

**SERVICE-WIDE REPORT ON U.S. ARMY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

**Summary Report on the U.S. Army Environmental Center's  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act  
Compliance Project  
Section 6 Summary Investigations**

**Prepared for the  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On 16 November 1990, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was signed into law. NAGPRA addresses the rights of possession by lineal descendants, Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiian organizations to culturally affiliated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony derived from federal lands. In order to comply with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA, many federal agencies first had to locate and assess the contents of their archaeological collections.

In 1994, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC) to (1) develop a nationwide program to locate all archaeological collections derived from U.S. Army installations, (2) determine the possibility of NAGPRA-related materials in the collections, and (3) prepare draft NAGPRA compliance documents. The MCX-CMAC's NAGPRA compliance project for the AEC consists of two phases, Section 6 summaries and Section 5 inventories. The Section 6 summary phase was designed to identify, locate, and evaluate the contents of archaeological collections from Army-owned property. Section 5 inventories involve the physical inspection of any collection identified by Section 6 research as potentially containing human remains or associated funerary objects. Section 6 research was completed during 1994 and 1995, and the results are reported herein. The Section 5 research is currently in process.

The MCX-CMAC investigated 167 installations for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA. These installations occupy approximately 7,553,522 acres of land in 30 states and the District of Columbia. Of this land, approximately 4,827,694 acres is land held by the military. The remaining land consists of land that the U.S. Army uses, but does not have title.

Ninety-five installations received Section 6 summary reports, and 72 received negative findings letters. In the preliminary assessment of collections, over 5,265 cubic feet of archaeological material have been identified as having been collected from the 95 installations. The collections are housed at 210 different repositories throughout the United States, including the Smithsonian Institution. Ninety-four repositories house collections from more than one installation, and over half of the Army's archaeological collections are currently stored in facilities that do not purport to be professional archaeological curation facilities. In addition, 27% of the repositories for U.S. Army collections are located in a state other than the one in which the installation is located.

Native American human remains and/or funerary objects have been documented within the collections for 20 installations. These installations' collections are scheduled to be inventoried by the MCX-CMAC in 1996 and 1997. An inventory report will be prepared for each of the 20 installations, and a final report will be prepared upon completion of inventories.



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The St. Louis District would like to thank the cultural resources points of contact at all of the U.S. Army installations and facilities who provided us with information. Their knowledge enabled the MCX-CMAC to determine the probable extent of archaeological work on U.S. Army installations and provided valuable insights into possible locations of collections. In addition, invaluable assistance was provided by the many U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Districts in which the installations are located. Corps archaeologists manage or perform much of the archaeological work completed on installations and their regional expertise is central to any investigation.

Also, the MCX-CMAC would like to thank the many archaeological contractors, museums, and university staff who provided information on the archaeological collections they curate and the archaeological investigations with which they were involved.

The MCX-CMAC extends thanks to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) personnel who assisted the MCX-CMAC with the site file searches during our visits to SHPO offices nationwide and with the information requested via the telephone.

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# I

## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

As a land manager, the U.S. Army is the custodian of a wide array of Native American cultural resources that are located on its land, in its possession, or affected by its activities. On 16 November 1990, President George Bush signed into law P.L. 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, hereafter referred to as NAGPRA. The act addresses the rights of possession by lineal descendants, Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiian organizations of culturally affiliated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony derived from federal lands. In summary, NAGPRA

- provides standards for the intentional excavation and removal or the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and objects;
- requires each Federal agency or museum that has possession or control over holdings or collections that may contain Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to provide a written summary of such objects which describes the scope of the collections, kinds of objects included, references to geographical location, means, and period of acquisition, and cultural affiliation (where readily ascertainable), based upon available information held by such agency or museum; summaries are to be completed by 16 November 1993;
- requires each Federal agency and museum that has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American human remains or associated funerary objects to compile an inventory of such items, and, to the extent possible, identify the geographical and cultural affiliation of such items, and to notify the affected Native American tribe(s), Native Alaskan(s), Native Hawaiian organizations(s) or lineal descendant(s); and
- requires each Federal agency or museum to expeditiously return such items to the known lineal descendants or affiliated tribe upon request, provided that cultural affiliation or control of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony is established.

The inventory (Section 5) and summary (Section 6) requirements of NAGPRA compel every landholding Army installation to review the archaeological work conducted on their property and locate any collections that may have been generated from this work. The collections must then

be assessed for NAGPRA-related items, and the appropriate compliance documents must be prepared.

The law set deadlines for completing the collection summaries required by Section 6 of NAGPRA (16 November 1993) and the physical inventory required by Section 5 (16 November 1995). Few federal agencies had sufficient funding or expertise to meet these deadlines. The Army was no exception. Therefore, in 1994, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) initiated efforts to assist U.S. Army installations in complying with NAGPRA, and tasked the U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC) to develop a compliance program. This report summarizes the results of the first phase of the AEC's NAGPRA compliance project.

## **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

In order to ensure full and consistent Army-wide compliance, the AEC contracted the MCX-CMAC to complete NAGPRA summaries and inventories, to provide initial identification of culturally affiliated Native American groups for Army installations on a service wide basis, and to prepare draft compliance documents that could be used by installation personnel to comply with NAGPRA. The MCX-CMAC's work plan for the U.S. Army NAGPRA compliance project was finalized in August 1994, and consisted of two phases: (1) Section 6 summaries and (2) Section 5 inventories.

The Section 6 summary phase was designed to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from Army-owned property. During this phase, archival research and telephone interviews were used to research the Army's archaeological collections, as well as to identify potentially affiliated Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, or Native Hawaiian organizations for each installation. The MCX-CMAC conducted Section 6 research in 1994 and 1995. Section 6 summary reports and draft compliance documents were prepared for each installation responsible for archaeological collections. These were completed by 31 March 1996.

Section 5 inventories involve the physical inspection of any collection identified by Section 6 research as potentially containing human remains or associated funerary objects. Section 5 inventory reports and draft compliance documents are then prepared for each installation for which the MCX-CMAC conducts an inventory. This phase is currently in process and will be completed by 30 September 1997. A final report will be prepared at that time.

Execution of the total compliance plan will provide Army installation personnel with the information and draft documents necessary for completing the summaries (Section 6) and inventories (Section 5) required by NAGPRA. Each installation also is responsible for consulting with the Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiian organizations, and lineal descendants that are possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from

Army lands.

In the process of completing the Section 6 summary phase, much data concerning U.S. Army archaeological investigations and resulting collections was accrued for the first time. This report details the methods used to collect that data and the collections information for each U.S. Army installation, and serves to further assist the U.S. Army in long-range planning for its cultural resources.

## **II**

### **METHODS**

The MCX-CMAC Section 6 summary compliance project involved identifying archaeological collections derived from Army lands, locating their current storage, assessing their probable contents, and, when necessary, completing draft summaries required by Section 6 of NAGPRA. These objectives were accomplished by a five step process: (1) identification of the U.S. Army installations to be included within the project; (2) completion of a thorough records review for the installations and telephone interviews with repositories thought to house collections derived from Army-owned lands; (3) determination of Section 6 status for each installation; (4) identification of possible cultural affiliation for Army collections; and (5) preparation of a Section 6 summary report for each installation that is responsible for archaeological collections. Each step is described more fully below.

#### **IDENTIFICATION OF INSTALLATIONS**

Initially, the AEC designated 12 Major Commands (MACOMs) for inclusion within the project.

AMC: U.S. Army Materiel Command,  
FORSCOM: U.S. Army Forces Command,  
ISC: U.S. Army Information Systems Command,  
MDW: Military District of Washington,  
MEDCOM: U.S. Army Medical Command,  
MTMC: U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command,  
NGB: U.S. Army National Guard Bureau,  
SSDC: U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command,  
TRADOC: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command,  
USAR: U.S. Army Reserve Command,  
USARPAC: U.S. Army Pacific Command, and  
USMA: U.S. Military Academy.

Each MACOM was asked to submit a list of its installations, noting to what degree each had complied with NAGPRA and assigning a priority for each installation [memorandum

DAIM-ED-N (420-40) 17 Aug. 1994]. Responses were received from FORSCOM, MEDCOM, TRADOC, and USARPAC, however, not all installations were prioritized, and the list of installations was not complete for FORSCOM and TRADOC.

While awaiting response from the MACOMs, the MCX-CMAC compiled a master list of installations from the April 1994 Army Cultural Resources Directory, the *Directory of Military Bases in the U.S.* (1991) by William R. Evinger, the 1992 Army Military Real Properties list, and the 1995 *United States Military Road Atlas* by William Roy Crawford, Sr., L. Ann Crawford, and R.J. Crawford. The master list, maintained in an MCX-CMAC data base, identified 426 installations and was updated as new information was acquired during the records review (Appendix 1). In January 1995, two MACOMs (National Guard Bureau and Army Reserve Command) were deleted from the project at the AEC's direction.

## **RECORDS REVIEW AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS**

The MCX-CMAC initiated the records review with a bibliographic search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) that is maintained on-line by the National Park Service. NADB was searched by the state(s) and county(ies) in which installations are located, and using key words such as "Army," "fort," or "depot." The NADB searches provided a preliminary bibliography of reports regarding archaeological investigations conducted on U.S. Army properties.

The MCX-CMAC next contacted the cultural resources point of contact (POC) at each installation to conduct preliminary telephone interviews regarding:

1. installation points of contact,
2. extent and type of archaeological investigations on installation property,
3. location and volume of artifact collections and linear feet of records,
4. the presence or absence of Sections 5 and/or 6 NAGPRA-specified objects,
5. tribal consultation status,
6. status of installation compliance with the requirements of NAGPRA, and
7. maps showing the installation boundaries.

The MCX-CMAC then visited each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or designated state archaeological site records center(s) in all states that contained the project-designated U.S. Army installations. At the state site file offices, the MCX-CMAC used standardized forms (Appendix 2) to record any information pertaining to archaeological work conducted on the Army installations. First, the MCX-CMAC examined U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps covering the installations' property and recorded all archaeological sites believed to be located within the installations' boundaries.

The official state archaeological site records were then reviewed for all Army sites.

When available, the MCX-CMAC recorded the following information for each site:

1. the site recorder,
2. the investigating organization or individual,
3. the date and type of investigation,
4. any bibliographic references noted,
5. the site type and time period,
6. the nature and extent of archaeological collections, and
7. the repository of any collections from that site.

The MCX-CMAC recorded the full bibliographic citations of all archaeological project reports located at the state site file offices, as well as the relevant information from the reports. When possible, the following information was obtained from the reports:

1. a description of the type of collection (e.g., artifact class, antiquity),
2. an estimate of the size of the collection, and the number of any burials or funerary objects collected,
3. a description of the human remain(s) and funerary object(s), when present,
4. a reference to the means of acquisition, date(s), and location(s) of the materials, and
5. information relevant to identifying lineal descendants or cultural affiliation.

In summary, the state site file investigations allowed the MCX-CMAC to determine the principal investigator(s), records disposition, artifact composition, and potential repositories housing U.S. Army archaeological collections. The information recorded on the standard MCX-CMAC forms was entered into collections and bibliographic data bases at the MCX-CMAC.

Telephone interviews were then conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories or information sources for Army collections. When feasible, the MCX-CMAC contacted all individuals, groups, and/or contractors who had performed archaeological investigations on each installation. These telephone interviews ascertained the type and volume of collections at each repository and the status of the curating facilities' NAGPRA compliance. When necessary, MCX-CMAC personnel requested copies of documentation unavailable at the state site file offices. Any material subsequently received at the MCX-CMAC was recorded on the standard MCX-CMAC forms and entered into the data base(s).

## SECTION 6 STATUS

Based on the archival research, site file research, and telephone interviews, the MCX-CMAC determined the status for each of the installations identified. Each installation was placed into one of the following seven categories.

1. **OUTSIDE PROJECT PARAMETERS:** Facilities that were not among the MACOMs designated to be investigated by the MCX-CMAC, specifically U.S. Army National Guard Bureau (NGB), U.S. Reserve Command (USAR), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA).
2. **DECLINED ASSISTANCE:** Installations that took responsibility for completing Section 6 summary compliance without the assistance of the MCX-CMAC.
3. **NOT LOCATED ON ARMY-OWNED LANDS:** Installations that were located on property that was not owned by the U.S. Army. This included facilities located on land leased from a private, state, or federal agency, as well as agencies occupying space in non-Army owned buildings. The MCX-CMAC did no further research for these installations.
4. **INCLUDED IN ANOTHER REPORT:** Facilities that were located on another installation and/or included within another report (e.g., Letterman Army Medical Center is located on the Presidio of San Francisco and covered within the Presidio Section 6 summary report).
5. **REPOSITORY COMPLIANCE:** Installations whose entire collections are located in a repository that included U.S. Army collections in its own Section 6 compliance documents.
6. **NO DATA:** Installations that had no information available to the MCX-CMAC. The MCX-CMAC attempted to obtain information for these installations via NADB, examination of U.S.G.S. maps, site file searches, and telephone interviews, but information (e.g., geographic data, telephone numbers, and POCs) was not available.
7. **INVESTIGATED:** Installations for which the MCX-CMAC completed site file searches, records review, and/or telephone interviews. These installations were identified either as having archaeological collections and requiring Section 6 summaries or as having no archaeological collections derived from their properties and requiring negative findings letters. The Section 6 NAGPRA summary reports and negative findings letters were prepared by the MCX-CMAC and sent to the AEC for distribution to the installations via the appropriate MACOM.



## **IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY CULTURALLY AFFILIATED TRIBES OR LINEAL DESCENDANTS**

After assessing the status of the collections from each installation, the MCX-CMAC identified federally recognized Native American tribes potentially culturally affiliated with the materials. Research was conducted to determine the prehistoric and historic Native American inhabitants of the areas in which a particular installation is located, and to identify present-day, federally recognized tribes which are believed to be the descendants of those earlier identifiable cultural groups. Appendix 3 provides a bibliography of some of the general references used to obtain information regarding cultural affiliation.

*Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Groups:* Ethnographic and archaeological documents regarding the area in which the installation is located were reviewed to identify native groups that are believed to have occupied or used the area prehistorically or historically. These resources included published ethnographies and histories, as well as oral testimonies authored by Native Americans. Data obtained during the MCX-CMAC's records review was examined for information regarding the ethnohistory of particular archaeological sites or project areas on the installation. Pertinent information was also obtained from interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the Native American history of a particular area.

*Adjudicated Lands and Reservations:* Between 1946 and 1978 the Indian Claims Commission acted as a forum to review claims regarding Native American tribes' title to particular tracts of land. Decisions resulting in a finding of Indian title are illustrated by the *Indian Lands Judicially Established* map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission in 1978. This map was used by the MCX-CMAC to determine which installations with archaeological collections were located on or near lands adjudicated to a Native American group or groups. The 1992 *Indian Land Areas* map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs was also used to determine an installation's proximity to present-day Native American reservations.

*Federally Recognized Tribes:* The above resources were also examined for information regarding relationships between present-day Native American entities and the cultural groups identified as having prehistorically or historically occupied or used the area in which an installation is located. The Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) list of *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs* (1995) and the *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of July 11, 1995)* were consulted to determine the federal recognition status of these present-day Native American tribes. Groups currently petitioning for federal recognition were identified so that installation personnel would be aware that additional groups may receive federal recognition through the BIA. Each installation was provided the name and address of the tribal chairperson for each federally recognized tribe that

may be affiliated with installation lands. These were obtained from the BIA's February 1995 edition of *The Tribal Leaders Directory*.

*Native Hawaiian Organizations:* Different methods were used to identify appropriate Native Hawaiian organizations. A general cultural overview was compiled for each installation, with pertinent installation-specific ethnographic or historic information included. Three Native Hawaiian organizations were identified for each installation in Hawaii. Two state-wide organizations specified in NAGPRA must be contacted: the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii, and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, the non-profit, Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. Per the recommendation of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service, the MCX-CMAC also identified the pertinent island burial council for each installation. Other Native Hawaiian organizations or individuals that particular installations should contact regarding NAGPRA issues should be identified by the installation during consultation with the aforementioned groups.

*Native Alaskan Villages and Corporations:* The USARPAC installations in Alaska have delegated their NAGPRA compliance to the University of Alaska, which curates all Army collections for that state. At the AEC's direction, those installations were deleted from the project and no further research by the MCX-CMAC was conducted regarding Native Alaskans.

## **SECTION 6 REPORTS**

For each installation identified as requiring a Section 6 report, an installation-specific summary of the methods and results of the records review and telephone interviews was provided. Each installation-specific Section 6 Summary report contained the following information, when appropriate:

1. An overview of the archaeological work conducted on installation property, including a list of individuals and/or contractors who conducted the investigations.
2. A description of the archaeological collections removed from installation property, including artifact material classes.
3. Reference to the means, date(s), and location(s) in which these collections were acquired.
4. Current physical location of the collections and points of contact for collections not curated at the installation.
5. An estimate of the number of objects and/or volume of the collections, both for

the installation as a whole and by individual repository.

6. A detailed discussion of any human remains and/or funerary objects. No attempt was made to assign designation of “sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony” unless curatorial records indicated an item as such. Designation of special status will be made by installation personnel in consultation with culturally affiliated federally recognized Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or lineal descendants.
7. A brief literature review of the prehistoric and/or historic Native American occupation of the area in which the installation is located.
8. A list of addresses and POCs for Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or lineal descendants identified as potentially culturally affiliated with collections from the installation.
9. Draft letters addressed to the federally recognized Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or lineal descendants notifying them of the results of the Section 6 Summary and requesting points of contact. The draft letters could be used by the installation to provide the notice to potential culturally affiliated groups or individuals that is required by NAGPRA. The letters were to be retyped by the installation on installation letterhead for their commander’s signatures, with copies furnished to the AEC, the appropriate MACOM, and the MCX-CMAC. With the enactment of the final regulations in January 1996, the AEC has directed installations to forward a copy to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) of the National Park Service.
10. A bibliography of all archaeological reports reviewed by the MCX-CMAC for archaeological work performed on the specific Army installation.
11. A bibliography of all references listed in the National Archeological Database concerning the installation.
12. A list of any references not available during MCX-CMAC review.

### **III**

## **RESULTS**

### **IDENTIFICATION OF INSTALLATIONS AND SECTION 6 STATUS**

Each installation identified by the MCX-CMAC was placed in one of the seven categories defined in the methods section (Table 1); Appendix 4 lists the installations within each category.

**TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF INSTALLATION CATEGORIES BY MACOM**

MACOM	Outside Parameters	Declined Assistance	Not Army Land	Included in Another	Repository	No Data	Reported	Total
AMC		3	9	1		4	67	84
FORSCOM		5	7	3		7	34	56
ISC			1					1
MDW			1	1			7	9
MEDCOM				1			5	6
MTMC			1			1	3	5
NGB	138							138
SSDC						1		1
TRADOC		1	8	1		4	23	37
USAR/OCAR	21	2	1	15			4	43
USARPAC			1		8		23	32
USMA							1	1
OTHER*	9		1	1		1		12
TOTAL	168	11	30	23	8	18	167	425

\* three installations are USACE, six are DLA, and three are undetermined MACOMs (Army Criminal Investigation Command, Virginia; Letterman Army Medical Center, California; and U.S. Property and Fiscal Office for Mississippi, Mississippi).

1. **OUTSIDE PROJECT PARAMETERS:** In total, 168 installations were outside of the project's parameters. In January 1995, the AEC deleted NGB and USAR facilities from the project due to their large number and the fact that these facilities generally do not have definable boundaries or points of contact, and are divided by ownership between state, Federal, and, sometimes, private concerns. The MCX-CMAC excluded 138 NGB and 21 USAR facilities from the project. Although the majority of USAR facilities were not included within the project, four facilities were investigated because they had been researched prior to the exclusion of NGB and USAR from the project. In addition, three installations were identified as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and six as Defense Logistics Agency, both MACOMs that were not within the parameters of the project. The Center for Military History (CMH) is reportedly completing NAGPRA compliance activities for any collections accessioned into Army Military History Museums; CMH collections were therefore not included within the MCX-CMAC NAGPRA compliance project.

2. **DECLINED ASSISTANCE:** Eleven installations (Table 2) requested that the MCX-CMAC not be involved with Section 6 investigations and have assumed responsibility for completing all NAGPRA compliance activities.

**TABLE 2: INSTALLATIONS THAT DECLINED MCX-CMAC ASSISTANCE FOR**

## NAGPRA SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

<u>MACOM</u>	<u>INSTALLATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>
AMC	Green River Test Complex	Utah
AMC	Idaho Launch Complex	Idaho
AMC	White Sands Missile Range	New Mexico
FORSCOM	Fort Carson	Colorado
FORSCOM	Fort Drum	New York
FORSCOM	Fort Hood	Texas
FORSCOM	Fort Sheridan	Illinois
FORSCOM	Pinon Canyon Maneuver Area	Colorado
TRADOC	Fort Sill	Oklahoma
USAR	Fort Hunter Liggett	California
USAR	Fort McCoy	Wisconsin

3. **NOT LOCATED ON ARMY-OWNED LAND:** Thirty installations were located on property that was not owned by the U.S. Army. This included facilities located on land leased from a private, state, or federal agency, as well as Army facilities that occupy space in a non-Army owned building. As the responsibility for artifacts is based on ownership of land, the MCX-CMAC did no further research for these installations.

4. **INCLUDED IN ANOTHER REPORT:** Twenty-three facilities were located on another installation and/or included within another report. For these installations, a separate Section 6 report or negative findings letter was not necessary.

5. **REPOSITORY COMPLIANCE:** The repository for the collections from eight USARPAC installations in Alaska included the U.S. Army collections in their own Section 6 compliance. All Army collections in Alaska are curated at the University of Alaska, Anchorage which is currently complying with NAGPRA. Therefore, the MCX-CMAC was instructed by the AEC to delete these installations from the project. Some installations have collections that are curated at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The Smithsonian was excluded from compliance with NAGPRA, but has indicated that it is assuming responsibility for all collections within its care.

6. **NO DATA:** Despite a thorough search, no information was available for 18 installations. The MCX-CMAC attempted to obtain information (e.g., geographic location of the installation, telephone numbers, and POCs) for these installations via NADB, site file searches, and telephone interviews, but none was located.

7. **INVESTIGATED:** The MCX-CMAC completed site file searches, records reviews, and/or telephone interviews for 167 installations. Ninety-five installations have archaeological collections and received installation-specific NAGPRA Section 6 summaries. Five of the 95 installations (Fort McPherson, GA; Fort Monroe, VA; Fort Story, VA; Picatinny Arsenal, NJ;

and Walter Reed Medical Center, MD) had historic Euroamerican collections only, however, Section 6 reports were prepared for these installations to provide them with an overview of the archaeological work performed on their property. NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) were located for 20 installations.

Negative findings letters were prepared for 72 installations. The majority of these installations (69 or 95.8%) had no archaeological collections derived from their property. Of the remaining three installations that received negative findings, two installations only had soil samples produced during archaeological work but no archaeological objects or artifacts were collected, and one only had collections determined to be the responsibility of the Center for Military History.

## **RECORDS REVIEW AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS**

NADB searches were performed for the 167 investigated installations. These produced a preliminary bibliography of 526 reports of archaeological investigations conducted on U.S. Army property. Of the 526 reports, 504 reports were for installations that had archaeological collections and 24 were for installations without collections. NADB reports were located for 70 (79%) of the 95 installations which received Section 6 reports and 17 (24%) of the 72 installations which received negative letters. In general, the NADB reports cited for installations without collections were historic preservation plans or cultural resources overviews for the installation.

The MCX-CMAC conducted telephone interviews with 334 installation cultural resources POCs, and identified 30 states with project-designated U.S. Army property. Ten states (Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and West Virginia) contained NGB and/or USAR facilities only. Between November 1994 and December 1995, the MCX-CMAC visited 53 SHPO/state site file offices in 39 states. In addition, for portions of two states, California and Michigan, site file searches were conducted by state site file personnel and provided to the MCX-CMAC by mail.

At the site file offices, the MCX-CMAC examined a total of 737 U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps, 37,737 site forms, and 2,062 reports. This information was entered into a data base at the MCX-CMAC. One installation, Fort Bliss, Texas, maintains a comprehensive data base of the 14,500+ prehistoric archaeological sites located on its property. They kindly provided a copy of this data base to the MCX-CMAC, and the MCX-CMAC spot-checked approximately ten percent of the site record data entries with the original records before incorporating the data into the MCX-CMAC's Army site file data base.

The MCX-CMAC conducted an additional 983 telephone interviews with individuals who have performed archaeological work on installation property or personnel at repositories housing U.S. Army archaeological collections. Any new information provided to the MCX-

CMAC, such as site numbers and reports not yet recorded or filed at the state site file offices, was recorded in the standard MCX-CMAC format.

## SECTION 6 REPORTS

Below, organized by MACOM, is a brief summary of each installation for which the MCX-CMAC prepared a NAGPRA Section 6 report. Each summary includes the approximate number of sites located on the installation, the volume, type, and location of archaeological collections derived from installation property, the presence or absence of Section 5 materials, and a brief description of the Native American groups possibly associated with the installation. In addition, any unresolved land ownership and/or collections issues are briefly noted.

Due to the nature of site recordation and various attendant problems (e.g., archaeological work and site identification that is on-going, incomplete state site files, duplication of site numbers, isolated finds not assigned site numbers, and questions of land ownership), the exact number of sites cannot be confirmed. The site information below reflects the information available at the site file offices at the time of the MCX-CMAC visit. In most instances it is likely to be an approximate minimum, and does not necessarily reflect the number of sites that actually produced archaeological collections.

The information contained below directly reflects the material reported in installation-specific NAGPRA Section 6 reports, and is current as of the date of each installation report. The original report should be consulted for more detail, for bibliographic citations, and for a list of the Native American points of contact.

### U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

***Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland:*** A total of approximately 33 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.9 linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Aberdeen Proving Ground as of January 1996. There are a minimum of 67 archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools, ceramics, and animal bones. Historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, gun flints, tobacco pipes, and architectural debris. The post repository houses approximately 11.8 cubic feet of artifacts and 1.2 linear feet of documents; the remaining material is currently located at four other repositories, three in Maryland and one in Washington D.C. (Smithsonian Institution). Site file records at the Maryland Historic Trust indicate the possibility that skeletal remains were observed and/or collected from the installation by a private collector. The collection of skeletal remains that may be located among the Cresthull collection at the Hartford County Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Maryland has not yet been verified. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Aberdeen Proving Ground, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed ten

reports pertaining to the installation. The Conoy are believed to have aboriginally inhabited the area in which Aberdeen Proving Ground is located. No longer an identifiable tribal entity, the Conoy reportedly splintered into several groups by the mid-1700s and ultimately were absorbed among the Delaware and the Six Nations of the Iroquois. The Delaware and the Six Nations of Iroquois have federally recognized groups. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Adelphi Laboratory Center, Maryland:*** A total of approximately 20 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and less than six linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Adelphi Laboratory Center as of December 1995. There are a minimum of 42 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone flakes, cores, and shatter, projectile points, stone tools, fire-cracked rock, and shell. Historic Euroamerican period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, a pipe bowl fragment, coal, slag, plastic, and miscellaneous building materials. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. Three repositories, two in New Jersey and one in Maryland, currently house this material. There are no collections housed on post. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Adelphi Laboratory Center, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed six reports pertaining to the installation. A number of Native American groups (including the Conoy, Nanticoke, Shawnee, Susquehannock, and the Virginia Algonquin tribes) have been identified historically and prehistorically within the area of Adelphi Laboratory Center. Only the Shawnee are federally recognized, however, descendants of these groups, particularly the Conoy and Nanticoke, may reside among the Delaware and the tribes of the Six Nations of the Iroquois. The Delaware and the Six Nations of the Iroquois are federally recognized groups. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Army Materiel Technology Laboratory (Watertown Arsenal), Massachusetts:*** A total of approximately 871 artifacts was identified for the Army Materiel Technology Laboratory as of February 1996. There are a minimum of 18 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Collected materials include prehistoric stone tools and animal bone, and historic glass, metal, ceramics, coal, and iron. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are currently housed at three known repositories, two in Massachusetts and one in Rhode Island. No material is curated on the installation. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Army Materiel Technology Laboratory, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed seven reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, the area encompassed by the present day Technology Laboratory was occupied by the Pequassette, a subgroup of the Massachusetts. The Massachusetts ceased to exist as a tribal entity sometime during the seventeenth century and are not a federally recognized group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Wisconsin:*** A total of approximately one cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Badger Army Ammunition Plant as of January 1996. There are a minimum of eight reported archaeological sites on the installation. Materials recovered include prehistoric stone tools (a scraper, biface, and flakes) and historic material. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have



been identified. The collections are located at Archaeological Consulting and Services, Madison, Wisconsin. No material is housed on post. NADB contains seven bibliographic references for Badger Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed eight reports pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Winnebago. The Menominee occupied land directly north of the installation, but were not adjudicated this land. The Potawatomi and the Sac and Fox were adjudicated lands to the southwest and southeast, respectively. All of the above groups are federally recognized.

***Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Maryland:*** A total of approximately 19 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and approximately four linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Blossom Point Field Test Facility as of January 1995. There are a minimum of 27 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and tool fragments, fire-cracked rock, shell, animal bone, tobacco pipe fragments, and ceramics. Historic Euroamerican materials include ceramics, glass, metal, brick, tobacco pipe fragments, ammunition, seeds, buttons, leather, animal bone, plastic, shell, paper, clothing, and miscellaneous building materials. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. These materials are reportedly housed at five known repositories, two in Delaware, two in Maryland (including Adelphi Laboratory Center), and one in Washington. No material is housed at the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Blossom Point Field Test Facility. The MCX-CMAC reviewed nine reports pertaining to the installation. A large number of Native American groups (including the Conoy, Nanticoke, Shawnee, Susquehannock, and the Virginia Algonquin tribes) have been identified historically and prehistorically within the area of Blossom Point Field Test Facility. Only the Shawnee are federally recognized; however, descendants of these groups, particularly the Conoy and Nanticoke, may reside among the Delaware and the tribes of the Six Nations of the Iroquois. The Delaware and the Six Nations of Iroquois have federally recognized groups. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Coosa River Storage Annex, Alabama:*** A total of approximately one cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for Coosa River Storage Annex. There are three historic cemeteries, 28 isolated finds, 30 archaeological sites, and 123 ammunition storage buildings located on Coosa River as of September 1995. Artifacts collected include prehistoric stone tools and fire-cracked rock, as well as historic ceramics, glass, bricks, roofing tile, and metal. No known human remains or funerary objects have been excavated. The archaeological materials are located at New South Associates, Irmo, South Carolina, but are to be moved to the Office of Archaeological Services, Moundville, Alabama. No material is stored on the installation. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Coosa River Storage Annex, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed two reports pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Creek, and is close to the lands judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee. Both groups are federally recognized.

***Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, Nebraska:*** A total of approximately 29 artifacts

and less than one linear foot of associated documentation was identified for Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 62 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and prehistoric ceramic sherds. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. The collection is temporarily curated at the office of Larson-Tibesar Associates, Laramie, Wyoming, but it is believed that it will be relocated to either the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District or the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. No artifacts are housed on the ammunition plant. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed one report pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Pawnee, who are believed to have prehistorically inhabited the area. The Lakota, (or western Sioux) are also believed to have moved through the vicinity during the mid-1800s. Both groups are federally recognized.

***Dugway Proving Ground, Utah:*** A total of approximately 11.5 cubic feet of artifacts and three linear feet of documentation was identified for Dugway Proving Ground as of January 1996. There are a minimum of 31 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Materials recovered include prehistoric stone tool waste, stone tools, fire-modified rocks, engraved rocks, ground stone implements, modified and unmodified animal bone, soil samples, and ceramics. No collections have been made from the historic sites on the installation, and no known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified among the collected materials. The collections are reportedly housed at seven repositories, six in Utah (including Dugway Proving Ground) and one in Arizona. NADB contains five bibliographic references for Dugway Proving Ground. The MCX-CMAC reviewed ten reports pertaining to the installation. A review of the available literature provides ethnographical and/or archaeological evidence that the Northern Shoshone, Western Shoshone, Eastern Shoshone, and Ute have had both historic and prehistoric ties to the general area in which Dugway Proving Ground is located. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Goshute Shoshone. All of these groups are federally recognized.

***Fort Monmouth, New Jersey:*** Forty-five artifacts have been identified for Fort Monmouth as of December 1995. There is one recorded archaeological site on the installation. The collection, which is in the possession of a private collector, consists of stone tools and prehistoric ceramics. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort Monmouth, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Delaware inhabited the area in which Fort Monmouth is located. The Delaware are a federally recognized group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico:*** A total of approximately 11 cubic feet of boxed artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, six individually shelved ceramic vessels, and approximately 18.5 linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort Wingate as of December 1995. There are a minimum of 75 reported archaeological sites located on the

installation. Collections consist of chipped and ground stone artifacts, pigment, ceramics, and animal bone. These collections are currently stored at ten known repositories, nine in New Mexico and one in Arizona. No material is curated on the facility. Human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, and a possible ceremonial object have been collected from two sites, LA 2714 and LA 6364. At least six individuals and a number of funerary objects have been identified for LA 2714; the human remains are believed to be housed at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, New Mexico, and the artifact collections are currently housed at the Museum of Indian Arts Culture, New Mexico. Collections made by a civilian employee at the Fort, and those from the Public Service Company of New Mexico's 1979 Anasazi Communities of the San Juan Basin project, could not be located by the MCX-CMAC. Fort Wingate occupies land that has been controlled by the U.S. Army since the 1800s, but which has never been Army-owned. The land is officially owned by the Bureau of Land Management. There is no official agreement between the BLM and the U.S. Army concerning NAGPRA compliance for Fort Wingate Depot Activity, and since its closure in January of 1993, issues have arisen concerning the final distribution of installation lands. The outcome of this situation may have an impact on NAGPRA compliance for the federal agencies involved. NADB contains three bibliographic references for Fort Wingate, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 12 reports pertaining to the installation. Specific Fort Wingate archaeological sites have been identified as Navajo, Zuni-Acoma, Zuni, Anasazi, and historic Navajo. The Navajo, Zuni, and Acoma are federally-recognized groups. A number of Native American tribes claim ancestry to the Anasazi, including the Pueblo Indians, Zuni, and Hopi, and more recently, the Navajo. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Navajo and Zuni.

***Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Nevada:*** A total of approximately three cubic feet of archaeological materials and less than 12 linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant as of December 1995. There are a minimum of 128 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include historic objects of glass, metal, leather, and ceramic, as well as prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, ground stone implements, and modified animal bone. The collections are believed to be located in six repositories, four in Nevada (including Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant), one in California, and one in Washington. In addition, collections may have been made by unauthorized individuals, but this has not been verified. Records believed to be located at the Mineral County Utilities Commission and at Texas Technical University also could not be verified. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified; however, human remains may have been removed from the property during Navy ownership. NADB contains seven bibliographic references for Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. Four major groups, the Northern Paiute, the Owens Valley Paiute, the Western Shoshone, and the Washoe are likely to have had aboriginal territories or subsistence/trade routes that encompassed the area now occupied by Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Northern Paiute.

***Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee:*** A total of approximately 76 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Holston Army Ammunition Plant as of November 1995. There are a minimum of three reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone flakes, ground stone, animal bone, and ceramics. The artifacts are believed to be located in two repositories, one in Tennessee and one in Alabama. There are no artifacts housed on the facility. Collections made in 1972 by the Kingsport Chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society (TAS) under the auspices of East Tennessee State University are currently unlocated. This collection is believed to consist of 10 to 15 human burials and associated artifacts, but the exact composition is unknown because no report was prepared. It is believed that these materials are in the possession of the TAS members who were involved in the excavation. No other known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Holston Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. The Cherokee and the Yuchi were aboriginally located in closest proximity to present day Holston Army Ammunition Plant. The Shawnee were also known to have been associated with the area intermittently. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee; however, without detailed maps of installation boundaries, it was not possible to determine whether the installation simply borders this area or actually extends onto the adjudicated area. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes.

***Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana:*** A total of approximately seven cubic feet of archaeological materials and less than one linear foot of associated documentation was identified for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 22 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, stone waste flakes, ceramics, animal bones, a copper awl, and a plummet, as well as historic Euroamerican items of glass, metal, ceramic, and plastic. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. These collections are believed to be located at three repositories, one each in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. Several Native American groups were historically within the area of Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, although it is unclear whether any of these groups has aboriginal ties to the area. These groups are the Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Miami and Wea.

***Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa:*** A total of approximately 15 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Iowa Army Ammunition Plant as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 278 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Prehistoric artifacts recovered include flaked stone chipping debris and tools, cobbles, fire-cracked rock, ceramics, and shell fragments. Historic materials include metal, glass, bottles, tiles, brick, and ceramics. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects

have been identified. All of the artifacts are located at the Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa City, Iowa, and records collections are located at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed ten reports pertaining to the installation. Various historical records indicate that the Iowa and the Sac and Fox occupied southeastern Iowa. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. These groups have been adjudicated the land occupied by the installation.

***Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana:*** A total of approximately nine cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Jefferson Proving Ground as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 249 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone waste flakes, stone tools, and a few fragments of historic glass and ceramics. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are reportedly located in six repositories, one each in Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and Texas, and two in Indiana. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Jefferson Proving Ground, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. Several Native American groups were historically within the area of Jefferson Proving Ground, although it is unclear whether any of these groups have aboriginal ties to the area. These groups are the Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Potawatomi. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Miami and Wea.

***Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois:*** A total of approximately eight cubic feet of archaeological material and an undetermined amount of documentation was identified for Joliet Army Ammunition Plant as of December 1995. There are a minimum of 61 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Materials collected include prehistoric stone tools, flaked stone chipping debris, ceramic fragments, and animal bone, as well as historic ceramics, glass, metal, rocks, wood, cinder, and animal bone. The collections are located at three repositories, two in Illinois (one has documentation only) and one in Kentucky. No material is housed on the facility. Human skeletal material was observed during archaeological excavations on the installation in 1985. The burial was photographed and mapped but left intact in the ground, and no collections were made. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed six reports pertaining to the installation. Native American groups that may be culturally affiliated with materials from Joliet Army Ammunition Plant include the Fox (Mesquakie), Illinois, Kickapoo/Mascouten, Miami, Ojibwa/Chippewa, Ottawa, Peoria, Piankashaw, Potawatomi, Sauk (Sac), Shawnee, and Wea. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Potawatomi.

***Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Missouri:*** A total of less than one cubic foot of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Lake City Army Ammunition Plant as of January 1996. There are a minimum of 25 reported archaeological sites on the installation.

Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tool chipping debris and one possible stone tool. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The artifacts and documentation are reportedly located at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas. No artifacts are located on the facility. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed six reports pertaining to the installation. The Native American groups that may have resided aboriginally in the vicinity include the Arikara, Missouriia, and Pawnee. In addition, the Fox, Iowa, Kansa (Kaw), Omaha, Osage, and Sac have been identified as historically occupying or moving through Missouri and the vicinity of the installation. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvani:*** A total of approximately 115 artifacts and less than two linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Letterkenny Army Depot as of September 1995. There are a minimum of 11 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, fire-cracked rock, and historic materials such as ceramics, glass, and nails. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are housed at three repositories, two in Pennsylvania and one in Maryland. No artifacts are stored on the facility. A collection of 304 historic artifacts recovered in 1993 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, could not be located. Archaeological site forms list Letterkenny Army Depot as the repository for these materials, but subsequent telephone calls revealed that these collections are presently unaccounted for. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Letterkenny, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. Several Native American groups were living in Pennsylvania at the time of Euroamerican contact. The Susquehannock are documented as having a strong presence throughout central Pennsylvania prior to Euroamerican contact, but disease and warfare left the tribe virtually extinct. The Delaware originally inhabited much of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and may have passed through the region that now encompasses Letterkenny Army Depot during their move westward in the 1600s. The Tuscarora and Shawnee may also have been historically associated with the area. All the above groups, excluding the Susquehannock, are federally recognized. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Lexington-Blue Grass Activity, Kentucky:*** A total of approximately six and a half cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot as of February 1996. There are a minimum of 48 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered from the post include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, animal bone, and fire-cracked rock, as well as historic glass, ceramics, brick, and metal. No known human remains or funerary objects have been excavated. The collections are located in six repositories, three in Kentucky and one each in Ohio, Texas, and Maryland. There are no collections housed on the facility. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Lexington-Blue Grass Activity, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 12 reports pertaining to the installation. Historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the Shawnee aboriginally inhabited the region in which the installation is located. During the

seventeenth century, the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy drove the Shawnee from Kentucky and claimed their former lands. Directly south of Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot lies the adjudicated land of the Cherokee, who controlled much of the Southeast at the time of European contact. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas:*** A total of approximately three and a half cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant as of July 1995. There are about 223 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered were mostly historic objects of glass, metal, ceramic, animal bone, and brick. The remaining portion of the collections consisted of non-diagnostic prehistoric chipped stone materials such as biface fragments, flakes, and fire-cracked rock. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The artifacts are reportedly located at two repositories in Texas. No collections are located on the facility. NADB contains three bibliographic references for Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. It is likely that the Caddo exclusively inhabited the area presently occupied by the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. The Caddo are a federally recognized group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas:*** An unknown volume of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 33 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. The artifacts recovered include historic materials such as glass, ceramics, metal, cement, brick, animal bones, seeds, wood, and foundation stones. Prehistoric artifacts include stone waste flakes, stone tools, fire-cracked rock, ceramics, and animal bone. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are located at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL), University of Texas, Austin. The volume of collections is unknown because some collections have not yet been officially inventoried and accepted for curation. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 11 reports pertaining to the installation. It is likely that the Caddo exclusively inhabited the area presently occupied by Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant. The Caddo are a federally recognized tribe. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana:*** A total of approximately 25 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant as of September 1995. There are a minimum of 36 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, vertebrate and invertebrate animal remains, plant remains, flotation and soil samples, as well as historic materials. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. The collections are presently stored at Northwest Louisiana State University. No materials are housed on the facility. NADB contains ten bibliographic references for

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 15 reports pertaining to the installation. The Caddo and Chitimacha are the federally recognized tribes whose ancestors were aboriginally located in closest geographical proximity to the installation, and the Alabama, Choctaw, Coushatta, and Tunica-Biloxi were documented in the area historically. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Caddo; however, it was not possible to determine whether the installation simply borders the area or actually extends onto the adjudicated area.

***Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee:*** A total of approximately one cubic foot of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Milan Army Ammunition Plant as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 11 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and ceramics. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are reportedly located at Pinson Mounds Archaeological Park, Nashville, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Milan Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Kaskinampo (who later joined the Coushatta) and Shawnee have all been aboriginally or historically associated with the region in which Milan Army Ammunition Plant is located. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana:*** A total of approximately six and a half cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Newport Army Ammunition Plant as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 207 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include Euroamerican historic objects of glass, ceramic, metal, leather, brick, concrete, and animal bone, as well as prehistoric stone waste flakes, various stone tools, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and animal bone. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are reportedly located in three repositories, two in Indiana and one in Kentucky. No artifacts are curated on the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Newport Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed seven reports pertaining to the installation. Several Native American groups were historically within the area of Newport Army Ammunition Plant, although it is unclear whether any of these groups have aboriginal ties to the area. These groups are the Delaware, Kickapoo, Miami, Piankashaw, Potawatomi, Shawnee, and Wea. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Kickapoo and Wea.

***Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey:*** A total of less than one cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials and less than one linear foot of associated documentation was identified for Picatinny Arsenal as of July 1995. There is one reported archaeological site on the installation. Artifacts recovered include historic metal and glass artifacts. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. The collection is located at the offices of Heritage Conservation and Preservation, Inc., Newton, New Jersey and will ultimately be



curated at the New Jersey State Museum. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Picatinny Arsenal, although the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of Euroamerican contact the Delaware inhabited the area now occupied by the installation. The Delaware are a federally recognized group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas:*** A total of approximately one cubic foot of archaeological material was identified for Pine Bluff Arsenal as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 48 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric flaked stone chipping debris, flaked stone tools, and ceramic fragments. The historic artifacts consist of ceramics, metal, and glass. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been collected. The artifacts are currently housed at two known repositories in Arkansas. No material is curated on the facility. NADB contains three bibliographic references for Pine Bluff Arsenal, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed ten reports pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Quapaw, and the Tunica have also been associated with the area. Both groups are federally recognized.

***Pueblo Depot Activity, Colorado:*** A total of approximately 25 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Pueblo Depot Activity as of November 1995. There are a minimum of six reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, and animal bone. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The artifacts are located at Larson-Tibesar Associates, Inc., Laramie, Wyoming. No artifacts are housed on the facility. Although state site records indicate that lithics were collected from 5PE67, they could not be located. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Pueblo Army Depot, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. The Paloma and Cuartelejo Apache, the Arapaho, the Cheyenne, the Comanche, the Kiowa, the Shoshone, and the Ute have all been historically associated with the region in which the installation is located. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Northern Cheyenne, Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Arapaho.

***Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia:*** A total of approximately 14 boxes and less than one linear foot of associated documentation was identified for Radford Army Ammunition Plant as of March 1996. There are a minimum of six reported archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools, ceramics, and shell. These materials are currently housed at three known repositories, one each in Virginia, Tennessee, and Washington, D.C. The skeletal remains of an infant were excavated during archaeological investigations at the installation in 1968. The remains are currently housed at the Fort Loudoun State Historical Site, Tennessee. A second burial was inadvertently discovered on the installation prior to 1970 during land moving operations at site 44PU8. After a period of display in one of the Hercules Powder Company's houses, the skeleton was reburied at an unspecified location. The MCX-CMAC was unable to locate collections recovered by the New

River Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia during surface collections at the installation in 1983 and 1984. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Radford Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed two reports pertaining to the installation. The Mohetan are believed to have aboriginally inhabited the mountainous region of Virginia in the vicinity of Radford. Except for the tribal name, little information exists regarding the Mohetan. There is no linguistic data available to indicate possible Mohetan affiliation with other tribal groups, and historians continue to debate the exact identity of the group and its potential affiliation with other Virginia tribes. No federally recognized tribal group has indicated an aboriginal claim to land in the vicinity of Radford Army Ammunition Plant, and the land occupied by the installation has not been adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio:*** A total of approximately 27 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant as of December 1995. There are a minimum of 14 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics and animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, metal, and leather. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. All collections from Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant are reportedly held by the Anthropology Department, Cleveland State University. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed six reports pertaining to the installation. The installation is located in a region which is believed to have been aboriginally inhabited by the Erie, a little-known group who no longer exist as a tribal entity. Several Native American groups reportedly used or occupied northeastern Ohio after about 1740. The region has been seen as an inter-tribal zone that was used by various groups of Delaware, Iroquois, Mahican, Ojibwa/Chippewa, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Wyandot. Except for the Mahican, descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Red River Army Depot, Texas:*** A total of approximately three and a half cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation, was identified for Red River Army Depot as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 176 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Collected artifacts are predominately historic materials such as glass, ceramic, brick, animal bone, and metal, but also include prehistoric stone waste flakes, stone tools, and ceramics. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. This material is located at a minimum of two, and possible three, Texas repositories. The location of material at the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL), University of Texas, Austin, could not be confirmed. No artifacts are housed on the depot. The area presently occupied by Red River Army Depot was likely to have been exclusively inhabited by the Caddo. The Caddo are a federally recognized group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Redstone Arsenal, Alabama:*** A total of approximately 54 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Redstone Arsenal as of December 1995. There are a minimum of 241 reported archaeological sites located on the

installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, animal bone, and shell, as well as historic glass, ceramics, and metal. The collections are reportedly located in three Alabama repositories, including the arsenal. Collections from sites on Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, which adjoins, and was formerly owned by the arsenal, are curated with collections from the arsenal. The refuge is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Native American skeletal remains and funerary objects were found and collected from two sites located on Redstone Arsenal: 1Ma165 (at least nine individuals and a stemmed biface) and 1Ma126 (at least one individual, lithics, and modified and unmodified animal bone). NADB contains 35 bibliographic references for Redstone Arsenal, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 32 reports pertaining to the installation. Site 1Ma165, a Middle Woodland burial cave site, has been culturally affiliated with the prehistoric Copena culture, but any attempt to connect this culture with any tribe found historically in the area can only be considered speculative. The Cherokee, the Chickasaw, the Coushatta, the Creek, the Kaskinampo (who later merged with the Coushatta), the Shawnee, and the Yuchi have been historically associated with this area in which the installation is located. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Cherokee.

***Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois:*** A total of at least two cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Rock Island Arsenal as of June 1995. There is a minimum of one reported archaeological site on the installation. Artifacts recovered include historic ceramics, glass, shell, wood, brick, metal, and animal bones, as well as prehistoric stone tools. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The material is housed at two locations on the arsenal. Additionally, an undetermined amount of material is housed at Illinois State University, Normal. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Rock Island Arsenal, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 11 reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, the Mascouten, the Sac, the Fox, and the Winnebago inhabited the lands in the area now occupied by Rock Island Arsenal. After considerable movement and a sharp decline in population, the Mascouten lost their separate tribal identity and became part of the Kickapoo tribe sometime after 1800. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Sac and Fox.

***Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado:*** A total of less than one cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials was identified for Rocky Mountain Arsenal as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 43 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The collection, consisting of three stone flakes and an empty liquor bottle, is located at the Henderson Museum, University of Colorado, Boulder. No collections are located on the facility. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has reportedly assumed responsibility for collections generated from a USFWS-sponsored project conducted on the installation; these collections are currently stored at SWCA, Inc., Durango, Colorado. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. NADB contains three bibliographic references for Rocky Mountain Arsenal, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed ten reports pertaining to the installation. The

Paloma and Cuartelejo Apache, the Arapaho, the Blackfeet, the Cheyenne, the Comanche, the Kiowa, the Shoshone, and the Ute have all been historically associated with the region in which the installation is located. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Northern Cheyenne, the Northern Arapaho, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho.

***Savanna Army Depot, Illinois:*** A total of approximately 19 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Savanna Army Depot as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 11 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Materials recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, and 27 bags of unanalyzed animal bone. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. Twenty-six ceramic sherds and the associated field notes were transferred to the Illinois State Museum in 1951 from the University of Chicago. The location of the remainder of the collections is presently unknown. No artifacts are located on the facility. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Savanna Army Depot, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, the Mascouten (who later amalgamated with the Kickapoo), the Sauk, the Fox, the Winnebago, and Miami-speaking tribes inhabited the lands in the vicinity of Savanna Army Depot. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Sac and Fox.

***Seneca Army Depot Activity, New York:*** A total of approximately 51 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Seneca Army Depot as of January 1996. There are a minimum of four reported archaeological sites on the installation. The artifacts include prehistoric stone tools and ceramics, as well as Euroamerican historic materials. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The artifacts are currently housed at Heritage America, Ltd., of Middletown, New York, and two pages of field notes are located at the Archaeological Survey of the State University of New York, Buffalo. No artifacts are housed on the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Seneca Army Depot, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed two reports pertaining to the installation. The Iroquois are believed to have aboriginally occupied the region in which the installation is located, based on the presence of a prehistoric archaeological complex known as the Owasco culture that is generally accepted as the precursor of Iroquoian culture. The Seneca and the Cayuga (two of the tribes of the Six Nations of the Iroquois) have been closely associated with the region in historic times. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Sierra Army Depot, California:*** A total of 15 archaeological sites (10 prehistoric and five historic) and three isolated prehistoric finds, producing less than one cubic foot of boxed archaeological material and associated documentation, was identified for Sierra Army Depot as of January 1996. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, stone tool fragments, and a shell bead. The collections are located at the Environmental Management Division on the depot. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. The Maidu, Northern

Paiute, and Washoe possibly had aboriginal territories or subsistence/trade routes encompassing the area now occupied by the depot, and the Northern Paiute and Washoe have also been historically associated with the area. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the combined entity "Indians of California" and may extend into land adjudicated to the Northern Paiute.

***Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas:*** A total of approximately one cubic foot of artifacts and one page of associated documentation was identified for Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant as of March 1996. There are a minimum of six reported archaeological sites located on the installation. The artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, stone flakes, and ceramic sherds, as well as historic objects of glass, ceramic, and metal. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The artifacts and associated documentation are reportedly located in two repositories in Kansas. No collections are located on the ammunition plant. NADB contains one bibliographic references for Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. At least 16 tribes are known to have occupied or moved through lands on or near present-day Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, although most did not remain in the area for an extended period of time. The tribes known to have been in the vicinity after 1638 include the Delaware, Iowa, Kansa (Kaw), Kickapoo, Omaha, Osage, Otoe-Missouria, Miami, Pawnee, Piankashaw, Ponca, Potawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox (Meskwaki), Shawnee, Wea, and Wyandot. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The identity of tribes aboriginal to the area is uncertain. No Native American group has been adjudicated the lands on which the installation is located.

***Tooele Army Depot, Utah:*** A total of less than one cubic foot of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Tooele Army Depot as of January 1996. There are a minimum of six reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts collected include stone tool fragments. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The Depot houses some artifacts, and two objects are located at a contractor's office in Salt Lake City. Document collections are located at both of these repositories, as well as at the Utah Division of State History. A number of collections have apparently been made on Tooele lands by both military and non-military personnel and are presently unaccounted for. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Tooele Army Depot, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. A review of the available literature provides ethnographic and/or archaeological evidence that the Northern Shoshone, Western Shoshone, Eastern Shoshone, and Ute have had both historic and prehistoric ties to the general geographical area of the installation. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Goshute Shoshone.

***Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support Activity, Virginia:*** A total of approximately three cubic feet of archaeological material and less than one linear foot of associated documentation was identified for Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support

Activity as of March 1996. There are a minimum of four archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts include prehistoric stone tools, stone flaking debris, and fire-cracked rock. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are believed to be located in three repositories, one in Georgia and two in Virginia. No collections are reportedly stored on the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Vint Hill. The MCX-CMAC reviewed one report pertaining to the installation. In the early historic period, the Tauxenent reportedly inhabited the area in which the installation is located. According to some historians, the tribal name Doeg is believed to be a synonym for Tauxenent. It is likely that the Doeg were absorbed into the Patowomecke tribe, or they may have crossed into Maryland to join their Doeg kinsmen there. At present, no federally recognized tribes are associated with the prehistoric or historic groups that occupied Virginia, and no aboriginal land claims have been adjudicated within the state.

***Woodbridge Research Facility, Virgini:*** A total of approximately a half of a cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials and one inch of associated documentation was identified for Woodbridge Research Facility as of March 1996. There are a minimum of three reported archaeological sites located on the facility. Prehistoric artifacts include stone flakes and fire-cracked rock. Historic Euroamerican materials include ceramics, glass, metal, tobacco pipe fragments, and brick. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The materials are curated by the University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, Newark. Collections made in 1966 by the Northern Chapter of the Virginia Archaeological Society were officially transferred by the Chief Facilities Engineer to the Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in 1993. The Refuge has reportedly assumed responsibility for this collection. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Woodbridge Research Facility, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. The Tauxenent were reportedly the aboriginal inhabitants of the region in which the installation is located; the Doeg were noted in the region historically (Doeg and Tauxent are believed by some to be synonymous). It is likely that the Doeg were absorbed into the Patowomecke tribe, or they may have crossed into Maryland to join their Doeg kinsmen there. Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Woodbridge Research Facility. Although both tribes are recognized by the state of Virginia, neither has received federal recognition. No federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona:*** A total of approximately 40 boxes of artifacts, plus an additional 720 artifacts, was identified for Yuma Proving Ground as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 665 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric flaked stone tools, ground stone tools, ceramics, ornaments, animal bone, and shell, as well as historic materials. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. Approximately 330 artifacts are housed at Yuma Proving Ground; the remaining collections are located at six repositories, four in Arizona and two in California. A number of land ownership issues affect archaeological compliance for Yuma Proving Ground. A large parcel of land was transferred from Yuma Proving Ground to the Bureau of Land Management,

which is assuming NAGPRA compliance responsibility for collections from this parcel. Small parcels (~1 mile<sup>2</sup> each) have been withdrawn from the public domain, but it is believed that no archaeological sites were affected by the transfer of these smaller land parcels. Several small state-owned parcels (totaling about 5,000 acres) are completely surrounded by Yuma Proving Ground. Yuma Proving Ground has assumed responsibility for archaeological work or materials on those lands as it is not be feasible to treat them differently than the surrounding federal land. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Yuma Proving Ground, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 63 reports pertaining to the installation. The Quechan (or Yuma) and the Yavapai have the strongest aboriginal claim for the materials from Yuma Proving Ground. The Cocopah, Mojave, and Maricopa (or Pee-Posh) are believed to have been in the area of the installation at various times. In addition, the Hopi are claiming all of the state of Arizona as their ancestral territory, although a literature review by the MCX-CMAC failed to uncover any archaeological evidence that suggests the Hopi or their Anasazi ancestors were in the area of present-day Yuma Proving Ground. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Quechan and Yavapai.

### **U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)**

***Fort Bragg, North Carolina:*** A total of approximately 24,195 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Fort Bragg as of August 1995. There are a minimum of 744 reported archaeological sites on Fort Bragg. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, ornaments, and animal bone, as well as historic materials. These collections are located on post and at one other known repository in North Carolina. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. Collections from a 1977 Coastal Zone Resources investigation and from 1984 and 1991 investigations by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, could not be located. NADB contains 14 bibliographic references for Fort Bragg, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 35 reports pertaining to the installation. The Catawba and Cherokee may be culturally affiliated with the material from Fort Bragg. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Campbell, Kentucky:*** A total of approximately 6,500 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Fort Campbell as of September 1995. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, ornaments, and animal bone, as well as historic materials. There are a minimum of 442 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The collections are housed at three known repositories - one on the installation and two in Tennessee. Human remains and associated funerary objects were excavated from the property by Glen Koons of the Pratt Museum (on post) in 1963. Fourteen individuals were identified, and funerary objects were reported to include bone hairpins, bone tools, stone tools, a complete human effigy water bottle, ceramic sherds, and shell ornaments. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Fort Campbell, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. Ethnographic evidence places the Cherokee, Chickasaw,

Kaskinampo, Shawnee, and Yuchi within the geographic region of Fort Campbell (the Kaskinampo and Yuchi later merged with the Coughatta and Creek, respectively). Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Devens, Massachusetts:*** A total of approximately 8,705 artifacts was identified for Fort Devens as of August 1995. There are a minimum of 175 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and ceramics, as well as historic glass, ceramics, metal, animal bone, charcoal, and architectural debris. This material is housed at two repositories, one in Rhode Island and one in Massachusetts; no collections are located on post. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Fort Devens, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed six reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact the Nipmuc inhabited the area now occupied by Fort Devens, the Western Abenaki inhabited the area to the north and northwest, and the Nashaway, a subgroup of the Nipmuc, were located in the area of the Fort's lands. None of these groups are currently federally recognized. Fort Devens is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Dix, New Jersey:*** A total of approximately nine and a half cubic feet of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Fort Dix as of July 1995. There are a minimum of three reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, and animal bone, as well as historic ceramics, coal, metal, bricks, and glass. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are located at two known repositories in New Jersey; no collections are located at Fort Dix. A collection made during a survey conducted for the Northern Burlington County Regional Sewerage Authority could not be located. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort Dix, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of Euroamerican contact the Delaware inhabited the area now occupied by Fort Dix. The Delaware are a federally recognized group. Fort Dix is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania:*** A total of approximately two cubic feet of archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fort Indiantown Gap as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 25 archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, pottery, and historic materials such as metal. These materials are located at one known repository, the State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg; no material is located at the Fort. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Indiantown Gap, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed one report pertaining to the installation. The Delaware, Shawnee, and Susquehannock were scattered throughout the general region that now encompasses Fort Indiantown Gap at the time of European contact. In the early 1700s the Tuscarora passed through Pennsylvania during their northern migration. All the above groups, except the Susquehannock, are federally recognized. Fort Indiantown Gap is not located on lands adjudicated to any Native American group.



**Fort Irwin, California:** A total of approximately 682 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation, plus 89 large ground stone artifacts, was identified for Fort Irwin as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 598 reported archaeological sites on Fort Irwin. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, ornaments, animal bone, shell, plant remains, flotation and soil samples, as well as historic materials. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. At the time the report was prepared, 89 pieces of large ground stone were located at Fort Irwin, and the remaining material was stored at Far Western Anthropological Group in Davis, California. All materials are now reportedly located on post. NADB contains 115 bibliographic references for Fort Irwin, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 77 reports pertaining to the installation. The Kawaiisu appear to have inhabited the area now occupied by Fort Irwin at the time of European contact; the Serrano and the Vanyume were located to the south and west of the fort's lands, respectively. Other groups such as the Mohave and Chemehuevi passed through the territory on trading or hunting expeditions. The Vanyume ceased to exist as a tribal entity well before 1900 and the Kawaiisu are not currently federally recognized. Descendants of the other groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the combined entity "Indians of California" and may extend into land adjudicated to the Southern Paiute.

**Fort Lewis, Washington:** A total of approximately 11 cubic feet of collections was identified for Fort Lewis as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 106 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and flakes, as well as historic glass, ceramics, metal, brick, leather, and animal bones. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. All collections are presently stored on the installation at the Fort Lewis Military Museum, although they have not been accessioned there. NADB contains ten bibliographic references for Fort Lewis, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 20 reports pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the Fort Lewis area is consistent with the lands judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Nisqually and the Steilacoom, and is close to the lands judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Puyallup. The Nisqually and Puyallup are federally recognized tribes; the Steilacoom are not.

**Fort McPherson, Georgia:** A total of approximately half a cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials was identified for Fort McPherson as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 18 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include historic glass, wire, metal, and porcelain of Euroamerican origin. No known human remains, funerary objects, or Native American materials have been excavated or encountered. All materials are located at one known repository, Garrow and Associates, Inc., Athens, Georgia. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort McPherson, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. Ethnographic evidence identifies the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creek as having occupied the land on, or around, Fort McPherson. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

**Fort Polk, Louisiana:** A total of approximately 287 cubic feet of boxed archaeological

materials and more than 59 linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort Polk as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 1,631 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric animal bones, ceramics, plant and animal remains, flotation and soil samples, as well as historic materials. Approximately 205 cubic feet of artifacts and 47 linear feet of documents are housed on post. The remaining materials are located at six repositories in five states (Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Texas). A human tooth is the only known human skeletal material that has been identified among the collections, and it is curated on post. There are no known funerary objects. Several archaeological projects were conducted on land that, although used by Fort Polk, is owned by the U.S. Forest Service. Additionally, the land on which some sites are located may be owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, or by a private individual. NADB contains 56 bibliographic references for Fort Polk, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 75 reports pertaining to the installation. The Caddo and Chitimacha were aboriginally located in closest geographical proximity to Fort Polk, and the Alabama, Choctaw, Coushatta, and Tunica-Biloxi may have been located historically in the area. All of the above groups are federally recognized. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Riley, Kansas:*** A total of approximately 241 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fort Riley as of January 1996. There are a minimum of 169 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifact collections generally consist of prehistoric ceramics, non-diagnostic stone tool materials, animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, leather, brick, and metal. Approximately eight cubic feet of artifacts are curated at two repositories on post. The remaining material is located at eight additional repositories in four states, including an undetermined amount of material believed to be at the Smithsonian Institution. The Native American ethnographic collections at the Fort Riley U.S. Cavalry Museum are accessioned by the museum and thus are part of the Center for Military History's NAGPRA compliance project (including a recently identified Potawatomi rattle and a scalp-lock identified as belonging to the Lakota Sioux). However, the archaeological collections are not accessioned into the Museum's collections. A Native American skeletal element (possibly a calvarium) was collected from site 14GE347, and is being retained at the Unmarked Burial Preservation Board Facility, located at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. Further research conducted by the post archaeologist has determined that this calvarium was collected from property adjacent to, but outside, Fort Riley's boundaries. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Riley, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 15 reports pertaining to the installation. The Native American groups that are believed to have resided aboriginally near the Fort Riley area are the Kansa (or Kaw), Osage, and Pawnee. The Ponca were moved through Fort Riley from Nebraska during their relocation to Oklahoma. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Stewart, Georgia:*** A total of approximately 12 boxes of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Fort Stewart as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 140 archaeological sites located on the installation. Prehistoric artifacts recovered include stone tools, ceramics, animal bone, and shell. Historic artifacts include ceramics, glass, metal, animal

bone fragments, cloth, slag, and other miscellaneous materials. All collections are located on post at the 24th Infantry Division Museum and at the Environmental Branch Office. The museum has a single 35 mm film container of human skeletal fragments from a looted burial found on the surface of site 9BN39. A small piece of bone identified as a human phalange was also found at site 9BN33. No known funerary objects have been collected. NADB contains ten bibliographic references for Fort Stewart, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 14 reports pertaining to the installation. The earliest European explorers reported that the Guale, Yamasee, and Yuchi occupied the southern and coastal regions of Georgia where Fort Stewart is located. These groups later merged with the Creek and Seminole tribes. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The human skeletal fragments from site 9BN39 have been associated with the Guale by Fort Stewart Archaeologist Dave McKivergan, but the skeletal fragments from site 9BN33 have not been associated with any specific cultural group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia:*** A total of approximately 20 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials was identified for Hunter Army Airfield as of January 1996. There are a minimum of five archaeological sites located on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools, ceramics, and turtle bone fragments. The historic period materials recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, pipe fragments, a marble, and animal bone fragments. Fragments of marble grave headstones were also collected from a historic Euroamerican cemetery (the McNish Site). These collections are currently stored at the 24th Infantry Division Museum, Fort Stewart, Georgia, but are not accessioned into the museum's collections. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Hunter Army Airfield, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed two reports pertaining to the installation. The earliest European explorers reported that the Guale, Yamasee, and Yuchi occupied the southern and coastal regions of Georgia where Hunter Army Airfield is located. These groups later merged with the Creek and Seminole tribes. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Presidio of San Francisco, California:*** A total of three archaeological sites, producing approximately 4,000 historic artifacts (glass, metal, and ceramics), an undetermined amount of prehistoric artifacts (animal bones, stone tools, and soil samples), and associated documentation, have been reportedly identified for the Presidio of San Francisco as of March 1996. These materials are currently located at two known repositories in California. There are no collections housed at the Presidio, which is now owned by the National Park Service. Human skeletal material was reportedly removed by looters from a site in 1906; the current location of these remains is not known. A partial skeleton and a possible associated funerary object collected from the Presidio in 1972 were reportedly repatriated with the assistance of the Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, California, although the MCX-CMAC has not been able to locate any verifying documentation. Ethnographic and archaeological evidence suggest that prehistoric and historic Native American occupation of the Presidio of San Francisco was by Costanoan/Ohlone peoples. However, there are currently no federally recognized Costanoan/Ohlone groups. Costanoan/Ohlone people participated with other California Indians in two land claims cases that resulted in judicial decisions defining the extent of land that a tribe,

or in this case, the combined entity “Indians of California,” had exclusively occupied and used for an extended period of time. The Indians of California have been adjudicated the majority of land in California, including the land area now occupied by the Presidio of San Francisco.

***Sudbury Training Annex, Massachusetts:*** A total of approximately six cubic feet of archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Sudbury Training Annex as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 56 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Collected artifacts include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, calcined animal bone, burned rock, and charcoal, and historic ceramics, glass, animal bone, metal, coal, and building materials. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collection is stored at the offices of the Public Archaeology Laboratory in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. No artifacts are curated on post. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Sudbury Training Annex. The MCX-CMAC reviewed two reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, the Nipmuc inhabited the area now occupied by Sudbury Training Annex. The Pawtucket (also known as the Pennacook), the Massachusett, and the Pocumtuc inhabited the areas to the northeast, southeast, and west, respectively. The Pawtucket and Pocumtuc were defeated during King Philip’s War of 1675-76, and the remaining members are believed to have withdrawn to Canada. European diseases, warfare, and the influence of Protestant missionaries caused the loss of Massachusett tribal identity soon after the British settled in their lands. The Nipmuc have received state recognition from Massachusetts, but are not currently federally recognized. No land claims were adjudicated for the Sudbury Training Annex area, and no federally recognized tribes claim the area.

***Vancouver Barracks, Washington:*** A total of approximately four cubic feet of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Vancouver Barracks as of March 1996. There are a minimum of four archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include historic ceramics, glass, metal, buttons, weaponry, construction materials, and animal bone. These collections are located at Vancouver Barracks and at Fort Lewis, Washington. A possible NAGPRA Section 6 item, a shell necklace, was found on Vancouver Barracks property. The necklace is believed to have been fraudulently placed in the backdirt of a 1993 excavation by someone unassociated with the fieldwork. The necklace has been tentatively identified as a power necklace, likely deriving from either the Sioux or the Crow (Dr. James Nason, Curator of Ethnology at the Thomas Burke Memorial Museum, Washington State University). Both of these tribes were located in eastern Montana and not in the vicinity of Vancouver Barracks. NADB contains nine bibliographic references for Vancouver Barracks, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed nine reports pertaining to the installation. Historical and archaeological evidence indicates that the Multnomah aboriginally inhabited the area of Vancouver Barracks. The Klikitat (Sahaptin) moved during pre-contact times to their lands near the Cascade Mountains of Washington State, either from the south or from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. During the early 1800s, they used Upper Chinookan territory along the Columbia River for hunting and trade. Neither the Klikitat or the Multnomah tribes have individual federal recognition status, however, descendants of both are represented by membership in federally recognized tribes. Vancouver Barracks is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Yakima Training Center, Washington:*** A total of approximately 83 cubic feet of artifacts and more than seven linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Yakima Training Center as of February 1996. There are a minimum of 350 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric flaked stone tools, ground stone implements, bone needles, animal bone, botanical remains, shell, charcoal, and soil samples, as well as historic Euroamerican metal, glass, ceramics, and military debris. These materials are presently housed in five known repositories, three in Washington (including 49 cubic feet and three and a half linear feet at Fort Lewis), one in California, and one in Ohio. Native American skeletal remains of at least one individual and possible funerary objects were excavated and collected from Yakima Training Center by the University of Washington and U.S. Army personnel in 1978. This material is currently located at Fort Lewis, Washington. In addition, an adult male Native American skeleton was excavated by Central Washington Archaeological Survey in 1979 and was reburied in August of 1982 in the Yakama Nation tribal cemetery. NADB contains 15 bibliographic references for Yakima Training Center, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 28 reports pertaining to the installation. The Yakima have been adjudicated the land that is now occupied by the Yakima Training Center. The Columbia-Sinkiuse and the Wanapam have also reportedly been associated with the area. Neither the Columbia-Sinkiuse or the Wanapam have individual federal recognition status, however, descendants of both of these tribes are represented by membership in federally recognized tribes.

### **Military District of Washington (MDW)**

***Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia:*** A total of approximately 27 cubic feet of artifactual material and two and a half linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort A.P. Hill as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 92 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are housed in four known repositories in Virginia, including 25 cubic feet located at the Environmental Offices of Fort A.P. Hill. NADB contains three bibliographic references for Fort A.P. Hill, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed eight reports pertaining to the installation. The Nansatico, or Nantaughtacund, are believed to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the area in which Fort A.P. Hill is located. The history of the Nansatico in colonial Virginia came to an abrupt end in 1705 when, following a murder committed by some of their tribesmen, the entire Nansatico tribe was deported to Antigua. At present, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Fort Belvoir, Virginia:*** A total of approximately 138 boxes of artifactual material and 12.5 linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort Belvoir as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 353 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools, ceramics, and fire-cracked rock. The historic

period materials recovered include metal, glass, ceramics, brick, leather, and animal bone. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are housed in a total of seven known repositories, six in Virginia and one in Washington, D.C. Fort Belvoir houses documentation only. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Fort Belvoir, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 25 reports pertaining to the installation. The Tauxenent, also known as the Doeg, are believed to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of present day Fairfax County in which Fort Belvoir is located. This group may have been absorbed into the Patowomecke tribe, or they may have crossed into Maryland to join their Doeg kinsmen in that colony. Currently, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Fort George G. Meade, Maryland:*** A total of approximately eight and a half cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and four and a quarter linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort George G. Meade as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 53 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric artifacts recovered include prehistoric chipped and ground stone tools, shell, and ceramics. The Euroamerican historic period materials recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, animal bone, coal, charcoal, kitchen artifacts, clothing, headstones, and miscellaneous building materials. These collections are reportedly located at five known repositories, three in Maryland (including the Environmental Offices on the installation), one in Washington, D.C., and one in Georgia. Native American human skeletal remains (at least four individuals) were inadvertently discovered during gravel mining at the installation in 1964. The remains are believed to be located at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. No known funerary objects have been recovered from the Fort. Avocational archaeologists have conducted numerous archaeological excavations on the installation, but detailed information regarding their investigations and collections is not available. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort George G. Meade. The MCX-CMAC reviewed 24 reports pertaining to the installation. A large number of Native American groups (including the Conoy, Nanticoke, Shawnee, Susquehannock, and the Virginia Algonquin tribes) has been identified historically and prehistorically within the area of Fort George G. Meade. Only the Shawnee are federally recognized; however, descendants of these groups, particularly the Conoy and Nanticoke, may reside among the Delaware and the tribes of the Six Nations of the Iroquois. The Delaware and the Six Nations of the Iroquois are represented by federally recognized groups. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

## **U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM)**

***Camp Bullis Training Site, Texas:*** A total of approximately 25 cubic feet of prehistoric and historic artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Camp Bullis as of August 1995. There are a minimum of 160 reported archaeological sites on Camp Bullis. Artifact collections generally consist of prehistoric stone tool materials and historic ceramics, glass, and metal items. These materials are currently located at five known repositories in Texas,

including Camp Bullis. A fragmentary human mandible was collected from a small limestone cave or fissure on the installation in December 1994. The item was collected by a geohydrologist during a survey of karst formations. The mandible is currently curated at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Camp Bullis, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. Native American groups that may be culturally affiliated with materials from Camp Bullis are the Caddo, Coahuiltecan, Comanche, Karankawa, Tonkawa, and Lipan Apache. All groups but the Coahuiltecan and Karankawa are currently represented by federally recognized tribes. Camp Bullis is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado:*** A total of less than one cubic foot of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fitzsimons Army Medical Center as of November 1995. There are a minimum of four reported archaeological sites located on the facility. The artifacts consist of a prehistoric stone tool fragment and a historic period Euroamerican button. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. The artifacts are currently housed at Henderson Museum, University of Colorado, Boulder, and documentation is located at Powers Elevation, Aurora, Colorado. No material is located on the facility. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fitzsimons Army Medical Center. The MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. The Paloma and Cuartelejo Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, Shoshone, and Ute were historically reported in the general area now occupied by the installation. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Northern Cheyenne, the Northern Arapaho, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho.

***Fort Detrick, Maryland:*** A total of approximately eight cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fort Detrick as of December 1995. There are a minimum of nine reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone flakes, stone tools, a stone core fragment, a tobacco pipe fragment, and ceramics. The historic period materials recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, shell, animal bone, miscellaneous building materials, and kitchen and personal artifacts. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The majority of the artifacts are housed at Fort Detrick, with the remaining located at Goodwin and Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Detrick, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. A large number of Native American groups (including the Conoy, Nanticoke, Shawnee, Susquehannock, and the Virginia Algonquin tribes) have been identified historically and prehistorically within the area of Fort Detrick. Only the Shawnee are federally recognized; however, descendants of these groups, particularly the Conoy and Nanticoke, may reside among the Delaware and the tribes of the Six Nations of the Iroquois. The Delaware and Six Nations of the Iroquois are represented by federally recognized groups. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native

American group.

***Fort Sam Houston, Texas:*** A total of approximately two cubic feet of artifacts was identified for Fort Sam Houston as of September 1995. There are a minimum of seven reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and historic ceramic, glass, and metal items. No known human remains or funerary objects were excavated or collected. The collections are currently housed on post and at one other repository in Texas. NADB contains no bibliographic reference for Fort Sam Houston. The MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. Native American groups that may be culturally affiliated with materials from Fort Sam Houston are the Caddo, Coahuiltecan, Comanche, Karankawa, Tonkawa, and Lipan Apache. All groups but the Coahuiltecan and Karankawa are currently represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.:*** A total of approximately two cubic feet of artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Walter Reed Army Medical Center as of October 1995. No site numbers have been recorded on Walter Reed. Artifacts include historic metal, glass, ceramics, animal bones, and textile. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collection is located at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. The tribes that held the lands presently occupied by Washington D.C. were the Nanticoke and the Conoy. The Powhatan Confederacy was located to the south in what is now the state of Virginia. Some of the Conoy and Nanticoke joined the Six Nations of Iroquois and others joined the Delaware, both of which are federally recognized. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

## **U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)**

***Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, North Carolina:*** A total of approximately four cubic feet of boxed artifacts, an additional 15,525 individual artifacts, and associated documentation was identified for the Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (MOTSU) as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 107 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, ceramics, shell and animal bone, as well as historic materials. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. The collections are believed to be housed at seven repositories, three in North Carolina, and one each in Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. No collections are located on post. Several areas on MOTSU are leased by the State of North Carolina. Two, Fort Fisher and Fort Anderson, are state historic sites and occupy areas on both state and federal lands. Several archaeological projects have been performed on these forts, with little delineation between state and federal lands. Therefore, NAGPRA compliance responsibility for collections from these projects is unclear. NADB contains ten bibliographic references for MOTSU, and the



MCX-CMAC reviewed 33 reports pertaining to the installation. The Cape Fear Indians, Catawba, Cherokee, Coharie, Lumbee, PeeDee, Santee, Tuscarora, and Waccamaw have all been associated with the region in which MOTSU is located. Some of the present-day Summerville Indians of South Carolina claim descent from the Cape Fear Indians, who, along with the Coharie, Lumbee, PeeDee, Santee, and Waccamaw, are not federally recognized. Many small tribes from eastern North and South Carolina are believed to have been partially or wholly absorbed by the Catawba and/or Cherokee in early colonial times, and both the Catawba and the Cherokee are federally recognized. The small tribes include the Cheraw, Congaree, Wateree, Eno, Keyauwee, Chicora, Sissipahaw, and Woccon of North Carolina, as well as the aforementioned PeeDee and Santee of South Carolina. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

### **U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)**

***Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania:*** A total of approximately 10,000 artifacts and approximately three linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Carlisle Barracks as of July 1995. There are a minimum of nine reported archaeological sites on Carlisle Barracks. Collections contain mainly historic materials such as pottery, buttons, and building debris, with only three prehistoric stone tool flakes. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are located in three repositories, two in Pennsylvania (including the Environmental Office at Carlisle Barracks) and one in Maryland. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Carlisle Barracks. The MCX-CMAC reviewed two reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Delaware, the Shawnee, and the Susquehannock were scattered throughout the general region that now encompasses Carlisle Barracks. In addition, the Tuscarora passed through the area and stayed for some time. All of the above groups, excluding the Susquehannock, are federally recognized. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana:*** A total of approximately 49 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fort Benjamin Harrison as of October 1995. There are a minimum of 249 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools, animal bone, and ceramics. The historic period materials recovered include glass, ceramics, metal, coal, cinders, shell, cloth, ammunition, animal bone, and miscellaneous building material. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. For three archaeological sites (12MA327, 355, and 452), there had been some duplication and confusion of site numbers, and it is presently unknown whether the materials from these sites were derived from Army-owned lands. The collections are located at Gray and Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and the Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis. No collections are currently housed on post. Because the post was scheduled to be closed the fall of 1995 as part of the Base Realignment and Closure program, Fort Benjamin Harrison sought a permanent repository for the collections previously stored on the post. TRADOC transferred responsibility for the collections to the U.S. Army Center of Military History, which in turn, is negotiating long-term curation of the collections with the

Indiana State Museum. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 15 reports pertaining to the installation. The Delaware, Mascouten (who later amalgamated with the Kickapoo), Miami, Potawatomi, and Wea (who later joined the Peoria) have all been historically associated with the region in which the installation is located. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Delaware and Miami. The Miami have been adjudicated additional lands surrounding the installation, as have the Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Wea.

***Fort Benning, Georgia:*** A total of 912 archaeological sites, producing approximately 290 cubic feet of archaeological material, was identified for Fort Benning as of August 1995. Prehistoric materials recovered include flaked stone chipping debris, stone tools, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, charcoal, and burnt clay. Historic materials include animal bone, metal, glass, pottery, china, brick, wood, and shell. Approximately 40 cubic feet of the archaeological material is in the basement of Building 75 on post. The remaining archaeological material is located in 13 additional known repositories, five in Georgia (including material at the Infantry Museum on post), two in Tennessee, three in Alabama, two in Illinois, and one in Washington, D.C. Aboriginal skeletal remains and funerary objects have been found and collected at sites ranging in time period from Archaic to the nineteenth century. Additionally, approximately 10 cm of a human bone from an African-American historic cemetery was collected by Southeastern Archeological Services for analysis. Native American human skeletal remains and/or funerary objects are reportedly located at six repositories, including on post. NADB contains 34 bibliographic references for Fort Benning, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 45 reports pertaining to the installation. The Cherokee, Creek, Hitchiti, Seminole, and Yuchi have been aboriginally and/or historically associated with the region in which Fort Benning is located. The Hitchiti and Yuchi both merged with the Creek during the historic period. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Creek.

***Fort Bliss, Texas:*** A total of approximately 1,854 cubic feet of archaeological material was identified for Fort Bliss as of October 1995. There are over 14,500 archaeological sites on Fort Bliss. Prehistoric materials include animal bone, plant material, flaked stone chipping debris, stone tools, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and charcoal. Historic materials recovered include animal bone, metal, glass, pottery, and building materials. In addition, Native American skeletal remains and funerary objects have been found and collected at a number of sites. The majority of the archaeological collections (>1800 cubic feet) is housed at Building 622 on post, with the remaining collections reportedly located at six known repositories (four in Texas, one in New Mexico and one in California). Human skeletal remains from approximately 42 known individuals were collected from 16 sites. Eight of these sites may have associated funerary objects. Of these 42 individuals, four were not excavated, and 20 were collected on land prior to Fort Bliss' ownership of the property. The human remains and funerary objects collected during Fort Bliss occupation of the property are reportedly located at the following repositories: Building 622 on post; El Paso Centennial Museum; El Paso Archaeological Society; Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; and the Los Angeles

County Museum of Natural History, California. Of the approximately 1.2 million acres occupied by Fort Bliss, over 600,000 acres is called the McGregor Range. The McGregor Range is federally withdrawn land, the majority of which is owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Fort Bliss possesses 71,083 acres of fee-owned land on the McGregor range. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the BLM and Fort Bliss defines the responsibilities of each agency for cultural resources, but contains no provisions regarding NAGPRA. The BLM has completed NAGPRA compliance for all collections generated as a result of BLM archaeological work on the McGregor Range. This material is reportedly housed at the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. To the MCX-CMAC's knowledge, the BLM's NAGPRA compliance work did not include any of the collections reviewed in the MCX-CMAC Section 6 report. However, any collections, including burials, from sites on the McGregor Range of Fort Bliss may be located on land owned by the BLM. NADB contains 17 bibliographic references for Fort Bliss, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 96 reports pertaining to the installation. The Apache are believed to have aboriginally occupied the land area currently occupied by Fort Bliss. The Kiowa, Comanche, and Tigua have also been historically identified with the area. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Mescalero Apache.

***Fort Chaffee, Arkansas:*** A total of approximately 165 cubic feet of archaeological material has been collected from 494 of the 895 sites on Fort Chaffee as of August 1995. The collected materials include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and animal bone, as well as historic metal, glass, pottery, building material, and animal bone. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are located at four repositories in Arkansas. No collections are located on post. At present, the location of 101 objects collected by Cojeen Archaeological Services at eight sites (3SB427, 533, 536, 540, 545, 987, 990, and 991) has not been ascertained. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Fort Chaffee, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 44 reports pertaining to the installation. The Caddo, Choctaw, Osage, and Quapaw have been identified as being possibly affiliated with the lands occupied by Fort Chaffee. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Eustis, Virginia:*** A total of approximately 58.4 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials was identified for Fort Eustis as of November 1995. There are a minimum of 240 reported archaeological sites of the installation. Prehistoric artifacts include stone tools, chipped stone debris, shells, and fire-cracked rock. Historic materials include glass, ceramics, metal, shell, and brick. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. These materials are located at three repositories in Virginia. In addition, reports and/or other archaeological documentation for Fort Eustis, but no artifacts, are housed at two repositories in Virginia, including less than six linear inches at the Environmental Office of Fort Eustis. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Fort Pickett, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed nine reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, a group of tribes historically known as the Powhatan Confederation inhabited the region in which Fort Eustis is located. The Chiskiack, a member tribe of the Powhatan Confederation, are believed to have been the

aboriginal inhabitants of the area surrounding present-day Fort Eustis. Other Powhatan tribes aboriginally in the vicinity include the Chickahominy, Nansemond, Quiyoughcohanock, Weanoc, and Warrasqueoc. Most of the tribes associated with the Powhatan Confederation in Virginia disintegrated as tribal entities prior to the American Revolution. Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Eustis. Both are recognized by the state of Virginia, but neither has received federal recognition. At present, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Fort Gordon, Georgia:*** A total of approximately 64 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fort Gordon as of September 1995. There are a minimum of 1,206 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The collections consist of flaked stone tools, ceramics, and historic materials. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified. Approximately 55 cubic feet of material is located at Fort Gordon, with the remaining material housed at two other repositories in Georgia and one in South Carolina. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Fort Gordon, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 30 reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, the Yuchi occupied the area near present-day Fort Gordon. The Apalachee, Catawba, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Hitchiti and the Yamasee also lived in the vicinity. The Catawba, Cherokee, and Chickasaw are federally recognized tribal entities, and the Apalachee, Hitchiti, Yamasee and Yuchi are believed to have amalgamated with the Creek and/or Seminole, who are represented by federally recognized groups. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Huachuca, Arizona:*** A total of approximately 650 artifacts was identified for Fort Huachuca as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 300 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric flaked stone tools, groundstone, ceramics, ornaments, animal bone, and shell, as well as historic materials. A cervical vertebra, tentatively identified as human, was recently discovered upon analysis of the fort's animal bone collections. The collections are located in three repositories in Arizona, including the office of archaeology at Fort Huachuca. The tentatively identified human vertebra is housed on post. Approximately 50 burials and associated artifacts recovered during an archaeological investigation conducted on the installation in 1964 are presently unlocated. They were accessioned by the Fort Huachuca Museum and therefore fall under the Center for Military History's NAGPRA Compliance Project. According to John Murray, post archaeologist, the whereabouts of these remains and associated objects is unknown. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Huachuca. The MCX-CMAC reviewed 24 reports pertaining to the installation. Historical records indicate that at one time, the Western Apache, the Chiricahua Apache, the Pima, and the Tohono O'odham (formerly known as the Papago) occupied the region of present-day Fort Huachuca. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Jackson, South Carolina:*** A total of approximately 50 cubic feet of artifacts and

more than seven linear feet of records was identified for Fort Jackson as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 674 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Materials recovered include prehistoric stone tools and ceramics, and historic materials such as glass, building materials, ceramics, and metal fragments. No known human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified. Collections are located in three repositories, two in South Carolina and one in Alabama. No material is housed on post. NADB contains 12 bibliographic references for Fort Jackson, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 22 reports pertaining to the installation. The Catawba are believed to have the closest aboriginal tie to the lands presently occupied by Fort Jackson. They are a federally recognized group. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Knox, Kentucky:*** A total of approximately 40 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and five linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort Knox as of January 1996. There are a minimum of 511 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, animal remains, and soil samples, as well as historic glass, metal, ceramics, and brick. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. The collections are believed to be located in four repositories in Kentucky and in one private collection. No known material is housed on post. NADB contains 16 bibliographic references for Fort Knox, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 44 reports pertaining to the installation. Historical and archaeological evidence indicate that the Shawnee aboriginally inhabited the area of present-day Fort Knox. Subsequent population migrations in the eighteenth century introduced other groups into the area, including the Miami to the north, the Cherokee to the southeast, and the Chickasaw to the southwest. The Delaware and the Piankashaw were jointly adjudicated lands across the Ohio River, just north of the installation; however, the Piankashaw are not believed to have been associated with the Fort Knox area. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:*** A total of approximately 12,280 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Fort Leavenworth as of July 1995. There are a minimum of 51 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ground stone, ceramics, animal bone, and plant remains, as well as historic materials. The collections are located at the Frontier Army Museum at Fort Leavenworth and the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. The Frontier Army Museum has not accessioned the archaeological materials into their collections, and therefore has not included these materials in the Center for Military History's NAGPRA compliance project. In 1966, three human pelvis fragments and associated artifacts (a burned antler fragment, a stone projectile point, a stone drill fragment, and chipped stone flakes), were excavated on Fort Leavenworth. These items are presently curated at the Kansas State Historical Society. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Fort Leavenworth, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed eight reports pertaining to the installation. The federally recognized Native American tribes which claim aboriginal land bordering Fort Leavenworth are the Iowa, the Omaha, the Otoe and Missouria, and the Sac and Fox. The Kansa (Kaw) and the Osage also resided aboriginally near the Fort Leavenworth area. In addition, the Delaware, the Kickapoo, the Loyal Shawnee, the Miami, the Nez Perce, the

Potawatomi, and the Wyandot moved through the area in historic times. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The installation is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

***Fort Lee, Virginia:*** A total of approximately 52 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and more than four linear feet of associated documentation was identified for Fort Lee as of January 1996. There are a minimum of 113 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Prehistoric artifacts recovered include stone tools and chipped stone debris. Historic materials recovered include metal, glass, ceramics, and brick. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The artifacts are housed in four repositories in Virginia. Reports and/or other archaeological documentation for Fort Lee, but no artifactual materials, are housed at the two repositories in Virginia, including at the Environmental Offices of Fort Lee. NADB contains two bibliographic references for Fort Lee, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, a group of tribes historically known as the Powhatan Confederation inhabited the region in which Fort Lee is located. Two of these confederation tribes, the Appamatuck and Weanock, are believed to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the area surrounding present-day Fort Lee. In 1677, a treaty between the Virginia colonists and some of the southern Virginia tribes created reservations for the Appamatuck and the Weanock. With colonial expansion, however, these two tribes had been pushed off their reservation lands by 1705. From that point, the Appamatuck are believed to have merged with the African-American population and the Weanock are believed to have joined the Iroquoian-speaking Nottoway tribe. Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Lee, but neither has received federal recognition. At present, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri:*** A total of approximately 77 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation was identified for Fort Leonard Wood as of June 1995. There are a minimum of 327 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts collected include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, faunal remains (bone and shell), and historic ceramics, metal, glass and brick. Additionally, prehistoric human remains and associated funerary objects have been recovered from Fort Leonard Wood. The archaeological collections are located in four repositories, two in Missouri (including on post) and two in Illinois. Human remains and associated funerary objects from Sadie's Cave (23 PU 235) are housed at the offices of the Public Service Archaeology Program, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Additional fragmentary human remains are likely to be found among the collections currently being rehabilitated by U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign. Along the western boundary of Fort Leonard Wood there is a 9,000+ acre corridor of land owned by Mark Twain National Forest, that is used by the Army for various training activities. Many of the collections resulting from archaeological investigations of this corridor contain a mixture of materials from lands owned by the forest and the installation. A minimum of fifty-one sites have been identified within this corridor, and there are several additional sites whose exact position is not clear at present. Human skeletal remains and

associated funerary objects in the collections have been collected from five of the Forest Service corridor sites (23 PU 222, -224, -234, -311 and -313). NADB contains five bibliographic references for Fort Leonard Wood, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Osage. The Otoe-Missouria and Sac and Fox were also aboriginally associated with the region. In addition, the Cherokee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Shawnee were in the area in historic times. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes.

***Fort McClellan, Alabama:*** A total of approximately 12 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for Fort McClellan as of October 1995. There are a minimum of 264 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, animal bone, plant remains, and historic materials such as building materials, ceramics, metal fragments, bed pans, and glass. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The collections are housed on Fort McClellan and at three other repositories in Alabama. The majority of the artifacts collected from 129 sites during a survey by the University of Alabama, Birmingham, have not been located. Four of the eleven projects performed on Fort McClellan produced archaeological materials from sites in the Choccolocco Corridor, which is leased to the Fort by the Alabama State Forestry Commission. Excavations within the corridor by the Choccolocco Archaeological Society in 1971 and by the Jacksonville State University archaeological field schools in 1985-87 removed twelve human burials and associated items. The NAGPRA compliance for these collections is not the responsibility of Fort McClellan, and Section 5 inventories of the material were completed by the Anniston Museum of Natural History and by Jacksonville State University. NADB contains four bibliographic references for Fort McClellan, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed five reports pertaining to the installation. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Creek. The Alabama, Cherokee, and Coushatta also aboriginally occupied or used the region. The Shawnee have also been associated with the region in historic times. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes.

***Fort Monroe, Virginia:*** A total of approximately two and a quarter cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials from one site (44HT27) has been identified and reported for Fort Monroe as of January 1996. These artifacts consist of historic ceramic and glass dating from the nineteenth century which are located at the Virginia Department of Historical Resources, Richmond, Virginia. The majority of the artifacts from 44HT27, 6000 cubic feet, are believed to be accessioned at the Casemate Museum, a Center for Military History Museum and were not included in the summary report. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort Monroe, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed four reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, a group of tribes historically known as the Powhatan Confederation inhabited the region in which Fort Monroe is located. The Chiskiack, a member tribe of the Powhatan Confederation, are believed to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the area surrounding present-day Fort Monroe. Other tribes, such as the Accohannoc, Chickahominy, Nansemond, Quiyoughcohanock, Weanoc, and Warrasqueo could also have potentially been associated with

Native American activities occurring at, or near, the location of present day Fort Monroe. Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Monroe, but they are not federally recognized. No federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Fort Ord, California:*** The total volume of archaeological materials and associated documentation identified from the seven recorded archaeological sites on Fort Ord is undetermined as of September 1995. The U.S. Army Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois houses two cubic feet of boxed materials, which includes a prehistoric abalone shell and six possible fragments of stone tool debitage, as well as historic adobe brick. The Phoebe Hearst Museum, University of California, Berkeley confirmed that the collection from site CA-Mnt-200 is curated at the Hearst Museum and that there are no skeletal remains in this collection, but the volume of the collection was not provided. According to site forms, this collection contains historic porcelain. No known human skeletal remains or funerary objects have been identified. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort Ord, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 15 reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, the Rumsen tribelet inhabited the area that comprised Fort Ord. Rumsen is one of eight related Costanoan languages spoken aboriginally along the coast of California. Fellow Costanoan-speakers, the Munsun and the Chalon tribelets, lived immediately north and southeast of the Rumsen, and Esselen-speakers were immediately south. A third language group, the Salinan, were located south of the Esselen and Costanoan. The Rumsen, the Calendaruk, and the Ensen tribelets appear to have occupied the vicinity of Fort Ord, based on translations of mission documents. The combined entity “Indians of California” have been adjudicated the majority of land in California, including the land area now occupied by the Fort Ord.

***Fort Rucker, Alabama:*** A total of approximately 17 cubic feet of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for Fort Rucker as of October 1995. There are a minimum of 267 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered from the post include prehistoric stone tools, ceramics, plant remains, animal bone, and shell, as well as historic ceramics, glass, bricks, and personal items. No human remains were excavated. The collections are reportedly located in five repositories, three in Alabama, one in Texas, and one in South Carolina. No artifacts are stored at the fort. NADB contains three bibliographic references for Fort McClellan, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 15 reports pertaining to the installation. Numerous archaeological sites located on the installation contain pottery from the prehistoric Fort Walton culture, which is believed to be ancestral to the Lower Creek. The aboriginal territory of the Creek Confederacy, which includes both Upper and Lower Creek tribes, encompasses the area in which Fort Rucker is located. The Seminole claim aboriginal occupation of the land about twenty miles directly south of the installation. The Chatot are believed to have lived somewhere directly southeast of present day Fort Rucker, and their descendants are now represented by the Choctaw Indians. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The geographic location of the installation is consistent with land judicially established as the aboriginal territory of the Creek.



***Fort Story, Virginia:*** A total of 36 historic period artifacts and associated documentation has been identified for Fort Story as of January 1996. There is one reported archaeological site on the installation. The archaeological materials recovered include historic glass, ceramics, metal objects, and construction debris. No prehistoric period artifacts were recovered, and no human skeletal remains have been identified. All of the artifacts are housed at South Arc, Inc., Gainesville, Florida, and less than one linear foot of documentation is located at the Environmental Office, Fort Eustis, Virginia. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for Fort Story, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact, a group of tribes historically known as the Powhatan Confederation inhabited the region in which Fort Story is located. It is probably not possible to reconstruct the actual indigenous geo-political boundaries recognized by tribal groups during this period, but the Chesapeake Indian towns of Apasus and Chesepiuc in the Lynnhaven River area were located adjacent to present-day Fort Story. The Chesapeake were reported by other Native American groups to have been “wiped out” by the Powhatan Confederation shortly before 1607, and the southern coastal area remained under Powhatan ownership until a treaty between the Virginia colonists and the Powhatan Confederation in 1646 ceded the land to the British. Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are likely to be the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Story, but neither has received federal recognition. At present, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia, and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state.

***Presidio of Monterey, California:*** A total of approximately 76 cubic feet of archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for the Presidio of Monterey as of September 1995. There are a minimum of 10 reported archaeological sites on the Presidio. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools and bone tools, pottery fragments, beads, and pipes, as well as historic glass, metal, ceramic, clay, and rubber. Human remains were collected from one site, CA-Mnt-101, possibly by several different collectors. The Presidio of Monterey Museum houses a small amount of material; the remaining materials are housed at seven other repositories in California. The human remains are located at three of these repositories: the California State Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento; Cultural Resource Management Services, Paso Robles; and the Phoebe Hearst Museum at the University of California at Berkeley. At the time of European contact, the Rumsen tribelet inhabited the area in Monterey County that comprises the Presidio. Rumsen is also the term applied to one of eight related Costanoan languages spoken aboriginally along the coast of California. Fellow Costanoan-speakers, the Mutsun and the Chalon tribelets, lived immediately north and southeast of the Rumsen, and Esselen-speakers were southeast of the Rumsen. A third language group, the Salinan, was located south of the Esselen and Costanoan. The Rumsen, the Calendaruk, and the Ensen tribelets are believed to have occupied the vicinity of the Presidio, based on translations of mission documents. The combined entity “Indians of California” have been adjudicated the majority of land in California, including the land area now occupied by the Presidio of Monterey.

## **U.S. Army Reserve Command (USAR)**

***Fort Douglas, Utah:*** A total of one human burial has been reported for Fort Douglas. No known funerary objects have been identified. The burial is currently located at the Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. A detailed inventory and assessment of the remains was conducted by the staff physical anthropologist at the Museum for cataloging purposes. The information gathered as a result of the physical inspection was compared with the data gathered from the MCX-CMAC's review of the associated documentation, and the subsequent report prepared for Fort Douglas served as a Section 6 summary and Section 5 inventory. NADB contains five bibliographic references for Fort Douglas, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed one report pertaining to the installation. The Northern Shoshone, Western Shoshone, Eastern Shoshone, and the Ute have both historic and prehistoric ties to the general geographical area in which Fort Douglas is found. Descendants of these groups are represented by federally recognized tribes. The Goshute Shoshone have been adjudicated the lands on which Fort Douglas currently resides.

***Fort Pickett, Virginia:*** A total of approximately three cubic feet of archaeological materials and eight linear inches of documentation was identified for Fort Pickett as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 77 recorded archaeological sites on the installation. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include stone tools and ceramics. The historic period materials recovered include glass, metal, brick, and ceramics. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. The artifacts are reportedly curated at the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research in Williamsburg, Virginia. Less than one linear inch of archaeological documentation, but no artifacts, is housed at Browning & Associates, Ltd., Midlothian, Virginia. No material is curated on post. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Pickett, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed three reports pertaining to the installation. The Meherrin and Nottoway tribes are believed to have inhabited the region in which Fort Pickett is located. By the early eighteenth century, the expanding colonial territory had surrounded the traditional Nottoway and Meherrin lands and the tribes had moved southeastward along the Nottoway and Meherrin rivers. At present, no federally recognized tribes are associated with the prehistoric or historic groups that occupied Virginia, and no aboriginal land claims have been adjudicated within the state.

## **U.S. Army Pacific Command (USARPAC)**

All USARPAC installations that received NAGPRA Section 6 summary reports are located in Hawaii. A cultural overview containing a general background of Native Hawaiian land use was provided in each of the Section 6 summary reports for the Hawaii installations. When possible, further ethnographic and historic detail was provided for the geographic area of the specific installation. The general background compiled for each installation can be summarized as follows:

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Hawaiian islands have been inhabited by humans for the past 1,600 years. At the time of European contact (1778), land use involved a tiered system of land divisions. Whole islands or parts of islands constituted independent chiefdoms (*moku*) controlled by a supreme chief (*mo'i*). The *moku* were divided into a large number of wedge-shaped sections (*ahupua'a*) controlled by lesser-chiefs and worked by commoners. Demand for change in the land tenure system resulted in the Great Mahele of 1848, which divided the kingdom into thirds: one-third to the Hawaiian government, one-third to the chiefs, and one-third to the commoners who worked the land. A tenant could present a claim to the land commission for the land he occupied and cultivated. Upon verification of the claim's authenticity, the tenant would receive fee simple title to his farm (*kuleana*). Eleven thousand three hundred and nine such awards were made and are recorded in the "Mahele Book" deposited at the Land Office. In 1850, legislation was passed which allowed Westerners to own and convey land. By the late nineteenth century, Westerners owned large plantations on most of the islands and had gained significant economic and political power in the kingdom. The struggle to control land in the islands eventually resulted in the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893 by the United States. The provisional government, and later the Republic of Hawaii, designated the Crown and government lands as its public lands. When Hawaii was admitted to the Union as a state in 1959, the federal government relinquished title of the former Crown and Government lands to the state, although certain lands remained the property of the United States.

Further ethnographic or historical information identified for a particular installation is noted in the installation-specific summaries below. As previously noted, the original report should be consulted for more detail.

**Fort DeRussy, Hawaii:** A total of approximately 38 cubic feet of boxed artifacts, 633 individual artifacts, and associated documentation was identified for Fort DeRussy as of March 1996. There are a minimum of eight reported archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts collected include prehistoric stone tools, animal bone, and shell, as well as historic materials, such as ceramic, glass, metal, shell, bone, wood, leather, and plastic. The artifacts from Fort DeRussy are believed to be in three repositories in Hawaii. No material is located on post. Human remains were discovered on the installation in 1976 and between 1991 and 1993. All remains have reportedly been left *in situ* or have been reburied on Fort DeRussy property. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort DeRussy. The MCX-CMAC reviewed 17 reports pertaining to the installation. The present location of Fort DeRussy is within the pre-Mahele *moku* or district of Kona and *ahupua'a* of Waikiki, and in the *ahupua'a* of Palolo in the Kona district. Archival research indicates that 10 Native Hawaiian land claims were awarded in fee-simple in the area which is now Fort DeRussy. Most of these *kuleanas* were coastal house sites with inland gardens. One claim awarded to Mataio Kekuanaoa was for seven fishponds now underlying Fort DeRussy. W.C. Lunalilo was awarded land adjacent to, and extending into, what is now Fort DeRussy.

**Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii:** A total of approximately two cubic feet of archaeological

material and associated documentation was identified for Fort Kamehameha as of March 1996. There are a minimum of six archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts collected include prehistoric basalt beads, limestone flakes, and fishhook fragments, historic glass, metal ceramic, shell, and animal bone, as well as soil samples, charcoal samples, and shell midden samples. All of the artifacts from Fort Kamehameha are reportedly housed at Cultural Surveys Hawaii. A number of human remains have been inadvertently discovered on the installation: an undetermined number beneath housing Quarters #8 in 1975; a single human skeleton and associated objects at Quarters #16 in 1982; four sets of human remains under Quarters #14 in January of 1988; an adult cranium and two vertebrae at Battery Hasbrouck in November of 1988; and additional fragmentary remains at Battery Hasbrouck in 1989. It is believed that the remains found at the Battery were originally interred at the beach and later transferred to the Battery in sand that was used for construction. The human remains recovered from Fort Kamehameha are believed to be at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, although only the material from Quarters #16 has been confirmed. Fort Kamehameha became part of Hickam Air Force Base in October 1992. In 1991, archaeological work began on the installation for a water treatment plant under contract with the Navy, who have assumed responsibility for NAGPRA compliance for any materials recovered during the project. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Fort Kamehameha, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed ten reports pertaining to the installation. Fort Kamehameha is located in the *ahupua'a* of Halawa in the Ewa district, and in the *ahupua'a* of Moanalua in the Kona district. The general region of Oahu in which the installation is located has been royal land since pre-contact times. The original land for Fort Kamehameha was acquired through condemnation of Queen Emma's Estate (Queen Emma was the wife of King Kamehameha IV, who ruled from 1855 until his death in 1863).

***Fort Shafter, Hawaii:*** A total of approximately 29 artifacts and associated documentation was identified for Fort Shafter as of March 1996. There are a minimum of six recorded archaeological sites on the installation. Artifacts recovered are all reportedly prehistoric stone flakes. The remains of one human skeleton were discovered at Fort Shafter in 1983. All artifacts and remains are believed to be at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI. Fort Shafter was established in 1899 under the name Kahauiki. It was renamed Camp McKinley and received its present name in 1907. The area in which the installation is located has been noted as a burial ground.

***Kahuku Training Area, Hawaii:*** Only one item was identified for Kahuku Training Area as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 23 reported archaeological sites on the installation. The recovered item, a coral sample collected from a temple structure during a 1994 inventory survey at the installation, is reportedly housed at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu. Approximately two linear feet of documentation associated with this project are also housed at Ogden Environmental. Several historic artifacts (a horseshoe, a historic ceramic, metal enamelware pots, and military trash) were recorded at one site located on Kahuku Training Area during a 1981 project conducted by the Bishop Museum, Honolulu. The MCX-CMAC requested information from the Bishop Museum regarding whether or not these materials were in their possession, but no reply has been received. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Kahuku Training Area. The

MCX-CMAC reviewed 10 reports pertaining to the installation. Kahuku Training Area is located near Kahuku Point, on the north shore of Oahu. According to a map of pre-Mahele *moku* and *ahupua'a* prepared by the Hawaiian Studies Institute, the installation appears to fall within the boundaries of the Koolauloa District (or *moku*); portions of the installation appear to cross thirteen *ahupua'a*: Paumalu, Kaunala, Waialea, Opana 1, Opana 2, Kawela, Hanakaoe, Oio 1, Oio 2, Kahuku, Keana, Malaekahana, and Pahipahialua. The installation is currently comprised of land parcels leased from the State of Hawaii and from the Campbell Estates.

***Makua Military Reservation, Hawaii:*** A total of approximately four cubic feet of archaeological materials was identified for Makua Military Reservation as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 35 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Collected materials include basalt flakes and tools, volcanic glass, coral, shell, mammal and fish bones, *kukui* nut fragments, charcoal and soil samples, and historic metal and bottle glass. No known human remains or funerary objects were identified. The collections are reportedly located at two repositories in Hawaii. No material is housed on the military reservation. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Makua Military Reservation. The MCX-CMAC reviewed 17 reports pertaining to the installation. Makua Military Reservation is located in the Makua Valley on the west, or leeward, coast of Oahu. According to a map of pre-Mahele *moku* and *ahupua'a* prepared by the Hawaiian Studies Institute, the installation appears to fall within the boundaries of the Waianae District (or *moku*) and the three *ahupua'a* of Keawaula, Kahanahaiki, and Makua.

***Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii:*** A total of approximately 59 cubic feet of archaeological materials was identified for Pohakuloa Training Area as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 150 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Collected materials include chipped and ground stone tools, adzed wood, volcanic glass, charcoal and ash samples, plant samples, animal bone, gourd and nut fragments, shell, and historic metal, leather, glass, and human remains. The collections are believed to be located at six repositories in Hawaii and at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Human remains have been recorded at four archaeological sites on Pohakuloa Training Area (5004, 10650, 10270, T-104); however, the human bone fragments recorded at sites 10270 and T-104 were reportedly not collected. Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., reportedly houses 0.79 grams of human bone (probable distal fragment of an adult metatarsal) collected from an ash deposit at Bobcat Trail Habitation Cave Site (5004) in 1985. The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) currently houses an isolated human bone fragment (a burned right human tibia). No known funerary objects were identified. NADB contains no bibliographic references for Pohakuloa Training Area. The MCX-CMAC reviewed 44 reports pertaining to the installation. Pohakuloa Training Area is located in the north-central portion of the island of Hawai'i in the saddle region between the mountains of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Hualalai. Portions of four ancient districts, or *moku*, cross the region (Hamakua, Hilo, Kona, and Kohala), although most of the installation is situated within the Kaohe *ahupua'a* of the Hamakua District.

***Waianae Army Recreation Center, Hawaii:*** A total of approximately 27 cubic feet of archaeological materials was identified for Waianae Army Recreation Center (WARC) as of

March 1996. The entire Waianae facility has been assigned a single archaeological site number. Collected materials include ground and chipped stone, worked bone and shell, modified coral, charcoal, plant materials, and animal bone, as well as historic glass, metal and ceramic items. The materials are reportedly housed at three repositories in Hawaii. Human skeletal remains of at least 33 individuals, as well as thousands of associated funerary objects, have been recovered during archaeological activities at WARC. Burials have been identified as both prehistoric and historic. All remains have been identified as Polynesian in ancestry, excluding those too fragmentary or too young to identify. The human remains have reportedly been reinterred at the installation in cooperation with local Hawaiian organizations. However, at least one fragment of human skeletal material (WARC 1540 - a human molar with root attached) is listed in the catalog of collections currently housed at one of the Hawaiian repositories, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services. Funerary objects do not appear to have been consistently reburied with all of the individuals. Associated funerary remains are listed in catalogs of collections currently housed at Cultural Surveys Hawaii and at Ogden Environmental and Energy Services. In addition, it is unclear whether or not WARC collections at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum contain NAGPRA-related materials. NADB contains no bibliographic references for WARC. The MCX-CMAC reviewed 12 reports pertaining to the installation. Waianae Army Recreation Center is located along the shoreline of Pokai Bay on the west, or leeward, coast of Oahu. According to a map prepared by the Hawaiian Studies Institute, the installation appears to fall within the boundaries of the pre-Mahele Waianae District (or *moku*), and within the Waianae *ahupua'a*, which was originally called Waianae-Kai.

### **U.S. Military Academy (USMA)**

***U.S. Military Academy, West Point Military Reservation, New York:*** A total of approximately 24 cubic feet of archaeological materials and less than one linear foot of documentation has been identified for the U.S. Military Academy as of March 1996. There are a minimum of 36 reported archaeological sites on the Military Academy. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone tools, stone debris, ceramics, and animal bone, as well as historic ceramics, metal, bricks, and glass. No known human remains or funerary objects have been identified. The materials are presently stored at six locations: the Military Academy; the Fort Drum Curation Facility, Watertown, New York; three other repositories in New York; and one in Pennsylvania. NADB contains one bibliographic reference for the United States Military Academy, and the MCX-CMAC reviewed 13 reports pertaining to the installation. At the time of European contact the Delaware inhabited the area now occupied by the installation. Linguistically, the Delaware are divided into northern, or Munsispeaking, and southern, or Unamispeaking, communities. The Esopus, Munsispeakers, occupied the area of the Military Academy. The Esopus were displaced from the area at a relatively early date and sought refuge with the Minisink on the upper Delaware River. The Minisink, including the Esopus and Wappinger, became known as the Munsee and moved westward to the Susquehanna River valley. At the same time, the Southern Unami began migrating to the lower Allegheny and Upper Ohio river valleys. By 1750, the Southern Unami had formed the nucleus of the modern

Delaware tribe. The Military Academy is not located on land adjudicated to any Native American group.

## COMPARISON OF COLLECTIONS BY MACOM

Nine MACOMs had installations that were investigated, and 95 installations produced archaeological collections for which Section 6 reports were prepared. In order to compare the volume of collections between MACOMs, all of the artifacts are reported in cubic feet. On numerous instances, this necessitated converting an artifact count into cubic feet. For consistency, 200 objects were considered to constitute one cubic foot, except for the large groundstone objects at Fort Irwin which were calculated at two per one cubic foot. All calculations were rounded to the nearest tenth. Figure 1 compares the number of investigated installations within each MACOM and is followed by a brief summary of the collections for each MACOM.

The land holdings reported below for each of the investigated installations are taken from the 1992 Army Military Real Properties list, and reflect, to the best of the MCX-CMAC's knowledge, the approximate land areas held by the U.S. Army. The Real Properties list categorizes land holdings into many different groups, including land that is *held by* the military versus land *used by* the military but not owned by the U.S. Army (e.g., public domain land, leased land, easements, etc). Many archaeological investigations carried out on installation properties did not take into account the distinctions in land ownership, and the installation personnel and archaeological contractors were often not aware of the land issues involved. In addition, accurate maps were not always available to the MCX-CMAC. Therefore, many installations may have collections that include materials removed from non-Army land.

The following includes only the data from investigated installations and may not include all of the archaeological collections for which a MACOM may ultimately be responsible. A number of the installations that declined MCX-CMAC assistance are large land-holding entities and their archaeological collections may be extensive. In addition, the archaeological collections from USARPAC installations within Alaska are not included, and no NGB and the majority of USAR installations are also not represented. Nevertheless, the information discussed here may be representative of the type and extent of archaeological collections for which a particular MACOM is responsible.

The repository information below is taken from the Section 6 Summary report for each installation. In some cases, the collections repositories may have changed in the time elapsed since the compilation of the installation-specific reports. The MCX-CMAC has documented recent movement of collections for five installations: Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Campbell, Kentucky; Fort Irwin, California, Fort Lewis, Washington; and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. These changes in collections locations are not included in the data presented below.

**AMC:** The MCX-CMAC investigated 67 AMC installations in 33 states. These

installations occupy 2,636,591 acres of land of which 1,680,919 acres are owned by the military. Twenty-six installations received negative findings letters and 41 received Section 6 NAGPRA Summary reports (Tables 3 and 4). A total of approximately 374 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for the 41 installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generated from AMC property generally include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified for four AMC installations. The archaeological collections from AMC installations are currently housed in 99 different repositories. Thirty (31%) of the repositories house a total of 64 cubic feet (17%) of collections, and are located in a different state than that of the installation. Nine AMC installations have collections located on post. For the 41 installations that received Section 6 reports, 37 have federally recognized Native American tribes that have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the archaeological materials. Seventeen installations are located on land which was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 3: AMC INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

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1. Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, AL	14. McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK
2. Anniston Army Depot, AL	15. Pontiac Storage Facility, MI
3. Army Aviation and Troop Command, MO	16. Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, CA
4. Army Natick Research Development and Engineering Center, MA	17. Sacramento Army Depot, CA
5. Benicia Army Cemetery, CA	18. Scranton Army Ammunition Plant, PA
6. Camp Stanely Storage Activity, TX	19. Sharpe Army Depot, CA
7. Charles Melvin Price Support Center, MO	20. Stratford Army Engineering Plant, CT
8. Defense Industrial Plant Equip. Facility, KS	21. Tarheel Army Missile Plant, NC
9. Detroit Arsenal, MI	22. Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA
10. Ethan Allen Firing Range, VT	23. Umatilla Army Depot Activity, OR
11. Hays Army Ammunition Plant, NV	24. Volunteer Army Ammunition Plnt, TN
12. Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, KS	25. Watervliet Arsenal, NY
13. Lima Army Tank Plant, OH	26. Fort Hamilton Army Base, NY

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**TABLE 4: AMC COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

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Collection	No. of	Collections	Sec. 5	Fed. Recog.	Adjud.
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	Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Repositories	On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Mat.	Tribes	Land
1. Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	33.0	5	11.8	Y	10	N
2. Adelphi Laboratory Center, MD	20.0	4	0.035*	N	12	N
3. Army Materials Tech. Lab., MA	4.4	3	N	N	0	N
4. Badger Army Amm. Plant, WI	1.0	1	N	N	11	Y
5. Blossom Pt. Field Test Fclty, MD	19.0	5	N	N	12	N
6. Coosa River Storage Annex, AL	1.0	1	N	N	8	Y
7. Cornhusker Army Amm. Plant, NE	0.1	1	N	N	7	Y
8. Dugway Proving Ground, UT	11.5	7	1.5	N	15	Y
9. Fort Monmouth, NJ	0.2	1	N	N	1	N
10. Fort Wingate, NM	26.0	10	N	Y	22	Y
11. Hawthorne Army Amm. Plant, NV	3.0	6	1.0	N	26	Y
12. Holston Army Amm. Plant, TN	0.4	2	N	N	10	Y
13. Indiana Army Amm. Plant, IN	7.0	3	N	N	13	Y
14. Iowa Army Amm. Plant, IA	15.0	2	N	N	5	Y
15. Jefferson Proving Ground, IN	9.0	6	N	N	13	Y
16. Joilet Army Amm. Plant, IL	8.0	3	N	N	38	Y
17. Lake City Army Amm. Plant, MO	1.0	1	N	N	11	N
18. Letterkenny Army Depot, PA	0.5	3	N	N	5	N
19. Lexington-Blue Grass Activity, KY	6.5	6	N	N	14	N
20. Lone Star Army Amm. Plant, TX	3.5	2	N	N	1	N
21. Longhorn Army Amm. Plant, TX	unknown	1	N	N	1	N
22. Louisiana Army Amm. Plant, LA	25.0	1	N	N	9	Y
23. Milan Army Amm. Plant, TN	1.1	2	N	N	9	N
24. Newport Army Amm Plant, IN	6.5	3	N	N	13	Y
25. Picatinny Arsenal, NJ	1.0	1	N	N	1	N
26. Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR	1.0	2	N	N	2	Y
27. Pueblo Depot Activity, CO	0.1	1	N	N	9	Y
28. Radford Army Amm. Plant, VA	14.0	3	N	Y	0	N
29. Ravenna Army Amm. Plant, OH	27.0	1	N	N	28	N
30. Red River Army Depot, TX	3.5	2	N	N	1	N
31. Redstone Arsenal, AL	54.0	3	4.0	Y	13	Y
32. Rock Island Arsenal, IL	2.0	3	2.0	N	8	Y
33. Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO	1.0	1	N	N	9	Y
34. Savanna Army Depot, IL	19.0	1	N	N	9	Y
35. Seneca Army Depot Activity, NY	0.3	2	N	N	9	N
36. Sierra Army Depot, CA	1.0	1	1.0	N	25	Y
37. Sunflower Army Amm. Plant, KS	1.0	2	N	N	26	N
38. Tooele Army Depot, UT	1.0	3	1.0	N	15	Y
39. Vint Hill Communications and Electronic Support Activity, VA	3.0	3	N	N	0	N
40. Woodbridge Research Facility, VA	0.5	1	N	N	0	N
41. Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	41.7	7	1.7	N	11	Y

\*Collections at Adelphi Laboratory are from Blossom Point Field Test Facility.

**FORSCOM:** The MCX-CMAC investigated 34 FORSCOM installations in 14 states. These installations occupy approximately 1,882,403 acres of land, of which about 1,096,444 acres are owned by the military. Eighteen FORSCOM installations received negative findings

letters and 16 received Section 6 NAGPRA Summary reports (Tables 7 and 8). A total of approximately 1624 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for these 16 installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generated from FORSCOM property generally include flaked stone tools, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified for four FORSCOM installations. The archaeological collections from FORSCOM installations are currently housed in 43 different repositories. Eleven (27%) of the repositories, which house a total of 154 cubic feet (10%) of the collections, are located within a different state than the installation. Archaeological collections are housed on eight FORSCOM installations. For the 16 FORSCOM installations that received Section 6 reports, federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from 13 installations and three installations are located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 5: FORSCOM INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

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1. Camp Bonneville, WA	10. Fort Totten, NY
2. Charles E. Kelly Support Facility, PA	11. Gator Sage, PA
3. FORSCOM Recreation Area, GA	12. Hamilton Army Airfield, CA
4. Fort Gillem, GA	13. Irwin Support Annex, PA
5. Fort Hamilton, NY	14. Monterey Recreation Area, CA
6. Fort Holabird, MD	15. Neville Island Maintenance Supply Facility, PA
7. Fort Mason, CA	16. Oakdale Support Facility Annex 62, PA
8. Fort Missoula, MT	17. Oakdale Support Facility Annex 63, PA
9. Fort Stevens Military Cemetery, OR	18. South Boston Support Activity, MA

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**TABLE 6: FORSCOM COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

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	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Fort Bragg, NC	121.0	2	110.8	N	4	N
2. Fort Campbell, KY	36.1	3	32.1	Y	13	N
3. Fort Devens, MA	43.5	2	NN	0	N	
4. Fort Dix, NJ	9.5	2	NN	1	N	
5. Fort Indiantown Gap, PA	2.0	1	NN	5	N	

6.	Fort Irwin, CA	727.0	2	0.5	N	5	Y
7.	Fort Lewis, WA	11.0	1	63.0*	N	2	Y
8.	Fort McPherson, GA	0.5	1	NN	9	N	
9.	Fort Polk, LA	287.0	7	205.0	Y	9	N
10.	Fort Riley, KS	241.1	10	8.23	N	5	N
11.	Fort Stewart, GA	12.0	2	32.0*	Y	7	N
12.	Hunter Army Airfield, GA	20.0	1	NN	7	N	
13.	Presidio of San Francisco, CA	20.0	2	NN	0	Y	
14.	Sudbury Training Annex, MA	6.0	1	NN	0	N	
15.	Vancouver Barracks, WA	4.0	2	1.0	N	2	N
16.	Yakima Training Center, WA	83.1	5	NY	2	Y	

\*Collections at Fort Stewart also include material from Hunter Army Airfield; collections at Fort Lewis also include material from Vancouver Barracks and Yakima Training Center.

**MDW:** The MCX-CMAC investigated seven MDW installations in three states. These installations occupy approximately 97,839 acres of land, of which about 91,536 acres are owned by the military. Four MDW installations received negative findings letters and three received a Section 6 NAGPRA Summary report (Tables 9 and 10). A total of approximately 173 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for the three installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generated from MDW property generally include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. No NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified for MDW installations. The archaeological collections are currently housed in 16 different repositories. Three repositories are located in a different state than the installation; two house documentation only, and the third, the Smithsonian Institution, contains an unknown volume. Three MDW installations house collections on post. For the three installations that received Section 6 reports, federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from one installation, and none is located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 7: MDW INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

- 
1. Cameron Station, VA
  2. Fort Leslie J. McNair, DC
  3. Fort Myer, VA
  4. Fort Ritchie, MD
- 

**TABLE 8: MDW COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

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	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Fort A.P. Hill, VA	27.0	4	25.0	N 0	N	
2. Fort Belvoir, VA	138.0	7	documents	N	0	N
3. Fort George G. Meade, MD	8.4	5	3.7	N 12	N	

**MEDCOM:** The MCX-CMAC investigated five MEDCOM installations in four states, all of which received a Section 6 NAGPRA Summary report (Table 11). These installations occupy approximately 32,873 acres of land, of which about 32,863 are owned by the military. A total of approximately 37 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for MEDCOM installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generally include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. No NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified for MEDCOM installations. However, Camp Bullis possesses human remains that fall within Section 3 of NAGPRA. The archaeological collections from MEDCOM installations are currently housed in 11 different repositories, one of which is located outside the state of the installation. Three MEDCOM installations have archaeological collections located on post. Federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from all five MEDCOM installations that received a Section 6 Report, and two MEDCOM installations are located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 9: MEDCOM COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Camp Bullis Training Site, TX	25.0	5	1.0	N	4	N
2. Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO	0.0	2	N	N	9	Y
3. Fort Detrick, MD	8.0	2	7.0	N	12	N
4. Fort Sam Houston, TX	2.0	2	1.0	N	3	N
5. Walter Reed Army Medical Center, DC	1.9	1	N	N	0	N

**MTMC:** The MCX-CMAC investigated three MTMC installations in three states. These installations occupy approximately 17,422 acres of land, of which about 12,370 acres are owned by the military. Two MTMC installations received negative findings letters and one received a NAGPRA Section 6 Summary report (Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point) (Tables 12 and 13). A total of approximately 79.0 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for the Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point. The prehistoric period artifacts include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. No NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified. The archaeological collections are currently housed in seven different repositories. Four of the repositories, which house eight cubic feet of collections, are located within a different state than Sunny Point. There are no collections on any MTMC post. Federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from Sunny Point, although the installation is not located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 10: MTMC INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal, NJ</li> <li>2. Oakland Army Base and Terminal, CA</li> </ol>
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**TABLE 11: MTMC COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, NC	79.0	7	N	N	5	N

**TRADOC:** The MCX-CMAC investigated 23 TRADOC installations in 15 states. These installations occupy approximately 1,896,287 acres of land, of which about 981,452 acres are owned by the military. Four TRADOC installations received negative findings letters and 19 received a Section 6 NAGPRA Summary reports (Tables 14 and 15). A total of approximately 2817 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for these 19 installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generally include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and

animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified for five TRADOC installations. Ft. Benning, Ft. Huachuca, and Ft. Leonard Wood also has human remains that fall within Section 3 of NAGPRA. In addition to the six installations listed in Table 15, Fort Sill, a TRADOC installation that declined MCX-CMAC assistance for Section 6, has requested assistance with compliance for its Section 5 materials. The archaeological collections from TRADOC installations are currently housed in 68 known repositories. Sixteen (24%) of the repositories house 179 cubic feet of collections and are located in a state other than the one in which the installation is located. Eleven TRADOC installations have collections that are located on post. For the 19 installations that received Section 6 reports, federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from 13 installations, and six TRADOC installations are located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 12: TRADOC INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

- 
1. Big Bethel Reservoir, VA
  2. Camp Gruber, OK
  3. Destin Moreno Point, FL
  4. Lawton Recreation Center, OK
- 

**TABLE 13: TRADOC COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Carlisle Barracks, PA	50.0	3	50.0	N	5	N
2. Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	49.0	2	N	N	11	Y
3. Fort Benning, GA	183.0	14	41.0	Y	10	Y
4. Fort Bliss, TX	1854.0	7	1800.0	Y	12	Y
5. Fort Chaffee, AR	165.4	4	N	N	6	N
6. Fort Eustis, VA	58.4	5	documents*	N	0	N
7. Fort Gordon, GA	64.0	4	55.0	N	10	N
8. Fort Huachuca, AZ	3.3	3	2.8	Y	8	N
9. Fort Jackson, SC	50.1	3	N	N	1	N
10. Fort Knox, KY	39.5	5	N	N	8	N
11. Fort Leavenworth, KS	61.4	2	58.3	Y	17	N
12. Fort Lee, VA	52.4	6	documents	N	0	N
13. Fort Leonard Wood, MO	77.3	4	2.0	Y	5	Y

14. Fort McClellan, AL		12.2		4		1.0		N		12		Y
15. Fort Monroe, VA		2.2		1		N		N		0		N
16. Fort Ord, CA	2.0		2		N		N		0		Y	
17. Fort Rucker, AL		17.0		5		N		N		10		Y
18. Fort Story, VA		0.2		2		N		N		0		N
19. Presidio of Monterey, CA		76.0		8		1.0		Y		0		Y

\*documents at Fort Eustis include documentation from Fort Eustis and Fort Story

**USAR:** The MCX-CMAC investigated four USAR installations in four states. These installations occupy approximately 45,491 acres of land, of which about 45,420 acres are owned by the military. Two USAR installations received negative findings letters and two received Section 6 NAGPRA Summary reports (Tables 5 and 6). A total of approximately four cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for these two installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generated from USAR property generally include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. Human remains, but no funerary objects have been identified for one USAR installation. The archaeological collections from USAR installations are currently housed in three different repositories, none of which is located in a different state than the installation. No USAR installations house archaeological collections. For one installation that received a Section 6 report, 15 federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the collections, and one installation is located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

**TABLE 14: USAR INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

1. Fort Hamilton Army Base, NY
2. Pedricktown Support Facility, NJ

**TABLE 15: USAR COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Fort Douglas, UT	1.0	1	N	Y	15	Y
2. Fort Pickett, VA	3.0	2	N	N	0	N

**USARPAC:** The MCX-CMAC investigated 23 USARPAC installations in Hawaii. These installations occupy approximately 928,535 acres of land, of which about 870,609 acres are owned by the military. Sixteen USARPAC installations received negative findings letters and seven received Section 6 NAGPRA Summary reports (Table 16 and 17). A total of approximately 133 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for these seven installations. The prehistoric period artifacts generated include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified for four USARPAC installations. The archaeological collections from USARPAC installations are currently housed in nine different repositories. One repository, which houses one cubic foot of collections, is located within a different state than the installation. No USARPAC installations have collections located on post.

**TABLE 16: USARPAC INSTALLATIONS RECEIVING NEGATIVE FINDINGS LETTERS**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Aliamanu Military Reservation, HI    | 9. Kipapa Ammo Storage, HI               |
| 2. Dillingham Military Reservation, HI  | 10. Kunia Military Reservation, HI       |
| 3. Fort Ruger, HI                       | 11. Mauna Kapu Communications Site, HI   |
| 4. Helemano Radar Receiving Station, HI | 12. Mokuleia Army Beach, HI              |
| 5. Kapalama Military Reservation, HI    | 13. Schofield Barracks, HI               |
| 6. Kawaihae Military Reservation, HI    | 14. Tripler Army Medical Center, HI      |
| 7. Kawaihoa Training Area, HI           | 15. Waikakalaua Ammo Storage Tunnels, HI |
| 8. Kilauea Military Reservation, HI     | 16. Wheeler Army Airfield, HI            |

**TABLE 17: USARPAC COLLECTIONS SUMMARY**

	Collection Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> )	No. of Repositories	Collections On Post (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Sec. 5 Mat.	Fed. Recog. Tribes	Adjud. Land
1. Fort DeRussy, HI	41.2	3	N	N	3	N/A
2. Fort Kamehameha, HI	2.0	2	N	Y	3	N/A
3. Fort Shafter, HI	0.1	1	N	Y	3	N/A
4. Kahuku Training Area, HI	< 0.1	1	N	N	3	N/A
5. Makua Military Reservation, HI	4.0	2	N	N	3	N/A



6. Pohakuloa Training Area, HI	59.2	7	N	Y	3	N/A
7. Waianae Army Recreation Center, HI	26.6	3	N	Y	3	N/A

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**USMA:** The MCX-CMAC investigations of the single USMA installation, the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, concluded in the preparation of a Section 6 NAGPRA Summary report. West Point occupies about 16,081 acres of land owned by the military. A total of approximately 24 cubic feet of artifactual material and associated documentation was identified for West Point. The prehistoric period artifacts include flaked stone, ceramics, shell, and animal bone. The historic period materials include ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. No NAGPRA Section 5 materials (human remains and associated funerary objects) have been identified. The archaeological collections from West Point are currently housed in a six different repositories, including collections at Fort Drum. One repository, housing seven cubic feet of collections, is not located in New York. Two federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with archaeological materials from the Military Academy. The Academy land has not been adjudicated to a Native American group.

## COMPARISON OF MACOM RESULTS

Figures 1 (page 59) and 2 compare the results of investigated installations by MACOM. Three MACOMs, AMC, FORSCOM, and TRADOC, comprise almost three-quarters of the investigated installations and 80% of the installations receiving Section 6 summary reports. These numbers are reflected by the amount of archaeological collections identified for each of these MACOMs. Over 92% of the identified Army collections derive from installations within AMC, FORSCOM, and TRADOC.

Although AMC had the largest number of installations receiving Section 6 reports, TRADOC had the largest overall volume of collections. Fort Bliss, Texas, which occupies over one million acres, produced 63.9% of TRADOC’s total collections volume. AMC installations average around nine cubic feet of collections, which is significantly fewer than the average volume for FORSCOM (99 cubic feet) or TRADOC (148 cubic feet) installations. This may be related to the smaller average size of AMC installations in comparison to the other two MACOMs, since the size of archaeological collections is proportional to the amount of archaeology conducted on any property and to the size of the property. TRADOC has the largest average volume of collections per installation, but again this reflects the large volume held by Fort Bliss. If Fort Bliss is removed from the calculations, TRADOC installations average about 54 cubic feet of collections. Overall, FORSCOM has both the largest average land holdings per installation and the largest average installation collection volume.

All nine MACOMs have collections that are housed in a different state than the one from

which they were derived (Figure 3). Although most MACOMs have less than 25% of their collections out of state, USMA has over 40% in a different state, and half (50%) of USAR's collections are located in a different state than the installation.

Six MACOMs have installations that house archaeological collections on post (Figure 4). Although TRADOC has the largest volume of collections on post, this again reflects the large volume held at Fort Bliss. Excluding Fort Bliss, FORSCOM installations have the largest volumes located on post. In most cases, the collections held on post derive from the installation's property, however, several installations within AMC, FORSCOM and TRADOC house collections from other installations as well.

## **ARMY-WIDE COLLECTIONS STATUS**

In total, over 5,265 cubic feet of archaeological material has been collected from the 167 installations that the MCX-CMAC investigated. These installations occupy approximately 7,553,522 acres of land in 30 states and the District of Columbia (Figure 5). Of this land, approximately 4,287,694 acres are land held by the military. The remaining land consists of land on which the U.S. Army has use, but to which the military does not have title.

The collections from U.S. Army installations are housed at 210 different repositories throughout the United States, including the Smithsonian Institution (Appendix 5). Ninety-four repositories house collections from more than one installation. For the purposes of the NAGPRA project, a repository is defined as any institution that curates archaeological materials, including academic departments and museums, public or private museums, archaeological contractors, Army Museums of Military History, Army Corps of Engineers facilities, or other storage areas on military installations such as CRM offices. Figure 6 compares the different types of repositories that house U.S. Army collections. Army collections made by private citizens were also identified during the research, and in some cases, installations are now seeking the return of these collections. The volume of collections that have been removed from Army lands by avocational collectors unaware of the consequences of their actions will never be known.

Many of the Army's collections have been transported great distances from their point of origin on installation property to their present locations in university museums or archaeological contractors offices across the country. Until recently, federal contracts for archaeological services rarely included specifications concerning curation, and collections remained with the contractor, in whatever city the contractor happened to be located. Other collections accumulated by academic research projects were often kept by those institutions, again often in states other than where the installation was located. Some of these collections followed the principal investigator, traveling from university to university, without communication of these moves to the Army. Universities provided storage free of charge to the government with the unstated understanding that the collections became part of the university's teaching and research

collections, to be used as the university saw fit. Curatorial services at these institutions also run the gamut from untrained work study students to professional curators associated with academic museums.

Over half of the Army's archaeological collections are currently stored in facilities that do not purport to be professional archaeological curation facilities. In fact, archaeological contractors presently are providing uncompensated curation services for 32% of the Army's collections. In some instances, these contractors are no longer in business and the collections have disappeared (Figure 6). In addition, 27% of the repositories for U.S. Army collections are located in a state other than the one in which the installation is located. This makes it difficult for Army personnel to inspect the facilities and maintain oversight of their collections.

### **ARMY-WIDE NAGPRA-RELATED MATERIALS**

NAGPRA Section 5 materials, human remains and/or funerary objects, have been identified among existing collections for 20 installations (Table 18). The process of identifying the human remains and funerary objects was via telephone interviews and documentation review; the collections have not been physically inspected to confirm the existence of such material. In many instances, verification of the location of all individuals and objects was not possible. Collections containing Section 5 materials are reportedly located at 30 repositories, including eight post repositories. Fort Sill had previously completed its Section 6 compliance, but requested MCX-CMAC assistance for the Section 5 inventory.

For three installations (Fort George G. Meade, Holston Army Ammunition Plant, and the Presidio of San Francisco), human remains and/or funerary objects were identified in documentation, but subsequent telephone interviews with potential repositories and installation POCs could not locate any of this material nor any documentation regarding the final disposition of the remains. Three installations have human skeletal remains known to be *in situ* on post: Fort Bliss, Fort DeRussy, and Joliet Army Ammunition Plant.

**TABLE 18: INSTALLATIONS WITH NAGPRA SECTION 5 MATERIAL**

MACOM	INSTALLATION	HUMAN REMAINS	FUNERARY OBJECTS	NO. OF REPOS.	SEC. 5 ON POST
AMC	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Y	N	1	N
AMC	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM	Y	Y	2	N
AMC	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	Y	N	1	N
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL	Y	Y	2	N
FORSCOM	Fort Campbell, KY	Y	Y	2	Y
FORSCOM	Fort Polk, LA	Y	N	1	Y
FORSCOM	Fort Stewart, GA	Y	N	1	Y

FORSCOM	Yakima Training Center, WA		Y	N	1	N <sup>1</sup>
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA		Y	Y	6	Y
TRADOC	Fort Bliss, TX		Y	Y	4	Y
TRADOC	Fort Huachuca, AZ		Y	Y <sup>2</sup>	2	Y
TRADOC	Fort Leavenworth, KS		Y	Y	1	N
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO		Y	Y	2	N
TRADOC	Fort Sill, OK		Y	Y	1	Y
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA		Y	N	4	N
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT	Y		N	1	N
USARPAC	Fort Kamehameha, HI		Y	Y	1	N
USARPAC	Fort Shafter, HI		Y	Y	1	N
USARPAC	Pohakuloa Training Area, HI		Y	N	2	N
USARPAC	Waianae Army Recreation Center, HI		Y	Y	2	N

<sup>1</sup>collection located at Fort Lewis, WA

<sup>2</sup> 50 burials and associated artifacts from the 1964 Garden Canyon Site excavation are presently unlocated.

Physical inventories of each of these collections will be performed and a report for each installation will be completed by the MCX by 30 September 1997. These will be submitted to the AEC as they are completed, and will be distributed to the appropriate MACOMs and installations. Each installation will consult with culturally affiliated Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and will prepare the final compliance documents to be filed with the Departmental Consulting Archeologist.

### NAGPRA SECTION 3

Four installations were found to be responsible for human remains and funerary objects that were removed, either intentionally or inadvertently, from Army property after 16 November 1990 (Table 19). These remains and objects are therefore subject to Section 3 of NAGPRA. In some instances, Section 3 requirements were not followed for these remains and objects, and they still exist as part of the Army's collections.

**TABLE 19: INSTALLATIONS WITH NAGPRA SECTION 3 MATERIAL**

MACOM	INSTALLATION
MEDCOM	Camp Bullis Training Site, TX
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA
TRADOC	Fort Huachuca, AZ
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO

Enumeration of the tribes that are potentially culturally affiliated with these human remains has been provided to the installations so that installation personnel can pursue the required consultation. Other installations that presently lack archaeological collections may inadvertently disturb human remains in future activities and should be made aware of the pertinent local, state, and NAGPRA requirements concerning human remains.

## **POTENTIALLY CULTURALLY AFFILIATED TRIBES**

An outline of the prehistoric and/or historic occupation by Native Americans or Native Hawaiians was prepared for each of the 95 installations with archaeological collections. Although several of these installations did not have prehistoric archaeological collections or Native American historic materials, information was provided to these installations for future activities that may require consultation with native peoples.

In many cases, Native American or Native Hawaiian groups identified as aboriginally or historically associated with an installation's area were found to have ceased to exist as tribal entities due to such factors as warfare, disease, and/or amalgamation with other groups. When possible, present-day groups believed to contain descendants of these earlier groups were identified. Additionally, the federal government relocated many tribes and removed them far from their homelands. For these reasons, tribes identified for consultation are not necessarily located in the same region as a particular installation. Installations will nevertheless need to consult with the people who aboriginally inhabited the area as well as any who may have been moved to the installation vicinity by the federal government.

No attempt was made to identify the particular treaty rights that may have been negotiated between the federal government and tribes that ceded homelands. These issues should be pursued via the legal office of each installation. Land claims made by tribes against the federal government as early as the 19th century were heard and adjudicated by the Indian Land Claims Commission that was created by Congress in 1946 (60 U.S. Stat. 1049). Although some cases are still pending, most were adjudicated by 1978 and resulted in legal delineation of aboriginal territories. NAGPRA recognizes adjudicated lands as one of the criteria for establishing cultural affiliation. NAGPRA also distinguishes between Native tribes that are federally recognized versus those that are not. These distinctions were noted in the Section 6 Summary reports prepared for each installation and are discussed below.

*Adjudicated Lands:* Thirty-six installations were found to be located partially or wholly on lands judicially established as the aboriginal territory of a Native American group or groups. Several installations were located along the border of an adjudicated area, and it was not possible without highly detailed real estate data to determine whether portions of the installation actually extend into the adjudicated area. Locations which remain uncertain are noted by an asterisk (\*) in Table 20 below. This table lists the installations that appear to be located on adjudicated

lands, the map area number(s) on which they are believed to be wholly or partially located, and the Native American group or groups that were adjudicated the land. The map area number(s) represent a case, usually a docket of the Indian Claims Commission, indexed in the *Map and Index, Indian Land Judicially Established*, which was prepared as part of the Final Report of the Indian Claims Commission, September, 1978. Figure 7 contains a map of the adjudicated lands with general locations of the installations.

**TABLE 20: INSTALLATIONS LOCATED ON ADJUDICATED LAND**

MACOM	Installation	Map Area #	Native American Group(s)
AMC	Badger Army Ammunition Plant, WI	54	Winnebago
AMC	Coosa River Storage Annex, AL	39	Creek
AMC	Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant, NE	68	Pawnee
AMC	Dugway Proving Ground, UT	120	Goshute
AMC	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM	124	Navajo and Zuni <sup>1</sup>
AMC	Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, NV	116	Northern Paiute
AMC	Holston Army Ammunition Plant, TN	37*	Cherokee
AMC	Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, IN	26	Miami and Wea
AMC	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, IA	60	Iowa and Sac & Fox
AMC	Jefferson Proving Ground, IN	26	Miami and Wea
AMC	Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, IL	12	Potawatomi
AMC	Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, LA	73*	Caddo
AMC	Newport Army Ammunition Plant, IN	29	Kickapoo and Wea
AMC	Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR	73	Quapaw
AMC	Pueblo Depot Activity, CO	112	Cheyenne & Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL	37	Cherokee
AMC	Rock Island Arsenal, IL	55	Sac & Fox
AMC	Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO	112	Cheyenne & Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapaho
AMC	Savanna Army Depot, IL	55	Sac & Fox
AMC	Sierra Army Depot, CA	116* & 118	Northern Paiute and Indians of California
AMC	Tooele Army Depot, UT	120	Goshute
AMC	Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	146 & 148	Yavapai and Quechan
FORSCOM	Fort Irwin, CA	118 & 122*	Indians of California and Southern Paiute
FORSCOM	Fort Lewis, WA	171 & 172	Steilacoom and Nisqually
FORSCOM	Presidio of San Francisco, CA	118	Indians of California
FORSCOM	Yakima Training Center, WA	98	Yakima
MEDCOM	Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, CO	118	Cheyenne & Arapaho, Northern Cheyenne, and Northern Arapaho
TRADOC	Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN	25	Delaware and Miami
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA	39	Creek
TRADOC	Fort Bliss, TX	135	Mescalero Apache
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	70	Osage
TRADOC	Fort McClellan, AL	39	Creek
TRADOC	Fort Ord, CA	118	Indians of California
TRADOC	Fort Rucker, AL	40	Creek
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA	118	Indians of California
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT	120	Goshute

<sup>1</sup>Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico is located on land that was adjudicated to the Navajo in 1970; however, in 1989 the Zuni were

adjudicated land that encompasses the southern portion of the Navajo’s adjudicated land, including the area occupied by Fort Wingate.

*No Federally Recognized Tribes:* No federally recognized tribes could be identified for 17 of the installations with archaeological collections (Table 21). Aboriginal and/or historic Native American groups were identified for these installations, but were found to have either ceased to exist as tribal entities or currently exist as distinct political units that are not federally recognized. In the latter case, the MCX-CMAC provided the installation with information regarding the status of any groups currently petitioning for recognition.

**TABLE 21: INSTALLATIONS LACKING POTENTIAL CULTURALLY AFFILIATED FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES**

MACOM	INSTALLATION
AMC	Army Materials Technology Laboratory, MA
AMC	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA
AMC	Vint Hill Comm. & Elec. Support Activity, VA
AMC	Woodbridge Research Facility, VA
FORSCOM	Fort Devens, MA
FORSCOM	Presidio of San Francisco, CA
FORSCOM	Sudbury Training Annex, MA
MDW	Fort A.P. Hill, VA
MDW	Fort Belvoir, VA
MEDCOM	Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D.C.
TRADOC	Fort Ord, CA
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA
TRADOC	Fort Eustis, VA
TRADOC	Fort Lee, VA
TRADOC	Fort Monroe, VA
TRADOC	Fort Story, VA
USAR	Fort Pickett, VA

*Federally Recognized Tribes:* A total of 199 federally recognized tribes and four Native Hawaiian organizations were identified for consultation for the remaining 78 installations (Figure 8). Appendix 6 provides a list of each of these installations, the cultural group(s) identified as aboriginally or historically associated with the area in which the installation is located, and the federally recognized tribe(s) which is (are) believed to represent the descendants of those cultural groups. In many cases, tribes that no longer exist as distinct political units are documented as having amalgamated with a number of other Native groups. In these instances, the MCX-CMAC identified any federally-recognized tribes that are believed to have members descended from those groups.

Additionally, many Native American entities, or cultural groups, are represented by

multiple federally recognized tribes. For example, the Cherokee are represented by the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. In most cases, all of the groups believed to represent a particular cultural group were identified for consultation. The final determination of cultural affiliation between installation lands and Native American tribes or Native Hawaiians organizations will be determined through consultation by the installations with the tribes and organizations.

Appendix 7 provides a list of the 203 federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified for consultation with the U.S. Army.

## IV

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

## ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to providing information to assist installations in complying with NAGPRA, this project has identified a number of issues and generated data that can assist the Army in managing cultural resources on its lands. The preliminary identification of the number, content, and location of Army archaeological collections provides a clearer picture of the scope of curation issues, as well as patterns that may be used to predict the size and content of future collections from projects on installation lands. The identification of potentially affiliated native groups will be of use in conducting the consultation required for a host of issues in addition to that mandated by NAGPRA.

### *Current Status of Army Archaeological Collections Curation*

Previous chapters have detailed the kinds of collections made from Army lands as well as the types and locations of current repositories. All of these data were derived from estimates obtained in telephone interviews and reviews of reports to compile information concerning the contents of the Army's archaeological collections. Experience with other projects has demonstrated to the MCX-CMAC that the information provided by repositories in telephone inquiries can err as much as 30% from the actual totals.

Associated documentation estimates are particularly erroneous, and these were not systematically reported for the installations investigated in this project. The totals of associated records that are reported in this summary are known to be dramatically underestimated. Much of the original documentation for archaeological projects conducted on Army lands remains in the offices of archaeological contractors. Contracts often failed to stipulate that these materials should also be submitted for curation with the artifacts.



As agreed to in the scope of work, the MCX-CMAC did not assess the present condition of the archaeological materials or their storage conditions. Previous experience with other federal agency collections suggests that conditions will also be widely variable and can be accurately described only by physical inspection of the collections and the repository facilities.

A Legacy project currently being conducted by the MCX-CMAC is assessing the curation needs of all DoD archaeological collections from installations across the United States. The collections from Army installations investigated thus far in the Legacy project are typical of those in the rest of the nation. They are stored in the full variety of repository types, and conditions range from extremely poor to good. None of the repositories currently meets all the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*. Additionally, the volume estimates obtained during the NAGPRA telephone inquiries for the east coast installations were understated when compared to the actual volumes observed at the repositories during the Legacy project.

Nevertheless, the Army can use the baseline data on archaeological collections gathered in this project to plan the next steps in bringing the existing collections into compliance with federal standards. Steps to accomplish this goal are discussed below. The Army can also estimate the volume of collections that can be anticipated from future environmental compliance activities on various installations. This information should assist installations, MACOMs, and HQ in budgeting for the long-term expenses.

#### ***Steps Needed to Meet 36 CFR Part 79 Standards***

Four steps are needed to bring Army collections into compliance with 36 CFR Part 79:

- (1) Assess the present condition of the collections and their storage;
- (2) Identify long-term curation facilities that meet federal standards;
- (3) Rehabilitate collections prior to placing them in long-term storage; and
- (4) Develop long-term cooperative agreements and provide centralized oversight for the maintenance of collections.

The first step is obvious: in order to fix something, one must first understand what is wrong. Standard museum practice recommends that projects to upgrade collections curation must begin with a Curation Needs Assessments (CNA), which determines the condition of each specimen, as well as the storage conditions at large. Storage conditions include the kind of containers used to store the objects, as well as the facilities in which they are stored. Assessment of the facilities includes evaluation of the physical plant, staffing, and procedures used. Army collections are currently being assessed as part of a Legacy-funded DoD project currently underway by the MCX-CMAC.

Once these assessments have been made and measures have been identified to correct the condition of the specimens, the temptation is to proceed with collection rehabilitation

(cataloguing, relabelling, rebagging, etc.). Rehabilitation is an expensive, labor intensive procedure. Unfortunately, rehabilitated collections that are placed back into poor storage conditions will deteriorate again and require repeated rehabilitation. Collections should be placed into conditions appropriate to the specific specimen materials (e.g., constant low humidity levels for metal objects, higher humidity levels for organic materials, or storage of paper in acid-free environments). As 36 CFR Part 79 recognizes, specimens stored in appropriate conditions will preserve better and maintenance will require less expense in the long-term. This step is also included in the DoD Legacy project currently underway.

At present, Army collections are dispersed across the nation, often distant from their point of origin. Consolidation of collections by installations will improve POC supervision and will enable easier access for public display, for use by affiliated Native peoples, and for continued research into our nation's history. Economies of scale will also accrue. Maintaining appropriate curation conditions is an expensive endeavor and one that cannot be achieved for every current repository of Army collections.

Up to this point, much of the curation afforded Army collections has been provided free-of-charge by universities, museums, and contractors. Universities and museums provided these services in the unstated understanding that they could use the collections as they saw fit. Publication of 36 CFR Part 79 has clarified the federal government's responsibility to care for these public-owned materials, to designate an agency POC responsible for making decisions concerning the individual objects, and to pay for these services. Contractors also have provided curation services simply because curation was not provided in the original project contract and professional ethics mandate that excavated archaeological specimens be preserved for the public trust. However, archaeological contractors do not provide professional curation services, nor should they provide in perpetuity curation of federal collections. Archaeological contracting, which experienced rapid growth in the 1970s, is fast approaching the point where many of these firms will be closing because of declining business and the retirement of the original owners. Archaeological materials housed with contractors must be moved to professional repositories for curation in perpetuity. Once potential repositories are identified that can provide suitable curation services, long-term contracts should be negotiated and provisions should be made to ensure that consistent, centralized oversight of Army collections curation is maintained nationwide.

### ***Army Consultation with Native Peoples***

In many instances, communications concerning NAGPRA will be the first contact received from Army installations by native groups. These communications will set the tone for future interactions regarding the entire complex of issues of interest to native peoples. These include access to sacred sites and to resources necessary for the conduct of religious ceremonies, protection of traditional cultural properties, and enforcement of treaty rights.

The AEC is currently developing a comprehensive program concerning these issues. The preliminary information provided by this report can be updated as installations complete their

NAGPRA consultation and can be used for the long-term Army program.

### ***Identification of Installations/Real Estate Issues***

Property ownership is a key issue in determining the U.S. Army's responsibilities under NAGPRA. Many installations occupy land area for which the Army does not have title. These lands are variously classified as public domain land (often owned by another federal agency such as the Bureau of Land Management), leased land (from other federal agencies, state agencies or private concerns), easement land, and temporary use land. Although the acreage of the different classification can be obtained from the Army Military Real Property List, it was difficult and in most instances impossible to obtain installation maps delineating the specific boundaries. In addition, installation personnel were often unaware of the subtle land ownership issues relating to NAGPRA.

The MCX-CMAC attempted to distinguish between collections made on land *owned* by the U.S. Army versus land *occupied* by the Army. However, archaeological investigations did not often document these differences in land tenure, especially for work conducted over 20 years ago. It was often difficult to determine which sites, and therefore which collections, were located on Army-owned land at the time the archaeological investigations took place. Many installation boundaries have changed and continue to do so. Few of the installations with multiple land-holding status have entered into formal agreements that outline the Army's responsibilities for compliance with various environmental legislation, much less for curation of archaeological materials produced by archaeological projects.

To facilitate future cultural resources compliance, it may be advantageous for the Army to enter into formal agreements with other federal or state agencies that specifically outline the responsibilities of each agency for compliance with federal laws and regulations and for the perpetual care of archaeological collections derived from such activities. It would also be beneficial to identify a centralized location or POC that can address these real estate issues and maintain an archival record of changes in land ownership.

### ***Installation Institutional Memory***

Many of the smaller installations do not have archaeologists on staff, and cultural resources POCs constantly change. Although the majority of archaeological work in the last 10-20 years has been documented in archaeological reports filed with the installation, much of the earlier work is not as well documented. Therefore, installation POCs are often not aware of all of the work that has taken place on their property, particularly prior to their tenure at the installation. Moreover, the collections that resulted from this work are often moved without the knowledge or consent of the installation cultural resources POC. Documentation of past curation locations rarely exists. No centralized repository for this information has been established.

At the installation level, it may be beneficial to establish general guidelines on how to create and maintain records or "finding aids" to an installation's archaeological investigations

and collections. Protocols for transmitting this basic data from POC to POC might also be of assistance. Although the installation is responsible for all activities associated with its cultural resources management, it might also be prudent to create a duplicate record, perhaps in electronic format, at the MACOM level.

### *Lines of Communication*

One comment made repeatedly during our telephone interviews with installation POCs was that communication between Army HQ via the chain of command often never reached the POC. Many POCs reported that they had never received the AEC memos announcing the project and requesting assistance. Interruptions or delays occur at both the MACOM and the installation commander levels.

Additionally, many POCs are not professionally trained archaeologists or cultural anthropologists and as a result, they do not have outside networks that would have provided information concerning current issues or pending legislation that affects environmental issues on Army lands. As late as 1994, some POCs were unaware of the existence, ramifications, and legal requirements of NAGPRA, even though this legislation was enacted in 1990. Other sections of NAGPRA have no compliance deadlines because they continue until otherwise amended. Inadvertent discoveries of human remains or planned excavations will require consultation with Native peoples from 1990 onward. Many installations will need assistance in carrying out these measures.

Perhaps an alternative means of providing information to cultural resources POCs would be more effective. At present, some MACOMs conduct annual workshops for the environmental staff from each of their installations. This might be an opportune avenue by which AEC can provide assistance and information.

### *Availability of Reports and Records*

Theoretically, the documentation of Army archaeological activities performed as part of environmental compliance efforts should be present in the files of the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Given the lack of consistent record keeping on post, this would provide a "security copy" documenting Army compliance. Realistically, this system is compromised by several factors. First, archaeological investigations are a continuing process on many of the installations researched by the MCX-CMAC. Much of the recent work has not yet been documented at the SHPO office, and reports were not yet available in some instances. Second, older reports were not routinely filed with the SHPO office. Often, references to archaeological work and sites were found, but reports could not be located. In some instances, reports were never completed. Third, although the SHPO office is designated as the official centralized records location for all archaeological work in each state, the SHPO can only file reports that are submitted to it. Some installations have not submitted reports for filing.

Again, a MACOM-maintained electronic record of basic data concerning installation

environmental activities should be created to provide a backup copy and ensure that information is conveyed from one generation to the next.

Army management of collections derived from archaeological investigations on installations lands. The specific results of the NAGPRA compliance efforts to date, are summarized below.

## **U.S. ARMY COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 6 OF NAGPRA**

Information provided in the Section 6 Summary Reports will enable all of the investigated Army installations to complete reporting requirements for NAGPRA. Ninety-five installations are in various stages of communicating the results of their summaries to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service and to the Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified as potentially culturally affiliated with the collections.

No unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were identified by associated documentation during the Section 6 investigations. These types of objects may be determined through consultation between Army installation personnel and tribal representatives, in which case, they should be reported according to the requirements set forth in the Implementing Regulations for NAGPRA (43 CFR Part 10).

Nearly fifty percent of the Army's archaeological collections consist of artifacts associated with historic Euroamerican sites that do not fall within the purview of NAGPRA. The prehistoric archaeological collections consist primarily of complete or fragmented stone tools and refuse from stone tool manufacture, ceramic sherds, and limited quantities of animal bone, floral samples, soil samples, and charcoal suitable for radiocarbon assays. Collections that contain unanalyzed animal bone from sites that are suspected of potentially containing human remains, will be included in the Section 5 inventory investigations. Fragmented human skeletal elements often become disassociated from the original interment through the natural and human processes that form archaeological middens. These elements may not be recognized during field excavations and are only "discovered" upon analysis of the faunal materials.

Several collections identified during the Section 6 research have not been located. Some of these were made by avocational archaeologists or associations who may or may not have had formal permission to collect on Army land. Most of these date from the 1960s-1970s. Many installations are making every effort to pursue these collections when possible, including investigation of potential ARPA violations.

A final observation on Army compliance with NAGPRA concerns collections derived from Army lands but subsequently transferred to repositories that have assumed responsibility for fulfilling the compliance requirements: (1) the Smithsonian Institution and (2) the Center for

Military History. Appendix 8 lists the collections that the Section 6 research suggests are currently curated by these two entities. The Smithsonian was specifically excluded from NAGPRA, but is proceeding with its own repatriation effort. The Center for Military History conducted its own compliance efforts for archaeological materials accessioned by Army post museums into their collections. No details have been forthcoming from either institution.

The Section 6 Summary reports prepared by the MCX-CMAC were sent to the AEC, and then distributed to MACOM Cultural Resource POCs to be forwarded to each installation. The 95 installations that received positive reports are responsible for submitting their Section 6 Summaries to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and for consulting with appropriate Native tribes or Hawaiian organizations concerning the disposition of NAGPRA-related objects.

## SECTION 5 COMPLIANCE

Twenty installations were identified during the Section 6 research as having collections that contain or are likely to contain human remains. MCX-CMAC staff physical anthropologists will conduct the inventories and prepare a report detailing the results for each installation. Draft compliance documents will also be prepared to assist the installation in filing the required legal notices.

Based on the data provided by repository personnel during our telephone inquiries, the Army is responsible for the human remains recovered from approximately 100 individuals that are currently located among known collections. Of these, approximately 35% consist of fewer than 20 fragments of a skeleton. Few large-scale excavations have occurred on the Army installations in this project, and rarely has the objective been the excavation of human remains.

Only about 35% of the individual burials have discrete funerary objects intentionally placed with the body. Other objects such as lithic tool fragments or miscellaneous ceramic potsherds may have been excavated from the same area as the human remains and may be debris that was unintentionally mixed among the dirt used to fill the grave. Since it was usually impossible to verify the presence of grave fill, these objects will be included in the item-by-item inventory as “possible funerary objects” and they can be discussed with appropriate Native American tribes during consultation by installation personnel.

The twenty installations whose collections contain human remains are distributed across the continental United States and the islands of Hawaii (Army installations in Alaska were not included in the project). The human remains were excavated from the following geographic and cultural areas:

Southeast		5	25%		Northeast		2	10%
Hawaii	4	20%		West	1	5%		
Plains/So. Plains		3	15%	Northwest		1	5%	
Southwest		3	15%	Prairie Peninsula		1	5%	

One additional installation, Fort Hood, has had human remains excavated from within its lands, but Fort personnel are performing the required NAGPRA compliance efforts and the Fort is not included in the above observations.

A final report documenting Army-wide Section 5 compliance activities will be prepared by the MCX-CMAC upon completion of the installation inventories. The MCX-CMAC project will be completed by 30 September 1997.

To date, the U.S. Army is the only DoD service that has implemented a service-wide program to bring it into compliance with NAGPRA. This project has provided a consistent, standard means of identifying pertinent information and constructing the compliance documents required by NAGPRA. It demonstrates a good faith effort on the part of the Army. It has achieved these results with a significant savings. It has also compiled a baseline of data concerning the Army's archaeological projects and resultant collections that can be used to plan and budget future programs.

# APPENDIX 1

Name	State	MACOM	Section 6	Investigator	MCX Sec 6 POC	Due Date Sec 6	Sec 6#	Sec 6 to AEC	LTR Sent	Comments	Section 5	Sec 5#	MCX Sec 5 POC	Due Date Sec 5	Sec 5 to AEC	Sec 5 Status	Address	City	Zip Code	Contact
Green River Test Complex	UT	AMC	Declined Assistance		N/A													Price		see White Sands
Idaho Launch Complex	ID	AMC	Declined Assistance		N/A													Mountain Home		see White Sands
White Sands Missile Range	NM	AMC	Declined Assistance		Amy			35009		Aid w/ Cultural Affil.							ATTN: STEWS-IS	White Sands Missile Range	88002-5076	Robert Burton, Archaeologist
St. Louis Army Ammunition Plant	MO	AMC	Included in Another (now AATCOM)	Jennifer	N/A						N/A							St. Louis		see ATCOM
Alabama Army Ammunition Plant	AL	AMC	Negative Findings	Lara	N/A			35002		BRAC I	N/A						ATTN: SMCAL, 100 Hwy. No. 235	Childersburg	35044-0368	Charles Moorehead @COE-Mo
Anniston Army Depot	AL	AMC	Negative Findings	Lara	N/A			34918			N/A						ATTN: SIOAN-RK-E	Anniston	36201	Billy Burns
Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM)	MO	AMC	Negative Findings		N/A			34918		BRAC 95	N/A						4300 Goodfellow Blvd.	St. Louis	63120-1798	Jim Kuehnly
Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center	MA	AMC	Negative Findings	Eugene	N/A			34918			N/A							Natick		see US Army Soldier Systems C
Benicia Army Cemetery	CA	AMC	Negative Findings	Jennifer	N/A			35115			N/A							Benicia		
Camp Stanley Storage Activity	TX	AMC	Negative Findings		N/A			35002			N/A						SIORR	Boerne	68015-4800	Paul Oliver
Charles Melvin Price Support Center (formerly St. Louis Area Support Center)	IL	AMC	Negative Findings		N/A			35002			N/A						SAVAS-G	Granite City	62040-1812	Rick Archezky
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility	KS	AMC	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A			35024			N/A						RR1, P.O. Box 532	Atchison	66002	Bud Kocour, Manager
Detroit Arsenal	MI	AMC	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A			35024		BRAC 95	N/A							Warren	48397-5000	Nancy Heada, Environmental & Coordinator
Ethan Allen Firing Range	VT	AMC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A			35072			N/A						RR1, Box 57	Jericho	05465-9706	Lt. Col. Nye @Camp Johnson
Hays Army Ammunition Plant	PA	AMC	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A			35115		Inactive	N/A							Pittsburg		
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	KS	AMC	Negative Findings		N/A			34918			N/A						ATTN: SMCKA-CL	Parsons	67357-9107	Alan Hynek
Lima Army Tank Plant	OH	AMC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A			35002			N/A						1155 Buckeye Rd	Lima	45804-1898	Phil Dawson, Environmental O
McAlester	OK	AMC	Negative	Mary	N/A			35009			N/A						ATTN: SIOMC-	McAlester	74501-5000	Pat O'Brien, Master Planner



			Findings						DEW				
Army Ammunition Plant													
Pontiac Storage Facility	MI	AMC	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A	35138	BRAC I	N/A				Pontiac	see Detroit Arsenal
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	CA	AMC	Negative Findings	Jennifer	N/A	35115		N/A				Riverbank	James Gansel
Sacramento Army Depot	CA	AMC	Negative Findings		N/A	34918	BRAC 91	N/A	8350 Fruitridge Rd	Sacramento	95813		Robert Lodato, Environmental
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant	PA	AMC	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A	35002		N/A	156 Cedar Ave	Scranton	18505-1138		Colin Macrindle
Sharpe Army Depot	CA	AMC	Negative Findings		N/A	34918		N/A		Lathrop	95331		Bud Chapman, Environmental C
Stratford Army Enigneering Plant (Allied Signal)	CT	AMC	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A	35115		N/A	550 Main St.	Stratford	06497-7554		John Fleming, Environmental
Tarheel Army Missile Plant	NC	AMC	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A	35138		N/A		Burlington			
Tobyhanna Army Depot	PA	AMC	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A	35002		N/A	ATTN: SDSTO-EM, 11 Hap Arnold Blvd.	Tobyhanna	18466-5086		Randy Didier
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant	MN	AMC	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A			N/A		New Brighton			
Umatilla Army Depot Activity	OR	AMC	Negative Findings	Lynn	N/A	34918	BRAC I	N/A	ATTN: BRAC Environmental Coordinator	Hermiston	97838-9544		Mark Doherty, BRAC Environm Coordinator
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Negative Findings	Cathy	N/A	34918		N/A	P.O. Box 22607	Chattanooga	37422-2607		Paul Hollis, Cultural Resources
Watervliet Arsenal	NY	AMC	Negative Findings	Jim	N/A	34918		N/A	ATTN: SMCWV-PWQ, Bldg. 120	Watervliet	12189-4050		Joe Trombley
Aviation Propulsion Directorate/Vehicle Propulsion Directorate	OH	AMC	No Data	Mary	N/A			N/A	21000 Brookspark Rd, MS 77-12	Cleveland	44135		Dr. Robert Bill, Facility Director
Orlando Branch Office	FL	AMC	No Data		N/A			N/A		Orlando			
Sebille Manor Housing	MI	AMC	No Data	Amy	N/A			N/A		Mt. Clemens			see Detroit Arsenal
Selfridge Army Garrison	MI	AMC	No Data	Amy	N/A			N/A		Mount Clemens			Ron Wesley, Dir. Public Works
Army Research Institute	VA	AMC	Not Land Holding		N/A			N/A		Alexandria	22333		see Stan Fried or Maria Longo O AMC
Army Research Office	NC	AMC	Not Land Holding		N/A			N/A	P.O. Box 12211	Research Triangle Park	27709-2211		

Corpus Christi Army Depot	TX	AMC	Not Land Holding		N/A				N/A		Corpus Christi	78419	Jan Heinen (Navy)	
General Rail Shops	UT	AMC	Not Land Holding	Lynn	N/A				N/A		Hill AFB	Ogden	84056	Debbie Hall @Hill AFB
Keweenaw Field Station	MI	AMC	Not Land Holding	Amy	N/A				N/A			Marquette		see Detroit Arsenal
Menefee Peak	CO	AMC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A			Cortez		
Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant @ Stennis Space Center	MS	AMC	Not Land Holding		N/A			No Collections	N/A		ATTN: SMCMS-EN	Stennis Space Center	39466	T.L. Stevenson
Phosphate Development Works	AL	AMC	Not Land Holding	Lara	N/A				N/A			Sheffield		
St. Johns Radar Site	AZ	AMC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A			St. Johns		
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	Report		Steve	35003 47	35086 5/15/96		YES	12	ATTN: STEAP-SHER	Aberdeen Proving Ground	21005	Reed McMillan, Cultural Resources Officer
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	AMC	Report		Sue	35003 48	35075		NONE		ATTN: AMSRL-OP-SD-FS, 2800 Powdermill Rd.	Adelphi	20783-1145	Clara Bennett
Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Watertown Arsenal)	MA	AMC	Report		Mary	35064 61	35128		NONE			Watertown	02172-0001	Bob Chase; Kate Atwood @CO England Division
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	AMC	Report		Julia	35033 50	35086		NONE		ATTN: SMCBA-OR	Baraboo	53913-5000	Douglas Rhead
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	Report		Sue	35003 72	35075		NONE		Blossom Point Road	La Plata	20646	Jack Kaiser
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	AMC	Report		Lara	34972 59	34982 1/3/96	BRAC I	NONE		ATTN: SIOAN-RKE (William Burns), 7 Frankford Ave.	Anniston	36201-4199	William Burns
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	AMC	Report		Lara	35155 71	35145		NONE			Grand Island	68801-2041	Mary Jane Beck @Rock Island
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Report		Lynn	35033 51	35097 5/6/96		NONE		ATTN: STEDP-EP-CP	Dugway	84022	Kathleen Callister, Cultural Resources Management Officer

Fort Monmouth	NJ	AMC	Report	Jim	35095 69	35075	BRAC 93	NONE		CECOM, AMSEL-PE-OD-H	Fort Monmouth	07703-5108	Dr. Richard Bingham, Command Historian
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Report	Amy	35003 67	35075	BRAC I; Former Army, now BLM	YES	13		Gallup	87301	
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Report	Lynn	35003 45	35075		NONE		Bldg 1	Hawthorne	89415-5000	Marilyn Berry, Property Administrator
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Report	Cathy	35003 64	35037		NONE		ATTN: SIOHS-EC, 4509 West Stone Dr.	Kingsport	37660-9982	Greg Lee, Cultural Resources Manager
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	Report	Lynn	35155 76	35024	BRAC I	NONE			Charlestown	47111-9667	Stuart Jenkins, General Engineer
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	AMC	Report	Steve	34880 5	34922 9/21/95		NONE		ATTN: FMC10-PPZ, 17571 Hwy 79	Middletown	52638-5000	Winston Cooper, Joe Haffner
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Report	Lynn	35003 46	35024	BRAC I	NONE		ATTN: STEJP	Madison	47280	Ken Knouf
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	AMC	Report	Jennifer	35003 60	35075		NONE			Wilmington		Jon Casebeer @ Illinois National Guard
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	AMC	Report	Jennifer	35064 92	35097 5/1/96		NONE		ATTN: SMCLC-EN	Independence	64050	Blanca Roberts, Environmental
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	AMC	Report	Amy	35003 63	34982		NONE		ATTN: SDSLE-ENC	Chambersburg	17201-4150	Randy Quinn
Lexington-Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	Report	Lara	35124 80	35128		NONE			Richmond		see Lexington-Blue Grass Army
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC	Report	Lynn	34911 41	35003 12/14/95		NONE		ATTN: SMCLS-TD	Texarkana	75505-9101	Roxanne Almodovar
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC	Report	Lynn	34911 24	34947 11/20/95		NONE		ATTN: SMCLO-EV	Marshall	75670	Ira Nathan, Engineer
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	AMC	Report	Eugene	34911 25	34982 11/20/95		NONE		ATTN: SMCLA-FR, P.O. Box 30058	Shreveport	71130	Paul Hagerty, Forester
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Report	Cathy	35003 66	35037 2/26/96		NONE			Milan	38358-5000	Steve Stevenson, Forester
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	Report	Lynn	35399 56	35024 2/6/96		NONE		ATTN: SMCNE, Uniroyal Inc.	Newport	47966-0121	Kevin Ruddock, Chief Engineer
Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	AMC	Report	Jim	34911 26	34922		NONE		ATTN: AMSTA-AR-PWE-E	Dover	07801	Vernon Shankle, Engineer
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	AMC	Report	Jennifer	34880 6	34922		NONE		ATTN: SMCPB--EHE-S	Pine Bluff	71602-9500	Libby Fowler, Real Property Officer
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	AMC	Report	Jim	35064 54	35037	BRAC I	NONE		ATTN: SDSTE-PU-IE	Pueblo	81001-5000	Mike Lucero, Cultural Resources Manager
Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA	AMC	Report	Steve	35155 91	35145		YES	19	ATTN: SIORF-OP-F, P.O. Box 2	Radford	24141-0298	Joanne Jenkins
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	AMC	Report	Mary	35033 62	35075 3/5/96 and 11/1/96		NONE		ATTN: SIORV-NR,	Ravenna	44266-9297	Tim Morgan



Ogden Defense Distribution Depot (Ogden Arsenal)	UT	DLA	Outside Project Parameters	Lynn	N/A									Ogden	84407-5000	
Fort Drum	NY	FORSCOM	Declined Assistance		N/A	10/28/93		YES	N/A	Rhonda	34982	34982 Negative Letter Sent	ATTN: AFZS-PW-E	Fort Drum	13602	David Fuerst, Archaeologist
Fort Carson & 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized)	CO	FORSCOM	Declined Assistance		N/A								ATTN: AFZC-ECM	Fort Carson	80913-5000	Steve Chomko, Chief, Training Management Division
Fort Hood	TX	FORSCOM	Declined Assistance		N/A								ATTN: AFZF-DE-ENV	Fort Hood	76544-5057	Dr. Jack Jackson, Staff Archaeologist
Fort Sheridan	IL	FORSCOM	Declined Assistance		N/A		BRAC I		N/A					Fort Sheridan	60037-5000	Dell Greek @ Ft. McCoy
Pinon Canyon	CO	FORSCOM	Declined Assistance		N/A									Fort Carson		see Fort Carson
Camp Mackall	NC	FORSCOM	Included in Another; See Fort Bragg		N/A				N/A					Hoffman		see Fort Bragg
Dry Hill Family Housing	NY	FORSCOM	Included in Another; See Fort Drum	Sue	N/A		BRAC 91		N/A					Watertown		Cait Shaddock @ Fort Drum
Hancock Army Complex	NY	FORSCOM	Included in Another; See Ft.Drum	Sue	N/A				N/A					Syracuse		Kay Stevenson
Camp Bonneville	WA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Lara	N/A	35115	BRAC 95		N/A					Vancouver		see Fort Lewis
Charles E. Kelly Support Facility	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A	34918			N/A				ATTN: AFZS-CK-EH-E, 55 Will Way	Oakdale	15701-5000	Brent Moss
FORSCOM Recreation Area	GA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A	34918			N/A					Marietta		see Fort McPherson
Fort Gillem	GA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A	34918			N/A					Forest Park		see Fort McPherson
Fort Hamilton	NY	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Jim	N/A	35024	BRAC 95		N/A					Brooklyn		see Fort Dix
Fort Holabird	MD	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A	35075	BRAC I		N/A					Baltimore		Sara Gracey
Fort Mason	CA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Jennifer	N/A	35115			N/A					San Francisco	94123	
Fort Missoula	MT	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Amy	N/A	35115	BRAC 95		N/A				ATTN: AFZZ-DPW-PE, U.S. Support Detachment	Fort Missoula	59801-7295	Jack Babbon
Fort Stevens Military Cemetery	OR	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Lynn	N/A	35115			N/A					Hammond		

Fort Totten	NY	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Jim	N/A		35024	BRAC 95	N/A				Queens		Dr. Russ Gilmore		
Gator Sage	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A		35138		N/A								
Hamilton Army Airfield	CA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Jennifer	N/A		35115	BRAC I	N/A				Novato		see Presidio of San Francisco		
Irwin Support Detachment Annex	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A		35115		N/A				Manor		Steve Lenney @Charles E. Kell Support Facility		
Monterey Recreation Area	CA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Jennifer	N/A		35115		N/A				Monterey				
Neville Island	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A		35138		N/A								
Maintainence Supply Facility	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A		35138		N/A								
Oakdale Support Facility Annex 62	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A		35138		N/A								
Oakdale Support Facility Annex 63	PA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Sue	N/A		35138		N/A								
South Boston Support Activity (Barnes Building)	MA	FORSCOM	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35115		N/A		495 Summer St.		Boston		Henry Stanley, Facility Manager		
Family Housing, Addison, IL	IL	FORSCOM	No Data		N/A				N/A				Addison				
Hawk KW 80	FL	FORSCOM	No Data		N/A				N/A				Key West				
NIKE HERC HM 69 & 95	FL	FORSCOM	No Data		N/A				N/A				Florida City				
Special Forces Site, Key West	FL	FORSCOM	No Data		N/A				N/A				Key West				
St. Rose	LA	FORSCOM	No Data		N/A				N/A				New Orleans				
USARC Gaithersburg	MD	FORSCOM	No Data	Sue	N/A			BRAC 1c	N/A				Gaithersburg		B.R. Sharma		
Worth Family Housing	IL	FORSCOM	No Data		N/A				N/A				Worth				
Barstow Outreach Center	CA	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A				Barstow				
Boise Warehouse	CA	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A				Boise				
Clay County Wet Site	MN	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A								
Elrama	PA	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Sue	N/A				N/A								
Gowen Field USARC	ID	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Lynn	N/A				N/A		P.O. Box 45		Boise	83707			
Huckleberry Creek Mountain Training	WA	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A				Enumclaw		see Fort Lewis		
King of Prussia	PA	FORSCOM	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A				N/A								
Fort Bragg	NC	FORSCOM	Report		Cathy	34942 29	34947 12/8/95		NONE		ATTN: AFZEN-DEH (or AFZA-PW-DP?)		Fort Bragg	28308-5000	Wayne Boyko, Cultural Resource Manager & Archaeologist		
Fort Campbell	KY	FORSCOM	Report		Cathy	34972 33	34982 Not dated		YES	11	Mary/Jennifer	35308	Final Edit, Report	ATTN: AFZB-DE-E	Fort Campbell	42223-1498	Thomas Harshbarger, Kimbal S. Annie Gray(x2623)

Fort Devens	MA	FORSCOM	Report		Mary	34942 30	34933	BRAC 91	NONE				ATTN: AFZD-EM	Ayer	01433	Dell Greek @Fort McCoy; Kate @COE-New England Division
Fort Dix	NJ	FORSCOM	Report		Jim	34911 13	34933	BRAC 91/95	NONE				ATTN: AFZT-EHN	Fort Dix	08640-5500	Roger Smith, Natural Resources
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	FORSCOM	Report		Amy	34911 16	34933	BRAC 95	NONE				ATTN: AFKA-ZQ- DE-E	Annville	17003-5011	Ken Malick, Environmental Spe Mike Ney, Natural Resources S
Fort Irwin, National Guard Training Center	CA	FORSCOM	Report		Kristen	34880 1	34922 10/3/95		NONE				ATTN: AFZJ-DEH	Fort Irwin	92311-5065	Martha Shelby, Chief of Environ Division
Fort Lewis	WA	FORSCOM	Report		Rhonda	34880 4	34922		NONE					Fort Lewis	98433	see HQ, I Corps & Fort Lewis
Fort McPherson	GA	FORSCOM	Report		Steve	34911 18	34933	No NA Collections	NONE				ATTN: AFZK-PW- P, Bldg. 358	Fort McPherson	30330-5000	John Ponsok; Beth Grashof, Cul Resources Manager
Fort Polk	LA	FORSCOM	Report		Jim	34911 20	35037		YES	7	Cathy	35338	ATTN: AFZX-DE-E, Fort Polk Environmental Office		71459-6000	Jim Grafton
Fort Riley	KS	FORSCOM	Report		Lara	34972 43	35086		NONE				ATTN: AFZN-ES-L, Fort Riley Directorate of Environment and Safety	Fort Riley	66442-0616	Dick Shields, Cultural Resource Manager; John Dendy, archaeol Willaim McKale, mus. specialis
Fort Stewart	GA	FORSCOM	Report		Sue	34911 23	34933 1/16/96		YES	8	Cathy	35293	DPW- Environmental, HQ Infantry Div. M, ATTN: AFZP-DEV, Bldg 1139	Hinesville	31314-5000	Dave McKivergan, archaeologis
Hunter Army Air Field	GA	FORSCOM	Report		Sue	34972 58	35086 3/19/96		NONE					Savannah	31409	see Fort Stewart
Presidio of San Francisco	CA	FORSCOM	Report		Jennifer	35155 73		BRAC I	NONE				Bldg 37	San Francisco	94129-6700	Lee Foster @COE-Sacramento
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	FORSCOM	Report		Mary	35033 53	35024		NONE					Sudbury		see Fort Devens
Vancouver Barracks	WA	FORSCOM	Report		Lara	35155 77	35145		NONE					Vancouver		see Fort Lewis
Yakima Training Center	WA	FORSCOM	Report		Lara	35155 78	35128		YES	15	Cathy	35244		Yakima	98901-5000	see Fort Lewis
Army Publications Distribution	MD	ISC	Not Land Holding	Sue	N/A			BRAC 91r+/97-98	N/A				2800 Eastern Blvd	Baltimore	21220-2896	Bill Madison, Cultural Resource





Terminal									or MTM, Western Area?
New Orleans Ocean Terminal (NOMOT)	LA	MTMC	No Data	N/A			BRAC I	N/A	New Orleans
Military Traffic Management Command, South Atlantic Outport	SC	MTMC	Not Land Holding	N/A				N/A	1050 Remount Rd. North Charleston 29406-3500
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTMC	Report	Cathy	35155 79	35145 4/30/96		NONE	ATTN: MTESU-FE Southport 28461-5000 Richard Lockwood, Cultural Resources Manager
84th Division HQ	WI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	4828 Silver Spring Dr. Milwaukee 53218-3498
Alabama National Guard	AL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	ATTN: FMO-ENV, P.O. Box 3711 Montgomery 36109-0711 CPT Wayne Sartwell
Alabama State Military Department	AL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	P.O. Box 3711, Office of the Adjutant General Montgomery 36193-4701
Alaska National Guard	AK	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	ATTN: AKNG-ARE-CE, P.O. Box 5800, Ste C-208 Fort Richardson 95505-5800 Pamela Grefsrud, Helen Longstrech
Arizona National Guard	AZ	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	ATTN: AZAA-FMO-E, 5636 East McDowell Rd. Phoenix 85008-3495 CPT Elizabeth Gilman
Arkansas National Guard/Camp Joseph T. Robinson	AR	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	ATTN: FMO-E, Camp J.T. Robinson North Little Rock 72118-2200 Benny Swafford
Army Aviation Support Facility	CT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	Bradley International Airport Windsor Locks 06096-1086 see Connecticut National Guard
Army Aviation Support Facility #1	OH	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	Mary	N/A			N/A	Akron-Canton Airport North Canton 44232 MAJ Stuart Driesbach, Flight Operations Officer
Army Aviation Support Facility 1, Winder Airport	GA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	P.O. Box 545 Winder 30680-0545
Army Aviation Support Facility 2, Dobbins AFB	GA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	Dobbins AFB
Army Aviation Support Facility 3, Hunter Army Air Field	GA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	Savannah
Bennett Army National Guard Facility	CO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A			BRAC I	N/A	Denver
Bethany Beach Training Site	DE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	see Delaware National Guard
Buckeye National Guard Target Range	AZ	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	Phoenix
California National Guard	CA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	ATTN: CASE, P.O. Box 269101 Sacramento 95826-9101 Dr. Eva Begley, Natural & Cultural Resources Program Manager
Camp Adair	OR	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	Albany
Camp Ashland	NE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				N/A	Ashland see Nebraska NG

Camp Beaugard	LA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	409 F St.	Pineville	71360-3737	LT Green
Camp Blanding Training Site	FL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rte 1, Box 465	Starke	32091-9703	
Camp Bowie	TX	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Brownwood		see Texas NG
Camp Clark	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Nevada		see Missouri NG
Camp Clatsop	OR	NGB	Outside Project Parameters Lynn	N/A	N/A				
Camp Dawson Army Training Site	WV	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rte 2, Box 1	Kingwood	26537	
Camp Dodge Iowa (Iowa National Guard)	IA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	AATN: AGIA-FAC-E, Bldg. A8, Camp Dodge, 7700 NW Beaver Dr.	Johnston	50131-1902	Curt Madsen
Camp Edwards ARNG Training Site	MA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Camp Edwards	02542-5003	
Camp Fogarty	RI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
Camp Gruber ANG Training Site	OK	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	P.O. Box 577	Braggs	74423-0577	
Camp Guernsey Wyoming Army National Guard Training Site	WY	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	P.O. Box 399 (Facilities Management Office)	Guernsey, Cheyenne?	82214-0399	LTC Delbert Foote
Camp Hartell	CT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Windsor Locks		see Connecticut National Guard
Camp Lincoln	IL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Springfield		
Camp Livingston	LA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Alexandria		
Camp Mabry (Texas National Guard HQ)	TX	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	P.O. Box 5218, 2200 W 35th St.	Austin	78763	Alan Wormser, Shellie Sullo
Camp McCain	MS	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Grenada		CPT Bob Piazza
Camp Murray (Washington National Guard)	WA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: FMO-ENV, Bldg. 36, Quartermaster Rd.	Tacoma	98430-5054	Theodore Arnold
Camp Pendleton	VA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	P.O. Box 9	Virginia Beach	23458	
Camp Rapid (South Dakota National Guard)	SD	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: SDFMO-E, 2823 W. Main St., Camp Rapid	Rapid City	57702-8186	Kevin Jacobson
Camp Rilea Oregon National Guard Training Site	OR	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rte 1, Box 497E	Warrenton	97146-9711	Ron Kinsley
Camp Ripley	MN	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				see Minnesota NG

Camp Roberts	CA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	San Luis Obispo	see California National Guard
Camp San Luis Obispo	CA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	P.O. Box 8104 San Luis Obispo	93403-8104 see California National Guard
Camp Seven Mile	WA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Spokane	
Camp Shelby Training Site	MS	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ARNG Training Site Camp Shelby	39407-5500 Brad Smith
Camp Smith Training Site	NY	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rte 202 Peekskill	10566
Camp Swift	TX	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rt 2, Box 151-x Bastrop	78602-9737 CPT Junot
Camp W G Williams	UT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	RFD 1 Riverton	84065-4999
Camp Weicker	CT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	East Lyme	see Connecticut National Guard
Camp Withycombe	OR	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		
Catoosa Area Training Center (Tennessee National Guard)	GA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rte 1, Box 1836 Tunnel Hill	30755-9998 SGT James Monroe
Clark Hill Training Site	SC	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		
Colorado National Guard	CO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, 6868 S. Revere Parkway Suite 200	Englewood 80112-6710 Lynn Kimble
Connecticut National Guard (Camp O'Neill)	CT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: MCTO-ENV, 360 Broad St.	Hartford 06105-3795 CPT Ralph Hedenberg
Delaware National Guard	DE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: DE-ARF-E, First Regiment Rd.	Wilmington 19808-2191 1LT Ralph Scott
District of Columbia National Guard HQ	DC	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: DCARNG-DE-E, DC Armory, 2001 E. Capitol St.	Washington 20003-1719 Vernon Cambell
Florida National Guard	FL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, 2305 State Road 207, Robert F. Ensslin Armory	St. Augustine 32085-1008 Mike Adams
Fort (Camp) Crowder	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Joplin	see Missouri NG
Fort Meade Military Reservation	SD	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Fort Meade	57741
Fort Missoula	MT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Missoula	
Fort William Henry Harrison	MT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	P.O. Box 1157 Helena	59624-1157

Fort Wolters	TX	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Mineral Wells	see Texas NG
Georgia Military Institute	GA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Macon	
Georgia National Guard	GA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Atlanta	30316-0965 MAJ Bruce Berger
Gulfport NG	MS	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Gulfport	
Hastings Training Site	NE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		see Nebraska NG
Hawaii National Guard	HI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Honolulu	ATTN: HIAFRM, 3949 Diamond Head Rd. 96816-4495 COL Richard Young
Homestead NG	FL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Homestead	
Homewood National Guard	IL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Homewood	
Idaho National Guard	ID	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Boise	ATTN: IDEV-Z, EMO, P.O. Box 45 83707-0045 Marjorie McHenry
Ike Skelton Training Site	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		see Missouri NG
Illinois National Guard, Camp Lincoln	IL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Springfield	ATTN: DMAIL-FE, 1301 N. MacArthur Blvd. 62702-2399 Jon Casebeer, Environmental Sp MAJ Dale Blount
Indiana National Guard	IN	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Indianapolis	ATTN: MDI-FE, 2002 S. Holt Rd. 42641-4839 CPT Richard Shatto
Jackson Barracks	LA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	New Orleans	MAJ Robert Jones
Jefferson Barracks Army National Guard	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		see Missouri NG
John Sevier Range	TN	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Knoxville	
Kansas National Guard	KS	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Topeka	ATTN: Environmental Office, P.O. Box C 300 66601-0300 LTC William Vonderschmidt
Kentucky National Guard	KY	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Frankfort	ATTN: KG-FMO-E, Boone National Guard Center 40601-6168 Faith Feine
Kiniiao National Guard Training Area	HI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		
Las Vegas Training Site	NV	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Las Vegas	see Nevada National Guard
Leesburg Training Center, Fort Jackson	SC	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	5401 Leesburg Road Eastover	29044 Brian Hall or Renee Bowles
Limestone Hills Training Area	MT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		see Montana National Guard
Long Beach Combined Support Maintenance Shop	CA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Long Beach	see California National Guard
Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center	CA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Los Alamitos	see California National Guard

Louisiana National Guard	LA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: LANG-DFE- E, Bldg. 223, Jackson Barracks	New Orleans	70146-0330	MAJ Robert Jones
Macon Training Site	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				see Missouri NG
Maine National Guard	ME	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: MEARNG-DFE-ENV, Military Bureau, Camp Keyes, Bldg. 8	Augusta	04333-0033	Timothy Bowman
Marseilles Training Area	IL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
Martindale Army Airfield	TX	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
Maryland National Guard	MD	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: MD-STARC-FMO, 5th Regiment Armory Otis ANGB	Baltimore Cape Cod	21201-2288 02542	1LT Christopher Cole, Theodor Himmelberg
Massachusetts Military Reservation/Otis Air Natl Guard Base	MA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
Massachusetts National Guard	MA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, 25 Haverhill St., Cp Curtis Guild	Reading	01867-1999	Elena Babij
Mead Training Site	NE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				see Nebraska NG
Michigan National Guard	MI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: MITAG-CFO, 2500 S. Washington Ave. Bldg 1400, North Down River Rd.	Lansing Grayling	48913-5101 49738-9802	Gregory Huntington
Michigan National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site	MI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
Milan Training Center	TN	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Milan		
Minnesota National Guard	MN	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: MNAG-FMO-E, P.O. Box 348 Camp Ripley	Little Falls	56345-0348	John Ebert, David Hamernick x
Mississippi National Guard	MS	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: NGMS-FME, P.O. Box 5027	Jackson	39296-5027	MAJ Robert Lee
Missouri National Guard	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: NGMO-RPE-N, 2302 Militia Dr. P.O. Box 610, Municipal Airport	Jefferson City Mitchell	65101-1203 57301-0610	CPT Michael Winkler
Mitchell National Guard Complex--omit?	SD	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
Montana National Guard	MT	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: ENV, P.O. Box 4789	Helena	59604-4789	John Wheeler
National Guard Armories	IL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				
National Guard Armory, Boone County, Mo.	MO	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				see Missouri NG
National Guard Maintenance Center	IL	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		North Riverside		
Nebraska National Guard	NE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, 1300 Military	Lincoln	68508-1090	CPT Dave Wunibald

Nevada National Guard Headquarters	NV	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rd. 2525 S. Carson St.	Carson City	89701-5502	
Nevada National Guard State HQ	NV	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: USPFO-FMO-SES, 2601 South Carson St.	Carson City	89701-5596	Loren Brazell
New Addicks WETS	TX	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Houston		see Texas NG
New Castle Rifle Range	DE	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Wilmington		see Delaware National Guard
New Hampshire National Guard	NH	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: NHAG-CS-EV, 1 Airport Rd.	Concord	033101-535	Eileen Chabot
New Iberia NG	LA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		New Iberia		
New Jersey National Guard	NJ	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: IDO-ES, Eggert Crossing Rd., Ch 340	Trenton	08625-0340	Dean Arright
New Mexico National Guard	NM	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, P.O. Box 4277	Santa Fe	87502-4277	Robert Concha
New York National Guard	NY	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, 330 Old Niskayuna Rd.	Latham	12110-2224	LTC Knox
North Carolina National Guard	NC	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: OTAGNC-AGEO-E, 4105 Reedy Creek Rd.	Raleigh	27607-6410	Vickie Dudick
North Dakota National Guard	ND	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, Fraire Barracks, P.O. Box 5511	Bismarck	58502-551	Neal Jacobson
Ohio National Guard	OH	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: AGOH-FM, 2825 W. Dublin-Granville Rd.	Columbus	43235-2712	Mark Gibson
Ohio National Guard, Unit Training Equipment Site 1	OH	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Rd 2 P.O. Box 390A	Newton Falls	44444-9519	
Oklahoma National Guard	OK	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, 3501 Military Circle, NE	Oklahoma City	73111-4398	Ken Hoyt
Oregon National Guard	OR	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: AGI-ENV, P.O. Box 14350, 1776 Militia Way	Salem	97309-5047	Jerry Elliott, Anita Coterill x385
Papago Military Installation	AZ	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A				see Arizona National Guard
Pennsylvania National Guard	PA	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: Environmental Office, Dept. of Military Affairs	Annville	17003-5002	Pat Martin
Rhode Island National Guard	RI	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	Office of the Adjutant General, 1051 North Main St.	Providence	02904-5717	CW2 Harry Francis
Smyrna Training Center	TN	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Smyrna		
South Carolina National Guard	SC	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A	ATTN: TAG-FM-EV, 1 National Guard Rd.	Columbia	29201-4766	1LT Charles Moore
Stead Training Site	NV	NGB	Outside Project Parameters	N/A	N/A		Reno		see Nevada National Guard



Services YMCA) Cape St. George	FL	TRADOC	No Data		N/A				BRAC I	N/A						Apalachicola		
Fort Tilden	NY	TRADOC	No Data	Jim	N/A					N/A						Fort Tilden	11695-0513	
NIKE Kansas City 30	MO	TRADOC	No Data		N/A				BRAC I	N/A								
Tacony Warehouse Site	PA	TRADOC	No Data	Amy	N/A				BRAC I	N/A						Philadelphia		
AMSA 121(G)	SC	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A					N/A						Charleston		
Atterbury Mob Site	IN	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A					N/A						Edinburg		Nancy McWorter
Camp Merrill	GA	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Sue	N/A					N/A						Dahlonega		see Fort Benning
Dahlonega	GA	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A					N/A						Dahlonega		
Fort Gordon Recreation Area	GA	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Sue	N/A					N/A						Augusta		Dave Coleman @USACE-Sava
Lake of the Ozarks	MO	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A					N/A						Camenton		
Miller Farm LTA	SC	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A					N/A						York		
Possum Kingdom Recreation Area	TX	TRADOC	Not Land Holding	Jennifer	N/A					N/A						Mineral Wells		
Carlisle Barracks	PA	TRADOC	Report		Amy	34911 10	34933			NONE						Carlisle Barracks		see HQ Carlisle Barracks
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	TRADOC	Report		Sue	34972 31	35003 5/14/96	BRAC 91		NONE						Fort Benjamin Harrison	46216-5000	Tim Thompson @COE-Norfolk
Fort Benning	GA	TRADOC	Report		Jennifer	34911 11	34933 12/29/95			YES	3	Jennifer/Mary	35430	Report in Progress	ATTN: ATZB-PWN	Fort Benning	31905-6006	Dr. Chris Hamilton
Fort Bliss	TX	TRADOC	Report		Jennifer	34972 32	35012			YES	10	Jennifer	35461		ATTN: ATZC-DOE	El Paso	79916-5000	Keith Landreth, Hist. Preservtio Jack Hedricks, Coll. Mgr; Mark Project Dir.
Fort Chaffee	AR	TRADOC	Report		Jennifer	34911 12	34933 7/18/96	BRAC 95		NONE					ATTN: ATZR-ZF	Fort Chaffee	72905-5000	Jerry Sturdy, Chief, Natural Res Section
Fort Eustis	VA	TRADOC	Report		Steve	34972 34	35037			NONE					ATTN: ATZF-EHE	Newport News	23604-5332	Tony Rizzio, Environmental Of



Fort Gordon	GA	TRADOC	Report		Kristen	34911 14	34982 7/15/96		NONE				ATTN: ATZH-DIE, Environmental & Natural Resources	Fort Gordon	30905-5040	Allen Braswell	
Fort Huachuca (TRA)	AZ	TRADOC	Report		Cathy	34911 15	34947		YES	5						see US Army Garrison, Fort Huachuca	
Fort Jackson	SC	TRADOC	Report		Kelly	34880 2	34922 3/4/96		NONE				ATTN: ATZJ-PWN	Columbia	29207-5780	Jim McCracken, Environmental Specialist	
Fort Knox	KY	TRADOC	Report		Julia	34972 35	35086 5/16/96		NONE				ATTN: ATZK-EHE, Bldg. 57, Directorate of Engineering and Housing	Fort Knox	40121-5000	Pam Schenian, Staff Archaeologist Williams, Cultural Resources Manager	
Fort Leavenworth	KS	TRADOC	Report		Cathy	34911 17	34947		YES	6	Mary	35430	Report in Progress	ATTN: ATZL-GCE	Fort Leavenworth	66027-5020	Tim Hannah
Fort Lee	VA	TRADOC	Report		Steve	34972 36	35097		NONE				ATTN: ATZM-EMO, Directorate of Public Works	Petersburg	23801-5260	Carol Anderson	
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRADOC	Report		Sylvia	34880 3	34922 10/17/95		YES	2	Lara	35244	Report Complete	ATTN: ATZT-DEH	Fort Leonard Wood	65473-5700	Dr. Richard Edging, Cultural Resources Manager
Fort McClellan	AL	TRADOC	Report		Lara	34972 37	35012 1/17/96		NONE				ATTN: ATZN-FEE	Anniston	36205-5083	Bill Garland, Luke Owen	
Fort Monroe	VA	TRADOC	Report		Steve	34972 38	35097	No NA Collections	NONE				ATTN: ATGZ-DEH	Fort Monroe	23651	Phyllis Sprock, Environmental Specialist	
Fort Ord (closed; see Presidio of Monterey)	CA	TRADOC	Report		Julia	34911 19	34982	No tribes; BRAC 91	NONE				ATTN: AFZW-DE	Fort Ord	93941-5000	Mr. Willison	
Fort Rucker	AL	TRADOC	Report		Lara	34972 39	35003 3/26/96	Sec 6 to AEC also 11/9/95	NONE				ATTN: ATZQ-DEH-EN	Fort Rucker	36362-5350	Jim Swift, Charles Mayo?	
Fort Story	VA	TRADOC	Report		Steve	35155 65	35097		NONE					Fort Story		see Fort Eustis	
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRADOC	Report		Julia	34911 27	35075	No tribes	YES	9			ATTN: ATZP-EP, Directorate of Environmental & Natural Resources Management	Monterey	93955	Mike Kelly, Cultural Resources Coordinator	
Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory	NH	USACE	Outside Project Parameters	Lynn	N/A		34918 10/30/95		N/A				72 Lyme Rd	Hanover	03755-4100	Bob Sletten	
CU CHI Stagefield 02	GA	USACE	Outside Project Parameters		N/A				N/A					Savannah			
Dau Tieng Stagefiled 04	GA	USACE	Outside Project Parameters		N/A				N/A					Pembroke			

Fort Hunter Liggett	CA	USAR	Declined Assistance	N/A		BRAC 95	N/A		Fort Hunter Liggett	Susan Alvarez, archaeologist; see McCoy
Fort McCoy	WI	USAR	Declined Assistance	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFRC-FM-PWE, 2160 S. J St.	Fort McCoy 54656-5162 Dell Greek, Staff Archaeologist
100th Training Division	KY	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A			Fort Knox 40121 Dave Cochran (125th ARCOM Nashville)
120th ARCOM	SC	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFRC-ASC-EN, Bldg. 9810, Lee Rd.	Fort Jackson 29207-6070 Dana Marcinak
121st ARCOM	KY	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A			Fort Knox 40121 Dave Cochran (125th ARCOM Nashville)
123d ARCOM	IN	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFRC-AIN-EN, Bldg. 126	Fort Benjamin Harrison 46216-6400 Josh Goode
125th ARCOM	KY	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A			Fort Knox 40121 Dave Cochran (125th ARCOM Nashville)
482d Engineering Unit	KS	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A			Fort Riley 66442 see Fort Riley
77th ARCOM	NY	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFRC-ANY-SE, Bldg. 200	Fort Totten 11359-1016 Frederick Wells
87th Training Division	KY	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A			Fort Knox 40121 Dave Cochran (125th ARCOM Nashville)
96th Regional Support Command	UT	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFRC-AUT-EN, S.A. Douglas AFRC, Bldg. 232	Fort Douglas 84113-5007 Mike Odekirk
97th ARCOM	MD	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFRC-AMD-EN, Environmental Management Office	Fort Meade 20755-5115 William Harmeyer
9th ARCOM	HI	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: ABIX-EN, 2058 Maluhia Rd	Fort DeRussy 96815-1977 Wayne Mitsko
Army Reserve Center	MO	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: ATZT-DPW-EE, Building 2101	Fort Leonard Wood 65473-5000 Tina Anderson
KS008 Equipment Concentration Site	KS	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		Building 1470	Fort Riley 66442
10th Mtn Div (Li) & Ft. Drum	NY	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			See Ft. Drum	34982	ATTN: AFZS-EH-E	Fort Drum 13602-5097 Terry Armour
Fort Riley USARC, Camp Forsyth	KS	USAR	Included in Another; ARE	N/A			N/A		ATTN: AFZN-DE-V, Bldg. 1970, Directorate of Engineering and Housing	Fort Riley 66442-6061
Fort Hamilton Army Base	NY	USAR	Negative Findings	N/A	35024	Has Ft.Totten&Wads Colls	N/A		ATTN: AFZT-FHE-ENV, Bldg. 129 DPW	Brooklyn 11252-6800 Peter Koutroubis
Pedricktown Support Facility	NJ	USAR	Negative Findings	Jim (?)	N/A		N/A	34918		Pedricktown see Fort Dix
Fort Lawton, 124th Army Reserve Command	WA	USAR	Not Land Holding	N/A			N/A			Seattle see 124th ARCOM

102d ARCOM	MO	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AMO-EN, 4301 Goodfellow Blvd.	St. Louis	63120-1794	Tony Bridges	
121st ARCOM	AL	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AAL-EN, 255 West Oxmoor Rd.	Birmingham	35209-6383	Mike Munson	
122d ARCOM	AR	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AAR-EN, 8000 Camp Robinson Rd.	North Little Rock	72118-2205	Rhonda Rowell	
124th ARCOM	WA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AWA-EN, 4575 36th Ave West	Fort Lawton	98199	Mike Kelly	
125th ARCOM	TN	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-ATN-EN, 443 Donnelson Pike	Nashville	37214-3558	Peggy Harker, Dave Cochran	
416th ENCOM	IL	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-ENIL-FE, 4454 West Cermak Rd.	Chicago	60623-2991	George Sakas	
63rd ARCOM (Los Alamitos AFRC)	CA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-ACA-EN, AFRC Bldg. 7	Los Alamitos	90720-5001	Carrie Rosa	
79th ARCOM	PA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-APA-EN, Bldg. 176, Willow Grove NAS	Willow Grove	19090-5110	Steve Costello	
81st ARCOM	GA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AGA-EN, 1514 East Cleveland Ave.	East Point	30344-6904	John Martin	
83rd ARCOM	OH	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AOH-BO, Bldg. 306, P.O. Box 16515	Columbus	43216-5004	David Staggs	
86th ARCOM	IL	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AIL-EN, 7402 Roosevelt Rd.	Forest Park	60130-2587	Dave Jennings	
88th ARCOM	MN	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AMN-EN, Bldg. 506, Ft. Snelling	St. Paul	55111-4066	Tom Collins	
89th ARCOM	KS	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AKS-EN, 3130 George Washington Blvd.	Wichita	67210-1598	Howard Warren	
90th ARCOM	TX	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-ATX-EN, 1920 Harry Wuzbach Highway	San Antonio	78209-6097	Clyde Durham	
94th ARCOM	MA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-AMA-EN, Bldg. 1607, Hanscom Field	Hanscom Field	01731-5290	Gary Puryear	
99th ARCOM	PA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: AFRC-APP-EN, 5 Lobaugh St.	Oakdale	15071-5001	Stephen Baker	
Fort Des Moines	IA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A				BRAC I											Des Moines			
Fort Rodman Army Reserve Center	MA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A															New Bedford	02744-1237		
Office of the Chief, Army Reserve (OCAR)	VA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A														ATTN: DAAR-EN, 1815 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Rm. 210	Arlington	22209-1808	LTC Michael Adams	
Parks Reserve Forces Training Area/Camp Parks	CA	USAR	Outside Project Parameters	N/A															Dublin	94568-5201	see Fort McCoy, WI	
Fort Douglas	UT	USAR	Report	Lynn	35064 82	35153 6/19/96	BRAC I	YES	82	Lynn	35153	35153 Report Complete							Fort Douglas	84113-5007	Dell Greek @Fort McCoy, WI	
Fort Pickett	VA	USAR	Report	Steve	35155 89	35145	BRAC 95	NONE											Blackstone	23824	Dell Greek @Fort McCoy	

Aliamanu Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Julia	N/A		35072		N/A			Honolulu		see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Dillingham Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Fort Ruger	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Julia	N/A		35138		N/A			Honolulu	96816	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Helemano Radar Receiving Station	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kapalama Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Julia	N/A		35072	BRAC I	N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kawaihae Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kawailoa Training Area	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35138		N/A			Kawailoa		see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kilauea Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kipapa Ammo Storage	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kunia Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Mauna Kapu Communications Site	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Mokuleia Army Beach	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35138		N/A			Mokuleia		see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35069		N/A			Schofield Barracks	96858	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Tripler Army Medical Center	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Julia	N/A		35138		N/A			Tripler AMC	96859-5000	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Waikakalaua Ammo Storage	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35072		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Tunnels														
Wheeler Army Airfield	HI	USARPAC	Negative Findings	Mary	N/A		35069		N/A					see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kaena Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Not Land Holding	Mary	N/A				N/A			Kaena		
Fort DeRussy	HI	USARPAC	Report		Julia	34059 81	35145 9/4/96		NONE			Honolulu	96815	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Fort Kamehameha	HI	USARPAC	Report		Julia	35155 87	35145 9/4/96	Former Army,now Air Forc	YES	18		Honolulu	96853	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Fort Shafter	HI	USARPAC	Report		Julia	35155 96	35145 9/4/96		YES	20		Honolulu	96858-5100	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Kahuku Training Area	HI	USARPAC	Report		Mary	35155 94	35145 9/4/96		NONE			Kahuku		see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Makua Military Reservation	HI	USARPAC	Report		Mary	35155 95	35145 9/4/96		NONE			Makua		see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	USARPAC	Report		Mary	35155 83	35145 9/4/96		YES	16			96556-0008	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	USARPAC	Report		Mary	35155 84	35145 9/4/96		YES	17		Waianae	96792	see US Army Garrison, Hawaii
6th ID (L) & U.S. Army Alaska	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance		N/A							Fort Richardson	99505-5000	ATTN: APVR-RPW-EV, Directorate of Public Works, 600 Richardson Drive #6505 Bill Quirk, Cultural Resources C
Fairbanks Eielson Pipeline	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance		N/A							Fairbanks		Carlos Valdez (Real Estate)

Fort Greely	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance	N/A			BRAC 95		APVR-GPW-ENV, P.O. Box 1289	Fort Greely	99737	Ken Spiers, Cultural Resources
Fort Richardson	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance	N/A						Fort Richardson	99505-6505	see 6th ID (L) & U.S. Army Ala
Fort Wainwright	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance	N/A						Fort Wainwright	98731	Lee Griffin, Cultural Resources
Nome Army Site	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance	N/A						Nome		
USARAL PD Tok Junction	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance	N/A						Tok		see 6th ID (L) & U.S. Army Ala
USARAL PDD Haines	AK	USARPAC	Repository Compliance	N/A						Haines		see 6th ID (L) & U.S. Army Ala
US Military Academy, West Point Military Reservation	NY	USMA	Report	Jim	35095 55	35145	NONE		Directorate of Housing & Public Works, EVD-Cultural Resources, Bldg 667A, USMA	West Point	10996-1592	Patrice Hallin
Letterman Army Medical Center; on Presidio of San Francisco	CA	Unknown	Included in Another; See Pres.San.Fran	N/A			N/A			San Francisco		see Presidio of San Francisco
US Property and Fiscal Office for Mississippi	MS	Unknown	No Data	N/A			N/A			Jackson		
Army Criminal Investigation Command	VA	Unknown	Not Land Holding	N/A			N/A		5611 Columbia Pike, Nassif Bldg	Falls Church	22041	Major Schroeder

## APPENDIX 5

Name	State	MACOM	Repository	Rep. St.	Rep. Type	Rep. Vol.	Rep. DVol.	Post. Vol.	In St. Vol.	Out St. Vol.	Total Vol.	-Sites	Total No. Repos.	Post Collections
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	Department of Safety, Health and Environment, Aberdeen	MD		11.8	1.2 ln. ft. doc					67	5	Y (11.8 cu ft; 1.2 ln ft)
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	Maryland Historical Society, Harford County Chapter	MD										
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville	MD		1.2	0.25 ln. ft. doc.							
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick	MD		20								
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	Smithsonian Institution	DC										
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	AMC	Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, Lyndhurst	NJ		4	1ln. ft. doc.					42	3	N
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	AMC	Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton	NJ		0	documents only, 2 ln. ft.							
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	AMC	US Army COE, Baltimore District; District Office	MD		5								
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	AMC	US Army COE, Baltimore District; McHenry Logistics Storage	MD		11	3 ln. ft. doc.							
Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Watertown Arsenal)	MA	AMC	Peabody Museum	MA		2.75						18	3	N
Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Watertown Arsenal)	MA	AMC	The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket	RI		1.375								
Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Watertown Arsenal)	MA	AMC	Timelines, Inc.	MA		0.23								
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	AMC	Archaeological Consulting Services	WI		1						8	1	N
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	Adelphi Laboratory Center, Division of Public Works, Adelphi	MD		0.035								
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	Geo-Recon International, Seattle	WA		0	documents only, 1.313 ln. ft.							
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville	MD		13.5	1.3 ln. ft. doc							
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Newark	DE		3	1 ln. ft.					27	5	N
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, Newark	DE		2.5	documents							
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	AMC	New South Associates, Inc., Irmo	SC		1	1 ln. ft.					30	1	N
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	AMC	Larson Tibesar Associates	WY		0.145	documents					62	1	N
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City	UT		0	documents only, 0.5 ln. ft.							

Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Desert West Research	UT	0 documents only, 0.5 ln. ft.			
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Dugway Proving Ground	UT	1.5 documents			
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Office of Public Archaeology	UT	0 documents only, 0.5 ln. ft.			
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Smithsonian Institution	DC				
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Statistical Research	UT	0 documents only, 0.5 ln. ft.			
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City	UT	10 1 ln. ft.	31	6	Y
Fort Monmouth	NJ	AMC	Private Collection	NJ	0.225	1	1	N
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Batcho & Kauffman Associates	NM	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.	75	10	N
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Laboratory of Anthropology, University of New Mexico	NM	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Moore Anthropological Research	NM	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Museum of Indian Arts and Culture	NM	20			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Navajo Nation Archaeology Department	AZ	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	New Mexico State Highway Department, Sante Fe	NM	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Public Service Company of New Mexico	NM	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	The Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico	NM	2 9 ln. ft. doc.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	US Army COE, Albuquerque District	NM	0 documents only, 2.5 ln. ft.			
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	University of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque	NM	4 1 ln. ft.			
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Archaeology Research Services, Virginia City	NV	0 documents only	128	6	Y
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies, University of Nevada, Las Vegas	NV	1 1 ln. ft. doc			
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	1 1 ln. ft. doc			
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Historical Research Associates, Inc., Seattle	WA	0.005			
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Nevada State Musuem, Carson City	NV	1 9 ln. ft. doc.			
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	US Army COE, Sacramento District	CA	0 documents only			
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Division of Archaeology, Department of Conservation, State of Tennessee, Nashville	TN	0.23			
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	US Army COE, Mobile District	AL	0.15	3	2	N
Indiana Army	IN	AMC	Glenn A. Black	IN	6 0.5 ln ft. doc	22	3	N

Ammunition Plant			Laboratory, Indiana						
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	Universtiy Old Chemistry Building, University of Cincinnati	OH					
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	US Army COE, Louisville District	KY	1	0.5	ln. ft. doc.		
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	AMC	Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa City	IA	15			278	2
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	AMC	US Army COE, Omaha District	NE	0		documents only		
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Algonquian Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Cincinnati	OH	1		documents		
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Cultural Resource Analysts, Hurricane Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano	WV	1		documents		
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University	TX	4	1	ln. ft. doc.	249	6
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Indiana State University, Root Hall Basement, Terre Haute	IN	1		documents		
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Ordway Hall Curation Room, Anthropology Laboratory, Murray State University	IN	1		documents		
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Harvard Northwestern University, Department of Anthropology, Evanston	IL	0		documents only	61	3
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	AMC	US Army COE, Louisville District	IL	7				
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	AMC	Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence	KY	1				
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	AMC	John Milner & Associates	KS	1	1	ln. ft. doc.	25	1
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	AMC	State Museum of Pennsylvania	PA	0		documents only	11	3
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	AMC	US Army COE, Baltimore District	PA	0.575		documents		
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	AMC	Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano	MD	0		documents only, 1 ln. ft.		
Lexington Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati	TX	2			48	6
Lexington Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	Greenehorn and O'Mara, Greenbelt Private Collection	OH	2				
Lexington Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	US Army COE, Louisville District	MD	2				
Lexington Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	University of Kentucky, Museum of Anthropology	KY	0.08				
Lexington Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	Espy Huston & Associates	KY	0.34				
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC		KY	0.085				
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC		TX	0		documents only, 1 ln. ft.		



Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC	Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas	TX	3.5	223	2	N
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC	Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Texas, Austin	TX		33	1	N
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	AMC	Northwest Louisiana State University	LA	25	36	1	N
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Pinson Mounds Archaeological Park	TN	1			
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	US Army COE, Mobile District	AL	0.05	11	2	N
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	Beckhardt Building, Ball State University, Muncie	IN	3 documents			
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	Indiana State University, Root Hall Basement, Terre Haute	IN	2.5 documents	207	3	N
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	US Army COE, Louisville District	KY	1 documents			
Picatiny Arsenal	NJ	AMC	Heritage Conservation & Preservation, Inc.	NJ	1	1	1	N
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	AMC	Archaeological Assessments, Inc.	AR	0.005			
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	AMC	Arkansas Archaeological Survey	AR	1	48	2	N
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	AMC	Larson Tibesar Associates	WY	0.125	6	1	N
Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA	AMC	Fort Loudoun State Historic Site, Vonore	TN	10	6	3	N
Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA	AMC	Smithsonian Institution	DC				
Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA	AMC	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg	VA	4			
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	AMC	Office of Archaeological Research, Cleveland State University	OH	27	14	1	N
Red River Army Depot	TX	AMC	Espy Huston & Associates	TX	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Red River Army Depot	TX	AMC	Institute of Applied Sciences, University of North Texas	TX	3.5 documents	176	2	N
Redstone Arsenal	AL	AMC	Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Moundville	AL	41	241	3	Y
Redstone Arsenal	AL	AMC	Redstone Arsenal	AL	4			
Redstone Arsenal	AL	AMC	University of Alabama Osteology Laboratory, Tuscaloosa	AL	9			
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	AMC	Browning Museum of the Rock Island Arsenal	IL	1	2	3	Y (2 reposit)
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	AMC	Illinois State University, Anthropology Department, Normal	IL	1			
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	AMC	Rock Island Arsenal Historic Office	IL	1			
Rocky Mountain	CO	AMC	Henderson Museum,	CO	1	43	1	N

Arsenal			University of Colorado, Boulder						
Savanna Army Depot	IL	AMC	Illinois State Museum	IL	19		11	1	N
Seneca Army Depot Activity	NY	AMC	Heritage America, Ltd.	NY	0.255				
Seneca Army Depot Activity	NY	AMC	State University of New York, Buffalo	NY	0 documents only		4	2	N
Sierra Army Depot	CA	AMC	Sierra Army Depot	CA	1		15	1	Y
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	AMC	Kansas City Museum	KS	0.5				
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	AMC	Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence	KS	0.5		7	2	N
Tooele Army Depot	UT	AMC	PIII Associates, Salt Lake City	UT	0.01 documents		6	3	Y
Tooele Army Depot	UT	AMC	Tooele Army Depot	UT	1				
Tooele Army Depot	UT	AMC	Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City	UT	0 documents only (2 pages)				
Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support Activity	VA	AMC	New South Associates, Stone Mountain	GA	1 0.25 ln. ft. doc.				
Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support Activity	VA	AMC	Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center, Richmond	VA	1 1 ln. ft.				
Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support Activity	VA	AMC	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond	VA	1		4	3	N
Woodbridge Research Facility (formerly Harry Diamond Labs)	VA	AMC	University of Delaware, Center for Archaeological Research, Newark	DE	0.5 0.083 ln. ft. doc.		3	1	N
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	Arizona State Museum, Tuscon	AZ	7				
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	Bureau of Land Management, Yuma District Office	AZ	4		665	7	Y
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	National Park Service, Western Archaeology and Conservation Center, Tuscon	AZ	0.045				
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	Northland Research, Inc., Flagstaff	AZ	6				
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	Ogden Environmental, San Deigo	CA	3				
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	San Deigo Museum of Man, San Deigo	CA	20				
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	1.65				
Fort Bragg	NC	FOR	Fort Bragg Department of Public Works	NC	110.75		744	2	Y
Fort Bragg	NC	FOR	New South Associates, Stone Mountain	GA	10.225				
Fort Campbell	KY	FOR	Division of Archaeology, Department of Conservation, State of Tennessee, Nashville	TN	3				
Fort Campbell	KY	FOR	Duvall & Associates, Nashville	TN	1 documents				

Fort Campbell	KY	FOR	Pratt Museum, Ft. Campbell	KY	32.075	442	3	Y
Fort Devens	MA	FOR	Department of Archaeology Research Lab, Boston University	MA	0.01			
Fort Devens	MA	FOR	The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket	RI	43.515	175	2	N
Fort Dix	NJ	FOR	Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton	NJ	7.48	3	2	N
Fort Dix	NJ	FOR	New Jersey State Museum	NJ	2			
Fort Douglas	UT	FOR	Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City	UT	1	1	1	N
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	FOR	State Museum of Pennsylvania	PA	2 2 ln. ft. doc.	25	1	N
Fort Irwin, National Guard Training Center	CA	FOR	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	Ca	682	598	2	Y
Fort Irwin, National Guard Training Center	CA	FOR	Fort Irwin, Goldstone	CA	0.5			
Fort Lewis	WA	FOR	Fort Lewis	WA	11	106	1	Y
Fort McPherson	GA	FOR	Garrow & Associates, Inc.	GA	0.5		1	N
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	Fort Polk Curation Facility	LA	205 47 ln. ft. doc	1631	7	Y (205 cu ft; 47 ln ft)
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism	LA	2.025			
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	New South Associates, Stone Mountain	GA	0.005			
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	Prentice Thomas & Associates	FL	6			
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	R. Chrisotpher Goodwin & Associates, New Orleans	LA	11 12 ln. ft. doc.			
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology	SC	11			
Fort Polk	LA	FOR	University of Texas, San Antonio, Center for Archaeology Research	TX	52			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Fort Larned National Historic Site, Larned	KS	0.845	169	10	Y (2 reposit)
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Fort Riley, Environmental Office	KS	7.25			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Fort Riley, US Calvary Museum	KS	1			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano	TX	1			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Kansas State Historical Society	KS	4			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Kansas State University, Manhattan	KS	215			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Smithsonian Institution	DC				
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	US Army Contruction Engineering Research Lab, Champaign	IL	10			
Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Unmarked Burial Preservation Board, Kansas State Historical	KS	1			

Fort Riley	KS	FOR	Society Wichita State University	KS	1				
Fort Stewart	GA	FOR	Fort Stewart, 24th Infantry Museum	GA	10				
Fort Stewart	GA	FOR	Fort Stewart, Environmental Branch Office	GA	2	140	2		Y (2 reposit)
Hunter Army Air Field	GA	FOR	Fort Stewart, 24th Infantry Museum	GA	20	5	1		N
Presidio of San Francisco	CA	FOR	Pheobe Hearst Museum, Berkley	CA					
Presidio of San Francisco	CA	FOR	Woodward-Clyde Consultants	CA	20	3	2		N
Vancouver Barracks	WA	FOR	Fort Lewis	WA	3				
Vancouver Barracks	WA	FOR	Vancouver Barracks	WA	1	4	2		Y
Yakima Training Center	WA	FOR	Eastern Washington University, Cheney	WA	0.07	350	5		N
Yakima Training Center	WA	FOR	Fort Lewis	WA	49				3.5 ln. ft. doc.
Yakima Training Center	WA	FOR	Historical Research Associates, Inc., Seattle	WA	24				3 ln. ft. doc
Yakima Training Center	WA	FOR	Iron Mountian Records Management Company, Sacramento	CA	0				documents only
Yakima Training Center	WA	FOR	Ohio State University	OH	10				
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MDW	Cultural Resources, Inc.	VA	1	92	4		Y (25 cu ft)
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MDW	Fort A.P. Hill	VA	25				
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MDW	Gray & Pape, Inc., Richmond	VA	0.01				
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MDW	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond	VA	1				
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Fairfax County Archaeological Survey	VA	131				3.9 ln. ft. doc.
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Fort Belvoir	VA	0				documents only, 4 ln. ft.
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria	VA	2				4 ln. ft. doc.
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Karell Archaeological Services	DC	0				documents only, 1 ln. ft.
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Willimasburg	VA	0				documents only, 2 ln. ft.
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Thunderbird Archaeological Research Associates	VA	4	353	7		1 ln. ft. doc. Y (documents)
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center, Richmond	VA	1				1 ln. ft.
Fort George G. Meade	MD	MDW	Fort George G. Meade	MD	3.7				3.33 ln. ft. doc.
Fort George G. Meade	MD	MDW	Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville	MD	2	53	4		Y
Fort George G. Meade	MD	MDW	New South Associates, Inc., Stone Mountain	GA	0				documents only
Fort George G. Meade	MD	MDW	Smithsonian Institution	DC					
Fort George G. Meade	MD	MDW	US Army COE,	MD	2.7				0.813 ln. ft. doc

Camp Bullis Training Site	TX	MED	Baltimore District Camp Bullis Environmental Office,	TX	1	160	5	Y
Camp Bullis Training Site	TX	MED	Camp Bullis Geo-Marine, Inc.,	TX	0 documentation only			
Camp Bullis Training Site	TX	MED	Plano Prewett & Associates	TX	2			
Camp Bullis Training Site	TX	MED	US Army COE, Fort Worth District	TX	0.005			
Camp Bullis Training Site	TX	MED	University of Texas, San Antonio, Center for Archaeological Research	TX	22			
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	MED	Henderson Museum, University of Colorado, Boulder	CO	0.01	4	2	N
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	MED	Powers Elevation, Aurora	CO	0 documents only			
Fort Detrick	MD	MED	Fort Detrick	MD	7	9	2	Y
Fort Detrick	MD	MED	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick	MD	1			
Fort Sam Houston	TX	MED	Fort Sam Houston Military Museum	TX	1	7	2	Y
Fort Sam Houston	TX	MED	University of Texas, San Antonio, Center for Archaeology Research	TX	1			
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	DC	MED	US Army COE, Baltimore District	MD	1.9		1	N
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	Cultural Heritage Research Services	PA	1	107	7	N
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	Kemron Environmental Services	OH	1			
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	New South Associates, Stone Mountain	GA	0.08			
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	North Carolina Historic Sites Office, Raleigh	NC	70.355			
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	North Carolina Office of State Archaeology	NC				
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	Thunderbird Archaeological Research Associates	VA	6.19			
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTM	US Army COE, Wilmington District	NC	0.5			
Fort DeRussy	HI	PAC	Biosystems Analysis, Inc.	HI	3.165			
Fort DeRussy	HI	PAC	International Archaeological Reserach Institute	HI	2		3	N
Fort DeRussy	HI	PAC	Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo	HI	36			
Fort Kamehameha	HI	PAC	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	HI	1			
Fort Kamehameha	HI	PAC	Cultural Survey Hawaii	HI	1		1	N
Fort Shafter	HI	PAC	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	HI	0.145		1	N

Kahuku Training Area	HI	PAC	Ogden Environmental & Energy Services	HI	0.005		2	N
Makua Military Reservation	HI	PAC	Biosystems Analysis, Inc.	HI	1			
Makua Military Reservation	HI	PAC	Ogden Environmental & Energy Services	HI	3		2	N
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	Biosystems Analysis, Inc.	HI	2			
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	International Archaeological Research Institute	HI	2			
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	Ogden Environmental & Energy Services	HI	24	20	7	N
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo	HI	15.62			
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	Smithsonian Institution	DC	1			
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	State Historic Preservation Division, Department of Land and Natural Resources	HI	0.005			
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	PAC	University of Hawaii, Hilo	HI	14.56			
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	PAC	Bernice P. Bishop Museum	HI	8			
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	PAC	Cultural Survey Hawaii	HI	4.6			
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	PAC	Ogden Environmental & Energy Services	HI	14		3	N
Carlisle Barracks	PA	TRA	Archaeological and Historical Consultants	PA	0 documents only	9	3	Y
Carlisle Barracks	PA	TRA	Carlisle Barracks Environmental Office	PA	50 documents			
Carlisle Barracks	PA	TRA	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Frederick	MD	0 documents only, 1 ln. ft.			
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	TRA	Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinatti	OH	18	249	2	N
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	TRA	Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis	IN	31			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Brockington & Associates, Atlanta	GA	15	912	14	Y (two reposit)
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Columbus Museum of Arts & Sciences, Columbus	GA	35			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Confederate Naval Museum	GA	0.01			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Division of Archaeology, Department of Conservation, State of Tennessee, Nashville	TN	5			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Fort Benning	GA	40			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Fort Benning Infantry Museum	GA	1			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Moundville	AL	1			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Memphis	TN	2			
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa	AL	10			

Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Smithsonian Institution	DC					
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	Southern Illinois University, Center for Archaeological Investigation, Carbondale	IL	2				
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	US Army Construction Engineering Research Lab, Campaign	IL	30				
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	University of Alabama	AL	7				
Fort Benning	GA	TRA	University of Georgia	GA	35				
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	El Paso Archaeological Society, El Paso	TX	6				
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	El Paso Centennial Museum, El Paso	TX	10				
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	Fort Bliss	TX	1800				
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano	TX		14,500	7		N
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, Los Angeles	CA	5				
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	University of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque	NM	10				
Fort Bliss	TX	TRA	University of Texas, El Paso	TX	23				
Fort Chaffee	AR	TRA	Archaeological Assessments, Inc.	AR	20	895	4		N
Fort Chaffee	AR	TRA	Arkansas Archaeological Survey	AR	0.375				
Fort Chaffee	AR	TRA	Mid-Continental Research Associates	AR	5				
Fort Chaffee	AR	TRA	University of Arkansas Museum	AR	140				
Fort Eustis	VA	TRA	Fort Eustis, Environmental Office	VA	0 documents only, 0.5 ln. ft.	240	5		Y (documents)
Fort Eustis	VA	TRA	James River Institute of Archaeology, Williamsburg	VA	2				
Fort Eustis	VA	TRA	Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Reserach Associates, Williamsburg	VA	0 documents only, 0.854 ln. ft.				
Fort Eustis	VA	TRA	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond	VA	55				
Fort Eustis	VA	TRA	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg	VA	1.4				
Fort Gordon	GA	TRA	Brockington & Associates, Charleston	SC	1	1206	4		Y (55 cu ft)
Fort Gordon	GA	TRA	Fort Gordon	GA	55				
Fort Gordon	GA	TRA	New South Associates, Stone Mountain	GA	3				
Fort Gordon	GA	TRA	University of Georgia	GA	5				
Fort Huachuca (TRA)	AZ	TRA	Athenian Amerindian Foundation, Dragoon	AZ	0.5				

Fort Huachuca (TRA)	AZ	TRA	Arizona State Museum, Tucson	AZ		300	3	Y
Fort Huachuca (TRA)	AZ	TRA	Fort Huachuca Archaeologists Office	AZ	2.75			
Fort Jackson	SC	TRA	Brockington & Associates, Charleston	SC	2	674	3	N
Fort Jackson	SC	TRA	Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa	AL	6.115			
Fort Jackson	SC	TRA	South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology	SC	42			
Fort Knox	KY	TRA	Booker Associates, Lexington	KY	3	511	5	N
Fort Knox	KY	TRA	Private Collection	KY	0.51			
Fort Knox	KY	TRA	US Army COE, Louisville District	KY	1			
Fort Knox	KY	TRA	University of Kentucky	KY	27 5.0 ln ft. doc.			
Fort Knox	KY	TRA	University of Louisville	KY	8			
Fort Leavenworth	KS	TRA	Fort Leavenworth, Frontier Army Museum	KS	58.3	51	2	Y
Fort Leavenworth	KS	TRA	Kansas State Historical Society	KS	3.095			
Fort Lee	VA	TRA	Fort Lee, Environmental Office	VA	0 documents only			
Fort Lee	VA	TRA	Gray & Pape, Inc., Richmond	VA	15.665			
Fort Lee	VA	TRA	Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Williamsburg	VA	0 documents only, 0.854 ln ft.	113	6	Y
Fort Lee	VA	TRA	Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center, Richmond	VA	21			
Fort Lee	VA	TRA	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond	VA	14.3			
Fort Lee	VA	TRA	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg	VA	1.4			
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRA	Center for Archaeological Research, Southwestern Missouri State Univeristy, Springfield	MO	0.3			
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRA	Fort Leonard Wood	MO	2			
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRA	US Army Construction Engineering Research Lab, Champaign	IL	40	327	4	Y
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRA	University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Dept. of Anthropology, Public Service Archaeology Program	IL	35			
Fort McClellan	AL	TRA	Auburn Univeristy, Auburn	AL	1	264	4	Y



Fort McClellan	AL	TRA	Fort McClellan	AL	1			
Fort McClellan	AL	TRA	Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville	AL	10.2			
Fort McClellan	AL	TRA	University of Alabama, Birmingham	AL	0 documents only, 15 ln. ft.			
Fort Monroe	VA	TRA	Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond	VA	2.2	1	1	N
Fort Ord (closed; see Presidio of Monterey)	CA	TRA	Phoebe Hearst Museum, Berkeley	CA		7	2	N
Fort Ord (closed; see Presidio of Monterey)	CA	TRA	US Army Construction Engineering Research Lab, Champaign	IL	2			
Fort Rucker	AL	TRA	Brockington & Associates, Charleston	SC	3			
Fort Rucker	AL	TRA	Department of Archaeology, Troy State University	AL	2	267	5	N
Fort Rucker	AL	TRA	Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano	TX	2			
Fort Rucker	AL	TRA	Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Moundville	AL	2			
Fort Rucker	AL	TRA	US Army COE, Mobile District	AL	2			
Fort Story	VA	TRA	Fort Eustis, Environmental Office	VA	0 documents only			
Fort Story	VA	TRA	SouthArc, Inc.	FL	0.18 1 ln. ft. doc.	1	2	N
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Berkeley	CA	0 documents only			
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Bio-Systems Analysis, Santa Cruz	CA	2			
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	California State Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento	CA	45 documents			
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Carmel Valley Historical Society	CA	4			
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Cultural Resource Management Services, Paso Robles	CA	23			
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Museum of Natural History, Pacific Grove	CA	1			
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Phoebe Hearst Museum, Berkeley	CA		10	7	Y
Presidio of Monterey	CA	TRA	Presidio of Monterey Museum	CA	1			
Fort Pickett	VA	USAR	Browning & Associates, Ltd.	VA	0 documents only, 0.083 ln. ft.	77	2	N
Fort Pickett	VA	USAR	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg	VA	3 0.583 ln. ft. doc			
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	USAR	The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket	RI	6	56	1	N
US Military Academy, West Point Military Reservation	NY	USMA	Bear Mountain Museum	NY	0.78			
US Military Academy,	NY	USMA	Fort Drum	NY	2 1 ln. ft. doc			

West Point Military Reservation US Military Academy, NY West Point Military Reservation	USMA	Archaeological Curation Facility Heritage America, Ltd. NY	12	36	5	N
US Military Academy, NY West Point Military Reservation	USMA	New York State Museum NY	1			
US Military Academy, NY West Point Military Reservation	USMA	Temple University PA	7			
US Military Academy, NY West Point Military Reservation	USMA	United States Military Academy NY	1			

## APPENDIX 6

Installation	State	Cultural Affiliation	Fed. Recog. Tribe
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Cayuga Nation of New York
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Oneida Nation of New York
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Onondaga Nation of New York
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Seneca Nation of New York
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	Conoy	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Cayuga Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Oneida Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Onondaga Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Seneca Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Conoy	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Cayuga Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Onondaga Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca Nation of New York

Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Nanticoke	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	Virginia Algonquians	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Army Materials Technology Laboratory	MA	Massachusetts (Pequassette)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Menominee	Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Winnebago	Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	Winnebago	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Cayuga Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Oneida Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Onondaga Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Seneca Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Conoy	Tuscarora Nation of New York

Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Cayuga Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Onondaga Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Nanticoke	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	Virginia Algonquians	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Camp Bullis	TX	Apache (Lipan)	Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation
Camp Bullis	TX	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Camp Bullis	TX	Coahuiltecan	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Camp Bullis	TX	Comanche	Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Camp Bullis	TX	Karankawa	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Camp Bullis	TX	Tonkawa	Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Carlisle Barracks	PA	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Carlisle Barracks	PA	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians
Carlisle Barracks	PA	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Carlisle Barracks	PA	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Carlisle Barracks	PA	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Carlisle Barracks	PA	Tuscarora	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Creek	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Creek	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Creek	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Creek	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	Creek	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Pawnee	Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Sioux (Lakota)	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Sioux (Lakota)	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Sioux (Lakota)	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Sioux (Lakota)	Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Sioux (Lakota)	Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	Sioux (Lakota)	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Eastern)	Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Northern)	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Battle Mountain Band Council (constituent band of the Shoshone Tribes of the Snake River Reservation)
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Shoshone Reservation
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Elko Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moqui Tribes)
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation

Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	South Fork Band Council (constituent band of T
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Wells Indian Colony Band Council (constituent
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Ute	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reserva
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	Ute	Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reserv
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Apache (Jicarilla)	Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache In
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Arapaho (Northern)	Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Arapaho (Southern)	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Blackfeet	Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservat
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Cheyenne (Northern)	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheye
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Cheyenne (Southern)	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Comanche	Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Kiowa	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Shoshone (Eastern)	Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyo
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	Ute	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reserva
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	Powhatan Confederacy (Nansatico)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Belvoir	VA	Powhatan Confederacy (Tauxenent)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Rese
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Mascouten	SEE KICKAPOO
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklah
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisco
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Po
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michig
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Benning	GA	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Benning	GA	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Fort Benning	GA	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of



Fort Benning	GA	Creek	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Benning	GA	Creek	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Fort Benning	GA	Creek	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Benning	GA	Creek	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Benning	GA	Creek	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Fort Benning	GA	Hitchiti	SEE CREEK
Fort Benning	GA	Seminole	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Fort Benning	GA	Seminole	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Benning	GA	Seminole	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress &
Fort Benning	GA	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Benning	GA	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Fort Benning	GA	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Benning	GA	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Benning	GA	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Commu

Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Ind
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reser
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Rese
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apach
Fort Bliss	TX	Apache	Yavapai Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Rese
Fort Bliss	TX	Comanche	Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Bliss	TX	Kiowa	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Bliss	TX	Tigua	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas
Fort Bragg	NC	Catawba	Catawba Tribe of South Carolina
Fort Bragg	NC	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Bragg	NC	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Fort Bragg	NC	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of
Fort Campbell	KY	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Fort Campbell	KY	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Fort Campbell	KY	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Fort Campbell	KY	Chickasaw	Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Campbell	KY	Kaskinampo	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Fort Campbell	KY	Kaskinampo	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Fort Campbell	KY	Kaskinampo	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Fort Campbell	KY	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Fort Campbell	KY	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress & Florida
Fort Campbell	KY	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Chaffee	AR	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Fort Chaffee	AR	Choctaw	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Chaffee	AR	Choctaw	Jena Band of Choctaw
Fort Chaffee	AR	Choctaw	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
Fort Chaffee	AR	Osage	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Chaffee	AR	Quapaw	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort DeRussy	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Fort DeRussy	HI	Native Hawaiian	Oahu Burial Council
Fort DeRussy	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Cayuga Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Oneida Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Onondaga Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Seneca Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Conoy	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Cayuga Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Onondaga Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Nanticoke	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Fort Detrick	MD	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Fort Detrick	MD	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Detrick	MD	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY

Fort Detrick	MD	Virginia Algonquians	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Devens	MA	Abenaki (Western)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Devens	MA	Nipmuck (Nashaway)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Dix	NJ	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort Dix	NJ	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican In
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Eastern)	Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyo
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Northern)	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reser
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Battle Mountain Band Council (constituent band
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Re
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Elko Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moa
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Rese
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	South Fork Band Council (constituent band of T
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of
Fort Douglas	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Wells Indian Colony Band Council (constituent
Fort Douglas	UT	Ute	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reserva
Fort Douglas	UT	Ute	Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reserv
Fort Eustis	VA	Powhatan Confederacy	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Cayuga Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Oneida Nation of New York

Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Onondaga Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Seneca Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Conoy	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Cayuga Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Onondaga Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Nanticoke	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort George G. Meade	MD	Virginia Algonquians	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Gordon	GA	Apalachee	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Gordon	GA	Catawba	Catawba Tribe of South Carolina
Fort Gordon	GA	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Gordon	GA	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Fort Gordon	GA	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma

Fort Gordon	GA	Chickasaw	Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Gordon	GA	Hitchiti	SEE CREEK
Fort Gordon	GA	Yamasee	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Gordon	GA	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Gordon	GA	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation
Fort Gordon	GA	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Gordon	GA	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Gordon	GA	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Apache (Chiricahua)	Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Apache (Chiricahua)	Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reser
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Apache (Western)	San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Rese
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Apache (Western)	Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Apache (Western)	White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apach
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Apache (Western)	Yavapai Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Rese
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Papago/Tohono O'Odham	Ak Chin Indian Community of Papago Indians o
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Papago/Tohono O'Odham	Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona



Fort Huachuca	AZ	Pima	Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of
Fort Huachuca	AZ	Pima	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican In
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahom
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	Tuscarora	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Fort Irwin	CA	Chemehuevi	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Re
Fort Irwin	CA	Chemehuevi	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado R
Fort Irwin	CA	Kawaiisu	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Irwin	CA	Mohave	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado R
Fort Irwin	CA	Mohave	Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Commu
Fort Irwin	CA	Mohave	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona
Fort Irwin	CA	Serrano	Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of th

Fort Irwin	CA	Serrano	San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of
Fort Irwin	CA	Vanyume	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Jackson	SC	Catawba	Catawba Tribe of South Carolina
Fort Kamehameha	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Fort Kamehameha	HI	Native Hawaiian	Oahu Burial Council
Fort Kamehameha	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Fort Knox	KY	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Knox	KY	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Fort Knox	KY	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of
Fort Knox	KY	Chickasaw	Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Knox	KY	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort Knox	KY	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahom
Fort Knox	KY	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Knox	KY	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahom
Fort Knox	KY	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Fort Leavenworth	KS	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Kansa/Kaw	Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Rese
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Missouria	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Nez Perce	Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Omaha	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Osage	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Otoe	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklah
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Ne
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Leavenworth	KS	Shawnee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Fort Leavenworth	KS	Wyandot	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Lee	VA	Powhatan Confederacy	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Cherokee	POC'S/DRAFT LETTERS NOT PROVIDED
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Delaware	POC'S/DRAFT LETTERS NOT PROVIDED
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Kickapoo	POC'S/DRAFT LETTERS NOT PROVIDED
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Missouria	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Osage	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Otoe	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Ne
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	Shawnee	POC'S/DRAFT LETTERS NOT PROVIDED
Fort Lewis	WA	Nisqually	Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reser
Fort Lewis	WA	Puyallup	Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Wa
Fort Lewis	WA	Steilacoom	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort McClellan	AL	Alabama	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas

Fort McClellan	AL	Alabama	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort McClellan	AL	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Fort McClellan	AL	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Fort McClellan	AL	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of
Fort McClellan	AL	Coushatta	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Fort McClellan	AL	Coushatta	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort McClellan	AL	Coushatta	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Fort McClellan	AL	Creek	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort McClellan	AL	Creek	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Fort McClellan	AL	Creek	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort McClellan	AL	Creek	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort McClellan	AL	Creek	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Fort McClellan	AL	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahom
Fort McClellan	AL	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort McPherson	GA	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Fort McPherson	GA	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Fort McPherson	GA	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Fort McPherson	GA	Chickasaw	Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Fort McPherson	GA	Creek	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Fort McPherson	GA	Creek	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation
Fort McPherson	GA	Creek	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort McPherson	GA	Creek	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort McPherson	GA	Creek	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Monmouth	NJ	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Fort Monmouth	NJ	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians
Fort Monroe	VA	Powhatan Confederacy	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Ord	CA	Costanoan/Ohlone (Rumsen)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Ord	CA	Esselen/Ensen	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Pickett	VA	Meherrin	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Pickett	VA	Nottoway	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Polk	LA	Alabama	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Fort Polk	LA	Alabama	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Fort Polk	LA	Biloxi	Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana

Fort Polk	LA	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Polk	LA	Chitimacha	Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
Fort Polk	LA	Choctaw	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Polk	LA	Choctaw	Jena Band of Choctaw
Fort Polk	LA	Choctaw	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
Fort Polk	LA	Coushatta	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Fort Polk	LA	Coushatta	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Polk	LA	Coushatta	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Fort Polk	LA	Tunica	Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
Fort Riley	KS	Kansa/Kaw	Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Riley	KS	Osage	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Riley	KS	Pawnee	Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Riley	KS	Ponca	Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Fort Riley	KS	Ponca	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Fort Rucker	AL	Chatot	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Fort Rucker	AL	Chatot	Jena Band of Choctaw
Fort Rucker	AL	Chatot	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
Fort Rucker	AL	Creek	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Rucker	AL	Creek	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation
Fort Rucker	AL	Creek	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Rucker	AL	Creek	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Rucker	AL	Creek	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Fort Rucker	AL	Seminole	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Fort Rucker	AL	Seminole	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Rucker	AL	Seminole	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress &
Fort Sam Houston	TX	Apache (Lipan)	Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reser
Fort Sam Houston	TX	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Sam Houston	TX	Coahuiltecan	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Sam Houston	TX	Comanche	Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Fort Sam Houston	TX	Karankawa	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Sam Houston	TX	Tonkawa	Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma



Fort Shafter	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Fort Shafter	HI	Native Hawaiian	Oahu Burial Council
Fort Shafter	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Fort Stewart	GA	Guale	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress &
Fort Stewart	GA	Yamasee	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress &
Fort Stewart	GA	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of
Fort Story	VA	Powhatan Confederacy (Chesapeake)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Anasazi	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas

Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Hopi	Hopi Tribe of Arizona
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Navajo	Navajo Tribe of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah
Fort Wingate Depot Activity	NM	Zuni	Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Cedarville Rancheria of Northern Paiute Indians
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of t
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian C
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Comm
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, P
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River F
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Northern)	Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Owens Valley)	Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Owens Valley)	Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Owens Valley)	Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Owens Valley)	Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Commun
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Paiute (Owens Valley)	Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiu
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of Cali
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Re
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of t
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Commun
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Comm
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Shoshone (Western)	Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservatio
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Washoe	Carson Colony Community (component band of
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Washoe	Dresslerville Community Council (component b

Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Washoe	Stewart Community Council (component band of
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Washoe	Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, P
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Washoe	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Carson
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	Washoe	Woodfords Community Council (component band
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahom
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress &
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Guale	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress &

Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yamasee	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Miccouskee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress & Florida
Hunter Army Airfield	GA	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas

Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Illinois	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Mascouten	SEE KICKAPOO
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie

Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse au Loup
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Fond du Lac Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Grand Portage Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Leech Lake Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Mille Lacs Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Nett Lake Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, White Earth Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Isabella County
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ojibwa/Chippewa	St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ottawa	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ottawa	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ottawa	Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Ottawa	Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma

Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Kahuku Training Area	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Kahuku Training Area	HI	Native Hawaiian	Oahu Burial Council
Kahuku Training Area	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Arikara	Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Res
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Kansa/Kaw	Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Missouria	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Omaha	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Osage	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Pawnee	Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Ne
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican In
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Susquehannock	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	Tuscarora	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Cayuga Nation of New York



Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Oneida Nation of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Onondaga Nation of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Seneca Nation of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Iroquois	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant	TX	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Alabama	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Alabama	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Biloxi	Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Chitimacha	Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Choctaw	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Choctaw	Jena Band of Choctaw
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Choctaw	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Coushatta	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Coushatta	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Coushatta	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	Tunica	Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
Makua Military Reservation	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Makua Military Reservation	HI	Native Hawaiian	Oahu Burial Council
Makua Military Reservation	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Chickasaw	Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Kaskinampo	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Kaskinampo	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Kaskinampo	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Cape Fear Indians	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Catawba	Catawba Tribe of South Carolina
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Catawba	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Coharie	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Lumbee	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	PeeDee	NO LONGER EXIST AS TRIBAL ENTITY
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Santee	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Tuscarora	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	NC	Waccamaw	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES

Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Rese
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklaho
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisco
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Po
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michig
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahom
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Newport Army Ammunition Plant	IN	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican In
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	Quapaw	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	Tunica	Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hawaii Island Burial Council
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Presidio of Monterey	CA	Costanoan/Ohlone (Rumsen)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Presidio of Monterey	CA	Esselen/Ensen	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Presidio of San Francisco	CA	Costanoan/Ohlone (Rumsen)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES

Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Apache (Jicarilla)	Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache In
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Arapaho (Northern)	Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Arapaho (Southern)	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Cheyenne (Northern)	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Chey
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Cheyenne (Southern)	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Comanche	Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Kiowa	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Shoshone (Eastern)	Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyo
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Ute	Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reserv
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	Ute (Southern)	Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute R
Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA	Mohetan	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Cayuga Nation of New York
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Oneida Nation of New York
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Onondaga Nation of New York
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Seneca Nation of New York
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New Yor
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Erie	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Mahican	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of C
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. M
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Rese
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa In
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse an
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chip
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippe
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippe
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Fond du Lac Reserv

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Grand Portage Rese
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Leech Lake Reserva
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Mille Lacs Reservat
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Nett Lake Reservati
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, White Earth Reserv
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indi
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Is
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of M
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole La
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Cr
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ojibwa/Chippewa	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of N
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Ottawa	Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Seneca-Cayuga	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahom
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	Wyandot	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
Red River Army Depot	TX	Caddo	Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Cherokee	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Caro
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Cherokee	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Chickasaw	Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Coushatta	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Coushatta	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Coushatta	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Creek	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek N
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Creek	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Natio
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Creek	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Creek	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Creek	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation o

Redstone Arsenal	AL	Kaskinampo	Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Kaskinampo	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Kaskinampo	Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Yuchi	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Yuchi	Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Yuchi	Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Yuchi	Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Redstone Arsenal	AL	Yuchi	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Mascouten	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Mascouten	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Mascouten	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Winnebago	Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	Winnebago	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Apache (Jicarilla)	Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Arapaho (Northern)	Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Arapaho (Southern)	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Blackfeet	Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Cheyenne (Northern)	Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Cheyenne (Southern)	Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Comanche	Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Kiowa	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Shoshone (Eastern)	Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	Ute	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Mascouten	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Mascouten	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Mascouten	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Savanna Army Depot	IL	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Ne
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Winnebago	Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin
Savanna Army Depot	IL	Winnebago	Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Cayuga	Cayuga Nation of New York
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Cayuga	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Iroquois	Oneida Nation of New York
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Iroquois	Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Iroquois	Onondaga Nation of New York
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Iroquois	St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Iroquois	Tuscarora Nation of New York
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Seneca	Seneca Nation of New York
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Seneca	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Seneca Army Depot	NY	Seneca	Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of Calif
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of Califo
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians of Califo
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, Ca
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of Calif
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Maidu (Northern)	Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, P
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Burns-Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian C
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Cedarville Rancheria of Northern Paiute Indians
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reser
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indian
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of t

Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian C
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Rese
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, P
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River F
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Paiute (Northern)	Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Carson Colony Community (component band of
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Dresslerville Community Council (component b
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Stewart Community Council (component band o
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, P
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Sierra Army Depot	CA	Washoe	Woodfords Community Council (component ban
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	Massachusett	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	Nipmuck	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	Pawtucket/Pennacook	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	Pocumtuck	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Iowa	Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Kansa/Kaw	Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Rese
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Kickapoo	Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma



Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Miami	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Missouria	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Omaha	Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Osage	Osage Nation of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Otoe	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Pawnee	Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Piankashaw	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Ponca	Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Ponca	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Potawatomi	Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Potawatomi	Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Potawatomi	Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Potawatomi	Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Potawatomi	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Potawatomi	Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Sac & Fox	Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Sac & Fox/Mesquakie	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Shawnee	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Shawnee	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Wea	Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	Wyandot	Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Eastern)	Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Northern)	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Battle Mountain Band Council (constituent band of the Shoshone Tribes of the Snake River Reservation)
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Shoshone Reservation
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Elko Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moqui Tribes)
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation

Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	South Fork Band Council (constituent band of T
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Shoshone (Western)	Wells Indian Colony Band Council (constituent
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Ute	Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reserva
Tooele Army Depot	UT	Ute	Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reserv
United States Military Academy	NY	Delaware	Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
United States Military Academy	NY	Delaware	Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican In
Vancouver Barracks	WA	Chinook [Upper (Multnomah)]	Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Comm
Vancouver Barracks	WA	Klikitat	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama I
Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support Activity	VA	Powhatan Confederacy (Tauxenent)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	Native Hawaiian	Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	Native Hawaiian	Oahu Burial Council
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	Native Hawaiian	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital	DC	Conoy	NO LETTERS; ALL MATERIALS HISTORIC
Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital	DC	Nanticoke	NO LETTERS; ALL MATERIALS HISTORIC
Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital	DC	Powhatan Confederacy	NO LETTERS; ALL MATERIALS HISTORIC
Woodbridge Research Facility	VA	Powhatan Confederacy (Tauxenent)	NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES
Yakima Training Center	WA	Columbia-Sinkiuise	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation,
Yakima Training Center	WA	Wanapam	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama I

Yakima Training Center	WA	Yakima	Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama I
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Cocopa	Cocopah Tribe of Arizona
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Hopi	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado R
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Hopi	Hopi Tribe of Arizona
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Maricopa/Pee-Posh	Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Maricopa/Pee-Posh	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Mohave	Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado R
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Mohave	Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Commu
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Mohave	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Quechan/Yuma	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reserva
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Yavapai	Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Commu
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Yavapai	Yavapai Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Rese
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	Yavapai	Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservati

## APPENDIX 7

### Fed. Recog. Tribe

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Ak Chin Indian Community of Papago Indians of the Maricopa, Ak Chin Reservation, Arizona

Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming

Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin

Battle Mountain Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada)

Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mills Reservation, Michigan

Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California

Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California

Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California

### Installation

Adelphi Lab, Blossm Pt, Carlisle Barr, Ft Campbell, Ft Detrick, Ft Meade, Ft Indiantwn, Ft Knox, Ft McClellan, Holstn AAP, Indiana AAP, Jeffsn PG, Joliet AAP, Letterkenny, Lexington-Blue Grass, Milan AAP, Newprt AAP, Ravenna AAP, Redstne Arsnl, Sunflwr AAP

Ft. Huachuca

Ft. Campbell, Ft. McClellan, Ft. Polk, Louisiana AAP, Milan AAP, Redstone Arsenal

Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Polk, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield, Louisiana AAP, Milan AAP, Redstone Arsenal

Ft. Bliss

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP

Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot

Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP

Sierra Army Depot

Hawthorne AAP

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot

Burns-Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon	Sierra Army Depot
Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Camp Bullis, Ft. Chaffee, Ft. Polk, Lone Star AAP, Longhorn AAP, Louisiana AAP, Red River Army Depot, Ft. Sam Houston
Carson Colony Community (component band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California)	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Catawba Tribe of South Carolina	Ft. Bragg, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Jackson, Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point
Cayuga Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Cedarville Rancheria of Northern Paiute Indians of California	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California	Ft. Irwin
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Bragg, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Knox, Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Holston AAP, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Milan AAP, Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Redstone Arsenal
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota	Cornhusker AAP
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Knox, Ft. McPherson, Milan AAP, Redstone Arsenal
Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana	Ravenna AAP
Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana	Ft. Polk, Louisiana AAP
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Ft. Chaffee, Ft. Polk, Ft. Rucker, Louisiana AAP, Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Badger AAP, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ft. Leavenworth, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Sunflower AAP

Cocopah Tribe of Arizona	Yuma Proving Ground
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	Ft. Irwin, Yuma Proving Ground
Comanche Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Camp Bullis, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Ft. Bliss, Ft. Sam Houston, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington	Vancouver Barracks, Yakima Training Center
Confederated Tribes of Colville Reservation, Washington	Yakima Training Center
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Confederated Tribes of the Grande Ronde Community, Oregon	Vancouver Barracks
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	Sierra Army Depot
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Ft. Campbell, Ft. McClellan, Ft. Polk, Louisiana AAP, Milan AAP, Redstone Arsenal
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota	Cornhusker AAP
Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California	Hawthorne AAP
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma	Aberdeen PG, Adelphi Lab, Blossom Pt, Carlisle Barr, Ft Harrison, Ft Detrick, Ft Dix, Ft Meade, Ft Indiantown, Ft Knox, Ft Leavnworth, Ft Monmouth, Indiana AAP, Jeff PG, Letterken. Depot, Newport AAP, Picatinny Arsenal, Ravenna AAP, Sunflower AAP, USMA
Dresslerville Community Council (component band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California)	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Hawthorne AAP, Tooele Army Depot
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina	Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Bragg, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Knox, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Holston AAP, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Milan AAP, Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Redstone Arsenal
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Adelphi Lab, Blossm Pt, Carlisle Barr, Ft Campbell, Ft Detrick, Ft Meade, Ft Indiantwn, Ft Knox, Ft McClellan, Holstn AAP, Indiana

	AAP, Jeffsn PG, Joliet AAP, Letterkenny, Lexington-Blue Grass, Milan AAP, Newport AAP, Ravenna AAP, Redstne Arsnl, Sunflwr AAP
Elko Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada)	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California	Sierra Army Depot
Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin	Badger AAP, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Sunflower AAP
Fort Bidwell Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Bidwell Reservation, California	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians of the Fort Independence Reservation, California	Hawthorne AAP
Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Irwin, Yuma Proving Ground
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona	Ft. Irwin, Yuma Proving Ground
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Huachuca
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation of Arizona	Ft. Huachuca, Yuma Proving Ground
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians of Michigan	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California	Sierra Army Depot
Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan	Badger AAP, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Sunflower AAP
Hawaii Island Burial Council	Pohakuloa Training Area
Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin	Badger AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot
Hopi Tribe of Arizona	Ft. Wingate Depot Activity, Yuma Proving Ground
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei	Ft. DeRussy, Ft. Kamehameha, Ft. Shafter, Kahuku Training Area, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, Waianae Army Recreation Center
Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan	Badger AAP, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Pvg

Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska	Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Sunflower AAP
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Leavenworth, Iowa AAP, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP
Jena Band of Choctaw	Ft. Leavenworth, Iowa AAP, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP
Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico	Ft. Chaffee, Ft. Polk, Ft. Rucker, Louisiana AAP
Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Ft. Bliss, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa Indians of the L'Anse Reservation, Michigan	Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Riley, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP
Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas	Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield, Redstone Arsenal
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ft. Leavenworth, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation of Wisconsin	Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Ft. Bliss, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan	Joliet AAP
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan	Joliet AAP
Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony, Nevada	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot



Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota	Cornhusker AAP
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, California	Sierra Army Depot
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin	Badger AAP
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico	Camp Bullis, Ft. Bliss, Ft. Huachuca, Ft. Sam Houston
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ft. Knox, Ft. Leavenworth, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Ft. Benning, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Hunter Army Airfield
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Mille Lac Reservation Business Committee	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Nett Lake Reservation Business Committee (Bois Forte)	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, White Earth Reservation Business Committee	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi	Ft. Chaffee, Ft. Polk, Ft. Rucker, Louisiana AAP
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California	Sierra Army Depot
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation, California	Ft. Irwin
Muskogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma	Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield, Redstone Arsenal
Navajo Tribe of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah	Ft. Wingate Depot Activity
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	Ft. Leavenworth

Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington	Ft. Lewis
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana	Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie)	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Oahu Burial Council	Ft. DeRussy, Ft. Kamehameha, Ft. Shafter, Kahuku Training Area, Makua Military Reservation, Waianae Army Recreation Center
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Ft. DeRussy, Ft. Kamehameha, Ft. Shafter, Kahuku Training Area, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, Waianae Army Recreation Center
Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota	Cornhusker AAP
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Ft. Leavenworth, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP
Oneida Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Onondaga Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Osage Nation of Oklahoma	Ft. Chaffee, Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Leonard Wood, Ft. Riley, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP
Otoe-Missouria Tribal Council	Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Leonard Wood, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony, California	Hawthorne AAP
Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community of the Lone	Hawthorne AAP

Pine Reservation, California  
Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony,  
Nevada  
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma  
Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma

Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan

Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma  
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska  
Prairie Band Potawatomi Indians of Kansas

Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico  
Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico  
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico  
Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico  
Pueblo of Santa Domingo, New Mexico

Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot

Cornhusker AAP, Ft. Riley, Lake City AAP, Sunflower AAP  
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ft. Knox, Indiana AAP, Jefferson Proving  
Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Savanna AAP, Sunflower  
AAP

Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft.  
Gordon, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart,  
Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield, Redstone Arsenal

Badger AAP, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana AAP, Jefferson  
Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP, Sunflower AAP  
Ft. Riley, Sunflower AAP

Ft. Riley, Sunflower AAP

Badger AAP, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ft. Leavenworth, Indiana  
AAP, Jefferson Proving Ground, Joliet AAP, Newport AAP,  
Sunflower AAP

Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

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Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico	Ft. Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico	Ft. Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico	Ft. Wingate Depot Activity
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington	Ft. Lewis
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Chaffee, Pine Bluff Arsenal
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, California	Yuma Proving Ground
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota	Cornhusker AAP
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska	Badger AAP, Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Leonard Wood, Iowa AAP, Joliet AAP, Lake City AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	Badger AAP, Ft. Leavenworth, Ft. Leonard Wood, Iowa AAP, Joliet AAP, Lake City AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa	Badger AAP, Ft. Leonard Wood, Iowa AAP, Joliet AAP, Lake City AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot, Sunflower AAP
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Isabella Reservation	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	Ft. Huachuca, Yuma Proving Ground
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Huachuca
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation, California	Ft. Irwin
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield
Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress & Brighton Reservations	Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield

Seneca Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California	Sierra Army Depot
Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	Dugway Proving Ground, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Ft. Douglas, Pueblo Depot Activity, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Tooele Army Depot
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
South Fork Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada)	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	Pueblo Depot Activity
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation	Joliet AAP, Ravenna AAP
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota	Cornhusker AAP
Stewart Community Council (component band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California)	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin	Carlisle Barracks, Ft. Dix, Ft. Indiantown Gap, Ft. Monmouth, Letterkenny Army Depot, Picatinny Arsenal, United States

Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada	Military Academy
Susanville Indian Rancheria of Paiute, Maidu, Pit River & Washoe Indians of California	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
	Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Ft. Rucker, Ft. Stewart, Holston AAP, Hunter Army Airfield, Redstone Arsenal
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota	Lake City AAP
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (formerly known as the Papago Tribe of the Sells, Gila Bend & San Xavier Reservation, Arizona)	Ft. Huachuca
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Adelphi Laboratory Center, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Camp Bullis, Ft. Sam Houston
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Huachuca
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana	Ft. Polk, Louisiana AAP, Pine Bluff Arsenal
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota	Ravenna AAP
Tuscarora Nation of New York	Aberdeen Pvg Grd, Adelphi Lab Ctr, Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Carlisle Barracks, Ft. Detrick, Ft. George G. Meade, Ft. Indiantown Gap, Letterkenny Depot, Lexington Blue-Grass, Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Ravenna AAP, Seneca Army Depot
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma	Coosa River Storage Annex, Ft. Benning, Ft. Bragg, Ft. Campbell, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Knox, Ft. McClellan, Ft. McPherson, Holston AAP, Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Milan AAP, Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Redstone Arsenal
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation Utah	Dugway Proving Ground, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Ft. Douglas, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Tooele Army Depot

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Pueblo Depot Activity, Tooele Army Depot
Utuhui Gwairu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California	Hawthorne AAP
Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Carson Colony, Dresslerville & Washoe Ranches)	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Wells Indian Colony Band Council (constituent band of Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada)	Dugway Proving Ground, Ft. Douglas, Tooele Army Depot
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Huachuca
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska	Badger AAP, Rock Island Arsenal, Savanna Army Depot
Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada	Hawthorne AAP
Woodfords Community Council (component band of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California)	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	Ft. Leavenworth, Ravenna AAP, Sunflower AAP
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Reservation, Arizona	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Huachuca, Yuma Proving Ground
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona	Yuma Proving Ground
Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada	Hawthorne AAP, Sierra Army Depot
Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada	Hawthorne AAP
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas	Ft. Bliss, Ft. Wingate Depot Activity
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico	Ft. Wingate Depot Activity

## APPENDIX 8

Installation	Repository	Repository or Install.POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Arch. Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Material	Notes
Fort Benning - GA	Infantry Museum	Frank Hanner; Ed Annable (Registrar) - Infantry Museum	706-545-2958	Yuchi Town	1RU63	1958	David Chase; Harold Huscher	Unknown	Ceramics including several bowls, beads, projectile points, metal, shell, buttons	Historic Native American (Yuchi)	Yuchi	Material type	Yes	Accessioned into the museum's collection
Fort Huachuca - AZ	Fort Huachuca Museum	Barb Tuttle (curator) - Ft. Huachuca Museum	602-533-3898	Garden Canyon Site	AZ EE:11:13,14	1964	Jon Nathan Young	Unknown	50 human burials, animal bone, ceramics, shell	Prehistoric Hohokam, Babocamari	Hohokam, Babocama	N/A	Yes (all Section 5 NAGPR A material is missing)	Accessioned into the museum's collection
Fort Monroe - VA	Casemate Museum	Phyllis Sprock (Environmental Officer) - Ft. Monroe	804-728-5363	Moat Site	44HT27		Fort Monroe Environmental Office	ca. 40 boxes plus several hundred bottles	Ceramics, glass, munitions, metal	Historic		Material type	No	Accessioned into the museum's collection
Fort Riley - KS	U.S. Calvary Museum	John Dendy (Archaeologist) - Ft. Riley	913-239-8618	Ethnographic collection	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	At least two items	Plains medicine bag, Potawatomi rattle and a scalp lock	Prehistoric; Unknown and Potawatomi	Unknown and Potawatami	Material type	Yes	Accessioned into the museum's collection
Fort George G. Meade - MD	Fort George G. Meade Museum	Bob Johnson - Ft. George G. Meade Museum	301-677-6966	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	2-3 artifacts	Axehead, 1-2 pieces of groundstone	Prehistoric	Unknown Native American	Material type	No	Accessioned into the museum's collection
Rock Island Arsenal - IL	Rock Island Arsenal Museum (Browning Museum)	Dan Whiteman (Director) - Rock Island Arsenal Museum	309-782-5021	Colonel George Davenport House collection	11RI521	4/22-24/83; 9/21-25/95	Fredrick Lange; Ron Deiss	1 cu. ft.	Faunal, glass, brick, coal, wood, ceramics, metal, shell; flakes, projectile points, groundstone	Historic; prehistoric	Euro.-American; unknown Native American	Material type	No	Unknown whether material has been accessioned
West Point Military Academy - NY	West Point Museum	Patrice Halin (Cultural Resource Officer) - West Point	914-938-2422	Stoney Lonesome II	A07109.000 923 to A07109.000 942	Aug. - Sep. 1990	The Public Archaeology Lab, Inc.	~ 1 cu. ft.	Metal, lithic, ceramic, faunal	Prehistoric; historic 18th c. milit.	Unknown Native American; Euro.-American	Archival and artifact description	No	Unknown whether material has been accessioned
Fort Totten - NY	Harbor Defense Museum of New York City	Dr. Russ Gilmore - Harbor Defense Museum of New York	718-630-4349/4306	Fort Totten	Material might include NYSM3611	1922 for NYSM3611 only	Parker (NYSM3611 only)	Unknown		Historic; prehistoric (NYSM3611 only - shell midden)	Euro.-American; unknown Native American	Material type		Unknown whether material has been accessioned
Fort Hamilton - NY	Harbor Defense Museum of New York City	Dr. Russ Gilmore - Harbor Defense Museum of New York	718-630-4349/4306	Fort Hamilton				Unknown		Historic	Euro.-American	Material type		Unknown whether material has been accessioned



# GLOSSARY

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Accessioning:** the process of formally accepting and establishing permanent legal title (ownership) and/or custody for artifacts and/or associated records.

**AEC:** U.S. Army Environmental Center.

**AMC:** U.S. Army Materiel Command.

**Associated funerary objects:** those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency.

**Associated records/associated documentation:** all original records (or copies thereof) that have been prepared and/or assembled in the efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover prehistoric or historic resources.

**BIA:** Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**CMH:** Center for Military History.

**Cultural affiliation:** a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group.

**Curation:** the long-term, professional management and care of all objects, materials, and records recovered as the result of an archaeological undertaking.

**DCA:** Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service.

**Deaccessioning:** formal procedure whereby objects or records are permanently removed from a repository's holdings.

**FORSCOM:** U.S. Army Forces Command.

**Funerary objects:** items that, as part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains.

**Human remains:** the physical remains of a human body of a person.

**ISC:** U. S. Army Information Systems Command.

**Lineal descendant:** an individual tracing his or her ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or by the common law system of descentance to a known Native American individual whose remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects.

**MACOM:** Major Command of the U.S. Army.

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

**MDW:** Military District of Washington.

**MEDCOM:** U.S. Army Medical Command.

**MTMC:** U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command.

**NADB:** National Archeological Data Base.

**NAGPRA:** Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

**Native American tribe:** any tribe, band, nation, or other organized Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States.

**Native Hawaiian organization:** any organization that serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs.

**NGB:** U.S. Army National Guard Bureau.

**Objects of cultural patrimony:** items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organizational member.

**POC:** Point of contact.

**Repository:** a facility, such as a museum, archaeological center, laboratory, or storage facility that is managed by a university, college, museum, other educational or scientific institution, a Federal, State, or local Government agency, or Indian tribe that can provide professional, systematic, and accountable curatorial services on a long-term basis.

**Sacred objects:** items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

**Section 5 Inventory:** item-by-item description of human remains and associated funerary objects.

**Section 6 Summary:** written description of collections that may contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

**SHPO:** State Historic Preservation Office.

**SSDC:** U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command.

**TRADOC:** U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

**Unassociated funerary objects:** those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency.

**USAR:** U.S. Army Reserve Command.

**USARPAC:** U.S. Army Pacific Command.

**USMA:** U.S. Military Academy.