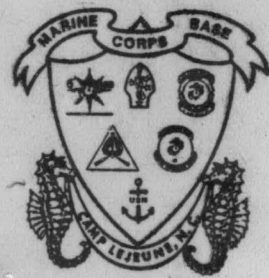


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**HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
PLAN
CAMP LEJEUNE,
NORTH CAROLINA**



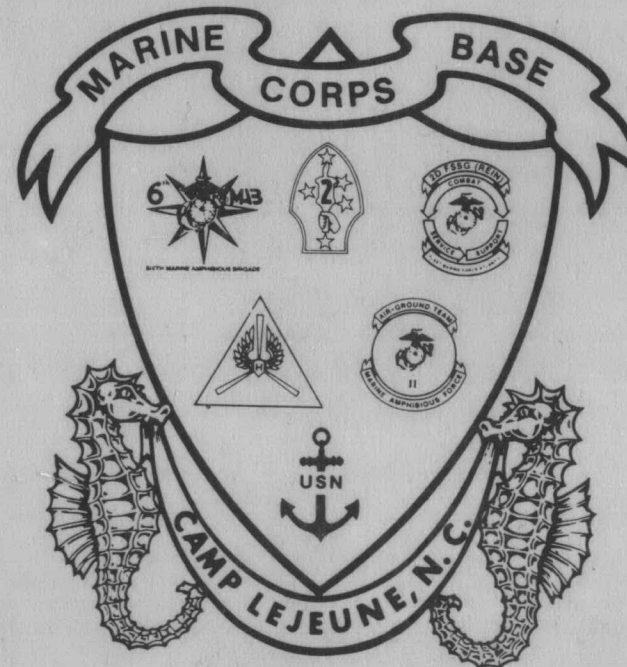
Prepared by:
Lucy B. Wayne, Project Archaeologist
Martin F. Dickinson, Principal Investigator
WATER AND AIR RESEARCH, INC.
Gainesville, Florida

DRAFT

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

Project Funded by:
U.S. MARINE CORPS
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Project Administered by:
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHEAST REGION
Atlanta, Georgia
Contract No. CX5000-6-0013



Prepared by:
Lucy B. Wayne, Project Archaeologist
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WATER AND AIR RESEARCH, INC.
Gainesville, Florida

Ref: B.O. 11000.19
24 Mar 1985

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN
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**WATER AND AIR RESEARCH, INC.
Gainesville, Florida**

April 1987

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ABSTRACT

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for Camp Lejeune, North Carolina provides a synthesis of the data on human occupation of the New River basin within the base. The document is based on a review of available literature for the region, an evaluation of previous cultural resource studies conducted on base, and field inspection of all known cultural resources. The HPP addresses prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, historic sites, and architectural features of the base. At this time, 137 known or probable archaeological sites have been identified on the base, dating from the Middle Archaic period to the mid-20th century. The HPP is designed to comply with federal requirements for development of resource management plans for all Department of Defense installations. It contains an overview of the available data, an inventory of the known resources, and procedures for cultural resource management. Basic research questions for the region and priority management needs are identified.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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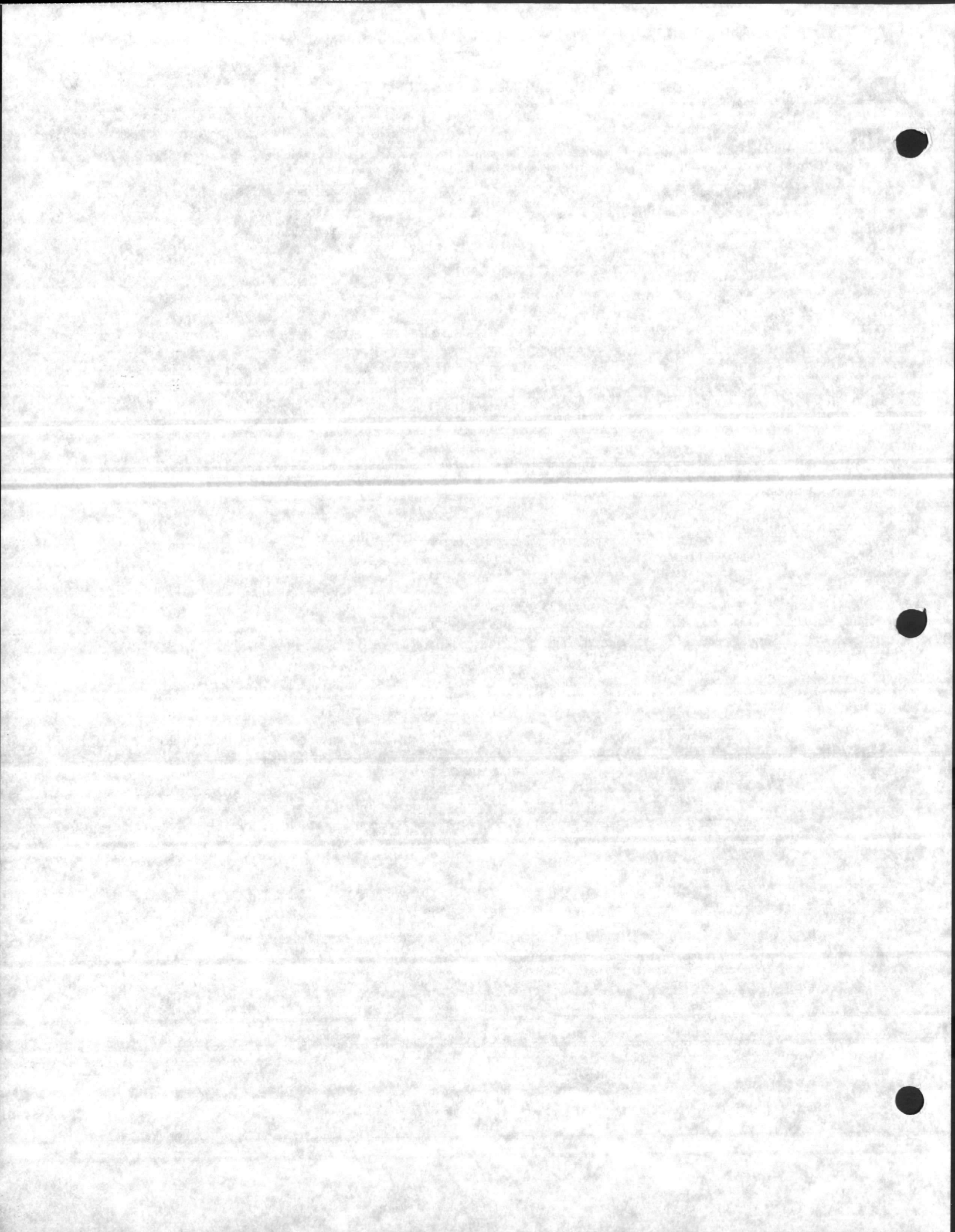
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for Camp Lejeune is designed for use by personnel with different backgrounds and management concerns. The users may include planners, engineers, land and natural resource managers, military training personnel, construction personnel, archaeologists, historians, architects, and cultural resource managers. The HPP contains three primary types of information: (1) an overview of existing information concerning the archaeological and historic resources at Camp Lejeune, (2) legal requirements and procedures for management of these resources, and (3) an inventory of the known archaeological and historic resources. The overview is designed to provide long range goals and objectives for managing the resources. The procedures establish the methods for addressing these objectives and identify priority needs. The inventory describes the present condition of the specific resources and makes management recommendations for each resource.

Priority needs identified by the HPP are (in order of importance):

1. Microfilming of historic land acquisition records.
2. Excavate endangered exposed features and make National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determination for the Jarretts Point site (31On308).
3. Survey and assessment of areas of the New River shoreline threatened by erosion.
4. Survey and assessment of areas to be impacted by the proposed mechanized (MEC) maneuver course and G-10 expansion.
5. Survey and assessment of proposed land acquisition west of the existing base.
6. NRHP determinations for the known sites within the base.
7. Development of a predictive model for site location based on systematic subsurface testing of a sample of all environmental zones represented within the base.
8. Survey of existing training and maneuver areas as funds allow. This survey will exclude highly disturbed areas and impact zones.
9. Architectural evaluation of the original base structures to establish an NRHP district.
10. Identification and preservation of the best intact portions of the original Kings Road (31On372), Stage Road (31On381), and Wilmington Road (31On382).

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps submitted as separate documents identify areas requiring survey, areas to be excluded from future research, and known site locations.

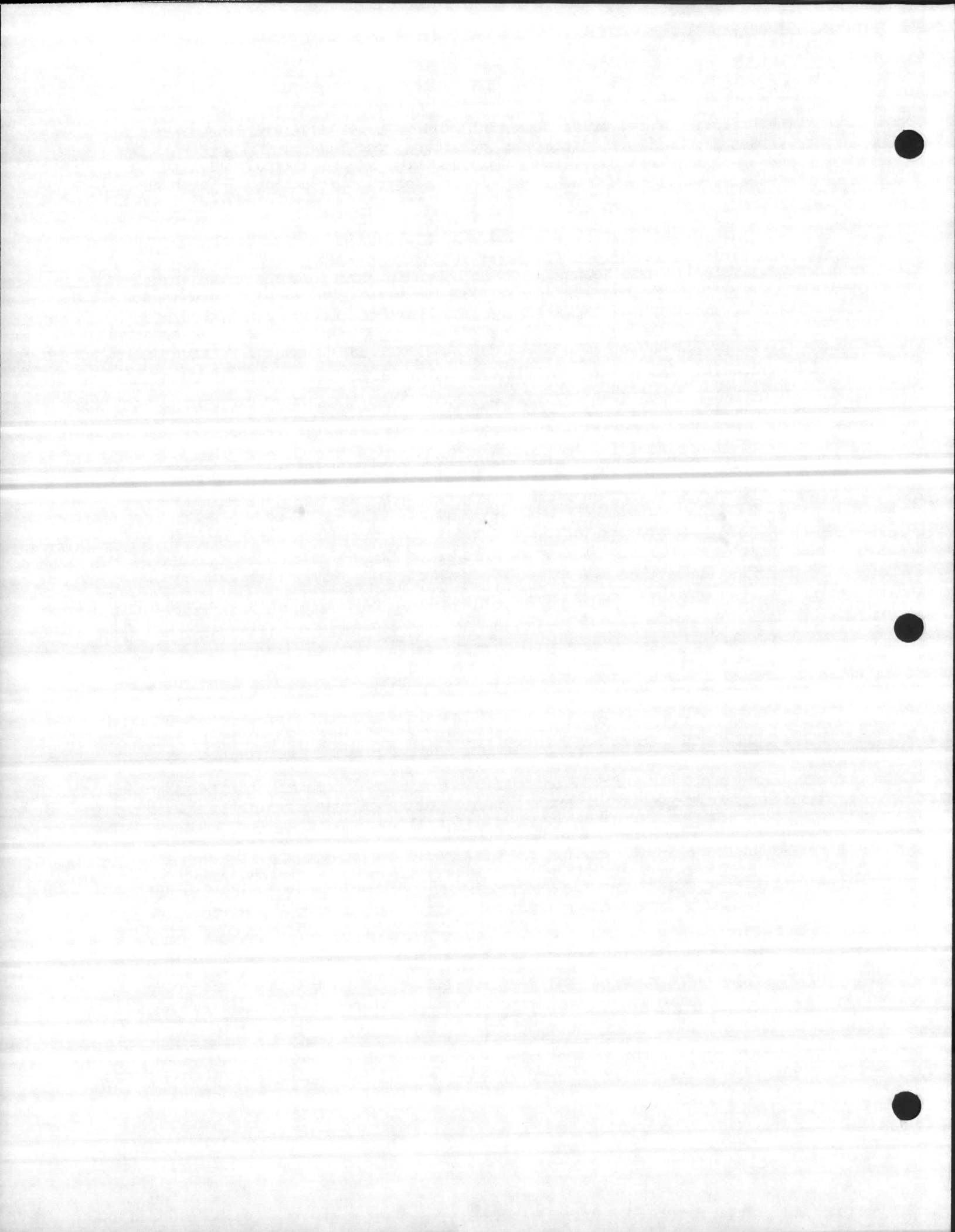


TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Page 1 of 3)

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	i
1.0	<u>INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN</u>	1-1
1.1	ORGANIZATION AND CONTENTS OF HPP FOR CAMP LEJEUNE	1-1
1.2	CULTURAL RESOURCE LEGISLATION	1-3
1.3	CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	1-6
2.0	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS</u>	2-1
2.1	GEOLOGY	2-1
2.1.1	<u>Topography</u>	2-4
2.2	HYDROLOGY	2-4
2.3	FLORA AND FAUNA	2-4
2.3.1	<u>Terrestrial Ecosystems</u>	2-6
2.3.2	<u>Wetland Ecosystems</u>	2-7
2.3.3	<u>Aquatic Ecosystems</u>	2-8
2.4	PALEOENVIRONMENT	2-9
2.5	LAND USE PATTERNS	2-10
3.0	<u>CAMP LEJEUNE MILITARY MISSION</u>	3-1
3.1	TRAINING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES	3-1
3.2	PRESENT AND FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES	3-1
3.3	EFFECTS OF BASE ACTIVITIES ON CULTURAL RESOURCES	3-4
4.0	<u>PREHISTORIC PROPERTIES</u>	4-1
4.1	PREHISTORY OF THE AREA	4-1
4.2	PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AT CAMP LEJEUNE	4-9
4.3	FUNDAMENTAL INVENTORY PROBLEMS	4-12
4.4	EVALUATION OF THE EXISTING SITE FORMS	4-13
4.5	EVALUATION OF CAMP LEJEUNE INVESTIGATIONS	4-13
4.5.1	<u>Contributions of Regional Prehistory</u>	4-16
4.5.2	<u>Theoretical and Substantive Concerns of the Discipline</u>	4-16
4.5.3	<u>Site Recommendations</u>	4-16

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Page 2 of 3)

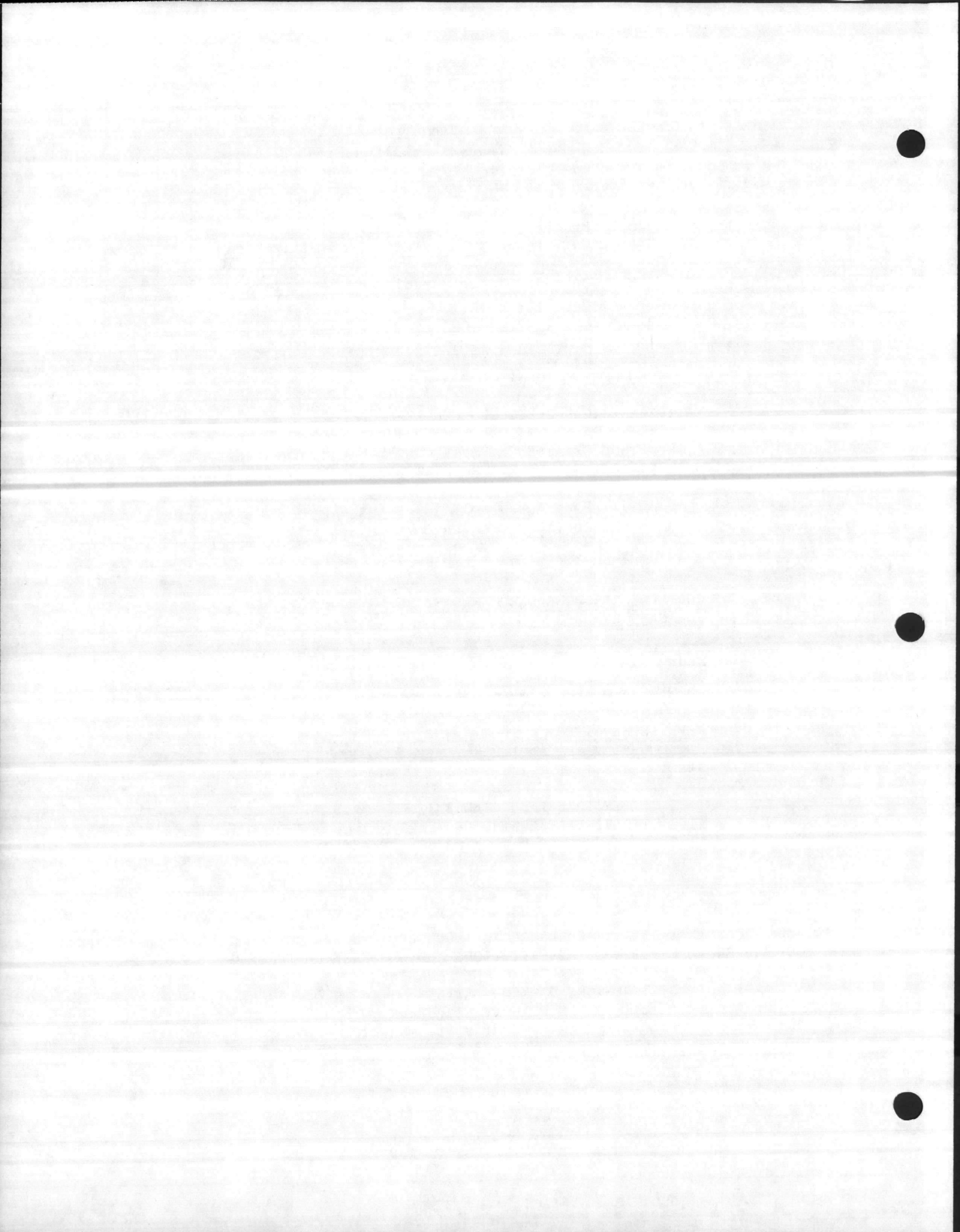
<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
4.6 PREDICTIVE SITE LOCATIONAL MODELING	4-17
4.6.1 <u>Methods and Procedures</u>	4-17
4.6.2 <u>Types of Properties to be Expected</u>	4-19
4.6.3 <u>Evaluation of the Existing Model</u>	4-19
4.7 MANAGEMENT OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES	4-20
4.7.1 <u>NRHP Criteria</u>	4-20
4.7.2 <u>NRHP Recommendations at Camp Lejeune</u>	4-23
4.7.3 <u>Management of NRHP Properties</u>	4-52
4.7.4 <u>Survey and Testing Recommendations</u>	4-52
4.7.5 <u>Mitigation Recommendations</u>	4-54
4.7.6 <u>Emergency Discovery Situations</u>	4-54
4.7.7 <u>Human Remains</u>	4-54
4.7.8 <u>NRHP Nominations</u>	4-55
4.7.9 <u>Procedures for Determining Effect</u>	4-56
4.7.10 <u>Procedures for Preservation</u>	4-57
4.7.11 <u>Procedures for Curation</u>	4-57
4.7.12 <u>Maintenance and Inspection of NRHP Properties</u>	4-57
4.7.13 <u>Review of HPP</u>	4-58
4.8 FUTURE RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	4-58
5.0 <u>HISTORIC PROPERTIES</u>	5-1
5.1 HISTORY OF THE AREA	5-1
5.2 HISTORY OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CAMP LEJEUNE	5-3
5.2.1 <u>Civilian Occupation</u>	5-4
5.2.2 <u>Military Occupation</u>	5-11
5.3 EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS HISTORIC STUDIES	5-13
5.3.1 <u>The Littleton Historic Sites Map</u>	5-15
5.4 INDIVIDUALS IMPORTANT TO THE HISTORY OF THE AREA	5-15
5.5 DOCUMENTATION OF STANDING STRUCTURES	5-18
5.6 MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES	5-23
5.6.1 <u>NRHP Criteria and Recommendations</u>	5-24
5.6.2 <u>Management of NRHP Properties</u>	5-25
5.6.3 <u>Survey and Recording Recommendations</u>	5-25
5.6.4 <u>Procedures for Nominating Historic Properties</u>	5-28

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Page 3 of 3)

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
	5.6.5 <u>Procedures for Determining Effect</u>	5-28
	5.6.6 <u>Maintenance, Inspection, and Mitigation of NRHP Properties</u>	5-28
	5.6.7 <u>Procedures for Curation of Historic Material</u>	5-29
	5.6.8 <u>Revision and Review of HPP</u>	5-29
5.7	FUTURE RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	5-30
6.0	<u>NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CONCERNS</u>	6-1
6.1	METHOD OF ASSESSMENT OF CONCERNS	6-2
6.2	EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	6-2
	6.2.1 <u>Procedures for Addressing Native American Concerns</u>	6-3
6.3	PROCEDURES FOR PERIODIC REVIEW	6-4
7.0	<u>CULTURAL RESOURCE PERSONNEL STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CAMP LEJEUNE</u>	7-1
8.0	<u>CONTACT LIST</u>	8-1
9.0	<u>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	9-1
10.0	<u>REFERENCES CITED</u>	10-1
11.0	<u>BIBLIOGRAPHY</u>	11-1
	11.1 LITERATURE INSPECTED BUT NOT REFERENCED	11-1
	11.2 INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED	11-15
	11.3 ARCHIVES AND REPOSITORIES CONTACTED	11-18

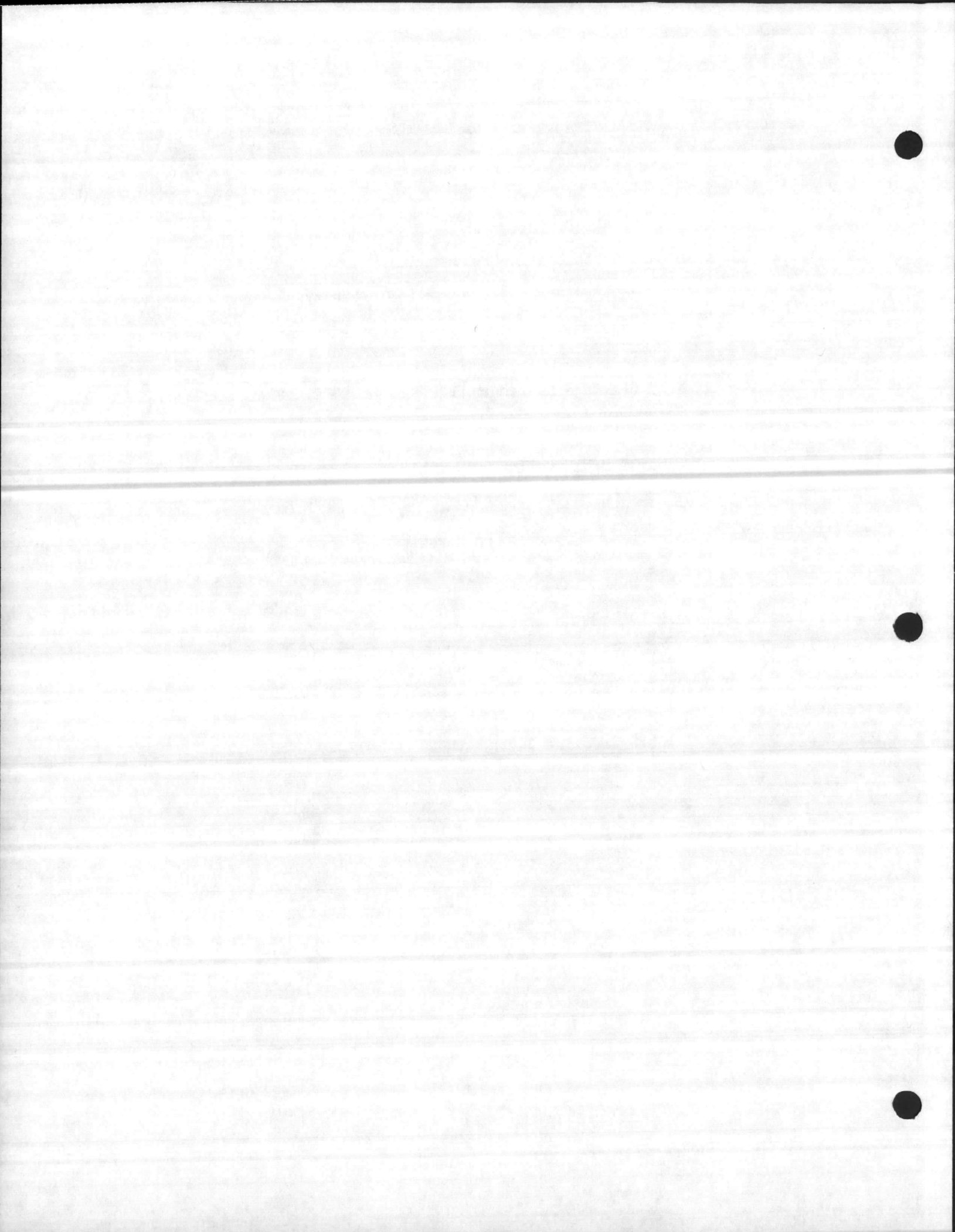
APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A--MARINE CORPS ORDER 11000.19
- APPENDIX B--LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- APPENDIX C--INVENTORY OF KNOWN SITES
 - C-1--SITES WITH STATE NUMBER
 - C-2--SITES WITHOUT STATE NUMBER
- APPENDIX D--SAMPLE STATE FORMS



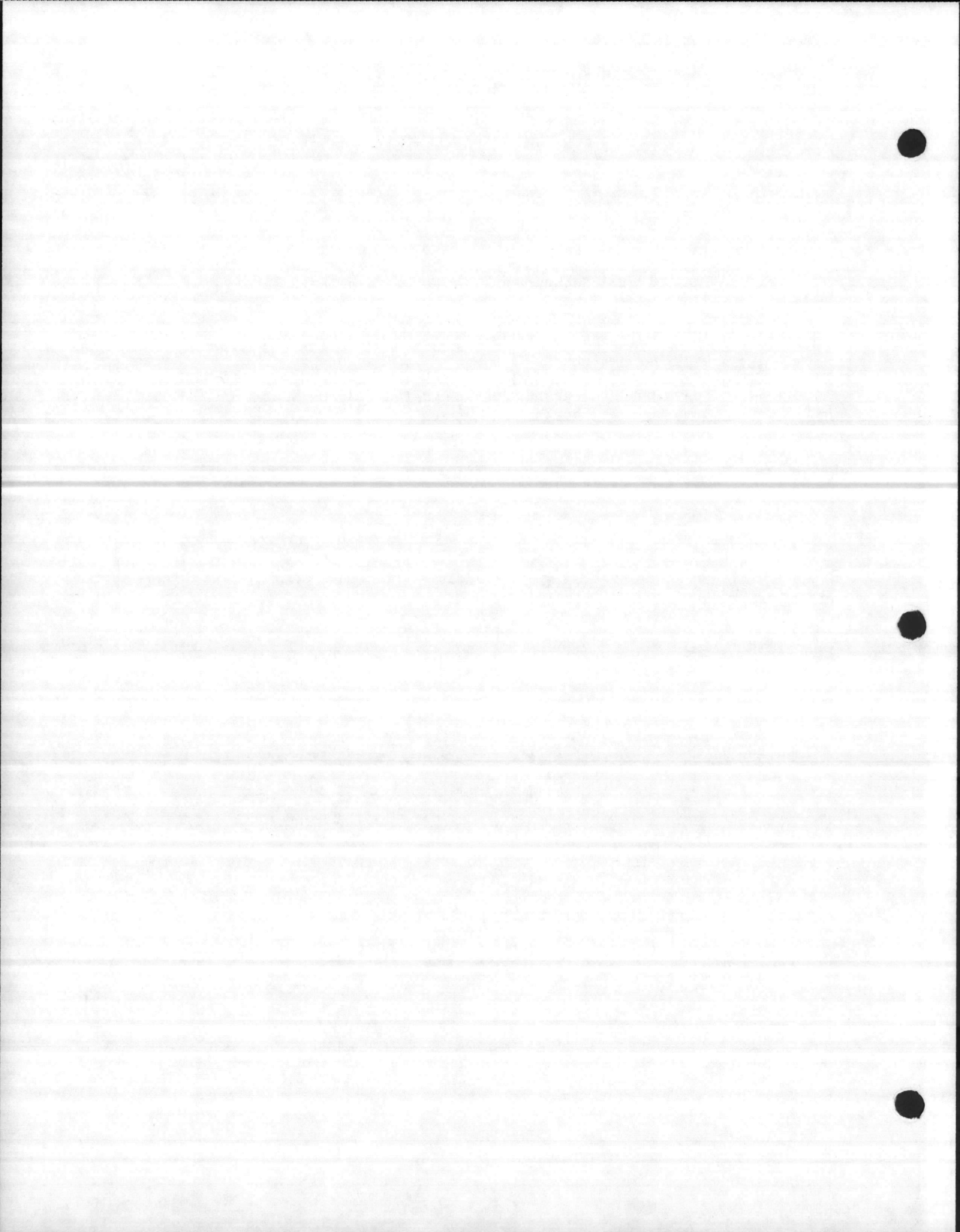
LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1-1	Project Location Map, MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	1-2
1-2	Section 106 Compliance Process	1-7
2-1	Regional Climatic Conditions in the Vicinity of MCB Camp Lejeune	2-2
2-2	New River Area Geology	2-3
2-3	Natural Drainage System at MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	2-5
3-1	Location of Urban and Impact Areas at MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	3-2
3-2	Environmental Management Areas MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	3-3
3-3	Proposed G-10 Expansion and MEC-Maneuver Course Location	3-6
4-1	Physiographic and Cultural Divisions of the North Carolina Coastal Plain	4-2
4-2	Generalized Chronological Sequence of Projectile Points in the North Carolina Piedmont	4-5
4-3	Generalized Chronological Sequence of Ceramics in the North Carolina South Coastal Region	4-7



LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
3-1	Known Sites Located within the Proposed G-10 Expansion and MEC Maneuver Areas	3-5
4-1	The Cultural Sequence of the North Carolina Coastal Plain	4-3
4-2	Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	4-24
4-3	Known Cultural Resources not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	4-42
4-4	Budget Estimates--Prehistoric Properties	4-61
5-1	Budget Estimates--Historic Properties	5-27



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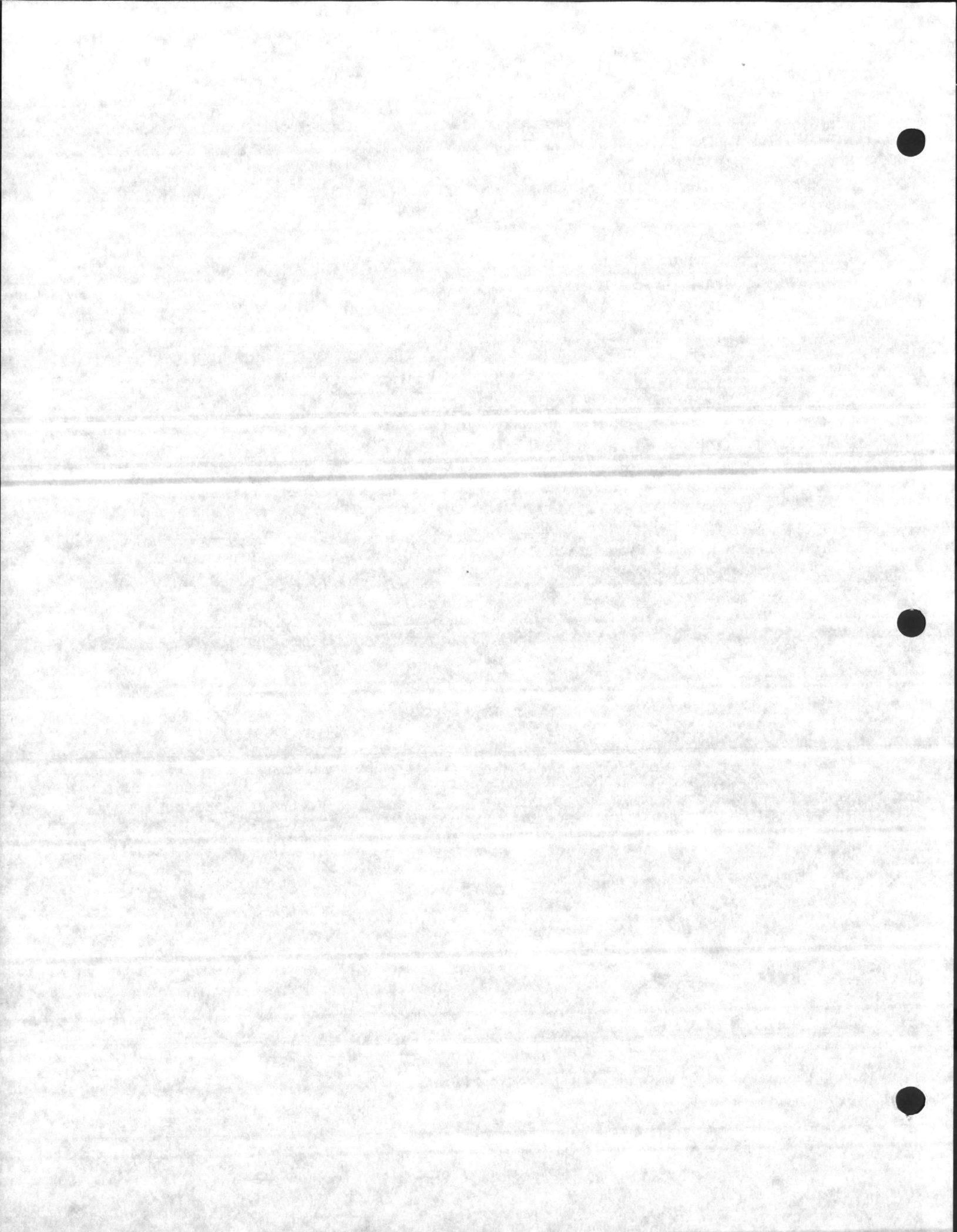
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1.0 INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN



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The 1984 Department of Defense (DoD) Directive Number 4710.1 established a policy of integrating archaeological and historic preservation requirements with the planning and management of DoD activities. The directive also stated that expenditures were to be minimized by judicious application of the available options and rehabilitation or adaptive use of significant historic resources (DoD 1984). In 1986, the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Order 11000.19 identified development and implementation of Historic Preservation Plans (HPPs) as the means of compliance with the DoD Directive (USMC 1986). The resulting HPPs will also facilitate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), Executive Order 11593, and the Regulations for Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36CFR800). Implementation of the HPPs will provide protection for the significant resources in an efficient, cost-effective manner which does not conflict with the vital military mission of the USMC.

1.1 ORGANIZATION AND CONTENTS OF THE HPP FOR CAMP LEJEUNE

The HPP for MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Figure 1-1) was developed using an outline provided by the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Regional Office (NPS 1985). This outline and the resulting HPP are organized according to the guidelines provided in Marine Corps Order 11000.19 (USMC 1986) and Army Regulation 420-40 (USA 1984).

The HPP provides an overview of the existing information concerning the archaeological and historic resources (cultural resources) at Camp Lejeune. This overview identifies the long-range goals and objectives for protecting and managing these resources. The overview is designed to give the user an understanding of the rationale for required resource management actions.

The HPP identifies the applicable legal requirements concerning cultural resources. Specific procedures are established for implementation of these requirements. Resource management priorities are clearly identified and integrated with the current base Special Training Analysis (Harland Bartholomew and Associates, Inc. 1985).

Finally, the HPP provides an inventory of the known cultural resources at Camp Lejeune and identifies the likelihood of the presence of significant cultural resources within the varying environments on the base. Large scale maps of the known resources are submitted as separate documents. The resource inventory identifies the present condition of the resources and provides management recommendations for each resource.

The HPP has been prepared for use by personnel with different backgrounds and management concerns. The users may include planners, engineers, land and natural resource managers, military training personnel, construction personnel, archaeologists, historians, architects,

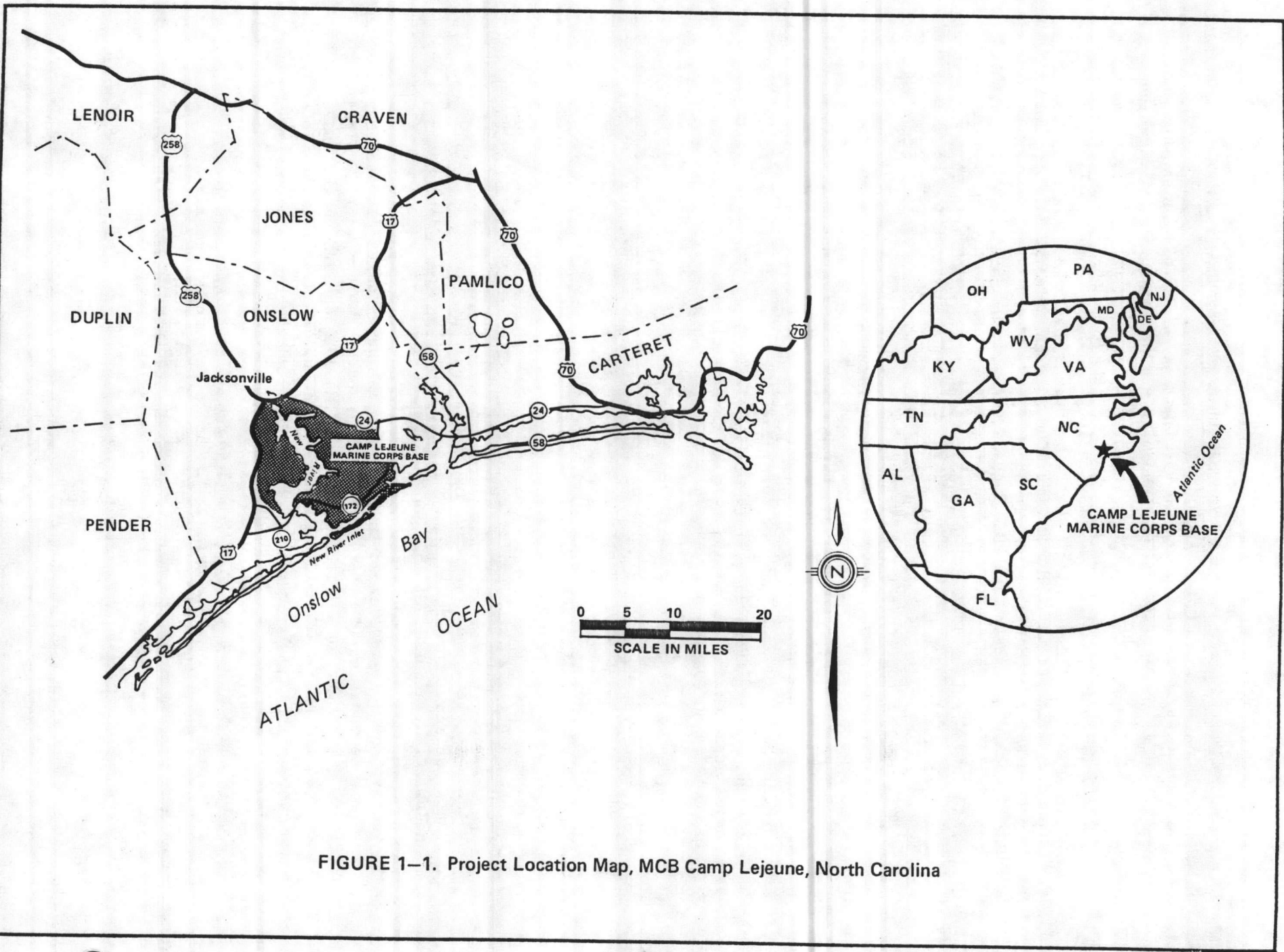


FIGURE 1-1. Project Location Map, MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

and cultural resource managers. Appendices provide a glossary, list of abbreviations, and bibliography of documents relevant to cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune. The HPP is organized so that the different users can refer to those portions of the document pertinent to their needs.

The HPP is not a static document. As new information is obtained on cultural resources at Camp Lejeune, the USMC will work with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to ensure that the significant historic heritage of the base is appropriately managed.

In summary, the objectives of the HPP for Camp Lejeune are to:

1. integrate cultural resource management requirements with military planning, training, and land use requirements;
2. set up compliance procedures that are acceptable to SHPO and ACHP;
3. establish priorities for cultural resource management;
4. establish procedures for evaluating cultural resources;
5. rank installation undertakings on the basis of their potential impacts on cultural resources;
6. provide guidelines for management of cultural resources; and
7. identify funding, staffing, and milestones.

1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE LEGISLATION

Legislation pertaining to cultural resources dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. The laws, executive orders, directives, and regulations which apply to Camp Lejeune are:

1. Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209)--This law provides for the protection of historic or prehistoric remains on Federally owned or controlled lands. Most importantly, it establishes criminal sanctions for destruction or appropriation of antiquities from Federal lands, and authorizes a permit system for professional investigation of antiquities on Federal lands.
2. Historic Sites Acts of 1935 (P.L. 74-292)--This law makes the Secretary of the Interior responsible for historic sites and buildings. The law also requires the preservation of properties "of national, historical or archaeological significance." It authorizes designation of historic and prehistoric sites and authorizes interagency efforts for preservation.
3. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1980 (P.L. 89-665 and P.L. 96-515)--This law is one of the most important pieces of legislation concerning cultural resources because it brings together all previous federal antiquities legislation into a concise form and establishes the direction for all

future federal efforts to conserve and preserve the prehistoric and historic patrimony of the nation. Specifically it states that:

The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency.... Each Federal agency shall establish a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all properties under the agency ownership or control by the agency that appear to qualify for inclusion on the National Register.... Each Federal agency shall exercise caution to assure that any property that might qualify for inclusion is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.

Section 106 of the law prescribes the procedures to be followed by an agency in the event of potential project effects on significant properties.

4. Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36CFR60 and 36CFR800)--Regulation 36CFR60 provides the legal mechanisms for nominating sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Regulation 36CFR800 establishes legal mechanisms for reviewing projects to determine the potential effects on properties eligible for the National Register. Both regulations provide the criteria for eligibility for the National Register.
5. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (P.L. 91-190)--NEPA requires the evaluation of the effects of major Federal actions on environmental resources, including cultural resources. This act also requires Federal agencies to use all practical means to protect and preserve cultural resources. Requirements of this act do not abrogate responsibilities mandated within NHPA.
6. Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment) (36CFR8921)--This order directs all Federal agencies to make an inventory of the properties under their jurisdiction to determine the presence of cultural resources, nominate eligible properties to the National Register, develop policies which will contribute to preservation of nonfederal historic properties, and exercise caution prior to completion of the inventories to ensure that eligible properties are not damaged or destroyed.
7. Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-291)--This act provides a mechanism for preservation of data "...which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as a result of...any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal construction project or Federally licensed activity or program." The act also outlines the required actions to be taken

when a project is authorized and establishes funding guidelines for cultural resource management.

8. Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (F.L. 96-96)--ARPA requires permits for the study of archaeological resources on Federal lands and imposes both civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized use of such resources. ARPA calls for establishment of uniform regulations to implement the law, published as 29CFR229. The law also prohibits release to the public of information concerning the nature or location of any archaeological resource.
9. Guidelines for Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements (36CFR66)--Guideline 36CFR66 establishes the basic professional standards for compliance with the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. The standards apply to data recovery, curation, reports, and professional qualifications.
10. Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Federal Register Vol. 48, No. 190, Part IV)--These standards and guidelines were established to provide technical advice regarding archaeological and historic preservation activities and methods. The standards identify purposes and goals. The guidelines provide more specific guidance on the technical approaches to be utilized.
11. Working with Section 106 (ACHP 1986)--This document summarizes the Section 106 process.
12. American Indian Religious Freedom Act (P.L. 95-341)--This act provides for the protection of traditional American Indian religious practices. This applies to possession of sacred objects. The law is used in conjunction with Chapter 70 of ARPA to protect Indian sites or relics.
13. Department of Defense Directive 4710.1 (June 21, 1984)--This directive establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for management of archaeological and historic resources in or on waters of lands within DoD control.
14. Marine Corps Order 11000.19 (May 14, 1986)--This order is designed to implement DoD Directive 4710.1 within the U.S. Marine Corps (see Appendix A).

Federal properties are not subject to state laws. However, it is general practice for the Federal agency to cooperate with state agencies whenever possible. DoD Directive 4710.1 and 36CFR800 mandate consultation with the appropriate state agencies. For this reason, cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune must be closely coordinated with the office of the North Carolina SHPO. SHPO has published

guidelines for the preparation of archaeological reports within North Carolina (NCDCCR 1982). The state also has an unmarked human burial act which should be taken into consideration by Camp Lejeune officials when dealing with human archaeological remains (NCGA 1981). The state Coastal Area Management Act (OCM n.d.) provides protection for cultural resources within coastal areas. While these laws are not directly applicable to Federal property, they do provide guidelines as to what is considered acceptable and appropriate within the state.

1.3 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

The federal Regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36CFR800) outlines the procedures necessary for compliance with the Section 106 process of NHPA and Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 when federal undertakings may have an impact on properties eligible for or listed on NRHP (Figure 1-2). Four major steps are involved: (1) identification of all properties that meet the National Register Criteria (36CFR60.6) and are located within the area of potential impact; (2) application of the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect to all properties that meet the National Register Criteria; (3) if a determination of no adverse effect is found, eligible properties must still be preserved and properly managed; and (4) if a determination of adverse effect is found, then alternatives to avoid or mitigate the effects must be sought (Eubanks and Adams 1986).

Identification of NRHP listed or eligible properties may involve several actions. First, NRHP is consulted to determine whether properties are already listed on the National Register for the impact area. Second, SHPO is consulted to determine whether there are properties identified as NRHP eligible but not yet submitted for listing. If no properties are known and no studies have been conducted to identify properties within the impact area, a reconnaissance or intensive survey is instituted. Surveys are designed to locate NRHP eligible properties and provide data on the nature of these properties. The survey may consist solely of a background inspection of the area (or "windshield" survey) or it may also include a reconnaissance survey in order to obtain predictive data on the distribution and nature of cultural resources in an area. A reconnaissance survey usually involves inspection of a statistically valid sample of the project area and may include subsurface testing. An intensive survey is designed to locate all significant resources in the area. The intensive archaeological survey normally requires systematic subsurface testing. Surveys are not intended to produce data sufficient for purposes of determining the actual extent, nature, and significance of individual sites.

Once cultural resources are identified in an area, testing and documentation may be required prior to applying the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect. Testing is designed to provide sufficient data to apply NRHP criteria (36CFR60.6) to the located resources. This level of effort determines the specific physical and cultural parameters of

The chart below illustrates the three basic "action tracks" for Section 106 review: no effect, no adverse effect, and adverse effect.

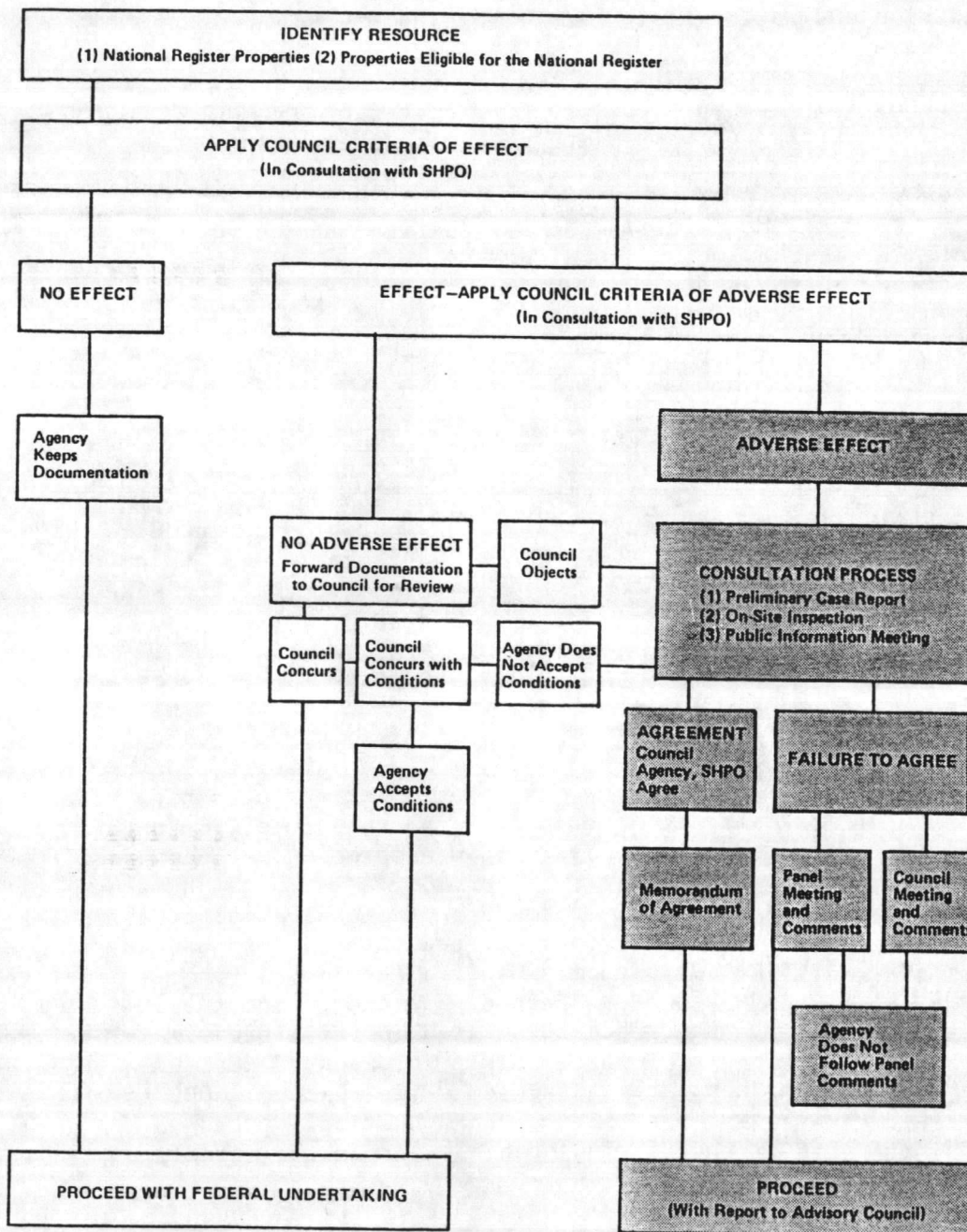


FIGURE 1-2. Section 106 Compliance Process

the resource. For archaeological resources, this may include: size, configuration, density, stratigraphy, depth, spatial variation, complexity, chronology, and cultural associations. For architectural or historical resources this may include: size, orientation, history, chronology, cultural association, style, and function. For both types of resources, it is necessary to include an evaluation of present condition and potential impacts. Testing may be included as part of intensive surveys.

After testing is completed, the NRHP criteria (36CFR60.6) are applied to the identified properties to determine their significance at the local, state, or national level. This evaluation is done in consultation with SHPO. If the federal agency and SHPO agree that the resources meet the criteria for eligibility, they must thereafter be treated as if they were listed on NRHP. If no agreement is reached, the agency must seek an opinion from ACHP which will request a determination of eligibility from NRHP. If a property does not meet the criteria, that property is removed from further consideration and the project may proceed.

Once a property is listed or determined eligible for NRHP, the agency and SHPO must apply the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect to each property within the impact area. If the finding is No Effect or that the effect is not adverse, this finding must be documented to ACHP prior to proceeding with the project. ACHP may choose to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which will ensure that the site will be preserved in an appropriate manner.

Should the finding be that of an Adverse Effect, the agency and SHPO must consider alternatives to the proposed action which will avoid or suitably mitigate the effect. Mitigation is the final step of cultural resource management. Mitigation may include redesign of a project to avoid the property, complete documentation of the property, rehabilitation or adaptive reuse of architectural resources, moving architectural resources, or data recovery from archaeological resources. Data recovery is designed to retrieve that body of data which makes an archaeological site eligible for NRHP. Archaeological data recovery is problem-oriented to provide an organized data base for future researchers. The objective is to recover sufficient data so that a complete picture of the site can be recreated once the physical site is destroyed. If the agency and SHPO agree on the mitigation plans, the agreement is sent to ACHP where an MOA is executed outlining the proposed mitigation steps. If no agreement is reached, ACHP is charged with responsibility for resolving the situation. After an MOA is executed, the federal undertaking proceeds within the guidelines of MOA.

Sections 4.7 and 5.6 of this document apply these procedures to the cultural resources at Camp Lejeune and identify the specific steps which should be taken in order to manage these resources within federal guidelines and regulations.

A recently published document, "Working with Section 106" (ACHP 1986), provides guidance and explanations for the procedures as defined by the 1986 version of 36 CFR Part 800. Assistance can also be obtained from the SHPO. Although certain details have been changed by the 1986 version, the basic procedures are as described in the HPP.



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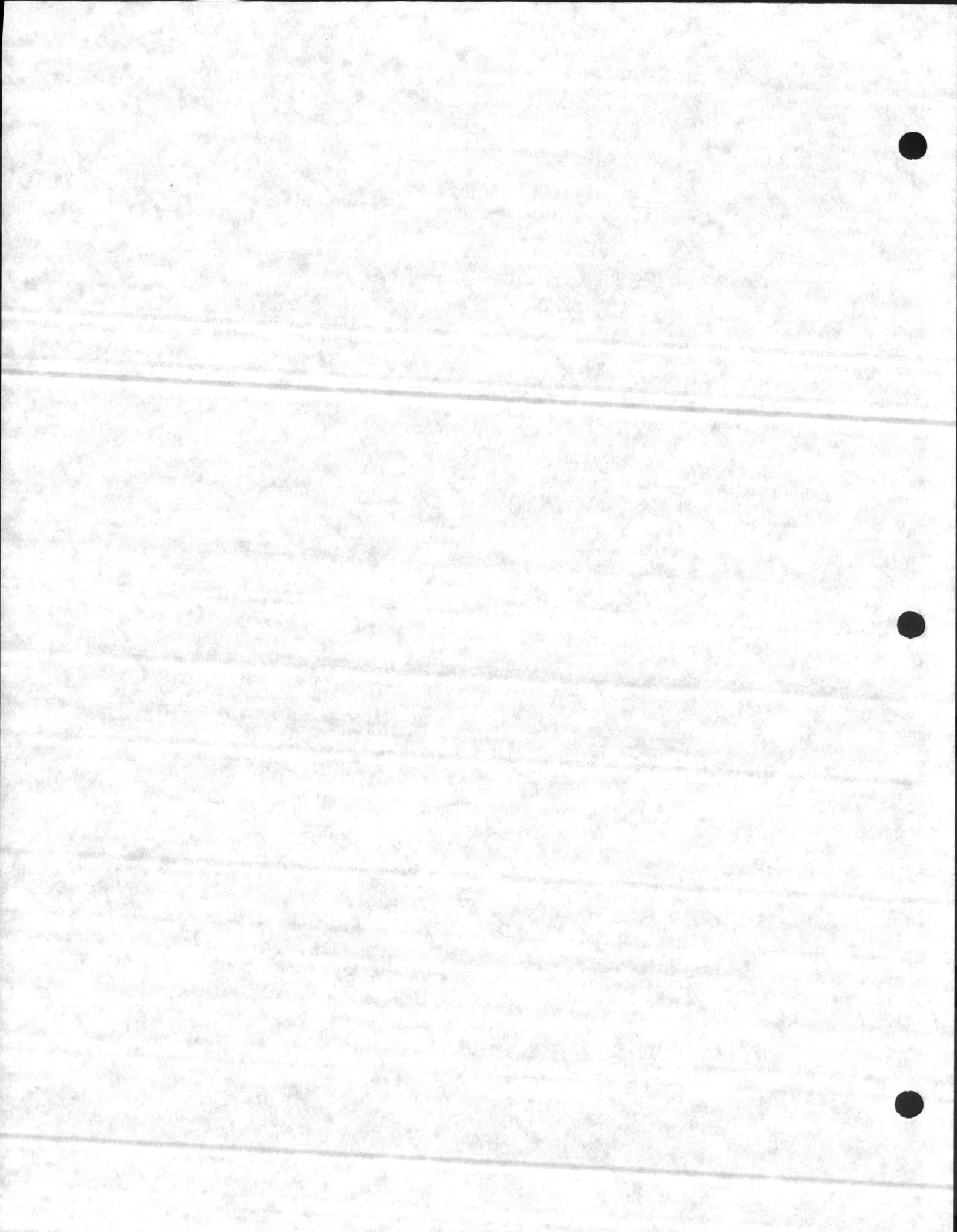
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ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS

The present and past environmental settings at Camp Lejeune have had a significant impact on where sites, both historic and prehistoric, are located on the base. Even to the casual observer, the Atlantic Coastal Plain in North Carolina is distinctive. It is divided into the Inner Coastal Plain and Tidewater Subregions along the Atlantic Ocean. Camp Lejeune falls within the Tidewater region on the east and west sides of the New River. This region is characterized by shallow bays and sounds formed by rising sea levels in river mouths and the formation of barrier islands.

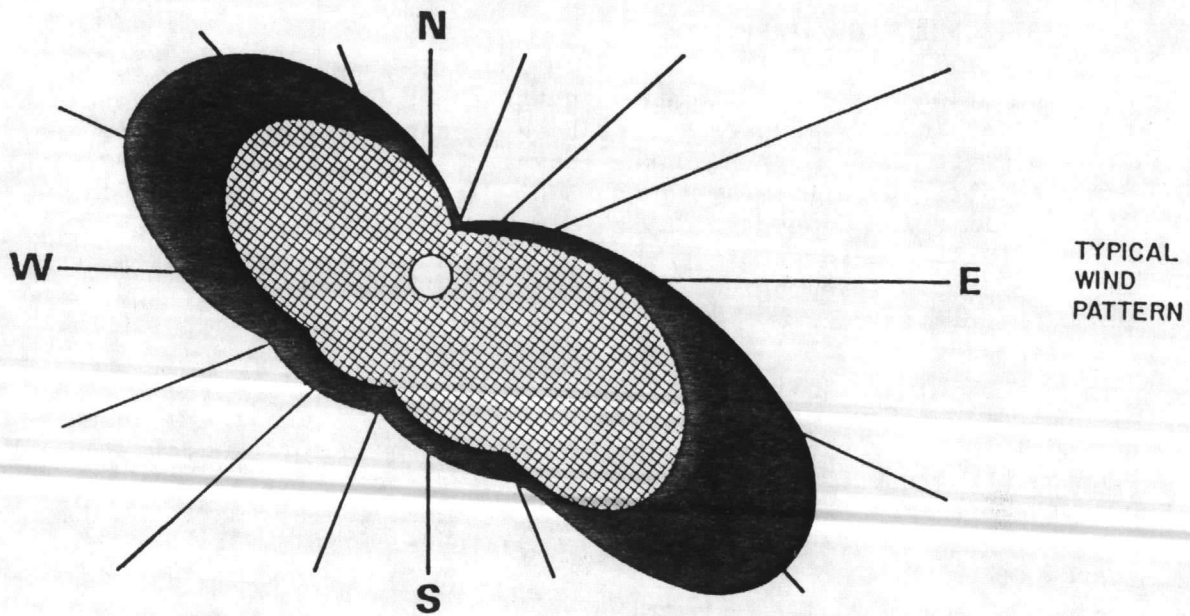
The climate at Camp Lejeune is generally hot and humid in the summer and cool in the winter. Cold spells occur in association with winter frontal patterns. Rainfall averages 10 to 13 centimeters per month with the higher amounts occurring in the summer months (NAVFACECOM 1975) (Figure 2-1). Hurricanes also pass through the area every few years.

2.1 GEOLOGY

Three geologic formations occur in the Camp Lejeune vicinity (Figure 2-2). The oldest is the Trent Formation dated to the late Oligocene epoch (Mathews et al. 1980). The Trent is overlain by the Yorktown Formation of Miocene age. Outcroppings from this strata occur in the banks of larger streams on base and consist of clay, sand, and shell marl beds. The final layer consists of 1.5 to 9 meters of Pleistocene and Holocene sediments, consisting of mostly clean sand and clayey sand, interlayered with deposits of clay and marine shells (Barnhill 1984).

The topographic appearance of Camp Lejeune is primarily a result of Pleistocene fluctuations in climate. Sea level has risen and fallen numerous times, eroding, depositing, and generally reworking the land surfaces at Camp Lejeune. There are three geomorphic surfaces which occur on Camp Lejeune. The Wicomico surface is located on the west side of the New River at elevations of 14 to 22 meters. The majority of the base is located on the Talbot surface occurring at elevations of 7 to 15 meters on both sides of the river. The Pamlico surface also occurs on both sides of the river, at elevations of 0 to 7 meters (Barnhill 1984). The most recent surface includes the outer banks along the Atlantic coastline dominated by active and stable sand dunes up to 13 meters in elevation.

Soils at Camp Lejeune are generally somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained. These soils include Torhunta, Murville, Woodington, Leon, Rains, and Stallings. Some of the upland depressions have thick organic soils known as Croatan. These soils occur in the upland interstream areas. They have limited attraction for human occupation due to poor internal drainage and ponding. Slopes to drainage ways are dominated by the well drained Baymeade and moderately well drained



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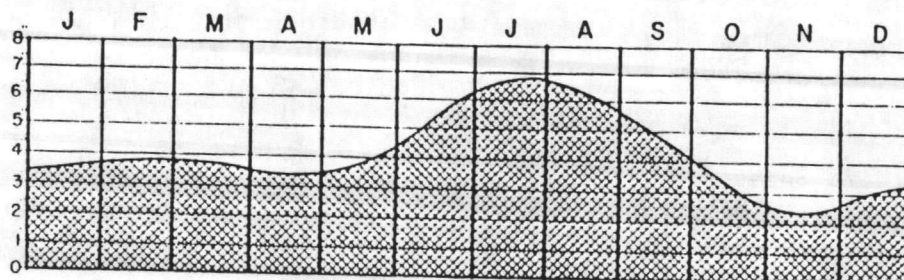
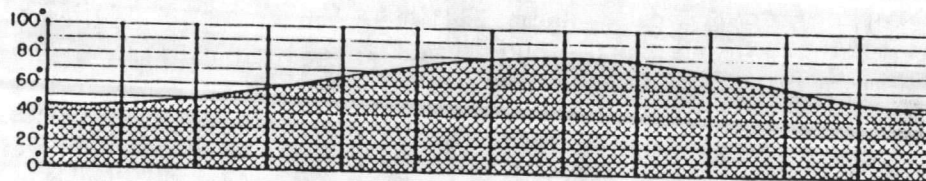
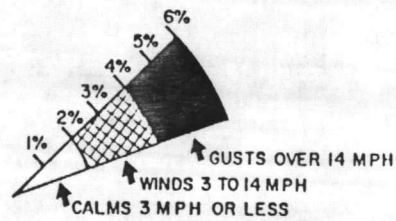


FIGURE 2-1. Regional Climatic Conditions in the Vicinity of MCB Camp Lejeune

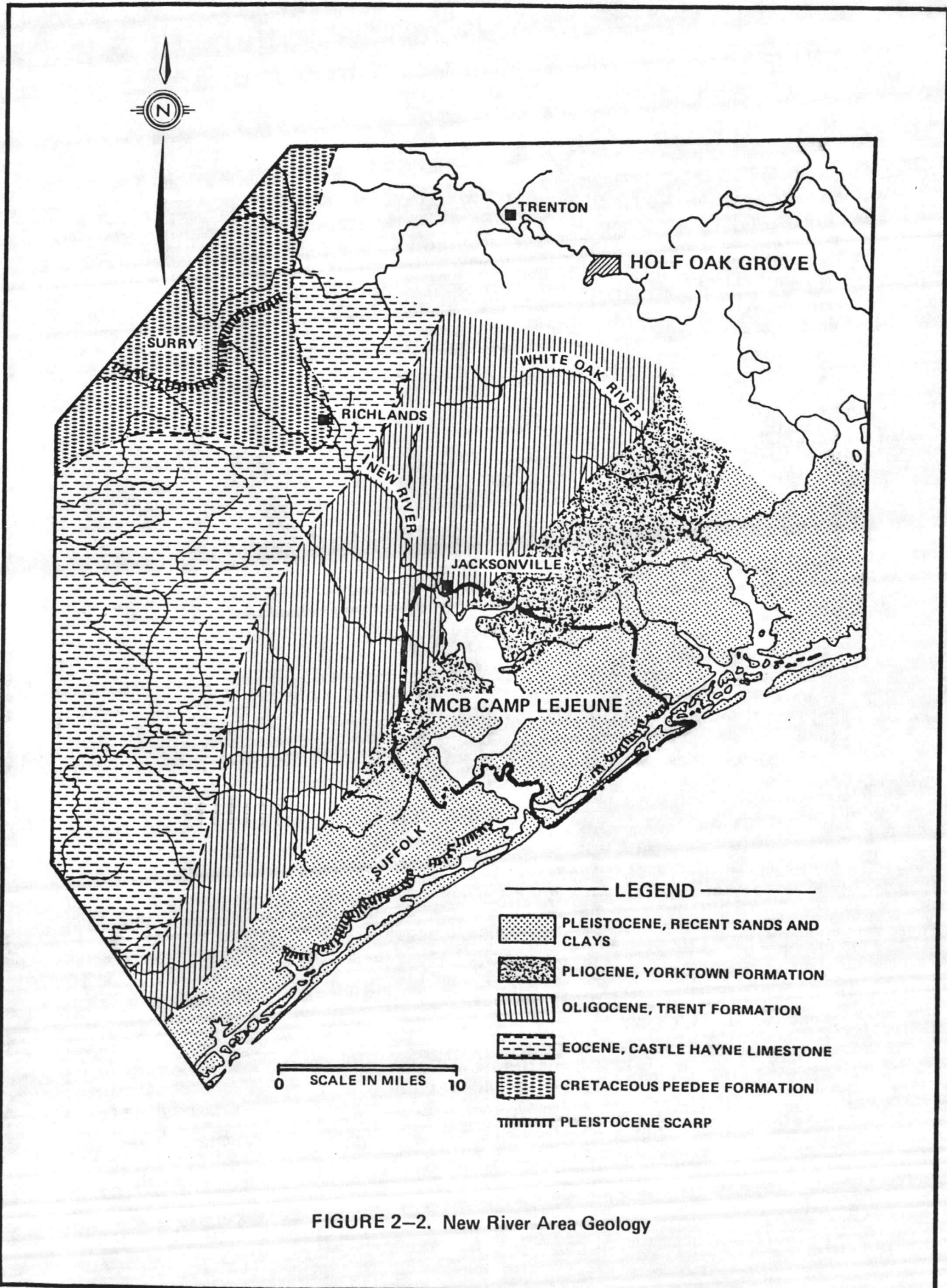


FIGURE 2-2. New River Area Geology

Marvyn soils. These two soils compose 40 percent of the land surface at Camp Lejeune (Barnhill 1984).

2.1.1 Topography

Land surfaces at Camp Lejeune are dominated by a generally flat topography ranging from sea level to 22 meters above mean sea level (MSL). The base is bisected north to south by the New River and its embayments. The portion of the base on the eastern side of the river is dominated by broad, flat interstream areas and is typically poorly drained. The portion of the base on the western side of the river has a more varied relief and well-defined drainage pattern. The Atlantic coast line is formed by a 60- to 250-meter wide barrier island strand with sand dunes up to 13 meters tall. An estuarine system occurs between the barrier islands and the mainland.

2.2 HYDROLOGY

The New River and its associated bays are the dominant hydrologic feature at Camp Lejeune (Figure 2-3). The entire drainage basin is contained within Onslow County. The river is roughly 80 kilometers long, almost half of which is contained within Camp Lejeune. The river within the base averages 2 to 3 kilometers in width and 2 to 3 meters in depth. Water in the river is brackish and warm. Tides at New River Inlet have a normal range of 0.9 meter and a spring range of 1.1 meters (USDC 1979); tidal range at the north end of the base in Jacksonville is approximately 0.3 meter (Burnette 1977).

Tributaries to the New River are small with their headwaters generally located in broad, flat, poorly drained areas consisting of forested wetlands and pine flatwoods (Figure 2-3). There are a number of small lakes in depressions located on the east side of the river. Surface water percolates into and forms the water table aquifer. This aquifer flows toward stream valleys where it discharges to surface water.

2.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

Camp Lejeune is predominantly tree covered, with large amounts of softwood (shortleaf, longleaf, pond, and primarily loblolly pines) and substantial stands of hardwood species. Timber-producing areas are under even-aged management with the exception of those along major streams and in swamps. These areas are managed to provide both wildlife habitat and erosion control. Smaller areas are managed for the benefit of endangered or threatened wildlife species such as the red-cockaded woodpecker.

Of Camp Lejeune's 112,000 acres, more than 60,000 are under forestry management. At the forest's borders are several species of shrubs, vines, and herbs. Acidic soils host carnivorous plants, including pitcher plants, sundews, and Venus flytraps. Forest management provides wood production, increased wildlife populations, enhancement

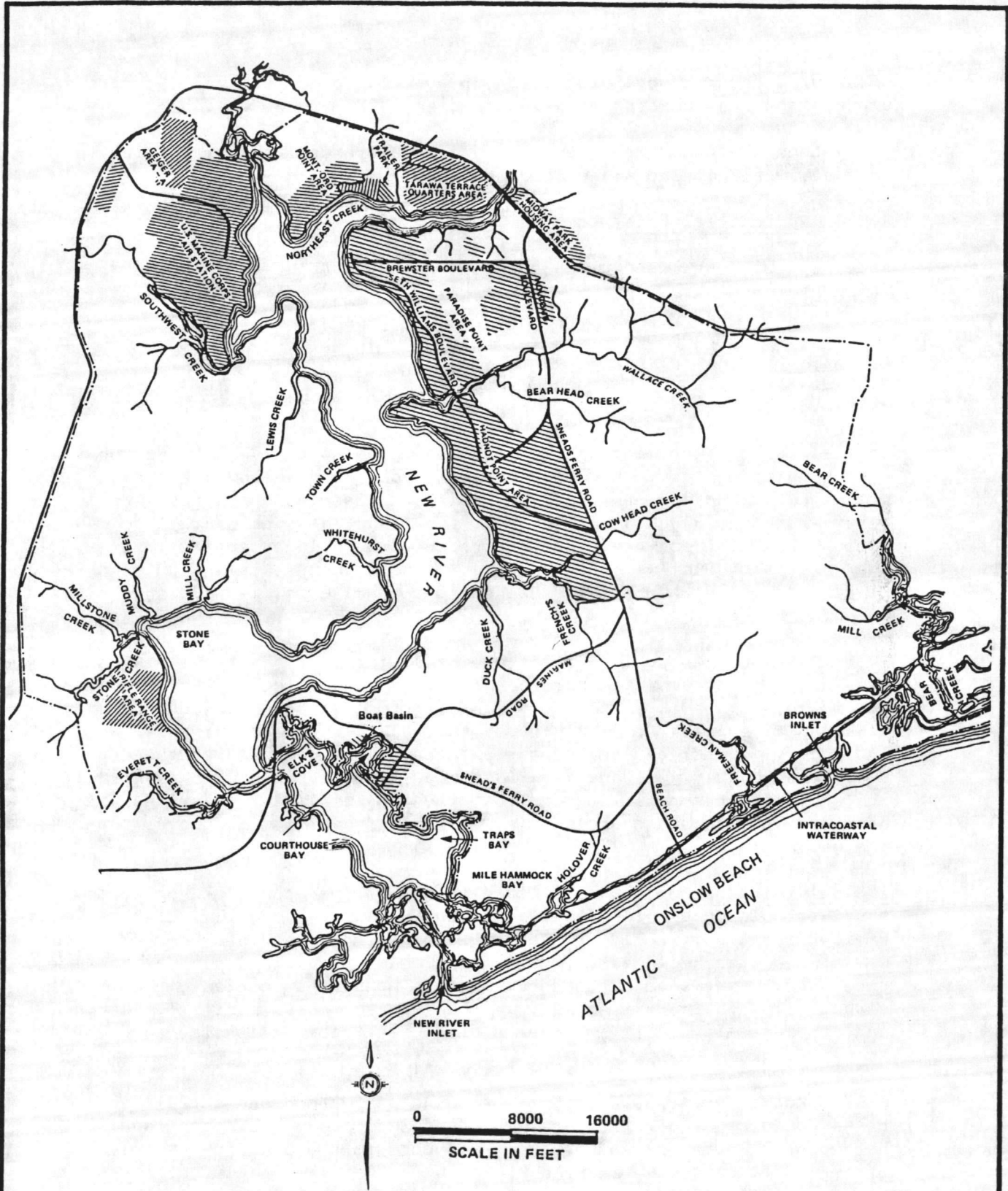


FIGURE 2-3. Natural Drainage System at MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

of natural beauty, soil protection, prevention of stream pollution, and protection of endangered wildlife species (USMC, OSWCD 1975).

Ecosystems discussed in this report will be broken into terrestrial (or upland), wetland, and aquatic communities.

2.3.1 Terrestrial Ecosystems

Camp Lejeune contains four upland habitat types (USMC and OSWCD 1975). These are:

1. Longleaf pine,
2. Loblolly pine,
3. Loblolly pine/hardwood, and
4. Oak/hickory.

Longleaf pine. Longleaf is the principal pine species and occurs on higher upland sites. Turkey, blackjack, post, and willow oaks, along with red bay, holly, and black gum, are the associated species. Gallberry, yaupon, low-bush huckleberry, titi, and chinquapin are also common in the understory. Herbaceous species include teaberry, ferns, and sawgrass. Quail and fox squirrel are common in this habitat and wild turkey find this forest type quite conducive for nesting and brooding range.

Loblolly pine. Loblolly pine is the main timber stand of the area and many now grow on old farm homesteads. Persimmon, black cherry, red cedar, holly, dogwood, and scrub oak are common, while huckleberry, chinquapin, gallberry, beauty-berry, and wax myrtle make up the understory. Weeds and herbaceous plants include pokeweed, ragweed, smartweed, beggarweed, and partridge pea. Deer, turkey, gray squirrel, and quail are common in this forest type, especially if clearings are provided or prescribed burning is done to improve food and cover for the above species.

Loblolly pine/hardwood. This mixed forest occurs above the hardwoods and just below the pure stands of loblolly pine. Sweet gum, black cherry, red cedar, holly, sweet bay, and dogwood trees are common, while high bush huckleberry, gallberry, and wax myrtle comprise the understory. Weeds and herbaceous plants include panic grass, broom-sedge, pokeweed, partridge pea, and beggarweed. Gray squirrel, deer, and other small mammals are common here. The habitat is also conducive to wild turkey.

Oak/hickory. This association is frequently found along streams and creeks below the loblolly/hardwood stands and above the bottomland hardwoods. White oak and southern red oak are the principal species. Black, post, chestnut, scrub oak; yellow poplar, sweet gum, black gum, persimmon, black cherry, maple, and dogwood also are common. Blueberry, chinquapin, and beauty-berry make up the understory. Herbaceous plants include ferns, teaberry, paspalums, and sedges. Wildlife

frequently observed in this habitat include gray squirrel, wild turkey, deer, and wood duck. Black bears are also found here.

2.3.2 Wetland Ecosystems

Wetlands found in the coastal plain vary from those bordering freshwater streams and ponds to salt marshes along coastal estuaries. The most unusual wetland system is the pocosin, which has been referred to as a shrub bog by Christensen (1979). The term pocosin originates from an Algonquin Indian name meaning "swamp on a hill." Pocosins initially develop as wetlands formed in basins or depressions. The wetlands expand beyond the physical boundaries of the depression as the peat retains water. Eventually, the wetland expands above the groundwater, with peat acting as a reservoir, holding water by capillarity above the level of the main groundwater mass (Moore and Bellamy 1974). According to Richardson (1981), these evergreen shrub bogs comprise more than 50 percent of North Carolina's freshwater wetlands. Typically, these systems cover thousands of acres, are isolated from other water bodies, and periodically are subject to fire.

A shrub understory with scattered emergent trees dominates pocosin vegetation. The most common species is pond pine. Other species include Atlantic white cedar, loblolly and longleaf pine, red maple, sweet bay, and loblolly bay (Christensen et al. 1981).

The characteristics of pocosin fauna are less well understood than those of the plant community. Wilbur (1981) notes that pocosins serve wildlife species two ways: they are habitat for endemic species but also are refuge for those species which once ranged widely, but now are confined because of habitat destruction.

Wetland ecosystems on the Camp Lejeune complex can be separated into five habitat types (USMC and OSWCD 1975):

1. Pond pine or pocosin,
2. Sweet gum/water oak/cypress and tupelo,
3. Sweet bay/swamp black gum and red maple,
4. Tidal marshes, and
5. Coastal beaches.

Pond pine. This habitat (commonly known as a pocosin or upland swamp) is dominated by pond pine with Atlantic white cedar, loblolly and longleaf pine, red maple, sweet bay, and loblolly bay also present as stated above. Understory plant species include greenbriar, cyrilla, fetter bush, and sheep laurel. Associated marsh and aquatic plants include mosses, ferns, pitcher plants, sundews, and Venus flytraps. Animals that can be frequently observed here include deer and black bear.

Sweet gum/water oak/cypress and tupelo. This habitat is found in the rich, moist bottomlands along streams and rivers and extends to the

marine shoreline. Cypress dominate if water is present most of the year, while gums dominate if water availability is seasonal. Maple, black gum, hawthorn, sweet bay, red bay, and elm along with hornbeam, holly, and mulberry are also frequently present. Huckleberry, grape, and palmetto make up the understory. Deer, bear, turkey, and waterfowl (including woodcocks) are also commonly found in this type of habitat.

Sweet bay/swamp black gum and red maple. As the name implies, sweet bay or swamp black gum and red maple are the dominant tree species in this floodplain habitat. Swamp tupelo, ash, and elm are also present. Greenbriar, rattan-vine, grape, and rose make up the understory. Fauna frequently found in this area include waterfowl, mink, otter, raccoon, deer, bear, and gray squirrel.

Tidal marshes. The tidal marsh at the mouth of the New River on MCB Camp Lejeune is one of the few remaining North Carolina coastal areas relatively free from filling or other man-made changes. Vegetation consists of marsh and aquatic plants such as algae, cattails, saltgrass, cordgrass, bulrush, and spikerush. This habitat generously provides wildlife with food and cover. Migratory waterfowl, shorebirds, alligators, raccoons, and river otter are frequently seen within this habitat type.

Coastal beaches. Coastal beaches along the Intracoastal Waterway and along the Outer Banks of MCB Camp Lejeune are used for recreation and to house a small military command unit on the beach. The vegetation along the beaches includes trees (live oak and red cedar), woody plants (greenbriar, yaupon, holly, wax myrtle, and palmetto), and weeds and herbs (sea oats, beachgrass, butterfly pen, Virginia creeper, swamp mallow, and passion flower). Although in comparison with other types the coastal beaches are generally low in value to most game species, they serve as buffers to the mainland and provide habitat for many shorebirds.

2.3.3 Aquatic Ecosystems

Aquatic ecosystems on MCB Camp Lejeune consist of small lakes, the New River estuary, numerous tributary creeks, and part of the Intracoastal Waterway. A wide variety of freshwater and saltwater fish species live here.

Principal freshwater game fish species in the ponds, creeks, and the New River include largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, warmouth, pumpkinseed, yellow perch, redbfin pickerel, jack pickerel, and channel catfish. The New River estuary is used extensively for shell-fishing, especially in the bays and protected areas of the river such as Stone Bay, Traps Bay, and Ellis Cove.

A variety of saltwater fish is found in the Intracoastal Waterway and in the Atlantic Ocean adjacent to the base. These include flounder, weakfish, bluefish, spot, croaker, whiting, drum, mackerel, tarpon,

marlin, and sailfish. Shellfish, represented by oysters, scallops, and clams, are also abundant (USMC and OSWCD 1975; NAVFACENGCOM 1975).

This part of the North Carolina coast is within the Atlantic flyway and many species of migrating birds pass through the region. Area habitats are used by migrating birds, and local species of shorebirds also employ the marsh areas as a nursery.

2.4 PALEOENVIRONMENT

At present the Paleo-Indian period has not been positively identified at Camp Lejeune. This is due to factors of density, preservation, environmental changes, and lack of investigation of high potential locations.

The difference in climate and associated factors of sea-level flora and fauna are of particular significance. The environmental differences have been documented through pollen cores taken in the Dismal Swamp (Whitehead 1972). During the Paleo-Indian period, a boreal pine-spruce forest type covered the coastal plain of North Carolina until about 8000 B.C. (Whitehead 1972). At this time, sea level was rising from a low of 90 meters below the present level, and Camp Lejeune may have been at the headwaters of a small stream or creek with sea level still almost 25 meters below present (Oaks and Coch 1973).

The environment continued to change from 8000 to 6000 B.C. from a pine, hemlock, northern hardwood to the present oak, hickory in the uplands and gum, cypress in the wetlands (Whitehead 1972). Fauna species were also affected by the shift in climatic patterns. Pleistocene mega fauna became extinct while many of the large herd species shifted their ranges to the north. Extinct species included (Carbone 1983):

Extinct Land Tortoise (Geochelone crassicutatta)
Giant Armadillo (Dasypus bellus)
Glyptodont (Glyptotherium floridanus)
Jefferson's Ground Sloth (Megalonyx jeffersoni)
Giant Ground Sloth (Eremotherium mirabile)
Harlan's Ground Sloth (Glossotherium harlani)
Giant Beaver (Castoroides ohioensis)
Giant Capybara (Neochoerus pinckneyi)
Extinct Wolf (Canis dirus)
Extinct Jaguar (Panthera onca augusta)
Extinct Spectacled Bear (Tremarctos floridana)
Mastodon (Mammut americanum)
Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi)
Extinct Tapir (Tapirus haysii)
Extinct Horse (Equus fraternus)
Extinct Peccary (Mylohyus fossilis)
Extinct Camel (Palaeolama mirifica)
Extinct Bison (Bison antiquus)

Sea level continued to rise until it reached within a few meters of present levels by 2000 B.C. Sea level thereafter fluctuated within 3 meters below present levels.

The primary impact of these changes is reflected in the increased use of the New River area by later Indians as an estuarine and upland resource base. The environment has been relatively stable for the past 4,000 years with the exception of a number of sea level fluctuations within 3 meters below present levels (Stone and Brown 1981). Sea level rise must be taken into account when judging existing environmental conditions at archaeological sites.

2.5 LAND USE PATTERNS

Man's occupation of the Camp Lejeune area has had a significant impact on the environment. The initial impact may have been during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic period. Hunting patterns which involved drive hunts resulting in large scale kills for retrieval of limited portions of meat may have contributed to the extinction of a number of Pleistocene species. In addition, throughout the prehistoric period, fire was used for hunting and land clearing. This would result in an increase of grass and herbaceous plant environment (Cowdrey 1983). The introduction of horticulture between A.D. 1 and 800 (Phelps 1975) would have resulted in an increase in land clearing.

The initial European contact had a significant impact on the native population through the introduction of new diseases. Coupled with pressure to yield their land, and warfare with both Europeans and other tribes, native populations were largely eliminated from the area by the early 18th century. During the next three centuries, man's impact on the environment became increasingly significant. Agricultural practices resulted in habitat destruction, increased erosion, soil depletion, silting of the water systems, and changes in drainage patterns. The naval stores industry and logging had a major effect on the nature of the forests, first through depletion of the hardwoods and clear-cutting of pines, and later through extensive reforestation projects. Overhunting in the earlier periods of occupation resulted in extermination of some species (such as passenger pigeons) and severe reductions in others (turkeys). The rivers and streams have been altered by attempts to improve navigation by dredging of the New River channel and USMC river crossings, and also by the effects of erosion (Cowdrey 1983).

The present land use at Camp Lejeune has both positive and negative effects on the environment. Forestry and wildlife management is contributing to the preservation of endangered species and reduction of erosion. At the same time, military training exposes large areas to both wind and water erosion through vegetation removal. In addition, urbanization has affected runoff and drainage and resulted in the introduction of pollutants into the natural environment.

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DESCRIPTION:

CAMP LEJEUNE

MILITARY MISSION

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3.0 CAMP LEJEUNE MILITARY MISSION



3.0 CAMP LEJEUNE MILITARY MISSION

The Marine Corps Base (MCB) at Camp Lejeune is charged with the primary goal of operating "The World's Most Complete Amphibious Training Base." MCB is host to Fleet Marine Force Atlantic tenants, primarily the 2nd Marine Division and the 2nd Force Service Support Group. MCB is also host to the 6th Marine Amphibious Brigade, the Marine Corps Air Station New River, and a number of special training schools such as the engineer, supply, motor transport, and infantry schools (USMC n.d.). MCB may occasionally have special units assigned on a temporary basis.

3.1 TRAINING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The 2nd Marine Division is composed of more than 20,000 men whose basic mission is "...to locate, close with and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver, or to repel his assault by fire and close combat" (Harland Bartholomew & Associates 1985:6). In order to remain combat ready, this division requires both range areas and maneuver areas. Training should occur under all possible environmental conditions. A number of amphibious and air landing areas are also required.

The 2nd Force Service Support Group provides logistical support to the Division and other commands. Since the support group has no combat arms element, the land training requirements are generally less than those of the other activities on base.

MCB also provides extensive residential, recreational and commercial services for the military and their dependents. In addition, a large portion of the base is under active management for forestry, wildlife, and natural areas.

3.2 PRESENT AND FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

Major urban areas within MCB include Montfort Point, the main base, Courthouse Bay, the Rifle Range, Camp Geiger and the Air Station (Figure 3-1). These areas include the full range of structures for administration, training, maintenance, medical services, food services, storage, staging areas, housing, utilities, recreation areas, and bunkers. These areas contain typical urban developments of structures, roads, parking areas, utilities, and landscaping.

Training areas include amphibious landings, ordnance ranges (Figure 3-1), maneuver areas, and air landing areas. Training areas are generally characterized by widespread clearing of vegetation and development of numerous trails or roads.

Forestry and other environmental management areas are located throughout the base. These areas include red-cockaded woodpecker colonies, sea turtle nesting areas, game plots, and natural area preserves (Figure 3-2). Forestry management includes clearcutting, selective logging, reforestation, and fire management.

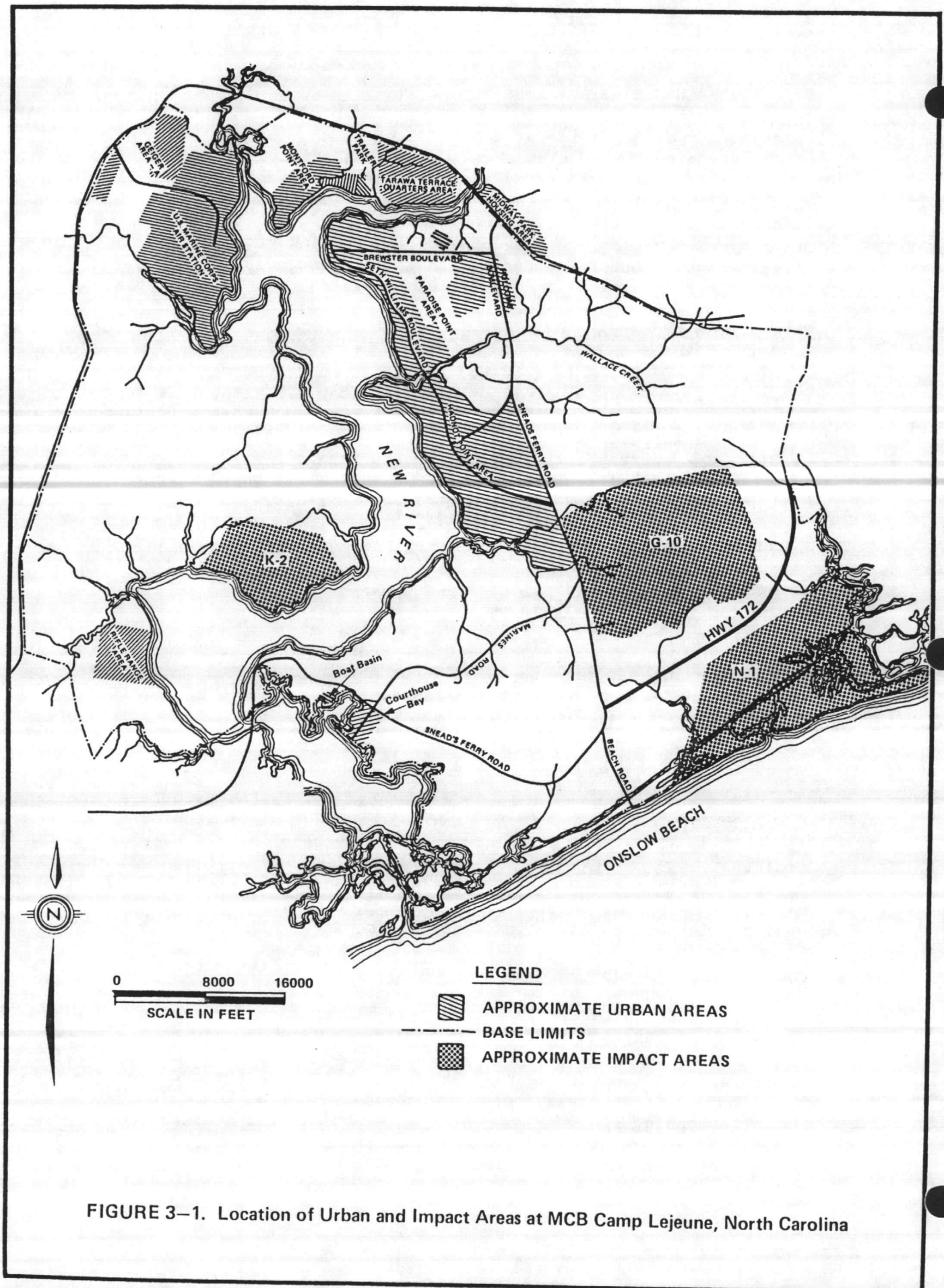


FIGURE 3-1. Location of Urban and Impact Areas at MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

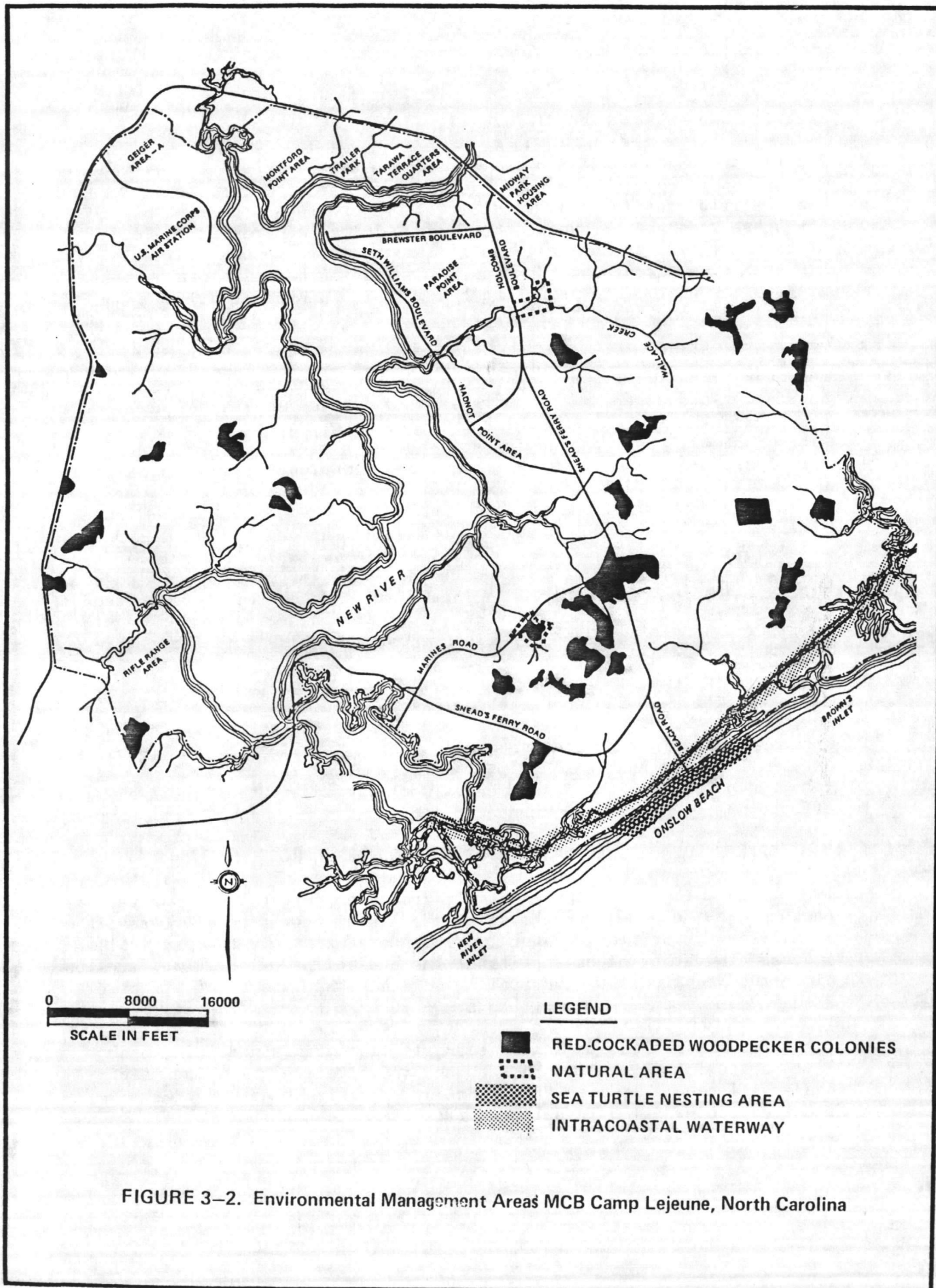


FIGURE 3-2. Environmental Management Areas MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

The varied natural terrain and physical aspects of Camp Lejeune both restrict and enhance the different land uses on the base.

Future land use needs are primarily in the areas of expanded ordnance ranges and maneuver areas, outlined in a number of alternative plans in the Specific Training Analysis for Camp Lejeune. At the present time, plans are underway to expand the large G-10 impact area in the center of the east side of the base, as well as to increase the available maneuver area throughout the base. Acquisition of additional maneuver area to the west of the existing base is also planned (Harland Bartholomew and Associates 1985).

The proposed expansion of the G-10 impact area and the mechanized (MEC) maneuver course will have significant impact on archaeological resources. An archaeological survey and evaluation should be included in the environmental assessment for this project. Known archaeological sites that will be impacted for both projects are listed in Table 3-1 and Figure 3-3. Sites 31On324, 31Onv263, 31Onv264, 31Onv281, historic sites 21, 25, 41, and 74 have not been relocated but are likely to be found within the proposed tracts. Table 3-1 provides a limited range of the kind of sites which may be located in the proposed new land use areas. With the exception of a small area associated with 31On349, and 31On350, no systematic subsurface archaeological studies have been completed. A survey is required to locate all sites within the proposed project impact areas. All located sites will then require testing in order to be evaluated for significance based on NRHP criteria before the environmental assessment can be completed.

The acquisition of new lands to increase the training capabilities at Camp Lejeune will require an environmental impact statement. Archaeological studies of the proposed area or areas outlined in the 1985 Special Training Analysis, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, will be required as part of the assessment. Both survey and testing level efforts may be needed for land acquisition.

3.3 EFFECTS OF BASE ACTIVITIES ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

Impacts on cultural resources result from both cultural and natural factors. At Camp Lejeune the primary cultural factors are the result of military activities. Natural factors are primarily the physical impacts of weathering on the structures and soil erosion. Bank erosion along the New River is significant and areas that are being affected require survey on a priority basis.

The structures on the base are generally well maintained. The base lives up to its designation as a model installation. Routine maintenance will have a limited effect on any significant architectural resources on base. More serious effects may result from modifications of existing structures, removal of structures, and new construction.

Table 3-1. Known Sites Located within the Proposed G-10 Expansion and MEC Maneuver Areas

Site Number	NRHP Recommendation*	Location Known
310n322	Undetermined	Yes
310n324	Undetermined	No
310n325	Undetermined	Yes
310n326	Undetermined	Yes
310n328	Undetermined	Yes
310n332	Undetermined	Yes
310n349	Undetermined	Yes
310n350	Not Eligible	Yes
310n372	Potentially Eligible	Yes
310n378	Undetermined	Yes
310n389	Undetermined	Yes
310n393	Not Eligible	Yes
310n400	Not Eligible	Yes
310n263†	Undetermined	No
310nv264†/#21**	Undetermined	No
310nv281†	Undetermined	No
#25**	Not Eligible	No
#41**	Undetermined	No
#75**	Undetermined	No

*See Section 4.7.2 for definitions of recommendations.

†UNC-W Site Number.

**Littleton (1981) Historic Site.

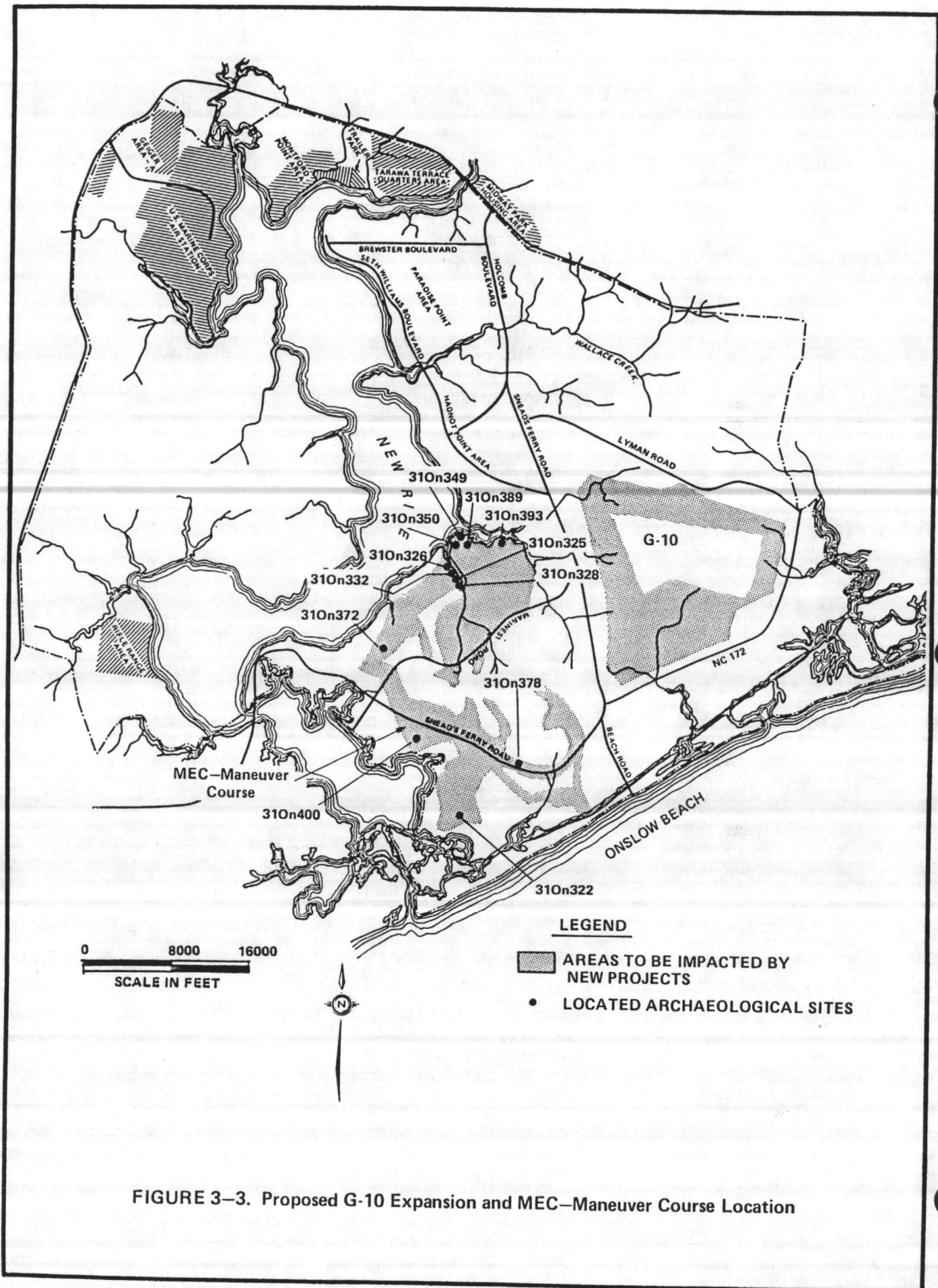


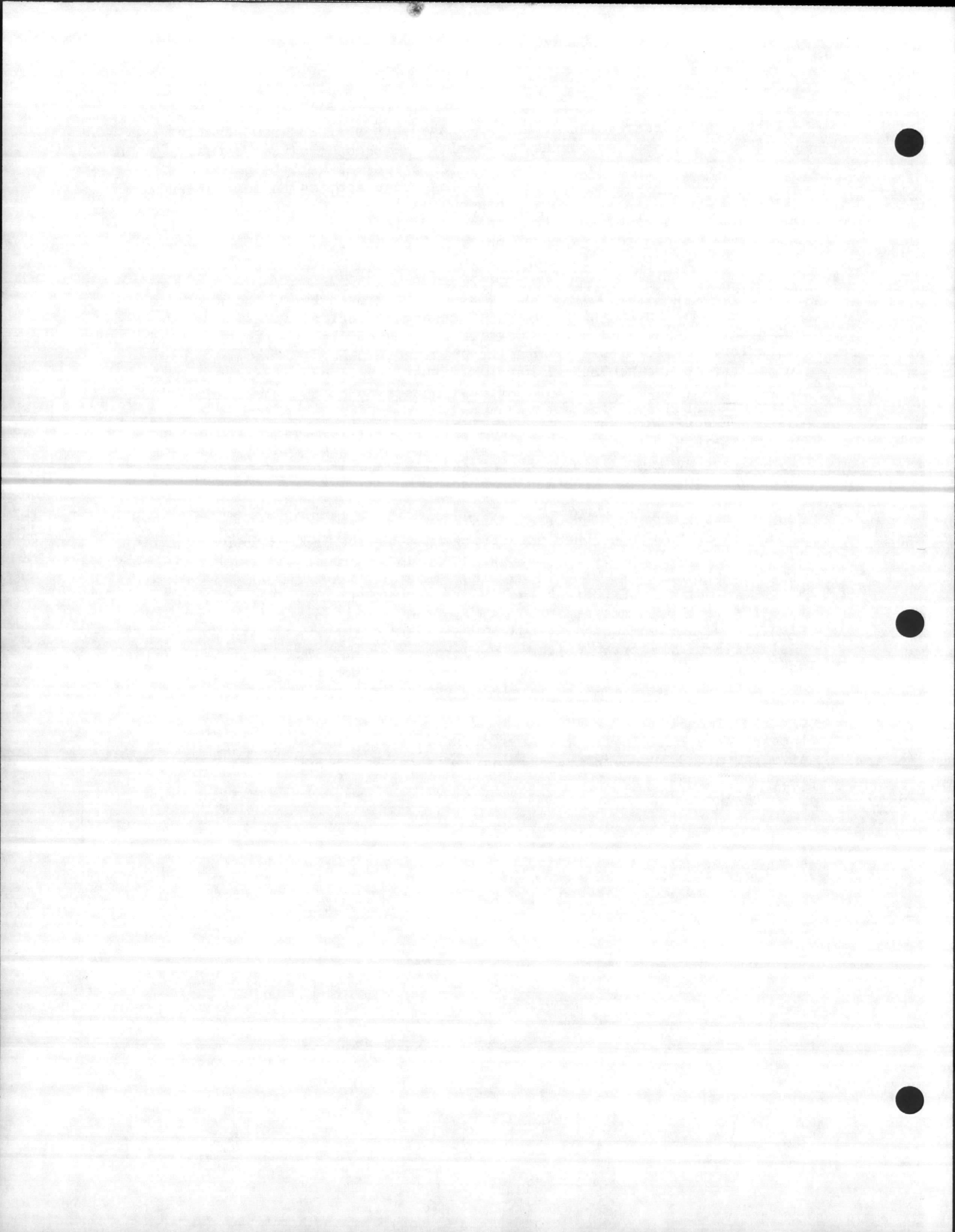
FIGURE 3-3. Proposed G-10 Expansion and MEC-Maneuver Course Location

Wildlife and forestry management may have both positive and negative impacts on cultural resources, primarily the archaeological sites. Areas designated for natural or wildlife preserves will help protect archaeological sites. The selective logging practiced in much of the base will have only limited effects on the sites. On the other hand, plowing of game plots and fire lanes, and clearcutting can potentially cause serious damage to archaeological sites. Survey for these areas should be scheduled as funds permit.

Military training which does not disturb the ground below the humus or sod level does not significantly impact archaeological sites. Areas which were recently (1930s) in agriculture can probably withstand light vehicular traffic or air landing zones without a significant increase in impacts to archaeological remains. These areas are already disturbed within the plow zone. Serious impacts to cultural resources occur with ground disturbance such as foxholes, trenches, tracked vehicle operation, and heavy weapons impact zones. Areas which are particularly heavily impacted are staging areas, air landing zones, amphibious landings, live ordnance areas, borrow pits, and cantonment areas where major construction or grading has occurred.

Many of the existing disturbed areas do not contain significant cultural resources. Continued use of these areas will not increase the impacts. Existing land use such as troop maneuvers and tracked vehicle operations will cause additional minor impacts to the cultural resources. Surveys of these areas should be scheduled as funds permit. Existing live ordnance impact areas need not be taken into consideration. However, expansion beyond the presently disturbed areas may have a significant impact on cultural resources. Archaeological surveys and assessments are required as per the Section 106 Compliance process. See Sections 1.3 and 4.7 for a discussion of this process.

Civilian impacts at Camp Lejeune are probably limited to occasional looting of archaeological sites. Civilian access to the base is relatively limited by security measures, so this is not considered to be a major problem at Camp Lejeune.



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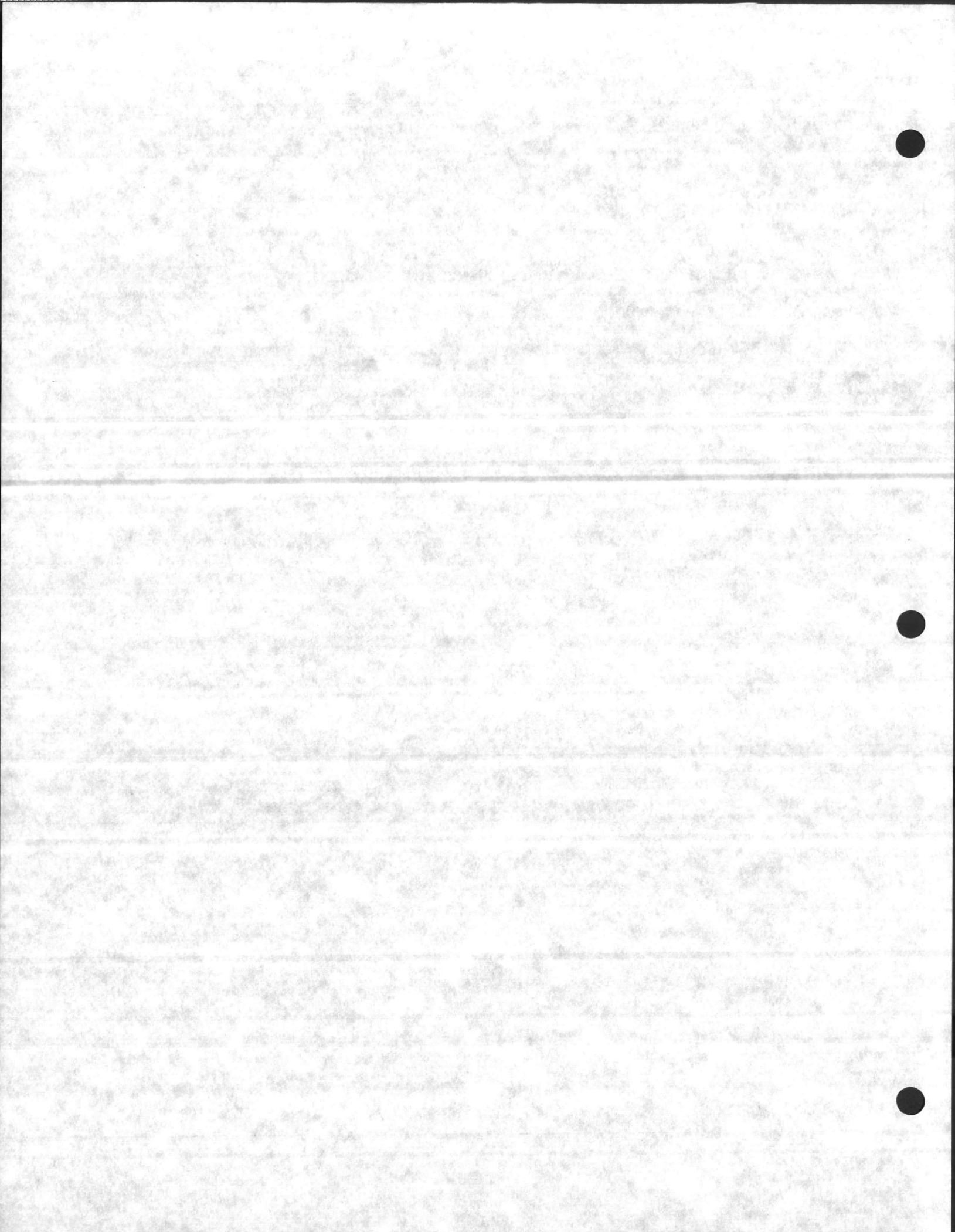
PREHISTORIC PROPERTIES

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4.0 PREHISTORIC PROPERTIES



4.0 PREHISTORIC PROPERTIES

Prehistoric cultural resources at Camp Lejeune are those properties which date to the periods preceding European contact. In general, prehistoric resources consist of archaeological sites. On these sites, the most significant information is generally in the form of subsurface remains. However, the sites could include visible structural remains in the form of mounds or other earthen structures.

The following sections present the area's prehistory, a summary of the known resources, and management procedures.

4.1 PREHISTORY OF THE AREA

Onslow County and Camp Lejeune lie within an area culturally defined as the Middle Atlantic subarea (Willey 1966). This subarea encompasses the coastal plain of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina north of the Pee Dee River. This Middle Atlantic area has been primarily defined based on similarities in archaeological remains, particularly ceramics, and based on the lack of evidence of the more elaborate Mississippian cultural phase characteristic of the majority of the southeast. There is also ethnographic evidence for similarities in linguistic affiliations within the subarea (Phelps 1983).

Within North Carolina, a further distinction has been made between the North Coastal and South Coastal regions, with the Neuse River basin serving as the approximate division between the two areas (Phelps 1983) (Figure 4-1). The North Coastal region demonstrates greater evidence of Middle Atlantic characteristics, while the South Coastal region, including the New River, has evidence of traditions emanating from the South Carolina to Georgia coastal areas. In actuality, the South Coast is part of the transitional zone from the Neuse to the Savannah Rivers that divides the Middle Atlantic and southeastern regions, displaying characteristics of both.

The general cultural sequence for both regions has been defined as:

Paleo-Indian	12,000-8000 B.C.
Early Archaic	8000-5000 B.C.
Middle Archaic	5000-3000 B.C.
Late Archaic	3000-1000 B.C.
Early Woodland	1000-300 B.C.
Middle Woodland	300 B.C. - A.D. 800
Late Woodland	A.D. 800-1715

Differences between the North Coastal and South Coastal regions become apparent during the Late Archaic period with the introduction of ceramics to the cultural patterns. Phelps has summarized the regional phases as indicated in Table 4-1 (1983).

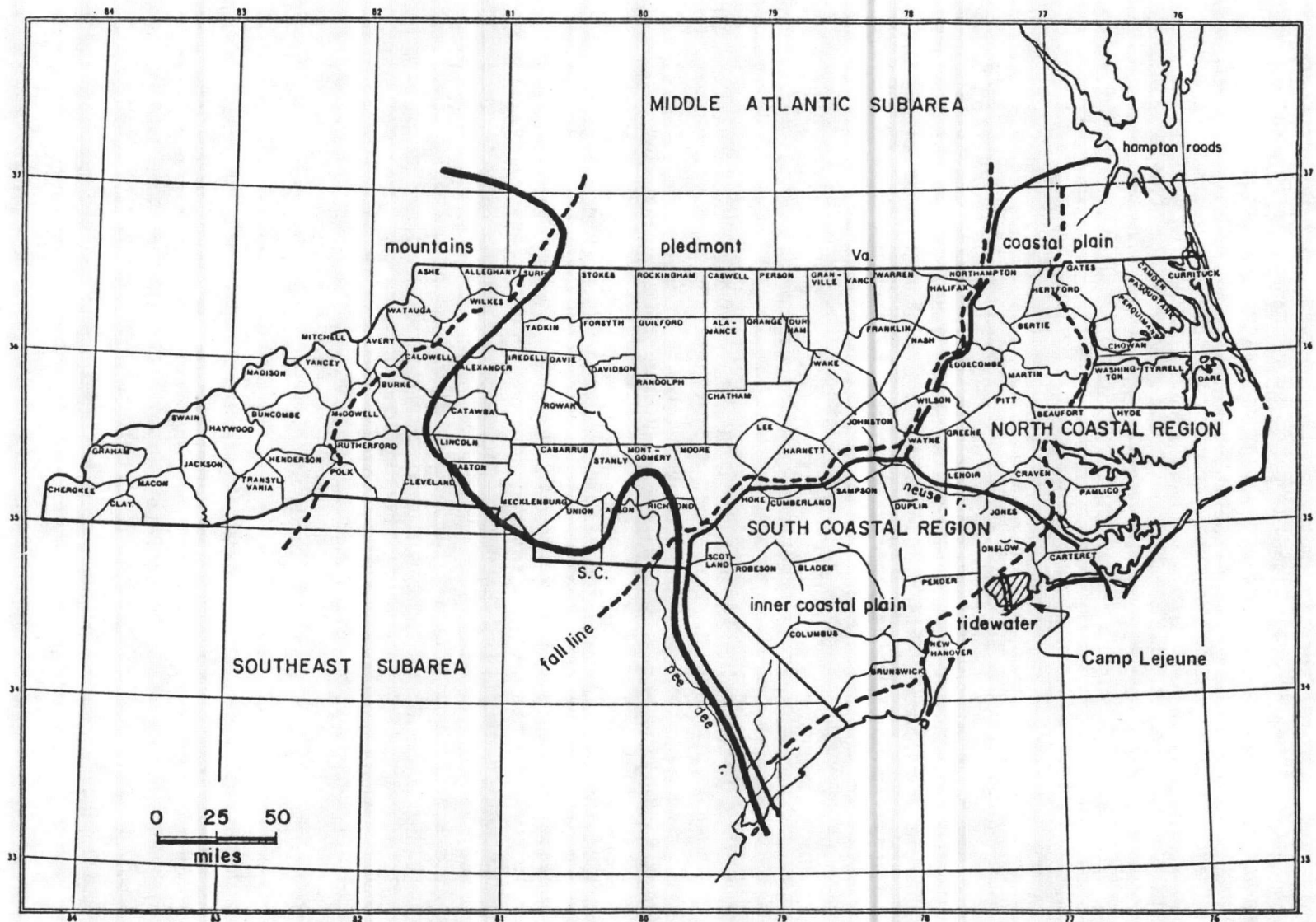


FIGURE 4-1. Physiographic and Cultural Divisions of the North Carolina Coastal Plain

dates	period	sub-period	regional phases		
			NORTH COASTAL	SOUTH COASTAL	
1715	HISTORIC		sub-regional phases		
1650			TIDEWATER Carolina Algonkians	INNER COASTAL PL. Meherrin Tuscarora	
800	WOODLAND	Late	Colington	Cashie	White Oak/Oak Island
A.D. B.C.		Middle	Mount Pleasant		Adams Creek/Carteret/Hanover
300		Early	Deep Creek		New River
1000	ARCHAIC	Late	Savannah River		Stallings
2000		Middle	Halifax	Stanly	Guilford Morrow Mountain
3000		Early	Kirk		
5000	PALEO-INDIAN	Late	Palmer Hardaway		
8000		Early	Hardaway - Dalton		
10,000			Clovis		
12,000					

TABLE 4-1. The Cultural Sequence of the North Carolina Coastal Plain

The Paleo-Indian period is poorly represented in the coastal areas, primarily due to changes in sea level. Sea level during this period has been estimated to have been at least 100 feet lower than today, which would make the actual coast many miles further east than at present. It was not until about 4,000 years ago that the sea rose to approximately its present level (Loftfield 1986). Therefore, it has been assumed that coastal sites dating to the Paleo-Indian period and the following Early Archaic period are probably submerged. The New River would have been an inland area and probably much more sparsely inhabited than during the later periods. Isolated Paleo-Indian projectile points have been located on the coastal plain. These points probably represent losses at temporary hunting camps or kill sites. Paleo-Indians were migratory hunters of large game animals. They probably lived in family groups or small bands. Artifacts associated with Paleo-Indian sites consist of finely crafted projectile points (Figure 4-2), including the Hardaway Blade (a variant of Clovis points), Hardaway-Dalton, Hardaway Side-Notched, and Palmer Corner-Notched (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983). Two of the Hardaway type points have been found at the White Oak River north of Camp Lejeune (Loftfield 1986). At present, the known Paleo-Indian sites consist of isolated points found close to permanent water sources.

With the extinction of or change in migration patterns of the large game animals about 8000 B.C., shifts in subsistence and habitation patterns began to occur. The succeeding Early Archaic period is characterized by an increased emphasis on hunting of small game and gathering. Seasonal migration was practiced to exploit specific resources. The Archaic peoples probably lived in small bands within well-defined territories (Leedecker 1985). A limited number of Early Archaic sites are known in the coastal plain. These sites are characterized by the presence of Kirk Corner-Notched projectile points and, later, by Kirk Stemmed points (Phelps 1983). Like the Paleo-Indian sites, proximity to a water source plus site drainage appear to be the major criteria for site selection by early Archaic peoples.

The Middle Archaic period marks the more-or-less final transition to modern vegetation and climate on the coastal plain. The cultural pattern remained that of hunting/gathering by small bands of people. The Middle Archaic sites are identified by the presence of Stanly Stemmed points, atlatl (spearthrower) weights, Morrow Mountain points, and Guilford points (Coe 1964). The Morrow Mountain and Guilford points are believed to represent an intrusion of western influences into the existing culture (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983). Although very few Early Archaic sites are known in the coastal plain, Middle Archaic sites are more common. These sites include locations at Camp Lejeune where Morrow Mountain points have been found. However, the documented sites are small and have yielded very little information (Leedecker 1985). The presently-known sites are located on first terraces adjacent to freshwater streams (Loftfield 1981).

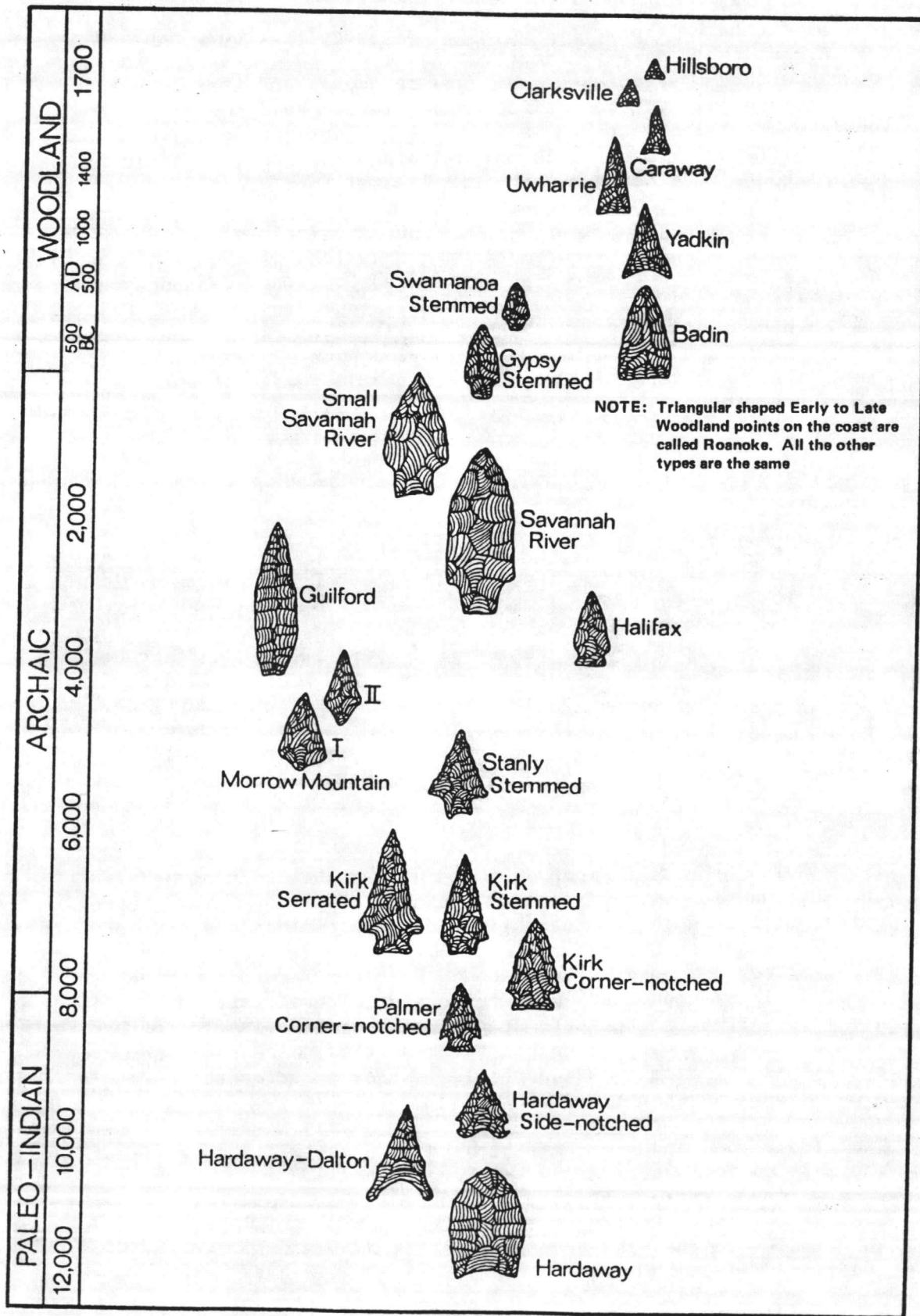


FIGURE 4-2. Generalized Chronological Sequence of Projectile Points in the North Carolina Piedmont

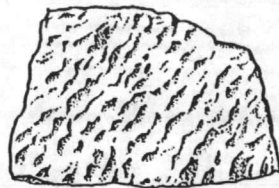
During the Late Archaic period, the Savannah River phase appeared throughout the Middle and South Atlantic Coastal Plain. This phase is characterized by increased sedentary residence and the presence of steatite vessels in the artifact assemblage. Evidence of ceremonial burial activities is taken to indicate an increase in cultural complexity at this time. It is during this period that a distinction begins to be made between the North Coastal area and the South Coastal area. Late Archaic sites south of the Neuse River contain fiber tempered ceramics, considered to be characteristic of the South Coastal Plain rather than the Middle Atlantic area (Phelps 1983). These first ceramics to appear in the area are called Stallings Island types (Sears and Griffin 1950) (Figure 4-3). Those located in the South Coastal region have plain surface finishes, unlike the incised and punctated forms known further south in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Site location during the Late Archaic period remains the same as in earlier periods. This period is still poorly represented and little known.

The beginning of the Woodland period is marked by the transition from fiber tempered to sand tempered ceramics. In the Onslow County area, the earliest indigenous ceramic is called New River (Loftfield 1976). This is a fine sand tempered, cord marked ware. The paste closely resembles the Thoms Creek (Griffin 1945) and Deptford (Caldwell and Waring 1939) wares known along the Atlantic Coast further south. New River ceramics are contemporaneous with the Deep Creek wares (Phelps 1982) of the North Coastal region (Loftfield 1985). Differences between the two types appear to be correlated with variations in temper, with Deep Creek ranging from fine to coarse sand temper. Early Woodland sites in the South Coastal region contain occasional Thoms Creek and Deptford ceramics, although this area is probably the northern edge of the range for these types. Lithics include "small stemmed" Gypsy points and the triangular points known as Roanoke (Coe 1964) on the coast.

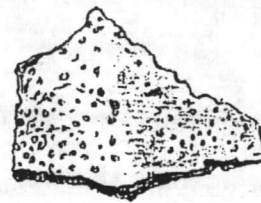
The Woodland period in much of the southeast has been associated with the introduction of cultigens to the subsistence pattern. There is no evidence of this in the identified Early Woodland sites in the South Coastal region of North Carolina. However, additional study may provide further evidence of subsistence patterns for this period. At this time, it is assumed that subsistence and cultural patterns remained similar to those of the Late Archaic period: hunting and gathering with a semi-sedentary occupation pattern tied to seasonal resource exploitation. Site location remains the same as for the preceding Archaic periods (Loftfield 1981).

The Middle Woodland period is denoted by a ceramic change (Figure 4-3). The most typical ware in the New River area is a clay or sherd tempered ware which is typically fabric impressed. Loftfield refers to this ware as Carteret although he acknowledges that this designation may be subsumed under the Hanover ware identified by South (Loftfield 1976, 1985; South 1976). A second Middle Woodland ware in this area is

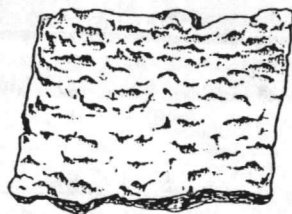
LATE ARCHAIC	EARLY WOODLAND	MIDDLE WOODLAND	LATE WOODLAND
2000-1000 BC	1000-300 BC	300 BC-AD 800	AD 800-1715
Fiber Tempered	Sand Tempered	Clay, Sand Tempered	Shell Tempered



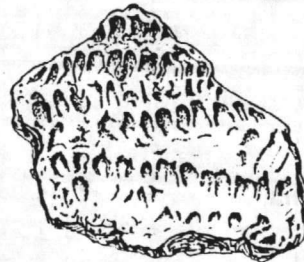
Onslow



White Oak



Carteret/Hanover



Adams Creek/Mt Pleasant



New River



Stallings Island

FIGURE 4-3. Generalized Chronological Sequence of Ceramics in the North Carolina South Coastal Region

called Adams Creek by Loftfield (1976) and Mount Pleasant by Phelps (1982). Adams Creek is a sand and grit or gravel tempered ware with fabric marking. Loftfield speculates that Carteret represents the end of the Middle Woodland period and Adams Creek is the earlier ware (Loftfield 1985).

Two new patterns distinguish the Middle Woodland period on the South Coast. First, this is the earliest period that can be clearly associated with marine shell refuse middens in this area (Loftfield 1981). This may be a factor of changes in sea level. Second, there is an extensive distribution of low sand burial mounds in this region. These mounds reflect a southern influence, as no mounds of this type are known north of the Neuse basin or in the Piedmont (Phelps 1983). Loftfield also speculates that the increased percentage of sites located on the agriculturally productive first terraces and floodplains may indicate a growing involvement with horticulture (Loftfield 1981). However, there is as yet no archaeological evidence to support this hypothesis.

The final prehistoric period on the South Coast is the Late Woodland. This period is marked by the appearance of shell tempered ceramics. Loftfield (1976) identifies this period with White Oak ceramics in the New River area. He states that White Oak is similar to the Oak Island ware of South (1976) and the Colington ware of Phelps (1982). These shell tempered ceramics are typically fabric marked. Oak Island is typically cord marked and Colington is simple stamped. A less common ceramic in the area is designated as Onslow ware by Loftfield (1976) and is described as comparable to Phelps' Cashie ware (1982). These quartz tempered wares may represent trade or contact with inland groups (Loftfield 1985).

Loftfield has suggested that the Late Woodland phase on the South Coast represents a coastal occupation of Algonquian Indians based on similarities between these ceramics and wares from the Middle Atlantic area (1985; 1986). Excavations at Permuda Island to the south have also identified long house remains similar to those depicted for Algonquian populations on the North Coast and in Virginia (Loftfield 1985). However, Phelps indicates that the South Coast may have been occupied by a Siouan population based on analysis of skeletal material from an ossuary burial excavation in nearby New Hanover County. Paleo-osteological analysis of similar ossuary burials is presently underway for Carteret, Craven, and Onslow Counties (Jarretts Point Ossuary, 310n309, Camp Lejeune) (Phelps 1983) and may clarify this question. However, the initial examination of skeletal material from 310n309 indicates an Algonquian population (Ward 1982; Loftfield 1986). The long tradition of southern influences in this area may indicate a different population.

Sites identified with the Late Woodland period at Camp Lejeune are predominantly large shell middens along the coast. As indicated above, the period is also marked by the presence of ossuary burials (multiple

secondary burials), a characteristic of Algonquian sites on the North Coast. However, the ossuaries are frequently located in relict dunes, which may reflect the lingering tradition of burial mounds in the area as well as the influence of Siouan traditions.

It remains unclear at this time whether the South Coastal area contained a stable population that readily adopted new ideas, or whether new populations moved into the region through time. Loftfield says ethnohistoric data provides a picture of Indians living in palisaded villages, with extensive horticulture based on corn, beans, and squash. Two or three crops of corn were harvested per year. Between planting and harvesting, the Indians exploited the estuarine and marine resources. In the fall and winter, hunting, particularly for deer, was practiced (Loftfield 1976). It is probable that sites were occupied year round (Phelps 1986).

The lower Carteret-Onslow County area (White Oak and New River drainages) may have been the most southerly distribution of Algonquian to the south, as well as a transitional area between the Algonquians and the Cape Fear drainage Siouan area (Oak Island phase) to the south. The problem is that little is known about the inner coastal plain or the Cape Fear Basin.

With the arrival of the Europeans, the native population of coastal North Carolina was rapidly reduced, primarily through the introduction of new diseases. Warfare and the Europeans' greed for land also contributed to the depopulation of the coast (Cowdrey 1983). At the present time, and probably since the beginning of the 18th century, there is no evidence of remnants of the original native population in the vicinity of Camp Lejeune.

4.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AT CAMP LEJEUNE

The southeastern coast of North Carolina is not well known archaeologically. Extensive excavations have been carried out at relatively few sites, primarily coastal sites dating to the Late Woodland period. Surveys have been conducted along the White Oak River and at Camp Lejeune (Loftfield 1976; 1981). The majority of the work in the region has been conducted by Dr. Thomas Loftfield and his students at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNC-W).

Archaeological surveys of Camp Lejeune began in the mid-1960s. Personnel from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) visited the base and recorded a limited number of sites. In 1973, Loftfield began surveying in the area as part of research for his doctoral thesis at UNC-CH. However, the first report stemming from this work dates to 1978, when Capt. Lloyd Hekhuis (USMC), a student of Loftfield's, continued the survey of the base. Based on the located sites, the area surveyed appears to have been primarily between Highway 172 and the Intracoastal Waterway. Hekhuis and Loftfield issued a brief report summarizing the knowledge to date. They also provided

three maps: (1) area surveyed, (2) predicted site locations, and (3) identified sites (Hekhuis and Loftfield 1978). Thirteen sites were described, all but three of them located south of Highway 172. The other three sites were located at Weil Point, Pollocks Point, and Camp Johnson. Hekhuis and Loftfield concluded that aboriginal sites were located immediately adjacent to salt water or the estuarine zones. In addition, the shore profile had to facilitate easy access to the water. They felt that sites would not be located on small creeks or away from salt/estuarine water. This report recommended additional survey, including potential historic sites and testing and excavation of potentially significant sites.

At approximately the same period, Loftfield made a brief survey of the area at the mouth of Frenchs Creek in conjunction with construction of new barracks. No cultural resources were located in the area surveyed. The report is unclear as to the areal extent of this survey beyond the actual creek banks. The survey relied heavily on surface inspection of exposed ground. No systematic testing was conducted (Loftfield n.d.). His assessments correspond closely to those of the Hekhuis-Loftfield study. No impacts were identified.

During 1980 and 1981, Loftfield conducted an archaeological and historical survey of the base and Oak Grove Outlying Landing Field (Loftfield 1981). The historical survey is evaluated in Section 5.3. The project was designed to provide a reconnaissance survey of approximately 20 to 25 percent of the base, leading to development of a sensitivity map indicating high probability site areas. Again, the methodology relied on surface inspection of exposed (disturbed) ground to locate sites. Although the map of the areas surveyed does indicate 25 percent coverage, this coverage represents only inspection of exposed areas within the marked zones. Loftfield also reinspected previously identified sites. Loftfield describes 57 sites in his report, primarily dating to prehistoric periods. Loftfield's specific site assessments and recommendations are addressed in Appendix C of the HPP. In general, he made NRHP assessments based on reconnaissance level data.

Limited site testing was conducted at 8 sites (310n322, 310n348, 310n323, 310n308, 310n281, 310n366, 310n338, and 310n325). Testing consisted of judgmental placement of 2- x 2-meter units. The units were excavated in 5-cm levels with soil screened through 1/2-inch mesh. From 1 to 9 test units were placed at each site, but no site maps locating these units are provided. The report provides summary descriptions of the excavation units, plans, photographs, and generalized artifact lists (i.e. types of ceramics are not identified). Site limits were not defined.

Loftfield again identified proximity to salt or estuarine water as most important to site location. However, he added tributaries of these water types as potential locations. He feels that the primary consideration was not water for drinking, but rather the subsistence base and transportation potential. Therefore, the water had to flow or

connect with navigable water. Loftfield also states that Archaic through Early Woodland sites had similar location parameters. However, during the Middle Woodland period, a greater number of sites appeared to be located on floodplains or flat lands near salt water. He notes an accompanying increase in shellfish utilization for this period (Loftfield 1981).

Borrowing of soil for fill at Jarretts Point led to the discovery of a prehistoric ossuary burial in 1982 (310n309). UNC-CH recovered the remains from this initial ossuary and made a preliminary report documenting their activities (Ward 1982). This report provides very limited information on the site and the burials. Ward tentatively identified the site as Late Woodland based on proximity to other sites in the area. He also felt the physical characteristics were more similar to Algonquian Indians to the north than to Siouan Indians to the south. Burial patterns also resembled those of the Algonquians. Extensive studies recently completed on an adjacent ossuary have expanded this project (Loftfield 1986).

Development of the Weil Point landing area required establishment of a dredged material disposal area. Since two archaeological sites had been identified by Loftfield (1981) at Weil Point (310n281 and 310n350), a survey and testing project was conducted in the vicinity of the landing and proposed disposal area. This project was conducted in 1984 by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc. (ARC) (Hargrove 1984a). Hargrove excavated 16 test units 50 cm square. He also cleaned and examined military trench walls. The report contains numerous maps and provides an excerpt of Loftfield's report of his testing of the same site (1981). No significant cultural resources were located in the impact areas and no further work was recommended.

ARC conducted an emergency salvage operation at site 310n348 at TLZ Bluebird in 1984 in conjunction with expansion of the runway at that site (Hargrove 1984b). Hargrove cut profiles along the faces of the runway ditches, made controlled surface collections of artifacts, and conducted archival research on the site. The report contains the historic documentation and a detailed description of the project results. Loftfield's previous testing (1981) is included as an appendix. Hargrove identified the site as probably the Howard farmstead dating to at least 1733. In addition, a predominantly Late Woodland shell midden was exposed. He recommended additional investigations, which were conducted later that year by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA).

LBA carried out additional testing to assess the significance of the two sites previously identified at Weil Point. LBA conducted a title search and additional archival research for 310n348. Field testing included placement of 50-cm square units at 30-meter intervals along 7 transects of the area. Additional units were placed to define the midden areas. Finally, 1-meter square units were excavated to determine the depth and integrity of the site.

The Weil Point site was mapped and subjected to controlled surface collection. This was followed by excavation of 50-cm square units at 30-meter intervals along 9 transects at 310n281 and 1 transect at 310n350. Finally, 1-meter square units were excavated in areas of highest artifact density.

LBA's report fully documents the field work and project results. Based on the results of this project, LBA determined that the three sites were not eligible for NRHP. Although 310n348 had originally been determined to be NRHP eligible, LBA's testing indicted that the site was too disturbed to yield significant data and no longer eligible within the defined area. The Weil Point sites contained little data and were severely disturbed. They did recommend assessment of all known sites of potential significance at Camp Lejeune due to attrition of the resource base (Leedecker 1985). Both ARC and LBA updated the state site file forms for the sites in conjunction with their projects.

The most recent archaeological study at Camp Lejeune was the salvage excavation of a second ossuary burial at Jarretts Point (310n309). This study also included limited testing by soil coring at 3-meter intervals to locate other ossuaries. The report is presently in a draft form and physical anthropology studies of the burials have not yet been completed (Loftfield 1986). Preliminary analysis indicates a Late Woodland occupation. Loftfield proposes that the burial practices reflect Siouan influences while the remains themselves are more similar to Algonquians. The Jarretts Point site is considered to be NRHP eligible.

As part of the HPP project, WAR undertook a limited field assessment of the known sites. Each site location identified by Loftfield (1981) was visited. A surface inspection was made to locate cultural materials or features and evaluate the current condition of the site. When previously unknown sites were encountered, these locations were also documented. The fieldwork for the HPP clarified the information available on the known sites. In addition, it facilitated the assessments made in this report.

4.3 FUNDAMENTAL INVENTORY PROBLEMS

At this point, cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune is in its infancy. Identification of the potentially significant resources on base has been started. Limited testing has been conducted at a small number of these sites. Unfortunately, the majority of the cultural resources at Camp Lejeune remain undefined in terms of areal extent, density, artifact distribution, stratigraphy, integrity and research potential. This lack of definition prohibits making sound NRHP assessments of all but the most spectacular sites. The lack of systematic subsurface survey data restricts the archaeologists' ability to produce reliable models for resource location on the base. This results in a model which is restrictive in terms of identifying areas of minimal

impact for military use and locating potentially significant sites. In addition, the lack of systematic survey leads to crisis management of cultural resources. Sites are located by construction or military activities, which must then be stopped to allow salvage of the archaeological data. This type of management is not good for either the military or the archaeologists and defeats the goals of existing legislation. Expansion of military activities beyond existing disturbed areas will inevitably lead to continued degradation of archaeological resources which are not presently identified or are incompletely identified. The present level of knowledge is adequate to provide the data for the general overview of the base (this HPP). It does not represent compliance with Federal mandates regarding identification and management of the cultural resources on DoD installations.

4.4 EVALUATION OF THE EXISTING SITE FORMS

The scope of work for the HPP (NPS 1985) identified completion and updating of site file forms for the known sites at Camp Lejeune as a priority activity for this project. The majority of previously located sites have had forms submitted, but there were many problems with these forms. In some cases, location data was conflicting or lacking. In other cases, the site forms and assessments did not agree with the descriptions provided in the survey report (Loftfield 1981). The forms generally lacked descriptive detail for artifacts. A large number lacked evaluations of research potential or impacts, and management recommendations. Generally, the forms did not have information as to site size, artifact distribution patterns, or curation information. Most of these problems resulted from the level of effort of the original survey coupled with completion of the forms some time after the date of the survey. In still other cases, sites which were tested did not always have forms completed.

At this time, updated forms have been completed by WAR for all sites which could be relocated. This includes historic sites identified by Littleton (1981), a category which was not addressed by the previous project (Loftfield 1981). State numbers were assigned to all sites which could be located. As additional studies are conducted at Camp Lejeune, the site forms should be continually updated to reflect the new information, particularly in terms of providing NRHP assessments when possible. All newly located resources should be documented with site forms.

4.5 EVALUATION OF CAMP LEJEUNE INVESTIGATIONS

This section will briefly evaluate the conclusions and recommendations of the previous Camp Lejeune projects (see Section 4.2).

1. Hekhuis and Loftfield (1978)--The existing report is a progress report and, by its nature, preliminary in its conclusions and recommendations. The evaluations of site location potential

are skewed by the biases inherent in the methodology. The project consisted of surface collection of disturbed areas close to water. However, it should be noted that the evaluations of the specific site locations in relation to their environmental characteristics are well analyzed. The recommendations for future work are sound and within proper cultural resource management (CRM) procedures.

2. Loftfield (n.d.)--This report of a limited inspection of areas of Frenchs Creek is very brief and poorly documented. No maps or definite descriptions of the area surveyed are provided. The recommendations are consistent with the level of effort. It is hoped that future project impact studies would employ a more systematic methodology incorporating subsurface survey and not use this project as a guide.
3. Loftfield (1981)--The report from this project provides an overview of the range and types of sites located on the base; however, several problems exist. First, it is unclear exactly what areas of the base were surveyed or at what intensity. Second, the lack of systematic survey methodologies and subsurface testing weakens both the sensitivity model and the assessments of the located cultural resources. If only disturbed areas are inspected for cultural resources, then there is a high probability that assessments of these resources will also result in determining that the resources are disturbed. In addition, the areal extent of the individual resources remains undefined. The subjective testing conducted on selected sites did not define site limits, nor did it provide good quantitative data on the material present on each site. Unfortunately, NRHP assessments of the located resources were made based on the data base gathered by this project. This is an example of stretching the data base beyond its capabilities, intent, and limits. The third problem is the sensitivity map or model. The data were again stretched beyond their capabilities, resulting in a planning map that has an undetermined reliability. A model should be created from data collected by systematic testing of all environmental zones, thus avoiding biases introduced through ease of access, visibility of remains, and previous knowledge of potential site locations (see Section 4.6). It is probable that many of the areas close to water at Camp Lejeune are actually not high potential site location areas due to other factors such as elevation, soil types, actual ease of access to navigable water, and disturbance.

Loftfield's general recommendations are within proper CRM guidelines. However, his specific site recommendations are not. Assessments are based on inadequate data (reconnaissance level) which cannot possibly address site size, limits, density, distribution, stratigraphy, or integrity. Thus, the research potential is unknown. Only two prehistoric sites, ONV240 and ONV138, were considered to be NRHP eligible. He also recommended

that sites he identified as not eligible for NRHP (ONV105, ONV259, ONV271, ONV275, ONV279, ONV284 and ONV291) continue to be protected. This is not a legally valid recommendation. If there is any doubt as to the significance of a site, it should be listed as undetermined and slated for further testing. Field inspections for the HPP have led to a reassessment of all of Loftfield's site recommendations (see Appendix C-2).

4. Ward (1982)--This is a very brief, preliminary descriptive report of the ossuary salvage at 310n309. It does not include any recommendations.
5. Hargrove (1984a)--This report documents limited testing of 310n350 at Weil Point. The work is well documented and the recommendations are consistent with CRM procedures. It should be understood that the results of this project can only be applied to the area surveyed and not taken as applicable to all of Weil Point.
6. Hargrove (1984b)--This is a well-documented report of a salvage project at 310n348. The recommendations were consistent with the project results and appropriate CRM procedures.
7. Leedecker (1985)--This report documented site testing by LBA at 310n348, 310n281, and 310n350. The report thoroughly documents the work conducted for the project. The final recommendations were consistent with CRM procedures and project results. It should be noted that site assessments were limited to the area of impact and cannot be applied to any portions of the sites which could be located beyond the study area.
8. Loftfield (1986)--This report documents the most recent ossuary salvage operations at 310n309. While the final recommendations appear to be reasonable and consistent with the data base, a review of the draft report leads to two questions. First, when the extents of the two nearest sites are not defined, it seems premature to state that the burials lie "1/2 mile from any known habitation site" (Loftfield 1986:16). Surface inspections in the area indicate this estimate is inaccurate and excessive. The nearest sites may in fact be much closer (see 310n308). Second, examination of the ossuary plan indicates a diameter of approximately 2 meters. Soil cores were placed at 3-meter intervals to locate additional ossuaries. It appears that this methodology could miss a site of this size.

In summary, the previous work at Camp Lejeune can be evaluated in terms of its contributions to three topics: (1) regional prehistory; (2) theoretical and substantive concerns of the discipline; and (3) recommendations concerning the sites.

4.5.1 Regional Prehistory

While the major work completed at Camp Lejeune (Loftfield 1981) has been at a reconnaissance survey level, the knowledge gained does make a contribution to regional prehistory in terms of identifying general periods of occupation and trends in site location. It provides a basis for beginning to address a major state research goal, the development of predictive models for site location (Mathis 1979). At the present time, the sites identified at Camp Lejeune indicate that the primary occupation of the area occurred from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland periods, with the largest sites dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The existing data also suggests that occupation primarily occurs in proximity to navigable waters. The largest occupation areas appear to be the later Woodland sites along the estuarine coast.

Although these patterns of occupation are very preliminary, they do suggest research directions which can be investigated by future projects at Camp Lejeune. In addition, the recent ossuary excavations have contributed to the knowledge of the range of Algonquian influences on the southeast coast.

4.5.2 Theoretical and Substantive Concerns of the Discipline

The major contribution to theoretical and substantive concerns which the previous work at Camp Lejeune provides is a basis for development of future research directions. Analysis of the existing data identifies not only what is presently known in terms of chronology, site types, and site location, but also identifies the gaps in the data base. For instance, very little is known about the possibility of Paleo-Indian or Archaic occupation. Major questions remain as to the true size and distribution of sites, as well as the relationship of sites to environmental factors other than navigable water. In addition, the very limited excavations which have been conducted result in a large gap in our knowledge of the subsurface archaeological remains on the base. In general, it is not known if the sites have subsurface features, what these features may be, or what impact existing land use practices have had on subsurface remains.

4.5.3 Site Recommendations

As a general rule, site recommendations at Camp Lejeune have been based on inadequate data. Site sizes are not defined. The lack of subsurface testing means that site density, artifact distribution, presence/absence of features, and site integrity are not defined. The majority of the sites which have been declared not NRHP eligible are poorly defined in highly disturbed areas. Investigations were not continued into adjacent undisturbed areas. In reality these sites should be considered to have undetermined eligibility. Testing has been conducted on an arbitrary basis, generally on sites that appear to have very high research potential. These are probably the sites that are

the least in need of testing to define their significance. It is very easy to assess an apparently large site with many artifacts; it is much more difficult to assess the site which has limited surface evidence or has been defined in a small, disturbed area.

4.6 PREDICTIVE SITE LOCATIONAL MODELING

One of the major problems for both the land manager and the archaeologist is determining where sites are most likely to occur. At one time, archaeologists made predictions for site location based on their previous knowledge of, and experience in the area. While these judgments are frequently good, they cannot account for all potential site locations. On the other hand, total surveys of large landholdings are seldom logistically or financially feasible. As a result, cultural resource management has increasingly turned to the use of predictive locational modeling.

A predictive locational model is essentially a terrain analysis map which identifies the land usage constraints--in this case, archaeological sites--that might be present in a given area. The theory of predictive modeling is based on the belief that what characterizes a small sample of a given area can be statistically extrapolated to the entire area.

The model itself is based on three assumptions. First, it is assumed that human behavior is patterned. Second, it is assumed that this patterned behavior leads to a pattern in selection of habitation or land usage sites. Third, it is assumed that there is an identifiable correlation between the patterns of habitation/usage and the environmental or physical characteristics of the chosen locations. Archaeologists generally believe that the patterns in human behavior concerning site selection are primarily based on maximizing the resource base required for subsistence by a given culture. At the same time, we must consider the human desires to live in reasonable comfort while exploiting these resources. Based on these two factors, resource base and comfort, we can begin to select the identifiable or measurable environmental characteristics which may affect site selection.

4.6.1. Methods and Procedures

Generally, a predictive model involves comparison of several different types of data. First, there is site data, which may include nature of the site, chronological placement, size, and density of artifacts. Second, there is the data on site location characteristics. These characteristics may include: proximity to water, type of water, soil type, vegetation, elevation, and slope.

Once the characteristics, or variables, which are going to be used for the model are identified, a decision is made as to the type of model building approach to be used. Two major approaches are common: the site-oriented approach and the sample unit-oriented approach.

4.6.1.1 Site-Oriented Approach

The site-oriented approach begins with an inventory of known locational choices (where are the sites located) and constructs a model of locational criteria based on the characteristics of the chosen site locations. Locational criteria are generally environmental variables such as soil type, elevation, vegetation, water supply, etc. A major difficulty with the site-oriented approach is that locational criteria are examined only at points which were selected for occupation. When two (or more) criteria favorable to occupation occur at the same site, it is not possible to say which (if either) had primary influence on selection of that location. In addition, areas not selected for occupation are not examined; negative choices, which are an important part of locational behavior, are not explored. The data base for such models also tends to be biased in favor of readily accessible areas, developed areas, and exposed ground. Therefore, such a model does not constitute a representative sample of the study area. The accuracy of the data base may not be reliable; often "known" sites are used having qualitative or incomplete information.

4.6.1.2 Sample Unit-Oriented Approach

The sample unit-oriented approach to modeling locational behavior differs primarily in the cases for which locational variables are recorded. Typically, the study area is gridded and variable values are recorded for each grid or survey point. Alternatively, the study area may be stratified into zones based on environmental variables, and these zones are gridded or otherwise partitioned for sampling. A randomizing device is employed so that all survey units have an equal probability of being sampled, regardless of the presence or absence of sites. The advantage of this procedure is that statements can be made about probabilities of types of locational behaviors across the entire array of environmental variables. Atypical sites may be discovered because low probability zones will be sampled along with high probability zones.

The best form of predictive modeling is some combination of these two approaches, probably using the sample-unit approach to construct the model and the site-oriented approach to verify the selection of variables and the reliability of the model.

After the approach has been selected, the model development proceeds. The site data and environmental data may be analyzed in a variety of ways. The simpler models may use a system of map overlays showing the variables to arrive at a high-medium-low potential map. More sophisticated modeling techniques use statistical analysis of the variables in combination with mapping. Regardless of the approach or methods used, it must be remembered that the final model will only be as good (reliable) as the data from which it has been developed.

4.6.2 Types of Properties to be Expected

At Camp Lejeune, prehistoric sites ranging from the Late Archaic period to European contact have been identified. It has generally been assumed that Paleo-Indian, and Early Archaic sites are not likely to be found in this area as a result of changing sea levels. However, the relative lack of systematic surveys makes this only an assumption and not yet proven.

Previous work in Onslow County by Loftfield (1981) and Claasen-McClelland (1979a,b) has led to a number of predictions concerning the nature and location of sites. Loftfield believes that sites will generally be found in close proximity to tidal or estuarine waters or their tributaries. Further, he feels that the ease of access to these waters is a critical factor. In other words, steep bluffs are less likely to have sites than gently sloping topographic areas. He does say that this may be a factor of erosion and sea level change rather than actual site selection. Loftfield also believes that later sites are more likely than earlier sites to occur in the floodplains or relatively flat areas closer to the tidal waters. He states that the later sites are more likely to have extensive shell midden deposits.

The known site types at Camp Lejeune range from small camp sites to extensive village sites. Shell middens may be scatters of small deposits or large areas of continuous midden. No mound sites have been identified at Camp Lejeune, but there are mounds in this portion of North Carolina, so this possibility cannot be ruled out. There may also be special use or special activity sites that could be identified.

4.6.3 Evaluation of the Existing Model

The existing model of Camp Lejeune is an example of the site-oriented approach. The model is based on a biased data base, heavily skewed to prior expectations as to site locations and the accessibility of the areas for surveying. The model is also based on surface evidence for archaeological sites. In reality, there are probably many sites located in areas which do not have surface evidence or can only be partially delineated from the surface remains. The major problem with the model is that it is extremely broad; all areas within 100 meters and less than 3 meters above the nearest water are considered sensitive. This is not a reflection of reality. In many cases, areas at Camp Lejeune which are close to water may not contain archaeological resources due to other environmental factors such as poor drainage or slope or extensive land modifications. The inherent biases in the model also have a detrimental effect on its reliability for areas which are not close to water. These areas were not adequately surveyed and there is no data base from which predictions can be drawn.

If USMC wishes to use predictive modeling as a planning tool, they need to take the necessary steps to develop a sound model based on systematic subsurface sampling of all existing environmental zones. Based

on previous experience, it is recommended that a 5 to 10 percent sub-surface sample of the base be conducted, preferably via regularly spaced transects across the base. Testing on the transects should be screened shovel tests at 30-meter intervals. Recording should include environmental data at each test point. Interpretation of the 1938 aerial photographs should be included to identify previously disturbed or destroyed areas and pre-military environmental characteristics. The results of this sample should be subjected to multivariant statistical analysis to generate the model.

At the present time, there are firms which do extensive environmental modeling using statistical analysis and computer generated graphics. These systems can be integrated into other computer based land management systems which may already be in use for Camp Lejeune. The creation of a predictive model at Camp Lejeune will need to be done under the direction of a professional archaeologist experienced in this technique.

A final cautionary note: Modeling is not a substitute for surveying. A model is a planning tool to determine areas which are least likely to have cultural resources or in which the impact on resources will be minimal. Based on this data, areas can be selected for new activities with a reasonable idea as to the kind of cultural resources which will have to be dealt with.

4.7 MANAGEMENT OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Management of the cultural resources of Camp Lejeune should follow the Federal guidelines presented in Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (NPS 1983) and Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook (ACHP 1980). The basic procedures are summarized in the following sections. Site specific recommendations are presented in Appendix C.

4.7.1 NRHP Criteria

Cultural resources are evaluated according to the NRHP criteria presented in 36CFR60.6. These criteria state:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological sites normally fall under category D. For this reason, it is important to identify the research questions which may be addressed by future study of an area's cultural resources.

North Carolina has developed statewide archaeological research goals which are directed primarily toward development of predictive models of site location (Mathis 1979). As a result, the general state research design is oriented toward an analysis of site distributions and relationships. However, they also are trying to identify and explain cultural variability and cultural change within the state.

Within this generalized state research design, specific research directions have been developed for the coastal area. In 1980, the University of North Carolina Archaeological Consortium (UNCAC) identified the following research problems for the coastal zone (UNCAC 1980):

1. Settlement Patterns: Both intrasite and intersite patterns need additional study, particularly in terms of site functions, catchment areas, territories, and relationships to the principles of cultural ecology.
2. Trade and Exchange: The coastal area has been influenced by cultural groups both to the north and south, and probably also from the west. At the present time, the networks by which the influences were transmitted are poorly known.
3. Historical Reconstruction: It is an archaeologist's responsibility to both his peers and the general public to translate the technical data recovered into a comprehensive picture of the culture which is being studied. At the present time, this picture is very incomplete for the coastal area.
4. Linguistic and Physical Identity: Although the northern coastal area of North Carolina has been fairly well identified with the Algonquian Indian group, questions still remain about the southern coastal area. The area has demonstrated both Algonquian and Siouan influences. Ethnographic and physical data has not fully clarified the situation.

These research questions can be further refined for the Camp Lejeune area.

1. Settlement Patterns: (a) What has been the effect of environmental change on the coastal area? Specifically, during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods, the present New River was the upper headwaters of the river (Class 1 and 2 streams). The drainage should have supported small hunting or exploitation camps in a typical inland pattern, at least through the Middle Archaic. Camp Lejeune presents a good opportunity to investigate the correlation of older patterns along the now-drowned stream system.

(b) What has been the effect of changes in the New River basin on chronological occupation, cultural and adaptive patterns? In particular, how have subsistence patterns changed, and when and why did sedentism begin? Phelps speculates that exploitation of the abundant resources of the ecotone between the estuarine environments and the uplands led to increasing sedentism and year-round occupation (1986).

(c) What intrasite patterns can be discerned and how do they change through time? Specifically, what site patterns, structural patterns, activity areas, and rank differentiations may be reflected in the archaeological record. There is also a question of the impact of new technologies on the cultural patterns.
2. Ceramic Typology and Chronology: Problems exist with the ceramic typology definitions on the South Coast. A number of types appear to be variably defined. In addition, Camp Lejeune lies within a transition area between the north and south Atlantic coast. Variations and mixtures of ceramics may occur in this area which have not been fully recognized and defined. There are also questions concerning the relationship between the coastal basin encompassing the New River and the interior coastal plain. Evaluation of the ceramic assemblages may also address questions concerning trade networks.
3. Burial Patterns: The burial patterns in this transitional zone reflect dual influences. Presently, the ossuary burials appear to reflect Algonquian practices in the Late Woodland period, even to the inclusion of panther (Felis concolor) elements. The location of the burials appears to be different from that on known Algonquian sites, where the burials are in or at the edge of habitation areas. The older concept (Middle Woodland) of "sacred high places" and burial mounds may have influenced the burial site selection and location of these Late Woodland ossuaries. This should be tested within other base locations and with survey for habitation sites in the vicinity of the known ossuaries. It is obvious that the general ossuary form of burial is widely distributed, but specific contents, size, and placement elements will be regionally

(culturally) variable or specific. The Camp Lejeune area may offer an undisturbed situation that will clarify this local pattern.

4. Physical Anthropology: Analysis of the human remains from Camp Lejeune burials may clarify the question of Algonquian versus Siouan occupation of the South Coast.

4.7.2 NRHP Recommendations at Camp Lejeune

At the present time, the data base for the majority of the known sites at Camp Lejeune is inadequate to make NRHP assessments. In order to make such assessments for archaeological sites, it is necessary to define the areal extent, density, integrity, and potential for addressing research questions. In most cases, none of these factors are known with any certainty for the sites. Therefore, three categories were selected for the Camp Lejeune sites:

1. Eligible--meets all the criteria for NRHP eligibility. The Jarretts Point site (310n309) at Camp Lejeune has been determined eligible. The site at TL2 Bluebird (310n348) was originally determined NRHP eligible, but testing by LBA (Leedecker 1985) resulted in a judgment that the site as defined was too disturbed to yield significant data.
2. Potentially eligible--this category was applied to sites whose areal extent based on surface evidence was so large as to make the likelihood of containing significant features very high. The category also applied to the few sites which are known to contain intact features, such as those at Jarretts Point (310n308). The category also applied to sites which had an undefined areal extent but very high surface artifact density, indicating extensive occupation and thus a high probability of containing archaeological features. The research potential for such sites indicates that they would meet the NRHP criteria.
3. Undetermined--this category applies to the majority of sites at Camp Lejeune, where the areal extent, density, nature of the deposits, and integrity is unknown. Such sites need to be protected until a determination of eligibility can be made.
4. Not eligible--for the purposes of the HPP, this category was applied only to sites which were disturbed beyond the possibility of recovering intact archaeological data and therefore do not meet the NRHP criteria (36CFR60.6). In many cases, such sites also had very limited artifact collections.

Site specific recommendations are provided in Tables 4-2 and 4-3 and in Appendix C.

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 1 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
31On71	OnV71 #75	N-3830580 E-293820	Potentially eligible	Shell middens and artifact scatter in game plot and road adjacent to Freeman Creek. Site is continuous with 31On333 on west side of road; Woodland, Colonial Antebellum. Col. Edward Ward plantation (1735-1765). In impact area buffer zone.	Preserve by avoidance. No change or increase of impacts. Determine site limits.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Littleton 1981; Loftfield 1981
31On139	OnV139	N-3830360 E-282220	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Artifacts eroding on hill cut by Hwy. 172 opposite boat basin entrance; primarily Late Woodland. Surrounded by wooded area.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Loftfield 1981
31On281	OnV251 #20	N-3835040 E-285540	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Late Woodland habitation site at junction French's Creek and New River. Also early 20th century Weil Cottage (hunting lodge). Site continues as 31On350 west of road. Severely disturbed by military activity within identified site area.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Hargrove 1984b; Leedecker 1985; Littlefield 1981; Loftfield 1981
31On308	OnV240 #45	N-3828750 E-281800	Potentially eligible	Jarretts Point prehistoric site and Jarretts Point Plantation. Individual shell middens throughout southern end of point. Features exposed in roads. Plantation established in 1749 by John Jarrott. Previously owned by John Williams. Site of first county courthouse.	Preservation by avoidance. Salvage exposed features. Determine site limits.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Littleton 1981; Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 2 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n309	--	N-3830050 E-281760	Eligible	Jarretts Point Ossuary; ossuaries located in relict sand dune on east side of borrow pit. There are also 19th century artifacts exposed on west side of the borrow pit and historic materials on road cut north of the pit. Probably all closely related to 310n308.	Preservation by avoidance. Test adjacent areas to west and north to determine historic site limits.	Loftfield 1986; Ward 1982
310n310	OnV254 #11	N-3841460 E-278130	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Artifact scatter in heavily traveled road intersection; Woodland. Also vicinity of Dr. William J. Montfort homesite. Montfort was coroner and justice of the peace in late 19th to early 20th century. Disturbed area flanked by woods on north.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Littleton 1981; Loftfield 1981
310n311	OnV255	N-3841240 E-288300	Undetermined	Limited artifact scatter in game plot. Early Woodland.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n312	OnV257	N-3840900 E-289200	Undetermined	Early 20th century artifacts in plowed field.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n313	OnV258	N-3841420 E-287460	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Middle Woodland artifacts exposed in borrow pit edge. Site extent in adjacent woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 3 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n314	OnV273	N-3840060 E-291200	Undetermined	Historic period material throughout fire lanes on terrace above Wallace Creek; community shown on USCGS 1888.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981; USCGS 1888
310n315	OnV278	N-3835570 E-285650	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Woodland artifacts located in borrow area adjacent to French's Creek. Site extent in adjacent woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
310n316	OnV280	N-3835740 E-285780	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Woodland artifacts located in cleared, eroded area adjacent to French's Creek. Site extent in adjacent woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
310n317	OnV291 #70	N-3835280 E-282480	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Artifact scatter along Rhodes Point bank. Area has been developed for tracked vehicles; extensive excavation, borrowing and redeposition, military activity. Woodland, early 19th century. Site of Col. Henry Rhodes plantation, ordinary and mill (Ratliff Mill?). Site extent in adjacent woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
310n318	OnV285	N-3832500 E-275540	Undetermined	Woodland sherds located along eroding river bank at Stone Bay. Subject to heavy vehicular, military activity.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n319	OnV294 WAR 3	N-3827700 E-277840	Undetermined	Middle Woodland site on Everett Creek. Also historic material at road junction.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 4 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n320	OnV252	N-3829480 E-279580	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Loftfield located artifacts at base of eroding bluff on Pollock's Point; site is probably gone at that point but may exist on bluff top.	Erosion areas need testing prior to loss of resources. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Loftfield 1981
310n321	OnV232	N-3826890 E-289250	Undetermined	Scatter of Woodland artifacts in plowed field adjacent to Holover Creek.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n322	OnV233 OnV105 WAR 4	N-3825940 E-286600 N-3826100 E-286840	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Shell midden site located at Mile Hammock Bay. Also includes historic site at northern end. Large areas disturbed by construction but intact features may remain.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981; USGS 1888
310n323	OnV234 #68	N-3826550 E-285700	Potentially eligible	Extensive shell midden site adjacent to Traps Bay covers much of area between tidal creek and Toms Creek. Also contains historic material. Long-term repeated occupation. Also vicinity of Dr. Edward W. Ward's Cedar Point plantation.	Preservation by avoidance. Site testing and mitigation required prior to further ground disturbing activities.	Loftfield 1981
310n324	OnV269	N-3832460 E-286100	Undetermined	Not located.	Survey required prior to impact in this area.	Loftfield 1981
310n325	OnV271	N-3883080 E-285580	Undetermined	One of a series of Early to Middle Woodland sites on knolls above Duck Creek. Numerous artifacts recovered from exposed areas.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 5 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n326	OnV275	N-3833500 E-285640	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Early to Middle Woodland occupation of knolls above Duck Creek. Prolific artifacts in exposed areas. Surrounded by wooded areas.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
310n327	OnV277	N-3832720 E-285600	Undetermined	Early to Middle Woodland occupation of knolls above Duck Creek. Prolific artifacts in exposed areas. Surrounded by wooded areas.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n328	OnV279	N-3832900 E-285570	Undetermined	One of a series of Woodland period occupations along knolls above Duck Creek. Prolific artifacts in exposed areas. Surrounded by wooded areas.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n329	OnV292	N-3832080 E-289260	Not eligible	Prehistoric artifacts located in cleared areas subject to heavy military activity (Combat Town).	No further study.	Loftfield 1981
310n330	OnV293	N-3832180 E-289360	Not eligible	Prehistoric artifacts located in cleared areas subject to heavy military activity (Combat Town).	No further study.	Loftfield 1981
310n331	OnV295	N-3828250 E-285240	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Prehistoric/historic artifact scatter in cleared area near Traps Creek. Clearcut with intense military activity. Site extent in surrounding woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 6 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n332	OnV272	N-3833200 E-285640	Undetermined	One of a series of Woodland period occupations along knolls above Duck Creek. Prolific artifacts in exposed areas. Site extent in surrounding woods unknown.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n333	OnV230 #75	N-3830560 E-293700	Potentially eligible	This site is western extension of 310n71. Scattered prehistoric shell middens and historic artifacts which probably relate to Col. Edward Ward plantation (1735-65). In impact area buffer zone.	Preserve by avoidance. Testing/mitigation required prior to impact.	Littleton 1981; Loftfield 1981
310n334	OnV231	N-3829940 E-292810	Potentially eligible	Prehistoric shell midden and 18th century historic material in game plot and roads above Freeman Creek. In impact area buffer zone.	Preserve by avoidance. Testing/mitigation required prior to impact.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Loftfield 1981
310n335	OnV268	N-3840160 E-291020	Undetermined	Early 19th century historic material located in game plot, fire lanes of wooded area adjacent to Wallace Creek.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n336	OnV253 #2	N-3845120 E-279840	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Non-aboriginal human remains located in eroding bank. Also location of Montford Point Recreation Center developed in 1927-28. Scattered ceramics along bluff.	Erosion areas need testing prior to loss of resources. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Littleton 1981;

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 7 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n337	OnV282	N-3834900 E-277540	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Woodland period sherds located in exposed areas of K-405 grenade range. Unexploded ordnance area in active training usage surrounded by woods.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible. No testing is required in impact zones.	Loftfield 1981
310n338	OnV283	N-3835300 E-277030	Potentially eligible	Extensive Early to Middle Woodland site above Mill Creek. 310n340, 310n339, 310n337 closely related, perhaps all one large site.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n339	OnV284	N-3835000 E-276880	Potentially eligible	Extension of 310n338 on south side Verona Loop Road.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n340	OnV286	N-3835220 E-276730	Potentially eligible	Continuation to west of 310n338.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
310n341	OnV287	N-3835070 E-276420	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Small deposit of Woodland sherds and early 20th century material on small knoll in wooded area near Mill Creek.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
310n342	OnV288	N-3840920 E-278560	Not eligible	Isolated find within cleared area of TLZ Eagle. Site extent beyond cleared area unknown.	Isolate--no further study required within disturbed area.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 8 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
31On343	OnV290	N-3838740 E-279240	Undetermined	Woodland period material located in fire lanes and early 20th century historic material in game plot above Lewis Creek tributary.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981
31On344	OnV289	N-3833920 E-273650	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Antebellum artifacts and Woodland period material located in game plot near Millstone Creek.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
31On345	OnV250 #18, #73	N-3834060 E-297400	Potentially eligible	Extensive prehistoric shell midden adjacent to Bear Creek; cut by Bear Tower Road. Also site of Dexter Rock Fishery and Ebenezer Dexter/Col. Richard Ward Sr. Plantation (1714-1755). Lies within buffer/impact zone.	Preservation by avoidance. Testing/mitigation prior to impact.	Hekhuis & Loftfield 1978; Littleton 1981; Loftfield 1981
31On346	OnV260 OnV262	N-3835220 E-296120	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Small deposit of Woodland sherds and early 20th century material adjacent to Mill Creek. Within active military training area.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
31On347	OnV261	N-3835280 E-296080	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Woodland and early 20th century artifacts recovered at east and west edges of borrow pit/clear cut area. Subject to heavy military usage. Extent in surrounding woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 9 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
31On348	OnV138 OnV89	N-3825860 E-287180	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Early, Middle, and Late Woodland shell midden and mid-late 18th century historic period site adjacent to Mile Hammock Bay. Impacted by TLZ Bluebird landing strip. Leedecker says not NRHP eligible due to level of disturbance, but are intact features and undisturbed areas.	Expansion beyond existing disturbed area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Hargrove 1984a; Leedecker 1985; Loftfield 1981
31On349	OnV266	N-3835000 E-285520	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Woodland sherds recovered from borrow pit/road adjacent to Duck Creek. Surrounded by woods.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
31On350	OnV265	N-3835020 E-285400	Not eligible	Extension of 31On281. No significant material recovered by testing.	No further study within disturbed/developed area.	Leedecker 1985; Loftfield 1981
31On365	OnV173	N-3829820 E-283500	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Woodland and historic ceramics in road cut on knoll near Courthouse Bay. Extent in surrounding woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
31On366	OnV259	N-3839200 E-291000	Undetermined	Late Woodland and 19th century historic material in game plot at Wallace Creek. Possibly unexploded ordnance.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 10 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n367	OnV267 #69	N-3834260 E-284940	Undetermined	Historic site at mouth of Duck Creek. Area of Col. William Cray Sr. plantation (1749-1778) and later community of Moores.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981; Loftfield 1981; USCGS 1888
310n368	OnV274	N-3840540 E-290880	Undetermined	Historic artifact scatter in game plot at Wallace Creek. Structures visible on old aerials.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Loftfield 1981; USDA 1938
310n369	OnV296	N-3840000 E-289400	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	20th century artifact scatter near Wallace Creek. Disturbed by roads. Site extent in surrounding woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Loftfield 1981
310n370	#1	N-3844260 E-278820	Undetermined	Quiffles Plantation. First developed by William Cray, Jr. in late 18th century. Later owned by Col. William Montfort. South end of Montfort point. Single pearlware fragment located in road. Woods marked as live ordnance area. Pistol range on point. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
310n371	#3	N-3843810 E-280430	Undetermined	David W. Simmons Plantation. Early 19th century plantation in vicinity of general's housing and golf club at Paradise Point. Mature dogwoods and crepe myrtle in area. Bluff erosion. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 11 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n372	#7 #29	N-3830700 E-283290	Potentially eligible	Kings Road. Old post road dating to 1726. Portions remain between Wards Point road and Sneads Ferry. Two Pole Creek Bridge. Old Kings Road crossing of Two Pole Creek. Probably replaced by existing culvert.	Identify and preserve best remaining section.	Littleton 1981
310n373	#8 #9	N-3842150 E-287170	Undetermined	Piney Green School. Operated from 1887-1921 on east side Piney Green Road north of Wallace Creek. Scattered brick, stoneware in clearing. Daylilies adjacent to road. Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church location after 1898. Adjacent to Piney Green School.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
310n374	#12	N-3841630 E-287300	Potentially eligible	Mitchell-Montfort-Ward Water Mill. Built by Col. George Mitchell in late 18th century. Later owned by Gen. Edward Ward and Dr. William Montfort. Still visible on Wallace Creek east of Piney Green Road.	Preserve by avoidance. Documentation for NRHP nomination.	Littleton 1981
310n375	#28	N-3830310 E-281450	Undetermined	Gillett Post Office. Operated 1905-1941. South side Highway 172 at head Aarons Creek. Brick scatter located adjacent to dirt road.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 12 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n376	#32	N-3830100 E-290780	Undetermined	Duck Creek Post Office. Operated 1874-1938. Located southeast of intersection Highway 172 and Sneads Ferry Road. Pecan trees in area.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
310n377	#35	N-3828940 E-290020	Undetermined	Barlow Store and Post Office. Operated by E.F. Barlow in early 20th century on southwest corner of Highway 172 and Hookup Road junction. Recent concrete foundations in area.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
310n378	#42	N-3828180 E-288000	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Artifact scatter in disturbed area on north side of Highway 172 west of Holover Creek. Site extent in woods unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbance beyond existing area requires testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Littleton 1981
310n379	#44 #81 #82 #83	N-3828750 E-282900	Potentially eligible	Marines Post Office. Part of community located between Courthouse Bay and Roots Creek from 1885-1941. Stephen C. Hemby Home. Homesite within Marines community (1885-1941). J.R. and Ollie Marine Property and Cemetery. Home and community of Marines dating to mid-19th century. Marine Heights Development. Community begun in 1885 on Harvey's Point by J.R. and Ollie Marine. Last community removed by military. Located at present Courthouse Bay facility.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981; USCGS 1888

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 13 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
31On380	#46	N-3828820 E-2800000	Potentially eligible	Lower Ferry. Original ferry established by Christian Heidelberg in 1732. Later owned by Richard Whitehurst and Robert Snead. Probably corresponds to present bridge location.	Preservation by avoidance--testing/mitigating prior to impact.	Littleton 1981 USDA 1938
31On381	#47	N-383260 E-273720	Potentially eligible	Old Stage Road. Portions of road dating to 1728 on west side of New River.	Identify and preserve best remaining section.	Littleton 1981
31On382	#48	N-3832620 E-272540	Potentially eligible	Old Wilmington Road. Portions remain on west side of New River near US 17.	Identify and preserve best remaining section.	Littleton 1981
31On383	#49 #76	N-3831800 E-276140	Undetermined	Bay View Farm. Established in 1892 by East Carolina Piscatorial Association as large truck farm. Now in rifle range impact zone. Furrows and low earthenwork in woods. Bayview. Community associated with Bay View truck farm.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
31On384	#50 #80	N-3832750 E-275530	Potentially eligible	Jarrott Johnston Plantation. 18th century artifacts located in fire lanes near Stones Bay between Millstone Creek and Muddy Creek.	Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
			Not eligible	W.H. Humphrey Cemetery. Family plot related to 31On390. Early 19th to 20th century artifacts located in adjacent fire lanes.	No further study in area of cemetery.	

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 14 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
31On385	#51	N-3835040 E-274200	Undetermined	Bay Church. 1796-1941 Primitive Baptist Church located on south side Verona Loop Road west of Muddy Creek. Brick and pearlware located in highly disturbed area surrounded by woods.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities beyond the existing area requires survey. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Littleton 1981
31On386	#58	N-3838070 E-281630	Potentially eligible	Johnston. Organized as first county seat of Onslow County in 1741 on Mittam's (Town) Point. Destroyed by hurricane in 1752. Artifacts recovered from fire lane.	Preserve and protect. Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981
31On387	#59	N-3838600 E-280280	Potentially eligible	Glenoe Stock Farm/Onsloe Hall Mansion and 2,600-acre farm community built by Thomas A. McIntyre in 1892. Extensive foundations remain in protected area halfway between Town Point and Holmes Point.	Preserve and protect. Testing and mitigation required prior to any ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
31On388	#60	N-3338740 E-279420	Undetermined	Charles Stout Homesite. 1740 log cabin located on Lewis Creek. The only indication located was an old roadbed in wooded area.	Testing and determination of eligibility prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 15 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n389	#77	N-3834800 E-285680	Potentially eligible	Joseph French Sr. Plantation. Late 18th century plantation, naval stores manufacturer and ordinary south of Frenchs Creek on Weils Point Road. Late 19th to early 20th century artifacts and furrows located in protected area. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Testing and determination of eligibility prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
310n390	#78	N-3833320 E-274790	Potentially eligible	W.H. Humphrey Homesite. Humphrey family holdings date to 1850. W.H. Humphrey was landholder in 1941. Foundations and artifacts located between Muddy Creek and Millstone Creek.	Testing and determination of eligibility prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
310n391	#84 #85 #86	N-3833460 E-277020	Not eligible Undetermined	Guardner Foy Cemetery. Guardner Foy Home. One of Foy holdings northwest of Foy's Landing. Brick and ceramics located in the area. Old Foy Residence. James Foy settled in the area in the late 18th century. Artifacts and brick were located southwest of Foy's Landing.	If not removed in 1941, locate and protect. Determination of eligibility needed.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 16 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n392	#87	N-3833120	Not eligible	Jasper E. Foy Cemetery. Family cemetery located northeast of the mouth of Muddy Creek. No evidence located.	If not removed in 1941, locate and protect.	Littleton 1981
	#88	E-276350	Potentially eligible	Jasper E. Foy Homesite. This homesite is located on a knoll above Mill Branch. Historic artifacts and rubble located in game plot.	Determination of eligibility needed.	
310n393	WAR 1	N-3834170 E-289360	Not eligible	Tar kiln bed. Late 18th to early 19th century. Disturbed by large foxhole.	No further work.	--
310n394	WAR 2	N-3833950 E-288120	Undetermined	Earthenworks approximately 65 m long, 4-5 m wide, 1.5-2 m high on west side of French's Creek; possibly dam. Some foxholes in top.	Preserve by avoidance. Determination of eligibility needed.	--
310n395	WAR 5	N-3827900 E-285900	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Historic artifact scatter in game plot above Tom's Creek. Area plowed, logged. Site extent beyond disturbed area unknown.	Expansion of ground disturbing activities requires Phase II testing. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	--
310n396	WAR 6	N-3832050 E-274200	Undetermined	Woodland and historic artifact scatter in game plot on ridge nose above Millstone Creek. Limited disturbance from plowing, road.	Determination of eligibility needed.	--

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 17 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
31On397	WAR 7	N-3833120 E-276280	Undetermined	Woodland artifacts on knoll adjacent to Stone Bay and Muddy Creek. Undisturbed.	Determination of eligibility needed.	--
31On398	WAR 8	N-3828050 E-285000	Not eligible	Early 20th century artifacts and ornamental plants on shore of Traps Bay. Disturbed by roads. May be dumping, but extent in surrounding woods unknown.	No further study required within disturbed area.	--
31On399	WAR 9	N-3828100 E-285500	Undetermined	Oyster midden on both banks of Traps Creek; contains late 19th to early 20th century glass. Little disturbance.	Determination of eligibility needed.	--
31On400	WAR 10	N-3828500 E-285260	Not eligible	Historic artifacts (early 20th century) and ornamental plants in borrow pit/windrow area on terrace above Traps Bay. Site extent in woods unknown.	No further study required within disturbed area.	--
31On401	WAR 11	N-3829730 E-281030	Undetermined	Early 19th century ceramics in road. Disturbed by tracked vehicle activity. Site extent in woods unknown.	Determination of eligibility needed.	--
31On402	WAR 12	N-3837340 E-277740	Potentially eligible	Tar kiln pit within woodpecker habitat adjacent to Verona Loop Road. Undisturbed.	Preserve by avoidance. Determination of eligibility prior to any change in ground disturbing activities.	--

4-40

Table 4-2. Known Cultural Resources with State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 18 of 18)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
310n403	WAR 13	N-3839260 E-282400	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Isolated sherd located in eroding bank at Hadnot Point. Vicinity of historic site #14.	Erosion area; testing needed prior to loss of resources. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	Littleton 1981
310n404	WAR 14	N-3827740 E-278200	Undetermined outside disturbed area.	Artifact scatter on shore of Everett Creek and Stone Bay. Area disturbed by trails and erosion.	Erosion area; testing needed prior to loss of resources. The disturbed area of the site is not eligible.	--

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 1 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	OnV263	N-3834010* E-288170	Undetermined	Loftfield describes as prehistoric and historic site near TLZ Jaybird. Could not be relocated.	Survey required prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Loftfield 1981
--	OnV264 #21	N-3834820* E-286560	Undetermined	Prehistoric and historic material on Frenchs Creek. Area marked on Loftfield's map does not match his text. WAR could not relocate.	Survey required prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Loftfield 1981
--	OnV270	N-3839920* E-291360	Undetermined	Loftfield located 20th century site on a knoll above Wallace Creek. His map and text are contradictory. WAR could not relocate and old aerials show no habitation in any of possible locations.	Survey required prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Loftfield 1981
--	OnV276	N-3835400* E-286500	Undetermined	Isolate located in cleared area at French's Creek. Could not be relocated.	Survey required prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Loftfield 1981
--	OnV281		Undetermined	Loftfield located 20th century material in clearing next to Bear Creek. Text directions and map are contradictory. Was not relocated.	Survey required prior to any increases in ground disturbing activities.	Loftfield 1981

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 2 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#4		Undetermined	Truesdale AME Zion Church. Church dating to early 1920s. Located east of Holcomb Blvd. opposite Brewster Blvd. No surface evidence.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#5		Undetermined	Col. George Mitchell's Plantation. Late 18th century plantation on Black Point west of golf club. No surface evidence located. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#6		Undetermined	Mill Branch Baptist Church. Church active until 1941. Located east of Piney Green Road and Mill Branch. No surface evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#10		Undetermined	Morgan-Simmons Water Mill. Operated by Luke John Morgan and Henry Simmons as early as 1770. East of Piney Green Road on Wallace Creek. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#13		Undetermined	Mrs. Charlotte Arthur Homesite. Log cabin located on Bearhead Creek east of Piney Green Road. Not visible on 1938 aerial. Recent military occupation only visible evidence.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

4-43

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 3 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#14		Undetermined	Hadnot Point Plantation. Established by Whitehurst Hadnot in late 18th century. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#15		Undetermined	Farnell School House. Active in 1880s on east side Sneads Ferry Road north of Maintenance Road. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#16		Undetermined	West Bear Creek School. Early 20th century school on north side Lyman Road west of the Highway 172 exit. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#17		Undetermined	Col. Richard Ward's Cow Pens. Mid to late 18th century cow pens at junction Spring Branch and Cowpens Branch. Not located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#19		Not eligible	Gornto Family Cemetery. Mid 19th century origin in vicinity of Graveyard Point on Frenchs Creek. Moved in 1941. No evidence located.	No further work.	Littleton 1981
--	#21 OnV264		Undetermined	New River Hunting Club. Hunting club 1916-1938 on south side Frenchs Creek. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

77-7

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 4 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#22		Undetermined	Nigger Head. Site of killing of seven blacks in 1865. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#23		Undetermined	French's Mill. Grist mill built by Dr. William French in 1823. On French's Creek South of Marines Road. No evidence located. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#24		Undetermined	Old Chapel Site. Site of early Anglican chapel (prior to 1796) northeast of French's Mill pond. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#25		Not eligible	Ward's Will Church Cemetery. Post 1866 cemetery located at Ward's Point. Removed after 1941.	No further work.	Littleton 1981
--	#26		Undetermined	Ward's Will Primitive Baptist Church. Established around 1866 east of Duck Creek and southwest of French's Mills (south of Marines Road). No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#27		Undetermined	Pest House. Possible 1782 smallpox inoculation house and/or crematorium near Sneads Ferry. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 5 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#30		Undetermined	Col. George Gillette Birthplace. Military leader of 20th century. Home located between Highway 172 and Marines Road. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#31		Undetermined	Duck Creek School. Late 19th to early 20th century school on south side of Highway 172 northeast of intersection of Sneads Ferry Road. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#33		Not eligible	Ward-Hurst Family Cemetery. Begun in 18th century and moved in 1941. Vicinity of junction Highway 172 and Onslow Beach Road. No evidence located.	No further work.	Littleton 1981
--	#34		Undetermined	Browns Sound Baptist Church. Black church active up to 1941. West of Gillett's Creek, north of Highway 172 and Hookup Road. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#36		Undetermined	Guy Gillette Homesite. Archival information only; vicinity of southeast end Hookup Road.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#37		Not eligible	Hurst Beach. Mid 1920s development.	No further study required.	Littleton 1981

4-46

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 6 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#38		Not eligible	Onslow Beach. Mid 1920s development.	No further study required.	Littleton 1981
--	#39		Not eligible	Henderson Beach (south of Onslow Beach). mid 1920s development.	No further study required.	Littleton 1981
--	#40		Not eligible	The Haulover (Sandy Inlet) south of Onslow Beach opposite Gillett's Creek.	No further study required.	Littleton 1981
--	#41		Undetermined	Hazel Chapel. Methodist chapel in early 1920s. Located south of Highway 172 near Mulberry Tree Branch. No evidence.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#43		Undetermined	Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church. 1897-1941 church located on south side Highway 172 east of Courthouse Bay road. No evidence.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#52		Undetermined	Edward Marshburn Plantation. Plantation, mill, and possible school dating to 1730-1740. Located between Marshburn's Great Branch (Hicks Run) and Mill Branch. No evidence located. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Survey prior to any change in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 7 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#53		Undetermined	Bear Head School. Early 20th century school located northwest of Holcomb Blvd., Sneads Ferry Road intersection. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any change in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#54		Undetermined	Allen Gray Plantation/Coneys Stream Sawmill and Grist Mill. Coney's Mill was built in 1850. The site is located within the active impact zone on Grey's Point.	No further study due to location in active impact zone.	Littleton 1981
--	#55		Undetermined	Capps Chapel. Built in 1889 and moved in 1899. Was located on south side of Verona Loop Road at Greys Point Road junction. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any change in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#56		Undetermined	Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church. Church active until 1941 west of Verona Loop Road at TLZ Cardinal Road. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any change in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#57		Undetermined	Colored School. Located on the east side of Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any change in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

4-48

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 8 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#61		Undetermined	William Starkey Hill Plantation. Cotton plantation, grist mill, and cotton gin on Holmes Point. No evidence located. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#62		Undetermined	Colored School. Located adjacent to Foy's Chapel (#63) on north side of Verona Loop Road east of base entrance. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#63		Undetermined	Foy's Chapel. Primitive Baptist congregation dating from 1900-1941. Located northeast of Verona Loop gate. No evidence found.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#64		Undetermined	White School. School located north of Verona Loop Road gate. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#65		Undetermined	Whitledge and Foy Store. Begun in 1826 by John Whitledge as ordinary and tavern. Arnold Foy operated as tavern and storekeeper beginning in 1846. Located between Marshburn's Great Branch (Hicks Run) and Atlantic Coast Line roadbed. No evidence located. There is an old roadbed adjacent to tracks.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 9 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#66		Undetermined	South West Primitive Baptist Church. Organized 1773-1794 under Robert Nixon. Located on Plum Point, Southwest Creek. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#67		Undetermined	Ragged Point Plantation. Plantation of Daniel Marshborn in vicinity of TLZ Eagle. Extensive erosion area. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#71		Undetermined	Salt Works. Civil War salt works in marsh on north side of inland waterway at Onslow Beach. No evidence located.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#72		Not eligible	New River Ferry. Free ferry begun in 1741 between Johnston and Whitehurst (Hadnot Point). No evidence located.	No further study required.	Littleton 1981
--	#74		Undetermined	Gen. Edward Ward Plantation. Antebellum plantation, mill, and cemetery on Ward's Point. Cemetery walls remain. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Survey prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981
--	#79		Not eligible	Horse Ford (Ramseys Ford). Corduroy road crossing to beach areas on inland waterway behind Riseleys Pier. Now a military crossing.	No further study required.	Littleton 1981

Table 4-3. Known Cultural Resources Not Assigned State Numbers, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (Page 10 of 10)

N.C. State Site No.	Other Nos.	UTM	NRHP Recommendation	Site Description	Action Required/Recommendation	References
--	#89		Potentially eligible	Richard Whitehurst/Robert Snead Plantation. In the mid-18th century Richard Whitehurst acquired the ferry property of Christian Heidelberg. In 1759 the property was sold to Robert Snead. The property included the ferry, a tavern/ordinary, and plantation. No evidence was located in an area disturbed by push piles and erosion. Littleton says NRHP eligible.	Survey and testing prior to any increase in ground disturbing activities.	Littleton 1981

*Speculative UTM.

4.7.3 Management of NRHP Properties

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), outlines the procedures for management of NRHP properties. Figure 1-2 illustrates the basic procedure. A detailed explanation is presented in Section 1.3 of the HPP, Marine Corps Order 11000.19 (Appendix A), and Working with Section 106 (ACHP 1986). To briefly summarize the procedure, the following steps are involved:

1. All NRHP properties or NRHP eligible properties within the impact area are identified. If a property is potentially eligible, a determination of eligibility must be made at this time.
2. The nature of the impacts on the properties must be identified.
3. If an effect (impact), as defined by 36CFR800.3, is identified, USMC must consult with SHPO and ACHP to determine the next step.
4. After consultation with SHPO and ACHP, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is drawn up which outlines the management strategies for the property.
5. Once the actions specified in MOA have been completed, the project may proceed.

Management of NRHP eligible properties may include: (a) limiting the degree of impact; (b) modifying the project to avoid impacts; (c) repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the resource; (d) data recovery prior to destruction; (e) documentation prior to destruction or alteration; and (f) preservation, maintenance, or stabilization. It is also possible that all parties may concur that although a property will be irrevocably impacted, no mitigation alternatives are required.

4.7.4 Survey and Testing Recommendations

At this point in time, Camp Lejeune has taken the initial step towards compliance with Executive Order 11539 and NHPA. They have obtained sufficient information to state that there are cultural resources present on the base and that a number of these resources are potentially significant. The next step is to continue the process of complying with the legislation. While a total survey of the base would be ideal, this is not a realistic approach. The following steps are recommended:

1. Areas which are so highly disturbed as to prohibit reasonable research contributions will be excluded from future archaeological study. Some of these areas are indicated on USGS maps submitted as separate documents. They include:
 - o Existing impact or live ordnance areas (present G-10, N-1, K-2)

- o Borrow pits or similar highly disturbed areas (i.e., Combat Town)
 - o Highly urbanized areas such as the main base.
2. Tracked vehicle and troop maneuvers may continue in areas presently designated for these activities. Caution will be exercised to not disturb known archaeological sites within existing training areas. These sites should be marked on maps used by Range Control or other offices instrumental in planning and conducting troop maneuvers. As funds allow, surveys will be scheduled for these areas. Both survey and testing levels of effort may be required.
 3. New land use projects will require survey and possibly testing level studies at an early stage of project planning. At the present time, this requirement applies to the expansion areas of G-10 and the proposed MEC maneuver course (see Section 3.0).
 4. Acquisition of new lands, such as the proposed western expansion of the base, will require a survey as a minimum. Should sites be located in the new lands, testing is required.
 5. Areas subjected to natural deterioration, such as riverbank erosion, should be subjected to survey. If sites are known, or located, testing will be required.
 6. As a long-range planning project, a predictive model of the base, based on systematic subsurface testing, should be developed (see Section 4.6).
 7. As funds become available, all known sites should have testing in order to make a determination of eligibility for NRHP. This testing will probably eliminate a number of sites from the need for continued protection. If sites are determined eligible, USMC should proceed with NRHP nominations (see Section 4.7.8.).

All prehistoric cultural resource studies should be conducted under the direction of an archaeologist who meets the minimum qualifications presented in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (NPS 1983). All projects should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and with the guidelines of ACHP (1980; 1986).

Surveys should include a literature review, oral history interviews, and subsurface testing of undisturbed areas. This testing should consist of screened (1/4-inch mesh) shovel tests on a 30-meter grid unless alternative methodologies can be fully justified. Use of consistent, comparable methodologies facilitates creation and refinement of a predictive model for the base. All data obtained from cultural resource surveys should be incorporated into the ongoing model development process.

Testing consists of sufficient subsurface excavation to determine: site limits, artifact density and distribution, stratigraphy, integrity, and research potential. Testing normally involves a combination of shovel testing and larger excavation units.

All located sites must be documented on either short or long version site file forms (Appendix D). Site testing projects should include revision of existing site file forms.

4.7.5 Mitigation Recommendations

Archaeological mitigation at Camp Lejeune should be conducted by a professional archaeologist and follow the guidelines presented by the Secretary of the Interior (NPS 1983). Present mitigation needs include continued protection of resources identified as potentially NRHP eligible or as yet undetermined, and data recovery from sites undergoing degradation. At the present time, only one site falls into the latter category, the Jarretts Point site (310n308). Although this site is designated as off limits, there are exposed features which are subject to ongoing weather erosion. The site is also poorly defined in terms of areal extent and integrity. Prompt salvage of data from the exposed features is recommended, as well as testing to better define the site and identify any other areas subject to degradation.

It is estimated that the project would require approximately 30 mandays of fieldwork and 60 mandays of analysis/report. Estimated cost is \$20,000.

4.7.6 Emergency Discovery Situations

If any previously unknown archaeological sites are discovered during construction, military maneuvers, or other activities, USMC will immediately stop all ground-disturbing activity in the site vicinity. The Commander, Marine Corps Base (CMCB) or his representative will comply with Section 800.7 (Resources Discovered During Construction) of 36CFR800. These steps will include, but not be limited to: (1) notifying the state SHPO, the USMC Natural Resources Management Officer and Naval Facilities (NAVFAC EFD); (2) have appropriate studies completed to determine if the site is NRHP eligible; and (3) determine appropriate steps to mitigate any adverse effects if the newly discovered site is determined eligible. Section 8.0 of the HPP provides contact information. USMC is responsible for all costs incurred by emergency discoveries.

4.7.7 Human Remains

Discovery of human remains at Camp Lejeune may fall into two categories: (1) emergency discovery; or (2) discovery during an archaeological project.

If discovered by accident (emergency discovery), the CMCB and the Onslow County medical examiner (or USMC equivalent) should be notified immediately to determine whether or not the remains are archaeological. While such a determination is made, great care should be taken to avoid disinterment. If the remains are archaeological, they are subject to the procedures for human remains encountered during an archaeological project.

If human remains are discovered during archaeological projects, the field archaeologist must notify the CMCB (or his representative) and the Chief Archaeologist of the North Carolina SHPO. The Chief Archaeologist will notify the Chief Medical Examiner. If, in the opinion of the excavating archaeologist, the remains are Native American, the Chief Archaeologist will also notify the Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Indian Affairs (NCCIA). If non-Indian, the Chief Archaeologist or USMC will attempt to locate the next of kin or identify the deceased. After notification is completed, excavation may continue. Post-excavation treatment will be determined in consultation between USMC, SHPO, and, if appropriate, the Executive Director of NCCIA. See Section 6.0 for a discussion of Native American concerns (Burke 1986).

4.7.8 NRHP Nominations

The procedure for nomination of properties to NRHP is outlined in 36CFR60, Marine Order 11000.19 (Appendix A), and the NPS publication How to Complete National Register Forms.

At the present time, there is insufficient data available on the known sites at Camp Lejeune to prepare nominations. Once site testing has been completed, determinations of eligibility can be made. To be eligible, a property must meet the criteria presented in 36CFR60.6 (see Section 4.7.1). For archaeological sites, eligibility is usually based on the research potential of the site. Interpretation and application of these criteria requires professional expertise. The task should be included as part of the Scope of Work for site testing level projects. Criteria are applied in consultation with SHPO.

It is the responsibility of the base to initiate the request for a determination of eligibility and subsequent nomination. NAVFAC EFD can provide technical assistance. CMC(LFL) will act on completed nominations.

The nomination form (DOI Form 10-306--see Appendix A) is prepared by the base with technical assistance from EFD and contractors. It is then submitted to SHPO for review and comment. After SHPO signs the form, the original copy plus SHPO comments are forwarded to CMC(LFL). CMC(LFL) will submit the completed forms directly to NRHP.

It appears that Camp Lejeune may meet the requirements for a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) nomination. An MRA includes all or a defined portion of the historic resources identified in a specified geographical

area. The size of the area chosen is determined by historic and/or geographical factors as well as the practical factor of its manageability. MRA designation simplifies the documentation process and facilitates resource management.

If possible, an MRA nomination is based upon the results of a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey undertaken to identify all of the resources of archaeological, historic or architectural significance. The MRA may consist of individual properties or a combination of individual properties and districts. Only that portion of land included within the defined boundaries of each property or district is entitled to the benefits of NRHP listing. If additional eligible properties are identified after the MRA is listed on the NRHP, these properties can be added to the MRA. An MRA may also be submitted as a "partial inventory" with an indication as to the types of properties included. Under the "partial inventory" it is understood that additional studies will be carried out in order to complete the inventory process.

4.7.9 Procedures for Determining Effect

The criteria of effect and adverse effect are defined in 36CFR800.3. Under the Section 106 process the USMC representative in consultation with SHPO are responsible for applying the criteria of effect and adverse effect to NRHP eligible properties. Once effects are identified, mitigation measures can be developed if the effects are adverse.

Effect is evaluated in the context of the historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance of a property. An undertaking has an effect whenever it causes, or may cause, any change beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the characteristics which qualify the property to meet the criteria for eligibility to NRHP. This would include changes in the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association which contribute to its significance. Effects may be direct or indirect. Direct effects are caused by the undertaking and occur at the same time or place (e.g., construction). Indirect effects include those caused by the undertaking that are later in time or farther removed in distance (e.g., increased traffic).

Adverse effects may occur under conditions which include but are not limited to: (1) destruction or alteration of all or part of a property; (2) isolation from or alteration of the property's surrounding environment; (3) introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting; (4) neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and (5) transfer or sale of a property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance or use. Archaeological properties are generally subject to effects 1, 4, and 5.

4.7.10 Procedures for Preservation

Preservation of an archaeological site basically requires protection from ground disturbance or degradation. This may require fencing, signage, or some form of stabilization. Periodic monitoring is a necessary part of preservation. At the present time, Camp Lejeune uses signs to designate archaeological sites as off limits for excavation or vehicular traffic. These signs appear to be relatively effective, although it is recommended that the information stating that it is an archaeological site be deleted. This designation appears to invite looting. It is also recommended that off limits or restricted activity areas be marked on base maps used for training, particularly those in Range Control. This should ensure that troops are not inadvertently sent into archaeological sites at a time or place when the signage is not visible.

It is also recommended that until such a time as determinations of eligibility can be made, ground disturbance in the vicinity of known archaeological sites should not be expanded beyond the presently disturbed areas.

4.7.11 Procedures for Curation

Archaeological materials recovered from Camp Lejeune are the property of the United States Government. They must be curated at a qualified institution that meets the requirements of the Guidelines for the Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric & Archaeological Data (36CFR66, Part 3). The specific institution that curates the collections should be selected with respect to its ability to provide adequate and secure space, proper environment for the conservation of the collection, and qualified staff to curate the collections. The institution should also meet SHPO's standards for an approved curatorial facility. The institution should be selected in consultation with SHPO and the Atlanta office of NPS. Further, it is recommended that all materials be curated at a single location. At the present time, archaeological materials from Camp Lejeune are curated in a variety of locations (see Section 11.3).

Curation should be completed according to NPS curation standards. USMC should also be aware of proposed rule 36CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections which will establish curation procedures for materials recovered from federal projects.

4.7.12 Maintenance and Inspection of NRHP Properties

NRHP eligible archaeological properties should be routinely inspected for degradation. A quarterly inspection with an annual report to the Base Commander is recommended. If Camp Lejeune hires or contracts for an archaeologist, this person should be charged with responsibility for

inspecting the cultural resources. If present base staff continue to be used for cultural resource management, it is recommended that personnel from the Environmental Resources office be charged with site inspection. These people are regularly in the field and familiar with the location of the majority of the known sites. Routine inspections should note any new disturbance, any newly revealed cultural remains, and any potential impacts to the resources. The annual report should include input from Base Facilities as to projected changes in land use which may affect cultural resources.

4.7.13 Review of the HPP

It is recommended that the HPP be updated every 4 years. This update will incorporate any newly located cultural resources into the inventory. It will note any changes in the NRHP status of the known resources. If possible, revisions of the locational model will be made. It is anticipated that as the knowledge of cultural resources at Camp Lejeune increases, more selective management of the resource base will be possible. As sites are better defined, adequate NRHP assessments can be made which will probably facilitate increased usage of the base without further cultural resource management. In addition, a better understanding of the potential for location of resources in a given area will be available. Revision of the HPP should be made by a professional archaeologist using input from the annual reports on cultural resources as well as master land use plans for the base. All revisions of the HPP should be submitted to SHPO for review and comment. It is also appropriate to consult with this office while updating the HPP in order to incorporate changes in regional research concerns.

4.8 FUTURE RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Camp Lejeune presents an excellent opportunity to study prehistoric occupation of the North Carolina coast. Its large size and variety of environmental zones facilitate study of a wide range of prehistoric sites. The unique nature of the New River, which is entirely within Onslow County, and primarily within Camp Lejeune, provides an opportunity to study cultural change and adaptation through time in a tidal river basin. The large areas of undeveloped land within Camp Lejeune offer a relatively undisturbed resource base for future study.

The major need for future cultural resource research at Camp Lejeune is better definition of the resource base. Not only does the base need additional survey, but also the known resources need to be defined. While this may seem to be a major task, it can be done quite effectively in stages. To summarize the prehistoric resource management needs, the following tasks have been identified at Camp Lejeune. They are arranged in order of priority. Table 4-4 follows this section outlining the level of effort in manhours and the estimated costs.

1. Survey of the proposed MEC maneuver area, G-10 expansion areas, and any proposed new development areas. This survey will consist of systematic subsurface testing of undisturbed areas to locate all significant archaeological sites (see Section 4.7.4). Data from the survey should be used to develop a predictive model. The survey must also include a literature review and oral history. The survey will address research questions concerning settlement patterns, cultural chronology, and cultural change. All sites located will be documented on state site file forms. All work will be fully documented by maps and reports.
2. Testing of all known and newly located sites within the MEC maneuver and G-10 expansion areas. This testing will be designed to yield sufficient data to make a determination of eligibility for all sites in the areas that will be impacted by the projects. Presently known sites include: 310n325, 310n328, 310n378, 310n322, 310n400, 310n372, 310n332, 310n326, 310n350, 310n349, 310n389, 310n393, 310n324, 310n263, 310n264, 310n281, and historic sites 21, 25, 41, and 74. Testing shall include definition of site limits, stratigraphy, artifact density and distribution, integrity and research potential (see Section 4.7.4). Research questions should address site activities, cultural chronology, subsistence patterns and site locational analysis. All site file forms will be updated to include new data obtained from the testing program. All work will be fully documented.
3. Data recovery and testing of the Jarretts Point site (310n308). This site has exposed features subject to natural erosion. In addition, site limits and thus relationship to the nearby Jarretts Point ossuary (310n309) are undefined. A systematic subsurface survey (see Section 4.7.4) is required to determine the site limits. This should be followed by salvage excavation of the exposed features and, if funds permit, testing of undisturbed areas. Research questions can be addressed concerning subsistence at a non-shell midden site, cultural affiliation, nature of site activities, and relationship to the ossuary.
4. Testing of all other potentially eligible or undetermined eligibility sites on the base (see Tables 4-2 and 4-3 for a list of sites). This testing will accomplish two goals. First, it will provide determinations of eligibility for these sites, leading to nomination of eligible sites to NRHP. Second, it will facilitate management of resources at Camp Lejeune by clearly delineating the areal extent of eligible sites and releasing those not eligible from future management needs. All site forms will be updated and all work will be fully documented.

Individual budget estimates have not been prepared for this task. Testing costs are highly variable, depending on the nature and size of the site being tested. In addition, as the data base for Camp Lejeune grows, testing approaches will change, requiring greater or

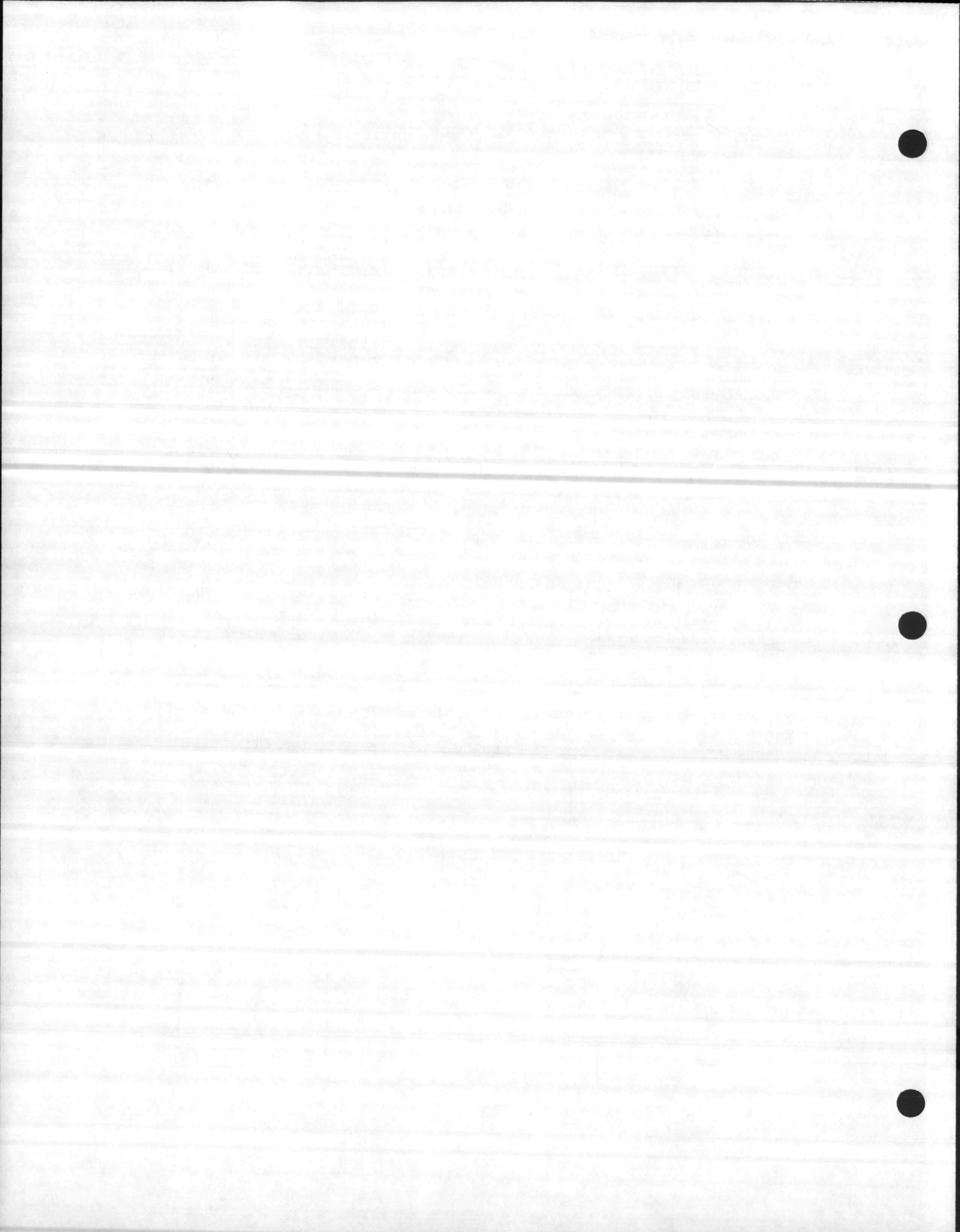
lesser levels of effort on particular types of sites. Finally, testing of groups of sites is generally more cost effective than testing single sites. A range of estimated costs is provided.

5. Survey and testing of all areas of the base subject to riverbank erosion. This probably represents about 50 percent of the shoreline. The active erosion of these banks threatens both known and potential resource locations. USMC must protect the resources within its property under the requirements of NHPA. Research resulting from this project should also be incorporated in the development of a predictive model. Research questions are the same as for similar area survey projects at the base (Items 1 and 2 above). Known sites threatened by erosion include: 310n317, 310n318, 310n320, 310n336, 310n367, 310n371, 310n380, 310n386, 310n397, 310n403, 310n404, and historic sites 5, 61, and 67.
6. Development of a predictive model for Camp Lejeune based on systematic subsurface testing (see Section 4.6). Research questions will center on definition of settlement patterns, cultural chronology, types of properties to be expected, and relationship of properties to environmental characteristics. The model should include aerial photography analysis, literature review, oral history interviews, and incorporation of existing information on cultural resources at Camp Lejeune.
7. As funds allow, survey and testing of located sites should be conducted within existing troop maneuver areas. Highly disturbed or developed areas will be excluded from this requirement (i.e., borrow pits, urban areas, impact zones). Information from such surveys should be used to update the base predictive model. It should be understood that as the level of knowledge concerning the resources on base increases, the level of effort required to manage these resources should decrease. For example, as knowledge of potential site locations becomes more reliable, the level of effort for surveys can be reduced by stratification of testing based on the potential for location of significant resources.

Table 4-4. Budget Estimates--Prehistoric Properties

Project	Mandays	Cost*
Jarretts Point (310n308)	90	\$ 20,000.00
Erosion Areas Along New River	340	78,000.00
MEC Maneuver/G-10 Impact Survey and Testing	700	145,000.00
Land Acquisition Survey per 100 Acres		
Wetland Mix	20	4,000.00
Upland Mix	40	8,800.00
Site Testing Range Per Site	10-70	2,000.00-15,000.00
Predictive Model	660	130,000.00
Existing Training Areas Survey Per 100 Acres		
Upland Mix	40	8,800.00

*Estimates are based on individual projects. Combination of projects would probably result in cost reductions.



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HISTORIC PROPERTIES

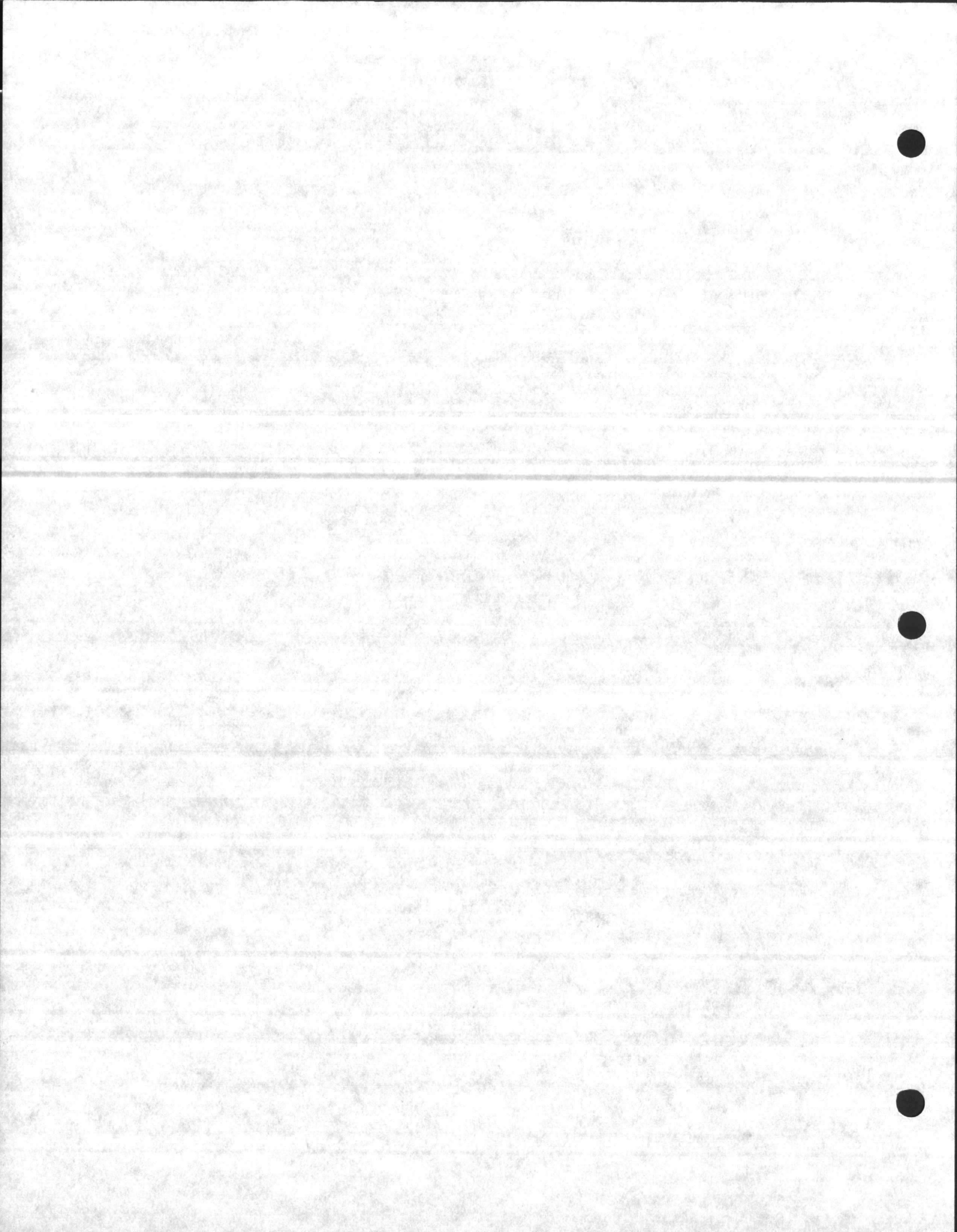
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5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES



5.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Historic cultural resources may include: (1) archaeological sites dating from the time of European contact to the present, (2) architectural or engineering structures, and (3) properties that are associated with historic events or persons. These resources must "possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,..." (USA 1984:2-5).

The following sections present a regional and local history, assessment of the resource base, and management procedures.

5.1 HISTORY OF THE AREA

The initial European contact in North Carolina occurred during the 1524 exploration of Giovanni da Verrazzano. Verrazzano sailed along the coast from Cape Fear to the north, making contact with the Indians when he sent ashore for water. The next recorded contact on the southeast coast occurred in 1585 with Sir Richard Grenville's voyage. Grenville explored the coast between Cape Fear and Ocracoke. This trip resulted in John White's 1585 map of the coast (Littleton 1981).

The first actual settlement of coastal North Carolina was the ill-fated Roanoke Colony along the northern coast. First established by Ralph Lane in 1584, the initial settlement was abandoned in 1586. A second group of settlers arrived under the leadership of Governor John White in 1587. When White returned in 1590 from a trip to England to obtain relief supplies, he found the colony abandoned, with little indication of the fate of the settlers (Morison et al. 1977). After 1590, North Carolina remained unsettled until the late 17th century.

After the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1660, the Carolinas were granted as a proprietary patent to eight promoters and politicians, led by Sir John Colleton and the Earl of Shaftesbury. South Carolina was settled in 1670 by colonists from England, the Barbados, Scotland, and a group of French Huguenots. North Carolina was settled by "adventurers from New England and poor whites from Virginia" (Morison et al. 1977:34). With an economy based on tobacco and naval stores, and a lack of good harbors, North Carolina remained comparatively poor, with few plantations or slaves. The proprietors established a separate governor and assembly for the northern portion of their patent. In 1729, the Carolinas became crown colonies or royal provinces (Morison et al. 1977).

Between 1711 and 1771, a series of wars plagued the colony, beginning with the Tuscarora War against the Indians (1711-1713). The War of Jenkin's Ear (1739-1744) led to a series of Spanish raids on the coastal areas and shipping. These raids resulted in construction of four forts along the coast, including one somewhere at Bear Inlet. Beyond the limited effects of these raids, this war's only other direct effect on the Carolinas was the loss of men who served in the military

forces. Although North Carolina also provided militia during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the colony itself was not affected by this war. The final colonial war, the War of the Regulators (1768-1771), was centered in the Piedmont area of North Carolina. This war was an early protest against corrupt governmental actions in the colony. The coastal areas of North Carolina provided a large proportion of the militia led by Governor Tryon to put down the insurrection. The Regulators were defeated at the 1771 Battle of Alamance near Hillsborough, North Carolina (Littleton 1981).

Coastal North Carolina was not seriously affected by the Revolutionary War, probably as a result of its lack of good harbors and its relative isolation. The area did provide soldiers and leadership to the American war effort. There were occasional raids on coastal salt works and shipping. In addition, Cornwallis briefly occupied Wilmington at the southeastern part of the state in 1781 prior to advancing to Yorktown in Virginia. The major effect of the war on the coastal areas of North Carolina was probably economic, in terms of disrupting local production and shipping.

After the Revolutionary War, much of the South was heavily impacted by the growth of cotton as a cash crop. The new crop, in turn, led to an expansion of slavery and the plantation system. However, the coastal areas of North Carolina were not highly suited to cotton and continued to lack good transportation systems. Naval stores, tobacco, and corn continued to dominate in this area. In general, North Carolina was characterized by mixed subsistence/commercial farming and a lower overall wealth than its neighboring states, South Carolina and Virginia (Leedecker 1985).

One result of the Revolutionary War was an increase in migration from the older settled areas such as North Carolina to the newly opened western lands. This migration peaked in the 1830s and 1840s. Littleton (1981:131) identifies five reasons for this migration:

- (1) Many of the families who moved to Georgia and Tennessee went there to take up military land granted them or their parents for service in the Revolution and/or the War of 1812;
- (2) in the Deep South and the West, large tracts of land were available at cheap prices;
- (3) the states to the south and west were excellent cotton-farming areas;
- (4) slaves in the Gulf states could be hired out at much higher rates than in North Carolina; and
- (5) in North Carolina, due to poor agricultural practices, the farms had declined in productivity.

Clearly, cotton, although not king in North Carolina, had a serious effect on the state's economic and social systems.

The brief War of 1812 had little effect on North Carolina. Once again, the state provided troops to the war effort and probably suffered raids on coastal shipping, but no military actions occurred within the state.

The growing friction between North and South over the issues of states' rights and slavery led to the Civil War in 1861. North Carolina initially voted against secession, probably because it was not a major slave-holding state. A second vote in May 1861 led to the state joining the Confederacy (Morison et al. 1977).

North Carolina was not a major seat of Civil War actions, particularly along the coast. Wilmington served as an important port for blockade runners, as it was connected by rail to Virginia and South Carolina. Many other areas of the coast served as centers for salt production and havens for the blockade runners. Union forces occupied New Bern, Beaufort, and Fort Macon in the central part of the coast. From these posts, they carried out periodic raids on the salt works and the blockade runners (Morison et al. 1977; Littleton 1981). In March 1865, Sherman marched through central North Carolina to a point northwest of Raleigh where Confederate General Johnston surrendered (Morison et al. 1977).

Like the Revolutionary War, the major effects of the Civil War on North Carolina were economic and social. The tremendous loss of life and destruction of property during the war, coupled with the disruption of the slavery system led to widespread poverty in the South. Although agriculture remained the dominant economic system in the postbellum South, the plantation system was replaced by sharecropping and tenant farming. North Carolina continued to rely heavily on its forest resources both for naval stores and for the newly developing lumber industry. In the coastal areas, commercial fishing also became an important part of the economic system (Leedecker 1985). Throughout the remainder of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the coastal part of North Carolina remained largely rural and agrarian, with a relatively low proportion of the state's population and wealth, although contact with the remainder of the nation was improved by the construction of railroads throughout much of the area.

The early 20th century saw the demise of the naval stores industry and of cotton growth in North Carolina. This was largely offset by the expansion of tobacco farming and the lumber industry. The mid 20th century saw the appearance of two new sources of income for coastal North Carolina: military bases and beach resorts. Beginning in the late 1930s and increasing dramatically with World War II, North Carolina became the home for a number of major military installations, including Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune, and Cherry Point. These installations have had a major economic and social impact on adjacent areas. At the same time, the attractions of the beaches and sheltered waters of the coast led to increased development of beach communities, a development which continues to the present.

5.2 HISTORY OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CAMP LEJEUNE

The recent history compiled by Tucker Littleton (1981) provides the most thorough available information on the pre-1941 occupation of Camp LeJeune. Therefore, the following text is taken verbatim from his

summary of this history. The interested reader is referred to the complete text for greater detail. A military history of Camp Lejeune is currently in progress (Charles 1986). The information provided in Section 5.2.2 is based on an existing older history (Carraway 1946) plus current military publications (USMC n.d.).

5.2.1 Civilian Occupation

The military complex [at Camp Lejeune] encompasses some of Onslow County's earliest settled areas and some of its most historic sites....

It is generally accepted that the New River area began to be settled about 1713, and there is also good evidence that the portion of the study area bordering Bear Creek was settled as early as 1713. Those moving into the area in the early 18th century were primarily English and Scotch in descent and secondarily Negro, followed by Welsh, and French. Most of the earliest settlers came from New England, Maryland, Virginia, and northeastern North Carolina.

Increasing numbers of settlers began moving into the area in the 1720's, and in 1730-1731 a sizeable colony of families from Bertie Precinct relocated on New River. Gov. George Burrington issued an order creating the new precinct named Onslow on 23 November 1731 (Old Style), but the precinct for political reasons was not confirmed until 19 February 1734 (Old Style; 2 March 1735, New Style).

By the late 1720's New River was showing the first signs of a developing commerce, the lower ferry over New River was established, and agriculture and the naval stores industry were becoming the basis of the country's economy. By the beginning of 1732, the county was holding court in a building owned by John Williams on Jarrott's Point and Courthouse Bay. William's building became in essence the country's first courthouse and gave Courthouse Bay its name.

As the early years of the county's history passed, a few more roads were laid out, other ferries begun, and increasing numbers of homes were built along the major streams. In 1741 the town of Johnston was incorporated as Onslow's first county seat town and was located on Mittam's Point (now Town Point). When the town was disrupted by a hurricane in 1752, most of the town lots were still unimproved (not occupied), and construction of the new courthouse had never been completed.

Large farms (plantations) and the extensive naval stores industry made slavery very economically profitable for the planter class, and the institution of slavery existed as an

important social and economic influence for over a century in the study area's history.

In the 18th century, corn seems to have been the most economically important crop, along with the raising of livestock. Naval stores manufacture probably represented the greatest single source of income for the area, but grist milling became one of the most significant economic activities also. A good diversity of occupational skills and trades existed in the study area in Colonial times.

One of the most numerous and prominent study area families that came to power during the early to mid-1700's was the Ward family, founded in Onslow by Col. Edward Ward (1694-1766). The Wards, Crays, Rhodeses, and Sneads were probably the study area's most prosperous and influential Colonial families and continued so till the end of the 18th century, except for the Ward family, whose local influence did not significantly wane till the late 19th century.

Three Colonial wars affected the study area residents to varying degrees. The War of Jenkins' Ear (1739-1744) and King George's War (1744-1748) in Europe merged into one war so far as North Carolina was concerned. The study area was affected only by Spanish privateers preying on coastal shipping and by the penetration of Bear Inlet in 1747 by a mongrel band of armed men from the Spanish stronghold at St. Augustine, Florida. As a result of the Spanish activity, the Colonial Assembly in 1748 decreed the building of a small fort at Bear Inlet, which was probably soon abandoned when the enemy failed to return.

The French and Indian War (1754-1763) had slightly more impact on the study area inasmuch as local forces were raised and readied for combat. The organization of the Onslow militia owes its origin to the French and Indian War, though little else resulted.

The last Colonial war affecting the study area was the War of the Regulators. Unlike the earlier wars, the War of the Regulators drew troops from Onslow who took a very active part in the Battle of Alamance. Col. William Cray, Sr., of New River, was one of the principal military officers on whom Gov. Tryon heavily relied in this last war of the Colonial period. No Onslow men, however, were lost in the 1771 campaign against the Regulators.

The two dominant social aspects of the study area's Colonial history were the spreading dependence on slave labor and the rise of a landed aristocracy dominating the political and

cultural life of the county as a whole. The first slavery-related problems emerged in the study area during the very late Colonial period.

Education in the Colonial period was relegated to the apprentice system and the "old field schools." Only the wealthy planter class could provide their children with education beyond "reading, writing, and ciphering." Consequently, the planter class became the source of county and state leadership and the producer of the area's professional men.

One important figure of the Colonial period in the study area was Edward Marshburn (d. circa 1740), who was identified as a school teacher as early as 1712 near Sarum on the North Carolina-Virginia line. Marshburn, who moved to New River about 1730-1731, is the second person identified as a teacher in the history of North Carolina.

Another dominant influence in the social history of the study area was religion. Because so many of those included in the colony from northeastern North Carolina who moved to New River were dissenters, the established Anglican church had little support in Onslow. Sometime in the 1750s the Baptists began to experience their own "Great Awakening" in the New River area, resulting in the phenomenal growth of the Baptists until they virtually monopolized the local religious scene. Elder Ezekiel Hunter and Elder Robert Nixon were the foremost Colonial leaders among New River Baptists. The Baptist support of the Revolution throughout the original colonies probably had much to do with the prominent involvement of New River residents in the fight for liberty in North Carolina. The only Methodist influence during the period 1776-1815 seems to have been a few brief visits by the circuit rider bishop, Francis Asbury, at the home of George Shepard, Sr., on Stone's Bay, where Asbury preached twice during visits made en route from Wilmington to Richlands.

In the closing days of the Colonial period, New River men dominated the county's delegates to the provincial congresses, the county's choices for the Colonial Assembly, and the membership on the Onslow Committee of Safety.

With the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the study area entered fully into the Revolution. Col. Cray, as colonel of the Onslow militia, and his son, William Cray, Jr., as Onslow's recruiting officer, spearheaded the effort to raise and train the county's troops. Onslow had very few Tories and equally few deserters. Though military action came close, no Revolutionary engagement occurred in the study area. The elder Cray retained a prominent leadership role in the original state legislature and upon the death of Cornelius Harnett succeeded to the presidency of the Council of State.

The military control of Onslow's Revolutionary activities and the militia remained in the hands of study area residents throughout the Revolution. Col. William Cray, Sr., of Duck Creek, was the ranking officer until his death in late 1778. Cray was followed by Col. Henry Rhodes, of the Stone's Bay area, who was in command from late 1778 until his death near the end of December 1780. Rhodes was then succeeded by Col. George Mitchell of the Paradise Point area, who retained command of the Onslow militia until his resignation in 1787.

The end of the 1790s saw Robert Whitehurst Snead introduce the county's first cotton gin into the study area. The cotton gin did much in the South to increase the spread of slavery, and in the study area it must have been greatly responsible for the increased ratio of the number of slaves to the total population after 1800. Cotton as a crop gradually gained importance in Onslow after 1800, but it never became king as in the South generally.

As slavery increased in Onslow, the early 19th century saw a concomitant increase in problems with runaway slaves, small slave uprisings, and rumored threats of insurrections. It was an especially difficult time for the area's few free Negroes.

In 1791 President George Washington on his Southern Tour passed through the study area on the old Wilmington Road. Sections of that road still exist on the edge of Camp Lejeune near U.S. 17 and N.C. 210; and at the home of Capt. James Foy, near Verona, President Washington stopped to dine.

The granting of out-of-state land warrants to Revolutionary War veterans or their heirs in the close of the 1700s as payment for military service initiated an increased emigration which gradually reached its peak in the years 1830 to 1840. In the migration, Onslow and the study area lost some of the wealthiest, most industrious, and most intelligent families in the county.

Nevertheless, the members of the planter class who stayed in Onslow remained influential despite their small number. Agriculture and naval stores remained the economic backbone of the study area for the entire 19th century.

The War of 1812 witnessed the raising of troops from Onslow, the provision of arms for the defense of the county's coast line, and the emergence of Gen. Edward Ward as one of the study area's foremost military and political leaders of the Federal and early antebellum periods.

The antebellum period from 1816 to 1860 saw little, if any, change in the area's social and economic history. Naval stores continued to dominate the local economy, and reliance on slave labor steadily increased. The growing problem with slave uprisings reached a peak in 1821 and again in 1831.

The apprentice system and the "old field schools" remained the area's educational program, except for a few short-lived academies, until the common schools were created as a result of legislation in 1839. The drive for a public school system did not begin to affect the Onslow scene, however, until about 1841 and remained very slow in getting established.

The New River Baptists organized another congregation (Ward's Will Church) in the study area during the antebellum period, and all Baptist churches in the county during this period were of the Primitive Baptist order.

During the antebellum period, the study area experienced a large exodus of citizens joining the southward and westward migration. The decade from 1830 to 1840 witnessed the heaviest antebellum emigration from Onslow County and the study area. Southern Rights sentiment began to be evidenced near the end of the antebellum period, and by 1860 the county was overwhelmingly expressing secessionist tendencies. The study area produced the county's delegate to the Secession Convention of 1861-1862, Dr. E. W. Ward. In addition, the year 1860 saw several military companies organized in Onslow County in anticipation of the Civil War.

The antebellum period also witnessed the establishment of the study area's first three post offices--French's Mills in 1823, Foy's Store in 1830, and Stone Bay in 1844. Numerous attempts at internal improvements ended in failure, and the study area slowly began to decline in influence.

The area's decline in importance was most noticeable with respect to political leadership. Only the Ward family and a few intermarried families continued to wield political influence in the study area, and the county's leadership gradually began to be supplied by other sections of the county.

The devastating Civil War (1861-1865) virtually ended the study area's importance in the county. Most Civil War activity in the study area centered around lower New River and Bear Inlet. Raids aimed at maiming the blockade runners and destroying the salt works in the area occurred throughout the years 1862 through 1864. The most famous and substantial raid was that of Lt. William B. Cushing in November 1862 when his vessel, the Ellis, was destroyed near the mouth of New River.

The study area supplied many of the county's Confederate troops and felt the severe drain on manpower and resources. Extreme shortage of such essentials as food and clothing subjected study area residents to great poverty and occasioned pitiful local attempts at public relief. The war left the study area ruined socially, culturally, and economically. The old plantation system with its ruling planter class was terminated by the war, and a new citizen class was created by an emancipation which theoretically freed the former slaves but gave them no preparation for maintaining that freedom or achieving the real essence of freedom. Thus increased racial tensions resulted from the Civil War and introduced the dark days of Reconstruction.

While political reconstruction of the state was confined to the period 1868-1877, the economic and social aspects of reconstruction lasted much longer and spilled over into the 20th century. Reconstruction years initiated changes in state and local government, replaced the old plantation system with that of share-cropping, and saw tremendous political, social, and economic struggles. The post-Civil War decades were a time of extreme poverty for Onslow County, and the study area's lost political and cultural leadership in the county was never regained.

Farming and naval stores continued to dominate the local economy during the period 1866-1900. Two of the study area's most important citizens of the period were Dr. E. W. Ward and Thomas A. McIntyre. Ward, owner of the Cedar Point Plantation, was deeply involved in the civic and cultural life of the study area. McIntyre, owner of the 27-room mansion, "Onslow Hall," and the 2,600-acre Glenoe Stock Farm at Town Point, was a wealthy New Yorker who invested heavily in the study area's lumber industry and built the railroad from Wilmington to Jacksonville.

Considerable effort was made during the latter years of this period to develop New River oysters as a major export, but the hurricane of 1899 sanded up the oyster grounds and ruined the industry's prospects. The East Carolina Piscatorial Association became involved in both oyster production and truck farming [at Bayview]. But virtually all the outward signs of economic recovery resulted from the investments of outside concerns, wealthy Northerners or businessmen from other sections of the state. Consequently, the new businesses yielded minimal economic benefits for the study area residents themselves other than the creation of a slightly larger job market and increasing sales for the local timber and seafood products.

The effort to secure rail service for the study area during the late 1800s received a measure of success, but except for the briefly operated railroad spur to Bayview the railroad

service came no closer than the edge of the study area at Verona and Jacksonville. Several efforts at improvements to navigation proved ineffective. About 1885 the community named Marines (for the family of that surname) was established, and between 1874 and 1895 the U.S. Post Office Department established five new post offices in the study area. Another 19th century town was Bay View on Stone's Bay and New River, but it did not become one of the study area's most important communities.

In the end of the 1800s, following political reconstruction, the public school system made slow and feeble progress at re-establishment. In matters of religion, the period 1866-1900 saw the establishment of the area's first all-black congregations and the study area's first Missionary Baptist churches. In addition, the Primitive Baptists added a new congregation of their denomination at Stone's Bay in 1867.

The gradual, very slight economic recovery made in the late 1800s was doomed to be short-lived, however. In the early decades of the twentieth century, the demise of the naval stores industry in Onslow County had fully come to pass, leaving agriculture and lumbering as the only main supports of the local, reduced economy. In addition, the Great Depression added to the already-depressed state of the study area's economy, and World War I brought its own distresses. On the brighter side, the introduction of tobacco farming in the area gradually resulted in a new important commodity to offset, in part, the economic impact created by the closing of the local naval stores industry.

The early 20th century was also marked by several resort and residential developments in the study area--developments such as Hurst Beach, Henderson Beach, Onslow Beach, "The Col. Montfort Place," the Paradise Point Development, Marine Heights, and other residential developments. The Montfort Point Recreation Center and the country club and golf course at Paradise Point became well known and widely patronized recreational facilities. In addition, the recreational facilities of the Town Creek Farm (Glenoe Stock Farm of McIntyre's time) became famous for their lavish accommodations and recreational opportunities especially provided for the better than 100 employees, plus the frequent numerous guests.

The period 1900-1941 saw the introduction of the automobile, the first paved roads, and the coming of electricity to the study area. Great progress was made in the area of public school education. The disparity in quality of education between the various sections of the county was gradually reduced. Several additional black congregations were organized in the study area.

Not only was the study area in a period of economic decline during the early 20th century, but it also continued to lose political and cultural influence. The only leader of real consequence to come upon the scene in the study area during the period 1900-1941 was Col. George William Gillette, who served in both World Wars I and II and is generally credited with drawing the attention of the military to the need for a defense installation in the study area.

In 1941 the government began the acquisition of the land for Camp Lejeune, and approximately 720 families had to be relocated. With the mass exodus, the civilian history of the study area came to a close (Loftfield 1981:54-61).

5.2.2 Military Occupation

In the late 1930s, Col. Gillette mapped the coastline of the Carolinas, calling them the "Unguarded Front Line of National Defense." This map is generally credited with drawing the attention of the Army and Navy to the vulnerability of the area plus its suitability for large scale military establishments. Coupled with the potential entry of the U.S. into World War II, plans were made for development of two Marine bases in the area in 1940-1941. By April of 1941, the New River area had been selected for the ground base and the Neuse River (Cherry Point) for the air base. Although appeals were made to the residents for cooperation with the military plans, much of the land had to be acquired through condemnation. An estimated 720 families (2,400 people) were removed from the 173.8 square miles (111,155 acres) acquired by the government. The existing structures in the area were removed prior to construction of the base. In addition, all known burials were moved to cemeteries at the entrance of Montford Point Camp and in Verona (Carraway 1946).

The initial construction contracts went to three Charlotte, North Carolina firms: Goode Construction Corporation, Blythe Brothers Company, and the Harrison-Wright Company. Goode was primarily responsible for buildings, Blythe for roads and utilities, and Harrison-Wright for electrical installations. F.J. Blythe served as overall project manager. The architect was George Watts Carr of Durham, N.C., and the engineers were the J.E. Greiner Company of Baltimore, Maryland (Carraway 1946).

From the beginning, the base was carefully planned as a cohesive unit with consistent architectural and engineering plans. The overall theme was somewhat Georgian colonial in appearance with an emphasis on brick construction. Certain basic plans were repeated throughout the base, including the outlying special use facilities at Montford Point, the Rifle Range, Onslow Beach, and Courthouse Bay. Buildings were designed for durability and low maintenance, with extensive use of metal framing and concrete trim. State-of-the-art design was employed for construction of the major utility systems--the waterworks and central heating

plant (Carraway 1946). The heating plant remains extremely efficient to the present time.

Initial construction began in 1941 at Tent City on the north side of the New River between Hadnot Point and French's Creek. A railroad spur line was also built by the Atlantic Coast Line to supply the base. By September, Tent City was ready for the arrival of the First Division Marines under the command of Brig. Gen. Philip H. Torrey. The first post commandant, Col. D. L. S. Brewster, also arrived in September. At this point, almost 8,000 people were employed on construction of the base (Carraway 1946).

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and the U.S. entry into World War II provided an additional impetus for rapid construction of the base. By August 1942, the base headquarters were moved from Montford Point to Administration Building No. 1 at Hadnot Point. Montford Point became the training center for the first black Marines. The Rifle Range opened in September 1942. At the end of 1942, the base was officially named for Lt. Gen. John A. Lejeune, thirteenth commandant of the Marines. At that time, the base was fully operational for training purposes (Carraway 1946).

During 1943, recreational facilities were developed throughout the base and the Naval Hospital at Hadnot Point was completed. In July of that year, the Marine Women's Reserve Schools were relocated to Camp Lejeune. Construction of housing areas also continued throughout the war years. In April 1944, Maj. Gen. John Marston took over as commandant. When the war was over, Gen. Marston directed that extensive landscaping activities be carried out as the final stage of development of the base. This included planting over 30,000 azaleas, 1,200 ornamental trees, and 30,000 camellias. By 1946, Camp Lejeune could claim to be "the largest all-purpose Marine base in the world" and "one of the most beautiful military posts anywhere in the country" (Carraway 1946:5).

Throughout its history, the base has played a major role in military training. The first training conducted at the base in 1941 consisted of combined maneuvers of the First Marine Division and the First Army Infantry Division as the newly established Atlantic Amphibious Force. At one point, these maneuvers involved 25,000 troops (Carraway 1946).

The initial troops assigned to the base consisted of the First Marine Division, including the famous Eleventh Regiment. Other units trained at Camp Lejeune included the 22nd, 23rd, and 27th Regiments. All of these units were to gain fame in World War II. A barrage balloon school was operated out of Courthouse Bay, as were the para-marines until parachute troops were discontinued by the Marines. An amphibious tractor-tank base was located at Courthouse Bay, a use that continues today. By the end of World War II, all facets of Marine training were conducted at Camp Lejeune, including: anti-aircraft, infantry,

artillery, anti-tank, motor transport, armed scouting cars, engineer battalions, sabotage and demolition, raider battalions, and Marine war dogs. The base served as the final training location for the Marine Women Reserves and the only recruit and training center for the black Marine battalions. Camp Lejeune was also used as a training center for Dutch Marines after that country was occupied by Germany. The Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune was the largest naval hospital in the South during World War II and received the wounded from the various Pacific battlefields (Carraway 1946).

At the end of World War II, Camp Lejeune was designated as the home base for the Second Marine Division. Later, the Fleet Marine Force units also became tenant commands. In 1951, Marine Corps Air Station New River was established as a separate command on the west side of the base. Originally called Peterfield Point, the name of the airfield was changed to New River in 1968. During World War II, the airfield was used for a PBJ squadron under the jurisdiction of Cherry Point. During the Korean War, it served as a helicopter training base and for touch-and-go training for jet fighters. In 1968, the runways from the outlying Oak Grove Landing Field were placed under the jurisdiction of New River for helicopter training (Putnam et al. 1983).

Today, Camp Lejeune remains the home base for the Second Marine Division, as well as the Second Force Service Support groups, the Sixth Marine Amphibious Brigade, and Marine Corps Air Station New River. Montford Point has been renamed Camp Johnson and serves the Service Support schools. The Marine Corps Engineer School is located at Courthouse Bay. Camp Geiger, an outlying facility on the west side of the base, serves as the Infantry Training School. The Air Station is the operational base for two helicopter groups of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, as well as aerial reconnaissance aircraft. A new Naval Hospital has been recently opened on the base, replacing the original facility. Camp Lejeune is still considered to be "The World's Most Complete Amphibious Training Base" (USMC n.d.).

5.3 EVALUATION OF PREVIOUS HISTORIC STUDIES

The first official historian of Onslow County was Dr. Cyrus Thompson. However, Thompson left no significant records of his work (Littleton 1981). During the late 1920s, Fitzhugh Lee Morris wrote a series of articles on local history for the Onslow Record, as well as conducting extensive genealogical research on the Dudley, Snead, and Ward families. "Morris acquired a reputation for detailed original research, meticulous analysis of his data, and an extreme degree of accuracy" (Littleton 1981:6). Much of Morris' work was incorporated in the later history compiled by Joseph Parsons Brown. Brown published a more comprehensive history of the county, although his work contains a number of inaccuracies. The major difficulty with Brown's work is the inadequate documentation and indexing. Both Morris' and Brown's work are most helpful for the earliest periods (pre-Civil War) in local history (Littleton 1981).

As a part of Loftfield's 1980-1981 survey of the base, local historian Tucker Littleton compiled an extensive civilian history of the area and identified potential historic sites within the base (Littleton 1981). Littleton's history is excellent and represents a major contribution to regional cultural history. It is well researched, thorough, objective, and interesting. His assessments of the potential significance of various historic sites are well grounded on NRHP criteria. These specific site assessments are presented in the site inventory (Appendix C). The final recommendations also need to be based on an evaluation of the actual sites in terms of archaeological research potential and integrity. Certain sites (churches and cemeteries) are by definition not generally eligible for NRHP unless they have architectural, historic, or archaeological significance. Sites listed by Littleton should not be considered an exclusive list. It is quite probable that sites not included on his list could also be considered NRHP-eligible.

He also makes suggestions for future research directions and priorities. Littleton's recommendations were: (1) to make NRHP assessments of the potentially significant sites; (2) conduct further historical research on (a) specific sites, (b) all periods of occupation, and (c) location of cemeteries; (3) conduct an underwater survey; (4) conduct an oral history project; and (5) document the area's architectural heritage.

Littleton's recommendations 1, 2, and 4 should be incorporated in every survey or testing project conducted at the base. An overall implementation of these recommendations is not needed. If a potentially significant site is known to be in a survey or impact area, then an assessment should be made as part of the survey project. Additional historical research and oral history is a necessary part of any survey or assessment project.

In terms of the underwater survey, while the state owns the river bottoms in North Carolina, Federal impacts on these areas would require compliance with cultural resource legislation. Therefore, if dredging or filling projects are planned, underwater surveys may be required as a part of the project. This determination would be made in consultation with SHPO, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), ACHP, and USMC.

Littleton's recommendation concerning documenting the architectural heritage needs to be completed as soon as possible. This is in reference to curation of materials concerning the civilian properties on Camp Lejeune prior to 1941. The documentation is on file at the base Public Works Office and consists of legal descriptions, survey maps, and photographs of the properties. The photographs provide an excellent history of the architectural heritage of the area prior to modern development. Unfortunately, this documentation is suffering from deterioration, particularly those items which are on blueprint paper. USMC is the caretaker for this material; therefore, it is the responsibility of USMC to curate it properly. In this case, micro-filming the material will be required (see Section 5.6.7). Although

curation of the originals at the official state archives has been considered, there is apparently a problem due to possible fungi present in the documents (Cashion 1986) as well as a question on the legality of transferring federal documents into state control.

In 1982, Wilson Angley of the state Department of Cultural Resources conducted a preliminary records search for information on the New River Inlet (Angley 1982). While the navigable waters within the base are not the direct responsibility of the USMC, Angley's report does provide valuable historic information on marine activities in the area. It serves as a supplement to Littleton's history.

At the present time, there is very little available in terms of the military history of Camp Lejeune. The Public Works Office and Base Library contain copies of documentation of the construction of the base in the early 1940s (Carr and Greiner 1941-1943). These documents are good primary source material for any architectural evaluation of the base. Public Works also maintains files of the original blueprints for all buildings on base. The major existing history of Camp Lejeune is Gertrude S. Carraway's 1946 document which is primarily concerned with construction of the base. An updated history of the base is currently in progress, which should make an important contribution to documentation of base events and important personalities (Charles 1986).

5.3.1 The Littleton Historic Sites Map

Littleton produced a historic sites map as part of his project. He felt that there were problems inherent in this map due to: (1) the lack of surviving landmarks or above-ground remains; (2) difficulties with the existing historic documentation in terms of vague descriptions, obsolete place names, and conflicting data; and (3) duplication of place names in the coastal area. As a result, Littleton considered many of his locations to be tentative, and declined to plot other locations due to the vagueness of his information (Littleton 1981).

As part of the HPP project, WAR's archaeologists attempted to locate the sites identified on the map. Only surface inspection techniques were used. Based on the success achieved with this cursory inspection, the majority of the historic sites could be readily relocated through the combined use of archaeology, aerial photography, and existing documentation, particularly the materials on file at the Public Works Office. Littleton's map has a high degree of accuracy and serves as an excellent starting point for historic archaeology research on the base.

5.4 INDIVIDUALS IMPORTANT TO THE HISTORY OF THE AREA

Littleton's history (1981) identified the following people as significant local figures for whom sites may be identified within Camp Lejeune:

1. Edward Marshburn--Marshburn was the second known educator in North Carolina, clerk of the court, and a prominent local figure. His plantation and possibly a schoolhouse were located on the west side of the New River north of the Verona Loop Road entrance.
2. Col. Edward Ward, Sr.--Col. Ward was the first of the prominent Ward family to settle in the area. His plantation dated from 1735 to 1765 and was located in the vicinity of the Freeman Creek beacon.
3. Col. William Cray, Sr.--Col. Cray was a merchant, brick-maker, naval stores manufacturer, military leader during the War of the Regulators and the Revolutionary War, and president of the Council of State. His late 18th century plantation was located on the south side of the mouth of Duck Creek.
4. Col. Henry Rhodes--Col. Rhodes was a planter, grist mill owner, keeper of an ordinary, and political leader. His late 18th century plantation and mill were located on Rhodes Point, now an amphibious launching area.
5. Col. George Mitchell--Col. Mitchell was a military and political leader, planter, and mill owner. His late 18th century plantation and mill were located on Black Point west of the present golf course.
6. Robert Whitehurst Snead--Snead owned the first cotton gin in the county. He also was a merchant, naval stores manufacturer, and political leader. His large plantation was located just east of the Snead's Ferry crossing.
7. Gen. Edward Ward--Ward was involved in the early defense plans during the War of 1812 and a general in the North Carolina militia. His antebellum plantation and mill were located at Ward's Point. The ruins of the cemetery walls are still visible on the site.
8. Dr. Edward Ward--Ward's life spans the antebellum, Civil War, Reconstruction, and late 19th century periods. He operated the last surviving cotton plantation in the area. He was also a local cultural leader, prominent physician, organizer of a Civil War company, and promoter of public education. His plantation was located on Cedar Point.
9. Joseph French, Sr.--French was a late 18th century planter, naval stores manufacturer, and operator of an ordinary. His home was located south of Frenchs Creek on Weil Point.

10. Robert Snead, Sr.--Snead operated the best known ferry and ordinary in the area during the late 18th century. He was also responsible for forwarding mail on the post road. His ordinary was presumably located in the vicinity of the east ferry crossing.
11. William Starkey Hill--Hill operated a large cotton plantation, grist mill, and cotton gin on Holmes Point. This site would probably be representative of wealthy planters of the antebellum period.
12. David Ward Simmons, Sr.--Simmons is representative of large slaveholding planters and local leaders of the antebellum period. His plantation was located on Paradise Point.
13. Col. William Montfort--Montfort was an active Civil War leader and operator of a salt works. His Montfort Point plantation was originally occupied by William Cray, Jr. in the late 18th century.
14. Thomas A. McIntyre--McIntyre was a New York financier and railroad builder. He operated a model farm for livestock and vegetables at Town Creek Farm. He also built a 27-room mansion on the farm. The farm contained a cotton gin, stables, and living quarters for over 100 people, as well as extensive recreational facilities. Foundations for these structures are visible between Town Point and Holmes Point.
15. Dr. William J. Montfort--Dr. Montfort was the only physician listed in the area during the early 20th century. He was also coroner, justice of the peace, and co-owner of the mill located on Wallace Creek. His home was located south of the mill site and west of Piney Green Road.
16. Phillip and Ebenezer Dexter--The Dexters were among the first settlers of the area in the early 18th century. Their home and rock fishery was located in the vicinity of Bear Creek Tower.
17. Dr. William French--French was a physician and owner of a grist mill on Frenchs Creek in 1823.
18. Col. George Gillette--Gillette was an Army engineer during the Mexican troubles of 1916, World War I, and World War II. His map of the coast is believed to have been instrumental in the establishment of Camp Davis and Camp Lejeune in this area. His birthplace was located on the Courthouse Bay Road.

19. John Williams--Williams' home was the site of the first courthouse in the county. His plantation was later owned by John Jarrott and was located on Jarrotts Point.
20. Christian Heidelberg--Heidelberg started the ferry later known as Sneads Ferry in 1732.
21. Charles Stout--Stout was an early planter and carpenter who had a home on Lewis Creek in 1740.
22. Col. Richard Ward--Ward was a planter and military leader in the late 18th century. His plantation was located at Bear Creek Tower and he maintained cattle pens on nearby Spring Branch/Cowpens Branch.
23. J. R. and Ollie Marine--The Marines established a development known as Marine Heights (or Marines) on Courthouse Bay in 1927. The community included six streets and 85 lots, one of which was a cemetery. Marines was the last community active in the area prior to the military takeover.

If individual Marines who were or have become significant in USMC can be associated with specific areas of the base, these too should be identified. When the projected base history is completed, this information should also be considered in any future plans for the base.

5.5 DOCUMENTATION OF STANDING STRUCTURES

Camp Lejeune encompasses 170 square miles along the New River Inlet to the Atlantic near Jacksonville, Onslow County, North Carolina. There are five major Marine and two Navy commands at Camp Lejeune including the combat-ready Second Marine Division, Second Force Service Support Group, Sixth Amphibious Brigade, three training schools, and Naval Regional Medical Center. Cherry Point Air Station and New River Air Station at Camp Geiger afford air support agencies in close proximity.

Construction of "The World's Most Complete Amphibious Training Base" was begun in April 1941. The Marine Barracks at New River was destined to play an important training role in World War II, providing units for such historic battles as Guadalcanal and Okinawa. In 1942, the base was named in honor of General John Archer Lejeune, veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War I, and thirteenth commandant of the Marine Corps (Carraway 1946).

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, efficiency of design and construction became critical. Administration Building Number One was completed by August 1942 and more than 1,400 permanent buildings were projected (Carraway 1946:5). At the end of the War, Camp Lejeune emerged as "one of the most beautiful military posts anywhere in the country" (Carraway 1946:5). The primary buildings are

unified by a Colonial Revival theme influenced by the 18th century Georgian Colonial style of the eastern seaboard. The form of the red brick buildings reflects the function, ranging from administrative to industrial, recreational to religious. Details include cupolas, pediments, Palladian wings, and porticoes.

The significance of the architecture of Camp Lejeune is supported by the quality of construction as well as by the visual unity. The primary exterior material is brick with cast masonry detail. Typical structural systems are masonry and steel.

Sited on the banks of the New River, the military reservation extends to the Atlantic coast. Large wooded areas have been preserved and green spaces are integrated throughout the site of the former river resort. As World War II drew to a close, base commander General John Marston directed landscaping to complement the outstanding natural setting. "With amazing luck almost all of the 30,000 azalea plants set out lived and bloomed in April 1946" and by October, 75,000 more azaleas had been planted (Carraway 1946:12). In the same year 1,200 trees including dogwood, maple, cherry, and holly were planted. A landscape plan was submitted in 1947 by George W. Cobb, Landscape Architect, of Greensboro.

At the present time, the only building on base identified as over 50 years old is a barn which does not meet NRHP criteria for significance. Nor were any structures identified as having "exceptional historic merit" (NPS 1985: C-9), although completion of an up-to-date base history may facilitate such identifications. Architecturally, the individual buildings are neither unique nor particularly distinctive examples of their styles. However, when viewed as a whole, the base deserves recognition and preservation because of the quality of the natural and manmade environment and because of its contribution to national history.

Because of the visual quality of the site, the thematic continuity of the architecture, and the dramatic history of wartime construction, Camp Lejeune constitutes a district of potential significance to modern military and national history. This study has identified representative buildings at Camp Lejeune preliminary to a National Register District survey. When a base history is available and as the base approaches its 50-year anniversary, a determination of significance should be made for the base. This determination should consider age, military history, and contribution of the structure(s) to the overall unity of the base environment. The structures selected by the present project are intended to serve as a sample of what is present at the base rather than a final definitive list. Photographs of the selected buildings were submitted with state forms to the North Carolina Archives Preservation Branch. Major significant buildings at Camp Lejeune include administration, housing, recreation, social, religious, education, medical, and industrial. The Base was planned to be practically self-sufficient and today serves a population of approximately 100,000.

Construction began at the base in April 1941. Colors for temporary headquarters were raised on September 20, 1941 at the old rod and gun clubhouse at Montford Point. By expeditious construction efforts, Base Headquarters moved to Building No. 1 at Hadnot Point by August 1942. Oriented southeast on Holcomb Boulevard, the red brick hip-roofed Base Headquarters is detailed with double column entry, cupola, cast plaques and window modules. The structural system of the 205- x 112-foot two-story building is load-bearing brick, concrete slab, and steel truss.

The Second Marine Division Headquarters Building (Bldg. 2) commands a prominent site on the New River at the southwest termination of Holcomb Boulevard. The 185- x 96-foot two-story, hip-roofed building with intersecting wings is detailed with cupola above a gabled central pavillion with one-story, four-column entry. It was completed after Base Headquarters in 1942.

Goettge Memorial Field House was completed in 1947 and is an excellent example of the building type. Located off the Main Service Road and oriented toward Base Headquarters across an open field and Holcomb Boulevard, the Field House (Bldg. 751) is a massive 203- x 153-foot red brick and concrete masonry structure. The steel truss standing seam roof is an expansive gable on hip. Radius corners, a segmental arch in the gable, and three bay entry porticos detail the building.

The Main Theatre (Bldg. 19), its multiple geometry reflecting its function and acoustical considerations, was built in 1943 on the Main Service Road. A four-column entry portico is flanked by cast masks of comedy and tragedy. The 130- x 162-foot red brick theatre was designed to seat 2,000.

The Gym-Regimental Theatre (Bldg. 300) on the Main Service Road was built in 1942 according to a design which was duplicated at Hadnot Point, Camp Johnson, the Rifle Range, and elsewhere on base. The 78- x 138-foot gym/theatre exhibits the most unique revival details of the Camp Lejeune buildings. Rusticated piers which support steel-riveted trusses and reinforce the brick masonry walls are headed by wood capitals with bullseye details. A slit segmental arch fan light centers the front gable. Wood siding is used as exterior finish in the gable end, above the column line, and in the louvered belfry. Double cast iron pipe columns finished with lotus details support the wrapping one-story porch.

The enclosed Swimming Pool (Bldg. 236) built in 1943 on D Street behind the Main Theatre was also duplicated at Hadnot Point and Camp Johnson. The 110- x 60-foot pools were used for teaching combat methods in water. A double hipped ribbed concrete roof set on a continuous concrete beam is penetrated by vents and extensive skylights. The load-bearing brick is reinforced by brick piers detailed with reveals and panelized headers between clerestory window lines.

The Central Heating Plant (Bldg. 1700), located at Gum and Holcomb Boulevard, was built in 1942. The structural steel frame is enclosed within 12 1/2-inch brick curtain walls above concrete walls on the operating level. Steel shell piles of 40-ton capacities support concrete piers. A construction photograph of the 89- x 150-foot structure is included in Volume III of the Completion Report Covering the Design of Camp Lejeune (Carr and Greiner 1941-1943). In 1946, 18 plants with 45 miles of steam distribution supported the main plant. At that time, the Central Heating Plant was considered the most efficient of its type, with four main boilers powered by pulverized coal (Carraway 1946). Recent tests have verified continued noteworthy efficiency (Alexander 1986). In addition to the Central Heating Plant, other industrial buildings such as the electrical plant and waterworks are noteworthy.

In the industrial area adjacent to Holcomb Boulevard, a complex of warehouses and workshops are characterized by masonry construction and monitor roofs. A typical monitor warehouse (Bldg. 1606) on Fir Street is 360- x 200-foot concrete masonry. Building 1607 on Fir Street is a typical garage and warehouse structure. The 360- x 162-foot reinforced concrete structure is characterized by extensive expanses of steel frame windows on the main level and clerestory. Both plans were repeated across the area in concrete masonry and in brick.

By autumn of 1941, foundations had been laid for 42 fireproof barracks, and steel structures were framed for 18, planned for the use of 13,000 Marines. Construction consisted of strip steel frame, brick veneer, plastered interior walls, concrete floor, and asbestos shingle roof (Carraway 1946). A typical "H" barracks adapted for use as 2nd Force Service Support Group Headquarters is Building 59 on Lucy Brewer Avenue. The two-story hip-roofed building is 157 x 145 feet in the H plan form. The use of strip steel (forerunner of steel stud construction in standard practice today) was relatively uncommon for buildings of this scale prior to World War II.

The Staff NCO Club was completed as the Regimental Service Club in 1942 on Main Service Road (Bldg. 425). The two-story central section is flanked by single story wings. The central pediment, brick pilasters, and intersecting gable wings indicated Palladian influence. The 75- x 252-foot building is approached by a curving drive.

The Officers Club (Bldg. 2615) on Seth Williams Boulevard is located in a residential area on Paradise Point, flanked by bachelor officers quarters and adjacent to married officers housing. A notable two-story entry tower with pyramid roof and projecting brick piers dominates the 225- x 257-foot wood frame brick veneer structure.

Of the extensive natural and built recreational facilities of Camp Lejeune, the most commanding is Marston Pavillion (Bldg. 730) completed at Seth Williams Boulevard and Wallace Creek in 1945. The facility was acclaimed by Gertrude Carraway:

The two huge dance floors contain more than 11,000 square feet. Two dances can be held at the same time, with apparatus to relay music by a camp band or by a big-name orchestra from one room to another. Since its grand opening on the 170th anniversary of the Marine Corps, it has been used by thousands of Marines and their guests. At a recent dance at which Louis Armstrong's band played 4,000 persons were in attendance. The central lounge is complete with a mammoth soda fountain, snack bar and enclosed kitchen (Carraway 1946:33).

The extensive veranda wrapping three sides of the 370- x 165-foot structure overlooks Wallace Creek and the Marina. A large fireplace dominates the central space of this Palladian-influenced white masonry pavillion on the water's edge.

The two main chapels of the base are especially noteworthy for their stained glass windows. Marines throughout the world contributed to the purchase of the windows dedicated to the Marine divisions of World War II and to the personnel of Camp Lejeune. The windows, dedicated in 1948, were designed by Katherine Lamb Tait of Lamb Studios.

The Protestant Chapel (Bldg. 16) on the Main Service Road near Goettge Memorial Field House is distinguished by its central doorway with broken pediment and celtic cross finial headed by a triangular pediment. A square louvered belfry terminates in a convex roof. The interior of the 123- x 57-foot brick veneered unit masonry structure is dominated by exposed wood scissor trusses. A triple lancet altar window of the Marine's Christ "Go ye therefore into all the world," was designed by Wilbur Herbert Barnhams in 1944. The side aisle windows from Lamb Studios include the nine archangels plus Victory, represented as a crusader knight with St. George cross and staff of triumph. Below the archangels are a series of events in the history of the Marine Corps since its origin.

The Catholic chapel, St. Francis Xavier Chapel (Bldg. 17), on the Main Service Road near the housing area is distinguished by a Gothic niche for a figure of the saint above the arched doorway. The open belfry is capped by a convex roof. The interior of the 126- x 56-foot structure is dominated by exposed wood scissor trusses. The Lamb Studio windows of the epistle side depict soldiers' and travellers' saints such as St. Brendan of Ireland, St. Michael, St. Louis, St. Francis Xavier, St. Ignatius, and St. Joan of Arc. The windows of the gospel side depict such saints as St. Sebastian, St. George, St. Christopher, and St. Maurice.

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The old Naval Hospital on River Road at Hadnot Point (Bldg. H1) consists of a three-story administration building flanked by two-story wings. Renaissance and Palladian elements include a central gabled pavillion with rusticated base, triangular pedimented windows, and giant pilasters. A square cupola terminates in a convex roof. The complex of 48 buildings, designed for the care of 2,400 patients, included quarters, power plant, laundry, and garage. In addition to the waterfront site with gardens and shaded lawns, other amenities to promote convalescence included tennis courts, athletic fields, theatre, sun decks, and the "best equipment available" (Carraway 1946:46).

The Camp Johnson Headquarters on Montford Road exemplifies the single story gable on hip roof structure which was typical of this part of Camp Lejeune. The stuccoed structural tile buildings with red brick window trim were used frequently for barracks at Camp Johnson, the Rifle Range, and occasionally at Hadnot Point. Several wood frame and wood siding buildings such as the chapel, dispensary, and power plant are of interest. Camp Johnson, then Montford Point Camp, was noted as the training camp where more than 18,000 black Marines were trained during World War II.

Across the New River at Camp Geiger airfield is Hangar 504, a 173- x 177-foot Denver-type hangar with concrete barrel vault roof large enough to accommodate fixed-wing aircraft in World War II and helicopters today. The MAG Headquarters is housed in the flanking brick on concrete block office wings.

The buildings included in the above inventory are representative of the architectural character and the role in modern American history of Camp Lejeune Marine Base. The record of design and construction of this priority defense project is noteworthy in itself. The visual character was directed at stability and historic reference. The materials were selected for permanence and functional characteristics. The most advanced construction methodology, the highest technology, and human concerns were evident in the rapid development of this self-sufficient military complex. For the most part, the structures appear to have had few modifications since their construction and are well maintained.

A map showing the structures on base as of 1942 has been submitted with the site maps for the base (USGS 1948). This map may not be complete and may include pre-military structures that have since been removed. The map is intended to provide a starting point for architectural evaluations.

5.6 MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune is essentially the same as that for prehistoric resources. The historic archaeological sites have similar characteristics, are subject to the same impacts, and require the same management procedures. Architectural or engineering resources at Camp Lejeune consist solely of the military

structures less than 50 years old. Management of architectural resources involves maintenance, stabilization, and avoidance of degradation or alteration which would change their significance.

5.6.1 NRHP Criteria and Recommendations

Historic archaeological sites at Camp Lejeune may be NRHP eligible under three of the criteria: (A) association with historic events, (B) association with persons significant in local history, and (D) potential to yield information important in history (36CFR60.6). Littleton (1981) identified a number of sites at Camp Lejeune as potentially eligible under these criteria (Tables 4-2 and 4-3, and Appendix C). It is also likely that additional historic archaeological sites may be present at Camp Lejeune which would be NRHP eligible.

Archaeological research at Camp Lejeune should be conducted within the framework of a regional research design. Although the state research goal is oriented towards development of predictive models for site location, this is a technique which is generally not necessary for historic sites. These site locations can normally be ascertained from archival data and aerial photography. Predictions can be made if desired, but the environmental variables which affect site selection may be quite different than for prehistoric sites.

At this point in time, almost no historic archaeological research has been conducted in this area of North Carolina. Therefore, the broad, general research questions need to be addressed before more specific questions can be developed. The long occupation and wide range of sites in the Camp Lejeune area provides an excellent opportunity to acquire a fairly complete picture of rural occupation in coastal North Carolina through time. This research could address changes in land use patterns, status differentiation, and the effects of new technologies or economic systems on cultural activities, particularly as reflected in the material assemblage and site infrastructure. Comparisons could also be made to the prehistoric sites in terms of the relationship of site locations to environmental characteristics and in terms of the subsistence patterns practiced.

Additional research into the colonial period of occupation of the New River is needed. For example, study of the Johnston site (310n386) could provide important data on early settlement in the area, in terms of site infrastructure, demography, and activities. Studies of 18th century sites at Camp Lejeune would allow comparisons to be made to the frontier and Carolina artifact patterns to contribute to our understanding of trade networks, cultural patterns, subsistence, and economic systems. Study of 19th century sites, both plantation and small sites, could contribute to our understanding of status differences, economic systems, and the effects of the Civil War on site patterns in the area. The numerous mill and naval stores sites on the base afford the opportunity to study the development of the area's major industrial

systems. The Mitchell-Montford-Ward mill dam on Wallace Creek (310n374) is an example of this type of site. Study of the unusual Glenoe Stock Farm (310n387) would provide an understanding of the workings of an agricultural community of the early 20th century.

The architecture at Camp Lejeune consists of military structures built from 1941 to the present. Normally, properties are not considered for the National Register unless they are over 50 years old. However, if a property has exceptional historic importance or architectural merit, this criteria can be overridden. At the present time, it is unlikely that any of the architectural resources at Camp Lejeune are individually NRHP eligible. However, within the next 5 years, an evaluation should be made of the structures to make a determination of eligibility. At that time, a district nomination may be appropriate based on the base's unity of design and overall ambience (see Sections 5.5 and 5.6.3.).

There is one area of Camp Lejeune which may merit NRHP nomination on a historic basis at this time. Camp Johnson is unique in USMC history. It is the location of the training area for the first Black Marines. In addition, it is one of the oldest portions of the military base and has had very little alteration since its original construction.

Specific historic site recommendations are presented in Appendix C. These recommendations generally follow those of Littleton (1981). Recommendations concerning the architectural resources are presented in Sections 5.5 and 5.6.3.

5.6.2 Management of NRHP Properties

Historic properties at Camp Lejeune must be managed through the Section 106 compliance process as explained in Section 1.3 of the HPP. Management of historic archaeological resources is conducted as for prehistoric resources. See Section 4.7 for a detailed discussion of the procedures. Architectural resources should be managed according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (NPS 1983). Basically, this includes the same basic steps as for archaeological sites: (1) identification of the resources, (2) evaluation, (3) documentation, and (4) management. Steps 1 through 3 will generally require the services of a professional architect or architectural historian who meets the standards identified in the guidelines (NPS 1983). Step 4 may be carried out by base personnel who are familiar with federal standards for management of NRHP properties.

5.6.3 Survey and Recording Recommendations

Identification of the historic properties at Camp Lejeune is basically the same as for prehistoric properties (Section 4.7.4). As new projects are identified, a survey should be conducted at an early planning stage of the project to locate any cultural resources in the area. If appropriate, this survey should include an architectural evaluation.

Additional historic documentation should be a requirement for all cultural resource surveys and historic site evaluations at the base. This documentation should include archival research and oral history interviews. Based on the investigations conducted for the HPP, it is probable that all sites presently known only through historic data (Littleton 1981) or from verbal information can be readily relocated through archaeological investigation. The base archives contain historic records which include maps and photographs predating the military occupation of the base. In addition, 1938 aerial photographs and older maps of the area provide location information. The combination of this type of data with systematic subsurface testing should ensure location of these sites.

1. The proposed MEC maneuver area and G-10 area have no structures requiring evaluation. All previously known or newly located archaeological resources should be subjected to testing in order to make a determination of eligibility for NRHP. For the proposed project, this would include the following known sites which are historic or have historic components: 310n322, 310n372, 310n389, 310n393, 310n400, 310n263, 310n264, 310n281, and historic sites number 21, 25, 41, and 74. Evaluation of these sites should include archival research, particularly examination of the land acquisition files and land title records. Budget estimates for the MEC maneuver/G-10 expansion project are given in Table 4-4. These estimates include historic sites.
2. Known historic sites (see Appendix C for details) should be protected until they can be subjected to testing to determine their eligibility for NRHP. In some cases, such as the Mitchell-Montfort-Ward mill dam on Wallace Creek (310n374), the Glenoe Stock Farm (McIntyre estate--310n387), or the Ward cemetery (#74), the documentation of visible structural remains should be included as part of testing. The known historic roads (310n372, 310n381, and 310n382) should be documented and the best preserved section protected. Manday and cost estimates are presented in Table 5-1.
3. As Camp Lejeune approaches its 50th anniversary, it would be appropriate to designate a local thematic district in anticipation of NRHP eligibility. This would allow appropriate recognition for a military base with a short but remarkable history and a valuable visual record of a dramatic era of American history. The history of construction, unity of the architectural style, and overall ambience of the base make a district recommendation appropriate. Upon attainment of the 50-year age guideline for NRHP designation of eligibility, a comprehensive architectural survey should be conducted. Designation of properties to be included in a district should involve long range planning considering the base mission and preservation values. Redevelopment of structures designated as significant, or determined eligible by age, may require prior review to mitigate possible adverse effects on historic character.

Table 5-1. Budget Estimates--Historic Properties

Project	Mandays	Cost
Documentation of Historic Roads	5	\$2,200
Architectural Survey	10	7,150
Microfilm of Records	--	2,280*

*\$40 per 1,000 pages of text; \$80 per 1,000 large maps.

Note: Survey and testing of historic archaeological sites is included in estimates presented in Table 4-4 of this document.

Designation of districts at the local level has been found to be a useful tool in generating pride and respect for places, environments, and organizations. Local designation will help guard against loss, damage, or incompatible additions to significant properties.

Documentation should follow the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey and Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). Comprehensive survey should be conducted under advisement of SHPO.

A written history of Camp Lejeune is currently underway. When possible, references to link significant events or individuals with specific buildings would provide valuable documentation. In addition to architectural and archaeological elements, industrial significance and historic landscape design are important to the history of Camp Lejeune.

5.6.4 Procedures for Nominating Historic Properties

The procedures for making NRHP nominations for historic properties are the same as for prehistoric properties. Refer to Section 4.7.8 for a detailed discussion.

5.6.5 Procedures for Determining Effect

Procedures for determining effect for historic properties are the same as for prehistoric properties. Refer to Section 4.7.9 for a detailed discussion.

5.6.6 Maintenance, Inspection, and Mitigation of NRHP Properties

Historic archaeological sites are subject to the same maintenance, inspection, and mitigation procedures as for prehistoric sites (Sections 4.7.5, 4.7.10, 4.7.12). Architectural properties require somewhat different management techniques.

An appropriate office within the district, such as the Office of the Chief of Staff Facilities, should be vested with review responsibility for all structural work (new or renovative) which occurs in the district or which would impact the district. This should include architectural, mechanical, electrical, interior, and landscape design or implementation. Procedures and guidelines should be developed and distributed.

Appropriate professionals with preservation experience should be selected for such work, which in turn should be reviewed by the designated office on the base. Qualifications are provided in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (NPS 1983). The North Carolina SHPO can provide valuable commentary upon request. Examples of work which may have produced negative impact on significant properties or the character of the district include the following: addition of incompatible porticos, blocking existing openings, application of incompatible interior materials, insensitive changes in

electrical or mechanical systems, lack of planned landscaping adjacent to buildings, and new construction incompatible with the character of the district.

Work which could impact properties positively, or which could provide the opportunity to introduce systematic compatible renovation includes asbestos abatement, access for handicapped, energy amelioration, egress and life safety, and computerization. A program for routine preservation maintenance and renovation should be initiated and monitored. From superficial observation, all buildings appear structurally sound and routinely maintained. Although such cases were not observed at Camp Lejeune, some problems with steel framed brick veneer buildings occurred.

All work should comply with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (USDI 1979).

5.6.7 Procedures for Curation of Historic Material

Material recovered from historic archaeological sites should be curated in an approved state facility. Curation should be completed according to the guidelines of the facility selected. It is recommended that the same facility be used for both historic and prehistoric materials (see Section 4.7.11).

Existing historic records at Camp Lejeune are suffering degradation. Proper curation of this important material is a high priority project. In particular, the documentation of the civilian structures located on base prior to military acquisition provides a major historic record for the region. It is recommended that given the condition of the records stored at the Public Works Office, microfilming is the only solution. Based on the quantity and condition of the records involved, a private firm estimated a cost of \$40 per 1,000 pages of copy and \$80 per 1,000 large maps. Based on an estimated 11 file drawers at 5,000 pages each plus 1,000 large maps, this results in a cost of approximately \$2,280 for this task. This cost is a rough estimate based on cursory examination of the materials. Rather than locate someone to make decisions as to what should or should not be filmed, it would probably be more efficient to film the entire collection. This would also ensure that records which do not presently seem valuable would be preserved for future use. Permanent curation of the original records at North Carolina Archives has been discussed, but the presence of unidentified fungi apparently prohibits this step (Cashion 1986). Additionally, the federal records management program may prohibit transfer of federal documents to the state.

5.6.8 Revision and Review of the HPP

As discussed in section 4.7.13, HPP should be updated every 4 years and reviewed by SHPO and ACHP at that time. Updates should include a reassessment of the structural resources on base.

5.7 FUTURE RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Camp Lejeune area has played a major role in regional history. Archaeological sites within the base include the initial settlements of the area, the first county courthouse and county seat, and homesites for major figures in local and regional history. The area contains the full range of historic activities for this portion of North Carolina, including small farms, plantations, grist mills, sawmills, cotton gins, fisheries, naval stores manufacturing, communities, and transportation systems. Research on the archaeological sites would greatly expand the knowledge of regional history and development.

The major need for historic archaeological research at Camp Lejeune is again to better define the resource base in terms of both locating and assessing the sites. All new projects at Camp Lejeune should incorporate a survey and testing program as part of the project. For historic sites, this program should include additional archival and oral history studies in order to properly assess and document the located resources.

Camp Lejeune itself has played a major role in recent American military history. The findings of this study indicate that, although not individually eligible for NRHP, the built environment of Camp Lejeune is a valuable visual record of a dramatic era in American history. The designation of a local district could be currently beneficial. A comprehensive survey should be conducted in anticipation of nomination of a NRHP district upon reaching the 50-year guideline. Documentation should include archaeological, architectural, industrial, and landscape elements.

Specific strategies should be developed integrating preservation of significant features and character with the base mission. Procedures should be published and implemented by a designated base office for all work impacting significant properties or character of the projected district. Involvement of SHPO and professionals experienced in preservation, compliance with accepted preservation standards, and concern for quality within the built environment should provide lasting benefits for Camp Lejeune and for future development.

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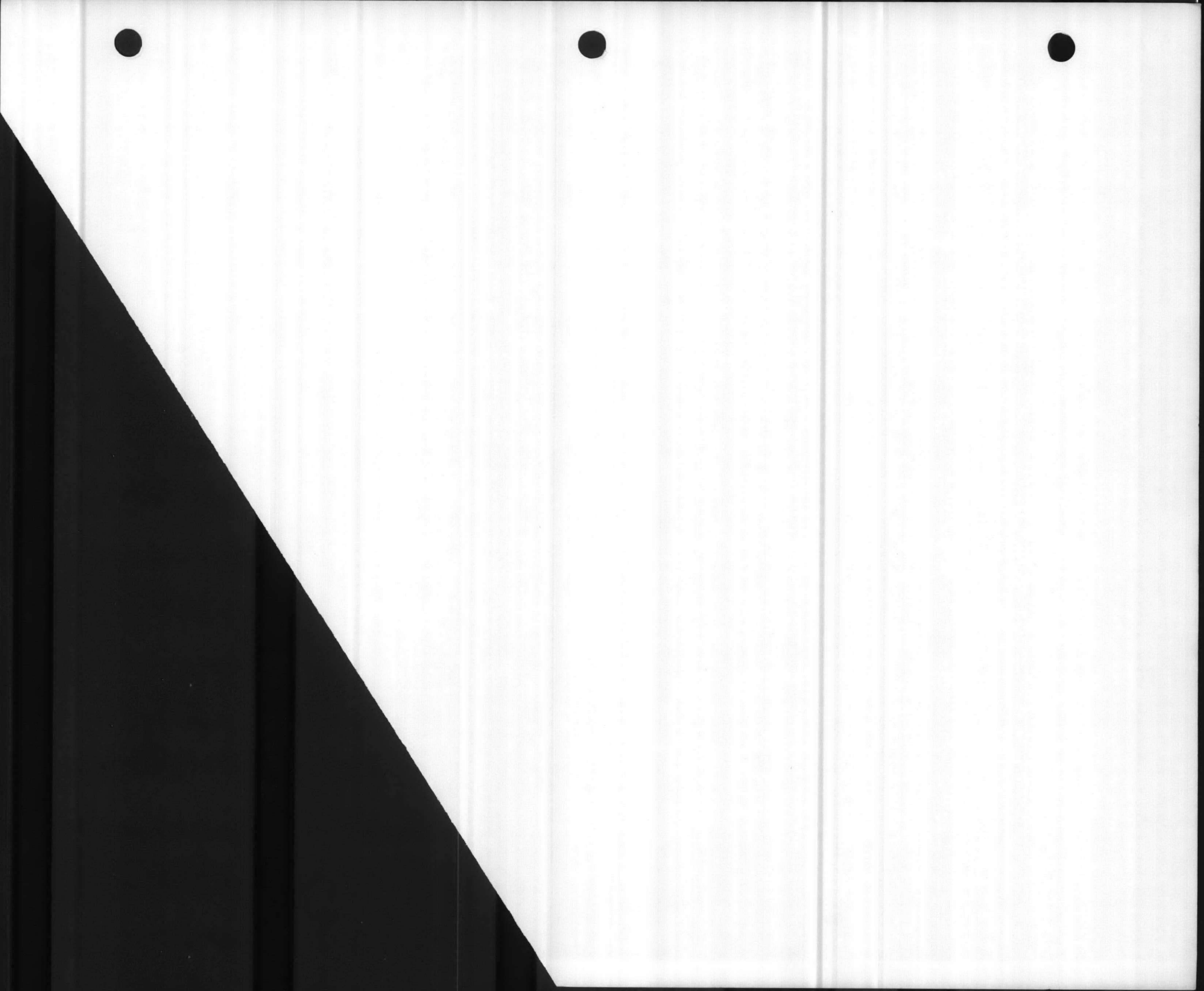
NATIVE AMERICAN

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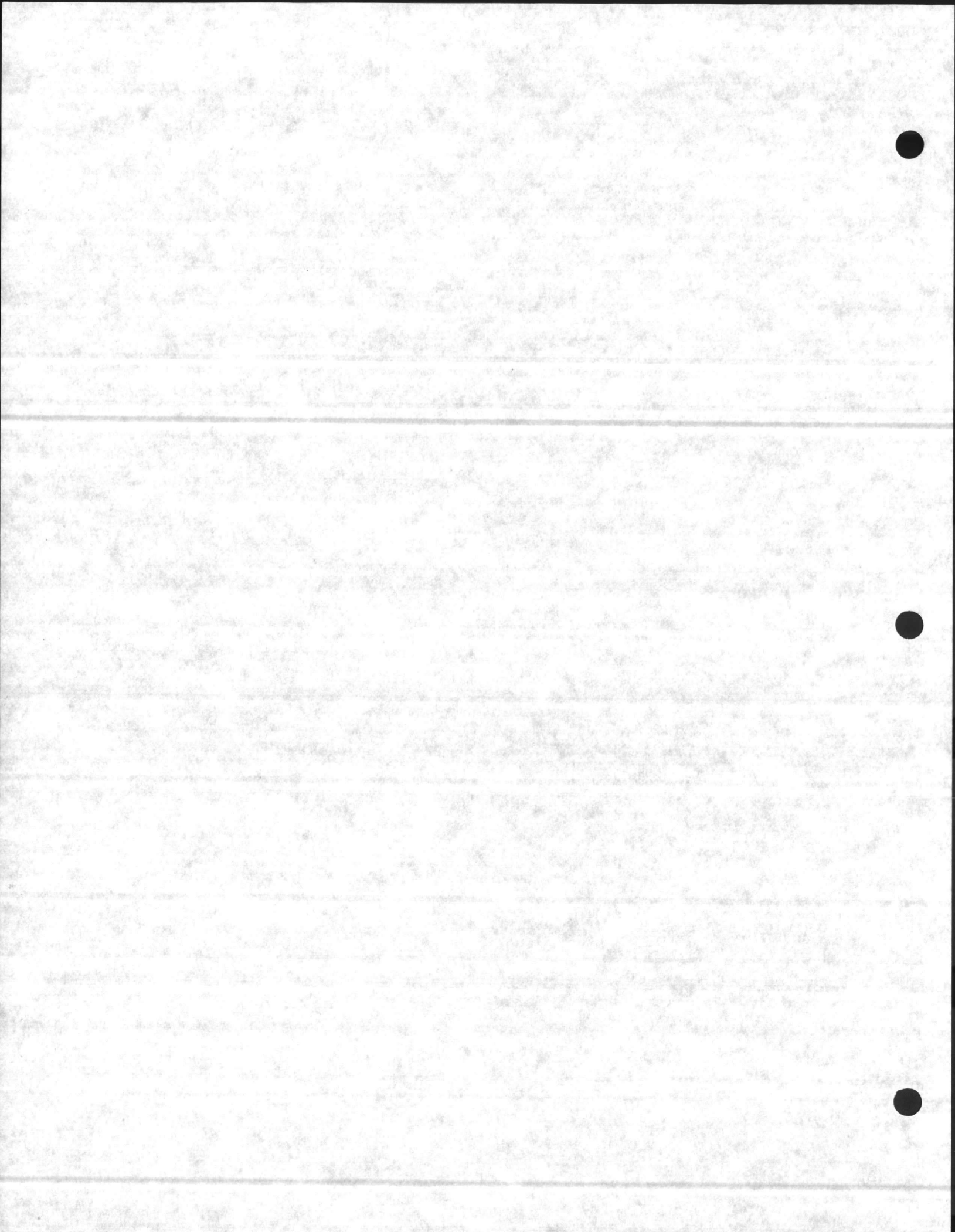
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6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CONCERNS



6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CONCERNS

The increase in archaeological studies which has resulted from the enactment of environmental legislation has coincided with an increased concern on the part of Native American Indians as to the effects of these studies on their heritage. In particular, the Indians are disturbed by the possibility of disrespectful treatment of Native American remains. These concerns have led to the establishment of Federal legislation and guidelines, as well as legislation in a number of states, including North Carolina. Camp Lejeune must abide by two primary documents. First, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (P.L. 95-341) requires consultation with native traditional religious leaders in order to protect and preserve Native American religious cultural rights and practices. This law is used in conjunction with ARPA (P.L. 96-95) to protect Indian sites and relics on Federal property. ARPA imposes civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized use of cultural resources.

The second document that USMC should use as a guide at Camp Lejeune is the Department of the Interior Guidelines for the Disposition of Archaeological and Historical Human Remains (NPS 1982). The guidelines state that they are applicable:

...when investigations of archaeological resources, conducted by or through the Department [of the Interior] as an authorized Federal undertaking, will knowingly disturb interments of human remains, when interments are inadvertently disturbed on property owned or managed by the Department, either through natural causes or through human activities, and in any other situation in which the Department must decide on the disposition of disturbed interments of human remains.

While preservation of human remains in situ is generally preferable to removal, preservation in situ is not always feasible. In cases where it is not, it is recognized that proper treatment often involves especially sensitive issues in which scientific, cultural, and religious values must be considered and reconciled. It is therefore the policy of the Department of the Interior to provide reasonable opportunity for consultation by the responsible bureau or office with groups or individuals interested in the disposition of disturbed human remains. This opportunity should be provided at the earliest feasible time after disturbance or, in the case of planned activity, as soon as it becomes apparent that disturbance of human remains will occur. Each bureau or office shall consider courses of action suggested during consultation as well as any requirements of other entities having legal jurisdiction in particular cases while still fulfilling its responsibilities under historic preservation law and Executive Orders. (NPS 1982:2)

Further, any human remains are to be maintained with appropriate dignity and respect at all times.

There are also two draft federal documents which may become relevant to Native American concerns at Camp Lejeune. Both documents address curation of archaeological collections. The U.S. Congress has a draft bill which would establish an advisory board to resolve disputes concerning curation of Native American materials (USC 1986). NPS has drafted a proposed rule establishing procedures to be followed by federal agencies in curating archaeological collections (36CFR Part 79). If accepted, this rule will apply to Indian materials and repositories (NPS 1986).

Although USMC is not bound by state law, they should be aware of and if appropriate, respect such legislation. North Carolina recently enacted a law to protect unmarked human burials and skeletal remains (NCCA 1981). This law establishes specific procedures which include coordination with Native American groups.

The following sections will present concerns, legislation, and procedures which should be followed at Camp Lejeune. These sections are based on review of relevant legislation and communication with the North Carolina SHPO, ACHP, NPS, and the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs (NCCIA).

6.1 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT OF CONCERNS

The method to be utilized by USMC to assess Native American concerns is as follows: (1) it will require the assessment of a professional archaeologist and/or physical anthropologist to determine if a resource or burial is Native American; and (2) when a cultural resource involves Native Americans, particularly in the case of human remains, USMC should follow the procedures outlined in Section 6.2 below in order to assess the concerns.

In addition to ensuring implementation of these procedures for specific resources, the office responsible for cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune should remain current and cognizant of relevant federal legislative changes or guidelines pertaining to Native American concerns.

6.2 EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Interviews with representatives of NPS, SHPO, and NCCIA indicate that the major concern of Native Americans for Camp Lejeune involves treatment of human remains. The NCCIA has gone on record requesting that USMC comply with state laws regarding unmarked burials insofar as they do not conflict with federal law (Jones 1985).

There are approximately 65,000 Indians in North Carolina, 5,000 of whom are the federally recognized Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. As early as 1935, the state enacted the "Indian Antiquities" law (NCGA 70) which urges preservation of Indian sites on private land and commits public agencies to protect Indian relics and sites. Under this law, it is a misdemeanor to destroy or sell artifacts or other contents of non-federal property (Burke 1986).

By 1978, it was apparent that NCGA 70 was no longer adequate. Specifically, it did not address historic, non-Indian sites, protecting site location data, or providing a mechanism for addressing concerns of Native Americans. Over the next 3 years, a series of meetings were held which brought out the concerns of the Indians, archaeologists, and physical anthropologists. These meetings culminated in the development of the current state law regarding burials (NCGA 70, Article 3) effective October 1, 1981 (Burke 1986).

The Native American concerns identified during this period included: "protection of Indian burials equal to that afforded marked, non-Indian burials; consultation with archaeologists when Indian remains were excavated; and reinterment of Indian remains after analysis" (Burke 1986:154). The major concern of the archaeologists and physical anthropologists centered on analysis and reinterment. The particular issue which evolved was concern for opportunities for future reanalysis of collections, which obviously could not occur with reinterment. A secondary issue which surfaced involved the question of the legal standing of Native Americans given vague descent from prehistoric Indians. Although not all of these issues and concerns have been resolved, the new state law has so far provided a viable system for dealing with human remains in the state (Burke 1986).

6.2.1 Procedures for Addressing Native American Concerns

In order to comply with federal laws and utilize the guidelines of North Carolina law, the following procedures are recommended:

1. Archaeological projects--under both federal and state law, permits are required for archaeological excavation on public lands. Should human remains be encountered during an archaeological project, North Carolina offers two courses of implementation of state law.
 - a) Discovery of human remains during survey or test excavations--The field archaeologist notifies the Chief Archaeologist at SHPO. Excavation may then resume. The Chief Archaeologist notifies the Chief Medical Examiner, and in the case of Native American remains, the Executive Director of NCCIA (if the remains are non-Indian the Chief Archaeologist must attempt to notify the next of kin or identify the deceased). The field archaeologist, skeletal

analyst, and Chief Archaeologist consult to develop an analysis proposal which is then negotiated with NCCIA by the Chief Archaeologist. Under the law, nondestructive analysis may be conducted for up to 4 years.

- b) Discovery of human remains during long-term archaeological research projects--Long-term projects are defined as 4 or more weeks continuing for 1 or more field sessions. Under this option, the field archaeologist may elect to eliminate the role of the Chief Archaeologist and deal directly with the Executive Director of the NCCIA to determine the analysis plan.

The second option should not be used by USMC. USMC should not dispense with the services of the Chief Archaeologist under any circumstances, because federal regulations (36CFR800) require consultation with SHPO.

- 2. Non-archaeological discovery of human remains--The following procedure is recommended for treatment of human remains located by emergency discovery.

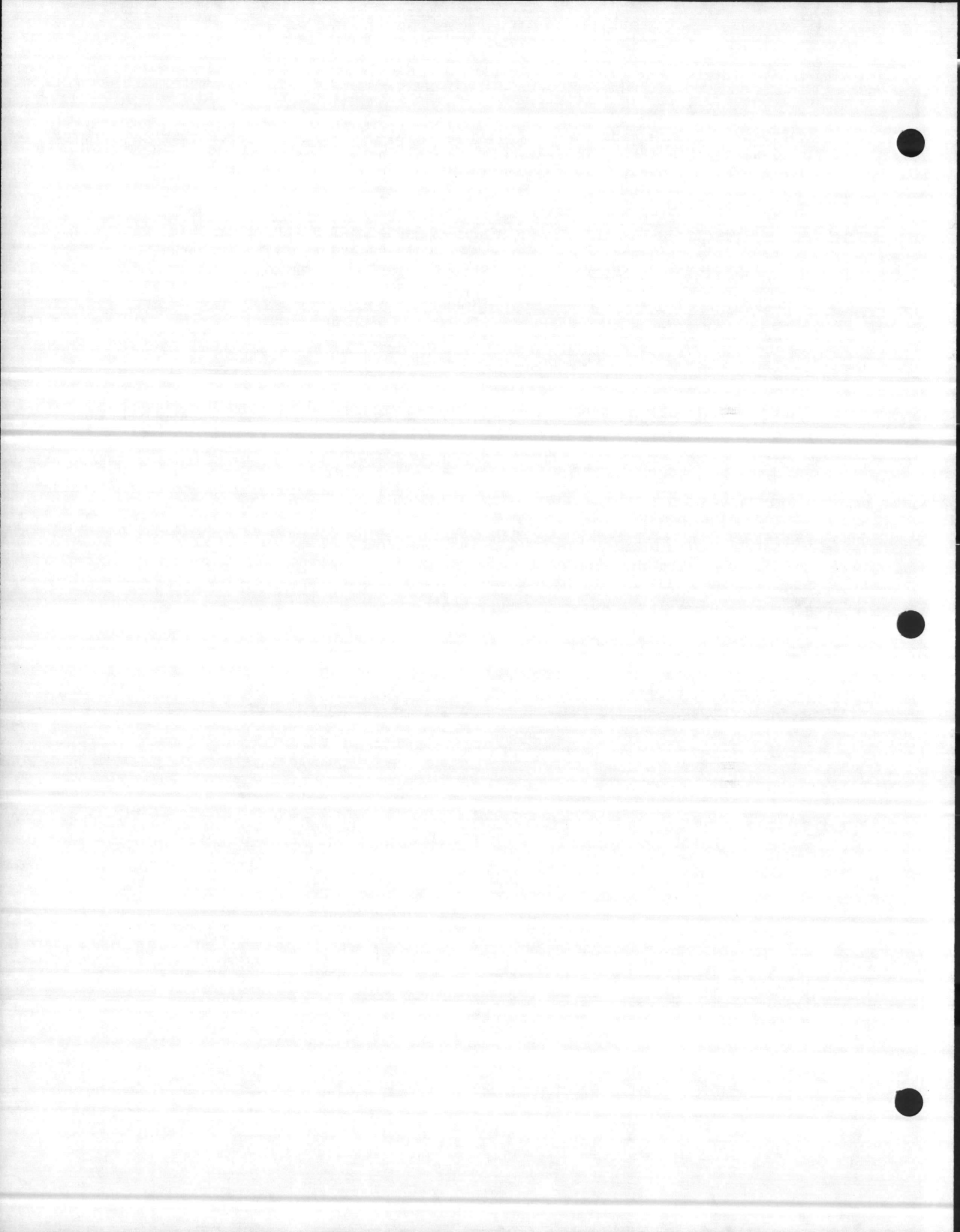
- a) If human remains are encountered, USMC should immediately cease operations in the vicinity and take steps to protect the remains without further disturbance until proper procedure can be followed.
- b) The CMCB or his representative should contact the Natural Resources Management Officer at USMC Headquarters in Washington.
- c) After consultation with Headquarters, the CMCB should contact the county medical examiner or USMC equivalent.
- d) If the medical examiner determines that the remains are archaeological, the CMCB should contact the state's Chief Archaeologist in Raleigh. He will notify NCCIA.
- e) USMC will contact ACHP and NPS Departmental Consulting Archaeologist for consultation with the Chief Archaeologist.
- f) After consultation is completed, proceed by the methods agreed upon by all parties.

6.3 PROCEDURES FOR PERIODIC REVIEW

The office or person who is charged with responsibility for cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune needs to be familiar with any changes in federal legislation involving Native American concerns. This office should also maintain contact with the North Carolina SHPO in order to be aware of any state activities which may influence

cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune. It is recommended that at least once a year, the responsible party should review the HPP procedures for Native American concerns and update them if appropriate.

It is important to note that the increasing activism of Native American groups may have a future impact on archaeological remains other than burials. If such impacts occur, they should be incorporated into the HPP procedures for cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune.



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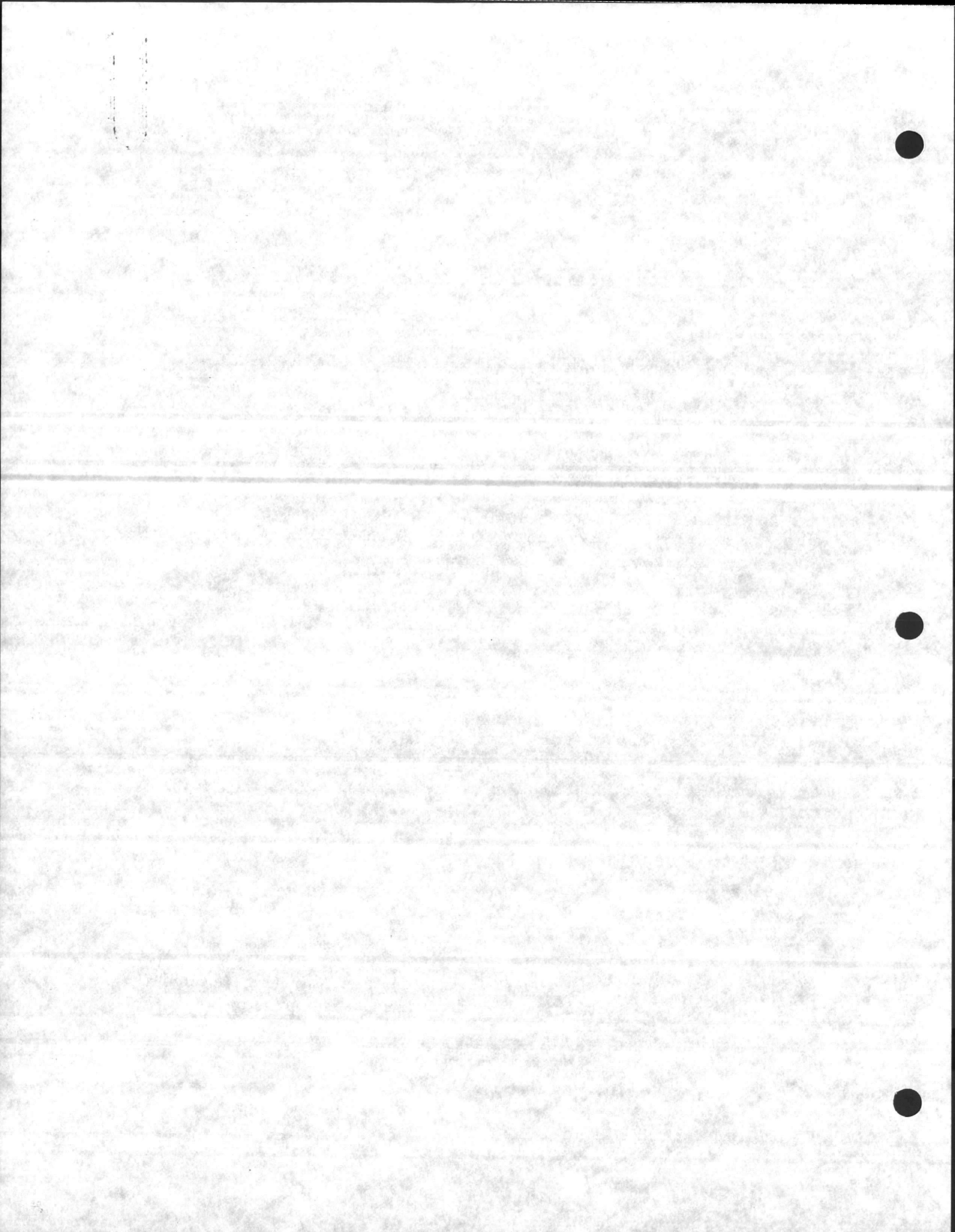
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STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS



7.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE PERSONNEL STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CAMP LEJEUNE



7.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE PERSONNEL STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
CAMP LEJEUNE

Marine Corps Order 11000.19 states that:

Activity Commanders shall designate an activity point of contact to:

1. Direct and coordinate the location, inventory, nomination, maintenance, rehabilitation contracting, interagency consultation, and documentation of cultural resources.
2. Maintain current files of completed DOI Form 10-306 for properties under activity cognizance.
3. Maintain liaison with SHPO's, regional offices of the NPS, and the Advisory Council.
4. Establish priorities for inventory, protecting, and evaluation of cultural resources and provide for their consideration when affected by plans, projects, or programs.
5. Seek required assistance from outside cultural resource professionals.
6. Comply with cultural resources regulations under emergency circumstances (e.g., storm damage, accidents, unexpected discoveries during construction).
7. Seek resolution of cultural resources problems that arise between Marine Corps activities and other agencies, and where resolution cannot be achieved, forward the issue to the CMC (LFL).
8. Review requests for permits to allow excavation and removal of archeological resources for Marine Corps lands, and forward to the CMC (LFL) for appropriate action.
9. Prepare an activity Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) in accordance with enclosure (1), section F.1.
10. Integrate the plan with other applicable activities, programs, and plans (USMC 1986:3).

At the present time, these responsibilities have been delegated to Base Facilities at Camp Lejeune. The following is recommended:

1. Base Facilities will retain primary responsibility for cultural resource management as they are in the best position to identify potential impacts on resources at an early stage.

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present management policies.

It may be appropriate for the designated personnel from both Base Facilities and Environmental Resources to receive limited training in order to familiarize themselves with the nature of the cultural resources at the base as well as the legal requirements for management of these resources.

There are two possible alternatives to internal management of cultural resources at Camp Lejeune:

1. An archaeologist could be added to the staff of either Base Facilities or Environmental Resources. If a permanent position is not possible, a 3 or 4-year term appointment may be feasible. This archaeologist would have a primarily administrative job consisting of resource monitoring as well as the responsibilities outlined above. He/she should also be able to implement priority survey and site evaluations.
2. USMC could contract on a yearly basis with an outside agency or contractor to administer the HPP at Camp Lejeune. This is probably the least satisfactory alternative because the agency would not be on base at all times and therefore may not be fully cognizant of changes in the resource base or potential impacts to the resources. This alternative does provide resource management which may offer greater objectivity than that of on-base personnel.

Anytime USMC hires or contracts for cultural resource projects, key personnel hired should meet the basic minimum qualifications given in 36CFR Part 66, Appendix C. Should USMC undertake projects using their own personnel, the appropriate staff members should also meet these criteria.

7.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE PERSONNEL STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
CAMP LEJEUNE

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4. Establish priorities for inventory, protecting, and evaluation of cultural resources and provide for their consideration when affected by plans, projects, or programs.
5. Seek required assistance from outside cultural resource professionals.
6. Comply with cultural resources regulations under emergency circumstances (e.g., storm damage, accidents, unexpected discoveries during construction).
7. Seek resolution of cultural resources problems that arise between Marine Corps activities and other agencies, and where resolution cannot be achieved, forward the issue to the CMC (LFL).
8. Review requests for permits to allow excavation and removal of archeological resources for Marine Corps lands, and forward to the CMC (LFL) for appropriate action.
9. Prepare an activity Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) in accordance with enclosure (1), section F.1.
10. Integrate the plan with other applicable activities, programs, and plans (USMC 1986:3).

At the present time, these responsibilities have been delegated to Base Facilities at Camp Lejeune. The following is recommended:

1. Base Facilities will retain primary responsibility for cultural resource management as they are in the best position to identify potential impacts on resources at an early stage.

2. The Environmental Resources office should be charged with routine monitoring of archaeological sites. Personnel from this office are in the field on a continual basis at the present time. They are also familiar with the location of the majority of the known archaeological sites, many of which lie in game plots, natural areas, or forests managed by this office.
3. Base Facilities will have primary responsibility for monitoring the condition and impacts on architectural resources at Camp Lejeune. This office already has overall responsibility for buildings on base and can incorporate cultural resource management into their present management policies.

It may be appropriate for the designated personnel from both Base Facilities and Environmental Resources to receive limited training in order to familiarize themselves with the nature of the cultural resources at the base as well as the legal requirements for management of these resources.

There are two possible alternatives to internal management of cultural resources at Camp Lejeune:

1. An archaeologist could be added to the staff of either Base Facilities or Environmental Resources. If a permanent position is not possible, a 3 or 4-year term appointment may be feasible. This archaeologist would have a primarily administrative job consisting of resource monitoring as well as the responsibilities outlined above. He/she should also be able to implement priority survey and site evaluations.
2. USMC could contract on a yearly basis with an outside agency or contractor to administer the HPP at Camp Lejeune. This is probably the least satisfactory alternative because the agency would not be on base at all times and therefore may not be fully cognizant of changes in the resource base or potential impacts to the resources. This alternative does provide resource management which may offer greater objectivity than that of on-base personnel.

Anytime USMC hires or contracts for cultural resource projects, key personnel hired should meet the basic minimum qualifications given in 36CFR Part 66, Appendix C. Should USMC undertake projects using their own personnel, the appropriate staff members should also meet these criteria.

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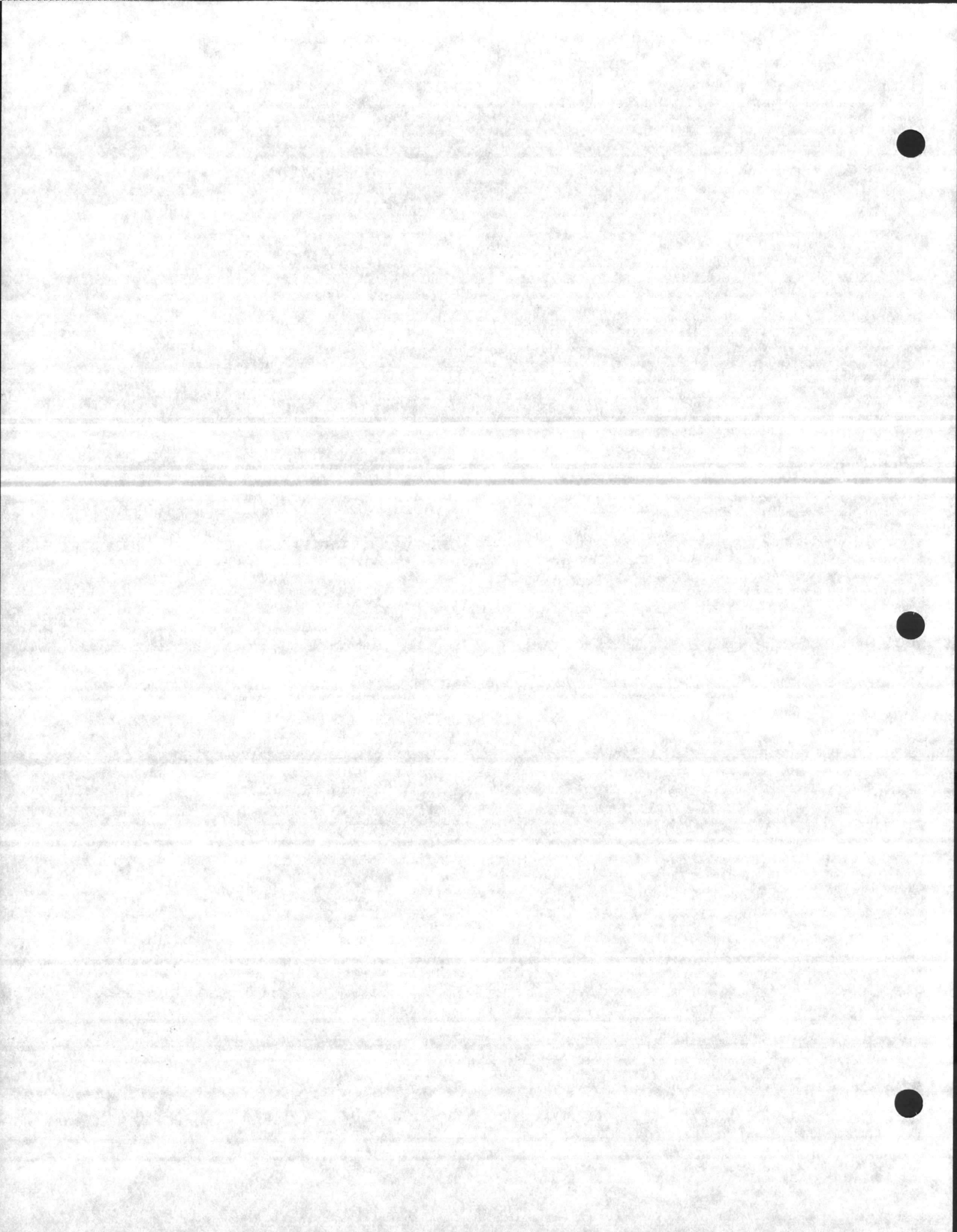
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8.0 CONTACT LIST



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Marine Corps Order 11000.19 establishes a chain of responsibility for cultural resource management. Within USMC, the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) has overall responsibility for management through his agent, the Natural Resources Management Officer. Within the individual installations, such as Camp Lejeune, the commander, Marine Corps Base (CMCB) is responsible for cultural resource management. The CMCB, in turn, may designate a representative to administer his responsibility. At Camp Lejeune, this representative is the Base Facilities Department. Naval Facilities (NAVFAC) Engineering Field Divisions (EFD) provide technical advice to the base and coordination with outside agencies. Cultural resource management activities are coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the National Park Service (NPS).

In cases of emergency discoveries of cultural resources, the CMCB must "ensure that inadvertently discovered archeological and historic resources are protected at the site of discovery whenever possible until cognizant authorities have evaluated their significance" (USMC 1986:4). After consultation with the Natural Resources Management Officer and NAVFAC EFD, the CMCB or his representative must contact SHPO, ACHP, and NPS prior to proceeding. All concerned agencies will then determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. Contact information is provided as follows:

1. Natural Resources Management Officer
Land Resources Management and Environmental Branch
USMC Headquarters LFL
Washington, D.C. 20380
(202) 697-1890/1891

2. Atlantic Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Installations and Planning Division--Code 20
Norfolk, Virginia
(804) 445-2334

3. State Historic Preservation Officer (Deputy)
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
Raleigh, North Carolina
(919) 733-4763

Chief Archaeologist
(919) 733-7342

Survey and Planning Branch (Architecture)
(919)733-6545

4. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. #809
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 786-0505
5. Department of Consulting Archaeologist
National Park Service
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-4101
6. National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
754 Spring Street S.W., Suite 1194
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 331-2642

There is one exception to this emergency discovery procedure. If unmarked human remains are discovered, North Carolina law requires that the county medical examiner be notified first in order to make a determination as to whether the remains are recent or archaeological. However, until such a determination has been made, the remains should not be disinterred. If it is determined that the remains are archaeological in nature, the normal emergency discovery procedures should be followed. It is recommended that Camp Lejeune comply with this state law in such cases, and contact the Onslow County medical examiner.

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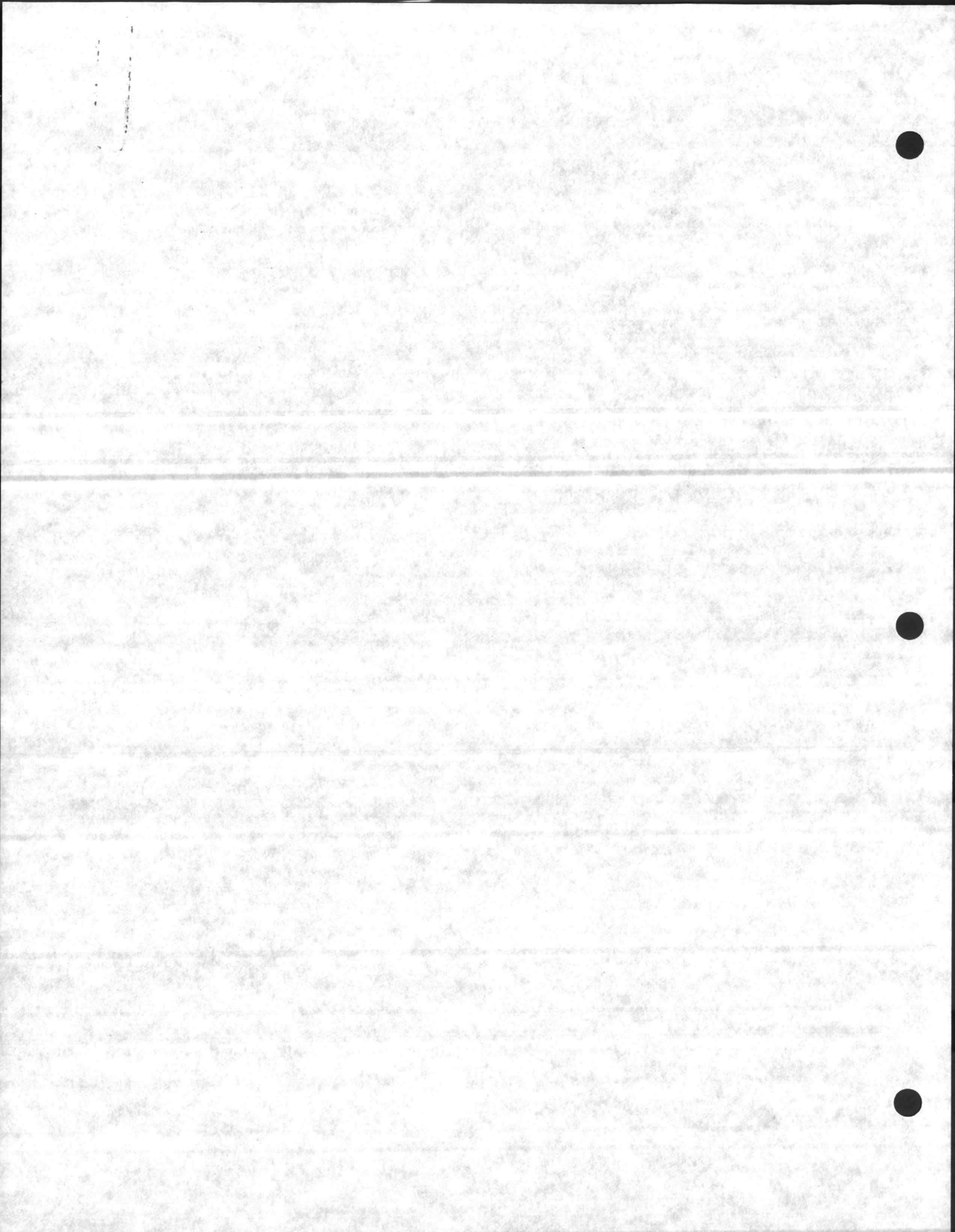
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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS



9.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS



9.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the present time, a good beginning has been made on cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune. In terms of archaeological sites, the resources which have been identified provide an understanding of the general chronology of the area. In addition, initial hypotheses can be developed concerning the patterns of site location and the nature of the sites. Historic period occupation has been well documented for the area and a number of potential sites have been identified or located. A military history is in progress, and, with this project, an initial assessment of the structural resources of the base has been made.

Certain general needs have been identified for resource management at the base. First, additional information is needed about the identified archaeological sites on base. This information is vital to making determinations of NRHP eligibility, and therefore increasing the ability to selectively manage the resource base. The information required includes: areal extent of sites, artifact density, subsurface deposition, presence/absence of features, and integrity. Of these items, definition of areal extent is the most consistent gap in the data base at Camp Lejeune.

Second, the existing predictive model needs to be updated or revised to provide a more accurate, usable picture of site location on base. At the present time, the model is far too broad and generalized to be a useful planning tool. Refinements in modeling techniques should allow development of a much more sophisticated model. All surveys on the base should use the same methodology (Section 4.7.4). Data from surveys should be incorporated into the model to provide continual updates.

Third, resource management at the base needs to be implemented at an early stage of project planning in order to avoid crisis management. Early implementation allows more efficient management of both projects and resources, facilitating avoidance of delays and possible destruction of resources.

General resource management recommendations for the base are:

1. Designate a specific office and responsibilities for cultural resource management. Assuming that an archaeologist will not be added to the staff in the near future, it is recommended that the Commander of Base Facilities have primary responsibility for resource management. It is also recommended that the Environmental Resources office have responsibility for routine monitoring of the archaeological resources. Base facilities should monitor structural resources.

2. A cultural resources report should be made quarterly to the Commander of Base Facilities and annually to the Headquarters Natural Resource Manager. These reports should include condition, impacts, and projected impacts.
3. A cultural resources survey and site assessment is required prior to ground disturbing construction projects at the base. This survey should include systematic subsurface testing (see Section 4.7.4), refinement of the predictive model, and completion of site forms as appropriate. Methodology for all surveys should be consistent to make the data comparable. If sites are located within the project area, a NRHP assessment needs to be part of the project. When structures are present, an architectural assessment should also be required. Historic research to supplement the available data should be conducted, including oral history interviews.
4. The HPP should be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised every 4 years. This review should include consultation with SHPO, ACHP, and NPS.
5. The emergency discovery procedures outlined in this HPP should be followed in every instance of unexpected cultural resource or human remains discovery on base.
6. All cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune should involve consultation with SHPO. USMC Natural Resources Manager, ACHP, and NPS should be involved as indicated in the HPP.
7. Site protection procedures currently in use consist of signage. These signs should be modified to remove the designation "archaeological site". In addition, these areas should be designated on maps used in Range Control in order to ensure that troops are not inadvertently sent into protected sites.
8. Consideration should be given to a possible designation of portions of the base as a Multiple Resource Area. This designation describes a combination of NRHP properties or districts within a specific geographical area. Within the Multiple Resource Area, only the lands occupied by each property or district are subject to NRHP requirements. An MRA nomination reduces documentation requirements and facilitates resource management.

The following recommendations are considered to be priorities for cultural resources on base. They are ranked in order of priority. Costs are presented in Sections 4.8 and 5.6.3.

Highest Priority

1. Historic records on file at Public Works should be microfilmed on a priority basis as degradation is ongoing (Section 5.6.7).

2. The Jarretts Point site (310n308) contains exposed features subject to natural erosion processes. These features should be salvaged and a definitive assessment made of the site's areal extent (Section 4.7.5).
3. Significant portions of the New River shoreline are subject to extensive erosion. These areas should be surveyed on a priority basis to identify potentially significant resources prior to their loss. Management of NRHP eligible resources in these areas may require salvage of data or stabilization (Section 4.7.4).

Priority

4. Expansion of the G-10 Impact Area and MEC maneuver course identified in the Special Training Analysis (Harland Bartholomew & Associates 1985) requires a cultural resources survey and assessment as outlined in the HPP, Section 4.7.4. The results of the survey should be used to refine the base predictive model. ✓
5. Proposed land acquisition on the west side of the base (Harland Bartholomew & Associates 1985) will require a survey and testing of any located sites (Section 4.7.4).
6. Testing should be conducted on all known sites in order to make determinations of eligibility to NRHP. This testing can be combined with other projects (Section 4.7.4).
7. Development of a refined predictive model based on a systematic subsurface survey will facilitate long-range planning and resource management, providing substantial time and monetary savings over the long run (Section 4.6).

Lowest Priority

8. As Camp Lejeune approaches its 50th anniversary, an architectural/engineering assessment should be conducted for the entire base and a district nomination prepared. At present, the architecture does not appear to be threatened with adverse impacts (Section 5.6.3).
9. Portions of three historic roads exist on base (Stage Road, Kings Road, Old Wilmington Road). These roads are in active military use. The roads are potentially eligible for NRHP due to their contribution to the history of regional settlement and transportation developments. The best preserved portions of these roads should be identified and protected. This can probably be done through archival research combined with aerial photograph interpretation, particularly the older photographs (USDA 1938). One of these roads, the Kings Road (310n372) lies within the MEC maneuver course project. If preservation is not possible, appropriate historic markers should be erected.

10. As funds become available, undisturbed portions of existing designated training maneuver areas should be subjected to survey. Any located sites should be tested to determine NRHP eligibility. In the interim, these areas can continue to be used. Caution should be taken to protect known resources in or adjacent to these areas. Future studies should exclude heavily disturbed areas such as borrow pits, impact zones, or urbanized areas (i.e., roads, structures, runways, parking areas).

While it may appear that cultural resource management at Camp Lejeune is going to require major amounts of time and funds, implementation of resource management as part of all projects on base will allow gradual development of the process in an efficient, cost effective manner.

The prehistoric and historic properties at Camp Lejeune provide a major regional and national resource. Study of these properties will make a significant contribution to our knowledge of North Carolina's and the nation's prehistory and history. USMC at Camp Lejeune has frequently shown that they can be responsible managers of both the natural and manmade environment. Good cultural resource management can only enhance the base's image as a model installation. ✓

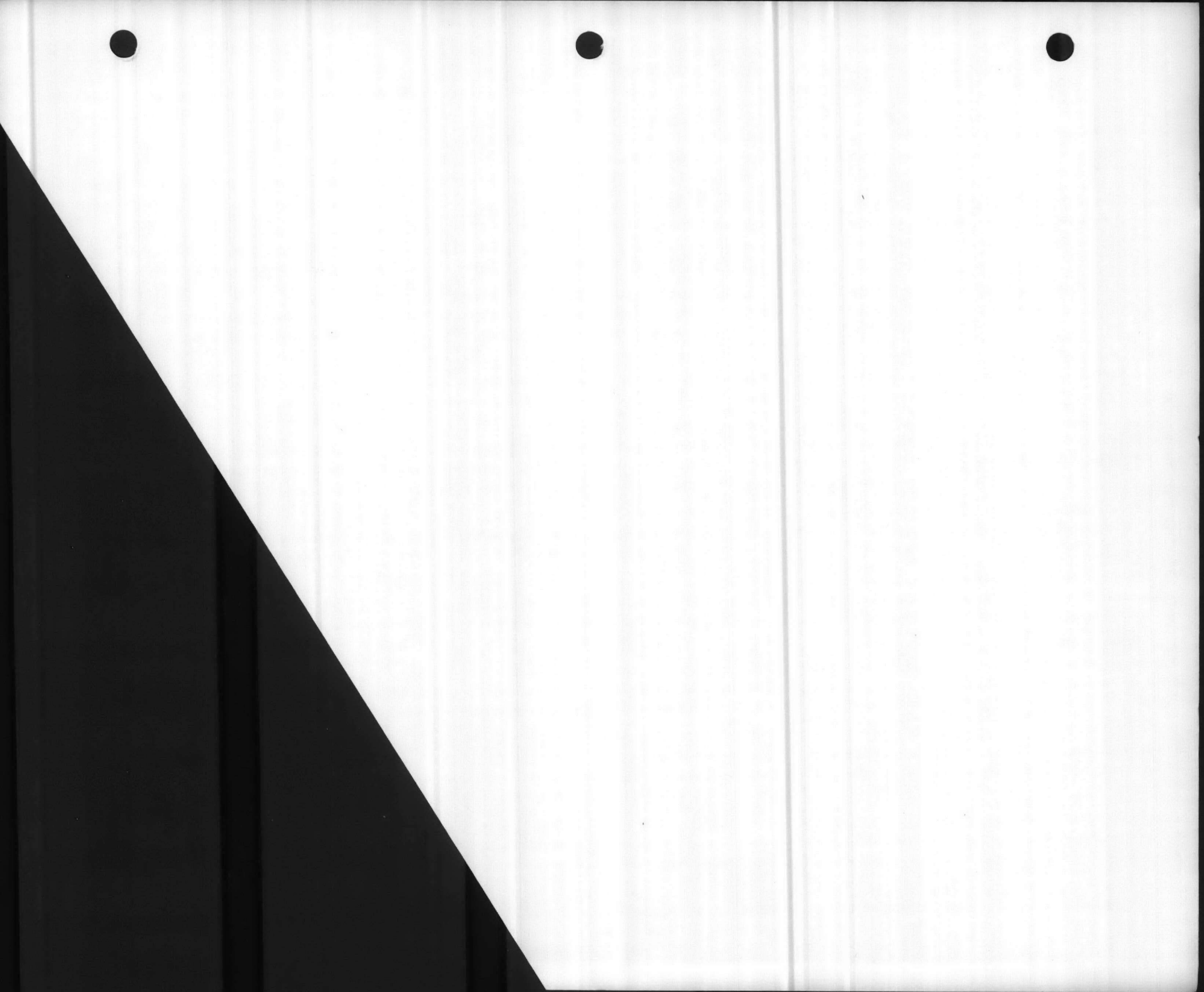
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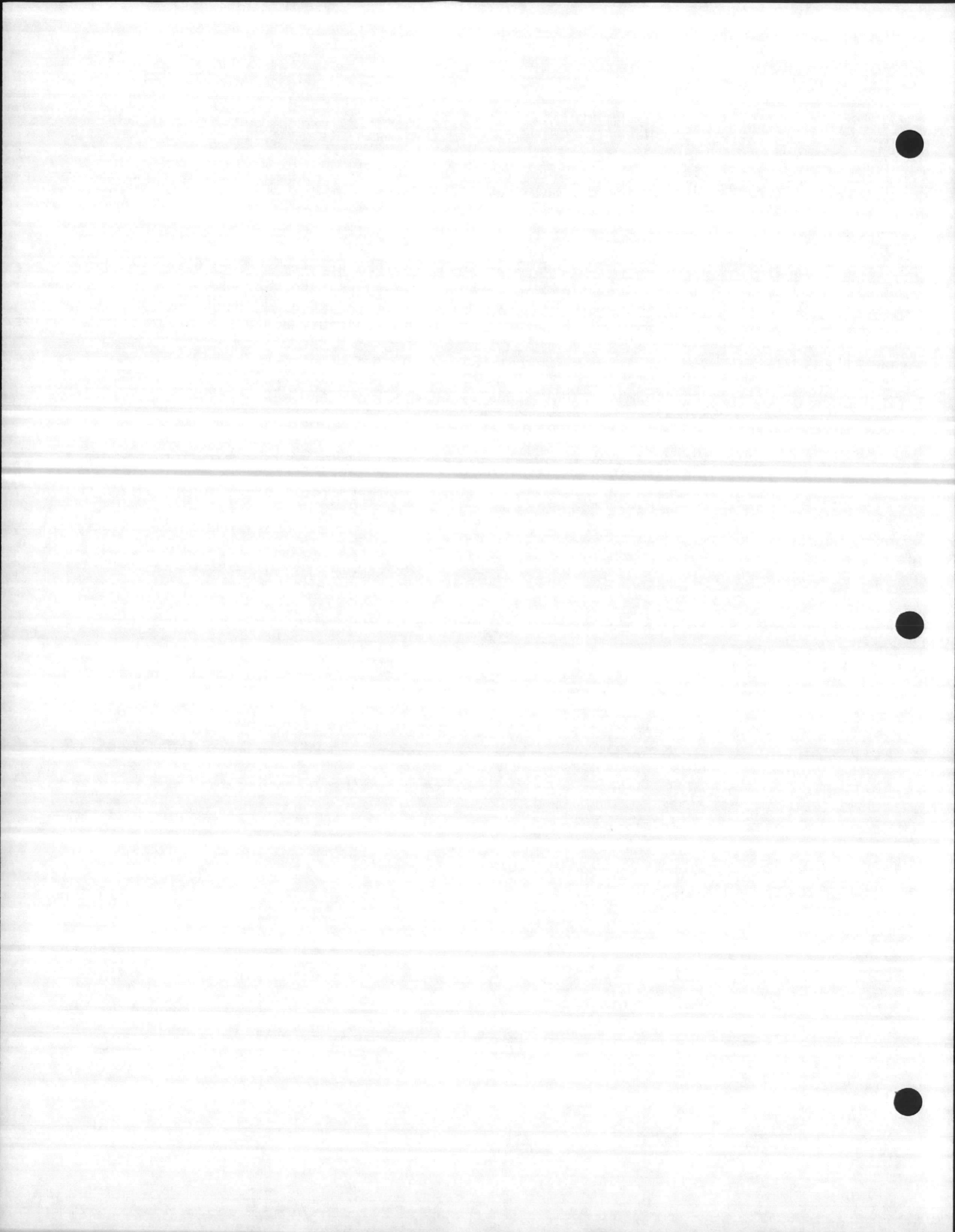
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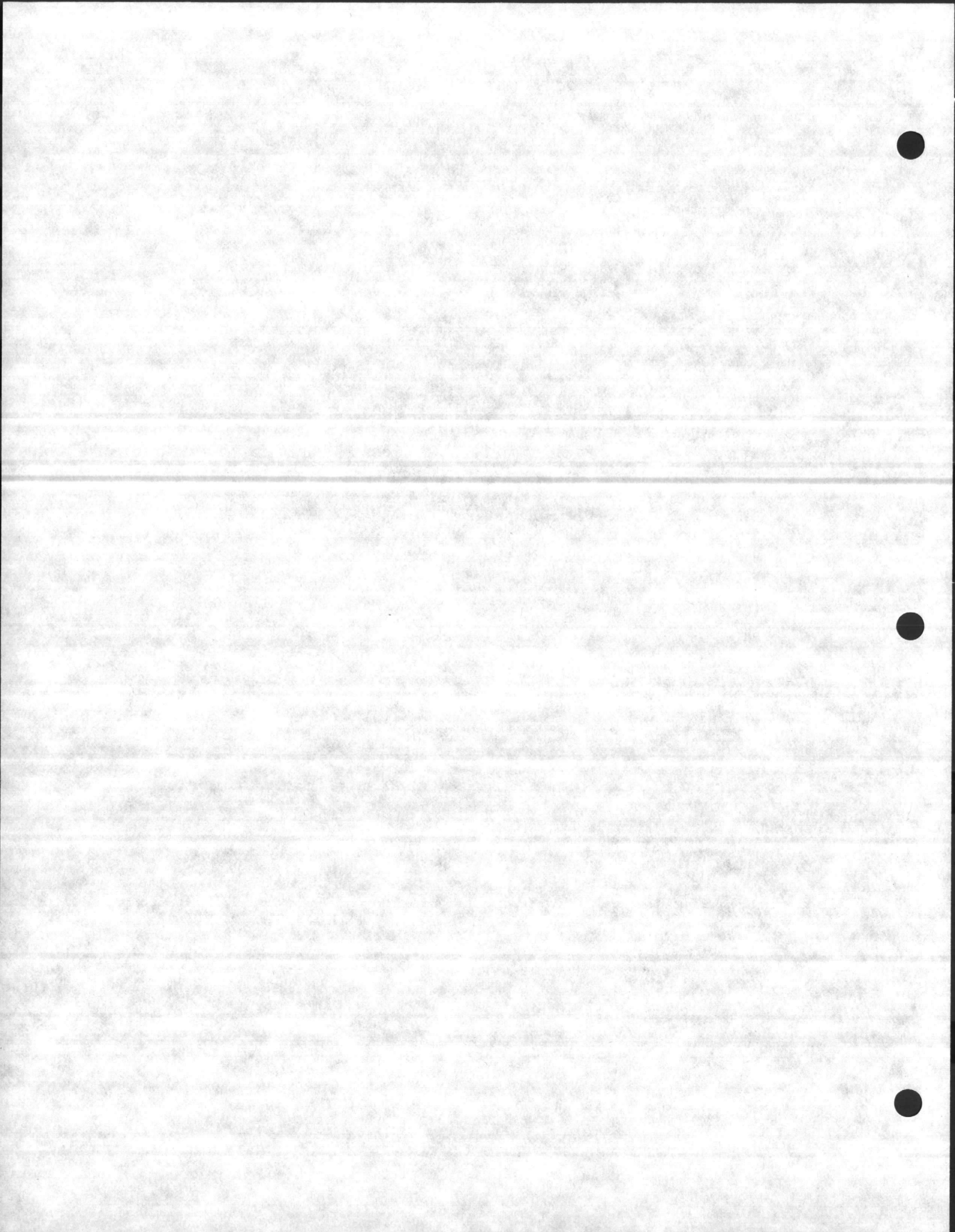
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11.2 INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

The individuals listed below were contacted for information and/or assistance in preparation of the HPP.

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Mark Mathis, Archaeologist
R. Gledhill, Environmental Review Coordinator
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University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Wilmington, North Carolina

Ronald Anzalone
Patrick Andros
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Washington, D.C.

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North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs
North Carolina Department of Administration
Raleigh, North Carolina

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
Mobile, Alabama

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Charles Leedecker
The Cultural Resource Group
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
Falls Church, Virginia

Richard Kimmel, Archaeologist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District
Wilmington, North Carolina

11.3 ARCHIVES AND REPOSITORIES CONTACTED

The archives and repositories listed below were contacted for information relevant to the Camp Lejeune HPP.

State Archives
Division of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina

Archaeology Branch
Division of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina

Historic Preservation Branch
Division of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina

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

University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Wilmington, North Carolina

East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina

U.S. Forest Service
Atlanta, Georgia
Asheville, North Carolina

National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta, Georgia

Library
Public Works
Facilities Department
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Material collected from cultural resource projects conducted at Camp Lejeune is presently curated in the following locations:

Major Collections:

University of North Carolina at Wilmington--All materials collected by T. Loftfield (n.d.; 1976; 1981; 1985; 1986)
Materials collected by T. Ward (1982)

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill--Littleton-Leonard Collections
Montfort Point Material (310n336)

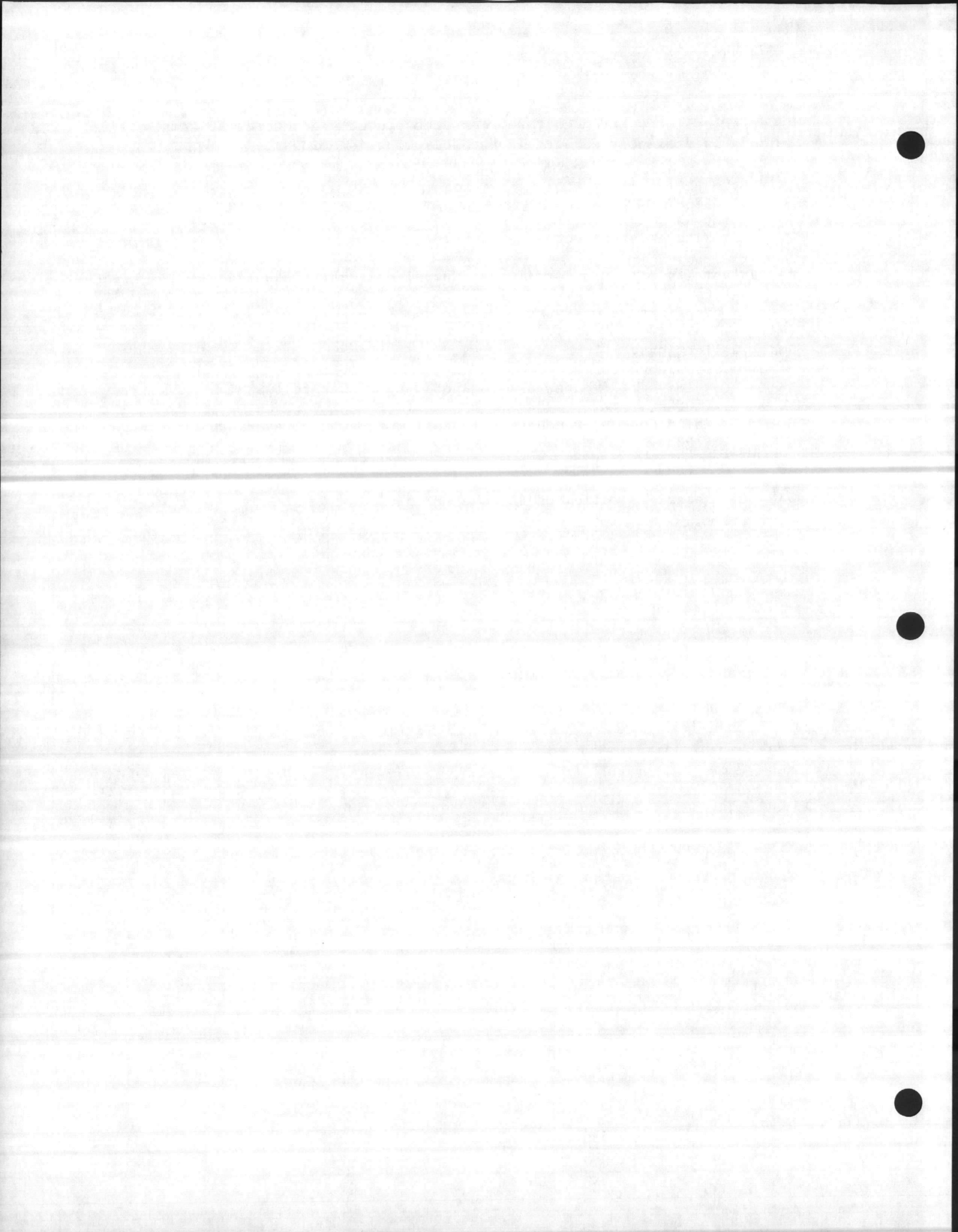
Small Collections:

Rental Warehouses

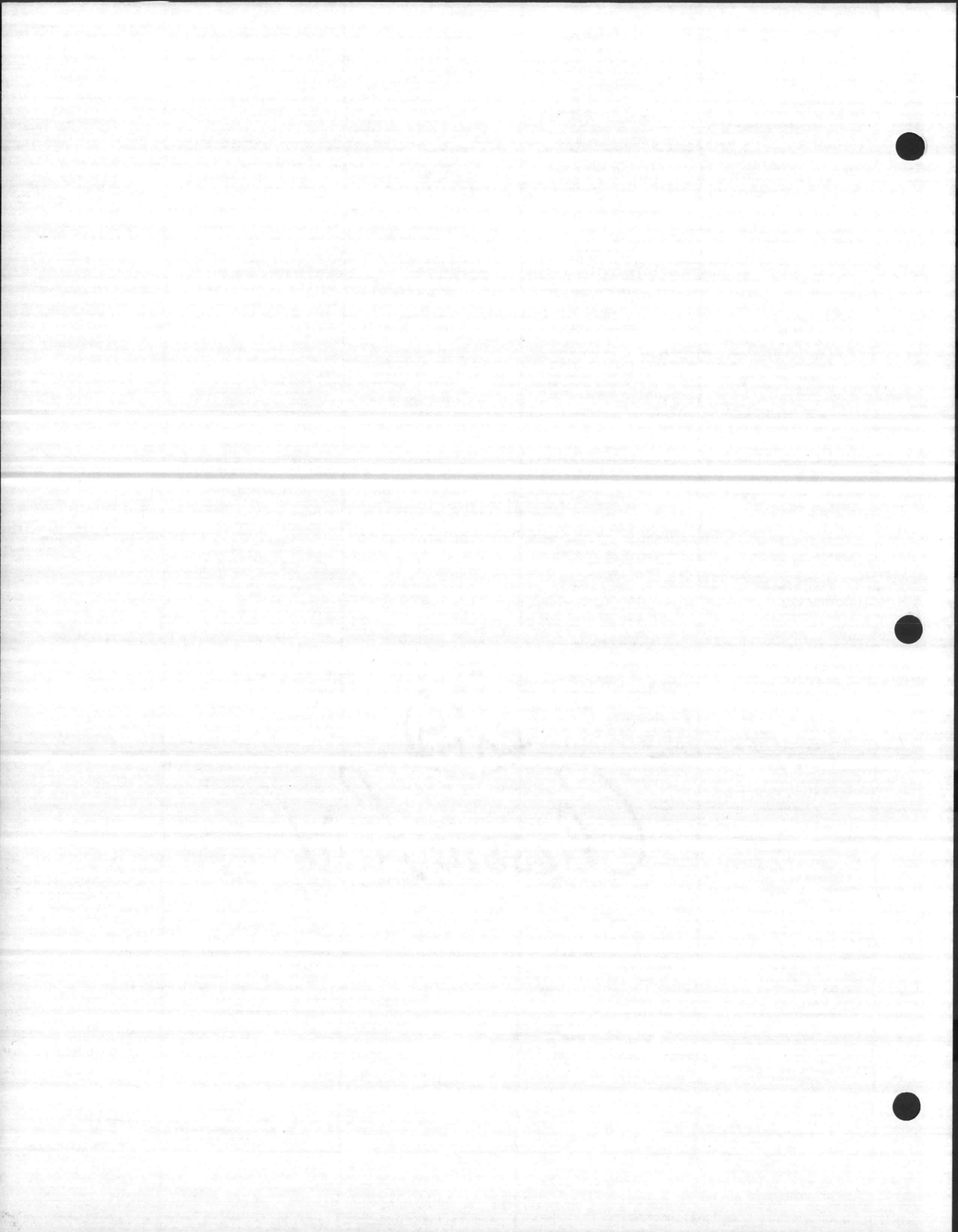
Raleigh, NC--Materials collected by T. Hargrove (1984a;b)

Falls Church, VA--Materials collected by C. Leedecker (1985)

Water and Air Research, Inc., Gainesville, FL (temporary)--
Materials collected for the HPP project



APPENDICES



TAB PLACEMENT HERE

DESCRIPTION:

MARINE CORPS

ORDER 11000.19

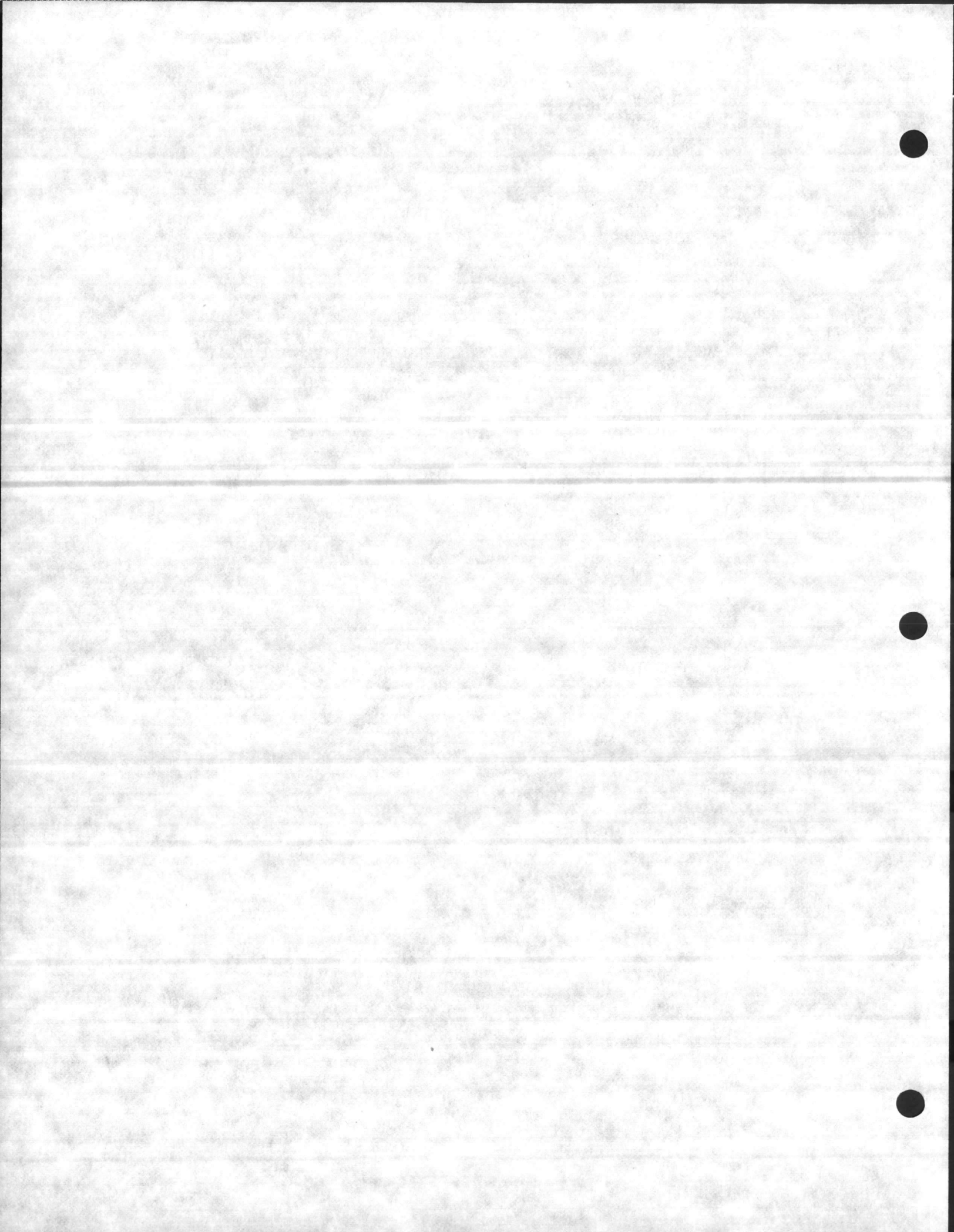
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APPENDIX A
MARINE CORPS ORDER 11000.19





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380-0001

Forwarded by
Marko G. Acoch
HQ MC, LFL
Wash DC 20380
Phone: 202-697-1890/1891
MCO 11000.19
LFL-dt
14 May 1986

MARINE CORPS ORDER 11000.19

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: Archeological and Historic Resources Management

Ref: (a) NAVFACINST 11010.70
(b) MCO P11000.8B

Encl: (1) DoDD 4710.1
(2) Glossary
(3) Cultural Resources Survey, Inventory, and Historic Preservation Plan
(4) The National Register of Historic Places
(5) Section 106 Interagency Consultation Procedures
(6) Protection of Archeological Resources

1. Purpose

a. To implement enclosure (1) by providing policy, responsibilities, and guidance for archeological and historic (cultural) resources management through the:

(1) Location and inventory of Marine Corps cultural resources.

(2) Appropriate application of the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance.

(3) Procedures, planning, and management for the protection of cultural resources on Marine Corps lands.

(4) Integration of cultural resources management with other applicable programs and plans.

(5) Administration of permits to ensure properly authorized archeology.

b. To provide detailed definitions and guidelines for this Order as contained in enclosures (2) through (5).

2. This policy and guidance applies to all cultural resources under the management of the Marine Corps.

14 May 1986

3. Background

a. The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, states that "The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency...Each Federal agency shall establish a program to locate inventory, and nominate to the Secretary (of the Interior) all properties under the agency's ownership or control by the agency that appear to qualify for inclusion on the National Register...Each Federal agency shall exercise caution to assure that any such property that might qualify for inclusion is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly." Sections 110 (g) and 302 authorize expenditure of funds for preservation purposes. Section III of the Act authorizes leases, exchanges, and management contracts to be used for ensuring preservation of cultural resources.

b. The Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service (NPS), administers the National Register of Historic Places. NPS also creates standards for the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic buildings, provides interagency archeological services, and offers technical assistance for recording historic properties prior to destruction.

c. At the earliest stages of planning, the Law mandates that an agency take into account the effects of a project or program and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on potential effects on any resource listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register. Enclosure (4) outlines required procedures in this review and comment process, which commences with a first review by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

4. Action

a. The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) (LFL) will, through the Natural Resources Management Officer:

- (1) Manage the Cultural Resources Program.
- (2) Promulgate detailed guidelines.
- (3) Assist in the resolution of cultural resources problems arising between Marine Corps activities and other agencies.
- (4) Establish priorities and allocate funds to assist in meeting the requirements of this Order.
- (5) Maintain records of costs of inventory and treatment of cultural properties.

(6) Take appropriate action on archeological permit requests.

b. The CMC (HD) will maintain a list of all significant Marine Corps cultural properties and all related historical documents.

c. Activity Commanders shall designate an activity point of contact to:

(1) Direct and coordinate the location, inventory, nomination, maintenance, rehabilitation contracting, interagency consultation, and documentation of cultural resources.

(2) Maintain current files of completed DOI Form 10-306 for properties under activity cognizance.

(3) Maintain liaison with SHPO's, regional offices of the NPS, and the Advisory Council.

(4) Establish priorities for inventory, protection, and evaluation of cultural resources and provide for their consideration when affected by plans, projects, or programs.

(5) Seek required assistance from outside cultural resource professionals.

(6) Comply with cultural resources regulations under emergency circumstances (e.g., storm damage, accidents, unexpected discoveries during construction).

(7) Seek resolution of cultural resources problems that arise between Marine Corps activities and other agencies, and where resolution cannot be achieved, forward the issue to the CMC (LFL).

(8) Review requests for permits to allow excavation and removal of archeological resources for Marine Corps lands, and forward to the CMC (LFL) for appropriate action.

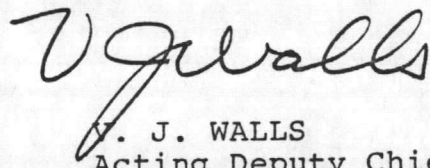
(9) Prepare an activity Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) in accordance with enclosure (1), section F.1.

(10) Integrate the plan with other applicable activities, programs, and plans.

d. Identify program requirements and projects which require the CMC (LFL) funding and forward those requirements to the CMC (LFL) as part of the Annual Operational Plan submitted in accordance with paragraph 2300 of reference (b).

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

5. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.



V. J. WALLS
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
for Installations and Logistics

DISTRIBUTION: IV3

Copy to: 8145001 (1)



Department of Defense DIRECTIVE

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

June 21, 1984
NUMBER 4710.1

ASD(MI&L)

SUBJECT: Archeological and Historic Resources Management

- REFERENCES:
- (a) Title 16, United States Code, Section 470 et seq. (Public Law 89-665, "National Historic Preservation Act," as amended)
 - (b) Title 16, United States Code, Section 469 et seq. (Public Law 93-291, "Archeological and Historic Data Preservation Act," as amended)
 - (c) Title 16, United States Code, Section 470 aa-11 (Public Law 96-95, "Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979")
 - (d) Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971
 - (e) DoD Directive 6050.1, "Environmental Effects in the United States of DoD Actions," July 30, 1979
 - (f) through (h), see enclosure 1

A. PURPOSE

This Directive, under references (a) through (e), provides policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for the management of archeological and historic resources located in and on waters and lands under DoD control.

B. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

1. This Directive applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments (including their National Guard and reserve components), the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "DoD Components").

2. Its provisions apply only within the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

3. Nothing contained herein or in implementing documents shall modify any rights granted by treaty or otherwise to any Indian tribe or its members. At locations other than those in subsection B.2., above, DoD Components shall comply with historic preservation requirements of the host country, international agreements, and status-of-forces agreements as well as applicable portions of federal law that govern preservation management outside of the United States (reference a).

ENCLOSURE (1)

4. This Directive does not apply to the civil programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

C. DEFINITIONS

1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The independent agency mandated to advise the President and federal agencies regarding undertakings that may affect properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

2. National Register of Historic Places. The listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

3. Rehabilitation. Efforts and resources expended to maintain, repair, reproduce, revitalize, or protect the significant characteristics that qualify a property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

4. Significance or Significant. Those attributes or characteristics of a property that qualify it as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by criteria in 36 CFR Parts 60 and 65 (references (f) and (g)). This term includes records and remains related to such property.

5. State Historic Preservation Officer. The official, appointed pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470a(b)(1) (reference (a)), who is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act within a state or jurisdiction.

6. Treatment. The way a historic property is maintained, repaired, used, protected, excavated, documented, or altered.

7. Undertaking. Any federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed action, activity, or program, or support of any nonfederal action, activity, or program, including both new and continuing projects and activities.

D. POLICY

It is DoD policy to integrate the archeologic and historic preservation requirements of applicable laws with the planning and management of activities under DoD control; to minimize expenditures through judicious application of options available in complying with applicable laws; and to encourage practical, economically feasible rehabilitation and adaptive use of significant historical resources.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations, and Logistics) (ASD(MI&L)) shall:

a. Issue and monitor policy related to management of archeological and historic resources on DoD properties.

b. Coordinate policies and programs among DoD Components and other federal agencies concerning archeological and historic resources on DoD properties.

c. Assign responsibility to the appropriate DoD Component when more than one Component is involved in an archeological or historic resource management issue.

d. Apply for exemption under 16 U.S.C. 470v (reference (a)) when necessary.

2. Heads of DoD Components shall:

a. Comply with the provisions of this Directive.

b. When required, communicate directly with and cooperate with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, state historic preservation officers, and the public regarding the effects of an undertaking on significant archeological and historic properties.

c. Designate an official who shall be responsible for matters pertaining to this Directive.

d. Integrate historic preservation programs into land use plans and other planning activities to reduce adverse effects on significant historic properties.

e. Program and budget for development and implementation of historic preservation programs as necessary to comply with Pub. Ls. 89-665, 93-291, and 96-95; E.O. 11593; and DoD Directive 6050.1 (references (a) through (e)).

3. The Secretaries of the Military Departments:

a. Shall implement an archeological and historic preservation program that provides the resources, technical assistance, and qualified staff necessary to manage the program effectively.

b. May establish an archeologic and historic preservation award program to recognize outstanding historic properties management at installations under their control.

c. Shall communicate directly with organizational elements of the Department of the Interior on matters concerning nominations to and listings in the National Register of Historic Places and rehabilitation or other treatment of listed properties.

d. Shall maintain a list of significant archeological and historic properties under their control and a record of the cost of rehabilitation or other treatment of those properties.

e. Shall process applications for permits to excavate and remove archeological resources from lands under their jurisdiction. Permits may be issued with appropriate conditions in accordance with 43 CFR Part 7 (reference (h)).

F. PROCEDURES

1. Each DoD installation shall maintain a historic preservation plan (which may be part of a more comprehensive planning document) that:

a. Identifies the likelihood, based on scientific studies, of the presence of significant archeological and historic properties.

b. Contains an inventory and evaluation of all known archeological and historic properties.

c. Describes the strategies for complying with requirements of Pub. Ls. 89-665, 93-291, and 96-95 and E.O. 11593 (references (a) through (d)) and this Directive.

d. Is developed in consonance with local, state, and other appropriate federal historic preservation programs.

2. In accordance with reference (a), DoD Components shall consult with the state historic preservation officer concerning effects of DoD undertakings on National Register or eligible properties. If the state historic preservation officer or the DoD Component determines that the undertaking may have an effect on such property, DoD Components shall give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment in accordance with appropriate regulations. Specific program decision points for such undertakings shall be provided to the Advisory Council and the state historic preservation officer.

3. Moreover, DoD Components shall:

a. Whenever economical, use historic properties available to them before acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings.

b. Locate, inventory, and nominate properties under their control that appear to qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and ensure that any such property that may qualify for inclusion is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.

c. Ensure that inadvertently discovered archeological and historic resources are protected at the site of discovery whenever possible until cognizant authorities have evaluated their significance.

d. Provide for the protection and storage of archeological and historic properties and records that accrue as a result of a DoD Component's or installation's historic preservation program.

e. Identify undertakings for which application for exemption from the requirements of reference (a) may be made by the ASD(MI&L).

4. DoD Components are encouraged to enter into memoranda of agreement with licensing agencies to assist in meeting the requirements of Section 106 of reference (a).

5. Before disposing of significant historic properties that exceed DoD needs, the DoD Component with responsibility for the property involved shall:

a. Provide the disposal plans to the state historic preservation officer for review.

b. In accordance with appropriate regulations, give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment before proceeding with the disposal action.

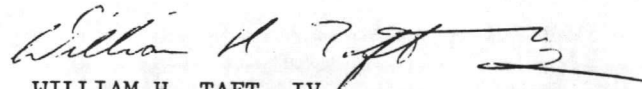
c. Execute a Memorandum of Agreement with the General Services Administration (GSA), the state historic preservation officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation if the disposal action will affect adversely the property. The GSA is responsible for the conditions of property transfer.

6. Each Military Department shall designate an official who may sign and transmit nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for that Military Department.

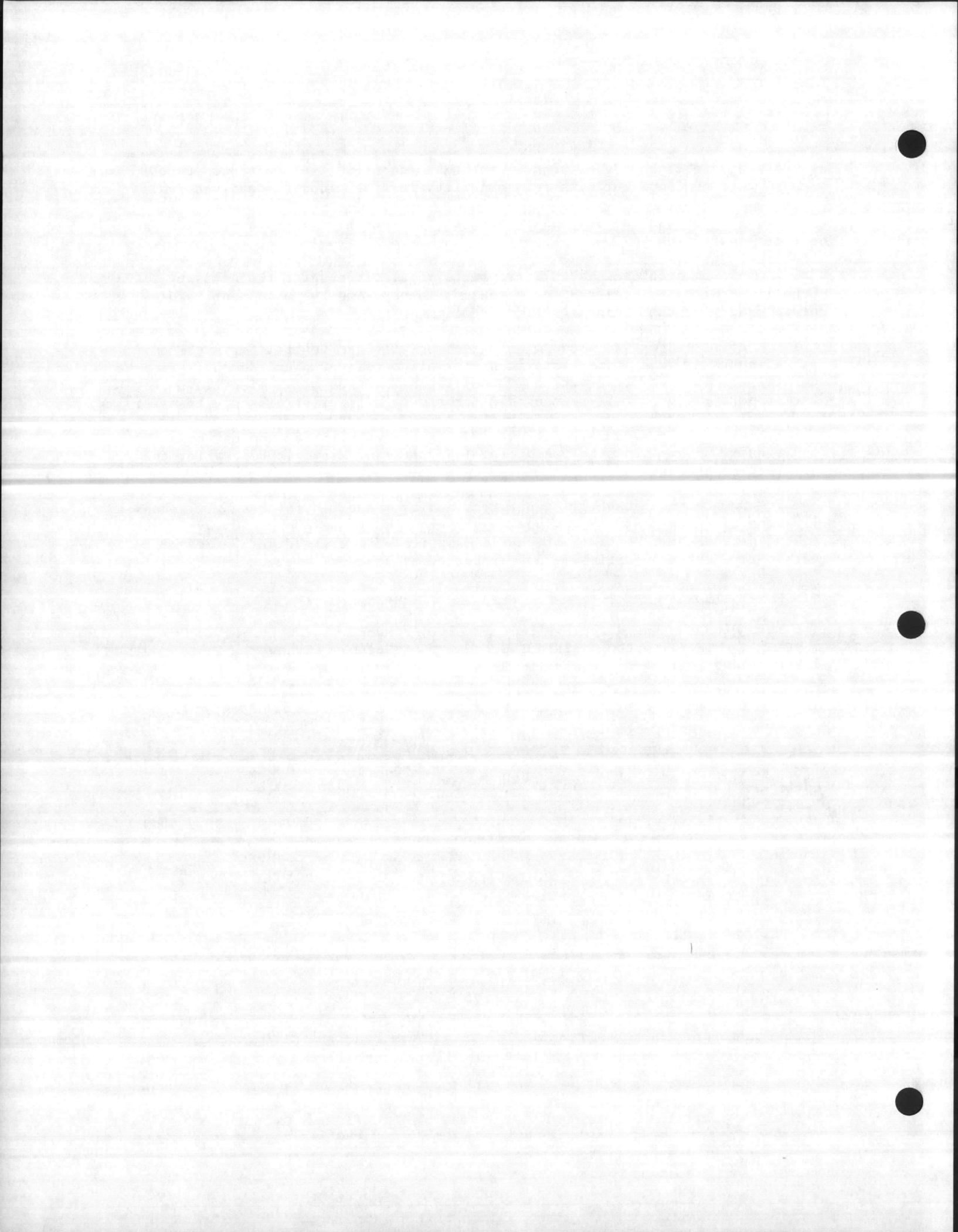
7. DoD Components shall ensure that monies requested for historic rehabilitation or restoration of National Register or eligible properties are spent on the historically significant characteristics of the structures. Rehabilitation for modern amenities is not historic restoration.

G. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Directive is effective immediately. Forward two copies of implementing documents to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Installations, and Logistics) within 150 days.

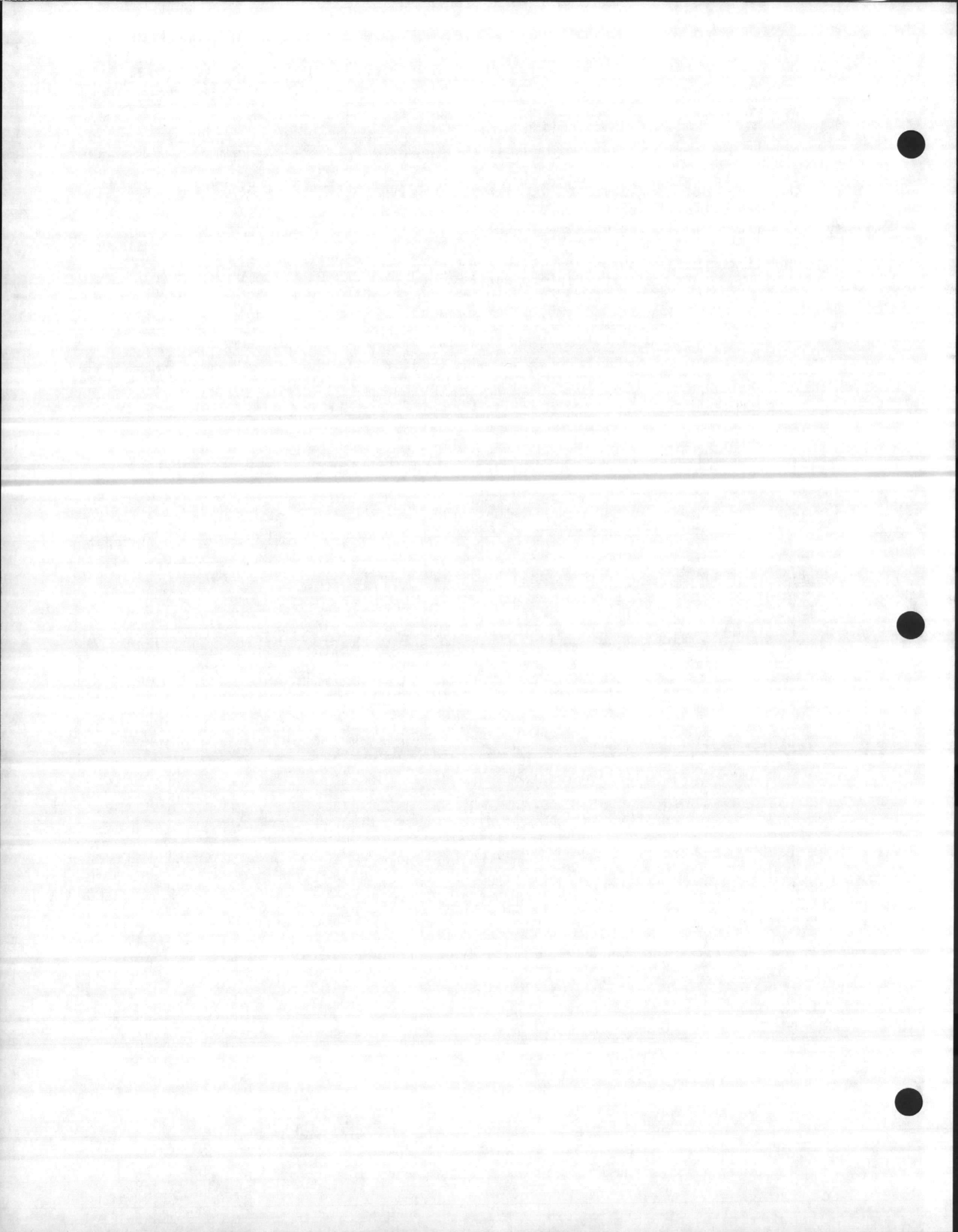

WILLIAM H. TAFT, IV
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosure - 1
References



REFERENCES, continued

- (f) Department of the Interior Regulation, "National Register of Historic Places" (36 CFR Part 60)
- (g) Department of the Interior Regulation, "National Historic Landmarks Program" (36 CFR Part 65)
- (h) Department of the Interior Regulation, "Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; Uniform Regulations" (43 CFR Part 7)



GLOSSARY

1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. An independent federal agency tasked with formulating cultural resources protection policy and with commenting on Federal agency undertakings which affect National Register properties.
2. Antiquities Act Permit. A permit required by the 1906 Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities to conduct archeological work at sites less than 100 years old on Federal lands. Requests to conduct such work on Marine Corps lands are forwarded to the CMC (LFL) for appropriate action.
3. Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Permit. A permit to conduct archeological work at sites over 100 years old on Federal lands (required by the ARPA of 1979). Requests to conduct such work on Marine Corps lands are forwarded to the CMC (LFL) for appropriate action.
4. Consensus Determination. A case where the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree on eligibility for listing in the National Register.
5. Consultation. The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of appropriate parties about Marine Corps undertakings which might affect National Register properties. Appropriate parties ordinarily include the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The NPS may also be consulted, as appropriate. Consultation is very formal and procedurally oriented. Correct procedures are promulgated at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 and summarized in enclosure (5).
6. Criteria of Effect. Standards promulgated by the Advisory Council (at 36 CFR 800) and applied to determine whether an undertaking will affect any property on the National Register of Historic Places.
7. Criteria for Evaluation. Criteria published at 36 CFR 60 and summarized in enclosure (4), page 1, to be applied in determining whether a cultural resource is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
8. Cultural Resource. Any building, district, site, structure, or object of historical, archeological, architectural, engineering, or cultural significance.
9. Cultural Resources Professional. An anthropologist, archeologist, architectural historian, historical architect, or other professional with specialized training/experience in work required to comply with cultural resources legislation.

ENCLOSURE (2)

14 May 1986

10. Cultural Resources Specialist. A staff person tasked with developing sufficient familiarity with cultural resources guidelines and procedures to perform routine cultural resources program functions. The cultural resources specialist will contract out for cultural resources professional expertise on specific projects, as needed.

11. Cultural Resources Inventory. A detailed descriptive listing of an activity's cultural resources, including evaluation of significance according to National Register criteria.

12. Cultural Resources Management Plan. Includes professional inventory, evaluation, and categorization of an activity's cultural resources, along with strategies and priorities for on-going maintenance and protection from adverse effects of planned undertakings.

13. Cultural Resources Protection. Not always the same as preservation, protection includes (1) routine maintenance and security, (2) consideration of effects any undertaking could have on cultural resources and, (3) formal, documented consultation with the SHPO, with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and with the NPS, as needed.

14. Cultural Resources Guidelines. Advice on selected aspects of cultural resources protective management, promulgated to other Federal agencies in periodic publications issued by the Advisory Council, the NPS and others tasked with interagency cultural resources responsibilities.

15. Cultural Resources Survey. The systematic process of locating and identifying cultural resources so as to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. There are two types of survey: the "reconnaissance" survey and the "detailed" or "intensive" survey.

16. Data Recovery. Recovery prior to destruction of information contained in archeological resources which are significant mainly for their value in scientific study.

17. Departmental Consulting Archeologist. An office of NPS which provides policy and technical assistance to Federal agencies regarding protection of archeological properties.

18. Determination of Eligibility. Decision as to whether or not a property meets criteria of eligibility published at 36 CFR 60 for listing in the National Register. The Marine Corps cooperates

ENCLOSURE (2)

14 May 1986

with the SHPO in locating properties likely to meet the criteria; but only the keeper of the National Register is empowered to make formal determination of eligibility.

19. Evaluation. The process of applying National Register criteria of significance to apparently eligible resources and the categorizing of resources in preparation of an activity's cultural resources management plan.

20. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). The commonly used abbreviation for two closely allied units of the NPS: HABS and HAER. Both units provide information and assistance to Federal agencies concerning standards, techniques, and procedures for recording and otherwise documenting nonarcheological cultural resources.

21. Historic District. A geographically definable area which has a concentration of cultural resources.

22. Historic Site. A location where a significant event took place or where a significant cultural resource is now or used to be situated.

23. Interagency Resources Division. A division of NPS which brings together and provides assistance for the resource identification, evaluation, designation, and planning aspects of resource protection. It incorporates the National Register of Historic Places and the Natural Landmarks Program.

24. Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. NPS official formally responsible for maintaining and publishing the list of cultural resources which meet National Register criteria of eligibility and for determining additions to and deletions from the National Register of Historic Places.

25. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). A written agreement among the Marine Corps, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council which stipulates how an undertaking will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects and otherwise to protect cultural resources.

26. Mitigation. Planning which is intended to minimize damage to cultural resources.

27. National Historic Landmark. A property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the nation's history. National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed on the National Register and subject to all preservation requirements.

ENCLOSURE (2)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

28. NPS. A service agency of the Department of Interior tasked with interagency cultural resources advising, coordinating, records keeping, and reporting functions. The Marine Corps deals with four major units within NPS: Interagency Resources Division, HABS/HAER, Preservation Assistance Division, and the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist.
29. National Register of Historic Places. The Federal Government's official list, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, of all sites, buildings, districts, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.
30. National Register Property. Any cultural resource listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
31. Nomination. Formal notification of the keeper of the National Register that a property appears to meet criteria of eligibility.
32. Preliminary Case Report. Formal written report prerequisite to consultation with the Advisory Council, prepared by the undertaking agency. The Preliminary Case Report must describe the undertaking and the affected cultural resources, assess any adverse effects, and discuss alternatives to avoid or to mitigate those effects.
33. Preservation Assistance Division. A division of NPS which sets technical preservation standards for work undertaken on National Register properties, disseminates technical preservation information to Federal agencies, and reports annually to Congress on endangered National Historic Landmarks (Section 8 Report).
34. Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA). A written agreement among the Marine Corps, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council which stipulates how a program or a class of undertakings repetitive in nature or similar in effect will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.
35. Questionable Eligibility. The situation where any question exists about eligibility for listing in the National Register; e.g., when the SHPO evaluates a resource as eligible and the Marine Corps evaluates it as not meriting nomination.
36. Recordation. Drawings, photographs, and other formats permanently recording resources that must be destroyed or substantially altered.

ENCLOSURE (2)

37. Salvage Archeology. The systematic collection of surface and subsurface cultural remains by professional archeologists from an area to be damaged or destroyed.

38. Section 8 Report. A list of all Natural and Historic Landmark properties which exhibit known or expected damage, prepared annually for Congress by NPS under Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976 (PL 94-458).

39. Section 106 Action. Action to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires that Federal Agencies consider effects of their undertakings on National Register properties, and afford the Advisory Council an opportunity to comment on undertakings which are likely to affect National Register properties.

40. Section 402 Action. Action to comply with Section 402 of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 which requires that, prior to approval of any undertaking outside the United States which may directly and adversely affect a property on the World Heritage List or on the applicable country's equivalent of the National Register of Historic Places, Federal Agencies must consider means to mitigate or avoid such effects.

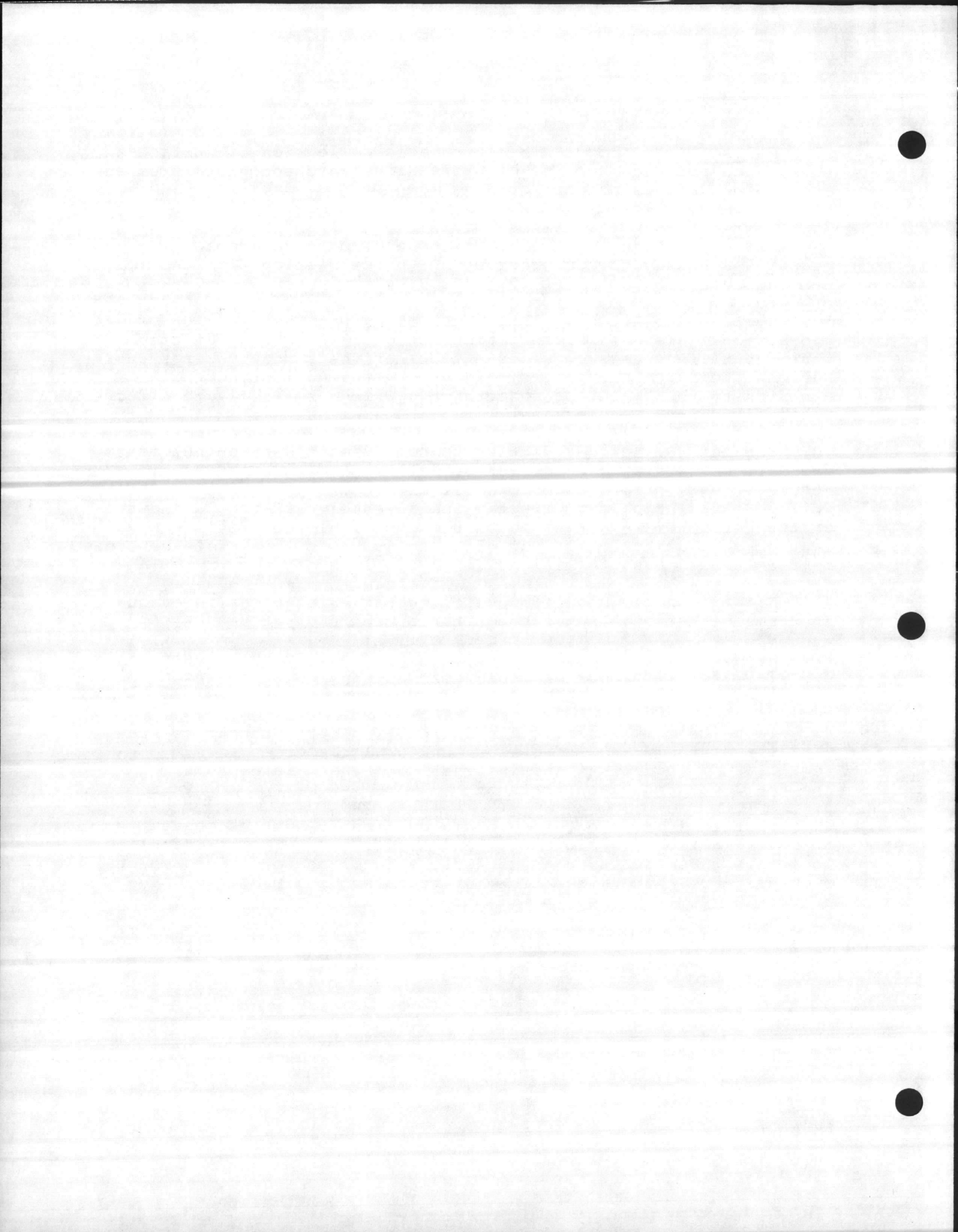
41. Significance. Significance of cultural resources is evaluated in terms of National Register criteria published at 36 CFR 60.

42. SHPO. Official appointed by the governor of each state and U.S. Territory, responsible for administering cultural resources programs.

43. Technical Assistance. A sharing by cultural resources specialists of their knowledge about cultural resources laws, regulations, guidelines and instructions, their interpretation and their practical application.

44. Undertaking. The term used in cultural resources contexts to cover "actions", "projects", and "programs". The term applies to indirect actions such as neglect, as well as to direct actions such as demolition, alteration, or transfer of a property.—See 36 CFR 800.2(c).

ENCLOSURE (2)



14 May 1986

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, INVENTORY, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PLAN

1. Background. Survey and inventory of cultural resources provide the data base required for effective planning and management. Further, the Law states that a Federal agency must locate and inventory all sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects under its jurisdiction that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This task is accomplished in accordance with guidance from the NPS and in cooperation with the SHPO for the state or territory involved. The basic requirement is satisfied by a reconnaissance survey and brief documented report on methodology and findings. More detailed survey work is performed as required. Legislation authorizes expenditure of appropriated funds for cultural resources survey and inventory. In cases where additional survey work is performed in conjunction with a specific project, costs of the survey may be treated as eligible planning costs for the project.

2. Responsibilities Summary. Activity commanders will make provisions in their programming and budgeting for effective support of the cultural resources program. Activity cultural resources surveys and inventories are initiated in consultation with the SHPO. Naval Facility (NAVFAC) Engineering Field Divisions (EFD's) provide technical advice and coordinate with outside agencies. Commander, NAVFAC Engineering Command provides additional technical and liaison services as needed.

3. Survey. A "survey" is the means by which information is gathered for each activity's cultural resources inventory. There are two levels of survey effort: the "reconnaissance" and the "detailed" survey. If no cultural resources are located by means of the reconnaissance survey, there is no need to proceed with a detailed survey. Surveys must follow a certain methodology, and these formal procedures must be documented along with survey findings. The Secretary of the Interior publishes survey guidance in The Archeological Survey: Methods and Uses (1978) and Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning (1977).

a. The reconnaissance survey is the initial systematic effort to become acquainted with an activity's cultural resources in their proper context. Outside professional expertise is ordinarily required for this task, although in-house expertise may exist among staff planners, architects, the base historian/archivist, or other personnel. NAVFAC will respond to requests for technical advice in assessing in-house qualifications and locating outside experts. In states where the SHPO has completed a statewide survey, a great deal of information is already available which can serve as a starting

ENCLOSURE (3)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

point for the survey. In some cases, enough information is already on record to satisfy legislated survey requirements by means of documents search alone, without need for field investigations.

b. Complete documentation of methodology should be kept on file as evidence of professional compliance with the law. This documentation will sometimes be requested by outside agencies such as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and it should always be available. Information can be gathered through field observation, interviewing knowledgeable persons, or analysis of records and printed materials. Information sources include installation housing office, historian/archivist/librarian, environmental/natural resources office, public works office, and public affairs office. Non-Navy sources include local and regional historians, archeologists, architects, preservationists, and state historic registers.

c. The principal product of the reconnaissance survey is a report which should include:

(1) History of the activity, its sites, buildings, structures, etc.

(2) History, culture, and archeology of the region.

(3) Identification of suspected or known cultural resources and/or probable locations.

(4) Strategies and priorities for their preservation, including further survey as needed.

d. A detailed survey must be initiated if the reconnaissance survey locates cultural resources that seem likely to meet criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (see 36 CFR 60, summarized in enclosure (4), following). It is useful to perform this detailed survey soon after the reconnaissance survey. In some cases the detailed survey is postponed until such time that a project is planned which might affect the resources. At this more intensive level of survey, a great deal of descriptive and evaluative information necessary for subsequent nomination and preservation management should be gathered. This calls for professional expertise beyond the usual capability of in-house staff. Paid expert consultants may be required.

e. The SHPO should be invited to participate in the process of selecting professional experts and preparing a scope of work. The SHPO's active participation in early, precontract stages may enhance acceptability of the finished product. It is also useful

ENCLOSURE (3)

to consult the NPS and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at early stages in preparation of the survey. All consultation should be fully documented for future reference. Naval Facility Engineering Command will provide technical advice in contract management and other aspects of the survey upon request of the activity.

4. Inventory

a. Survey data must be analyzed and organized into a meaningful inventory, which each activity maintains and keeps up to date.

b. The National Register Inventory-Nomination Form (DOI Form No. 10-306, enclosure (4)) helps to organize survey data into usable format. All items of information on the form must either be answered or be marked N/A. Items 1 through 7 are descriptive. Item 8, "Significance" is especially important. Not every historic building or archeological site is considered significant. Skillful application of professional expertise in Architectural History or Archeology may be required to evaluate the significance of resources found in the survey in terms of National Register criteria of significance.

c. Certain specific data are required to determine National Register status. They include: all names by which the property has been known, original and subsequent uses, location (include exact siting and boundaries), legal description, overall shape, size, construction and decoration, date of construction, architects, present condition, plans for changes, additions or demolition, description of surroundings, 35mm exterior photography, and a statement of significance. Appropriate technical terminology should be employed and professional concerns of archeologists, historians, architects, and preservationists should be concisely addressed so as to facilitate nominations to the National Register and subsequent consultation with preservation agencies.

d. Inventory is an on-going process, and significance may emerge gradually as new information is found and new understanding develops. Each activity master plan update affords an opportunity to reevaluate the cultural resources inventory and categorization system. Revision may be based upon additions, alterations, new information, changing values, or revised circumstances.

e. The survey and inventory may lead to negotiation of a MOA with the SHPO and with the Advisory Council. The MOA incorporates by reference or provides for a HPP.

ENCLOSURE (3)

5. HPP

a. The final product of the detailed survey and inventory is a HPP whose contents elaborate upon the reconnaissance survey report described preceding. Professional cultural resource specialists who perform the detailed survey recommend which details are appropriate for inclusion in the HPP. The HPP should be formatted and phrased so as to be primarily useful for nonspecialized resource managers in the field.

b. Information gathered during the survey and recorded on inventory forms should be of sufficient depth and detail to enable a cultural resources professional to categorize each cultural resource at a given activity in terms of its relative importance and consequent preservation requirements. Such categorization should be integrated into the HPP and provide a basis for efficient cultural resources planning and management. A categorization system such as the following may be adapted for use at the activity level:

CATEGORY I. Properties which meet National Register criteria and are of outstanding historical, archeological, architectural, engineering or cultural importance, or which constitute or have constituted a prominent and/or integral part of a site or adjacent community, contributing importantly to the national heritage.

Category I Preservation Requirements. Preserve exterior structures and any significant interior features which remain. Monitor regularly for any effects of natural deterioration, neglect, wear and tear, or abuse. Consult with the SHPO whenever any such effect is perceived. Perform maintenance in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. Proceed with recordation (measured drawings and 35mm photography) to meet HABS or HAER standards as early as possible so as to avoid costly delays when projects are planned that will adversely impact significant cultural resources.

CATEGORY II. Properties which meet National Register criteria but are of lesser importance, contributing to the cultural significance of a site or its surrounding communities, providing evidence of historic continuity, or containing elements of scholarly importance.

Category II Preservation Requirements. Retain as much as possible. Modify as little as possible, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and in consultation with the SHPO.

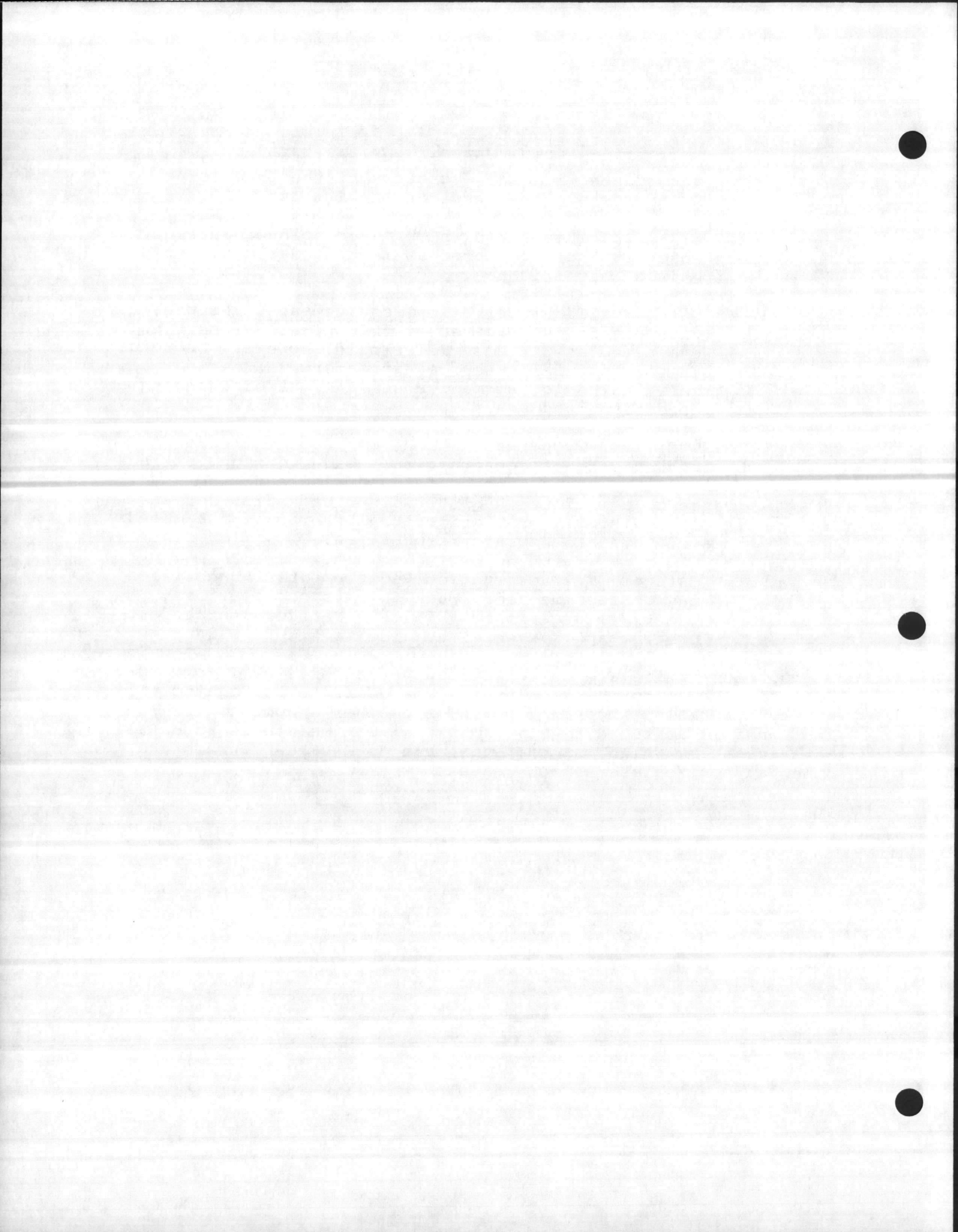
CATEGORY III. Resources which may be old or interesting, but which are not evaluated as meeting National Register criteria of significance.

Category III Preservation Requirements. No preservation effort is required at this time. Properties evaluated as Category III should, however, be retained in the cultural resources inventory and periodically reevaluated for significance in light of changing conditions and age.

CATEGORY IV. Properties which represent intrusions because of date of construction, usage, design, or location. These properties do not contribute to the significance of a National Register district and/or detract from the historic or architectural fabric of the immediate area of National Register properties.

Category IV Preservation Requirements. Demolition may be recommended. When this is not feasible, identifying a property in this category points out a problem and serves as a guide to future planning.

c. Activities are to forward survey reports, DOI Form 10-306, MOA's and HPP's to the CMC (LFL). The complete package of all survey materials, inventory forms, and other documentation is kept on file at the activity. The activity maintains an up-to-date inventory which is made available to NAVFAC planners and other authorized users upon request.



THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

1. Background

a. The NPS, Department of the Interior, maintains the National Register of Historic Places. It is a listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant on the national, regional or local level in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The DoD deals with the staff of the National Register principally in matters related to "nomination" and "request for determination of eligibility". Although terminology suggests that these are two phases in the same process, they are not. A request for determination of eligibility need not precede nomination to the National Register, and determination of eligibility is not necessarily followed by nomination to the National Register.

b. Both processes use the same detailed National Register Criteria for Evaluation, published at 36 CFR 60.6. These criteria include:

- (1) Integrity of location, design, setting, materials;
- (2) Association with significant events in American history or with significant persons in our past;
- (3) Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or work of a master;
- (4) Likelihood of yielding information important in history or prehistory; and
- (5) Age -- usually older than fifty years.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations or reconstructed historic buildings do not qualify for inclusion in the National Register. However, such properties do meet the criteria if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria, or if certain other conditions exist, as detailed at 36 CFR 60.6.

c. Interpretation and application of these criteria requires professional expertise not usually available on staff. The task should be included as part of the scope of work for the cultural resources survey contract. The criteria shall be applied in consultation with the SHPO. Dealings with the National Register are found to move most expeditiously when it is evident that the

ENCLOSURE (4)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

SHPO has been fully involved from early stages of the survey and all through the inventory and evaluation process.

d. It should be understood that the National Register criteria for evaluation of significance reflect the clear intent of Congress that locally valued cultural resources be identified and protected from unnecessary harm resulting from Federal actions. It should also be noted that the National Register is a list of resources worthy of protection, not a list of properties that must be preserved at all costs. Public interest is always paramount.

2. Responsibilities Summary. The activity initiates action to nominate to the National Register or to request determination of eligibility, following procedures outlined in paragraphs 3 and 4, following. NAVFAC EFD's provide technical guidance in applying National Register criteria, in contracting-out to qualified cultural resources professionals, consulting with the SHPO and preparing documentation, and they review nominations and requests for determination of eligibility. The CMC (LFL) will act on completed nominations.

3. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Nomination requires the same DOI Form 10-306 already used for inventory purposes. Each activity is responsible for preparation of its own nomination forms, with technical assistance from contractors and EFD's. Nominations are prepared in accordance with 36 CFR 60 guidelines and the NPS publication How to Complete National Register Forms. Information needed for the form flows logically from a properly executed survey and inventory as described in enclosure (3). The keeper of the National Register requires the original (blue) copy of the form and insists that every item on the form be filled in either with information or with N/A. Item 11 needs the name of the actual working-level preparer. No activity signature is placed on the form. The keeper acknowledges only one official Marine Corps signature for all nominations. The activity is responsible for obtaining the signature of the SHPO on completed forms and forwarding them to the CMC (LFL) for appropriate action.

4. Request for Determination of Eligibility. 36 CFR 63 details procedures for requesting determination of National Register eligibility. These regulations are designed to streamline the process for obtaining a formal opinion from the Keeper of the National Register in cases where the Marine Corps disagrees with the SHPO as to whether or not resources meet National Register criteria. This process may also be used instead of nomination in cases where time is an especially important consideration.

ENCLOSURE (4)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

The DOI Form 10-306 is used for requests of determination as well as for nomination. Determination of eligibility does not technically satisfy the legal mandate to nominate significant cultural resources to the National Register. Resources formally determined eligible may not automatically be listed on the National Register. Two separate lists are maintained by the Keeper. Pressures may therefore arise at some later date to nominate resources which have already been determined eligible. If this happens, additional documentation may be required by the keeper. Nomination is the ordinary preferred approach, rather than request for determination of eligibility.

ENCLOSURE (4)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

NAVFACINST 11010.70
Form No 10-308 (Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF
CODE

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION		<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO		

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable)

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

ENCLOSURE (4)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

NAVFACINST 11010.70
22 Mar 1983

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SAMPLE

ENCLOSURE (4)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

NAVFACINST 11010.70

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHIST. THRU 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SAMPLE

ENCLOSURE (4)

NAVFACINST 11010.70
22 Mar 1983

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION _____

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE _____

ORGANIZATION _____

DATE _____

STREET & NUMBER _____

TELEPHONE _____

CITY OR TOWN _____

STATE _____

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES _____ NO _____ NONE _____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE _____

In compliance with Executive Order 11593 I hereby nominate this property to the National Register certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is _____ National _____ State _____ Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

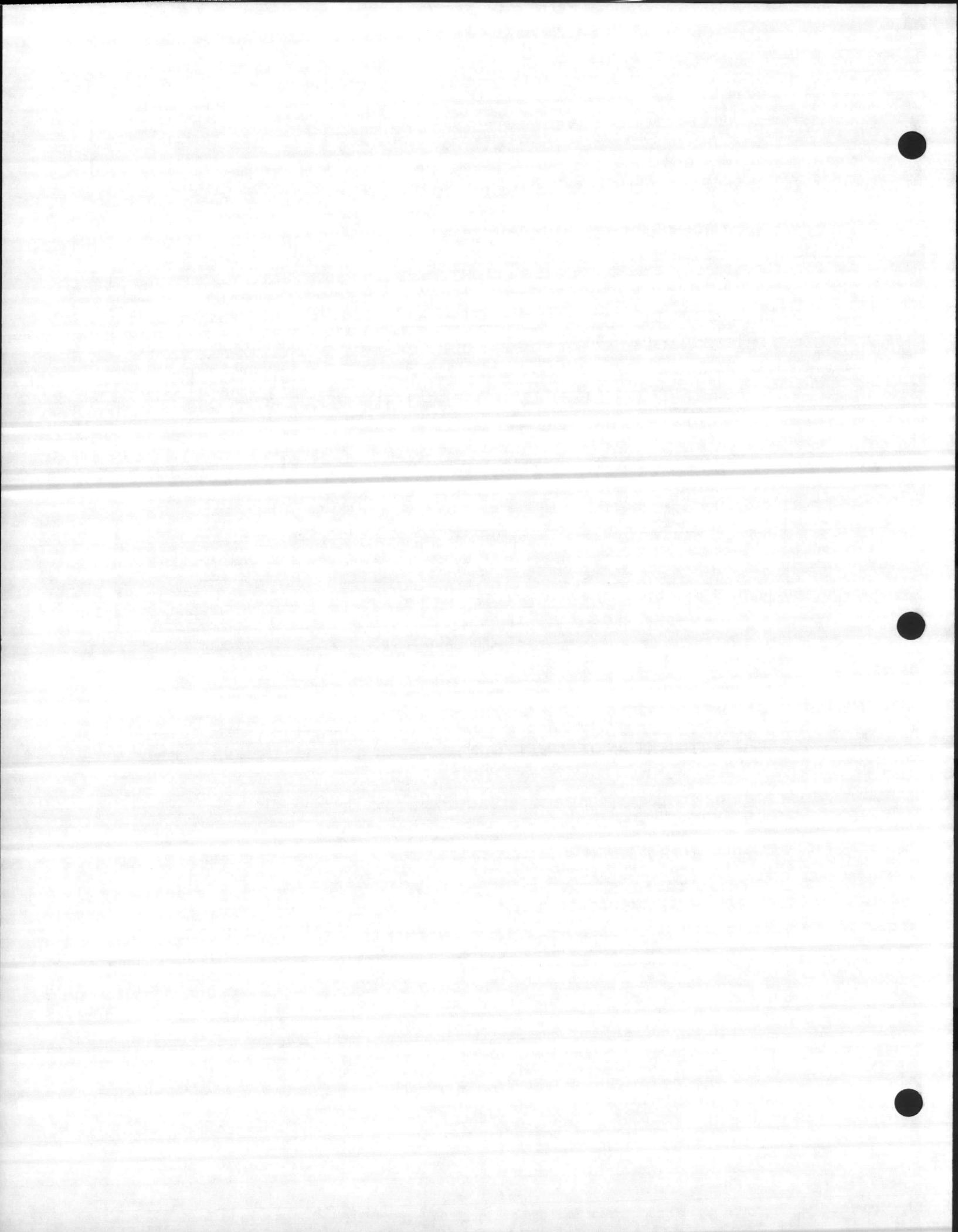
ATTEST

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

ENCLOSURE (4)



SECTION 106 INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION PROCEDURES

1. Background

a. Cultural resources preservation legislation assigns specific responsibilities to several different agencies, so that interaction with these other agencies is an essential aspect of the Federal planning approach to cultural resources preservation. The principal agencies are SHPO's, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the NPS. NPS has distributed tasks among several organizational subunits, so that the DoD interacts with the Office of Departmental Consulting Archeologist, the Interagency Resources, Division (which includes the National Register of Historic Places as a branch), HABS/HAER and the Preservation Assistance Division. Enclosure (2) summarizes the assigned functions of each. The interactive process often takes the form of consultation, which is defined in this context as the act of seeking and considering opinions and recommendations of appropriate parties about planned undertakings which might affect National Register properties.

b. This enclosure condenses detailed procedural guidance issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in an effort to clarify Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Council's implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800. The basic legal requirement is that the Federal Agency must "take into account" in early stages of planning, prior to approval for expenditure of project funds, what effect its actions might have on National Register resources (listed or eligible for listing) and to afford the Advisory Council a reasonable opportunity for comment.

c. It is advisable to bear in mind two principal characteristics of this "take into account" mandate: (1) its emphasis on correct consultative procedures, and (2) its nature as "public interest" legislation. During Section 106 consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation it is necessary to obtain the latest published guidelines from the Advisory Council, to adhere to them step-by-step, and to retain full documentation of each step correctly taken. It may be determined during consultation that the public interest demands complete preservation, complete demolition, or some compromise solution, depending upon the circumstances of a particular case. In all cases, however, the national defense mission takes precedence over preservation if the two conflict. Final decision-making authority, including decisions to demolish cultural resources when necessary (always following proper procedures in doing so), rests with DoD.

ENCLOSURE (5)

2. Responsibilities. Each activity commanding officer initiates consultation whenever circumstances warrant it, rather than wait for others to initiate or request consultation. NAVFAC EFD's maintain working relationships with the SHPO and the regional offices of NPS and the Advisory Council, provide technical guidance as needed, and assist in the resolution of consultation problems. Commander, NAVFAC Engineering Command maintains liaison with consulting agencies at the headquarters level, provides technical review and comments on agreements reached during consultation. In cases where the Marine Corps decides that it cannot reach agreement in consultation, the Secretary of the Navy (ASN S&L) approves the decision and formally communicates with the Advisory Council.

3. Procedures. The following is a condensation of the Advisory Council's publication Outline of the Process Established by "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" 36 CFR 800, which provides procedural guidance to activity commanding officers and others tasked with cultural resources consultation responsibilities (See attached figure 1 for schematic outline).

a. Identify Resources

(1) Agency Responsibility. Properties on or eligible for the National Register within the area of an undertaking's potential environmental impact in accordance with NACFACINST 11010.70 must be identified. This is the responsibility of the undertaking agency. The agency must consult the SHPO and may turn to the National Register, State and local Government, or private organizations for assistance. Final responsibility for identification remains with the agency and cannot be delegated.

(2) Eligible Properties. Identifying properties that are eligible but have not actually been registered, or in some cases not even discovered, is more difficult. The best source of information is the SHPO, who can assess the likelihood of previously unidentified properties existing within the impact zone, and can suggest other sources of information.

(3) Surveys. Frequently the Marine Corps will conclude or the SHPO will advise that a survey is needed to identify properties that may be eligible for the Register. This is especially true where archeological remains are anticipated. The magnitude of the necessary survey effort may be in dispute. Although the SHPO's recommendations should be considered, the agency makes the final decision about the extent of survey required, based on an evaluation of reasonableness in relation to type of undertaking and category of resources potentially involved.

SECTION 106 DIAGRAMMED

The chart below illustrates the three basic "action tracks" for Section 106: no effect, no adverse effect, and adverse effect.

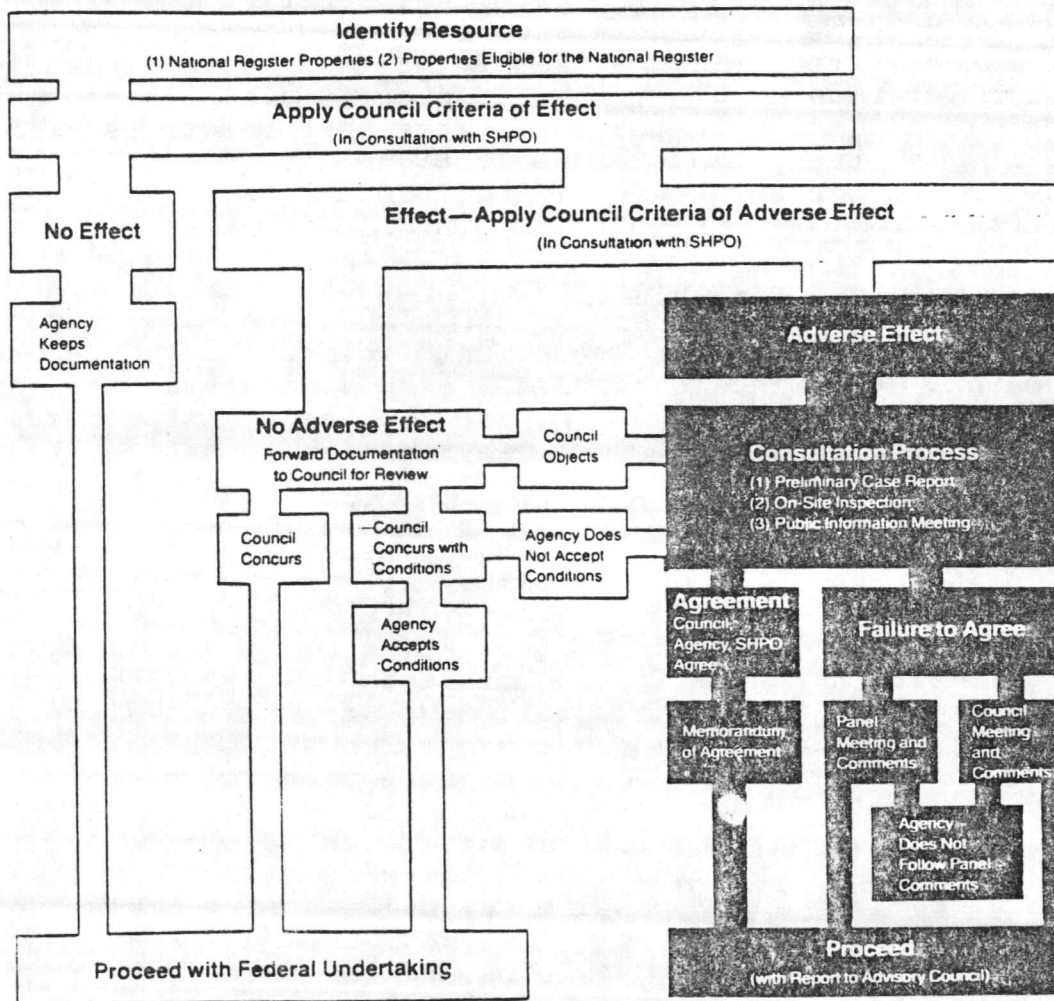


Figure 1.--Section 106 Diagrammed.

14 May 1986

(4) Determination of Eligibility. For properties not listed on the National Register that seem potentially qualified, the Marine Corps, in consultation with the SHPO, applies the National Register criteria set forth at 36 CFR 60.6. The NPS publication How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation provides guidance.

(5) Consensus Determinations. If both the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree that resources meet the criteria, then they may consider the property eligible for purposes of Section 106 consultation. In a consensus situation such as this, no formal determination of eligibility is requested from the Keeper of the National Register at this point. The next step in the 106 consultation process is taken instead. (Note that formal nomination is still required at a later date, after the 106 process has been completed.) If both the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree that resources fail to meet the criteria, then the 106 consultation process ends at this point. The Marine Corps must retain full documentation of all consensus determinations.

(6) Questionable Eligibility. Where any question exists of potential eligibility, the Marine Corps must seek a determination from the keeper. A SHPO evaluation of eligibility, when the Marine Corps has determined otherwise, is sufficient to raise such a question. Where a question exists and the Marine Corps refuses to seek a determination, the Council may decline to address the substance of a case until the question has been resolved.

b. Determine Effect. Section 106 addresses effect, whether beneficial or adverse. The Marine Corps applies the Council's criteria of effect to determine whether the undertaking will affect any National Register property. Effect is measured against the characteristics that qualify the property for the Register. Any direct changes in these characteristics, as well as visual, audible, or atmospheric changes in the environment, are effects. Effect may be direct - occurring at the same time and place as the undertaking; or indirect - removed in time and distance from the undertaking and resulting from secondary actions made possible or supported by the undertaking. Effect may be short term (that is, temporary) or long term (persisting, delayed, or cumulative).

c. No Effect. If the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree that the undertaking will not affect National Register resources, the determination of no effect may simply be filed and the undertaking may proceed. If the SHPO or anyone else objects to a determination of no effect and gives timely notice, the Advisory Council may review the determination and advise all parties of the finding within 15 days.

ENCLOSURE (5)

d. Adverse Effect

(1) Criteria of Adverse Effect. If the Marine Corps determines that an undertaking will affect a National Register resource, then the Navy in consultation with the SHPO applies the criteria of adverse effect. (In actual practice criteria of effect and criteria of adverse effect are usually applied at the same time.) The criteria of adverse effect are essentially the same as the criteria of effect, with the added element of adversity; i.e., any adverse changes in the characteristics that qualify the resource for the National Register, as well as adverse visual, audible, or atmospheric changes in the environment.

(2) Consultation. Consultation enters a new phase when a determination of adverse effect or when either the SHPO or the Advisory Council objects to a determination of no adverse effect. The process in this phase brings together a member of the Advisory Council staff with representatives of the SHPO and the Marine Corps. Together, they consider ways to avoid or to mitigate the adverse effect. Successful consultation resolves conflicts between the undertaking and preservation needs in a way that all parties agree best serves the public interest.

(3) Preliminary Case Report (PCR). The PCR is prepared by the undertaking agency. Formal consultation is not initiated until the PCR has been received by the Advisory Council. It describes the undertaking and the National Register properties being affected, assesses the adverse effect, and discusses alternatives to avoid or mitigate adverse effects.

(4) Alternatives. Consultation focuses on alternative ways of achieving the goals of an undertaking without unacceptably damaging National Register properties. Alternative sites, alternative undertakings and alternative designs are all typically addressed. No undertaking is also an alternative to be considered when all other alternatives would cause adverse effect, especially if the affected resource is of outstanding significance and the harm is potentially severe.

(5) Mitigation. This is the term for planning aimed at minimizing the damage to National Register resources. Mitigation measures may lessen the impact of an undertaking sufficiently to make it an acceptable price to pay for the benefits of the undertaking. Typical mitigation measures include the following:

- (a) Limiting the magnitude of the undertaking.

ENCLOSURE (5)

(b) Modifying the undertaking through redesign, reorientation of project site, or other similar changes.

(c) Repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected resource.

(d) Data recovery before the undertaking proceeds, in cases where archeological resources are to be destroyed.

(e) Recordation (measured drawings, photographs, literature overview) of structures that must be destroyed or substantially altered.

(f) Preservation, maintenance, or stabilization operations.

(6) Onsite and Public Information Meeting. In complex or controversial cases, where there is substantial public interest, the consulting parties meet at the site of the undertaking to discuss alternatives and mitigating measures, after which the Council may conduct a public information meeting. The latter is to solicit the opinions and suggestions of the interested public on how the case should be handled.

e. No Adverse Effect

(1) Finding of No Adverse Effect. If the Marine Corps and the SHPO agree that the effect will not be adverse, a determination of no adverse effect is made and forwarded to the Advisory Council with evidence of the SHPO's concurrence. The Council may:

(a) Concur. In which event the undertaking may proceed.

(b) Object With Conditions. In which event the undertaking may proceed if the agency accepts the conditions.

(c) Object. In which event the case goes into the next stage of consultation.

(2) Archeology Guidelines. Certain cases involve archeological remains that are important chiefly for the information they contain and that have minimal value for long-term preservation. For such properties the Marine Corps with SHPO concurrence, may submit a determination of no adverse effect conditioned on completion of data recovery.

f. Agreement

(1) MOA. If the consulting parties are able to agree on measures to avoid or mitigate adverse effect, they subscribe to a MOA containing stipulations that specify how the undertaking will be carried out. This MOA is signed by the Council's Executive Director, the representative of the undertaking agency, and the SHPO. Ratification by the Chairman on behalf of the full Council completes the process. The MOA then constitutes the comments of the Council for purposes of Section 106. Failure to carry out the stipulations of an MOA requires a signatory agency to come back to the Council for comment as if there had been no agreement. It also may expose an agency to litigation.

(2) PMOA. Programs or classes of undertakings repetitive in character or similar in effect may be dealt with in programmatic memoranda of agreement. The PMOA specifies ways in which the agency will treat the undertakings in order to ensure proper consideration of historic preservation factors and thus fulfill the intent of Section 106. Such undertakings are not individually referred to the Council for comment so long as treated according to the stipulations for the PMOA.

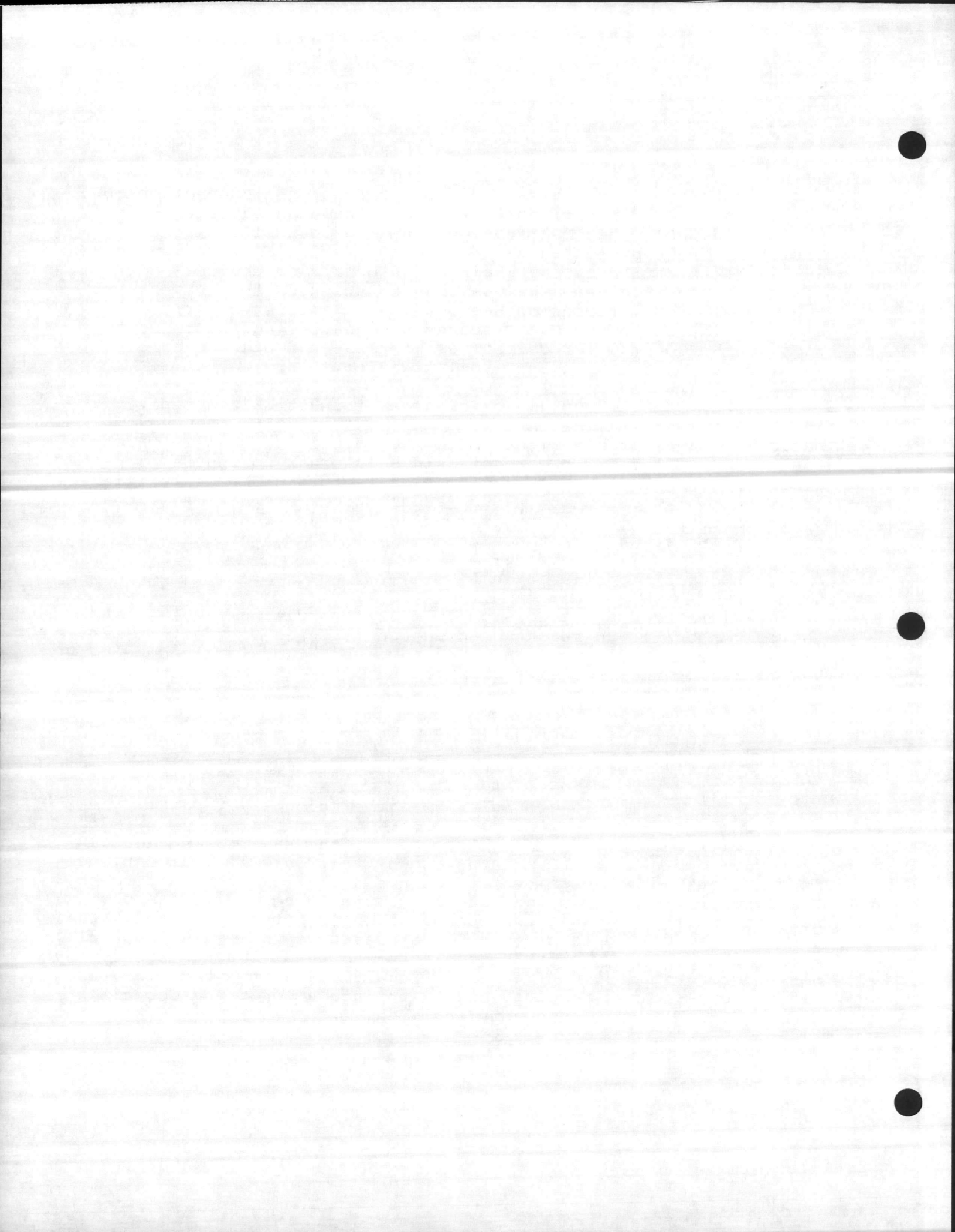
g. Council Consideration

(1) Chairman's Decision. If the consulting parties find themselves unable to reach agreement on measures to avoid or mitigate adversity and a memorandum of agreement therefore becomes unattainable, the Executive Director notifies the Chairman of the Council. The procedural options open to the Chairman are:

- (a) Refer to full council.
- (b) Refer to a panel of 5 council members.
- (c) Decline to refer to either council or panel.

(2) Agency Response. The head of the undertaking agency is required by law to take into account the Council's comment, but is not required to abide by it. When a decision has been reached, the agency head must communicate it to the Council. If the comment has been made by a panel and the decision is not to accept it, the Chairman may decide to have the case presented to the full Council, which must be done within 30 days. During this time the agency may not proceed with the undertaking. Regardless of the decision, when the agency head has received and taken into account the Council's comment, the law has been complied with.

ENCLOSURE (5)



PROTECTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

1. Background

a. Public Law 96-95, the ARPA of 1979 is intended to protect irreplaceable archeological resources on public lands from loss or destruction by persons who would excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface them for commercial or personal reasons. ARPA requires permits for qualified persons who will make use of archeological resources to advance knowledge in the public interest. It imposes civil and criminal penalties and forfeiture provisions for unauthorized use (i.e., without permit).

b. The provisions of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act have to be taken into consideration in the protection of archeological resources. The Marine Corps must identify any lands under its jurisdiction which are of religious or cultural significance to a Native American Group and communicate with that group concerning protection of archeological resources on such lands when such resources may be harmed or destroyed.

c. Section 10(a) of ARPA calls for uniform regulations to be drawn up jointly by the Secretaries of Interior, Defense, and Agriculture and the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority. These joint regulations are published for DoD guidance at 29 CFR 229, (6 Jan 84, Federal Register Vol 49, No 41016-1034). (Federal Register Vol 49, No. 41016-1034).

2. Confidentiality. Section 9 of ARPA prohibits making information available to the public concerning the nature and location of any archeological resource. Requests for such information should normally be referred to the State Historic Preservation Officer for screening and advice, with certain exceptions as follows:

a. Information may be provided if the Marine Corps deems that the disclosure will further the purposes of ARPA without risking harm to the archeological resource or to the site in which it is located.

b. The Marine Corps makes information available when the Governor of any state submits a written request for information concerning resources within the requesting Governor's state.

ENCLOSURE (6)

MCO 11000.19
14 May 1986

3. Permits. The issuance of permits for archeological work on Marine Corps lands is coordinated by the Commander, NAVFAC Engineering Command. Review and comment on permit applications are requested from activities, EFD's, and preservation agencies. Reviewers may recommend that a permit be granted as requested or subject to specified conditions, or that a permit be denied. The CMC (LFL) coordinates and keeps copies of all written materials related to the permitting process and provides appropriate action.

ENCLOSURE (6)

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DESCRIPTION:

ABBREVIATIONS AND

GLOSSARY

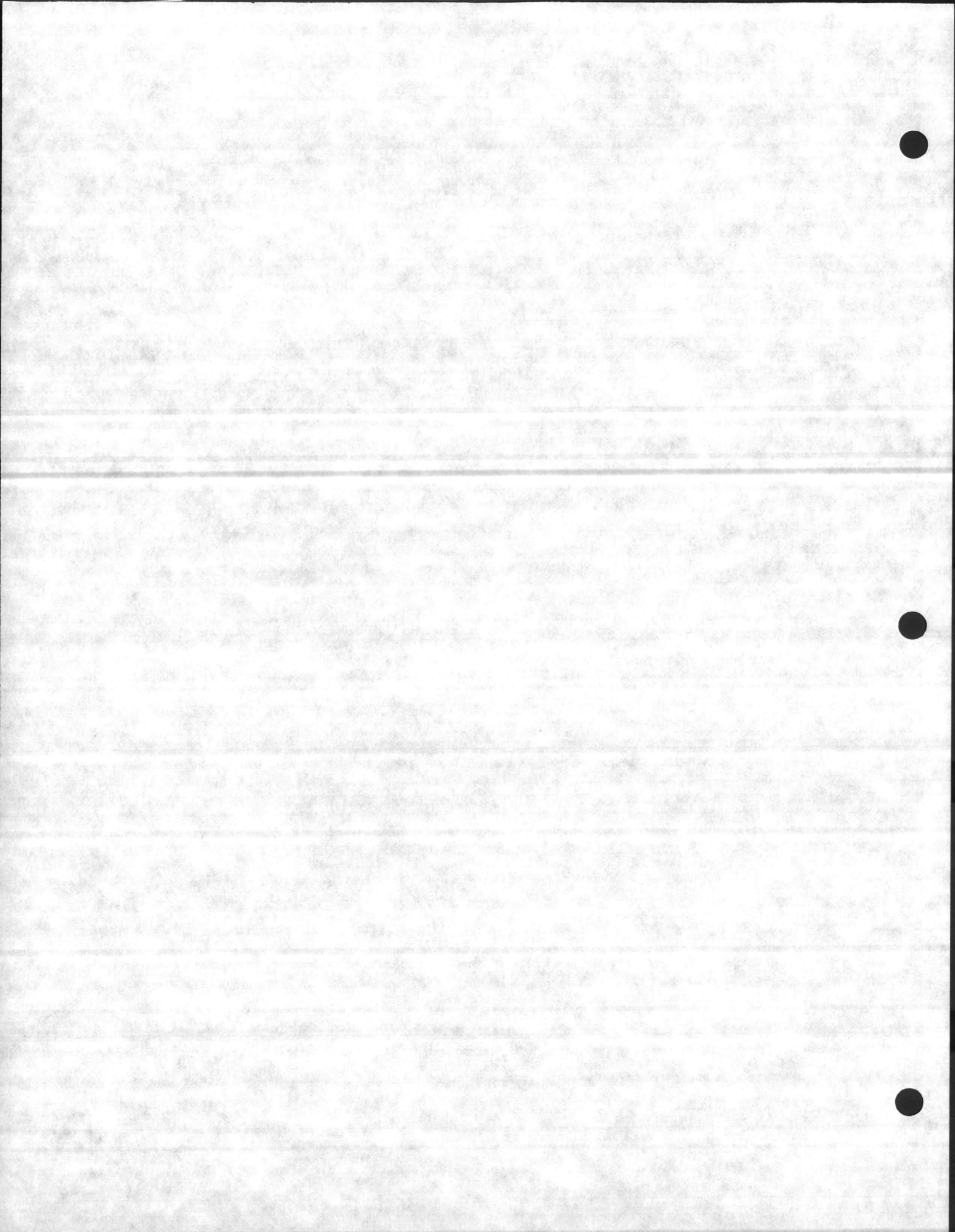
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APPENDIX B
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AHPA	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act
ARC	Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc.
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMCB	Commander, Marine Corps Base
CRG	The Cultural Resource Group
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DoD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of the Interior
EFD	Engineering Field Divisions
HABS/HAER	Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record HPPHistoric Preservation Plan
IAS	Interagency Archeological Services
IRMD	Interagency Resource Management Division
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MRA	Multiple Resource Area
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities
NAVFACENGCOM	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NCDCR	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
NCGA	North Carolina General Assembly
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OCM	Office of Coastal Management
OSWCD	Onslow Soil and Water Conservation District
PMOA	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
RP3	Resource Protection Planning Process
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOPA	Society of Professional Archeologists
UNC-CH	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
UNC-W	University of North Carolina at Wilmington
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDC	U.S. Department of Commerce
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USCGS	U.S. Coast and Geological Survey
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
WAR	Water and Air Research, Inc.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT*

1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). An independent federal agency tasked with formulating cultural resources protection policy and with commenting on federal agency undertakings which affect National Register Properties.
2. Antiquities Act Permit. A permit to conduct archaeological work upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, under the 1906 Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. Requests to conduct such work on USMC lands are reviewed and commented upon by USMC and then forwarded to Department of the Interior (DOI) (Inter-agency Resource Management Division) for processing and issuance of permits.
3. Archaeology. The scientific discipline responsible for studying the social and cultural past through material remains with the goal of ordering and describing the events of the past and explaining the meaning of those events.
4. Archaeological Assessment. An evaluation of the archaeological resources present in an area, their scientific significance, and the cost of protecting or properly investigating them.
5. Archaeological Data. Information embodied in material remains, artifacts, structures, refuse, etc., produced purposely or accidentally by human beings and embodied in the spatial relationships among such remains.
6. Archaeological Data Recovery. The systematic removal of a portion or all of scientific, prehistoric, historic and/or archaeological data that qualify a property for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
7. Archaeological Excavation. The scientifically controlled recovery or salvage of a site designed to yield maximum information about the life of the inhabitants, their ways of solving human problems, and of adjusting to and modifying their natural environment. Such work should be programmed during final planning stages or at least during the early stage of project construction.

*Sources: USMC 1986, Eubanks and Adams 1986, McGimsey n.d.

8. Archaeological Inventory. A presentation and summation of the data presently known concerning an area. This is called by some agencies a records-check. Only in very rare instances is present information sufficient to assess adequately the archaeological resources or to estimate the cost of mitigating the impact of a proposed project on those resources.
9. Artifact. A material object made or modified in whole or in part by man. Among the most common artifacts on archaeological sites are fragments of broken pottery (sherds), stone tools, chips (debitage), projectile points, and similar lithic debris.
10. Consensus Determination. A case where USMC and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) agree on eligibility for listing in the National Register.
11. Consultation. The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of appropriate parties about USMC undertakings that might affect NRHP properties. Appropriate parties ordinarily include SHPO and ACHP. National Park Service (NPS) may also be consulted, as appropriate. Consultation is very formal and procedurally oriented. Correct procedures are promulgated in 36CFR800.
12. Criteria of Effect. Standards promulgated by ACHP (in 36CFR800) and applied by USMC to determine whether an undertaking will affect any property on NRHP. Effect--The Federal action on a National Register Property or Eligible Property that results in a change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality or characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in NRHP. Adverse Effect--The Federal action that results in the total or partial destruction or alteration of a National Register Property or Eligible Property. Adverse effect may also result if a property is isolated from its surrounding environment, if neglect of the property results in the deterioration or destruction of the property, and/or if the land occupied by the property is sold or transferred, and there are no provisions in the deed or transfer agreement to provide for the preservation, maintenance, or use of the property, etc.
13. Criteria for Evaluation. Criteria published in 36CFR60 to be applied in determining whether a cultural resource is eligible for listing on NRHP.
14. Cultural Resource. Any building, district, site, structure, or object of historical, archaeological, architectural, engineering, or cultural significance.

15. Cultural Resources Professional. An anthropologist, archaeologist, architectural historian, historical architect, or other professional with specialized training/experience in work required to comply with cultural resources legislation (USMC 1986).
16. Cultural Resources Specialist. A staff person tasked with developing sufficient familiarity with cultural resources guidelines and procedures to perform routine cultural resources program functions. The cultural resources specialist will contract out for cultural resources professional expertise on specific projects, as needed.
17. Cultural Resources Inventory. A detailed descriptive listing of an activity's cultural resources, including evaluations of significance according to NRHP criteria.
18. Cultural Resources Management Plan. Includes inventory and categorization of an activity's cultural resources, serving as a basis for on-going maintenance and protection from adverse effects of planned undertakings.
19. Cultural Resources Protection. Not always the same as preservation, protection includes (1) routine maintenance and security, (2) consideration of effects any undertaking could have on cultural resources, and (3) formal, documented consultation with SHPO, ACHP, and NPS.
20. Cultural Resources Guidelines. Advice on selected aspects of cultural resources protective management, promulgated to other federal agencies in periodic publication issued by ACHP, NPS, and others tasked with interagency cultural resources responsibilities.
21. Cultural Resources Survey. The systematic process of locating and identifying cultural resources so as to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. There are two types of survey: (1) the "reconnaissance" survey, and (2) the "detailed" or "intensive" survey.
22. Data Recovery. Recovery prior to destruction of information contained in archaeological resources which are significant mainly for their value in scientific study.
23. Debitage. Lithic debris resulting from the manufacture of stone tools.
24. Departmental Consulting Archaeologist. An office of NPS that provides policy and technical assistance to Federal agencies regarding protection of archaeological properties.

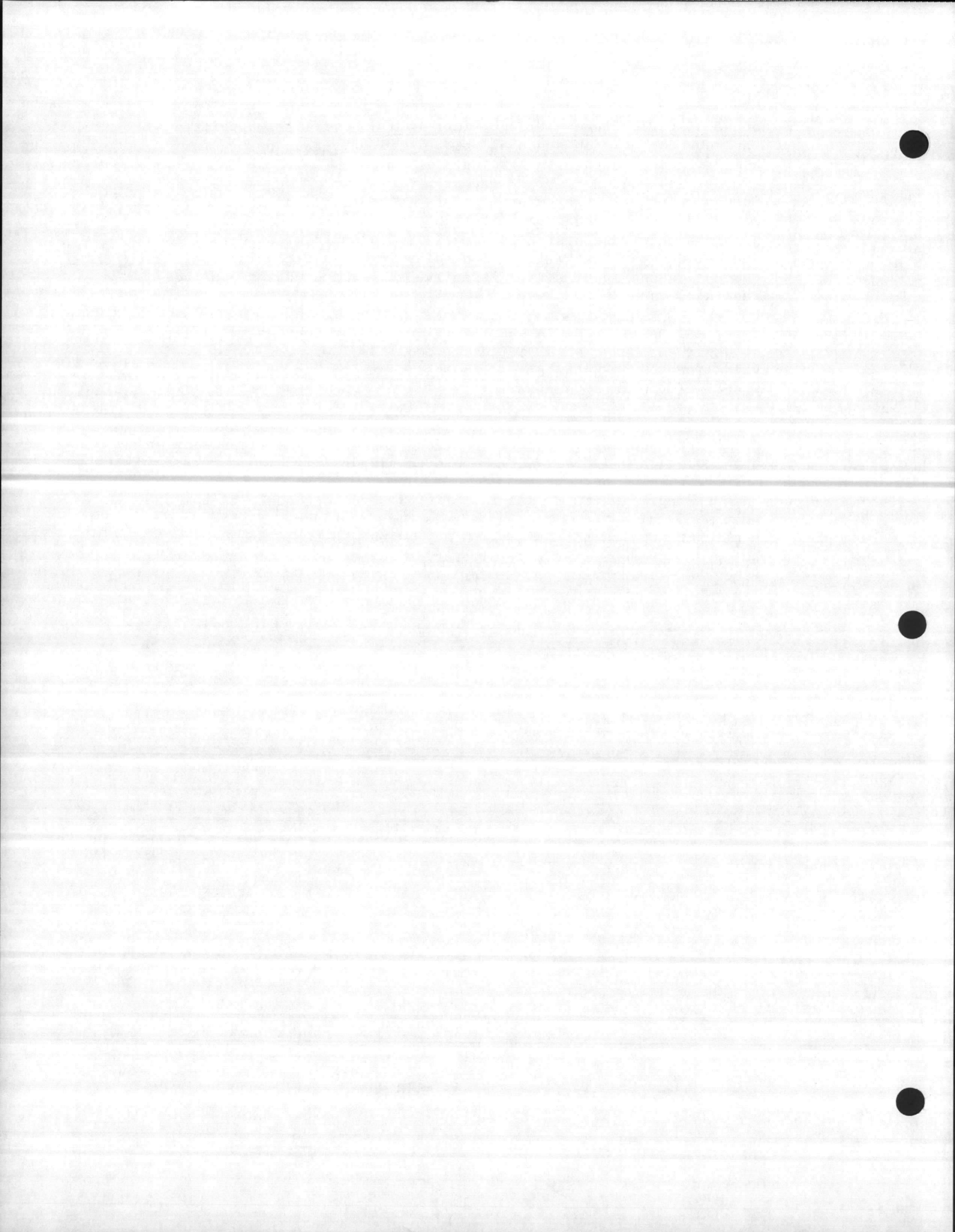
25. Determination of Eligibility. Decision as to whether or not a property meets criteria of eligibility published in 36CFR60 for listing in the National Register. USMC cooperates with SHPO in locating properties likely to meet the criteria, but only the Keeper of the National Register is empowered to make formal determination of eligibility
26. Eligible Property. Any district, site, building, structure, ruin, or object that meets National Register Criteria for Eligibility (36CFR60.6).
27. Environmentally Sensitive Area. Any location containing endangered or protected plants, animals, or archaeological properties.
28. Evaluation. The process of applying NRHP criteria of significance to apparently eligible resources and the categorizing of resources in preparation of an activity's cultural resources management plan.
29. Executive Order 11593. Signed into law on May 13, 1971, the order requires that federal agencies, in consultation with ACHP, institute procedures to assure that their plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties; and locate, inventory, and nominate historic and cultural properties under their jurisdiction or control to NRHP.
30. Feature. An area in or on the ground where evidence of past human activities can be seen or detected. Among the most frequent features on archaeological sites are fire pits, storage pits, burial pits, hard-packed house floors, and postholes.
31. HABS/HAER. The commonly used abbreviation for two closely allied units of NPS: Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Both units provide information and assistance to federal agencies concerning standards, techniques, and procedures for recording and otherwise documenting non-archaeological cultural resources.
32. Historic District. A geographically definable area which has a concentration of cultural resources.
33. Historic Site. A location where a significant event took place or where a significant cultural resource is now or used to be situated.
34. Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance. An on-the-ground surface survey and testing of an area sufficient to permit determination of the number and extent of the resources present, their scientific importance, and the time factors and cost of preserving them or otherwise mitigating any adverse effects on them. This level of investigation is most appropriate once a specific region or area to be affected has been determined or the choice has been narrowed to one of a few prime locations.

35. Interagency Resource Management Division. A division of NPS which brings together the resource identification, evaluation, designation, and planning aspects of resource protection. It incorporates most functions of the former Interagency Archeological Services (IAS) (including issuance of Antiquities Permits), along with NRHP and Natural Landmarks Program.
36. Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. NPS official formally responsible for maintaining and publishing the list of cultural resources that meet NRHP criteria of eligibility and for determining additions to and deletions from NRHP.
37. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). A written agreement among USMC, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulates how an undertaking will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects and otherwise to protect cultural resources.
38. Mitigation. Planning that is intended to minimize damage to cultural resources.
39. Mitigation by Excavation. Archaeological excavation sufficient to recover data necessary to mitigate the adverse effect(s) of the proposed project on an archaeological site determined eligible for listing on NRHP.
40. Multiple Resource Area. A National Register listing composed of individual properties or a combination of properties and districts within a specific geographical area. Within the Multiple Resource Area, only the lands occupied by each property and/or district are subject to the benefits and protections accorded by the National Historic Preservation Act.
41. National Historic Landmark. A property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the nation's history. National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed on NRHP and subject to all preservation requirements.
42. National Historic Preservation Act. The Act, passed by Congress in 1966 and amended several times, requires among other mandated actions that a register of locally, regionally, and nationally important historic and cultural properties be created and expanded (36CFR60.2), that an independent agency of the federal government be created to advise the President and Congress regarding historic preservation matters, and that the independent agency formulate regulations to preserve and protect historic and cultural properties located on federal lands or that might be affected by federal undertakings (Section 106 of the Act).
43. National Register Criteria (36CFR60.6). The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion in NRHP. Archaeological sites are generally considered if they have yielded, or may yield, information or data important for understanding prehistory or history.

44. National Park Service (NPS). A service agency of the Department of Interior tasked with interagency cultural resources advising, coordinating, records keeping, and reporting functions. USMC has dealings with four major units within NPS: Interagency Resource Management Division, HABS/HAER, Preservation Assistance Division, and the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist.
45. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The federal government's official list, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, of all sites, buildings, districts, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.
46. National Register Property. Any cultural resource listed or eligible for listing on NRHP.
47. Nomination. Formal notification to the Keeper of the National Register that a property appears to meet criteria of eligibility.
48. Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance. As defined in 36CFR66, a detailed on-the-ground surface examination of selected portions representing a statistical sample of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the archaeological resources probably present, project this assessment to the entire area, assess the probable impact of a project, and estimate the cost of mitigating the impact. This level of investigation is appropriate to preliminary planning decisions.
49. Preliminary Case Report. Formal, written report prerequisite to consultation with ACHP, prepared by the undertaking agency. The Preliminary Case Report must describe the undertaking and the affected cultural resources, assess any adverse effects, and discuss alternatives to avoid or to mitigate those effects.
50. Preservation Assistance Division. A division of NPS that sets technical preservation standards for work undertaken on NRHP properties, disseminates technical preservation information to federal agencies, and reports annually to Congress on endangered National Historic Landmarks (Section 8 Report).
51. Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA). A written agreement among USMC, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulates how a program or a class of undertakings repetitive in nature or similar in effect will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.

52. Questionable Eligibility. The situation where any question exists about eligibility for listing in NRHP (e.g., when the SHPO Officer evaluates a resource as eligible and USMC evaluates it as not meriting nomination).
53. Recordation. Drawings, photographs, and other formats permanently recording resources that must be destroyed or substantially altered.
54. Regulations for the protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36CFR800). Regulations promulgated by ACHP to implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and Executive Order 11593 (13 May 1971). These regulations require federal program and project agencies to consider historic and cultural properties when planning any federal action, federally assisted program, or federally licensed action, activity, or program that might cause an effect to those resources. The regulations also define a consultation process in which the federal program or project agency meet with SHPO to determine what actions are necessary to identify historic and cultural properties that may be located within the area of the program's or project's potential environmental impact, apply the National Register Criteria to any properties identified, apply the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect to those NRHP properties, and enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with ACHP stipulating the steps that will be taken to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any finding of Adverse Effect.
55. Salvage Archaeology. The systematic collection of surface and subsurface cultural remains by professional archaeologists from an area to be damaged or destroyed.
56. Section 8 Report. A list of all NRHP properties that exhibit known or suspected damage, prepared annually for Congress by NPS under Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976 (PL 94-458).
57. Section 106 Action. Action to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires that USMC (1) consider effects of its undertakings on NRHP properties, and (2) afford ACHP an opportunity to comment on undertakings that are likely to affect National Register properties.
58. Sherd. Fragment of ceramic or glass.
59. Significance. Significance of cultural resources is evaluated in terms of NRHP criteria published in 36CFR60.
60. Site. Any area or location occupied as a residence or utilized by humans a sufficient length of time to construct features, or deposit a number of artifacts.

61. State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Official appointed by the governor of each state and U.S. Territory, responsible for administering cultural resources programs.
62. Survey. Initial assessment level for historical and archaeological sites; discovers and identifies sites within chronological and geographical framework; data usually not of sufficient detail to determine NRHP eligibility. Generally involves field inspection or reconnaissance level work. Intensive survey includes subsurface testing.
63. Technical Assistance. A sharing by cultural resources specialists of their knowledge about cultural resources laws, regulations, guidelines, and instructions, their interpretation, and their practical application.
64. Testing. Archaeological sampling or excavations sufficient to define the spatial extent, nature, and cultural significance of an archaeological site and determine NRHP eligibility.
65. Undertaking. The term used in cultural resources contexts to cover what USMC calls "actions," "projects," and "programs." The term applies to indirect actions such as neglect, as well as to direct actions such as demolition, alteration, or transfer of a property (see 36CFR800.2c).



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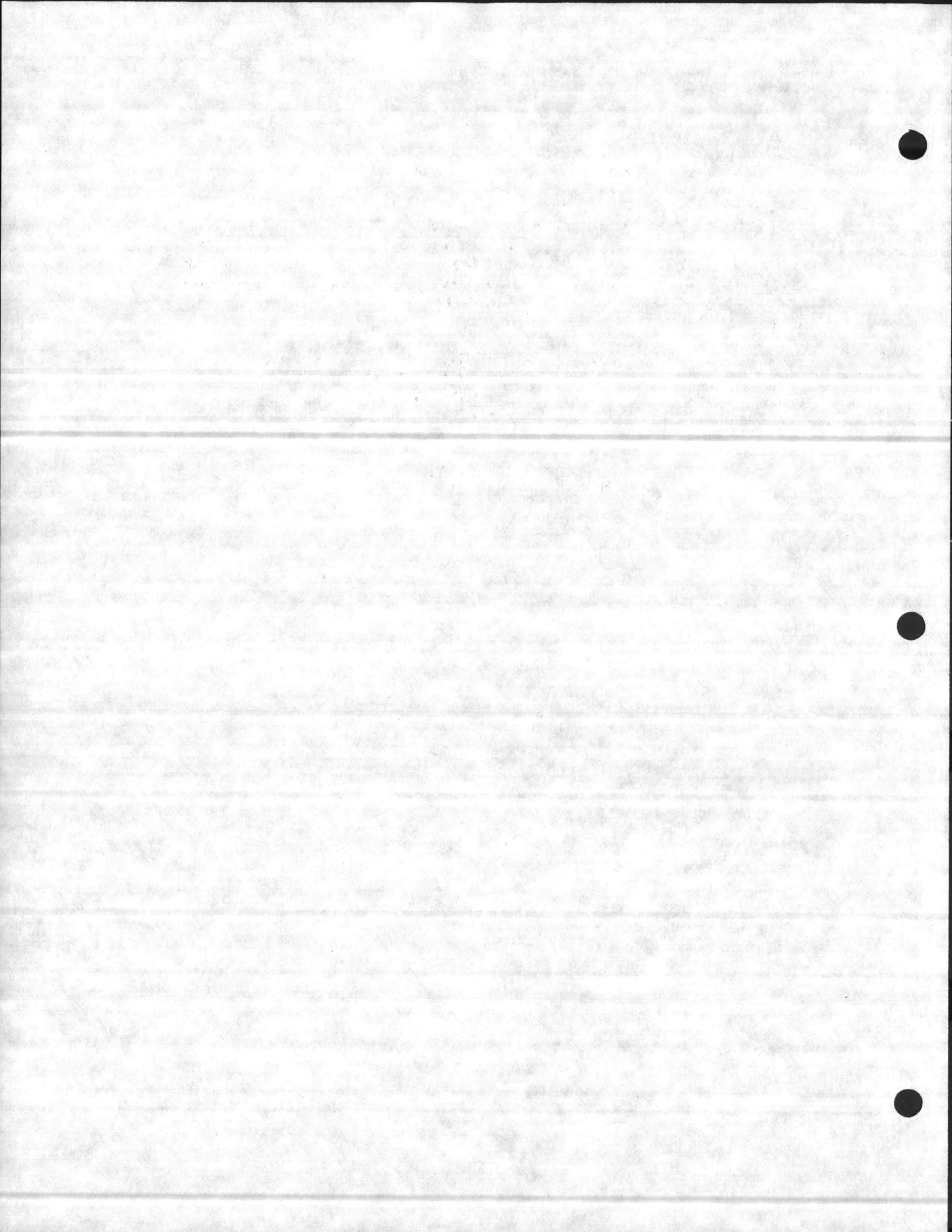
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APPENDIX C
INVENTORY OF KNOWN SITE



The following sections present a summary of the known archaeological sites at Camp Lejeune. Section C-1 represents those sites with an official state number. Section C-2 represents sites without a state number.

The known sites at Camp Lejeune are poorly defined in terms of site limits, areal extent, density, artifact distribution, stratigraphy, presence/absence of features, and integrity. Thus, it is difficult to make NRHP assessments except in the case of large spectacular sites or sites which have obviously been destroyed. Recommendations consisted of the following:

1. Eligible--the Jarretts Point Ossuary (31On309) at Camp Lejeune is presently determined eligible. The 31On348 site at TLZ Bluebird was considered eligible but testing by LBA indicates that the site as presently defined is too disturbed to be eligible (Leedecker 1985).
2. Potentially eligible--this recommendation is usually qualified by the statement that a determination of eligibility (testing) is needed.
3. Not eligible--in almost every case, this recommendation is followed by the statement that expansion of activities beyond the presently disturbed area will require a survey of undisturbed areas of project impact.
4. Undetermined--this is the recommendation for the majority of sites. A testing program is required for these sites to make a determination of eligibility.

In order to make NRHP determinations, testing will be necessary (see Section 4.7 for the specific requirements, guidelines, and standards).

C-1. Sites with State Number

The following sites have been recorded with the North Carolina Division of Archives in Raleigh. The Division has assigned unique numbers to each site (e.g., 31On71). 31 indicates that the site is in North Carolina; "On" indicates the site is in Onslow County; and "71" indicates that it is the seventy-first site recorded in Onslow County. Correspondence with the state about specific sites should include these official numbers as a reference. The numbers in parentheses are the field or project numbers given to the site prior to assignment of the state number. The official state number supersedes the original field/project numbers. The previous numbers are one of three types: (1) Onv numbers assigned by UNC-W; (2) numerals 1 to 89 assigned by Littleton (1981); or (3) WAR 1 to 14 assigned by the current project.

The text gives a brief description of each site based on the April 1986 field visit by Dickinson and Wayne, 1983 and 1938 aerial photographs, USGS 1:24000 and USMC 1:50000 maps, or previous information from Loftfield (1981), Littleton (1981), and Hekhuis and Loftfield (1978).

The listed artifacts were collected from surface exposures in April 1986 by Dickinson and Wayne. Additional artifacts have been collected by other archaeologists and can be reviewed in their reports. See the list of previous work at Camp Lejeune (Section 4.2).

310n71 (Onv71 and #75) Col. Edward Ward Plantation

This site was identified by Hekhuis in the game plots adjacent to the Freeman Creek Beacon. Loftfield described the site as a scatter of well-defined shell middens with prehistoric artifacts plus historic artifacts in the northern end of the field. The 1986 inspection confirms this description. The site is contiguous with 310n333 on the west side of the road. The division of this area into two sites, 310n71 and 310n333, is entirely arbitrary based on the north-south road. There is no real distinction between the two sites. See 310n333 for further documentation. Individual shell middens are located throughout the area and appear to extend into the wooded areas surrounding the game plots.

The site corresponds with historic site #75, the Col. Edward Ward plantation. Col. Ward was the first of the prominent Ward family to settle in the area. His plantation dates to the period 1735-1765. Ward was a justice of the peace and sheriff. His 15 children became allied with other prominent families in the area and assured a continuing line of Wards in positions of local leadership. His plantation was located east of Freeman Creek. WAR found extensive late 18th to early 19th century materials in the northern end of both game plots.

The site is relatively undisturbed and lies within a buffer zone for the N-1 impact area. The site is potentially NRHP eligible based on integrity and potential to yield significant data on both prehistoric and historic occupations.

The prehistoric artifacts date primarily to the Late Woodland period. Study of this component could yield data comparable to that of Permuda Island. Topics which could be addressed include: (1) chronology of site occupation; (2) ceramic typologies for the represented periods; (3) subsistence strategies; (4) seasonality studies; (5) site infrastructure; and (6) role in regional settlement patterns. Study of the historic component could address questions relating to colonial occupation at an upper class plantation. Topics could include: (1) planter-slave subsistence comparisons; (2) comparisons to the frontier and Carolina artifact patterns; (3) study of trade systems reflected in material goods; (4) identification of plantation activities and economic system; (5) definition of the site components; and (6) studies comparing status of planters, slaves and overseers.

The site should be protected and ground disturbance should not increase beyond the present level of game plot plowing. Site testing should be conducted prior to changes in land use. This testing should include definition of site boundaries as a priority need.

The On71 portion of this site was divided into three arbitrary areas for the purposes of surface collection: south half of the game plot, north half, and the road forming the western boundary.

South End:

- 1 mortar or plaster fragment
- 13 plain shell tempered sherds
- 1 eroded shell tempered sherd
- 22 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - Colington/Oak Island/White Oak
- 4 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 1 fabric impressed grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear

North End:

- 5 brick fragments
- 1 slip decorated earthenware sherd
- 8 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island/Colington
- 2 eroded shell tempered sherds
- 2 cord marked shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island
- 2 cord marked clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret

Road:

- 11 brick fragments
- 1 slate fragment
- 1 possible oyster knife
- 1 clam shell fragment
- 1 clear bottle glass
- 1 green bottle glass
- 2 "black" bottle glass
- 1 transfer print pearlware
- 1 slip glazed earthenware
- 1 plain sand tempered rim sherd - Deep Creek
- 2 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 11 plain shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island/Colington
- 1 eroded shell tempered sherd
- 1 cord marked shell tempered sherd - White Oak/Oak Island
- 11 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island/Colington

310n139 (Onv139)

This prehistoric site is located on the north side of Highway 172 opposite the Boat Basin entrance. Surface inspection recovered shell, clay, and sand tempered ceramics from the road cut. Loftfield states that the site is primarily Late Woodland. Examination of the roadcut by WAR recovered additional artifacts but no indication of features. It is assumed that the site may extend into the adjacent wooded area, but this can only be determined by systematic subsurface testing. NRHP eligibility is undetermined outside the disturbed area. Prior to changes in land use or increased ground disturbance, testing should be conducted within the undisturbed impact areas to determine potential eligibility for NRHP.

3	debitage	1	net impressed or cross
2	smoothed simple stamped		simple stamped clay tempered
	sand tempered sherds-		sherd
	Cape Fear/Mt. Pleasant	2	cord marked shell tempered
5	eroded shell tempered sherds		sherds - Oak Island/White Oak
1	simple stamped shell tempered		
	sherd - White Oak/Colington		

310n281 (Onv251 and #20) Weil Cottage

Loftfield identified this site as a major Late Woodland occupation at the junction of Frenchs Creek and the New River. He said it was one of the few sites in which shell-tempered ceramics are not associated with a shell midden. It also contains artifacts from historic site #20, the early 20th century Weil Cottage hunting camp. Testing by Loftfield located features and additional artifacts. He considered the site potentially NRHP eligible. However, in the interim, the area has been subjected to extensive military activity as well as continuing shoreline erosion.

Portions of the site and contiguous site 310n350 were tested again in 1984 and 1985 (Hargrove 1984b; Leedecker 1985). As a result of these tests, a portion of the site was assessed as too disturbed to be significant or NRHP eligible within the proposed construction area.

In 1986, WAR located historic artifacts on the surface, but only one prehistoric item. It is possible that portions of the site remain relatively undisturbed in wooded areas but this could only be determined by systematic subsurface testing. Should ground disturbance be expanded beyond the present areas, a survey is recommended in undisturbed impact areas to determine whether intact site components exist and if they are eligible for NRHP.

1	oyster shell	1	brick
1	red tile or brick	1	salt glazed stoneware
4	plain whiteware	2	edge molded whiteware
1	clear glass	1	window glass
1	green glass	4	light blue glass
1	fabric impressed sand and		
	grit tempered sherd		

310n308 (Onv240 and #45) Jarrett Point Plantation

This site is located on the southern end of Jarrett's Point. It represents the remains of a major Middle and Late Woodland site. Unlike other sites of this time period in the area, it does not have an extensive shell midden. Historic site #45, Jarrett Point Plantation, is also located in this area. John Jarrott bought 130 acres on the peninsula for his plantation in 1749. The property had once belonged to John Williams and was the site of the first Onslow County courthouse sessions, held at Williams' house in 1732.

The site has been heavily impacted by borrowing, erosion, and tracked vehicle operation. Prehistoric clay and shell pit features are exposed in the road surfaces and cleared areas. The majority of the site is now off limits to vehicular activity and excavation, but features are still visible and subject to erosion. It is WAR's observation that intact midden stratigraphy is also located north of the designated area. The site is considered to be potentially NRHP eligible (Loftfield 1981). It is strongly recommended that the exposed features be recovered in conjunction with systematic testing to define site limits and integrity. The site is probably closely related to 310n309 and may once have extended up the point to that site. Chronological information would contribute to the understanding of the position of the ossuary sites in the regional cultural history. Research on the site could yield information on site infrastructure, subsistence strategies practiced at sites lacking large shell middens, and relationships to the nearby ossuaries. It may also yield information on the smaller early Colonial and antebellum occupations in terms of artifact and site patterns, as well as activities.

- 1 Kirk Corner Notched point
- 13 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - Oak Island/Colington/
White Oak
- 5 plain shell tempered sherds - Colington/Oak Island/White Oak
- 2 cord marked shell tempered sherds - Oak Island/White Oak
- 19 eroded shell tempered sherds
- 3 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 1 plain clay tempered sherd - Carteret

310n309

The Jarrett's Point Ossuary site consists of two ossuaries exposed by sand borrowing on the north end of Jarrett's Point. Both of the exposed ossuaries have been removed by UNC-Chapel Hill and UNC-Wilmington (Ward 1982; Loftfield 1986). In addition, probing was conducted on an undetermined portion of the relict dune area to locate possible additional material. It should be noted that the probe interval described was large enough to have missed additional small ossuary deposits. In addition, human bone fragments are still located on the surface of the ossuary site. 18th-19th century historic material was located on the west side of the borrow pit and additional historic material on the road cut on the north side of Highway 172. The historic material may relate to the Jarrett's Point Plantation (#45). Since both of these occurrences are in close proximity to the ossuary, assigning the same site number is recommended. Borrowing and vehicular activity should be eliminated in the vicinity of this site. Should ground disturbance be extended beyond the existing areas, testing of undisturbed areas to be impacted is recommended to define site extents and determine the relationship to other sites in the vicinity. The ossuary site is considered to be NRHP eligible. Further research on the ossuaries may yield information on cultural influences and affiliations present in this transitional region. In addition, study of the human remains may contribute to knowledge of nutrition, development, disease, trauma and demography.

5 human bone fragments

North

1 plain whiteware
1 milk glass
2 debitage

West

1 "black" glass
1 shell edged pearlware
1 plain pearlware
1 annular pearlware

310n310 (Onv254 and #11) Dr. William Montfort Homesite

Loftfield recovered a limited amount of prehistoric and historic material in a plowed field and road cuts adjacent to Wallace Creek. The site corresponds to historic site #11, the Dr. William Montfort homesite, and is close to the Mitchell-Montfort-Ward mill site (310n374). Dr. Montfort was coroner and justice of the peace in the late 19th to early 20th century. His homesite was located west of Piney Green Road just south of Wallace Creek. Loftfield identified the prehistoric material as Early to Late Woodland. The located portions of this site appear to have been extensively disturbed by the road construction in the area. A limited amount of material scattered over a wide area of disturbed ground was recovered by WAR. The presently identified site within the disturbed area is not NRHP eligible. Expansion of ground disturbance into the adjacent wooded area requires a survey and testing to determine NRHP eligibility.

1 brick fragment
1 plain shell tempered sherd -
Colington
1 porcelain sherd
1 debitage

1 shell
2 net impressed grit tempered
sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape
Fear

310n311 (Onv255)

Loftfield identified this site as a limited Woodland artifact scatter on a ridge nose above Wallace Creek. WAR was unable to locate additional material at this location. NRHP status is undetermined. Any increase in ground disturbance or change of land use requires a survey and testing of undisturbed impact areas in order to make a determination of eligibility for NRHP.

310n312 (Onv257)

Loftfield identified this as an early 20th century site in a game plot. WAR was unable to locate additional material at this site. The area is shown as agricultural fields on the 1938 aerials. At the present time, NRHP status is undetermined. Any increase in ground disturbance or change in land use requires a survey of undisturbed impact areas to locate cultural resources and make a determination of NRHP eligibility.

310n313 (Onv258)

Loftfield recovered Middle Woodland ceramics from the northwest corner of a large borrow pit and maneuver area adjacent to Wallace Creek. WAR recovered debitage and sherds from the northeast corner of the same borrow pit. While it is agreed that the area of the borrow pit is disturbed to the point of having no potential research value and is not NRHP eligible, the location of material at the edges of this pit argues that significant portions of the site may extend into the adjacent wooded areas. Prior to expansion of ground disturbance beyond the existing borrow pit, a survey of undisturbed impact areas is recommended in order to make a determination of NRHP eligibility.

- 4 simple stamped sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 4 eroded sand tempered sherds
- 12 debitage (3 primary and 1 retouched)
- 8 cord marked sand tempered (red paste) sherds - Deep Creek
- 1 eroded shell tempered sherd
- 2 plain shell tempered sherds - Colington/Oak Island/White Oak

310n314 (Onv273)

Loftfield located an isolated flake at this site overlooking Wallace Creek. Abundant historic material and Woodland prehistoric material were recovered by WAR from the fire lanes. The 1938 aerial shows farm buildings and fields in the area. 310n335 is nearby and may indicate a widespread prehistoric occupation of the area. At the present time, NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Testing and a determination of NRHP eligibility should be made prior to increased ground disturbance. The site may yield information on both prehistoric occupation of the upland areas along this creek and historic farmstead cultural patterns. Knowledge of prehistoric occupation in this environment is limited on the coast, as is data on smaller farmsteads.

- 1 conch shell tool
- 1 conch shell
- 1 clam shell
- 1 Winchester Nublack No. 12 shell base
- 4 blue glass
- 2 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
- 23 plain whiteware sherds
- 5 plain ironstone
- 1 whiteware cover marked "Grenier St. Lazare Paris"
- 1 nail
- 1 opaque glass
- 2 green glass
- 5 plain ironstone
- 2 hand painted whiteware
- 1 yellowware
- 1 brick fragment
- 1 plain shell tempered sherd - Colington/Oak Island/White Oak
- 1 eroded shell tempered sherd

310n315 (Onv278)

Loftfield's site form describes this site as prehistoric material located in a borrow pit at the mouth of Frenchs Creek. No material was recovered from this badly eroding area. It lies close to the location of historic site #19, the Gornto Family Cemetery, which was removed at the time of military acquisition in 1941. The area identified as a site is not NRHP eligible. Expansion of ground disturbance into adjacent wooded areas would require a survey and testing to determine whether additional cultural material is present in undisturbed impact areas and if it is eligible for NRHP.

310n316 (Onv280)

Loftfield recovered prehistoric sherds from a badly disturbed area on the north side of Frenchs Creek near the new barracks area. This site could not be relocated based on Loftfield's map or text. It is probable that the site location is now in parking lots, roads, or borrow areas. It is not NRHP eligible within the disturbed area. This highly developed area requires no further study. However, adjacent wooded areas should be subjected to a survey and testing prior to development or ground disturbance to make a determination of eligibility.

310n317 (Onv291)

This site is located along the bluff at Rhodes Point. Loftfield identified both Middle Woodland and 18th-19th century material. However, he states that the artifacts were scattered over a wide area with no identifiable concentrations. No subsurface testing was conducted. This is the area of Col. Henry Rhodes' plantation and mill. Col. Rhodes was a planter, ordinary (inn) keeper, grist mill operator, and local leader during the late 18th century. He was probably buried on his plantation, but no cemetery has been identified. The area has been developed as a tracked vehicle landing site and dredged material disposal area. One prehistoric artifact was recovered from the disposal pit. No artifacts were located in the designated historic area. The disturbed site area is not NRHP eligible. Expansion of ground disturbance into adjacent wooded areas requires a survey and testing of undisturbed impact areas to make a determination of eligibility.

1 cord marked shell tempered sherd - Oak Island/White Oak

310n318 (Onv285)

This site is located on Stones Bay about halfway between Muddy Creek and Millstone Creek. Loftfield recovered a limited number of prehistoric sherds along the eroded shoreline. Relocation of the site yielded one piece of debitage in the area and historic material in the road junction. The area is being used for vehicle landings and is badly eroding. It is possible that additional portions of the site may be located in the wooded area away from the shoreline. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. The area should be surveyed prior to increased ground disturbance, particularly in the portion subject to erosion.

1 debitage
3 plain whiteware
1 mortar fragment

310n319 (Onv294)

Loftfield identified this as a prolific Middle Woodland site on Everett Creek. The site could not be relocated in the area designated by Loftfield. WAR did locate a small artifact scatter in fire lanes in the general vicinity. A historic deposit was located in the road junction above the creek. At this time insufficient data is available to make an NRHP determination. Testing is required prior to increased ground disturbance, to determine site extents and NRHP eligibility.

- 1 plain whiteware
- 1 plain sand tempered sherd - Cape Fear/Mt. Pleasant
- 2 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 2 fabric impressed grit tempered sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 eroded sand tempered sherd

310n320 (Onv252)

Hekhuis recovered artifacts at the base of the cliff on the west side of Pollocks Point. The area is suffering from severe erosion. The site could not be relocated by Loftfield in 1980 or by WAR in 1986. Presumably, it has been destroyed by erosion, and is not NRHP eligible within the eroded area. It should be noted that the area on top of the cliff has no surface visibility and subsurface testing will be required to locate material away from the present cliff edge. This area is subject to erosion and should be surveyed on a priority basis prior to loss of potentially significant resources.

310n321 (Onv232)

This Early to Middle Woodland site was located by Loftfield in a game plot southwest of TLZ Albatross. WAR recovered additional artifacts, including two Middle Archaic points, from the same area. There are scattered shells but no distinct midden deposits. The area is presently in use as a game plot and for military maneuvers, resulting in vehicular activity and foxholes. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Testing of undisturbed areas is required prior to expansion of disturbed areas. The site may yield information on early prehistoric occupation and resource exploitation at a non-shell coastal site.

- 2 oyster knives
- 1 debitage - primary flake
- 1 Guilford Lanceolate point
- 1 Morrow Mountain point
- 2 plain whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 blue glass

310n322 (Onv233, Onv105 and WAR 4)

Loftfield describes the Onv105 portion of this site as an extensive shell midden located at Mile Hammock Bay approximately 1/2 mile west of 310n348. He says the southernmost portion of the site was badly damaged by construction of the facilities at the Bay but that the northern portion is intact. Seven 2- x 2-meter tests yielded artifacts but no evidence of intact stratigraphy or features. Cultural affiliation was Late Woodland (shell tempered ceramics). The Onv233 portion was placed northwest of 310n348. WAR located historic material in the same area (WAR 4).

Loftfield did not complete a site form for Onv105 and his descriptive location information contradicts that of other sites (310n323) located in the same area. Our examination of the area of the Mile Hammock Bay facilities indicates large scale borrowing of the shell midden with only small areas of undisturbed midden. However, road cuts reveal a definite stratigraphy consisting of overburden, shell midden layer, and subsoil. It is noted that the wooded areas adjacent to the exposed surface portion of this site may contain intact archaeological remains. No systematic subsurface testing has been conducted to define site extent, integrity, or cultural affiliation. The 1888 USCGS map shows structures in this area. In addition, proximity to the early historic site located at 310n348 indicates a possibility of 18th century remains. The heavily disturbed areas are not NRHP eligible. Testing is needed prior to ground disturbance in adjacent wooded areas to determine site limits and NRHP eligibility.

- 2 plain shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island/Colington
- 1 eroded shell tempered sherd
- 1 incised grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 2 plain whiteware
- 1 blue glass
- 1 "black" glass
- 1 flow blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 clear glass
- 2 amethyst (pre-1918) glass

310n323 (Onv234 and #68) Dr. Edward Ward Plantation

Loftfield identifies the Cedar Point site as the largest on the base and describes it as at least 100 acres of shell midden area. Individual shell midden deposits were noted throughout the area designated by Loftfield. The area is primarily wooded with roads/trails and game plots. Loftfield designated the site as Middle to Late Woodland and NRHP eligible.

There should also be a 19th century component, the Dr. Edward Ward Plantation (#68). Dr. Ward was one of the most prominent 19th century residents of the study area. His long life spans the century. He was a physician, Southern rights leader, organizer of a Civil War company, and promoter of education. His was one of the last operating cotton plantations in the area, located on Cedar Point between Howard and Traps Bays. No evidence of the plantation was located by WAR in this wooded area, other than old fields visible on the 1938 aerials.

The site is potentially NRHP eligible. Research questions could be addressed for the prehistoric components concerning chronology, changes in subsistence patterns, settlement patterns, and site structure. If the site is as large as Loftfield indicates, it may represent a major occupation site or repeated long-term occupation. In either case, questions could be addressed concerning the reasons for such an occupation of this area. Study of the plantation component may provide data on the cultural patterns at a major plantation as well as the changes that occurred throughout the 19th century. It is possible that the economic changes in the 19th century would be reflected in the material culture as well as the site structure. Prunty (1955) has suggested that the change from slavery to tenant farming is reflected in road placement and house locations through time.

- 1 possible grinding slab fragment
- 1 debitage - primary flake
- 2 plain shell tempered sherds - Colington/White Oak/Oak Island
- 1 fabric impressed grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 2 plain coarse sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 18 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - Colington/Oak Island/White Oak

310n324 (Onv269)

Loftfield's map and directions are contradictory on this site. He identifies the site as Early Woodland on a high knoll above Duck Creek. The site could not be relocated. Loftfield states that it is not NRHP eligible due to disturbance, erosion, and lack of materials. Since it could not be relocated in 1986, its NRHP status is undetermined pending location and assessment.

310n325 (Onv271)

This is one of a series of sites located by Loftfield on the knolls above Duck Creek. He stated that they were not NRHP eligible but deserved protection. The site is Early to Middle Woodland in affiliation. Loftfield's testing did not reveal any stratigraphy or features although artifacts were prolific. Relocation yielded additional artifacts in the fire lanes and road. The site appears to have very limited disturbance in the wooded areas and may contain intact archaeological remains. A determination of eligibility is needed prior to increased ground disturbance. The Duck Creek sites may offer a unique glimpse of Early Woodland occupation of the uplands along the small tributaries of the New River.

- 1 plain clay tempered sherd - Carteret
- 1 fabric impressed clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 cross cord marked clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret
- 2 net impressed shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island
- 2 eroded sand tempered sherds
- 1 roughened sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 1 cord marked grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 cord marked fine sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 2 eroded sand tempered sherds
- 8 cord marked clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 3 eroded clay tempered sherds

310n326 (Onv275)

This site is part of the series of ridge nose sites above Duck Creek. Loftfield states that the gravel tempered sherds (Mount Pleasant) he recorded are unusual in the area. He also states that the site is badly eroded. WAR confirmed these environmental conditions. Additional artifacts were not located at this location. The area also has evidence of filling. The area fits the pattern for sites located in the vicinity of Duck Creek. Intact portions may exist in adjacent wooded areas, but the disturbed area is not NRHP eligible. A survey of undisturbed impact areas is required prior to expansion of ground disturbance into the woodlands.

310n327 (Onv277)

This is another of the knoll top sites along Duck Creek, identified by Loftfield as Early to Middle Woodland. Additional material was recovered in 1986 from the fire lanes at the ridge nose edge. The site is relatively undisturbed away from the road and a determination of eligibility is required prior to expansion of existing ground disturbance.

- 2 debitage
- 8 eroded net or fabric impressed shell tempered sherds
- 9 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 eroded clay tempered sherd
- 1 eroded grit tempered sherd
- 1 cord marked clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret

310n328 (Onv279)

This knoll top site along Duck Creek fits the pattern of Early to Middle Woodland sites in the area. Additional material was recovered in 1986 from the corners of the game plot and the eroded road edge. The site appears to be relatively undisturbed except for cultivation and road edge erosion. A determination of NRHP eligibility is required prior to expansion of existing ground disturbance.

- 1 smooth stone - oyster knife
- 2 clay lumps
- 1 debitage - primary flake
- 2 eroded coarse sand tempered sherds
- 6 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 8 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 7 cord marked clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 2 fabric impressed sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 1 cord marked shell tempered sherd - Oak Island/White Oak
- 2 eroded shell tempered sherds - Oak Island/White Oak
- 4 cord marked clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 2 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 eroded unidentifiable temper sherd
- 1 cord marked grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 fabric impressed grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 4 cord marked sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek

310n329 (Onv292)

Loftfield identified this site along Frenchs Creek adjacent to Combat Town. He recovered three prehistoric sherds from the site. Early 20th century historic material was located by WAR in the vicinity of this site and site 310n330. The area is subject to extensive military activity and the site has probably been destroyed. There are no NRHP eligible sites within the disturbed area indicated as the site location by Loftfield.

310n330 (Onv293)

This site is probably closely related to 310n329. Loftfield locates the sites on opposite sides of Frenchs Creek outside Combat Town (see 310n329). The site has been destroyed and is not NRHP eligible. No further work is required within the disturbed area.

- 1 plain whiteware
- 4 amethyst (pre-1918) glass

310n331 (Onv295)

Loftfield located this site on Traps Bay adjacent to Traps Creek. He felt this Middle Woodland site had been largely destroyed by land clearing and military activities. One flake and one historic sherd were recovered in the area and scattered shell was noted in 1986. It is agreed that the area has been heavily impacted by clearcutting and military training. The site as presently defined is not NRHP eligible. If ground disturbance is planned beyond the present area, a survey and testing of undisturbed impact areas is required to make a NRHP determination.

- 1 debitage
- 1 transfer printed whiteware

310n332 (Onv272)

This site is one of a series of knoll top sites along Duck Creek. Loftfield recovered a Middle Archaic and a Late Woodland point from this site, as well as Middle Woodland ceramics. He describes the site as badly eroded. In 1986, cultural materials were located in fire lanes and the game plot much like the other knolls above the creek (see 310n325-328). A determination of eligibility is required prior to expansion of ground disturbance.

- 4 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Carteret/Hanover
- 5 cord marked clay tempered sherds - Carteret/Hanover
- 1 eroded clay tempered sherd
- 1 eroded sand tempered sherd
- 3 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - Colington/White Oak/
Oak Island
- 1 cross cord marked sand tempered sherd
- 1 hammerstone
- 1 fabric impressed sand and grit tempered sherd -
Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 fabric impressed clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret

310n333 (Onv230 and #75) Col. Edward Ward Plantation

This site is the western extension of 310n71. Hekhuis identified a series of individual middens as well as historic period materials in this game plot. The re-examination confirmed this finding (see 310n71). The site is relatively undisturbed and lies within the buffer/impact zone at the Freeman Creek Beacon. The site is potentially NRHP eligible. See 310n71 for research design discussion.

The game plot was divided into two more or less equal surface collection areas.

South End:

2 stones - 1 pitted, 1 possible mano
1 plain clay tempered sherd - Carteret
1 fabric impressed clay tempered sherd -
Hanover/Carteret
10 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds -
White Oak/Oak Island/Colington
2 plain shell tempered sherds - White Oak/
Oak Island/Colington
2 eroded shell tempered sherds

North End:

7 brick fragments
4 plaster fragments
2 burned bones
2 window glass
1 green glass
1 black plastic
1 plain whiteware
2 eroded shell tempered sherds

310n334 (Onv231)

Hekhuis located a shell midden in the middle of a game plot on the west side of Freeman Creek. In 1986, material was recovered throughout the area of the game plot dating to the late Woodland period. The shell does appear to be concentrated in the middle of the field. Material was also located dating to the 18th-19th century at the east end of the field. The site lies within the buffer/impact zone. Disturbance consists of cultivation, roads, and foxholes. The extensive pre-historic deposits, the very early historic material, and the limited disturbance make the site's research potential high. The site is potentially NRHP eligible.

Research at this site could address questions concerning prehistoric chronology, settlement patterns, site infrastructure, and subsistence. Comparisons could be made with the large sites that are located closer to the coast, such as 310n71/310n333, since this site is further upstream on the same creek. Research on the historic component could document the earliest stage of settlement in the area in terms of site pattern, material assemblage, and site activities.

- 6 brick fragments
- 3 slate fragments
- 4 cobble fragments
- 5 debitage - 1 primary flake
- 1 petrified bone
- 1 preform quartz blade (similar to Figure 36F, COE 1964:41)
- 1 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
- 1 plain whiteware
- 2 slip glazed stoneware
- 1 Rockingham yellowware
- 2 slip decorated redware
- 2 bisque redware
- 3 fabric impressed sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 5 cord marked sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 10 plain sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 30 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Colington/
Oak Island
- 17 eroded shell tempered sherds
- 21 plain shell tempered sherds - Colington/White Oak
- 6 plain clay tempered sherds - Carteret
- 9 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 10 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 12 cord marked clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 5 eroded sand tempered sherds
- 1 net impressed shell tempered sherd - Oak Island/White Oak
- 3 cord marked shell tempered sherds - Oak Island/White Oak

310n335 (Onv268)

Loftfield identified this site as an isolated find in a game plot adjacent to Wallace Creek. WAR recovered historic material from the fire lanes and the game plot. The 1938 aerial shows farm structures in the general vicinity. A large deposit of historic material was located immediately to the east of this site at 310n314. The two sites are probably closely related and could be combined. The site is relatively undisturbed except for cultivation and fire lanes. A determination of NRHP eligibility is required prior to increased ground disturbance in the area.

2 clam shells	1 debitage
1 brick fragment	2 clear glass bottles
10 plain whiteware	1 hand painted whiteware
2 salt glazed stoneware	1 oyster knife (lithic)

310n336 (Onv253 and #2) Montfort Point Recreation Center

Non-aboriginal human remains were located in 1978 eroding from the cliff behind the Camp Johnson motor pool on Montfort Point. The remains were removed by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site corresponds to historic site #2, the Montfort Point Recreation Center. The Recreation Center was developed about 1927 or 1928. It was operated by Z. Ennis Murrell until the land was acquired by the government. It included bathing facilities, a picnic area, two or three summer homes, and a pier. Recovered historic material consists of ceramics on top of the bluff. The bluff is eroding badly in this area. Although the motor pool area has been altered by construction and filling, extensive wooded areas exist along the bluff at this point. These areas may contain undisturbed cultural resources. The disturbed portion of the site is not NRHP eligible due to destruction and lack of integrity. However, the undisturbed wooded areas should be surveyed prior to additional ground disturbance, including erosion.

1 salt glazed stoneware
1 plain creamware

31On337 (Onv282)

Loftfield located a scatter of prehistoric sherds in the K-405 grenade range adjacent to Mill Creek. Relocation produced the remains of one pot under a tree in the parking area behind this range. The range has been recontoured to facilitate military training and contains unexploded ordnance. This site is probably closely related to 31On339, 31On340 and 31On338 on the opposite side of the creek. Within the disturbed area, the site is not NRHP eligible. Expansion of ground disturbance into adjacent woods will require a survey of undisturbed areas to make a NRHP eligibility determination. Surveys are not required within the range impact zones.

- 1 lithic possibly used as a hone
- 1 slip glazed stoneware
- 2 incised grit tempered sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 18 eroded grit tempered sherds
- 1 eroded clay tempered sherd
- 115 plain heavy grit tempered sherds (probably cross mend)

31On338 (Onv283)

This site is a very prolific Early to Middle Woodland site on a knoll above Mill Creek. Loftfield collected over 300 artifacts from a field on the knoll. The field is now overgrown in pine and ruderal species. WAR's inspection of the site produced historic artifacts from the fire lane immediately above the creek and prehistoric sherds at the west end of the site. The site is relatively undisturbed and extensive. It is closely related to 31On339, 31On340 and 31On337. The artifact density, areal extent, and integrity indicate that this site is potentially NRHP eligible because of its potential for addressing significant research questions. Such questions include definition of subsistence patterns on the tributaries, comparisons with coastal sites of the same period, and role in regional settlement patterns. Research may be able to address questions concerning Early and Late Woodland occupation along the tributaries of the New River. A survey and determination of eligibility should be made prior to any increase in ground disturbance or change of land usage.

East End:

- 2 brick fragments
- 1 nail
- 1 quartz fragment
- 3 plain whiteware
- 1 transfer printed whiteware
- 1 eroded coarse sand tempered sherd

West End:

- 9 simple stamped shell tempered sherds--
may cross mend
- 1 cord marked sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 1 net impressed sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 3 fabric impressed shell tempered sherd -
Colington/Oak Island/White Oak
- 1 debitage - primary flake

310n339 (Onv284)

Loftfield recovered one sherd and one piece of debitage from the area on the south side of the road opposite 310n338. The relocation of the site recovered additional sherds and historic artifacts from a fire lane on this site. The site probably represents an extension of 310n338 and as such is potentially NRHP eligible (see 310n388 for a discussion of research potential). A survey and determination of eligibility are required prior to increases in ground disturbance.

- 4 brick fragments
- 1 debitage
- 1 tooth - nonhuman - large mammal incisor
- 1 clear bottle glass
- 1 light blue glass
- 2 green glass (1 is Coca Cola)
- 1 plain stoneware
- 4 plain ironstone
- 1 yellow glazed whiteware
- 17 cord marked sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 1 fabric impressed sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 1 metal fragment
- 2 long bone fragments - large mammal
- 1 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
- 1 window glass
- 1 opaque glass
- 8 plain redware
- 1 slip glazed stoneware
- 2 plain whiteware
- 2 plain shell tempered sherds - Colington/White Oak/Oak Island

310n340 (Onv286)

This site is the next game plot west of 310n338 and probably represents the western extension of that site. Loftfield and WAR recovered pre-historic artifacts in the east end of the field. Artifacts indicate Middle Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland occupations. The site is relatively undisturbed except for cultivation. Along with 310n338 and 310n339, it is potentially NRHP eligible (see 310n388 for a discussion of research potential). A survey and determination of eligibility are required prior to increased ground disturbance.

- 1 eroded clay tempered sherd
- 2 cord marked sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 1 eroded sand tempered sherd
- 3 shell tempered sherds - Oak Island
- 1 plain whiteware
- 1 overglaze polychrome porcelain
- 3 cord marked clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 fired clay fragment
- 1 cord marked shell tempered sherd - Oak Island/White Oak

310n341 (Onv287)

Loftfield identified this site as a fringe area of 310n338. He recovered prehistoric sherds from a small knoll next to the Verona Loop Road west of Mill Creek. WAR recovered only historic artifacts. The site is eroding and has foxholes and some vehicular disturbance. It is not NRHP eligible within the disturbed area. Expansion of ground disturbance beyond the identified site requires a survey of undisturbed impact areas to make a determination of eligibility.

- 1 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
- 1 blue glass
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 2 plain ironston
- 4 plain whiteware or pearlware

310n342 (Onv288)

This site represents an isolated point fragment recovered by Loftfield from TLZ Eagle. The site could not be relocated. The apparent site is a cleared field above Southwest Creek, subject to extensive military vehicular activity. The disturbed area is not NRHP eligible. No further study is required within the disturbed area.

310n343 (Onv290)

Although the material recovered from this site in 1980 was inadvertently discarded, Loftfield describes it as a prolific prehistoric site above a fork of Lewis Creek. The relocation of the site produced early 20th century artifacts from the game plot but no prehistoric material. However, the map and site form directions are contradictory, so there may be a location problem with this site. The area is relatively undisturbed except for the game plot and adjacent fire lanes. The surrounding area is wooded. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Should land use change or ground disturbance increase, a survey and determination of eligibility are required for project impact areas.

- 1 brick fragment
- 1 milk glass
- 1 cast iron fragment
- 1 plain porcelain
- 2 plain whiteware

310n344 (Onv289)

Loftfield recovered one isolated point fragment from a game plot near an intermittent creek west of Muddy Creek and south of the Verona Loop Road. New material was recovered in 1986, including one prehistoric sherd and historic ceramics from the game plot. The surrounding area is a wooded knoll above the creek. The area is relatively undisturbed except for the game plot and roads. The disturbed area of the site is not NRHP eligible. Expansion of ground disturbance requires a survey and testing of undisturbed project impact areas to make a NRHP eligibility determination.

- 1 shell edged pearlware
- 1 plain whiteware
- 1 cord marked sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 1 plain creamware
- 1 possible delft ware

310n345 (Onv250, Onv113, #18) Dexter's Rock Fishery and (#73)
Dexter/Ward Plantation

This site is an extensive late Woodland shell midden in the vicinity of Bear Tower. The site also corresponds to the location of historic sites #18 (Dexter's Rock Fishery) and #73 (Dexter/Ward Plantation). The Dexter brothers were among the first settlers of the study area. About 1714, Phillip Dexter received a grant for 640 acres on the west side of the mouth of Bear Creek. He later indicated that his brother Ebenezer lived on 350 acres of this tract. The Dexters operated a rock fishery from the point now occupied by Bear Creek Tower. When Dexter sold 350 acres of this grant to Richard Ward in 1752, the deed states that this was the part where his brother, Ebenezer Dexter, lived. In 1755, Richard Ward acquired the remaining portion of the original grant plus an additional 750 acres now known as Brown's Island. Ward would later (1761) acquire additional acreage on Mittum's Creek.

The site was identified by Hekhuis and revisited by WAR. A portion of the midden has been disturbed by construction of the access road to the tower. The site lies within the buffer/impact zone. The site is potentially NRHP eligible. Research on the prehistoric component could address occupation at the junction of a major creek and the New River estuary. The majority of the shell midden sites in this area appear to have discreet shell deposits. The Bear Creek Tower site seems to be a dense sheet midden. Site research may offer comparative data on subsistence strategies, site activities, and site infrastructure.

The historic component, if it can be defined, would contribute to our understanding of the original occupation of the New River area. The rock fishery would provide data on an early commercial activity which has probably never been investigated in the area.

- 1 worked strombus shell
- 1 fabric impressed clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 cross cord marked shell tempered sherd - Oak Island/White Oak
- 1 fabric impressed sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 3 plain shell tempered sherds
- 7 eroded shell tempered sherds
- 10 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - Colington/White Oak/
Oak Island
- 1 brick fragment
- 2 oyster knives
- 1 sandstone - possible grinding stone fragment
- 1 lead pipe
- 2 cross cord marked clay tempered sherds - Hanover or Carteret
- 2 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 3 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 6 eroded grit tempered sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 cord marked grit tempered sherd
- 23 fabric impressed grit tempered sherds
- 1 eroded sand tempered sherd
- 6 fabric impressed sand tempered sherds - Deep Creek
- 20 eroded shell tempered sherds - Oak Island/White Oak/Colington
- 9 plain shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Oak Island/Colington
- 40 fabric impressed shell tempered sherds - White Oak/Colington/
Oak Island
- 1 plain grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 11 fabric impressed grit tempered sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear

310n346 (Onv260 and Onv262)

Loftfield identified an Early and Late Woodland site in a wooded area above Mill Creek. The site is separated by marsh from the creek channel. He also collected late historic sherds on the knoll. Material recovered in 1986 was limited to a number of flakes and historic sherds. Scattered shell was noted in the designated area. The limited nature of this site may be related to difficult access to the creek or some other limiting environmental factor. The area has a number of military foxholes and trails and is on the edge of a large borrowed/clear cut area. The site is not NRHP eligible within the disturbed area. Any increase in ground disturbance requires a survey and testing to determine eligibility.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 debitage - 1 primary and | 1 cast iron fragment |
| 5 secondary flakes | 1 blue glass |
| 1 unidentified earthenware or | 2 salt glazed stoneware |
| stoneware | 1 plain whiteware |
| 1 fabric impressed clay tempered | 1 plain ironstone |
| sherd - Hanover/Carteret | |

310n347 (Onv261)

This is a Late Woodland and historic period site located in a borrow pit/clear cut area near Mill Creek. It may be related to 310n346. Loftfield recovered historic material from the pit itself and on the eastern and western edges; prehistoric material was located at the eastern end of the site outside the pit. The material was dispersed over a wide area of the west side of the borrow pit. Since Loftfield's work, additional clear cutting and extensive military activity have occurred in the area. The disturbed area of the site is not NRHP eligible. Expansion of ground disturbance into adjacent woods requires a survey of undisturbed impact areas to make a NRHP eligibility determination.

- 1 brick or tile
- 1 lead weight
- 3 window glass
- 3 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
- 1 turquoise glass
- 3 blue glass
- 1 greenish blue glass
- 1 clear glass
- 3 brown glass
- 1 small brown bottle
- 3 slip-glazed stoneware
- 1 miscellaneous stoneware
- 7 plain whiteware
- 1 molded-edge whiteware
- 1 decal whiteware
- 1 plain porcelain

310n348 (Onv89 and Onv138)

This site was located on a cut bank adjacent to TLZ Bluebird. The site was identified by Loftfield as a colonial period midden deposit. Additional testing was conducted by Hargrove as part of a runway expansion project. Hargrove identified both colonial and late prehistoric components on the site (1984a). He indicated that intact cultural remains are likely to occur in areas adjacent to the runway. Archival data indicates that the 18th century component relates to a 1772 grant to James Howard. The prehistoric component is probably related to other nearby sites.

As the site was originally considered NRHP eligible, additional testing was conducted by Leedecker (1985). He states that the tested portion of the site is not NRHP eligible because the extensive disturbance has severely reduced the research potential. However, any increase beyond the area of disturbed ground requires a survey and testing of impact areas to make additional NRHP eligibility determinations.

310n349 (Onv266)

Loftfield recovered prehistoric ceramics in an eroded road cut on the northeast side of Duck Creek. Material recovered in 1986 consisted of one additional sherd in the same disturbed area. However, it should be noted that the woods surrounding the road cut are relatively undisturbed and may contain intact archaeological remains. The disturbed areas of the site are not NRHP eligible. However, expansion of ground disturbance into the woods requires a survey and testing of impact areas to make a NRHP eligibility determination.

1 fabric impressed sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek

310n350 (Onv265)

Loftfield identified this site as an extension of 310n281. Both sites lie on the New River shoreline at the mouth of Frenchs Creek. Loftfield recovered a limited amount of both prehistoric and historic material from this site. Site testing by Leedecker failed to recover additional material or locate features (1985). The site has since been developed as a landing for the military and is not NRHP eligible. No further study is required within the disturbed/developed area.

310nv365 (Onv173)

No information on this site is available in Loftfield's report. Nor was there a site form. The site is marked on Loftfield's map as located on the south side of Highway 172 west of the Courthouse Bay road. Relocation of the site recovered material consisting of Woodland and historic ceramics from the road cut. The area of the site within the cut is disturbed and not NRHP eligible. Like 310n139, just to the northwest the adjacent woods may contain undisturbed archaeological remains. A survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

- 2 plain pearlware
- 2 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 fabric impressed sand tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 possible net impressed sand tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/
Cape Fear
- 1 eroded clay tempered sherd

310n366 (Onv259)

This site was located in a game plot above Wallace Creek. Loftfield located both prehistoric and historic materials in the area. However, subsurface testing revealed unexploded ordnance on the site. He assigned a Late Woodland and mid-19th century cultural affiliation to the site. No form was completed by Loftfield. WAR recovered historic artifacts throughout the southwest corner of the game plot. Recommendations for this site are complicated by the supposed presence of ordnance. It should be noted that the field is continually plowed by the Forestry Service without apparent incidence. A survey and determination of NRHP eligibility should be made prior to any change of land use.

- 3 shells
- 1 brick fragment
- 2 transfer printed whiteware
- 8 plain pearlware
- 2 slip glazed stoneware (1 inscribed "...Olius...")
- 3 lithics - 1 primary flake, 1 oyster knife, 1 worked cobble
- 11 plain whiteware
- 3 handpainted whiteware
- 1 military grenade seal

310n367 (Onv267 and #69)--William Cray Sr. Plantation

Loftfield located a historic site in a game plot along the New River southwest of the mouth of Duck Creek. The shoreline is subject to serious erosion at this site. Archival information (Littleton 1981; USCGS 1888) identifies the area as the Col. William Cray Sr. Plantation (#69) and the community of Moores. Col. Cray was a merchant, brick-maker, naval stores manufacturer, and military and public official between 1749 and 1778. Newly located material consisted of historic artifacts in the game plots and along the shore. The presence of pecan and chinaberry trees (ornamentals) was also noted. The surface material context is somewhat distorted by the presence of rubble dumped along the shore for stabilization. Extensive portions of this area remain relatively undisturbed and may yield intact archaeological remains.

Prior to any increase in ground disturbance, including erosion, a survey of impact areas is needed to determine whether an intact site is present and make a determination of NRHP eligibility.

- 4 oyster
- 1 white salt glazed stoneware
- 1 baked clay fragment
- 4 plain creamware
- 1 white stoneware or tile fragment

310n368 (Onv274)

This site was identified by Loftfield in the vicinity of Wallace Creek. No site form was available. His text describes a historic artifact scatter in a game plot, which he says was not NRHP eligible. Artifacts could not be relocated in the area marked on the map or described in the text. The 1938 USDA aerial photo has a number of farm related structures located in what is today planted pines, and is most likely the area identified by Loftfield. NRHP eligibility is undetermined; a survey of undisturbed impact areas is recommended prior to increased ground disturbance to locate any significant resources.

310n369 (Onv296)

Loftfield located 20th century artifacts at the entrance of the F-9 range. The site was relocated in the road junction as scattered brick fragments. It is assumed that it represents a pre-1941 homesite. The site is not NRHP eligible within the disturbed area. Prior to increased ground disturbance, a survey of the impact zones within the surrounding wooded areas is required.

310n370 (#1) Quiffles Plantation

This plantation was located in the southern portion of Montfort Point. The plantation was first developed by William Cray, Jr., in the late 1700s. It was later owned by Col. William Montfort. Montfort was active in the Civil War and probably owned a salt works. The site now includes a firing range. It is otherwise heavily wooded and marked as containing unexploded ordnance. Base maps do not show the site as an impact area. One ceramic fragment dating to the antebellum period was located in the access road.

It is possible that this area contains potentially significant archaeological evidence dating to the late Colonial and antebellum plantation occupations. If the area does not contain ordnance, a survey of undisturbed project impact areas is required prior to ground disturbance or change in land use.

1 shell edged whiteware

310n371 (#3) David W. Simmons Plantation

This plantation was located on Paradise Point in the vicinity of the present generals' housing area and golf club. Simmons was a prominent and wealthy planter of the early 19th century. Littleton identified this site as potentially NRHP eligible (1981). No archaeological surface evidence was located for this site. However, mature ornamental vegetation (pink dogwoods) and a pecan grove may date to the period of the plantation. The 1938 USDA aerial depicts a large "H" shaped structure at this site. A survey and determination of eligibility is required prior to any change of land use in this area.

310n372 (#7) The King's Road and (#29) Two Pole Creek Bridge

Portions of the old post road dating to 1726 remain between the Wards Point Road and Sneads Ferry. This road was established as part of the colonial postal service route between Boston, Massachusetts and Charleston, South Carolina. The bridge crossed Two Pole Creek on the old Kings Road. This stretch of road still exists but the bridge has been replaced by a culvert. The road is potentially significant as an example of the early development of regional transportation patterns. The best preserved section should be located and protected.

310n373 (#8) Piney Green School and (#9) Enon Chapel Missionary Baptist Church)

This school was operated between 1887 and 1921. It was located on the east side of Piney Green Road north of Wallace Creek.

Originally organized in 1872 at Cow Head, the church was moved to a new location in 1898 and operated until government acquisition of the land. The second location was east of Piney Green Road north of Wallace Creek (adjacent to Piney Green School). The only indication of a structure in the area was scattered brick and stoneware in a clearing and daylilies adjacent to the road. Both Enon Chapel and Piney Green School may be located 150 to 200 meters east of the located artifacts based on the shift in the road position (USDA 1938). The NRHP eligibility of the site is undetermined. Testing of impact areas is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

- 1 slip glazed stoneware
- 1 brick fragment

310n374 (#12) Mitchell-Montfort-Ward Water Mill or Wallace Creek Dam

Located on Wallace Creek, this mill was originally built by Col. George Mitchell in the late 18th century. It was later owned by Gen. Edward Ward and Dr. William J. Montfort, Sr. The mill was still operated in the 20th century. Extensive earthwork and a possible wooden sluice gate are still visible on Wallace Creek east of Piney Green Road. The 10-meter wide by 3-meter high earthwork runs 100 meters from the south bank to the north bank of the creek (020°/200°). It then turns to 275°/095° and runs 40 meters to a ramp. At the ramp, the earthwork turns to 335°/150° and runs 30 meters to the sluice gate. From the opposite side of the gate, the earthwork continues 270°/090° to high ground. The area is presently off limits for military activities and lies within a proposed natural area preserve. The site is potentially NRHP eligible and could yield information on early industrial activities for the area. The site should continue to be protected and should be thoroughly documented.

310n375 (#28) Gillett Post Office

This post office was established in 1905 and was one of the last two post offices in the study area when it was acquired by the government. The post office was located on the south side of Highway 172 near the head of Aarons Creek (west of Jarretts Point). A brick scatter was located in the general vicinity of the site. The NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Should changes in land use occur, a survey of undisturbed impact areas is required.

310n376 (#32) Duck Creek Post Office

The Duck Creek Post Office was operated between 1874 and 1938. The post office was located on the south side of Highway 172 just west of the Sneads Ferry Road junction. Three pecan trees may indicate the area of the post office today. The NRHP eligibility is undetermined. A survey of undisturbed impact areas is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

1 plain whiteware

310n377 (#35) Barlow Store and Post Office

This store and post office was active in the early 20th century, operated by E. F. Barlow. The store was located at the junction of Highway 172 and Hookup Road. There are concrete foundations in the location today, but they may date to the military occupation. The NRHP eligibility is undetermined. A survey of undisturbed impact areas is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

1 slip glazed stoneware

310n378 (#42) African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

This church was located on the north side of Highway 172 west of Holover Creek. A scatter of historic artifacts was located in a highly disturbed trail in the general area of the site. The located site is not NRHP eligible due to the disturbance. However, the presence of a prehistoric artifact indicates possible additional occupations. A survey of undisturbed impact areas is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

1 light green glass
1 salt glazed stoneware
2 brick fragment
2 eroded red earthenware
1 eroded grit tempered sherd.

310n379 (#44, 81, 82, 83) Marines

#44--Marines Post Office

This post office was established in 1885 to serve the community of Marines on Courthouse Bay. The post office was one of the last two to close in the study area after the government acquired the property in 1941.

#81--Stephen C. Hemby Home

This site was the home of one of the residents of the community of Marines, begun about 1885 on Courthouse Bay. Hemby was the owner of the property in 1941. The area is now part of the engineer training area.

#82--J. R. and Ollie Marine Property and Cemetery

The Marine family has lived in Onslow County since the mid-19th century. J. R. and Ollie Marine were major property owners in the community of Marines and the surrounding area at the time of government acquisition in 1941. The property is presently the engineer training area at Courthouse Bay.

#83--Marine Heights Development

The community of Marines was begun about 1885, primarily by the Marine family. It had about 15 families, four stores, a doctor, a sawmill, two cotton gins, a brickmaker, and a post office (#44). During the early 20th century, it was also the location of several boat builders. In 1927, J. R. and Ollie Marine began a development on Harvey's Point which was called Marine Heights, containing six streets and 85 lots. One lot contained a large cemetery and another was reserved for the developers. Marines was considered to be the most progressive community in the area prior to military takeover. It was the last community to be removed by the military.

The community of Marines is potentially NRHP eligible as an example of a small rural community in the area. The varied structures and activities could add to the knowledge of late 19th and early 20th century occupation, community structure, demography and economic activities. A survey and assessment of impact areas should be made prior to any expansion of ground disturbance at Courthouse Bay.

1 white ironstone

2 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret

310n380 (#46) Lower Ferry

A ferry was originally established in 1728 by Edmund Ennet at Ferry Point on the south bank of the New River. A second ferry on the north side was established by Christian Heidelberg in 1732. This ferry continued to be operated by later owners of Ferry Point, including Richard Whitehurst and Robert Snead. The ferry site is located at the end of the remaining portion of the old Kings Road, northeast of the present Sneads Ferry bridge. The causeway located west of the existing road does not appear to be associated with the historic ferry (USDA 1938). A faint line, possibly from an abandoned road northeast of the existing road passes by the Richard Whitehurst/Robert Snead plantation and would appear to be the Kings Road leading out to what is now the north end of the Sneads Ferry Bridge (USDA 1938). The ferry played a significant role in the early settlement of the area and is potentially NRHP eligible. Any additional ground disturbance should be preceded by testing of undisturbed impact areas to locate evidence of ferry-related structures or activities and make a NRHP determination of eligibility.

310n381 (#47) Old Stage Road

In 1728, the Carteret Court authorized laying out roads roughly paralleling each side of the New River. Portions of the west Old Stage Road still exist within the base in the area west of Stones Bay. The best preserved portion should be located and protected. It is potentially eligible for NRHP due to its contribution to understanding the development of local settlement patterns and transportation systems.

310n382 (#48) Old Wilmington Road

This road roughly parallels present-day U.S. 17. It was the original road connecting Jacksonville and Wilmington and the route travelled by President Washington in 1791. Relatively undisturbed portions are located north of Dixon on the edge of the Great Sandy Run pocosin. The best preserved portion should be located and protected. It is potentially eligible for NRHP due to its contribution to understanding the development of local settlement patterns and transportation systems.

310n383 (#49) Bay View Farm and (#76) Bay View

The Bay View community was established as early as 1892 by the East Carolina Piscatorial Association. Bay View was a large truck farming operation with its own railroad spur connecting the community to the Wilmington, Onslow, and East Carolina Railroad. The area is now presently heavily wooded and is an impact zone for the rifle ranges. Agricultural furrows are visible in the wooded areas. In addition, a low earthenworks is located at the top edge of the slope to the water. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. A survey of impact areas is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

310n384 (#50) Jarrott Johnston Plantation and (#80) W.H. Humphrey Cemetery)

The Johnston plantation was located on Stones Bay between Millstone Creek and Muddy Creek. Eighteenth century artifacts were located in the fire lanes adjacent to the creek. The Humphrey Cemetery, #80, was also located in this area. That was the family plot associated with the Humphrey holdings. The cemetery was located between the W.H. Humphrey homesite (#78) and Stones Bay. The cemetery may have been located in a cleared area adjacent to the road to Stones Bay. Artifacts from the early 19th to 20th centuries were collected from an adjacent fire lane.

The cemetery site is not NRHP eligible. However, the Johnston Plantation site is potentially eligible. Documentation from this site would contribute to our knowledge of 18th century plantation life. Research questions could address economic activities of the plantation, intra-site structure, intrasite status studies, comparisons to both larger plantations and small farms, and comparisons of the artifact assemblage to the frontier pattern. A survey and testing to determine eligibility is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

- 1 shell artifact
- 1 green glass
- 2 slip decorated redware
- 1 polychrome delftware
- 1 bullet
- 11 brick fragments
- 2 mirror fragments
- 1 opaque glass
- 1 fabric impressed grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 4 plain creamware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 eroded grit tempered sherd

310n385 (#51) Bay Church

This Primitive Baptist Church was begun in 1867. However, it may have been meeting in a meetinghouse that dated to 1796. The church was still in existence at the time of government acquisition of the property in 1941. The church was located on the south side of Verona Loop Road west of Muddy Creek. Brick fragments and earthenware were located in a highly disturbed area in the vicinity of the church location. The disturbed area is not NRHP eligible. Any expansion of ground disturbance requires a survey of undisturbed impact areas.

- 7 brick fragments
- 6 eroded soft white paste earthenware

310n386 (#58) Johnston

Johnston was the first county seat of Onslow County. It was also the first community established in the study area. The town was incorporated in 1741 on Mittam's Point (now Town Point). It was a planned town to be built on 100 acres of land owned by Hope Dexter. House lots, a courthouse, jail, and two taverns were planned. In 1752, a massive hurricane struck Johnston, killing 7 or 8 people and virtually destroying the small settlement. The town was then abandoned and the county seat moved to Wantland's Ferry (Jacksonville). A small deposit of 18th century artifacts was located in a fire lane on Town Point. The site is potentially NRHP eligible due to its role in local history. Investigations may yield information on the configuration and size of the town, location of structures and nature of site activities. Testing and a determination of NRHP eligibility is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance or change of land use.

- 5 soft brick fragments
- 1 green glass
- 1 underglaze blue porcelain
- 1 plain shell tempered sherd - Colington/Oak Island/White Oak
- 2 shells
- 1 blue glass
- 1 slip glazed stoneware

310n387 (#59) Glenoe Stock Farm/Onslow Hall

T.A. McIntyre was a New York financier and railroad builder. In 1892, he built a 27-room mansion, Onslow Hall, west of Town Point. The surrounding 2,600-acre farm contained a cotton gin, stables, living quarters for more than 100 workers, recreational facilities, and extensive landscaping. C. D. Coddington owned the estate from 1919 to 1941. Extensive foundation remains as well as magnolia-lined roads are still present in the area. The site is located halfway between Town Point and Holmes Point. It is presently designated as off limits for excavations or vehicles. Archaeological study would provide data on this unique development in the area's history. Research could document site layout, architecture, socio-economic differences, and activity areas. The site is potentially NRHP eligible based on its unique role in local history and its research potential.

310n388 (#60) Charles Stout Homesite

Charles Stout was a planter and carpenter who acquired his property in 1740. His homesite (log cabin) was located adjacent to Lewis Creek. No site evidence was located in this undisturbed area. There is an old roadbed leading down to two tributaries of Lewis Creek, and 300 meters of it are still intact. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. A survey and determination of NRHP eligibility of impact areas is required prior to any change in land use.

310n389 (#77) Joseph French, Jr., Plantation

French was a planter, naval stores manufacturer, and ordinary (inn) keeper of the late colonial period (18th century). His ordinary was located at his house site. The French plantation was located south of Frenchs Creek on the east side of the road to Weil Point. The area is presently marked as an archaeological site and is considered NRHP eligible for its research potential. Artifacts dating to the late 19th-early 20th century were located in the area of the site. Archaeological research could yield data on the activities and artifact assemblage of an ordinary as compared to those of the plantation. Testing is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

- 1 dark green glass
- 2 plain whiteware
- 2 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
- 2 blue glass
- 2 window glass
- 1 clear glass

310n390 (#78) W.H. Humphrey Homesite

The Humphreys were a large family living on the west side of the New River. The first Humphrey is recorded as a farmer in 1850. W.H. Humphrey was the landholder of a large parcel near Stones Bay at the time of government acquisition of the land in 1941. The remains of a house and numerous 19th to 20th century artifacts are located in a cleared field along the road to Stones Bay lying between Muddy Creek and Millstone Creek. The site is potentially eligible for the NRHP. It is relatively undisturbed and may yield data on yeoman occupations of the region in terms of material assemblage, site structure, and activity patterns. A survey and determination of eligibility is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10 brick fragments | 1 kaolin pipestem |
| 2 mortar fragments | 2 plain pearlware |
| 1 metal fragment | 1 stoneware |
| 1 shell | 1 parian porcelain |
| 1 brown glass bottle | 1 possible ceramic pipe |
| 1 amethyst (pre-1918) glass rim | 3 milk glass lids |
| 1 cobalt glass rim | 2 green glass |
| 3 window glass | 1 slate fragment |
| 1 plastic toothbrush | 1 brick fragment |
| 1 ceramic tile fragment | 2 slip glazed stoneware |
| 2 plain porcelain | 5 plain ironstone |
| 7 plain whiteware | 2 transfer printed whiteware |
| 1 transfer printed pearlware | 1 Indian head penny (1934) |
| 2 shell edged pearlware | 1 possible slip decorated redware |
| 5 clear glass (one impressed "Tonic") | 1 fabric impressed sand tempered sherd - Cape Fear/Mt. Pleasant |
| 1 fabric impressed clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret | |

310n391 (#84) Guardner Foy Cemetery, (#85) Guardner Foy Home, and (#86) Old Foy Residence

#84--Guardner Foy Cemetery

This was a cemetery associated with the large Foy family holdings on Stones Bay. The cemetery was located on the bluff southwest of Foy's Landing. If the cemetery was not removed in 1941, it should be located and protected. It is not NRHP eligible.

#85--Guardner Foy Home

This was one of a number of Foy family holdings in the study area. This site was located northwest of Foy's Landing.

#86--Old Foy Residence

James Foy settled in the area in the late 18th century. President Washington stopped at this home in 1791. James Foy's descendants were still extensive landowners at the time of military acquisition in 1941. This site is located just southwest of Foy's Landing. Historic artifacts and brick were collected in the vicinity of the Foy sites.

NRHP status of the Foy home sites (#85 and #86) is undetermined. A survey and determination of NRHP eligibility is required prior to changes in land use.

1 brick fragment
1 plain earthenware
1 white salt glazed stoneware

1 plain whiteware
1 plain creamware

310n392 (#87) Jasper E. Foy Cemetery and (#88) Homesite)

The Foy cemetery was located northeast of the mouth of Muddy Creek. No evidence was located. It appears that #87 and #88 are transposed on Littleton's map. The 1938 aerials and field inspection indicate a homesite at this location.

The Foy homesite was located on a knoll above Mill Branch. A scatter of historic artifacts and building rubble was located in a game plot in the area.

The Foy site is potentially eligible for NRHP. Research could yield data on yeoman occupation during the 19th century and perhaps document changes in the lifestyle throughout that turbulent period. A survey and determination of eligibility is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

The cemetery site is not NRHP eligible. However, if not removed in 1941, it should be located and protected.

1 sheet copper with nails	1 chain link
1 plastic fragment	7 brick fragments
1 rock	1 milk glass base
2 blue medicine bottle necks	1 milk glass canning lid
2 light blue glass	3 window glass
3 clear glass	7 slip glazed stoneware
8 plain whiteware	5 plain creamware
3 shell edged whiteware	1 edge molded whiteware
5 transfer printed whiteware	1 shell edged pearlware
1 transfer printed pearlware	2 handpainted pearlware
1 plain delftware	1 polychrome delftware base
2 green bottle glass impressed "...RE, MD."	6 plain ironstone (1 maker's mark "E.T.P. Co.")

310n393 (WAR 1)

This site is a tar kiln bed located approximately 100 meters south of the intersection of Sneads Ferry and Marines Roads. It is a low mound approximately 14 meters in diameter by 0.5 meters high. There is a large foxhole in the center of the mound. The tar kiln may date as early as the late 18th century, although the 19th century is more likely. The level of disturbance makes the site ineligible for NRHP.

310n394 (WAR 2)

This site designates an earthenwork stretching from the west side of a dirt road that crosses Frenchs Creek in the vicinity of TLZ Jaybird. The earthenwork runs approximately 65 meters to the creek. It is 4 to 5 meters wide and 1.5 to 2 meters high. There are mature (50- to 75-year-old) pines in the top of the earthenwork. There are also a number of foxholes. The earthenworks may be an old dam or an earlier road crossing. The site should be protected until a survey and determination of NRHP eligibility can be made.

310n395 (WAR 5)

Historic artifacts were located in a game plot on a terrace above Toms and Traps Creeks. The site has been plowed and logged. The disturbed area is not NRHP eligible. However, expansion of ground disturbance requires a survey and determination of NRHP eligibility of undisturbed impact areas.

- 6 plain whiteware
- 1 hand painted whiteware
- 1 blue glass fragment

310n396 (WAR 6)

Woodland and historic artifacts were recovered from a small game plot south of Millstone Creek and northeast of the L-5 range. Vegetation is oak and pine. The area is near the cleared portion of the training range. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Testing to determine NRHP eligibility is required prior to increase in ground disturbance.

- 1 plain whiteware
- 1 bone fragment
- 1 eroded grit tempered sherd
- 2 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 1 brick fragment
- 1 fabric impressed sand tempered sherd - Cape Fear/Mt. Pleasant
- 1 cord marked clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret
- 6 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 3 fabric impressed grit tempered sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear

310n397 (WAR 7)

Woodland prehistoric material was recovered from a low bluff above Stone Bay near Muddy Creek. The site is relatively undisturbed except for the fire lane. The site is 400 meters north of 310n318 separated by a low, poorly drained area. The number of artifacts indicates a reasonable occupation. Testing in order to make a determination of eligibility is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

- 2 debitage
- 3 fabric impressed fine sand tempered sherds - Cashie
- 1 eroded coarse sand tempered sherd
- 1 fabric impressed grit tempered sherds - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 4 eroded clay tempered sherds
- 3 fabric impressed clay tempered sherds - Hanover/Carteret
- 1 plain sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 1 plain clay tempered sherd - Carteret
- 4 eroded shell tempered sherds
- 1 incised fine sand tempered sherd - Cashie
- 1 simple stamped coarse sand tempered sherd - Deep Creek
- 1 plain grit tempered sherd - Mt. Pleasant/Cape Fear
- 1 eroded grit tempered sherd

310n398 (WAR 8)

An early 20th century artifact scatter and ornamental plants (gladiola and daffodils) were located on Traps Bay west of Traps Creek. No activity is visible on the 1938 aerial. The site probably represents dumping and is not NRHP eligible.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6 plain whiteware | 6 slip glazed stoneware |
| 2 overglaze polychrome porcelain | 1 plain porcelain |
| 4 amethyst (pre-1918) glass | 1 lead weight |
| 1 clear glass | 1 milk glass |
| 2 opaque glass | 2 blue glass |
| 3 light blue glass | |

310n399 (WAR 9)

Approximately 20 meters of oyster midden are located along both shores of the mouth of Traps Creek. The only artifact noted was an amethyst glass sherd (pre-1918) at the western midden. Vegetation is cedar and live oak. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Testing and a determination of eligibility should be made prior to any disturbance of the site.

- 1 amethyst (pre-1918) glass

310n400 (WAR 10)

Historic artifacts and ornamental plants (wisteria) were located in a windrow at TLZ Canary. The site has been damaged by clearcutting operations. It is not NRHP eligible due to the extensive damage and poor context.

1 edge molded whiteware
1 blue glass
1 mortar/plaster fragment

1 amethyst (pre-1918) glass
2 slip glazed stoneware

310n401 (WAR 11)

Antebellum ceramics were located in vehicle tracks west of Jarretts Point. The site is in a wooded area disturbed by extensive tracked vehicle operation. No archival information is available for this site. The significance of this site is undetermined. Testing and a determination of eligibility is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

4 plain whiteware
2 transfer printed whiteware

310n402 (WAR 12)

This site is an intact tar kiln near Verona Loop Road. The kiln is approximately 15 meters diameter by 0.5 meter high. The pine woods surrounding the kiln have evidence of shallow ditching (25 x 25 cm), presumably for drainage. The site probably dates to the 19th century. The site is relatively undisturbed and lies within a red-cockaded woodpecker habitat area. This tar kiln is an excellent example of the historic naval stores industry in the area. It is potentially NRHP eligible as an example of significant regional industrial activity and should continue to be protected.

310n403 (WAR 13)

An isolated sherd was located on the eroding river bank at Hadnot Point. While the find itself is not significant or NRHP eligible, it does indicate that additional evidence of prehistoric occupation may exist in the area. Survey and a determination of eligibility of eroding areas is required prior to loss of potentially significant resources.

1 fabric impressed clay tempered sherd - Hanover/Carteret

310n404 (WAR 14)

Two sherds were located in the roads at the water's edge on Everett Creek. The area is highly disturbed by vehicular activity and erosion. The find is not NRHP eligible. It probably represents the fringe area of the nearby 310n319 site. The area should be included in Phase II testing of 310n319 to determine site limits and NRHP eligibility.

- 1 eroded clay tempered sherd
- 1 fabric impressed shell tempered sherd - Colington/White Oak/
Oak Island

C-2. Sites Without State Number

The following sites consist of two groups. First, sites with an Onv prefix are sites identified by Loftfield. These sites generally have incomplete site file forms. In addition, they could not be relocated by WAR. For that reason no site number was requested. The second group with sequential numbers consists of historic sites identified by Littleton but not located in the field. No site forms have been completed at this time.

Onv263

Loftfield places this site near TLZ Jaybird on Frenchs Creek. He recovered both prehistoric and historic materials from the site. The site could not be relocated. The area marked on Loftfield's map does not match the text and there is no site form. At this time the NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Any increase of ground disturbance requires testing of impact areas to make a determination of eligibility.

Onv264

Loftfield places this site on Frenchs Creek in the vicinity of historic site #21. He recovered both prehistoric and historic material but did not assign a cultural affiliation. The area marked on Loftfield's map is completely different environmentally from his text description. No site form was available. The site could not be relocated in this wooded area. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Any increase in ground disturbance requires testing of impact areas to make a determination of eligibility.

Onv270

Loftfield located 20th century artifacts on a knoll above Wallace Creek. The area also had brick, fence remains, and old fields. The site could not be relocated based on the map or text, which are contradictory. The 1938 USDA aerials do not depict habitation in any of the possible areas. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Testing of impact areas is required prior to increased disturbance in order to make a determination of eligibility.

Onv276

This site was an isolate (one unspecified sherd) in a cleared area on the north side of Frenchs Creek. The site could not be relocated. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Testing of impact areas is needed to determine eligibility prior to increased ground disturbance.

Onv281

Loftfield located 20th century artifacts in a clearing adjacent to Bear Creek. No form was completed and the text directions are incomprehensible. The site could not be relocated. NRHP eligibility is undetermined. Prior to increased ground disturbance, testing of impact areas is required to determine eligibility.

#4 Truesdale AME Zion Church

This church was active in the early 1920s. It was located east of Holcomb Boulevard opposite Brewster Boulevard. No surface evidence for the site could be located. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#5 Col. George Mitchell's Plantation

This plantation was located at the east end of the golf course on Paradise Point. Mitchell established the plantation during the late 18th century. He was a military and political leader, planter, and mill owner. No surface evidence was located for the site. Littleton says the site would be NRHP eligible and would provide information on late Colonial occupations. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#6 Mill Branch Baptist Church

This church was active up until government acquisition of the land. The church was located east of Piney Green Road and Mill Branch. No surface evidence for the site could be located. A subsurface survey is recommended prior to increased ground disturbance.

#10 Morgan-Simmons Water Mill

Luke John Morgan and Henry Simmons operated a grist mill on Wallace's Creek as early as 1770. The mill was believed to have been located about halfway between Holcomb Boulevard and Piney Green Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. This portion of the creek has been modified in recent years to create a series of fishing ponds. A subsurface survey would be required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#13 Mrs. Charlotte Arthur Homesite

This homesite (log cabin) was located on Bearhead Creek on the west side of Piney Green Road. At the present time, the area contains material from recent military occupations. No homesite is shown in this location on the 1938 aerial photographs. The area needs to have a subsurface survey prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#14 Hadnot Point Plantation (Whitehurst Hadnot)

Hadnot was a naval stores manufacturer and planter in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. His plantation was located on Hadnot Point, possibly in the vicinity of the present recreation area. No surface evidence was found for this plantation, although one prehistoric sherd was recovered from the eroding bank (310n403). The area is relatively undisturbed except for erosion. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase of land disturbance.

#15 Farnell School House

This school was operated during the 1880s and may have been the result of the county's effort in 1877 to establish a public school. The school was located on the east side of the Sneads Ferry Road north of the intersection with Maintenance Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#16 West Bear Creek School

This school dates to the early 20th century. It was located on the north side of Lyman Road just west of the Highway 172 east exit to the base. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#17 Col. Richard Ward's Cow Pens

Col. Ward was a member of a prominent family of early settlers of the Camp Lejeune area. The cow pens presumably date to the mid- to late 18th century and were located at the junction of Spring Branch and Cowpens Branch (east of Highway 172). A subsurface survey is recommended prior to increased ground disturbance to determine whether evidence of habitation related to this activity can be located.

#19 Gornto Family Cemetery

This is one of a number of family plots moved after government acquisition of the land in 1941. This cemetery was located in the vicinity of Graveyard Point on Frenchs Creek. The Gornto family lived in the area beginning in the mid-19th century. No further study is required for the cemetery and it is not NRHP eligible.

#21 New River Hunting Club

The New River Hunting Club was operated on Frenchs Creek from 1916 to 1938. The club was located on the south bank of the creek about 400 feet upstream from the mouth. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#22 Nigger Head

This site was located in a thicket behind a house known as the Summersill Place. It is the site of the killing of seven blacks in 1865 after an episode of pillaging in the area. The site is located north of Marines Road approximately 200 feet from the junction with Sneads Ferry Road. No surface evidence was located of either the house or the massacre site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance. While it is unlikely the massacre site can be located, the house site may have significance.

#23 French's Mill (William French)

Dr. William French built a grist mill on Frenchs Creek in 1823. No surface evidence was located in the area indicated on Littleton's map (south of Marines Road). However, an earthenwork was located north of Marines Road on the creek (see 310n394). A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#24 Old Chapel Site

Gov. Tryon indicated in a 1765 letter that each county had from 2 to 4 chapels. Dr. William French's 1796 deed indicates that his land encompassed 100 acres northeast of the mill pond "where the old Chapel stood" (Littleton 1981:94). This was presumably an Anglican chapel that was gone prior to 1796. No surface evidence was located in the indicated area. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#25 Ward's Will Church Cemetery

This cemetery was associated with Ward's Will Church (#26). The cemetery was removed when the government acquired the land in 1941. No further study is needed and it is not NRHP eligible.

#26 Ward's Will Primitive Baptist Church

The church referred to was a Primitive Baptist church established around 1877. Although the church was located east of Duck Creek and southwest of French's Mill (south of Marines Road), the cemetery was located at Ward's Point. No surface evidence was located. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#27 Pest House

Local tradition says that a crude crematorium was built near Sneads Ferry in the late 18th century to deal with the remains of epidemic disease victims. This may actually refer to the location of the John Hatch house which was designated as a pest house for smallpox inoculation in 1782. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#30 Col. George Gillette Birthplace

Col. Gillette was born in 1888 and served as an Army engineer during the Mexican troubles of 1916, World War I, and World War II. His map of the North Carolina coast is believed to have been instrumental in the decision by the government to establish Camp Davis and Camp Lejeune in the area. Col. Gillette's birthplace was located on the east side of Courthouse Bay Road, now halfway between Highway 172 and Marines Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#31 Duck Creek School

This was one of a number of "field schools" established in the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This particular school was located just east of the intersection of Sneads Ferry Road and Highway 172. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#33 Ward-Hurst Family Cemetery

This cemetery was located at the junction of the Onslow Beach Road and Highway 172. The Wards and Hursts were among the first settlers of the area in the 18th century. The cemetery was removed when the government acquired the land, and is not NRHP eligible. No further study is required.

#34 Brown's Sound Baptist Church

This church was still active in 1941. It was located on the west side of Gillette's Creek, north of Highway 172 and Hookup Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#36 Guy Gillette Homesite

This homesite was located on the west side of Hookup Road near the south end. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#37 Hurst Beach

This is the portion of the beach north of Onslow Beach. Three developments were planned in the mid-1920's for the beaches (see #38 and 39). It is unlikely that archaeologically significant evidence of these activities remain and no further study is required.

#38 Onslow Beach

Presently, the main recreational beach area on the base. No further study is required.

#39 Henderson Beach

Beach area to the south of Onslow Beach. No further study is required.

#40 The Haulover or Holover (Sandy Inlet)

A haulover refers to a narrow strip of land separating bays or sounds. The Haulover at Camp Lejeune is located on the barrier island opposite the mouth of Gillette's Creek. It is unlikely that this site would yield significant research data and no further study is required.

#41 Hazel Chapel

This Methodist chapel was active in the early 1920s. It was located near Mulberry Tree Branch between Highway 172 and Sallier's Bay. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#43 Atlantic Missionary Baptist Church

This church was begun in 1897 and continued up until government acquisition of the land. The church was located on the south side of Highway 172 east of the entrance road to the community of Marines (now Courthouse Bay Road). No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#52 Edward Marshburn Plantation

Marshburn was the second known teacher in the history of North Carolina. He was also deputy clerk of the court. His plantation was established as early as 1730-1740. It is believed that Marshburn taught school on his property, based on the designation of one of the streams as Schoolhouse Branch. The plantation was located between Marshburn's Great Branch (Hick's Run) and Mill Branch. No surface evidence of the site was located in this heavily wooded area. Littleton identifies the site as potentially NRHP eligible. It may yield information on both plantation life and educational systems of the 18th century. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#53 Bear Head School

This school was active in the early 20th century. The school was located northwest of the intersection of Holcomb Boulevard and Sneads Ferry Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#54 Allen Gray Plantation/Coney's Steam Sawmill and Grist Mill

Christopher J. Coney's mill was built in 1850 and sold to Miles H. Eure in 1854. The probable location of this site on Grey Point was not visited as it lies within an active impact zone. Although this site may be significant, its location in a dangerous military zone prohibits any future study.

#55 Capp's Chapel

Capp's Chapel was originally built in 1889. The church was moved about 1899 and renamed Jenkin's Chapel to honor the donor of the new site. The original site was on the south side of Verona Loop Road adjacent to the intersection with Grey's Point Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#56 Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church

This church was active until government acquisition in 1941. The church was located west of Verona Loop Road at the intersection with TLZ Cardinal Road. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#57 Colored School

This unnamed school presumably dates to the postbellum or early 20th century periods. It was located on the east side of the Town Creek Missionary Baptist Church. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to any increase in ground disturbance.

#61 William Starkey Hill Plantation

Hill operated a large cotton plantation, grist mill, and cotton gin on Holmes Point. He was the descendant of a wealthy, highly educated White Oak River family. No surface evidence was located in the heavily wooded area. Evidence of the old fields and fence rows can be seen in the northern end of the McIntyre Farm (310n387) (USDA 1938).

Littleton identified this site as potentially NRHP eligible. Archaeological research would yield data on the life of an affluent planter as well as on industrial activities. Testing and a determination of eligibility is required prior to increased ground disturbance, including the ongoing erosion of the shoreline.

#62 Colored School

This unnamed school was located adjacent to Foy's Chapel (#63) on the north side of Verona Loop Road just east of the base entrance. No surface evidence was located in the wooded area. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#63 Foy's Chapel

The chapel was a Primitive Baptist church active until 1941. It was begun in approximately 1900. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#64 White School

This is an unnamed school presumably dating to the postbellum-early 20th century period. It was located in the wooded area north of the Verona Loop Road gate. No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#65 Whitledge and Foy Store

John Whitledge operated an ordinary (inn) and tavern beginning in 1826. By 1842, the establishment was listed as a tavern and store. Arnold Foy is listed as a tavern and storekeeper beginning in 1846. Presumably the two men were partners by that date. The store was located between Marshburn's Great Branch and the present Atlantic Coast Line railroad bed. No surface evidence was found except an old roadbed. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#66 South West Primitive Baptist Church

One of the earliest churches in the study area, this congregation was organized between 1773 and 1794 under Pastor Robert Nixon. The original church location was on Plum Point on Southwest Creek (east side of Camp Geiger). No surface evidence was located for this site. A subsurface survey is required prior to increased ground disturbance.

#67 Ragged Point Plantation (Daniel Marshburn)

This plantation was located in the vicinity of the present TLZ Eagle on Ragged Point. The area is presently subject to extensive erosion and no surface evidence was located. A subsurface survey is required prior to extension of the natural or cultural erosion.

#71 Salt Works

During the Civil War, several local residents participated in the production of salt from seawater. One of these salt works was located in the vicinity of Onslow Beach on the north side of the inland waterway and the beach access road. No surface evidence for this site was located in the marshes. Further study is required prior to any disturbance of the area including archival research, systematic metal detection, and surface inspection.

#72 New River Ferry (Whitehurst and Johnston)

A free ferry was authorized in 1741 between the town of Johnston on Town Point and White House (Whitehurst) Point (now Hadnot Point). This ferry was one of the earliest developments of public transportation in North Carolina. Presumably, after Johnston was destroyed in 1752, the ferry was discontinued. No surface evidence was located for this site in these eroding areas. The site is probably gone and thus not NRHP eligible. No further study is required.

#74 Gen. Edward Ward Plantation

Gen. Ward was a large planter, politician, mill owner, and military leader of the antebellum period. His plantation was located at Ward's Point. The brick walls of his family cemetery are still visible in the area. The site is considered by Littleton (1981) to be potentially NRHP eligible and should be tested and assessed prior to any increase in ground disturbance. It may yield information relevant to antebellum plantation study in the area.

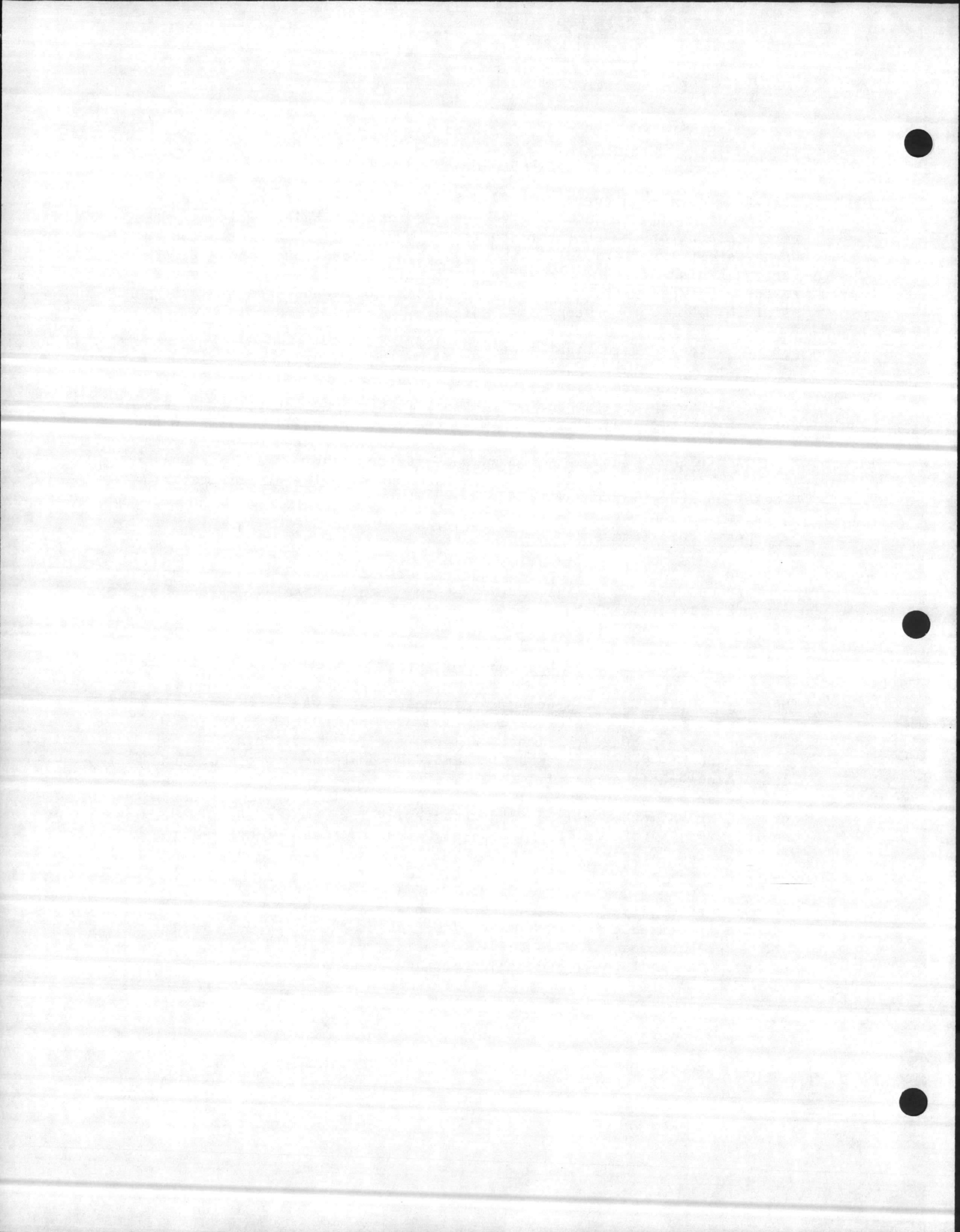
#79 Horse Ford (Ramsey's Ford)

This was the location of a corduroy road crossing to the beach areas. The ford was located on the inland waterway behind Riseley's Pier. It is now a military vehicle crossing point. The site is disturbed and not NRHP eligible. No further study is required.

#89 Richard Whitehurst/Robert Snead Plantation

The ferry on the Camp Lejeune side of Sneads Ferry was originally established by Christian Heidelberg in 1732. By the mid-18th century, the property was owned by Richard Whitehurst. In 1759, Whitehurst sold the land to his son-in-law Robert Snead, who continued to operate the ferry throughout the colonial period. Snead lived on Ferry Point and also operated a tavern and ordinary (inn) at the ferry. At his death in 1802, he was presumably buried in a family cemetery on the property; the location of this cemetery is unknown. No surface evidence of the plantation was located in the area, which is disturbed by push piles and erosion.

The major role played by this site in local history makes it potentially eligible for the NRHP. Research at the site could yield data on plantations, 18th century ordinaries, and transportation history. Any additional ground disturbance requires Phase II testing and a determination of NRHP eligibility.



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DESCRIPTION:

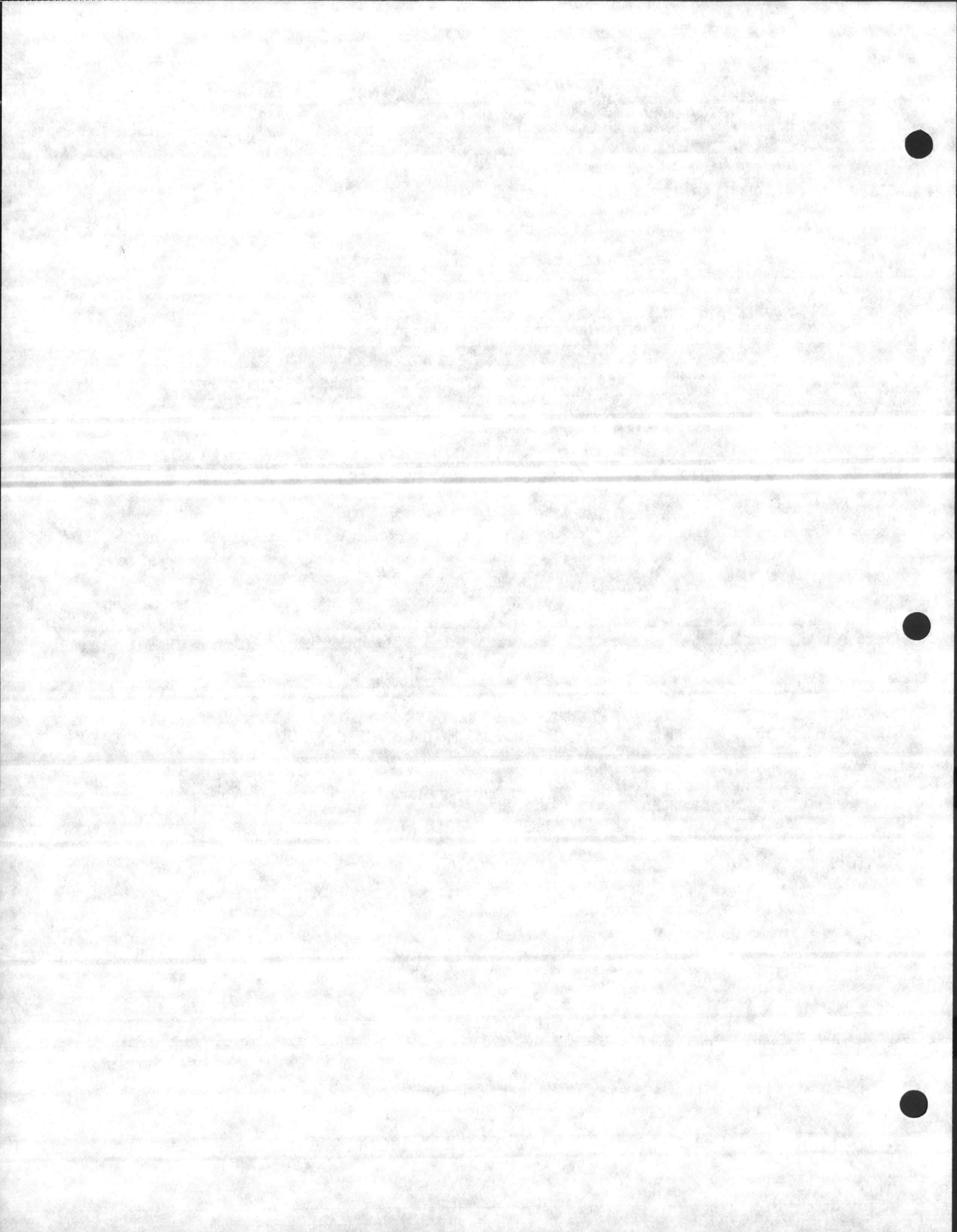
SAMPLE STATE FORMS

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APPENDIX D
SAMPLE STATE FORMS



NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC STRUCTURES SHORT DATA SHEET

READ and USE the instruction manual to complete this form. Fill it out as completely and consistently as possible. PLEASE NOTE: not all variables are provided for each question and reference to the instruction manual will be necessary. In all cases: 0 or 00 denotes an undetermined or not applicable response
9 or 99 denotes a variable other than those provided; use the space provided to indicate the answer.

1. SURVEY SITE NUMBER _____ (To be assigned by S & P Branch)

2. SITE NAME: _____
159 165 170 175 180 185 190 194

3. ABBREVIATED LOCATION DESCRIPTION OR STREET ADDRESS: _____
195 200 205 210 215

_____ 216 220 225 230 235 240 244

4. TOWN/TOWNSHIP/NEAREST COMMUNITY: _____
245 250 255 258

5. COUNTY: _____ Name: _____
260 261

6. DATE RECORDED IN FIELD: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
262 263 264 265 266 267

7. FIELD RECORDER: _____

10. OWNER NAME: _____
269 275 280 285 290 293

11. OWNER ADDRESS: _____
294 300 305 310 315 318

_____ 319 325 330 335 340 343

13. USE: Original Primary _____ Other: _____
344 347

Present Primary _____ Other: _____
348 351

Resid/Farm 0101	Resid/Non-Farm 0102	Farm Bldg/Indep 0201	of Resid 0201	School 0301	Office 0401	Bank 0402	Gen'l Retail Store 0501	Industrial 0601-0614	Gov't Office 0903	Church 1001	Museum 1701
Cemetery 1802	Site Aban: 2001	Unocc 2001	Mobile Home 2002	Adiac 2002	FHA Home 2003	Adiac 2003	Other Occ 2004	Struct 2004	Adiac		

CONDITION: _____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Deteriorated _____ Ruin _____ Unexposed _____
353 1 2 3 4 5 6

18. THREATS TO STRUCTURE: _____ Other: _____
356

None/Prop 1	Stable	Abusive 2	Alterations	Neglect/Deterioration/Vandalism 3	Road Construction 4	Impoundments 5	Private Dev't 6	Urban Dev't 7	Gov't Activity 8
----------------	--------	--------------	-------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	------------------	---------------------

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

21. STYLE DEVELOPMENT: Exterior: _____ Interior: _____
369 370

High/Academic 1	Sta Popular 2	Simple Vernac/Folk Culture 3	Vig Vernacular 4
--------------------	------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------

23. GENERAL STYLE GROUPS: Exterior: first _____ Second _____ Interior: First _____ Second _____
373 374 375 376 379 380 381 382

Geo 01	Geo/Fed 02	Fed 03	Fed/Gk Rev 04	Gk Rev 05	Italianate 06	Goth Rev 07	19/20 c Plain/Trad 09
Q. Anne 11	Non-Class Rev 12	Col Rev 13	Misc Vict 15	Std Commercial 16	Bungalow 25	Coastal Plain Cottage 33	

24. PLAN (Primary Domestic Buildings): _____ Other: _____
385 386

One Room 01	Hall & Parlor 02	Quaker 3 Room 04	Side Hall 06	Central Hall 07	Cent Hall w/Quaker Var 08	Tripartite 13	Irregular 14	T-Hall 15
----------------	---------------------	---------------------	-----------------	--------------------	------------------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------

25. PLAN (Non-Domestic Buildings): _____ Typical _____ Notable _____
387 1 2

26. HEIGHT: _____ Other: _____
388

1 Story 1	1½ Story 2	2 Story 3	2½ Story 4	3 Story 5	3½ Story 6	4 or More, Not a Skyscraper 7	Skyscraper 8
--------------	---------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	---------------	----------------------------------	-----------------

27. FACADE WIDTH (Principal Impact): _____ Other: _____
389

1 Bay 1	2 Bay 2	3 Bay 3	4 Bay 4	5 Bay 5	6 or More Bay 6
------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	--------------------

28. DEPTH: _____ 1 Room/Single Pile _____ 2 Room/Double Pile _____ 3 or More Rooms _____
390 1 2 3

29. WINGS AND ADDITIONS: Primary: _____ Secondary: _____ Other: _____
391 392

Rear Shed 1	Rear T or L 2	Sides 3	Front 4	Additional Stories 5
----------------	------------------	------------	------------	-------------------------

30. CONSTRUCTION: Primary: 393 394 Other: _____

Log 01 Plank 02 Mortise & Tenon 03 Frame, Cut Nails 05 Load-bearing Masonry 07

31. ROOF CONFIGURATION: Primary: 397 398 Secondary: 399 400 Other: _____

Gable Sides 01 Gable Front 02 Ped Gable 03 Triple A 04 "X" Gable 05 Parapet Gable 07 High Hip 09 Low Hip 10 Flat 19

IF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS ARE PRESENT, CODE AS SECONDARY:

Belfry 23 Steeple 24 Cupola/Lantern 25 Belvedere 26 Clock Tower 27 Widow's Walk 28 Tower/Turret 29

33. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS (Original): Primary: 405 406 Secondary: 407 408

Plain W'bd 01 Molded/Beaded W'bd 02 Brick/Common Bond 06 Brick Veneer 10 Stuccoed Brick 13 Log 17-24

34. EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS (Replacement): 409 Other: _____

Sidings: Aluminum 1 Asphalt 2 Asbestos 3 Vinyl 4 Brick Veneer 5 W'bd 6 Ger Siding 7 Similar to Original or in Kind Material 8

35. PRINCIPAL PORCH INTEGRITY: 410 Other: _____

Original 1 Altered 2 Not Orig/Negative 3 Not Orig/Positive 4 Reconstruction 5 Removed/Fallen 6

36. PORCH TYPE: 411 Other: _____

Engaged 1 Attached 2

40. PORCH DETAILS: A. 415 B. 416 C. 417

Chamfered Posts 1 Turned Posts 2 Sawn Work/Turned Ornament 3 Classical Details 4

42. CHIMNEY INTEGRITY: 419 Other: _____

Original 1 Partially Rebuilt 2 Replaced 3 Removed/Fallen 4

43. CHIMNEY PLACEMENT: 421 Other: _____

Interior 1 Int End 2 Int End/Exposed Face 3 Exterior End 4 Ext Front/Rear 5

HISTORICAL DATA

51. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Estimated: 467 Actual: 468 471

55. PERSONS OR EVENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSOCIATED WITH THE BUILDING: (Code Last Name First)

A. Type: 482 483 Date: 484 Name/Event: 485 490 495 500 504

B. Type: 505 506 Date: 507 Name/Event: 508 510 515 520 525 527

TYPE: Trad Builder/Craftsman 01 Architect 02 Contractor 03 Attributed Builder 04 Orig. Owner 05 Significant Later Owner 06 Historically Signif Person 07

Hist Significant Event 08 Author of Pattern Book 09 Landscape Design 10

DATE: Pre-1780 1 1781-1800 2 1801-1825 3 1826-1865 4 1866-1885 5 1886-1915 6 1916-1930 7 1931-1945 8 Post 1945 9

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

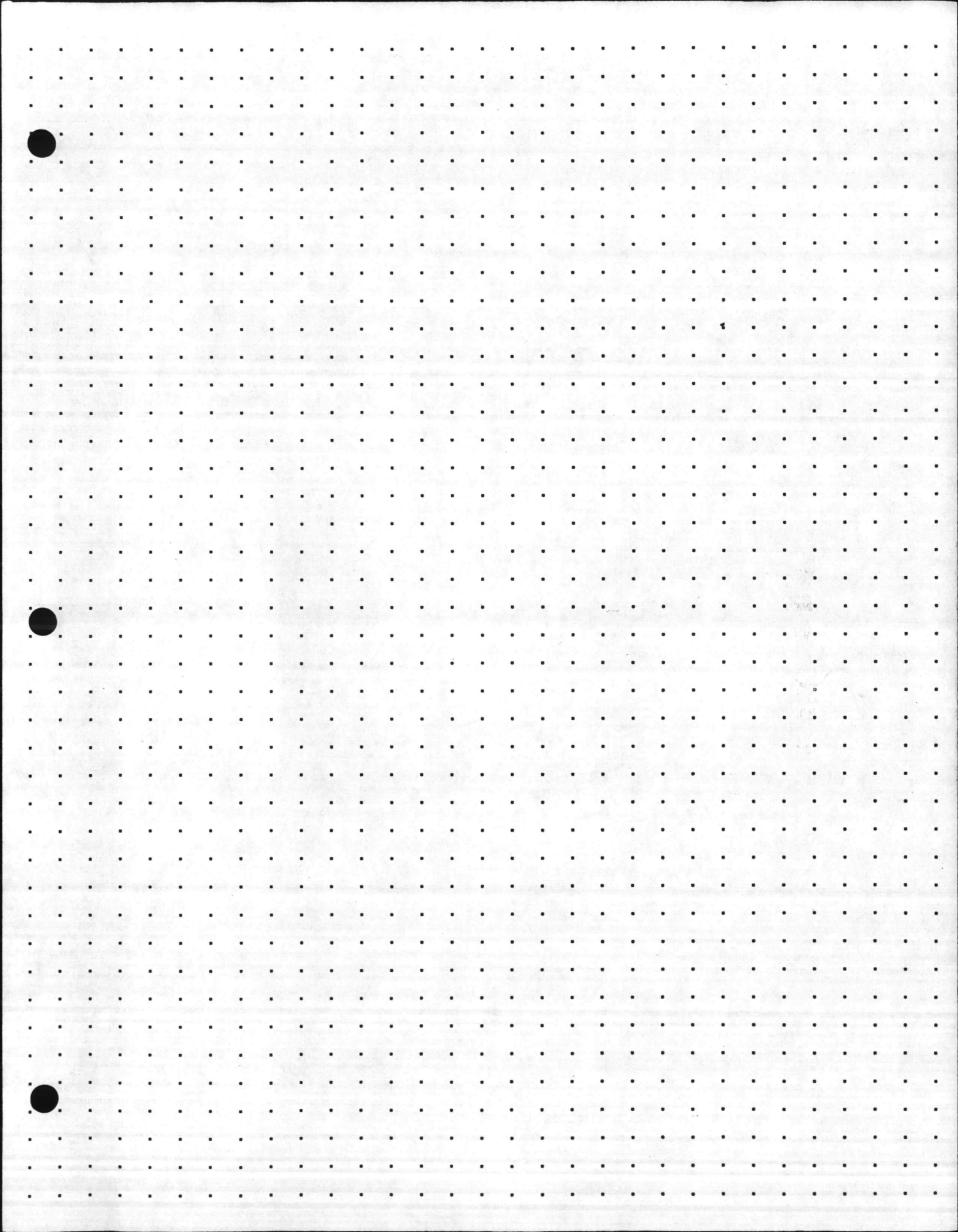
61. SETTING: 568 Rural, Undist 1 Rural, Blt Up 2 Small Town 3 Urban, Pop. over 12,500 4

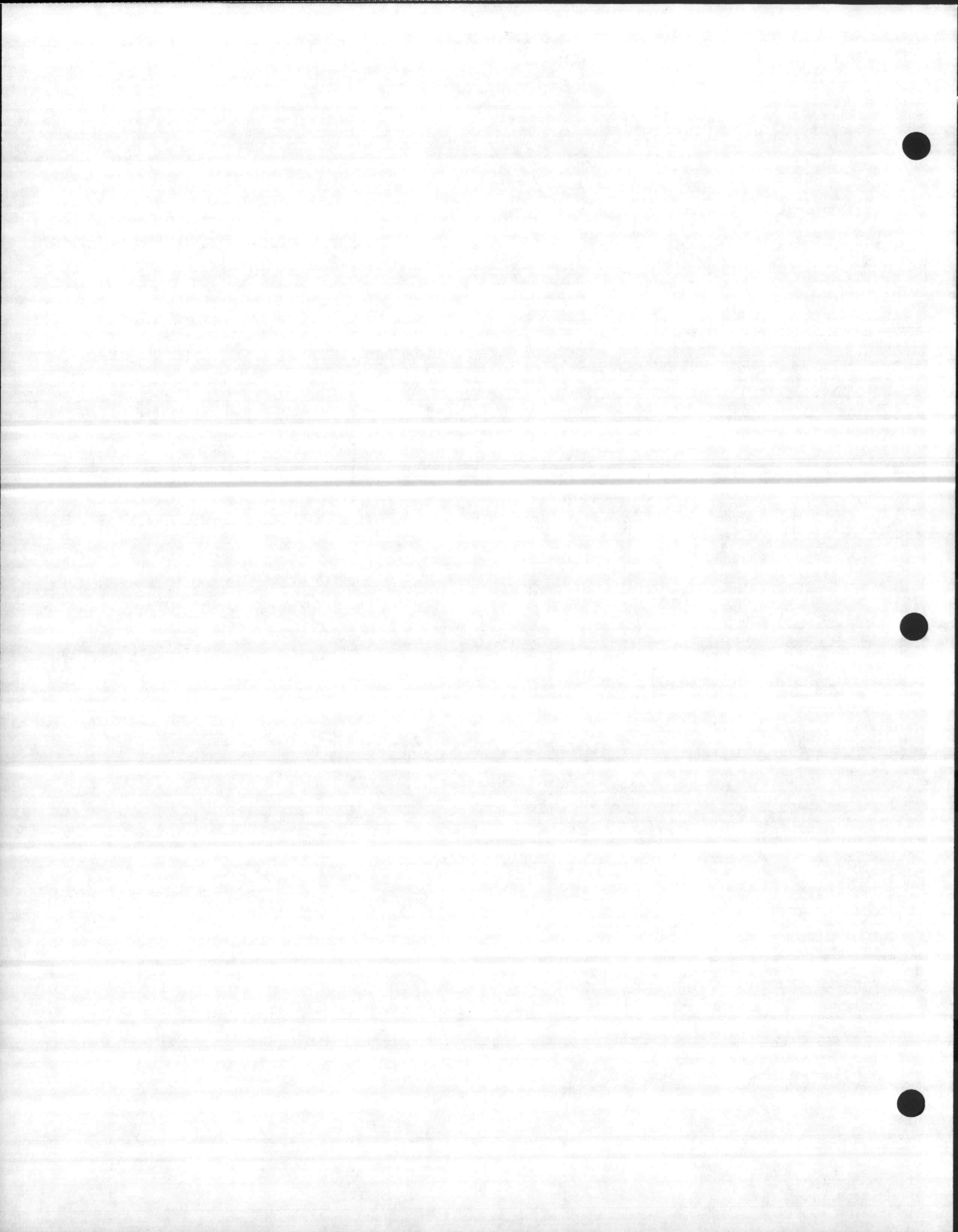
63. QUAD MAP USED: 574 576 Quad Name: _____

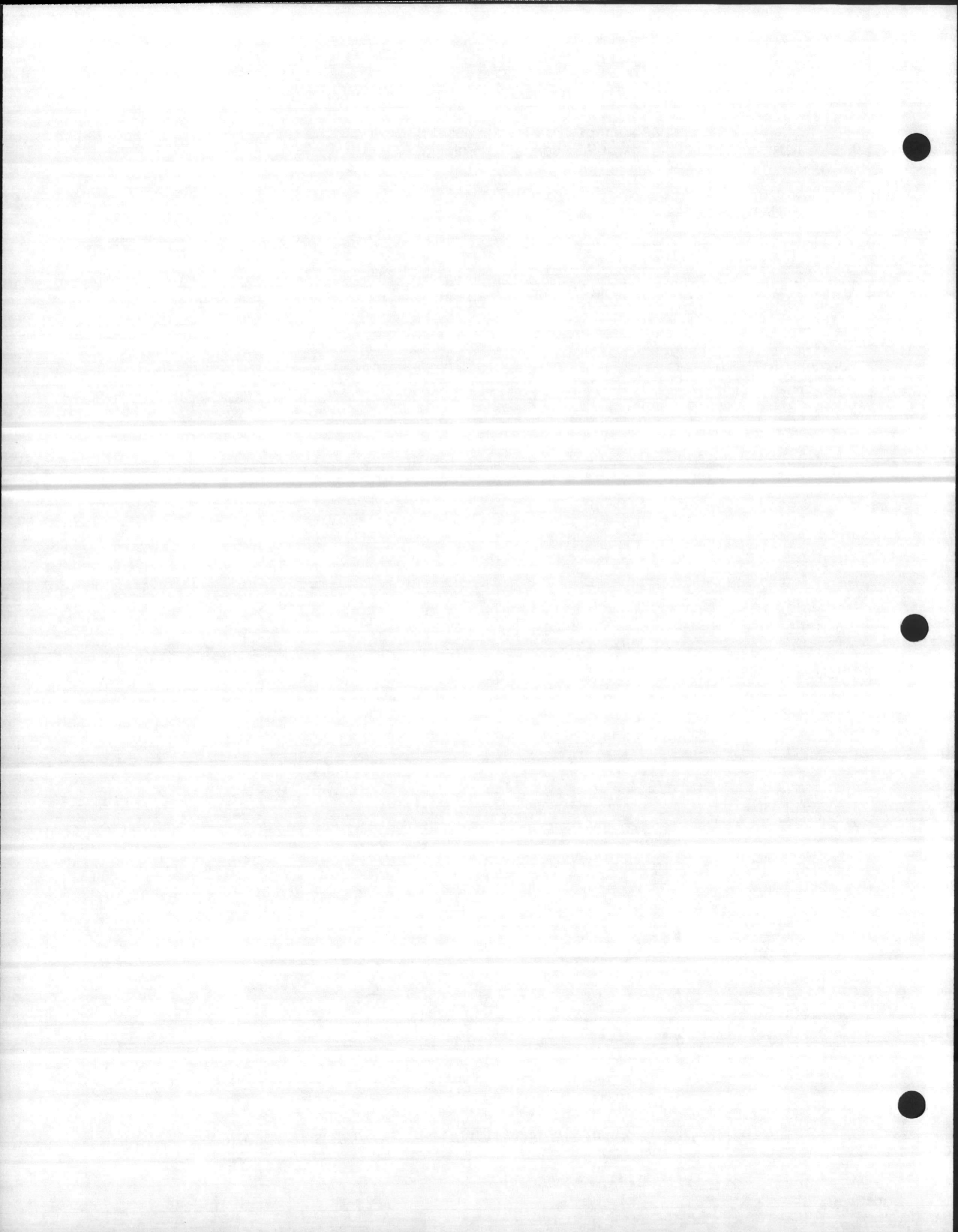
64. UTM DATA: Zone: 577 Northing: 578 584 Easting: 585 590 Zone: 16 17 18
1 2 3

65. DIRECTION BUILDING FACES: 591 N 1 S 2 E 3 W 4 NE 5 NW 6 SE 7 SW 8

67. FREE COMMENT: 592 595 600 605 610 615 620 625
626 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 663
664 670 675 680 685 690 695 701
702 705 710 715 720 725 730 735 739
740 745 751

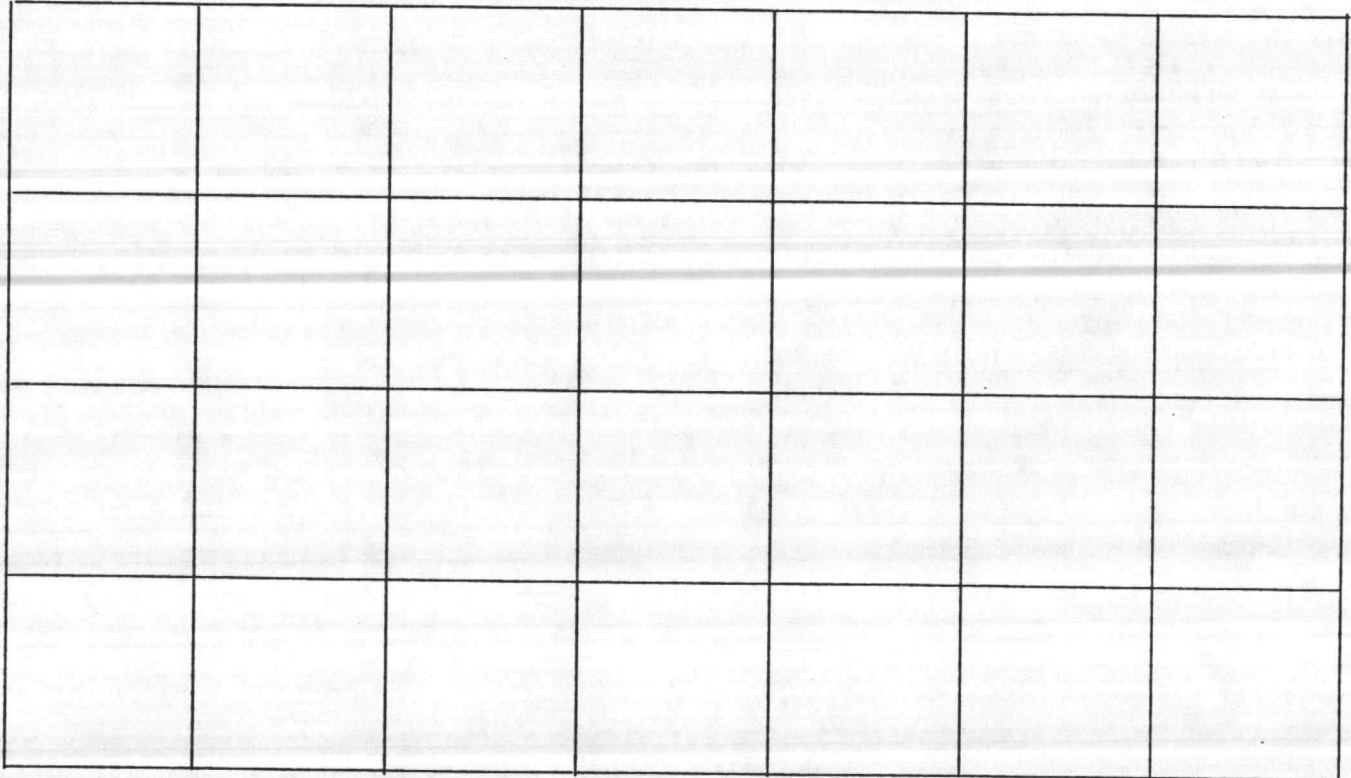






21A. DRAW A SKETCH MAP OF SITE, SHOWING LOCAL LANDMARKS AND UTM READING POINT
SCALE _____ RECORDER _____

SHOW NORTH ARROW



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

22. TOPOGRAPHIC SITUATION (CIRCLE)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 00 NOT RECORDED | 06 1ST TERRACE | 12 HILL/RIDGETOP | 18 ROCKSHELTER | 24 COVE |
| 01 FLOODPLAIN | 07 2ND TERRACE | 13 SADDLE | 19 ISLAND | 25 RIVERSHORE |
| 02 TERRACE REM ON FP | 08 3RD TERRACE | 14 STREAM CONFLUENCE | 20 FAN | 26 STREAMBANK |
| 03 LOW RISE ON FP | 09 SAND DUNE | 15 TERRACE EDGE | 21 TOE SLOPE | 27 BENCH |
| 04 NAT. LEVEE | 10 UPLAND SLOPE | 16 HAMMOCK | 22 CAVE | 99 OTHER |
| 05 LEVEE REM. | 11 UPLAND FLAT | 17 BEACH | 23 BLUFF | |

23. DESCRIBE TOPOGRAPHY _____

37. COMPONENTS (IN ORDER OF INTENSITY) // // // // //
- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| A PALEO-INDIAN | E ARCHAIC | I WOODLAND | M MISSISSIPPIAN |
| B EARLY ARCHAIC | F EARLY WOODLAND | J EARLY MISSISSIPPIAN | N CERAMIC |
| C MIDDLE ARCHAIC | G MIDDLE WOODLAND | K MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN | U LITHIC |
| D LATE ARCHAIC | H LATE WOODLAND | L LATE MISSISSIPPIAN | Z NOT DETERMINED |

38. SITE FUNCTION (CIRCLE)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 00 NOT RECORDED | 05 HABITATION | 10 MOUND (ISOLATED) |
| 01 LIMITED ACTIVITY | 06 SHELL MIDDEN | 11 HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS * |
| 02 LITHIC WORKSHOP | 07 PREHISTORIC CEMETERY/OSSUARY | 12 FISH WEIR |
| 03 LITHIC QUARRY/WORKSHOP | 08 LONG-TERM HABITATION | 99 OTHER _____ |
| 04 ISOLATED ARTIFACT | 09 MOUND/HABITATION SITE | |

*NOTE: UNMARKED HUMAN REMAINS MUST BE REPORTED PROMPTLY TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH OR THE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER UNDER GS 70, ARTICLE 3.

39. MIDDEN 0 UNKNOWN _____ 1 PRESENT _____ 2 ABSENT _____

40. FAUNAL/ETHNO BOTANICAL REMAINS 0 UNKNOWN _____ 1 PRESENT _____ 2 ABSENT _____

41. DESCRIBE OBVIOUS FEATURES _____

HISTORIC ONLY
(QUESTIONS 42-48, 64-64G, 65)

42. PERIOD OF OCCUPATION BEGINNING // ENDING //

1. COLONIAL 1585-1776
2. POST REVOLUTIONARY 1776-1861
3. CIVIL WAR/POST-WAR 1861-1900
4. 20th CENTURY - PRESENT
5. HISTORIC AMERIND
6. UNDETERMINED

43. REFINED DATES OF OCCUPATION // // // // TO // // // //

44. CULTURAL/ETHNIC AFFILIATIONS (CIRCLE UP TO THREE)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 00 UNKNOWN | 03 IBERIAN | 06 DUTCH | 09 IRISH | 12 GERMAN OTHER |
| 01 BLACK | 04 ENGLISH | 07 AMERINDIAN | 10 SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS | 13 COLONIAL |
| 02 GERMAN MORAVIAN | 05 FRENCH | 08 ORIENTAL | 11 NONE IN PARTICULAR | 99 OTHER _____ |

45. SITE DEFINITION (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])--USE THIS LIST TO COMPLETE FUNCTION FOR #47

00 UNKNOWN	21 KITCHEN	43 BOMB PROOF
01 RACEWAY	22 BAKE OVEN	44 GUN PLATFORM
02 SLUICE	23 SHED	45 BARRACKS
03 DAM	24 BARN	46 LAUNDRY
04 IRRIGATION CANAL	25 CHICKEN COOP	47 BREWERY/WINERY
05 LOCKS	26 SMOKE HOUSE	48 INDUSTRIAL--MANUFACTURING
06 DOCK	27 CRIB	49 INDUSTRIAL--MINING
07 FISH WEIR	28 SILO	50 WELLS(S)
08 TRANSPORTATIONAL AND LOADING FACILITIES	29 SHOP	51 HOME/RESIDENCE
09 CLAY PIT	30 STABLE	52 FARM STEAD
10 QUARRY	31 GAZEBO/SUMMER HOUSE	53 ROAD
11 SAND/GRAVEL PIT	32 SLAVE QUARTERS	54 SCHOOL
12 WASTE DISPOSAL AREA	33 TOBACCO BARN	55 CHURCH
13 KILN	34 WASH HOUSE	56 MEETING HALL
14 ANIMAL HOLDING PENS	35 DAIRY	57 LANDING
15 MATERIAL HANDLING FACILITIES	36 ICE HOUSE	99 OTHER _____
16 STORAGE FACILITIES	37 STOREHOUSE	
17 MACHINERY MOUNTS	38 COMBINATION	
18 PRIVY	39 MUNITIONS DUMP	
19 ROOT CELLAR	40 GUARD TOWER	
20 SPRING HOUSE	41 PALISADE	
	42 EARTHWORKS	

45A. DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC REMAINS _____

46. ESTIMATED SITE SIZE (YARDS²)

0 UNKNOWN	2 11-25	4 101-600	6 5001-10,000	8 25,001-50,000
1 1-10	3 26-100	5 601-5000	7 10,001-25,000	9 >50,000

47. NUMBER OF OUTBUILDINGS / / /

DISTANCE FROM MAIN STRUCTURE: FT. OUTBUILDING 1 / / / / / 2 / / / / / 3 / / / / / 4 / / / / /

FUNCTION: / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

DESCRIPTION _____

48. MAIN STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])

00 NOT RECORDED	05 MILITARY	10 ENTERTAINMENT
01 DOMESTIC	06 RELIGIOUS	11 INDUSTRIAL
02 AGRICULTURAL	07 GOVERNMENTAL	12 UNMARKED CEMETERY* (SEE NOTE FOR #38)
03 COMMERCIAL	08 CEMETERY W/ MARKER(S)	99 OTHER _____
04 TRANSPORTATIONAL	09 DUMP (DISPOSAL)	

49. SITE CONDITION - NATURAL (CIRCLE)

- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 PRESERVED, NO DISTURBANCES
- 2 LIGHT TO MODERATE EROSION
- 3 HEAVY EROSION
- 4 WOODED
- 5 SHIFTING SAND DUNES
- 6 UNDER WATER
- 7 ALLUVIATED/BURIED
- 8 STREAM BANK/SHORELINE EROSION
- 9 OTHER _____

50. SITE CONDITION - ARTIFICIAL (CIRCLE)

- 00 NOT RECORDED
- 01 UNMODIFIED
- 02 CULTIVATED
- 03 PASTURE
- 04 RESIDENTIAL
- 05 INDUSTRIAL
- 06 ROADS, TRAILS
- 07 DITCHES, LEVEES, BORROW PITS
- 08 MINOR POT HOLES
- 09 MAJOR POT HOLES
- 10 TRASH DUMPING
- 11 TOTALLY DESTROYED
- 12 TRANSMISSION LINE ROW
- 13 HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
- 14 BOAT WAKE EROSION
- 15 COVERED WITH FILL
- 16 MODERN CEMETERY
- 17 RECREATIONAL AREA
- 18 LIGHT CONSTRUCTION
- 19 FALLOW/OVERGROWN FIELD
- 20 CLEAR CUT
- 99 OTHER _____

51. GROUND VISIBILITY / / / PERCENT

52. SURFACE COLLECTION MADE 0 UNKNOWN _____ 1 YES _____ 2 NO _____

53. COLLECTION STRATEGY (CIRCLE) 0 UNKNOWN _____ 1 CONTROLLED _____ 2 SELECTIVE _____ 3 BOTH _____ 4 TOTAL _____ 5 GENERAL _____ 6 OTHER _____

54. AREA COVERED IN CONTROLLED COLLECTION / / / / M²

55. DESCRIBE COLLECTION METHODS _____

56. SUBSURFACE TESTS 0 UNKNOWN _____ 1 YES _____ 2 NO _____

57. TEST METHODS (CIRCLE) 0 NOT RECORDED _____ 1 PROBE _____ 2 AUGER _____ 3 SHOVEL TESTS _____ 4 TEST PIT(S) _____ 5 TEST TRENCH _____ 9 OTHER _____

58. DESCRIBE SUBSURFACE TEST RESULTS _____

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT CATEGORIES
(CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF EIGHT CHOICES PER CATEGORY])

59. LITHICS
- 00 UNKNOWN/NOT RECORDED
 - 01 HAFTED BIFACES/PROJECTILE PTS.
 - 02 BIFACES
 - 03 UNIFACIAL TOOLS
 - 04 OTHER UNIFACIAL TOOLS
 - 05 CORES
 - 06 DEBITAGE - PRIMARY
 - 07 DEBITAGE - SECONDARY
 - 08 DEBITAGE - TERTIARY
 - 09 GROUND/PECKED STONE
 - 99 OTHER _____

60. MISCELLANEOUS
- 01 HUMAN BONE/TEETH
 - 02 NON-HUMAN BONE/TEETH
 - 03 ANTLER
 - 04 UNWORKED MARINE/RIVER SHELL
 - 05 WORKED MARINE/RIVER SHELL
 - 06 TURTLE SHELL
 - 07 C-14 SAMPLE(S)
 - 08 POLLEN SAMPLE(S)

- 09 PHYTOLITH SAMPLE(S)
- 10 T-L SAMPLE(S)
- 11 SEDIMENT SAMPLE(S)
- 12 WOOD
- 13 FIBER
- 14 FABRIC
- 15 FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
- 99 OTHER _____

INDICATE COMBINATIONS OF CERAMICS

61. TEMPER 1 / / / 2 / / / 3 / / /

62. SURFACE TREATMENT / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

63. ADDITIONAL SURFACE TREATMENT _____

TEMPER		SURFACE TREATMENT	
01 GRIT	08 SOAPSTONE	A PLAIN	H THONG-MARKED
02 FINE QUARTZ	09 SHELL	B CORDMARKED	I SMOOTHED/SCRAPED
03 COARSE QUARTZ	10 FIBER	C FABRIC-IMPRESSED	J RECT. COMP. STAMP
04 FINE SAND	11 LIMESTONE	D CHECK-STAMPED	K CURVILINEAR COMP. STAMP
05 MED. SAND	12 CLAY/GROG	E NET-IMPRESSED	L ENGRAVED/INCISED
06 COARSE SAND	99 OTHER _____	F TEXTILE	M BURNISHED
07 GRAVEL		G SIMPLE-STAMPED	Z OTHER _____

HISTORIC ARTIFACT CATEGORIES¹

64. KITCHEN ARTIFACTS GROUP (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])
 1 CERAMICS 3 CASE BOTTLE 5 PHARMACEUTICAL TYPE BOTTLE 7 TABLEWARE 9 OTHER _____
 2 WINE BOTTLE 4 TUMBLER 6 GLASSWARE 8 KITCHENWARE
- 64A. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])
 1 WINDOW GLASS 3 SPIKES 5 DOOR LOCK PARTS
 2 NAILS 4 CONSTRUCTION HARDWARE 9 OTHER _____
- 64B. ARMS GROUP (CIRCLE)
 1 MUSKET BALLS, SHOT, SPRUE 3 GUN PARTS, BULLET MOLDS
 2 GUN FLINTS, GUNSPALLS 9 OTHER _____
- 64C. MILITARY OBJECTS (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])
 1 SWORDS 3 BAYONETS 9 OTHER _____
 2 INSIGNA 4 ARTILLERY SHOT AND SHELL
- 64D. CLOTHING GROUP (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])
 1 BUCKLES 3 BUTTONS 5 STRAIGHT PINS 7 BALE SEALS 9 OTHER _____
 2 THIMBLES 4 SCISSORS 6 HOOK & EYE FASTENERS 8 GLASS BEADS
- 64E. PERSONAL GROUP (CIRCLE)
 1 COINS 2 KEYS 3 PERSONAL ITEMS 9 OTHER _____
- 64F. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP (CIRCLE)
 1 TOBACCO PIPE 2 STUB-STEMMED PIPES
- 64G. ACTIVITIES GROUP (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])
 1 CONSTRUCTION TOOLS 4 FISHING GEAR 7 ETHNOBOTANICAL
 2 FARM TOOLS 5 COLONO-INDIAN POTTERY 8 ASSOCIATED WITH STABLE AND/OR BARN
 3 TOYS 6 STORAGE ITEMS 9 OTHER _____
65. MISCELLANEOUS (CIRCLE [MAXIMUM OF THREE CHOICES])
 1 BONE FRAGMENT 3 BUTTON MANUFACTURING BLANKS 9 OTHER _____
 2 FURNITURE HARDWARE 4 SILVERSMITHING DEBRIS

¹ SOUTH, STANLEY, 1977 METHODS AND THEORY IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

66. ARTIFACT INVENTORY SHEET ATTACHED 1 YES ___ 2 NO ___

67. DESCRIBE ARTIFACTS (TYPE NAMES) _____

68. CURATION FACILITY _____ CODE ___

69. ACCESSION NUMBER(S) // / / / / / / / / / / /

70. OTHER CURATION FACILITY _____ CODE ___

71. OTHER ACCESSION NUMBER(S) // / / / / / / / / / / /

72. PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN? 0 UNKNOWN ___ 1 YES ___ 2 NO ___

73. PHOTO ACCESSION NUMBER(S) // / / / / / / / / / / / TO // / / / / / / / / / / /

EVALUATION

74. RESEARCH POTENTIAL _____

75. POTENTIAL IMPACTS - ENVIRONMENTAL (CIRCLE)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 0 NOT RECORDED | 4 HIGH |
| 1 NONE APPARENT | 5 WILL BE DESTROYED |
| 2 SLIGHT, LOW | 6 STABLE @ PRESENT |
| 3 MODERATE | 9 OTHER _____ |

76. POTENTIAL IMPACTS - ARTIFICIAL (CIRCLE)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 0 NOT RECORDED | 4 HIGH | 9 OTHER _____ |
| 1 NONE APPARENT | 5 WILL BE DESTROYED | |
| 2 SLIGHT, LOW | 6 STABLE @ PRESENT | |
| 3 MODERATE | 7 INUNDATED | |

75/76 DESCRIBE IMPACTS _____

SITE DESTRUCTION

77. PERCENT DESTROYED (CIRCLE) 1 0 4 51-75 78. DATE OF DESTRUCTION MO // / / YR. // / /
2 1-25 5 76-100
3 26-50 6 UNKNOWN

79. CAUSES (CIRCLE) 0 UNKNOWN

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 MAJOR EARTH MOVING | 3 LAND CLEARING | 6 EROSION |
| 2 MINOR EARTH MOVING | 4 FLOODING | 7 VANDALISM/POTHUNTING |
| | 5 EXCAVATION | 8 CULTIVATION |
| | 9 OTHER _____ | |

