109.
Repositories Housing Archaeological Collections from Army National Guard Facilities (Continued)

Repository	City	State	Number of Collections Areas
Northwestern State University	Natchitoches	LA	2
Billings Curation Center	Billings	MT	1
GCM Services	Butte	MT	1
Montana Military Museum, Fort William Henry Harrison	Helena	MT	3
Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University	Bozeman	MT	1
Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	Santa Fe	NM	1
Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico	Albuquerque	NM	2
Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico	Albuquerque	NM	2
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	Bismarck	ND	1
State Historical Society of North Dakota	Bismarck	ND	2
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks	Grand Forks	ND	2
Oklahoma Archeological Survey	Norman	OK	1
Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma	Norman	OK	1
U.S. Army Engineer District	Tulsa	OK	1
Vehik and Vehik Consulting	Norman	OK	1
Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District	Prineville	OR	1
Oregon State University	Corvallis	OR	2
South Dakota Archaeological Research Center	Rapid City	SD	4
Camp Mabry	Austin	TX	1
Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A & M University	College Station	TX	1
Lower Colorado River Authority	Austin	TX	1
Stephen F. Austin University	Nacogdoches	TX	2
Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas	Austin	TX	4
Baseline Data, Inc.	Orem	UT	1
Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University	Provo	UT	3
Southern Utah University	Cedar City	UT	2
Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist	Laramie	WY	3
University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository	Laramie	WY	2
Total			78

Table 110.
Quantity of Archaeological Collections Examined

Repository/Installations	Cubic Feet	Linear Feet
Archaeological Research Services, AZ		
Florence Military Reservation, AZ	0.00	0.21
Arizona State Museum, AZ		
Florence Military Reservation, AZ	15.51	0.81
SWCA, Inc., AZ		
Camp Navajo, AZ	5.00	1.67
Statistical Research, Inc., AZ		
Air Force Plant 44, AZ	0.77	0.06
Camp Navajo, AZ	1.15	0.38
Florence Military Reservation, AZ	1.60	0.86
Silver Bell Army Heliport and Florence Military Reservation, AZ	1.58	0.60
Applied Earthworks, CA		
Camp San Luis Obispo, CA	0.00	1.69
Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, CA		
March Air Reserve Base, CA	0.12	0.06
Archaeological Resource Service, CA		
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA	1.20	0.25
Camp Roberts Training Site, CA		
Camp Roberts Training Site, CA	10.33	1.22
Camp San Luis Obispo, CA	2.44	0.60
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA		
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA	75.90	8.25
Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, CA		
Camp Roberts Training Site, CA	0.60	0.01
Isera Group, CA		
Camp San Luis Obispo, CA	0.00	0.10
Jones and Stokes Associates, CA		
Camp Roberts Training Site, CA	4.60	2.04
Camp San Luis Obispo, CA	4.60	0.00
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA		
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA	0.05	0.10
Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, CA		
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA	0.01	0.00
San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, CA		
Camp San Luis Obispo	0.15	0.00
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, CA		
Camp San Luis Obispo	0.01	0.00
Niwot Archaeological Consultants, CO		
Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, SD	0.00	0.08
Powers Elevation Company, Inc., CO		
Buckley Air Guard Base, CO	0.00	2.23
Camp Grafton South, ND	0.00	0.29
University of Colorado Museum, CO		
Buckley Air Guard Base, CO	1.11	0.00
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, CO		
Camp George West, CO	0.02	0.02
Cultural Surveys Hawaii, HI		
Keaukaha Military Reservation, Hilo, HI	0.00	0.29
Garcia and Associates, HI		
Kanaio Training Area, HI	0.26	1.08
Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, HI		
Kanaio Training Area, HI	0.02	0.25
Kansas State Historical Society, KS		
Smoky Hill Range (Nickell Barracks), KS	0.00	1.30
Northwestern State University, LA		
Camp Beauregard, LA	51.19	2.23

Table 110.
Quantity of Archaeological Collections Examined (Continued)

Repository/Installations	Cubic Feet	Linear Feet
Billings Curation Center, MT		
Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, MT	4.09	0.04
GCM Services, MT		
Fort William Henry Harrison, MT	0.00	0.74
Montana Military Museum, Fort William Henry Harrison, MT		
Fort William Henry Harrison, MT	12.27	0.38
Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, MT		
Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, MT	2.76	2.86
Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, NM		
Camel Tracks Training Area, NM	0.00	0.67
Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, NM		
HAWK Battalion, NM	33.60	0.08
Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, NM		
Camel Tracks Training Area, NM	1.40	0.21
HAWK Battalion, NM	0.60	1.24
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, ND		
Camp Grafton South, ND	0.00	1.02
Garrison Local Training Area, ND	0.00	0.65
State Historical Society of North Dakota, ND		
Camp Grafton, ND	7.00	0.00
Camp Grafton South, ND	0.00	0.13
Garrison Local Training Area, ND	1.75	0.00
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND		
Camp Grafton South, ND	0.25	0.16
Oklahoma Archeological Survey, OK		
Camp Gruber, OK	0.00	0.06
Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, OK		
Camp Gruber, OK	6.59	0.33
U.S. Army Engineer District, OK		
Camp Gruber, OK	2.00	0.38
Vehik and Vehik Consulting, OK		
Camp Gruber, OK	0.08	0.50
Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, OR		
Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site, OR	0.65	0.30
Oregon State University, OR		
Redmond Training Area/Central Oregon Training Site, OR	1.37	0.52
South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, SD		
Bivouac/Annual Training Areas, SD	0.03	0.32
West Camp Rapid, SD	0.01	0.00
Camp Mabry, TX		
Bradley Fighting Vehicle Driver Training Site, TX	0.15	0.04
Camp Barkeley, TX	0.20	0.13
Camp Bowie, TX	3.97	3.36
Camp Mabry, TX	0.10	3.71
Camp Maxey, TX	1.33	1.49
Camp Swift, TX	2.75	4.90
Fort Wolters, TX	0.37	0.48
L-7 Ranch, TX	0.37	0.40
Unspecified Texas Army National Guard, TX	0.00	0.04
Center for Ecological Archeology, Texas A & M University, TX		
Camp Bowie, TX	0.15	0.21
Lower Colorado River Authority, TX		
Camp Swift, TX	0.00	0.27
Stephen F. Austin University, TX		
Camp Maxey, TX	0.21	0.06

Table 110.
Quantity of Archaeological Collections Examined (Continued)

Repository/Installations	Cubic Feet	Linear Feet
Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, TX		
Camp Bowie, TX	0.75	0.14
Camp Swift, TX	1.66	0.40
Fort Wolters, TX	3.38	1.12
Baseline Data, Inc., UT		
Camp W. G. Williams, UT	0.14	0.01
Richfield Organizational Maintenance Shop, UT	26.26	0.43
Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, UT		
Camp W. G. Williams, UT	1.17	0.24
Southern Utah University, UT		
Camp W. G. Williams, UT	2.33	0.02
Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, WY		
Camp Guernsey, WY	9.30	16.50
Lander Local Training Area, WY	0.00	0.25
Lovell Local Training Area, WY	0.00	0.92
University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, WY		
Camp Guernsey, WY	3.27	0.71
Lander Local Training Area, WY	0.10	0.01
Lovell Local Training Area, WY	0.52	0.15
Sheridan Local Training Area, WY	0.01	0.01

Table 111.
Criteria to Determine if Repositories Meet the Minimum Requirements of 36 CFR Part 79

Repository	Fire Safety	Security	Environmental Controls	Pest Management	Meets Minimum 36 CFR 79 Standards
Archaeological Research Services, AZ	No	No	Yes	No	No
Arizona State Museum, AZ					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SWCA, Inc., AZ					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Statistical Research, Inc.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Applied Earthworks, CA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, CA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Archaeological Resource Service, CA					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camp Roberts Training Site, CA					
Collections Storage Area 1	No	No	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	No	No	Yes	No	No
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA	No	No	No	No	No
Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, CA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Isera Group, CA	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Jones and Stokes Associates, CA	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA	No	No	Yes	No	No
Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, CA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, CA	No	No	No	No	No

Table 111.
Criteria to Determine if Repositories Meet the Minimum Requirements of 36 CFR Part 79 (Continued)

Repository	Fire Safety	Security	Environmental Controls	Pest Management	Meets Minimum 36 CFR 79 Standards
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, CA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Niwot Archaeological Consultants, CO	No	No	No	No	No
Powers Elevation Company, Inc., CO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University of Colorado Museum, CO	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, CO	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cultural Surveys Hawaii, HI	No	No	No	No	No
Garcia and Associates, HI	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, HI				No	No
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Kansas State Historical Society, KS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northwestern State University, LA					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Collections Storage Area 2	No	No	No	Yes	No
Billings Curation Center, MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GCM Services, MT	Yes	No	No	No	No
Montana Military Museum, Fort William Henry Harrison, MT					
Collections Storage Area 1	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Collections Storage Area 2	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Collections Storage Area 3	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, NM	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, NM					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collections Storage Area 2	No	No	No	No	No
Office of Contract Archeology, University of New Mexico, NM					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, ND	No	No	No	No	No
State Historical Society of North Dakota, ND					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma Archeological Survey, OK	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
U.S. Army Engineer District, OK	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Vehik and Vehik Consulting, OK	No	No	Yes	No	No
Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District, OR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oregon State University, OR					
Collections Storage Area 1	No	No	No	Yes	No
Collections Storage Area 2	No	No	No	Yes	No

Table 111.
Criteria to Determine if Repositories Meet the Minimum Requirements of 36 CFR Part 79 (Continued)

Repository	Fire Safety	Security	Environmental Controls	Pest Management	Meets Minimum 36 CFR 79 Standards
South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, SD					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Camp Mabry, TX	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Center for Ecological Archaeology, Texas A & M University, TX	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Lower Colorado River Authority, TX	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Stephen F. Austin University, TX					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, TX					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 3	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 4	No	No	No	No	No
Baseline Data, Inc., UT	No	No	Yes	No	No
Museum of Peoples and Cultures, Brigham Young University, UT					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Collections Storage Area 3	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Southern Utah University, UT					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	No	No	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	No	No	No	No	No
Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist, WY					
Collections Storage Area 1	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 2	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Collections Storage Area 3	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository, WY					
Collections Storage Area 1	No	No	No	Yes	No
Collections Storage Area 2	No	No	No	Yes	No

Note: Repositories that have been determined to meet the *minimum* requirements for 36 CFR Part 79 possess the following:
Adequate **Fire Safety** indicates that fire detection *and* suppression capabilities are present in the system being used.
Adequate **Security** indicates that intrusion detection *and* deterrent capabilities are present in the system being used.
Adequate **Environmental Controls** indicates that air conditioning and heat are provided in the repository and collections area.
Adequate **Pest Management** indicates that *regular* monitoring *and* control for pests occurs in the repository.

Besides evaluating each repository, each type of material (e.g., artifacts, records, human remains) was also evaluated to determine its level of rehabilitation (Table 112). This information is pertinent in order to more fully understand what each collection requires to bring it into compliance with existing federal standards and guidelines. Twenty-six artifact collections require complete rehabilitation and 12 require partial rehabilitation. Only two artifact collections comply with federal guidelines. Thirty-five record collections require complete rehabilitation and 10 require partial rehabilitation. Only three of the record collections comply with federal guidelines. Of the four skeletal collections identified, all fall under Section 3 of NAGPRA. All NAGPRA collections are currently undergoing the NAGPRA process by the repositories involved.

Table 112.
Level of Rehabilitation for Examined Collections

State	Repository	Artifacts	Records	Human Remains
Arizona	Archaeological Research Services	None	Partial	None
	Arizona State Museum	Complete	Partial	None
	SWCA, Inc.	Complete	Complete	None
	Statistical Research, Inc.	Complete	Complete	None
California	Applied Earthworks, Inc.	None	Complete	None
	Archaeological Curation Unit	Partial	Complete	None
	Archaeological Resource Service	Complete	Complete	None
	Camp Roberts Training Site	Complete	Complete	None
	Fort Hunter Liggett	Complete	Complete	NAGPRA in progress
	Fowler Museum of Cultural History	Partial	Complete	None
	Isera Group	None	Complete	None
	Jones and Stokes Associates	Partial	Complete	NAGPRA in progress
	Parks Reserve Forces Training Area	Complete	Complete	None
	Phoebe. A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology	Partial	None	None
	San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society	Complete	None	None
	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History	Partial	None	None
Colorado	Niwot Archaeological Consultants	None	Complete	None
	Powers Elevation Company, Inc.	None	Complete	None
	University of Colorado Museum	Partial	None	None
	University of Denver Museum of Anthropology	Partial	Complies	None
Hawaii	Cultural Surveys Hawaii	None	Complete	None
	Garcia and Associates	Complete	Complete	None
	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services	Complete	Complete	None
Kansas	Kansas State Historical Society	None	Partial	None
Louisiana	Northwestern State University	Partial	Partial	None
Montana	Billings Curation Center	Complete	Complete	None
	GCM Services	None	Complete	None
	Montana Military Museum	Complete	Complete	None
	Museum of the Rockies	Complete	Complete	None
New Mexico	Archaeological Records Management Section	None	Complies	None
	Maxwell Museum of Anthropology	Complete	Complete	None
	Office of Contract Archeology	Complete	Complete	None
North Dakota	Metcalf Archaeological Consultants	None	Complete	None
	State Historical Society of North Dakota	Complete	Partial	None
	University of North Dakota, Grand Forks	Complete	Complete	None
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Archeological Survey	None	Partial	None
	Oklahoma Museum of Natural History	Partial	Partial	None
	U.S. Army Engineer District	Complete	Complete	None
	Vehik and Vehik Consulting	Complete	Complete	None
Oregon	Bureau of Land Management, Prineville District	Partial	Complete	None
	Oregon State University	Complete	Complete	None
South Dakota	South Dakota Archaeological Research Center	Complete	Complete	None
Texas	Camp Mabry	Complies	Partial	None
	Center for Ecological Archaeology	Partial	Complete	None
	Lower Colorado River Authority	None	Partial	None
	Stephen F. Austin University	Complete	Complete	None
	Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory	Partial	Complete	NAGPRA in progress

Table 112.
Level of Rehabilitation for Examined Collections (Continued)

State	Repository	Artifacts	Records	Human Remains
Utah	Baseline Data, Inc.	Complete	Complete	NAGPRA in progress
	Museum of Peoples and Cultures	Complies	Partial	None
	Southern Utah University	Complete	Complete	None
Wyoming	Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist	Complete	Complete	None
	University of Wyoming Archaeological Repository	Complete	Complies	None

Note: Artifact and record rehabilitation was based on the number of tasks remaining to be performed on each collection. Tasks are listed in the Recommendations section of each chapter. In cases where 1-2 tasks were recommended a rating of **Partial** rehabilitation was issued, in cases where 3 or more tasks were recommended a rating of **Complete** rehabilitation was issued. If a collection is listed as **Complies** it indicates that the materials comply with federal guidelines and regulations, and if **None** is listed the collection does not have that particular material type. Under Human Remains the indication refers to whether or not a NAGPRA assessment has been completed. If no Human Remains are located at the repository the listing is recorded as **None**.

Archaeological Material Curation

As noted previously, 78 collections storage areas house ARNG archaeological collections; however, only 16 meet the minimum requirements of 36 CFR Part 79 for artifacts. None of these facilities has properly prepared all parts of their collections for long-term curation.

Overall, primary containers (boxes that house a group of archaeological materials) consist mainly of acidic cardboard boxes (68%) of varying sizes (most in the 1.0 ft^3 range). Acid-free cardboard boxes are utilized (7%), but not to the extent necessary for the proper curation of the collections. The remaining 25% of the total consists of other types of containers such as cafeteria trays, drawers, plastic boxes, Riker cases, and plastic zip-lock bags. Similarly, boxes that use a telescoping lid for security and access are present in the collection, but not to the degree that would ensure longer life for the box and easier access to the collections. Most boxes contain some sort of label, if only rudimentary and some containers were overpacked and coated with dust.

Most of the collections (85%) are stored in polyethylene zip-lock bag secondary containers (those included within the primary container). Many of these plastic bags need to be replaced because of tears or increasing brittleness caused by storage in environments lacking proper temperature controls. The remaining 15% of the collections are stored in paper bags, small acidic or non-acidic cardboard boxes, plastic boxes, envelopes, plastic vials or film canisters, cotton drawstring bags, loose in the primary containers, or in variety of other types of containers that are detailed in the chapters.

Human Skeletal Remains

Human skeletal remains and associated burial goods comprise 0.30% (2.43 ft^3) of the total collection. In those cases where it has not already been done, all human remains should be examined by a qualified physical anthropologist. Additionally, complete rehabilitation (e.g., reboxing, rebagging, labeling) should be carried out in order to stabilize the remains, and a complete inventory should be generated in order to comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (U.S.C. 25 3001 et seq.).

Records Management

Records associated with archaeological work conducted on ARNG facilities encompass 73.27 linear feet and include paper, photographic records, maps, reports, and computer disks. In many cases, paper records are not housed in acid-free folders, photographs are not isolated and stored in chemically inert sleeves, and large-scale maps are not stored flat in map drawers. In most cases, documentation for the collections has either been misplaced over the years or simply was not curated with the archaeological materials after fieldwork was completed.

Additionally, most records housed in the repositories are subject to temperature and humidity fluctuations. Acidic materials readily absorb and release moisture, leading to expansion and contraction, dimensional changes that accelerate deterioration and promote major visible damage such as cockling paper, flaking ink, warped covers on books, and cracked emulsion on photographs.

Management Controls

As noted earlier in this report, detailed data about management controls were not a primary point of examination in the current research, but the majority of repositories holding ARNG archaeological collections do maintain some type of internal management policies. These policies range from comprehensive curation plans with accommodations made for every portion of the collection to more basic policies that are aimed at preparing collections for deposition in a dedicated long-term storage repository.

Prior to this collections assessment, the National Guard Bureau was unfamiliar with the extent, location, or conditions of its archaeological collections in the project area states. National Guard Bureau and Legacy personnel should be commended for recognizing this problem and addressing it, but now that specific deficiencies have been identified, action must be taken to protect these collections. At minimum, a plan of action for the long-term management of the collections should implement the following four terms.

1. Inventory all human skeletal remains to comply with NAGPRA.
2. Establish a priority for the collections and their rehabilitation.
3. Inventory and rehabilitate the collections.
4. Develop an Archives Management Plan.

Implementation of these minimal tasks will contribute greatly to our understanding of the culture history of not only the western United States, but also of North America.

89

References Cited

Anderson, Lara, Karolyn Kinsey, Marc Kodack, Eugene Marino, Jennifer Riordan, Barbara Smoyer, and Kelly Wissehr
2000 *Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessments*. Technical Report No. 23. U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Missouri. In press.

Anonymous
n.d. *A Brief History of the National Guard of Colorado.* Manuscript on file at the Public Affairs Office, National Guard Bureau, Arlington, Virginia.

Archaeological Research Unit
1999 *Archaeological Curation Unit Fee Schedule.* Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Barnes, James E., Natalie M. Drew, and Eugene A. Marino
2000 *A Curation-Needs Assessment of Select Bureau of Land Management Archaeological Collections*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.

Black, Kevin D., Anne G. Hummer, Thomas C. Peebles, and Michael D. Metcalf
1984 *Final Report of an Archaeological Sample Inventory at Camp Williams, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Utah.* Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc., Eagle, Colorado.

Bureau of Land Management
1995 *La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern Coordinated Resource Management Plan.* Bureau of Land Management, Taos Resource Area, Taos, New Mexico.

California Trade and Commerce Agency
1999 Military Base Closures Announced in July 1995 – BRAC IV: Fort Hunter Liggett (Realignment). <http://www.cedar.ca.gov/military/current_reuse/liggett.htm>. Page updated February 1999. Page accessed February 10, 2000.

CH2M Hill
1995 *Final Environmental Assessment: Fielding the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Cavalry Fighting Vehicle and Other Proposed Federal Actions at the Central Oregon Training Site by the Oregon National Guard.* CH2M Hill, Corvallis, Oregon.

Craig, Douglas B. and Mark R. Hackbarth (editors)
1997 *Prehistoric and Historic Land Use on the Florence Military Reservation, Pinal County, Arizona.* Northland Research, Inc., Flagstaff, Arizona.

Davis, Al
2000 *History of Camp Roberts.* <http://www.militarymuseum.org/campbob.html>. Page accessed January 18, 2000.

Davis, Leslie B., Stephen A. Aaberg, and John W. Fisher, Jr.
1980 *Cultural Resources in the Limestone Hills Army National Guard Training Site, Broadwater County, Montana #79-UT-079.* Montana State University, Bozeman.

Devereaux, Thomas K., Douglas F. Borthwick, Hallett H. Hammatt, and Maria Orr
1997 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Keaukaha Military Reservation, South Hilo District Hawai'i Island (Hawai'i National Guard), 503.6-Acre Parcel, TMK: 2-1-12:3 and 2-1-13:10.* Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Kailua, Hawaii.

Drew, Natalie M.
1996 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command, Volume 1.* Technical Report No. 10. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.

Earth Tech
1997 *Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 44, Tucson, Arizona (Draft).* Earth Tech, Colton, California.

Evinger, William R. (editor)
1995 *Directory of U.S. Military Bases Worldwide.* Oryx Press, Phoenix, Arizona.

Farley, Bruce
n.d. History of Camp Navajo. <http://www.camp-navajo.org/nhistory.htm>. Page accessed January 19, 2000.

Felix, Susan S., Amy E. Halpin, Kelly L. Holland, Eugene A. Marino, Steve McSween, D. Lynn Murdoch, Julia A. Samerdyke, Kenneth L. Shingleton, and Sylvia Yu
2000 *Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment.* Technical Report No. 20. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri. In press.

Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office
1999a Fact Sheet: Fort Hunter Liggett. <http://www.mccoy.army.mil/factsheets/LIGGETT.asp> Page last updated November 1, 1999. Page accessed February 10, 2000.

1999b Fact Sheet: Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (PRFTA). <http://www.mccoy.army.mil/factsheets/PARKS.asp> Page last updated November 1, 1999. Page accessed February 10, 2000.

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1993 *Cultural Resources Evaluation, Oklahoma Army National Guard Camp Gruber Training Area, Muskogee County, Oklahoma.* Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.

Halpin, Amy E., and Kelly L. Holland
1997 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for the U.S. Navy, Engineering Field Activities, West and Northwest, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.* Technical Report No. 9. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.

Jackson, Thomas L.
1997 *Historic Preservation Plan for Hawai'i Army National Guard Kanaio Training Area, Island of Maui, Hawai'i.* Prepared by Pacific Legacy, Aptos, California. Submitted by Garcia and Associates, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Kendrick, Gregory
1996 *Camp George West (Phase II).* National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services, Denver, Colorado.

March Air Reserve Base
2000 *History of March Air Reserve Base.* <http://www.airforce-reserve.org/marchfield/history.htm> Page accessed March 14, 2000.

Marino, Eugene A.
1997 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for Headquarters Air Combat Command, Volume 2.* Technical Report No. 10. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.

Metcalf-Zier
1983 *Technical Proposal, Cultural Resource Investigations at Camp Williams, Utah.* Metcalf-Zier Archaeologists, Inc., Eagle, Colorado.

Mueller, Robert
1989 March Air Force Base. In *Air Force Bases, Volume I: Active Air Force Bases Within the United States of America on 17 September 1982.* Pages 363-373. Office of Air Force History, United States Air Force, Washington, D.C.

New Mexico Army National Guard
1993 *Environmental Assessment, Hawk Project, Sandoval County, NM.* New Mexico Army National Guard, Santa Fe.

New Mexico National Guard and the Bureau of Land Management
1997 *Cooperative Agreement for Taos Resource Area*. Manuscript on file at the New Mexico Army National Guard, Santa Fe.

Oetting, Albert C.
1997a *Archaeological Investigations at the Central Oregon Training Site Near Redmond, Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon.* Heritage Research Associates, Inc., Eugene, Oregon.

1997b *An Archaeological Survey in Areas 1 and 3 of the Central Oregon Training Site, Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon (Draft).* Heritage Research Associates, Inc., Eugene, Oregon.

Oklahoma Army National Guard
1997 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 1997-2001, Camp Gruber Training Site, OK, Oklahoma National Guard.* Gene Stout and Associates, Loveland, Colorado.

Oklahoma Museum of Natural History
n.d. *Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Strategy for Archaeological Collections Acceptance, Curation, Storage, and Associated Fees.* University of Oklahoma, Norman.

1991 *Collections Management Policy.* University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Omaha District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1989 *Historic Preservation Plan for Camp Guernsey.* Omaha District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Penny, Dori M.
1992 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of Three National Guard Facilities, Nebraska, Volumes I & II.* Larson-Tibesar Associates, Laramie, Wyoming.

Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology
1996a *Guidelines for Handling Objects*. Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, California.

1996b *Guidelines and Helpful Hints When Working at the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology.* Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, California.

1996c *Policy for Access to the Collections of the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology.* Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, California.

Roberts, Robert B.
1988 *Encyclopedia of Historic Forts: The Military, Pioneer, and Trading Posts of the United States.* Macmillan Publishing Company, New York.

Schaumann, Kate, and Major William H. Saunders, Jr.
1998 *Wyoming Army National Guard Cultural Resources Planning Level Survey.* Adjutant General's Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Shingleton, Kenneth L., Jr., and Janet L. Wilzbach
2000 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phase II*. Technical Report No. 22. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri. In press.

Shingleton, Kenneth L., Jr., and Sylvia Yu
1999 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for the Bureau of Indian Affairs*. Technical Report No. 16. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.

Southworth, Don
1988 *Camp Williams Historic Reconnaissance Survey: A Research Design and Final Report.* Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Texas State Historical Association
1999a "Camp Barkeley." The Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/qbc2.html> Page accessed January 3, 2000.

1999b "Camp Bowie." The Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/qbc2.html> Page accessed January 3, 2000.

1999c "Camp Mabry." The Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/qbc2.html> Page accessed January 3, 2000.

1999d "Camp Maxey." The Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/qbc2.html> Page accessed January 3, 2000.

1999e "Camp Swift." The Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/qbc2.html> Page accessed January 3, 2000.

1999f "Fort Wolters." The Handbook of Texas Online. <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/view/CC/qbc2.html> Page accessed January 3, 2000.

Trimble, Michael K. and Christopher B. Pulliam (editors)

1999 *An Archaeological Curation-Needs Assessment for the Legacy Resource Management Program*. Technical Report No. 8. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri.

Trinkaus, Kathryn Mauer

1989 *Requirements for Submitting Archaeological Collections to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology*. Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

University of California, Archaeological Research Unit

1996 *University of California, Riverside, Archaeological Research Unit, Policies and Procedures for the Curation of Archaeological Collections (Draft).* Archaeological Research Unit and the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District

1997 *Western Army Aviation Training Site Expansion Final Environmental Impact Statement.* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, California.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1999a Records of Decision (ROD) Abstracts. <http://www.epa.gov/ oerrpage/superfund/sites/ rodsites/0900684.htm> Page last updated on October 12, 1999. Page accessed March 15, 2000.

1999b Tucson International Airport Area Arizona: Site Description and History. http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/overview.nsf/ef81e03b0f6bcdb28825650f005dc4c1/e0b741a467f5be0a8825660b007ee678?OpenDocument#descr. Page last updated on October 12, 1999. Page accessed March 15, 2000.

Whitacre, Christine

1992 *Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program Final Report: Camp George West, Colorado (Phase I).* National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services, Denver, Colorado.

Wood, Garvey C.

1993 *Cultural Resource Management Report, Fort William Henry Harrison, Phase 2, Lewis and Clark County, Montana.* Gar Wood and Associates, Loma, Montana.

1994 *Final: Cultural Resources Survey Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana Army National Guard.* Gar Wood and Associates, Loma, Montana.

Appendix 1

Army National Guard Facilities With No Known or Locatable Archaeological Collections

Alaska

Akiachak Scout Armory

Manchester, Bethany J., Glenn W. Sheehan, H. Kory Cooper, and Randy Wise
1996 *An Archaeological Literature Review of the Village of Akiachak*. SJS Archaeological Services, Inc., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania.

Bethel Local Training Area

Anonymous
1985 *Environmental Assessment for Local Training Area Bethel, Alaska*. Manuscript on file at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage.

Camp Carroll

Reynolds, Georgeanne
1985 *Historic Preservation Plan, U.S. Army Installations and Satellites in Alaska, Inventory of Cultural Resources and Overview Phase I*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, Anchorage.

Camp Denali

Grefsrud, Pamela M.
1993 *Environmental Assessment of Camp Denali*. Alaska Army National Guard, Anchorage.

Chevak Scout Armory

Manchester, Bethany J., Glenn W. Sheehan, H. Kory Cooper, and Randy Wise
1996 *An Archaeological Literature Review of the Village of Chevak*. SJS Archaeological Services, Inc., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania.

Eek Scout Armory

Manchester, Bethany J., Glenn W. Sheehan, H. Kory Cooper, and Randy Wise
1996 *An Archaeological Literature Review of the Village of Eek*. SJS Archaeological Services, Inc., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania.

Haines Scout Armory

Bowers, Peter M., Andrew S. Higgs, and Catherine M. Williams
1998 *Cultural Resource Survey of the Haines Fuel Terminal, Haines, Alaska: Final Report on the Archaeology of Tanani Point*. Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Fairbanks, Alaska.

Juneau Training Area

Anonymous
1985 *Environmental Assessment for Juneau Training Area Juneau, Alaska*. Manuscript on file at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage.

Kotzebue Local Training Area

Anonymous
1985 *Environmental Assessment for Local Training Area Kotzebue, Alaska*. Manuscript on file at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage.

Nightmute Scout Armory

Manchester, Bethany J., Glenn W. Sheehan, H. Kory Cooper, and Randy Wise
1996 *An Archaeological Literature Review of the Village of Nightmute*. SJS Archaeological Services, Inc., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania.

Nome Local Training Area

Anonymous
1985 *Environmental Assessment for Local Training Area Nome, Alaska*. Manuscript on file at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage.

Reynolds, Georgeanne
1985 *Historic Preservation Plan, U.S. Army Installations and Satellites in Alaska, Inventory of Cultural Resources and Overview Phase I*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District, Anchorage.

Nulato Scout Armory

McMahan, J. David
1993 *Archaeological Investigation in Conjunction with the Nulato Safe Water Project*. Office of History and Archaeology, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Anchorage.

Tuntutuliak Scout Armory

Manchester, Bethany J., Glenn W. Sheehan, H. Kory Cooper, and Randy Wise
1996 *An Archaeological Literature Review of the Village of Tuntutuliak*. SJS Archaeological Services, Inc., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania.

Arizona

Buckeye Training Area

Bruder, JoEllen
1972 *Field Journal Buckeye Watershed*. Prepared for Cultural Inventory 592 class at Arizona State University, Tempe.

Bruder, JoEllen, Rose Duffield, Gerald W. Kline, Jannifer Wyatt
1972 *An Investigation of the Archaeological Resources in the Buckeye Valley*. Prepared for Cultural Inventory 592 class at Arizona State University, Tempe.

Wyatt, Jannifer
n.d. *Ceramics from the Buckeye Watershed Survey: The Western Section*. Prepared for Ceramics 590E class at Arizona State University, Tempe.

Papago Park Military Reservation

Gart, Jason
1994 *Papago Park Prisoner of War Camp: An Interpretive Plan*. Manuscript on file at the Arizona Office of Historic Preservation, Phoenix.

Picacho Peak Stage Field

Maxwell, Pamela
1990 *Picacho Peak Stage Field Portion of the Western Army National Guard (ARNG) Aviation Training Site (WAATS), Pinal County, Arizona; Environmental Assessment – Cultural Resources (Letter Report)*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, California.

Western Army National Guard Aviation Training Site

Cairns, Kellie M. and Joseph A. Ezzo
1995 *A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 547 Acres in Southern Arizona for the Arizona Army National Guard*. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Homburg, Jeffrey A., Jeffrey H. Altschul, and Rein Vanderpot
1994 *Intermontaine Settlement Trends in the Eastern Papagueria: Cultural Resources Sample Survey in the Northeastern Barry M. Goldwater Range, Maricopa County, Arizona*. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Maxwell, Pamela
1990 *Picacho Peak Stage Field Portion of Western Army National Guard (ARNG) Aviation Training Site (WAATS), Pinal County, Arizona; Environmental Assessment – Cultural Resources (Letter Report)*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, California.

Russell, Scott C., Orit Tamir, and Jeffrey H. Altschul
1997 *Ethnographic Overview of Traditional Cultural Properties for the Western Army National Guard Training Site*. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
1997 *Western Army National Guard Aviation Training Site Expansion, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volumes I and II*. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, California.

Whittlesey, Stephanie M., Richard Ciolek-Torrello, and Matthew A. Sterner
1994 *Southern Arizona, the Last 12,000 Years: A Cultural-Historic Overview for the Western Army National Guard Aviation Training Site*. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

California

Air Force Plant 42

Hemphill, M.
1985 *Van Nuys National Guard Relocation Study, Air Force Plant #42 Palmdale, Supplemental Report: Stage 2*. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Temecula, California.

Padon, Beth
1989 *Historic Property Survey Report Widening Avenue M City of Palmdale*. LSA Associates, Inc. Manuscript on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Los Angeles, California.

Shaver, Chris
1997 *Cultural Resources Investigation for Air Force Plant 42, Los Angeles County*. Earth Technology Corporation, Colton, California.

Trnka, Joseph
1997 *Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Air Force Plant 42 Palmdale, California*. Earth Tech & Research Management Consultants, Inc. Manuscript on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Los Angeles, California.

Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center

Bissell, Ronald M.
1991 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Six Small Parcels Located On or Near the Armed Forces Reserve Center, Los Alamitos, Orange County, California*. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc., Mission Viejo, California.

Clayton Environmental Consultants
1993 *Preliminary Assessment at the Armed Forces Reserve Center, Los Alamitos, California*. Clayton Environmental Consultants, Cypress, California.

Maxwell, Pamela
1993 *Cultural Resources Assessment for JP-8 Fuel Storage Facility, Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC), Los Alamitos, California*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, California.

Guam

Naval Radio Transmitter Facility Barrigada

Craib, John L. and Ann K. Yoklavich
1996 *Cultural Resources Management Overview Survey, U.S. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station, Western Pacific (NCTAMS WESTPAC), Mariana Islands, Territory of Guam*. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hawaii

Kekaha Small Arms Range

Folk, William H. and Hallett H. Hammatt
1994 *Archaeological Inventory Survey and Subsurface Testing at the Hawaii Army National Guard Firing Range at Kekaha, Kauai*. Cultural Surveys Hawaii, Kailua, Hawaii.

Ukumehame Firing Range

Sinoto, Aki
1997 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Native Plant Conservatory Project, Ukumehame Firing Range, Ukumehame, Lahaina, Maui, TMK 4-8-2:47*. Aki Sinoto Consulting, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Nebraska

Camp Ashland Training Site

Olson, Richard V.
1992 *Cultural Resource Document for Camp Ashland National Guard Training Facility Ashland, Nebraska*. Advanced Sciences, Inc., San Diego, California.

1992 *Historic Preservation Management Plan Camp Ashland National Guard Training Facility, Ashland, Nebraska*. Advanced Sciences, Inc., San Diego, California.

Penny, Dori M.
1992 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of Three National Guard Facilities, Nebraska, Volumes I & II*. Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming.

Hastings Training Site

Penny, Dori M.
1992 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of Three National Guard Facilities, Nebraska, Volumes I & II*. Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming.

Mead Training Site

Penny, Dori M.
1992 *An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of Three National Guard Facilities, Nebraska, Volumes I & II*. Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming.

Nevada

Nevada National Guard State Headquarters

McLane, Alvin R.
1996 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Nevada National Guard State Headquarters, Eagle Valley, Carson City, Nevada*. Desert Research Institute, Reno, Nevada.

Stead Training Site

McLane, Alvin R.
1995 *A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Nevada Army National Guard Stead Training Site in Lemmon Valley, Washoe County, Nevada*. Desert Research Institute, Reno, Nevada.

New Mexico

Camp Luna

Anonymous
n.d. *Application for Registration, New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties, State Planning Office, Santa Fe: Camp Luna and King Stadium*. Chamber of Commerce Committee on Historic Preservation, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Perrigo, Lynn I.
1974 *Camp Luna and King Stadium, Las Vegas, New Mexico*. Manuscript on file at the Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Carlsbad National Guard Rifle Range and Training Area

Martin, Robert J. and James E. Hunt
1992 *Archaeological Survey Report for ENMR Telephone Cooperative, Inc.'s Proposed Fiber Optic Toll Line Easement Situated on Public Lands in Eddy County, New Mexico*. Pecos Archaeological Consultants, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Deming Training Area and Rifle Range

Mimbres Foundation
1978 *A Brief Summary of Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Southwestern New Mexico*. Mimbres Foundation. Manuscript on file at the Archaeological Records Management Section, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Roswell Training Area

Brett, Linda
1982 *Archaeological Clearance Report for McClellan Oil Corporation, Luke Com. Federal #1 & Road, F82-215*. Agency for Conservation Archaeology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales.

Griffiths, Dorothy M. and James V. Sciscenti
1992 *Archaeological Survey of the Pennzoil Sulphur Company Sulphur Test No 13-A (Original Location), T10S, R25E, Section 13, SE1/4, NE1/4 [2000 FNL, 2265 FEL], Chaves County, New Mexico*. Archaeological Survey Consultants, Roswell, New Mexico.

Haskell, Loring J.
1987 *Archaeological Clearance Report of Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line Company, HDO-22-Microwave Tower Site, Section 25, T10S, R25E, NMPM, Chaves County, NM*. New Mexico Archaeological Services, Inc., Carlsbad.

Kyte, Michael A.
1984 *Archaeological Clearance Report for McClellan Oil Corporation, PJ Federal #44, Rick Federal COM # 1 and Access Road, Tyrell Federal COM #2 and Access Road, F85-160*. Agency for Conservation Archaeology, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales.
1988 *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor in the Comanche Hill Area of Chaves County, New Mexico, for Yates Petroleum Corporation*. Coyote Archaeological Consultants, Portales, New Mexico.

Sciscenti, James V.
1992 *Archaeological Survey of the Pennzoil Sulphur Company Sulphur Test No. 13-A Relocation, T10S, R25E, Section 13, SW1/4, NE1/4 [2000 FNL, 2300 FEL], Chaves County, New Mexico*. Archaeological Survey Consultants, Roswell, New Mexico.

Tucumcari Training Area

Thompson, William C., Jr.
1980 *New Mexico National Guard Environmental Assessment for Week-End Training Site and Small Arms Range, Tucumcari, New Mexico*. New Mexico National Guard, Santa Fe.

North Dakota

Camp Davis

Fox, Richard A.
1980 *1978-1979 Cultural Resource Investigations Along the Middle Sheyenne River Valley Including Lake Ashtabula and a Portion of the Sheyenne River*. University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Williston Local Training Area

Van Hoy, Thomas P. and Randy Nathan
1983 *Phase I Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected Recreation Areas in the West Portion of Laka Sakakawea, North Dakota, Dunn, McKenzie, Montrail, and Williams Counties*. University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Oklahoma

Davis Air Field

Warde, Mary Jane and Dianne Everett
1993 *Oklahoma's Legacy of Defense: National Guard Armories, Davis Air Field (Muskogee), Whitaker Education and Training Center (Pryor), and Camp Gruber, Oklahoma*. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City.

Whitaker Education Training Center

Warde, Mary Jane and Dianne Everett
1993 *Oklahoma's Legacy of Defense: National Guard Armories, Davis Air Field (Muskogee), Whitaker Education and Training Center (Pryor), and Camp Gruber, Oklahoma*. Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

Camp Adair

Rosenfeld, Charles L., Blaine Hoy, and Gregory A. Mitchell
1997 *Environmental Assessment, Expanded Training at Camp Adair, Oregon*. Oregon State University, Corvallis.

Camp Rilea

Caywood, Janene and Lisa Mighetto
1994 *Report of an Inventory of Buildings and Structures Associated With Camp Rilea (Oregon National Guard Training Facility)*. Historical Research Associates, Inc., Missoula, Montana.

Cherry, Roger L.
1977 *A Cultural Resource Survey of Camp Rilea, Clatsop County, Oregon*. Roger L. Cherry, West Linn, Oregon.

Mitchell, Gregory A.
1998 *Camp Rilea Cultural Resources Management Plan, An Oregon Army National Guard Training Facility*. Oregon Military Department, Salem.

Camp Withycombe

Roulette, Bill R., Melissa Darby, and Elizabeth O'Brien
1997 *Results of an Above-Ground Cultural Resource Survey at Camp Withycombe, an Army National Guard Facility, Clackamas County, Oregon*. Applied Archaeological Research, Portland, Oregon.

Roulette, Bill R., Julie Koler, Judith Basehore Alef
1998 *Oregon Military Department, Camp Withycombe Cultural Resource Management Plan*. Applied Archaeological Research, Portland, Oregon.

South Dakota

Austin Training Site

Berg, Richard E.
1991 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Camp Rosenbaum in Union County, South Dakota*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Nebraska.

Webster Training Area

Miller, Paul V. and Gary L. Moore
1994 *A Level III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected National Guard Project and Bivouac Areas in Lincoln, Union, Clay, Yankton, Bon Homme, and Day Counties, South Dakota*. Frontier Cultural Services, Custer, South Dakota.

Camp Rapid

Killey, Philip G., Jerry F. Hoenke, and Ted Johnson
n.d. *Historic Inventory South Dakota National Guard, Camp Rapid, South Dakota*. Lee S. Geiger, Architect, Rapid City, South Dakota.

Texas

Addicks Training Site

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan*. Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Baker Dam Drop Zone

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan*. Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Kings Ranch

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan*. Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

La Reforma Training Area

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan*. Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Panhandle Training Area

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan*. Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Saginaw Army Aircraft Plant

Adjutant General's Department of Texas
1996 *Interim Cultural and Historical Resources Management Plan*. Adjutant General's Department of Texas, Austin.

Building Technology Incorporated
1984 *Historic Properties Report, Saginaw Army Aircraft Plant, Fort Worth, Texas*. Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Dieste, Tony and Lorrainge Heartfield
1984 *An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Saginaw Army Aircraft Plant, Tarrant County, Texas*. Heartfield, Price and Green, Inc., Monroe, Louisiana.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
1992 *Environmental Assessment, Saginaw Army Aircraft Plant, Saginaw, Tarrant County, Texas*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Texas.

Washington

Camp Murray

Grulich Architecture and Planning Services
1992 *Comprehensive Site Assessment, Camp Murray, Washington National Guard Headquarters*. Grulich Architecture and Planning Services, Tacoma, Washington.

Camp Seven Mile

Salo, Lawr V.
1986 *Washington Army National Guard, Camp Seven Mile, Range Constructions and Improvements*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Washington.

Appendix 2

Mail Survey

ARNG West Mail Survey Repository Evaluation

Repository/Address _____

Collection(s) Assessed _____

Date _____

Assessor _____

Entire Repository

1. What is the proper (official) name of the building? _____
What do the staff call the building? _____

2. What was the original use of the building? _____
_____

3. Approximate age (in years) of the building and/or the date of construction. Date _____

1-5 _____	31-40 _____	71-80 _____
6-10 _____	41-50 _____	81-90 _____
11-20 _____	51-60 _____	91-100 _____
21-30 _____	61-70 _____	

4. Type of foundation

Concrete _____	Brick _____	Dirt _____
Stone _____	Other _____	

5. Type of exterior walls

Concrete Block _____	Prefabricated _____
Corrugated Metal _____	Brick _____
Wood Siding _____	Aluminum Siding _____
Stucco _____	Other _____

6. Type of roof

Built-up (asphalt) _____	Shingles _____	Tin _____
Corrugated Metal _____	Slate Tile _____	Rubber _____
Clay Tile _____	Other _____	

7. Type of building
   Collections Facility _____ Museum _____
   University Classroom/Laboratory _____ Office Building _____
   Other _____

Collections Storage Area

(Room or area containing the storage units for artifacts/records. Note: If there is more than one collections storage area, please fill out a separate form for each.)

1. Type of floor
   Concrete _____ Wood _____ Dirt _____
   Elevated _____ Other _____

2. Type of interior walls
   Wallboard/Sheet rock _____ Corrugated Metal _____
   Plywood _____ Concrete Block _____ Plaster _____
   Painted _____ Other _____

3. Type of ceiling
   Plaster _____ Suspended Acoustical _____ Metal _____
   Concrete _____ Wood/Metal Studs with Sheet Rock _____
   Other _____

4. Number of Windows (to outside)
   1-2 _____ 3-4 _____ 5-6 _____ 7+ _____

5. Are windows covered? Describe (e.g., shades, blinds, plywood).
   Yes _____ No _____ Partial _____

6. Are windows secure (locked)?
   Yes _____ No _____

7. List total square feet (or dimensions) of COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA
   _____

8. Check types of activity areas in the COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA
   Receiving/Loading Dock _____ Artifact Study Room _____
   Artifact Holding Area _____ Records Study Room _____
   Artifact Washing Area _____ Records Storage Room _____
   Artifact Processing Lab _____ Photographic Storage Room _____
   Artifact Conservation Lab _____ Walk-in Refrigerator _____
   Temporary Artifact Storage Area _____ Offices _____

Hazardous Materials Storage _____ Security Monitoring _____
Materials/Supplies Storage _____ Mechanical Utility Room _____
Other _____

9. Types of collections present and approximate square feet of space devoted to each
   Archaeological _____ _____ Ethnographic _____ _____
   Paleontological _____ _____ Botanical _____ _____
   Geological _____ _____ Zoological _____ _____
   Other _____

10. Collections storage area to filled to…..capacity?
   0% _____ 25% _____ 50% _____
   75% _____ 100% _____

11. Circle the type(s) of storage units present.
   Shelves – wood or metal Drawers – wood or metal
   Cabinets – wood or metal Other _____

12. Are boxes overstacked?
   Yes _____ No _____ Some _____

13. Type of environmental controls in COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA
   Central A/C _____ Window Unit A/C _____
   Floor Fans _____ Space Heater(s) _____
   Radiator _____ Forced-Air Heat (Central or Zoned) _____
   Other _____

14. Security measures for COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA
   Intrusion Alarm _____ Motion Detectors _____
   24-Hour Guard _____ Controlled Access _____
   Dead-Bolt Lock on Door _____ Padlock on Door _____
   Key Lock on Door _____ Window Lock _____
   Other _____

15. Types of fire protection in COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA
   Manual Alarms _____ Fire Extinguishers _____
   Sprinkler/Suppression System _____ Fire Wall(s) _____
   Fire Door(s) _____ Fire Alarms Wired to Fire Department _____
   Smoke Detectors _____ Heat Sensor _____ Halon _____
   Other _____

16. Is there a program for pest management in the COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA?
   Yes _____ Describe _____
   _____
   No _____

17. Are there signs of infestation by rodents, insects, birds, and/or snakes in the COLLECTIONS STORAGE AREA and/or boxes?

Yes _____ Describe _____

_____

No _____

18. Are any ARNG artifacts or records in museum displays or on loan? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

19. How much space (or approximate percentage of total storage space from Page 2) is devoted to the storage of documentation? _____

20. Has a duplicate copy of the records been produced?

Yes _____ Where is the copy stored? _____

_____

No _____

21. Does the repository have a comprehensive plan for curation?

Yes _____ Please attach a copy if possible.

No _____

Comments:

Thank you for your time and attention.

ARNG West Mail Survey Repository Evaluation Instructions

(Please refer to instructions for the artifacts and/or records condition evaluation instructions for further information. These instructions pertain only to the Repository Evaluation.)

1. We understand not all of these questions will pertain to all types of repositories. If a question does not pertain to your repository, please write "N/A" next to the question. If you do not know the answer to a question, but it may pertain to your repository, please write "don't know" next to the question. This will ensure that an attempt was made to answer all questions.

2. If the collections are in more than one building (i.e., repository), please fill out a separate form for each.

3. The "Collections Storage Area" refers to the room or specific area containing the storage units for the collections in question. There may be more than one "Collections Storage Area" within a repository or the entire repository may be the "Collections Storage Area" (e.g., a garage). If there are multiple "Collections Storage Areas" within the repository, please fill out a separate form for each.

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS FOR RECORDS EVALUATION

INSTRUCTIONS

1. In order for a collection and/or its associated records to be considered the responsibility of the ARNG, the materials must have been generated from (1) an ARNG facility or (2) ARNG sponsorship of an archaeological project (e.g., collections generated from surveys directed and sponsored by the ARNG). In situations where an ARNG facility has assumed legal responsibility for a collection not derived from ARNG-owned land, these materials should be included.

2. For each separate ARNG facility represented in your records, a separate records condition evaluation form should be completed. Do not combine all military collections on one form if more than one installation/facility is represented. If you are not sure which facilities are represented in your collections, please separate each project/collection and be sure to list the site numbers.

3. Record measurements in feet and inches. The smallest unit of measurement is 0.1 linear inch.

DEFINITIONS

1. Archival: Archival containers refer to those records housing systems in which the material that the container is made out of has been chemically treated so as to make the container acid free or noncontaminating. When a container has been made acid free, the pH of that container becomes very close to the absolute neutral pH value of seven. An example of such a container is an acid-free document box. Certain kinds of polyester and plastic items (e.g., photographic storage sheets) can also be considered archival, if they are made from materials such as polyethylene or polypropylene.

2. Nonarchival: Nonarchival containers refer to those containers that have not been treated to chemically alter their natural acid levels. Regular folders and accordion files, commercial photograph processing sleeves, common paper, and most plastics, except for the ones described above, are highly acidic or off-gassing and are considered nonarchival.

3. Storage Unit: Storage unit refers to the shelves, filing cabinets, table top, or floor on or in which the records are stored.

4. Primary Container: A primary container is the largest or outermost containment unit in which the archaeological collections or records are stored. Examples of primary containers for records include boxes, file cabinet drawers, and map cases.

5. Secondary Container: Records may be packed in a secondary container, which is packed within the primary container. A secondary container is the containment unit in which the records are directly stored. Examples of secondary containers may include file folders, plastic sleeves, slide boxes, and photographic development envelopes.

MCX-CMAC MAIL SURVEY FOR ARNG WEST PROJECT

RECORDS CONDITION EVALUATION

(Please complete a separate form for each project/collection and each ARNG facility)

Date: _____

Repository name and name/number of building where records are stored:
_____

Repository point of contact: _____

Installation**:** _____

Project name (e.g., Fort Pickett Pipeline Survey) and site numbers associated with records**:**
_____

Total linear inches of records**:** _____

Will records be permanently stored here? If not, where? _____

STORAGE UNIT: _____

PRIMARY CONTAINERS
Types of archival primary containers: _____

Types of nonarchival primary containers: _____

Total linear inches of records stored in archival primary container(s): _____

Other storage methods (e.g., records stored directly on shelf): _____

SECONDARY CONTAINERS
Types of archival secondary containers: _____

Types of nonarchival secondary containers: _____

Percentage of all secondary containers that are archival: _____

COMMENTS:
(Continue on back or attach additional pages if necessary)

RECORD FORMATS

RECORD AMOUNT

If a records format is present, record the amount in linear inches. If the records are stored in such a way that linear inches cannot be determined, describe the records in some other way (e.g., maps stored in four tubes, each 1½ inches in diameter).

REHAB

The last column in the Record Formats table is titled Rehab. The list below gives the six rehabilitation tasks necessary for compliance with federal curation and preservation regulations. Write the letters corresponding to the rehabilitation tasks that HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED for each record format present in the collection.

Rehabilitation Tasks:
(A) organize the records in some sort of logical order
(B) package records in archival files or sleeves
(C) label all file folders appropriately/consistently
(D) package files in archival boxes or other archival primary containers
(E) create a finding aid
(F) make a duplicate copy

Type of Record	**Amount (linear inches)**	**Rehab (A-F)**
Paperwork (letters, field records, catalog sheets, etc.)		
Reports		
Maps		
Color/Black and White prints		
Slides		
Negatives		
Contact Sheets		
Computer records (type?)		
Audio/visual materials (type?)		
Other:		
Other:		

Comments

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS FOR OBJECTS EVALUATION

INSTRUCTIONS

1. In order for a collection to be considered the responsibility of the ARNG, the materials must have been generated from (1) an ARNG facility or (2) ARNG sponsorship of an archaeological project (e.g., collections generated from surveys directed and sponsored by the ARNG). In situations where an ARNG facility has assumed legal responsibility for a collection not derived from ARNG-owned land, these materials should be included.

2. For each separate ARNG facility represented in your collections, a separate objects condition evaluation should be completed. Do not combine all military collections on one form if more than one installation/facility is represented. If you are not sure which facilities are represented in your collections, please separate each project/collection and be sure to list the site numbers.

3. Record measurements in feet and inches. The smallest unit of measurement is 0.1 $foot^3$.

DEFINITIONS

1. Archival: Archival containers refer to those collections housing systems in which the material that the container is made out of has been chemically treated so as to make the container acid free or noncontaminating. When a container has been made acid free, the pH of that container becomes very close to the absolute neutral pH value of seven. An example of such a container is an acid-free cardboard or paper box. Certain kinds of polyester and plastic boxes or zip-lock bags can also be considered archival, if they are made from materials such as polyethylene or polypropylene. **NOTE:** For plastic zip-lock bags to be considered archival, the bags must be made out of an archivally stable material and the thickness should be at least 4 mil (mil referring to the unit of thickness equaling one thousandth of an inch) or of an adequate thickness to accommodate the artifacts.

2. Nonarchival: Nonarchival containers refer to those containers that have not been treated to chemically alter their natural acid levels. Regular cardboard, paper, and most plastics, except for the ones described above, are highly acidic or off-gassing and are considered nonarchival.

3. Storage Unit: Storage unit refers to the compact shelves, nonmovable wood or metal shelves, table top, or floor on which the artifacts are stored.

4. Primary Container: A primary container is the largest or outermost containment unit in which the archaeological collections are stored. Examples of primary containers include boxes, drawers, and display cases. Objects may be packed in a secondary container, which is packed within the primary container.

5. Secondary Container: A secondary container is the containment unit in which the artifacts are directly stored. Examples of secondary containers may include paper bags, small boxes, plastic bags, film vials, and aluminum foil.

MCX-CMAC MAIL SURVEY FOR ARNG WEST PROJECT

ARTIFACTS CONDITION EVALUATION

(Please complete a separate form for each project/collection and each ARNG facility)

Date: _____

Repository name and name/number of building where artifacts are stored:
_____

Repository point of contact (assessor): _____

Installation/Facility: _____

Collection name (e.g., Fort Pickett Pipeline Survey) and site numbers associated with artifacts:
_____

Total cubic feet of artifacts: _____

Will artifacts be permanently stored here? If not, where? _____
_____

STORAGE UNIT (type): _____

PRIMARY CONTAINERS
Types of archival primary containers: _____
_____

Types of nonarchival primary containers: _____

Cubic feet or percentage of total cubic feet of artifacts stored in archival primary container(s):
_____

Other storage methods (e.g., artifacts stored directly on shelf):_____

SECONDARY CONTAINERS
Types of archival secondary containers:_____

Types of nonarchival secondary containers:_____

Percentage of all secondary containers that are archival:_____

COMMENTS: (Continue on back or attach additional pages if necessary)

MATERIAL CLASS COMPOSITION

Using percentages, indicate the percentage of each material class present in the collection (or box). Percentages should be calculated by volume, with all percentages adding up to 100%.

MATERIAL CLASS REHABILITATION

The last column in the Material Class table is titled Rehab. The list below gives the six rehabilitation tasks necessary for compliance with federal curation and preservation regulations. Write the letters corresponding to the rehabilitation tasks that HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED for each material class present in the sample.

Rehabilitation Tasks:
(A) clean the artifacts
(B) sort the artifacts (by provenience, material class)
(C) directly label artifacts (when applicable)
(D) bag the artifacts in appropriate archival containers and label each container
(E) insert acid free labels in each secondary container
(F) store the materials in archival primary containers and label containers

Material class	**Prehistoric (%)**	**Historic (%)**	**Unknown (%)**	**Rehab (A-F)**
Lithic				
Ceramic				
Fauna				
Modified bone				
Shell (unmodified)				
Modified shell				
Botanical				
Flotation				
Soil				
^{14}C				
Human remains				
Brick/masonry				
Metal				
Glass				
Textiles				
Leather				
Other:				

Comments: