

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

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

**Section 5 Inventory Investigation Results
and Project Conclusions**

**Prepared for
U.S. Army Environmental Center
Environmental Compliance Division
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**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project
NAGPRA Inventory Report No. 21**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 16 November 1990, P.L. 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was signed into law. NAGPRA addresses the rights of possession by lineal descendants, Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiian organizations to culturally affiliated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony derived from federal lands.

In 1994, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC), St. Louis District, to develop a nationwide program to provide the data and draft compliance documents necessary to bring the U.S. Army into compliance with Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA. The MCX-CMAC developed and implemented a two phase NAGPRA compliance project for the AEC. The first phase was completed in March 1996. It identified the current location of archaeological collections from Army installations, summarized general collection contents, identified potentially culturally affiliated Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and provided drafts of the compliance documents required by Section 6. A total of 169 installations was investigated: 97 received reports containing collection data, Native American and Native Hawaiian points of contact, and draft compliance documents; 72 received negative findings.

A total of 20 installations was identified as requiring Section 5 investigations (the second phase). On-site visits were made to 34 repositories housing U.S. Army collections that reportedly contained human remains or funerary objects. Physical inventories confirmed the presence of human remains in the collections for 18 of the 20 installations. An inventory report was prepared for each of the 18 installations, and negative findings were conveyed to the remaining two installations. The inventory reports contain the results of the physical examination of the collections, more detailed information on potential culturally affiliated Native Americans and Native Hawaiians, and drafts of the compliance documents required by Section 5. These were completed in August 1997.

This report summarizes the results of the second phase of the compliance project, the physical inventories required by Section 5 of NAGPRA, and also summarizes U.S. Army NAGPRA compliance as a whole. It compares project results by MACOM and provides limited predictions of future compliance activities that may be required under Section 3 of NAGPRA, inadvertent discoveries and intentional excavations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The MCX-CMAC thanks the cultural resources points of contact at all of the U.S. Army installations, facilities, and Engineer Districts who provided information for this project. Thanks also go to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) personnel who assisted the MCX-CMAC with site file searches. The personnel at repositories that house U.S. Army collections provided invaluable information for the first phase of the project and enabled our physical inspections of collections during the second phase.

Within the St. Louis District, the Logistics Management Division staff and Phyllis Murphy greatly facilitated the extensive travel required by the project. Leroy Johnson assisted with the financial reporting required by AEC. Phyllis Thomas and Sandra Brown of the CASU Library were instrumental in obtaining the reference material necessary for researching the ethnohistories of each installation. We thank them for their assistance and persistence in obtaining even the most elusive reference.

The results reported here are due in part to research supported by the Research Participation Program at the St. Louis District, which is administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education through an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the St. Louis District. The MCX-CMAC staff and Oak Ridge interns who participated in this project are as follows:

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INTRODUCTION

As a land manager, the U.S. Army is the custodian of a wide array of Native American cultural resources that are located on its land, in its possession, or affected by its activities. On 16 November 1990, President George Bush signed into law P.L. 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, hereafter referred to as NAGPRA. The act addresses the rights of possession by lineal descendants, Native American tribes, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiian organizations to culturally affiliated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony derived from federal lands (see Appendix 1 definitions). In summary, NAGPRA

- provides a process for intentional excavation and removal of Native American human remains and objects and for inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and objects;
- requires each federal agency or museum that has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects to (1) compile an inventory of such items; (2) identify, to the extent possible, the geographical and cultural affiliation of such items by 16 November 1995; and (3) where cultural affiliation has been determined, notify affected tribes of inventory completion within six months;
- requires each federal agency or museum that has possession or control over holdings or collections of Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to provide a written summary of such objects describing the scope of the collections, kinds of objects included, reference to geographical location, means, and period of acquisition, and cultural affiliation, where readily ascertainable, by 16 November 1993; and
- requires each federal agency or museum, after determining cultural affiliation of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, to expeditiously return such items to the known lineal descendant(s) or affiliated tribe(s) upon request.

The Inventory (Section 5) and Summary (Section 6) requirements of NAGPRA compel every landholding Army installation to (1) review the archaeological work conducted on their property and locate any collections that may have been generated from this work; (2) assess the collections for NAGPRA-related items; (3) consult with the relevant Native American groups; and (4) prepare the appropriate compliance documents.

NAGPRA set deadlines for completing the collections summaries required by Section 6 (16 November 1993) and the physical inventories required by Section 5 (16 November 1995). Few federal agencies had sufficient funding or expertise to meet these deadlines. The Army was no exception. Therefore, in 1994, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) initiated efforts to assist U.S. Army installations in complying with NAGPRA and asked the MCX-CMAC to develop a NAGPRA compliance work plan.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

In order to ensure full and consistent Army-wide compliance, the AEC tasked the MCX-CMAC to (1) complete NAGPRA Section 6 and Section 5 research; (2) provide initial identification of culturally affiliated Native American groups for Army installations on a service-wide basis; and (3) prepare draft Section 6 and Section 5 compliance documents that could be used by installation personnel to comply with NAGPRA. The MCX-CMAC's work plan for the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project, which was finalized in August 1994, consisted of two phases: Section 6 Summaries and Section 5 Inventories.

Initially, the AEC designated 12 U.S. Army Major Commands (MACOMs) for inclusion within the project (Table 1).

Table 1. MACOMs Initially Identified for AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project

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

The MCX-CMAC compiled a master list of installations within these MACOMs from the April 1994 Army Cultural Resources Directory, the Directory of Military Bases in the U.S. by William R. Evinger (1991), the 1992 Army Military Real Properties list, and the 1995 United States Military Road Atlas by William Roy Crawford, Sr., L. Ann Crawford, and R. J. Crawford.

The master list, maintained in an MCX-CMAC database, identified over 400 potential installations for investigation.

From this initial list, a total of 169 installations was investigated for Section 6 of NAGPRA. The remaining installations and facilities fell beyond the parameters of the project, generally within four broad categories.

1. U.S. Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve Facilities: In January 1995, the AEC deleted NGB and USAR facilities from the project due to their large number and the fact that these facilities generally do not have definable boundaries or points of contact. Often, their land ownership is divided between state, federal, local, and even private concerns. Although the majority of USAR facilities were not included, four had been investigated prior to the exclusion of USAR from the project, and reports were prepared for these.

2. Declined Assistance for Section 6 Compliance: Eleven installation requested that the MCX-CMAC not assist them during their Section 6 compliance procedures (Table 2).

Table 2. Installations that Declined Assistance for Section 6 Compliance Phase

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

3. Alaska Installations: All U.S. Army collections from USARPAC installations in Alaska curate their material at the University of Alaska, Anchorage. The University, currently in the process of NAGPRA compliance, has included the U.S. Army collections within their work. Therefore, the MCX-CMAC did not investigate the Alaska installations.

4. Other: Some installations were found to be located on property not owned by the U.S. Army. This includes facilities located on land leased from a private, state, or federal agency, as well as facilities that occupy space in a non-Army owned building. As the responsibility for compliance is based on land ownership, the MCX-CMAC was directed by the AEC to excluded these installations from the investigations. Finally, despite a thorough search, no information was available for some installations, and they could not be included within the

project.

Initially, the MCX-CMAC investigated 167 U.S. Army installations during the Section 6 phase of the project. Subsequent to completing the Section 6 phase of the project, the AEC directed the MCX-CMAC to investigate two additional installations, Navajo Depot Activity, Arizona, and Fort Wadsworth, New York. These installations were then researched, and installation specific Section 6 reports were prepared. As a result of this request, the MCX-CMAC investigated 169 installations for compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.

The Section 6 phase was designed to identify, locate, and evaluate the contents of archaeological collections from Army-owned property. Section 6 research was completed during 1994 and 1995, and the results were reported in a service-wide summary report (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1996e). In summary, the 169 installations occupy approximately 7,581,952 acres of land in 30 states and the District of Columbia. Ninety-seven installations received individual Section 6 summary reports, and 72 received negative findings letters (see Appendix 2). In the preliminary assessment of collections, over 5,268 cubic feet of archaeological material were identified as having been collected from the 97 installations. The collections are reportedly housed at 213 different repositories in the United States. Two hundred and one federally recognized Native American tribes and four Native Hawaiian organizations were identified as having potential cultural affiliation with these collections.

Section 6 research identified Section 5 materials in collections for 19 of the 169 installations. For the purposes of this project, Section 5 materials consist of Native American human remains or associated funerary objects collected from U.S. Army property prior to 16 November 1990. These materials, which are subject to the provisions outlined in Section 5 of NAGPRA, comprised the collections investigated in the second phase of the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project.

Because Fort Drum, New York, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma, had both conducted their own Section 6 research prior to the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project, they did not request MCX-CMAC assistance for that phase of the project. However, the Section 6 research performed by those installations identified potential human remains and funerary objects within their respective collections. Fort Drum and Fort Sill subsequently requested MCX-CMAC assistance with the Section 5 Inventories, and they were added by the AEC and MCX-CMAC to the scope of the project. In addition, Section 6 research for Fort Bliss, Texas, identified materials that were subject to Section 5. However, Fort Bliss elected to perform its own Section 5 research. Therefore, a total of 20 installations were included in the Section 5 phase of the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project (Table 3).

Table 3. Installations Included within Section 5 Phase

MACOM	INSTALLATION
AMC	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
AMC	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM
AMC	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL
FORSCOM	Fort Campbell, KY
FORSCOM	Fort Drum, NY ^a
FORSCOM	Fort Polk, LA
FORSCOM	Fort Stewart, GA
FORSCOM	Yakima Training Center, WA ^b
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA
TRADOC	Fort Huachuca, AZ ^c
TRADOC	Fort Leavenworth, KS
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO
TRADOC	Fort Sill, OK ^a
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT
USARPAC	Fort Kamehameha, HI
USARPAC	Fort Shafter, HI
USARPAC	Pohakuloa Training Area, HI
USARPAC	Waianae Army Recreation Center, HI

^a These installations were not investigated during the Section 6 phase of the project

^b collection located at Fort Lewis, Washington.

^c The location 50 burials and associated artifacts from the 1964 Garden Canyon Site excavation is presently unknown.

The Section 5 phase involved (1) the physical inspection of the collections reportedly containing the Native American or Native Hawaiian human remains or associated funerary objects identified during the Section 6 research, and (2) the identification of Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations having potential cultural affiliation with the Section 5 materials. The MCX-CMAC conducted the physical inspections and related research between 1995 and 1997. This report summarizes the results of this phase of the AEC's NAGPRA Compliance Project.

METHODS

The Section 5 inventory phase involved physically inspecting archaeological collections identified by Section 6 research as potentially containing Native American or Native Hawaiian human remains or associated funerary objects and drafting the installation-specific compliance documents required by Section 5 of NAGPRA. These objectives were accomplished by a four step process: (1) identification of repositories; (2) physical inspection of collections and associated documentation; (3) identification of potentially affiliated lineal descendants, Native American tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations; and (4) preparation of installation-specific Section 5 Inventory Reports. Each step is described below.

IDENTIFICATION OF REPOSITORIES

The Section 6 process of identifying the human remains and funerary objects within archaeological collections included telephone interviews and documentation review. For the Section 5 inventory phase, physical inspections at each repository housing human remains or funerary objects were required. Prior to conducting the physical inspections, the MCX-CMAC contacted the cultural resources point of contact (POC) at each of the 20 installations to gather further information regarding NAGPRA compliance status and any changes in the location of the human remains or funerary objects from their respective facilities. The MCX-CMAC then contacted each repository reportedly housing the collections and reviewed the status of the pertinent collections with repository staff. All available information regarding the collections (e.g., continued presence of collection, previous repository inventories, repository NAGPRA status, and Native American interest in the collections) was requested.

PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF COLLECTIONS

Prior to scheduling the inventories, installation cultural resources personnel were responsible for coordinating input or recommendations from Native American tribes consulted during the Section 6 Summary process. Each Section 5 physical inspection included an on-site review of all associated collection documentation (e.g., field notes, catalogs, accession records) for the collections identified during the Section 6 Summary background research as containing, or potentially containing, human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects. Hereafter, any documentation reviewed by the MCX-CMAC regarding a Section 5 collection is referred to as associated documentation. After reviewing the associated documentation, a box-by-box examination of the collections believed to contain the human remains and funerary objects was conducted. All animal remains in the collections were checked for fragmentary or disassociated human remains. Information concerning the following was collected, when available, during the on-site visit.

1. Provenience
2. Catalog numbers
3. Minimum number of individuals
4. Antiquity of the object/burial
5. Acquisition history of each collection and/or object/burial (such as how, when, where, and by whom the material was collected)
6. Cultural affiliation (based on geographical, chronological, and ethnographic data)
7. A description of the object/burial

No measurements or photographs of any human remains were taken during the inventory process, and no destructive analyses were performed. Detailed descriptions of each set of human remains was recorded on standard MCX-CMAC forms (see Appendix 3). The description lists the elements (individual bones) present, the completeness of specific elements, the side of the body to which the elements belong (when applicable), the number of fragments of specific elements, and the sex and approximate age of the individual. If it appeared that the remains represented more than one individual, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was determined. In any assemblage of bones, the MNI is the fewest number of individuals necessary to account for all of the elements in the assemblage (White 1991:278).

A description of each funerary object found was recorded on a standard MCX-CMAC form (see Appendix 3). One object or class of objects was described per MCX-CMAC form. The object description consists of artifact type (e.g., projectile point), material (e.g., chert), size, completeness (i.e., whole or broken), and any decoration/modification. Each object also was sketched and measured. No photographs were taken and no destructive analyses were performed.

Objects that were placed intentionally with a burial, as indicated by the associated collections documentation, were recorded by the MCX-CMAC as associated funerary objects. In the absence of such documentation, objects recovered from the same provenience as the human remains were recorded as possible associated funerary objects. This includes objects documented as burial fill. In the absence of provenience information, objects found during the physical inspection in the same storage container as the human remains were also recorded as possible funerary objects.

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY CULTURALLY AFFILIATED TRIBES OR LINEAL DESCENDANTS

Any available information regarding cultural affiliation of the Section 5 materials was gathered from associated documentation during the on-site inventories. Additional research was conducted to determine the prehistoric and historic Native American and Native Hawaiian inhabitants of the areas in which a particular installation is located and to identify present-day federally recognized tribes that are believed to be the descendants of those earlier identifiable cultural groups. When possible, the MCX-CMAC attempted to narrow the possible cultural affiliations for the Section 5 materials. Appendix 4 provides a bibliography of some of the

general references used to obtain information regarding cultural affiliation.

Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Groups: Bibliographic resources containing geographical, chronological, and ethnographic data regarding the area in which an installation is located were reviewed to identify native groups that are believed to have occupied or used the area prehistorically or historically. These resources included archaeological data, ethnographies and histories, and oral testimonies by Native Americans and Native Hawaiians. Data obtained during the MCX-CMAC's records review was examined for information regarding the ethnohistory of the particular archaeological sites or project areas from which the Section 5 materials were removed. Pertinent information was also obtained from interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the cultural history of a particular area.

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

Federally Recognized Tribes: The above resources were also examined for information regarding relationships between present-day Native American entities and the cultural groups identified as having prehistorically or historically occupied or used the area in which an installation is located. The BIA's list of *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs* and the *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases* were consulted to determine the federal recognition status of these present-day Native American tribes. Groups currently petitioning for federal recognition were identified so that installation personnel would be aware that additional groups could receive federal recognition through the BIA. Each installation was provided the name and address of the tribal chairperson for each federally recognized tribe that may be affiliated with installation lands. These were obtained from the BIA's February 1995 edition of *The Tribal Leaders Directory*, as well as from the MCX-CMAC's telephone calls to tribes to update the information provided by the BIA.

Native Hawaiian Organizations: Different methods were used to identify appropriate Native Hawaiian organizations. A general cultural overview was compiled for each installation, with pertinent installation-specific ethnographic or historic information included. Three Native Hawaiian organizations were identified for each installation in Hawaii. Two state-wide organizations specified in NAGPRA must be contacted for each installation: (1) the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii, and (2) Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the non-profit Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. As recommended by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) of the National Park Service, the MCX-CMAC also identified the pertinent

island burial council for each installation. Other Native Hawaiian organizations or individuals that particular installations should contact regarding NAGPRA issues should be identified by the installation during consultation with the aforementioned groups.

Native Alaskan Villages and Corporations: The University of Alaska, which curates all Army collections for that state, is performing NAGPRA compliance activities on Army collections. At the AEC's direction, those installations were deleted from the project.

INSTALLATION SPECIFIC SECTION 5 REPORTS

A summary of the results of the Section 5 research and physical inspection was provided for each installation in an installation-specific Section 5 Physical Inventory report. Each report documented the MCMX-CMAC's Section 5 research findings and contained the following information, when appropriate.

1. An overview of the archaeological work that resulted in the collection of human remains and/or associated funerary objects from installation property, including a summary of the nature and extent of the human remains and/or funerary objects believed to be collected.
2. A list of the institutions reportedly housing the human skeletal remains and/or associated funerary objects.
3. Results of the physical inspection performed at each repository, including a description of the minimum number of individuals, isolated human skeletal remains, and the nature of all associated or possible associated funerary objects. Repository catalog or accession numbers for these collections were reported, when available.
4. A comparison of the information gathered from the physical inspection of the collections with the data gathered from the inspection of the associated collections documentation. Discrepancies were noted and reconciled, when possible.
5. A list and/or discussion of any NAGPRA Section 6 or Section 3 material encountered during the physical inspection.
6. A literature review of the prehistoric and/or historic Native American or Native Hawaiian occupation of the area in which the installation is located. Any site specific information related to the collection of the human remains or associated funerary objects was included.
7. Two POC lists: one of addresses for lineal descendants, Native American tribes, and/or Native Hawaiian organizations identified as potentially culturally affiliated with the human remains or associated funerary objects and another of off-post repository POC information.

8. A review of the requirements of Section 5 compliance procedures, including installation reporting responsibilities.

9. Drafts of the compliance documents required by NAGPRA Section 5. The final determination of cultural affiliation for the collections will be made by installation personnel in consultation with the relevant lineal descendant(s) and/or Native American tribe(s) or Native Hawaiian organizations.

10. The raw data gathered during the inventory process, which included the repository, collection identifications (e.g., container labels, catalog numbers), site and burial numbers (when appropriate), descriptions of each set of remains or associated objects, any cultural affiliation information provided to the MCX-CMAC by the repository, and comments.

11. A copy of the standard forms used by the MCX-CMAC.

RESULTS

IDENTIFICATION OF REPOSITORIES

Telephone interviews with installation and repository personnel identified 38 repositories as having Army collections with Section 5 NAGPRA materials (Table 4). For the reasons discussed below, four of these repositories were not included in the on-site inspections conducted by the MCX-CMAC: (1) Smithsonian Institution, (2) Fort Benning Infantry Museum, (3) Fort Huachuca Military Museum, and (4) Utah Museum of Natural History.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., was expressly excluded from NAGPRA (Section 2.4), therefore, Army collections at the Smithsonian were not included in the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project. Archival research indicates that collections likely to contain human skeletal remains and associated objects from four Army installations are affected: (a) Radford Army Ammunition Plant, (b) Fort Benning, (c) Aberdeen Proving Ground, and (d) Fort George G. Meade. The NAGPRA-related material from Fort Meade is believed to represent the extent of Section 5 collections recovered from that installation, and, therefore, no Section 5 Inventory report was prepared for Fort Meade.

Both the Fort Benning Infantry Museum and the Fort Huachuca Military Museum are under the command of the Center for Military History (CMH), and the CMH is conducting NAGPRA compliance activities for all military museums under its command. Collections accessioned at CMH museums were excluded from the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project (Guzewich 1995), with one exception. Although the Section 5 collections from Fort Sill are housed at a CMH Museum, the U.S. Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museum, the installation requested the MCX-CMAC's assistance in performing the physical inventory required for Section 5 compliance.

The Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City houses the only burial reported for Fort Douglas. Sharon Novak, staff physical anthropologist at the Museum, conducted a complete physical inventory of these human remains in 1996 and made the results available to the MCX-CMAC, hence the AEC decided that an on-site visit to this repository was unnecessary. A Section 5 Inventory report for Fort Douglas was prepared by the MCX-CMAC using the information provided by the Utah Museum of Natural History.

In total, 34 repositories were scheduled for on-site physical inspections. Three of these had associated documentation and no human remains, however, on-site visits were made to fully document the Section 5 materials: (1) Carmel Valley Historical Society, Carmel Valley, California, (2) the U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu, Hawaii and (3) International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Table 4. Repositories Identified as Housing Section 5 Collections from the 20 Installations Investigated by the MCX-CMAC

MACOM	Installation	Repository
AMC	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	Harford County Archaeological Society, MD
AMC	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM	Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, NM Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, NM
AMC	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	Fort Loudon State Historic Area, TN In the possession of Michael Barber, Roanoke, VA ^a Smithsonian Institution, D.C. ^b
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL	Office of Archaeological Services, AL University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL
FORSCOM	Fort Campbell, KY	Forestry Building, Fort Campbell, KY
FORSCOM	Fort Drum, NY	Fort Drum Artifact Curation Facility, NY
FORSCOM	Fort Polk, LA	Fort Polk Curation Facility, LA
FORSCOM	Fort Stewart, GA	Environmental Branch Office, Fort Stewart, GA
FORSCOM	Yakima Training Center, WA	Two buildings on Fort Lewis, WA
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA	Auburn University, Anthropology Department, AL Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences, GA Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, GA ^b Building 75, Fort Benning, GA Riverbend Research Laboratory, GA Smithsonian Institution, D.C. ^b Southeastern Archeological Services, GA ^a
TRADOC	Fort Huachuca, AZ	DEH Laboratory, Fort Huachuca, AZ Fort Huachuca Historical Museum, AZ ^b
TRADOC	Fort Leavenworth, KS	Kansas State Historical Society, KS
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	University of Missouri, Columbia, 2 buildings, MO
TRADOC	Fort Sill, OK	Fort Sill Museum, Fort Sill, OK Museum of the Great Plains, OK University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA	Carmel Valley Historical Society, CA Cultural Resources Management Services, CA Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, CA Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, CA California DPR, State Museum Resource Center, CA
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT	Utah Museum of Natural History, UT ^b
USARPAC	Fort Kamehameha, HI	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, HI Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, HI
USARPAC	Fort Shafter, HI	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, HI
USARPAC	Pohakuloa Training Area, HI	State Historic Preservation Division, HI Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., HI International Archaeological Research Institute, HI
USARPAC	Waianae Army Recreation Center, HI	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, HI Cultural Surveys of Hawaii, HI Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, HI

^a Material in possession of Michael Barber will be returned to Fort Loudon upon completion of analysis; material at Southeastern Archeological Services will be returned to the Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences upon project completion.

^b Repository not visited by the MCX-CMAC.

INSTALLATION SPECIFIC RESULTS

The MCX-CMAC physically inspected the archaeological collections that reportedly contained Section 5 collections from 20 installations. Two of these installations, Fort Drum, New York, and Fort Huachuca, Arizona, were negative for Section 5 collections. These two installations received Section 5 Negative Findings reports, and for the remaining 18 installations, the MCX-CMAC prepared a NAGPRA Section 5 Physical Inventory Report and draft Section 5 compliance documents (Table 17, Chapter 5 lists the reports).

In addition to Section 5 collections, the MCX-CMAC documented collections for six installations that are subject to the provisions of Section 3 and/or Section 6 of NAGPRA that had not been previously reported during the Section 6 research. Section 3 of NAGPRA addresses collections of NAGPRA-related material that were recovered after 16 November 1990 (43 CFR Part 10). This includes NAGPRA items that were intentionally or inadvertently excavated and collected after that date, as well as fragmentary human remains discovered during analysis of collections excavated after 16 November 1990 (personnel communication, National Park Service Departmental Consulting Archeologist). Data regarding these collections are included in the Section 5 reports for installation reference, however, these are not incorporated into the draft Section 5 compliance documents. Fort Leonard Wood is an exception. Prior to the research conducted by the MCX-CMAC, Fort Leonard Wood had initiated consultation regarding collections of human remains recovered after 16 November 1990, and for continued consultation, the information was included. Each installation summary below enumerates any Section 3 material and how it was reported.

Section 6 of NAGPRA addresses the repatriation of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Results of the MCX-CMAC Section 6 phase of the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project are reported elsewhere (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996e); however, information gathered during the Section 5 physical inspections requires updating Section 6 information for some installations. Funerary objects are defined by NAGPRA as “unassociated” if the human remains were not collected (were left in situ) or are currently unlocated. When the MCX-CMAC encountered such items during the physical inspections, they were recorded as Section 6 unassociated funerary objects. The MCX-CMAC did not include these collections in the draft Section 5 compliance documents, but provided the information for installation reference.

The installation synopses below enumerate the information gathered during the Section 6 investigations (the approximate number of sites, archaeological collections volume, and the number of repositories), and the Section 5 results (human remains, associated funerary objects, and information regarding the possible Native American or Native Hawaiian affiliation of the human remains). Some installations have Section 5 collections that may be culturally affiliated with Native American groups that are currently not federally recognized. Information is provided on petitioning groups, current as of the date of the installation report. Any additional information on Section 3 and Section 6 items is also included. See Appendix 5 for a more detailed description of human remains and funerary objects from each installations.

In most instances where large collections of sherds, lithics, metal fragments, beads, or faunal elements, etc. were not individually catalogued or counted, the number was estimated from a count of a small number compared to the entire volume. For smaller collections of

sherds, lithics, or fauna, as well as for discrete items such as pottery vessels, exact numbers were reported. Refer to the installation reports for detailed descriptions of the objects encountered for each installation.

The number of sites or localities that produced human remains or associated funerary objects is given for each installation. When available, site numbers, as designated by the SHPO in each state, are reported. However, site numbers have not been assigned to all localities producing human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects on the 20 installations. Thus, the MCX-CMAC recorded the number of sites and known localities that produced the Section 5 materials. In some cases a minimum is given because the exact number of different localities is not known.

The information presented here and in the Section 5 Physical Inventory Reports is current as of the date of the physical inspection of the collections and the installation-specific report. Additional data will be added to the draft compliance documents by installation staff after they have consulted the potentially culturally affiliated Native Americans or Native Hawaiians. Revisions to the draft documents by installation staff may occur as a result of these consultations.

U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 33 ft³ of artifacts and 1.9 linear feet of associated documentation for Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) as of January 1996. There is a minimum of 67 reported archaeological sites on the installation. Five known repositories house the archaeological collections from APG, including the Smithsonian Institution. Section 5 collections are located at one repository in Maryland, the Harford County Archaeological Society in Bel Air. Physical inspection of the Section 5 collections was conducted in October 1996. The collection consists of human remains and associated funerary objects from two APG sites, 18HA1 and 18HA14, that were collected in the 1970s by Paul Cresthull, an avocational archaeologist. A minimum of nine individuals, represented by partial sets of human skeletal remains, and 20 associated funerary objects (coffin fragments and nails, a pin, and fabric), are currently curated by the Archaeological Society. Some of the nine individuals may be of Euroamerican descent, dating to the Colonial Period.

APG is not located on or near any lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission. Only one burial from 18HA1 can be definitively identified as Native American. The flexed burial position and general midden constituents suggest that the burial dates to the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000-1600). Paul Cresthull recorded the other burials from both sites as post-European contact, and the definitive cultural affiliation of these burials would require further research and/or testing. Historical documents indicate that Native American groups occupied the area until approximately A.D. 1700. The Susquehannock, whose members later became part of the Six Nations of Iroquois and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, were the

first group encountered by the Europeans who entered the area in the 1600s. The Delaware may have inhabited the region prior to the Susquehannock. In addition, the Massawomeck, most likely Seneca or Erie, periodically made forays into the area prior to European contact. After 1700, the Piscataway (or Conoy) and Nanticoke may have migrated through the Aberdeen Proving Ground area. Eleven federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997c).

Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 11 ft³ of artifacts, 11 non-standard boxes of artifacts, six individually shelved ceramic vessels, and about 18.5 linear feet of associated documentation for Fort Wingate Depot Activity as of December 1995. There is a minimum of 75 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Ten known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Wingate. Section 5 collections are located at two repositories in New Mexico: (1) the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, and (2) the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. Physical inspections of these Section 5 collections were conducted in February 1997. These collections consist of human remains and associated funerary objects from one Fort Wingate site, LA 2714. The site was excavated in 1962 by Jack Smith of the Museum of New Mexico. A minimum of five individuals, represented by partial and fragmentary sets of human remains, three associated funerary objects (a bowl, a ladle, and the skeletal remains of a turkey), and 27 possible associated funerary objects (pots and sherds, eggshell, malachite pigment, and the skeletal remains of two dogs) were inventoried. The human remains are located at the Maxwell Museum and the funerary objects at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

In addition, two human crania were sent in 1992/1993 to the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology in a box that was postmarked from Fort Wingate. The Maxwell Museum recorded the crania as originating from Fort Wingate. No documentation was located with the crania, and the date of collection, collector(s), and provenience are unknown. The Maxwell Museum considers this material to be part of their permanent collection and is reporting the crania in their NAGPRA compliance documents. The two crania were not included in the draft compliance documents for Fort Wingate because of the lack of provenience for the crania and the fact that they are being reported under NAGPRA by the Maxwell Museum.

Fort Wingate is located on land that has been adjudicated to the Zuni and the Navajo. Site LA 2714 has been classified as an Anasazi site that dates to the Pueblo I/Pueblo II archaeological periods, or between A.D. 700 and 1100. Anasazi is an archaeological term that designates the cultural traits of the prehistoric inhabitants of the four corners region of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Archaeological data indicate considerable cultural continuity within the area from at least A.D. 1 through circa 1300. The Anasazi may be ancestors of the Native Americans commonly referred to as Pueblo Indians, which include numerous Pueblo tribes, the Hopi, and the Zuni. Sometime in the fourteenth or fifteenth century,

the Navajo emigrated from the north and spread throughout the Fort Wingate region. Twenty-three federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997e).

Under the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (P.L. 100-526), Fort Wingate was identified for closure. The installation was officially closed on 8 January 1993 and is currently under the command of Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 14 boxes of artifacts and less than one linear foot of associated documentation for Radford Army Ammunition Plant (Radford AAP) as of March 1996. There is a minimum of six reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Two known repositories house the archaeological collections from Radford, and Section 5 collections are permanently curated at both repositories: (1) Fort Loudon State Historic Site in Vonore, Tennessee, and (2) Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. An additional repository, the Supervisor's Office of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, Roanoke, Virginia, was visited because some of the Radford AAP Section 5 materials were undergoing analysis there by Michael Barber as a personal favor to Dr. Joseph Benthall, the excavator of the collection; this material is to be returned to Fort Loudon upon completion of analysis. Physical inspections of the Section 5 collections were conducted in November 1996 and January 1997.

The MCX-CMAC inventoried human remains representing a minimum of three adults, one infant, and an isolated tooth from site 44My7 and its general vicinity. No known funerary objects are associated with these human remains. The infant and one adult were collected by Dr. Joseph Benthall of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1968 and are currently located at Fort Loudon/Dr. Benthall's laboratory in Tennessee. The other two adults and the isolated tooth were given to Dr. Benthall by installation personnel and are believed to have been collected in the vicinity of site 44My7. This material, along with the faunal collections from the site, are undergoing analysis by Michael Barber of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests in Roanoke, Virginia; the collections will be returned to Dr. Benthall at Fort Loudon. In addition to the material inventoried by the MCX-CMAC, the Smithsonian Institution reportedly houses two isolated human elements collected from Radford AAP property in 1963 by C.G. Holland; one skeletal element each from site 44Pu8 and site 44My7. The Smithsonian collection was not included in the draft Section 5 compliance documents prepared for Radford AAP.

Radford AAP is not located on or near any lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission. Virginia Siouan tribes are believed to be the aboriginal occupants of the Radford AAP area. Descendants of these groups may have been assimilated by the Cayuga during the eighteenth century. Historically, the Shawnee and Cherokee are linked to the area, which they reportedly used for hunting. Seven federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997b).

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 54 ft³ of artifacts and associated documentation for Redstone Arsenal as of December 1995. There is a minimum of 241 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Three known repositories house the archaeological collections from Redstone Arsenal. Section 5 collections are located at two repositories in Alabama: (1) Office of Archaeological Services, Alabama Museum of Natural History in Moundville, and (2) Laboratory for Human Osteology at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. The physical inspections of the collections were conducted in July 1996.

Human remains and funerary objects were collected during three different projects at three sites on the arsenal: a total of 11 individuals, 11 associated funerary objects, and 41 possible associated objects have been collected. In 1979, the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services collected a minimum of nine individuals, represented by 360 skeletal fragments, from site 1MA165. A single broken projectile point (which is not currently located within the collection) was associated with these remains. The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa is the current repository for this material. New World Research reportedly only collected objects and fauna during testing at site 1MA210 in 1980, however, the MCX-CMAC's physical inspection of the collection located a minimum of one individual, consisting of 18 skeletal fragments. Thirty-six lithic objects and a shell were recovered from the same provenience as these remains and are possibly associated. Finally, from site 1MA126, a minimum of one individual, 11 associated funerary objects (lithics and modified and unmodified fauna), and five possible associated objects (chert flakes) were collected by OSM, Inc. in 1986. This material is housed at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Redstone Arsenal is located on land adjudicated to the Cherokee by the Indian Claims Commission. The Creek have been adjudicated land within 40 miles of the southern boundary of the installation. The human remains collected from site 1MA165 have been dated to the Copena culture (A.D. 100-500). Sites 1MA126 and 1MA210 date to the late Gulf Formational and late Archaic period (500-100 B.C. and 4000-1000 B.C., respectively). Ethnographic evidence indicates that the Shawnee, Creek, Coushatta (who may be composed of descendants of the Kaskinampo and Koasati), Chickasaw, and Yuchi may be affiliated with archaeological collections from Redstone Arsenal. Each of these groups has been documented as moving through the vicinity in historic times. The Tunica-Biloxi have made claims to NAGPRA-related material from Redstone Arsenal, but there is no documented evidence placing them in the vicinity. Although the Yuchi are not currently federally recognized, they exist as a distinct entity within the Muskogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma. Fourteen federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996g).

U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)

Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 6,500 artifacts and associated documentation for Fort Campbell as of September 1995. There is a minimum of 442 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Three known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Campbell. Section 5 collections are located at the Forestry Building on Fort Campbell. The MCX-CMAC conducted a physical inspection of the Section 5 collections in April 1996. A minimum of 16 individuals, represented by partial sets of human remains, approximately 356 associated funerary objects (a human effigy water bottle, modified bone, shell beads, a shell pendant, and sherds), and approximately 88 possible associated objects (sherds, unmodified shell and fauna. The human remains include at least two infants, eight subadults, and six adults. The Section 5 material was excavated in the 1960s from two sites on Fort Campbell, 40MT21 and 40MT22, by Glenn L. Koons during his tenure as Curator of the Don L. Pratt Museum on Fort Campbell.

Fort Campbell is not located on any lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission, but the Cherokee have adjudicated lands approximately 10 miles south of the installation. No clear links have been established between prehistoric groups and historic tribes in the area. A review of the documentation indicates that the area encompassing Fort Campbell was possibly occupied or used aboriginally and/or historically by the Cherokee, Shawnee, Chickasaw, Kaskinampo (who historically merged with the Coushatta), and the Yuchi. Although the Yuchi are not currently federally recognized, they exist as a distinct entity within the Muskogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma. Ten federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996b).

Fort Drum, New York

Fort Drum personnel had completed Section 6 compliance prior to the inception of the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project, and hence a summary of their archaeological collections was not produced by the MCX-CMAC. Fort Drum requested MCX-CMAC assistance in conducting an on-site inventory of the archaeological collections stored on post. The prehistoric archaeological collections had previously been reviewed by an osteologist, Dr. Lori Rush, who identified certain collections as possibly containing human remains. The MCX-CMAC examined all collections marked by Dr. Rush, as well as all other collections in August 1995. No diagnostic human bone was found in the prehistoric collections, however, because some of the bone is very small and fragmented, the possibility of human bone in the prehistoric collections cannot be ruled out entirely. Further research or testing would be necessary to resolve any doubts about the origin of the few pieces in question, but it is unlikely that these fragments are human bone. The MCX-CMAC located four isolated human teeth (three deciduous and one adult) in the historic collections from one site A045-11-0033 (Schoolhouse #4). Based on the (1) available documentation, (2) lack of a prehistoric component to the site, and (3) physical appearance of the teeth, the isolated teeth are believed to be Euroamerican in origin and do not fall within the reporting parameters established by NAGPRA. No known

associated funerary objects have been collected from Fort Drum. A negative findings letter regarding NAGPRA Section 5 was issued to Fort Drum by the MCX-CMAC.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 287 ft³ of artifacts and more than 59 linear feet of associated documentation for Fort Polk as of November 1995. There is a minimum of 1,631 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Seven known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Polk. The Section 5 collection consists of one possible human tooth (an adult maxillary incisor) that is curated on post at the Fort Polk Curation Facility. The MCX-CMAC physically inspected the collection in May 1996. The tooth was reportedly collected by Dr. Frank A. Servello of the University of Southwestern Louisiana in 1977-1978 from the surface of site 16SA98, a Paleoindian site on the installation. In addition, Dr. Robert Corruccini of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, a forensic anthropologist specializing in dental analysis of prehistoric populations, analyzed the tooth and determined it to be of prehistoric origin based on the extensive and lingually slanted wear.

Fort Polk is not located on any lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission, but the Caddo have adjudicated lands approximately 60 miles north of the installation. Archaeological and historical evidence indicate that the Caddo inhabited northwestern Louisiana since at least A.D. 800. Historically, their core area in Louisiana was well north of Fort Polk, but several bands are known to have had settlements less than 30 miles from the installation. Historical documents place the Coushatta and Alabama-Coushatta in the area of Fort Polk for a short period of time (1760-1858) during historic migration to their present locations in Louisiana and Texas. Nine federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996f).

Fort Stewart, Georgia

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 12 boxes of artifacts and associated documentation for Fort Stewart, as of July 1995. There is a minimum of 140 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. All collections are curated at two buildings on Fort Stewart: (1) 24th Infantry Division Museum, and (2) Office of the Environmental Branch. The Section 5 collection is located at the Office of the Environmental Branch and was inspected by the MCX-CMAC in May 1996. The collection consists of a minimum of one individual represented by a probable fibular shaft fragment and about 20 small unidentifiable bone fragments that were recovered from the backdirt of a looter's trench at site 9Cry39 (a known mound site) and one possible associated funerary object, a plain pottery sherd. The sherd was found in the same storage unit as the human remains during the physical inspection, but there is no documentation regarding a burial association of the object.

Fort Stewart is not located on any lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission,

but the Creek and Seminole have adjudicated lands within a 200 mile radius of the installation. The Guale, Yamacraw, Lower Creek, Yamasee, and Yuchi were all known to have been in the vicinity of Fort Stewart since European contact. Fort Stewart lies 10-15 miles west of Savannah, and prehistorically, the Guale occupied the Savannah region. The Yamacraw occupied the area east of the installation beginning in the 1730s. Although the main territory of the Lower Creek was well west of Fort Stewart, some bands inhabited the area of the fort in historic times. The Yuchi and Yamasee migrated and/or settled only briefly in the area. With the exception of the Yuchi, all of these Native American groups have been assimilated within the Creek and/or Seminole tribes. Although the Yuchi are not currently federally recognized, they exist as a distinct entity within the Muskogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma. Eight federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997l).

Yakima Training Center, Washington

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 83 ft³ of artifacts and more than seven linear feet of associated documentation for Yakima Training Center (YTC) as of February 1996. There is a minimum of 350 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Five known repositories house the archaeological collections from YTC. Section 5 material is located at two separate buildings on Fort Lewis: (1) Fort Lewis Museum, and (2) Office of the Cultural Resources Manager for Fort Lewis. Physical inspections of the Section 5 collections were conducted in June 1995. The Section 5 collections, consisting of a minimum of two individuals and 28 possible associated funerary objects, were recovered on two different occasions from one site on YTC, site 45KT241. One individual, comprised of one left humeral shaft, was excavated from the site in 1978 by the University of Washington, Seattle and U.S. Army personnel. About 25 shell and petrified wood beads were collected from the same provenience as the human remains. The second individual, represented by four loose teeth, was reportedly collected from the same site, but the collection history of the teeth is not known. Three pieces of animal bone were stored with these human teeth, and therefore are considered possible associated funerary objects.

YTC is located on land that has been adjudicated to the Yakima Indian Nation. YTC encompasses an area that falls within the aboriginal and historic territories of the Yakima, Wanapum, Kittitas, and Wenatchi. These groups are now associated with the Yakima Indian Nation. In addition, according to oral tradition and European documents, the Columbia-Sinkiuse are also believed to have prehistorically and historically inhabited the area of present-day Yakima Training Center. The Columbia-Sinkiuse are not a federally recognized group, but many are enrolled as members of the federally recognized Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Two federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996c).

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

Fort Benning, Georgia

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 290 ft³ of artifacts and associated documentation for Fort Benning as of August 1995. There is a minimum of 912 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Fourteen known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Benning. Section 5 material is located at six repositories: (1) Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama; (2) Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences, Columbus, Georgia; (3) Riverbend Research Laboratory, University of Georgia, Athens; (4) Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens, Georgia (5) Infantry Museum of Fort Benning; and (6) Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Collections at the Infantry Museum on Fort Benning (part of the CMH) and at the Smithsonian Institution were not included in the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project. Physical inspections of the Section 5 collections at the other four repositories were conducted in June and September 1996.

The MCX-CMAC physically inspected a minimum of 11 individuals, represented by partial and fragmentary sets of skeletal remains, approximately 483 associated funerary objects, hundreds of additional associated beads, and 1,106 possible associated funerary objects that have been collected from six sites on Fort Benning between 1938 and the late 1970s: 9CE1, 9CE42, 9CE66, 9CE125, 9ME41, and 1RU63 (Table 5). The majority of material was collected by three individuals: (1) Gordon Willey in the late 1930s for the National Park Service; (2) Sergeant David Chase, a soldier and amateur archaeologist stationed at Fort Benning in the 1950s and 1960s; and (3) Harold Huscher in the 1950s and 1960s for the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. Collections at the Infantry Museum on Fort Benning (part of the CMH) and at the Smithsonian Institution were not included in the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project. The material at Southeastern Archeological Services was on loan by the Columbus Museum for analysis and will be returned to the museum for permanent storage.

Table 5. Section 5 Collections from Fort Benning Inspected by the MCX-CMAC

Repository	Site #	MNI	Funerary Objects
Auburn University	9CE125	2	116 possibly associated
Columbus Museum	9CE1	1	51 associated + hundreds of beads ^a
	9CE66	1	51 associated & 91 possibly associated
	1RU63	1	379 associated & 199 possibly associated
Riverbend Research Laboratory	9CE42	0 ^b	1 associated
	9CE66	1	3 possibly associated
	9ME41	2	109 possibly associated
Southeastern Archeological Services	1RU63	3	1 associated & 588 possibly associated
TOTAL:	6 sites	11	483 associated (+ hundreds of beads) & 1,106 poss.

^a Due to the large number of beads, they were not individually counted.

^b The 9CE66 material (one cranial fragment) at Riverbend Research Laboratory most likely belongs with the individual from the same site curated at the Columbus Museum.

Human skeletal remains and funerary objects have been collected from Fort Benning property after 16 November 1990 and are therefore covered by Section 3 of NAGPRA. This material was detailed for installation reference and consists of a minimum of 17 individuals, 124 funerary objects, and over 3,200 possible funerary objects. The human remains and the majority of possible funerary objects were recovered in conjunction with the backfilling of original excavation areas and looter's pits at one site, 1RU63. This material is located at Fort Benning, Building 75 and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois. In addition, over 124 funerary objects were collected from two different burial sites (9ME42 and 9ME395) by Southern Research during a survey in 1993. The human remains were left in situ at both sites, but objects were collected from one of the burials and from the burial matrix of the other. This material is located at Fort Benning, Building 75 and at the Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Three sites on Fort Benning have unassociated objects covered by Section 6 of NAGPRA, 9CE1, 9CE4, and 1RU63. At 9CE1 and 1RU63, burial pits were identified by the excavators, but no bone was apparently collected. At sites 9CE4 and 1RU63, burials were reportedly collected, but the current location of the human remains is not known. The 908 objects recovered from these three sites are therefore unassociated funerary objects. The material is located at the Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Fort Benning is located in part on land that has been adjudicated to the Creek by the Indian Claims Commission. The Section 5 material from Fort Benning is both prehistoric and historic. The area encompassing Fort Benning was occupied or used aboriginally and/or historically by the Creek and Yuchi. Creek groups occupied the Fort Benning vicinity from the late seventeenth through early nineteenth century; the Yuchi entered the area in the eighteenth century.

Two sites on Fort Benning that produced Section 5 material, 9CE1 (Kasihta Town) and 1RU63 (Yuchi Town), have been confidently linked to historically documented Native American towns. Site 9CE1 has been identified as representing the remains of Kasihta, one of the principal towns of the Lower Creeks in the eighteenth century. Yuchi Town, 1RU63, is believed to represent the remains of a well-populated Yuchi settlement and has been described as the "mother town" of the Yuchi east of the Mississippi during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition, an unidentified seventeenth century Creek town may have existed at the same location. Although the Yuchi are not currently federally recognized, they exist as a distinct entity within the Muskogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma. Eight federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997d).

Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 650 artifacts for Fort Huachuca as of July 1995. There is a minimum of 300 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Three known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Huachuca. Section 5 material is possibly located at the Fort Huachuca Historical Museum. This material may be a portion of collections made from one site (AZ EE:11:13) by Jon Young of Arizona State Museum in 1964. Young reportedly collected a minimum of 60 individuals (50 cremations and 10 inhumations) and many associated funerary objects. The Fort Huachuca Historical Museum is under the command of CMH, and the collections were not physically inspected by the MCX-CMAC. If the material is not located at the museum, the present location of any collections from Young's work is not known.

In addition to the Section 5 material possibly located at the Fort Huachuca Museum, NAGPRA Section 3 material is presently within other Fort Huachuca collections. The Section 3 material is currently located at the laboratory of the Directorate of Engineering and Housing on Fort Huachuca, which was visited by the MCX-CMAC in January 1997. These collections were also made from site AZ EE:11:13, and resulted from two separate projects at the site, one in 1991/1992 and one in 1995. A minimum of 15 individuals is represented by small fragments of human skeletal elements. No known burials were excavated at the site, and all of the human remains were identified subsequent to the excavations during the analysis of the faunal remains. There are no known funerary objects with these collections. The MCX-CMAC reported these results of the investigations to Fort Huachuca for installation reference

Fort Huachuca is not located on any lands adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission, but the Tohono O'odham have been adjudicated land immediately to the west of the installation, and the Chiricahua Apache have been adjudicated land immediately to the east. The prehistory of the Fort Huachuca area is a complicated mixture of several cultural patterns. Some researchers believe the prehistoric inhabitants of the area were the ancestors of the Sobaipuri, while others believe they were the ancestors of the Tohono O'odham and Pima. At the time of Spanish contact in the 1500s, the Sobaipuri occupied the Fort Huachuca region, with the Tohono O'odham to the west and the Pima to the northwest. The Chiricahua Apache made raiding forays into the area as early as the late 1600s. By the 1760s, the Sobaipuri moved west to avoid the Apache and eventually merged with the Tohono O'odham and Pima. Seven federally recognized Native American tribes was identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997j).

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 12,280 artifacts and associated documentation for Fort Leavenworth as of July 1995. There is a minimum of 51 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Two known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Leavenworth. Section 5 material was collected from one site on Fort Leavenworth, site 14LV328, and is currently housed at one repository, the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) in Topeka. This collection was physically inspected in August

1996.

The collection was made by KSHS staff in 1966 and consists of two adult human pelvis fragments, a burnt bone fragment (too fragmented to make a determination of human or nonhuman), and one possibly associated deer antler fragment that is recorded with the same provenience as the human remains. In addition to the antler fragment, about 52 lithic items were reportedly found at the same provenience and/or within the mound fill from the site. The lithic items could not be located during the MCX-CMAC's physical inspection at KSHS; however, after the MCX-CMAC visit, the KSHS staff located 49 of these items. The MCX-CMAC included these objects along with the material that was physically inspected in the draft compliance documents supplied to Fort Leavenworth. The items were recorded as possible associated funerary objects, and their descriptions were taken from the collection catalog, project report, and a KSHS inventory.

Fort Leavenworth is not located on any lands adjudicated to by the Indian Claims Commission, but the installation is located near lands adjudicated to the Otoe and Missouri, Iowa, Omaha, Sac and Fox, and Osage. The Section 5 material from Fort Leavenworth is believed to date between 50 B.C. and A.D. 750. No clear archaeological links have been established between the prehistoric cultures in the area and any historic Native American group. Historical documents cite the Kansa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Otoe, and Missouri as occupying or using the Fort Leavenworth vicinity and/or adjacent areas during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The Omaha, Iowa, and Sac and Fox were more peripherally located. Additionally, the Delaware, Wyandot, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Shawnee were relocated to reservations in the Fort Leavenworth vicinity in the nineteenth century, and members of the Nez Perce Tribe were confined at Fort Leavenworth for a short period during the 1870s. Twenty-three federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997a).

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 77 ft³ of boxed archaeological material and associated documentation for Fort Leonard Wood as of June 1995. There is a minimum of 327 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Five known repositories house the archaeological collections from Fort Leonard Wood. The collections of human remains and associated funerary objects inventoried by the MCX-CMAC in March 1996 are located at the University of Missouri, Columbia, presently stored in two buildings on campus.

The collections recorded by the MCX-CMAC for Section 5 of NAGPRA were collected during three separate projects on Fort Leonard Wood and consists of a minimum of 30 individuals and one isolated skeletal element, 20 associated objects, and 61 possible associated objects from 10 different sites on post (Table 6): (1) in 1982, human skeletal remains of a minimum of 21 individuals and 61 possible associated objects were collected from eight sites on Fort Leonard Wood by Environmental Consultants; (2) in 1992, collections of a minimum of

two individuals was made by Markman and Associates from the backdirt of an excavation originally conducted in 1922 at site 23PU2; and (3) in 1994, the Public Service Archaeology Program of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana excavated a minimum of seven individuals and 20 associated funerary objects from 23PU235. Two of these collections were made after 16 November 1990, and although consultation with potentially affiliated groups regarding these sites was initiated by Fort Leonard Wood personnel, no response was received. Therefore, the MCX-CMAC included these collections within the draft Section 5 compliance documents in order to facilitate consultation with pertinent Native American groups.

Table 6. Collections from Fort Leonard Wood Reported by MCX-CMAC Under NAGPRA Section 5

Repository	Site #	MNI	Funerary Objects	Reported NAGPRA Section
Museum Support Center, University of Missouri	23PU152	1		Section 5
	23PU207	1		Section 5
	23PU209	3		Section 5
	23PU210	5		Section 5
	23PU211	2		Section 5
	23PU221	6	4 possible associated	Section 5
	23PU222	3	53 possible associated	Section 5
	23PU224	1	4 possible associated	Section 5
	23PU235	6	20 associated	Section 3 reported w/ Section 5
Office of the Associate Curator, University of Missouri	23PU2	2		Section 3 reported w/ Section 5
TOTAL	10 sites	30	61 possible 20 associated	

The MCX-CMAC also documented Section 3 material from Fort Leonard Wood (Table 7). These collections of human remains were made from three sites (23PU58, 23PU421, and 23PU565). The skeletal material was not located during field work, but rather was identified in the laboratory during analyses of the faunal collections. Because the material was not identified as human in the field, the MCX-CMAC did not include these collection within the draft Section 5 compliance documents. The remains represent a minimum of three individuals and are currently housed at two separate repositories: (1) Illinois State Museum Research and Collections Center, Springfield, Illinois (MNI of 1); and (2) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois (MNI of 2).

Section 6 material from three sites on Fort Leonard Wood was also revealed by the Section 5 research and consists of 53 unassociated funerary objects. The objects, currently at the Museum Support Center at the University of Columbia, Missouri, consist of 22 pieces of lithic material, 29 ceramic sherds, a crinoid fossil, and a rock concretion. For installation reference, these were described in Fort Leonard Wood's Section 5 Physical Inventory report, but were not included within the draft Section 5 compliance documents.

Table 7. Collections from Fort Leonard Wood Reported by MCX-CMAC Under NAGPRA Section 3 and Section 6

Repository	Site #	MNI	Objects	NAGPRA Section
Museum Support Center, University of Missouri	23PU212		51 unassociated	Section 6
	23PU215		1 unassociated	Section 6
	23PU219		1 unassociated	Section 6
Illinois State Museum Research and Collections Center	23PU565	1		Section 3
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories	23PU58	1		Section 3
	23PU421	1		Section 3
TOTAL	3	0		Section 6
	3	3		Section 3

Fort Leonard Wood is located on land that has been adjudicated to the Osage by the Indian Claims Commission. The Otoe-Missouria and Sac and Fox were adjudicated land with a 300 mile radius of the installation. Historical documents cite these two tribes, as well as the Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, and Cherokee as having passed through the vicinity of Fort Leonard Wood during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Fifteen federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections. Additionally, several potentially affiliated Native American groups are in the process of petitioning for federal recognition (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996d).

Fort Sill, Oklahoma

Fort Sill declined MCX-CMAC assistance for Section 6 compliance procedures, therefore a summary of their archaeological collections was not produced by the MCX-CMAC. However, Fort Sill requested that the MCX-CMAC conduct Section 5 inventories for any collections reportedly containing Native American human remains or funerary objects. Archaeological collections derived from Fort Sill are currently housed at four known repositories, and background research conducted by the MCX-CMAC for the Section 5 inventory indicated that three of these may have held human remains or associated funerary objects: (1) The Museum of the Great Plains, Lawton, Oklahoma; (2) the Museum of Natural History, Norman, Oklahoma; and (3) Fort Sill Museum, Lawton, Oklahoma. On-site visits to these repositories in September 1995 revealed that Section 5 material is present only at the Fort Sill Museum. Although the Fort Sill Museum is under CMH command, it requested assistance with the physical inventory.

The Section 5 material housed at the Fort Sill Museum consists of a minimum of nine individuals, represented by partial and fragmentary sets of human remains, five objects identified in associated documentation as "human hair or scalp," at least 2,700 associated funerary objects

and about 91 possible associated objects. Seven of these individuals were recovered from archaeological investigations on post on at least five separate occasions: (1) one individual was recovered from 34CM221, along with about 1,577 associated funerary objects (metal rings, bracelets, nails, and rivets, a metal pail, horse trappings, fabric, and about 1,500 beads); (2) one individual and about 502 associated funerary objects (shell hair pipes, metal objects, glass, and beads) were excavated from 34CM136; (3) two individuals and about 41 possibly associated objects (soil samples, copper bracelets, metal objects, and faunal fragments that were found within the same storage container as the remains) were collected from the “Rabbit Hill” area; (4) one individual was recovered from “Crater Creek;” and (5) two individuals have no recorded provenience on post; 50 pieces of modified and unmodified lithics were found in the same storage container as the remains of one of these individuals and are possibly associated.

The other two individuals were recovered from known historic grave sites: (1) eight teeth fragments, hundreds of beads, and at least 75 other objects of metal, wood, and fauna represent material from the grave of Morgan Otis, who was originally buried on post, but later moved to a private cemetery; and (2) two small skeletal fragments and at least 282 associated objects consisting of soil, fauna, clay, glass, metal, and coffin fragments from the burial of Black Beaver, who was moved from a private cemetery to the Fort Sill Post Cemetery in 1975.

Section 6 materials are also located at the Fort Sill Museum and consist of over 4,000 unassociated objects: (1) about 100 objects (metal and plastic objects, fabric, fauna, ochre, and dog and religious motif figurines) originated from two Native American reinterments in which the items apparently were not reinterred with the human remains when they were moved to the post cemetery; and (2) about 3,900 items (ceramics, glass beads, seed beads, metal fragments, and soil) were collected from the Rabbit Hill area, which is believed to contain numerous Native American burials. This information was not included in the draft Section 5 compliance documents prepared for Fort Sill, but was included in the report for installation reference.

Fort Sill is conducting ongoing consultation with Native American tribes in the vicinity of Fort Sill. At the request of the installation, the MCX-CMAC did not investigate the cultural affiliation of any of the materials. All cultural affiliation determinations for NAGPRA requirements will be undertaken by Fort Sill Museum staff. During the on-site visit, information regarding the affiliation of some of the material was recorded and provided to the installation for reference only: (1) the Section 5 materials for site 34CM221 and Crater Creek were labeled as Comanche and possible Comanche, respectively; (2) documentation indicates that Black Beaver is of Delaware origin; (3) documentation identifies Morgan Otis to be of Kiowa and Kiowa-Apache origin; and (4) some of the material with human hair/scalp was identified in the records as Plains Indian, Navajo, and possibly Kiowa (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996a).

Presidio of Monterey, California

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 76 ft³ of boxed archaeological material and associated documentation for the Presidio of Monterey as of September 1995. There is a minimum of 10 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Eight known

repositories house the archaeological collections from the Presidio of Monterey (POM). Section 5 material has been collected from one site on POM, site CA-Mnt-101. This material is currently located at four repositories in California. Each repository collection was made by a different individual/group. The MCX-CMAC physically inspected the Section 5 collections in May 1997. In total, the MCX-CMAC inventoried skeletal remains from a minimum of 14 individuals, as well as 53 isolated elements/fragments of human bone. In addition, 26 associated funerary objects and 283 possibly associated objects are also present in the collections.

The Section 5 collections from POM at each repository are as follows: (1) Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology curates skeletal remains from a minimum of three individuals, along with 3 isolated fragments of human remains; this material was donated by A.R. Pilling to the Hearst Museum; (2) The Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History is the repository for the skeletal remains from a minimum of one individual, represented by an ulna; Donald Howard donated the ulna to the Pacific Grove Museum in 1960; (3) State Museum Resource Center, which curates the collections for the California Department of Parks and Recreation, houses the skeletal remains from a minimum of six individuals, 50 isolated human elements, 26 associated funerary objects, and 95 possible associated objects; these collections were made by E.W. Pritchard in 1967; and (4) Cultural Resources Management Services currently has skeletal remains from a minimum of four individuals and 188 possibly associated funerary objects that were collected by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services in 1985.

The current policy statement of the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology (PAHMA) at the University of California accepts responsibility for all NAGPRA reporting for collections under their care, as well as for providing personnel for consultation for all collections, including those removed from federal lands. PAHMA and the University of California acknowledge that the ultimate authority over this material rests with the federal agency, in this case, the U.S. Army. No repatriation of federally-owned collections will occur without prior notification and coordination with POM. The draft Section 5 compliance documents supplied to POM contain the material currently housed PAHMA. The Department of Defense has not issued a policy statement on the disposition of any collection for which another federal agency or museum claims NAGPRA reporting responsibilities.

The area in which POM is located has been adjudicated to the joint entity "Indians of California." Historical documentation cites the Rumsen as occupants of the POM vicinity at the time of European contact. Groups who spoke other languages of the Coastanoan language family inhabited areas to the north and southeast of the Rumsen, while Esselen tribelets (a Utian language) were located south and east of the Rumsen. Archaeological and linguistic studies suggest that the Esselen may have occupied the Monterey peninsula and been pushed southward by incoming Coastanoan speakers after 500 B.C. Rumsen and Esselen people were brought into the Spanish mission system in the eighteenth century and consequently suffered the loss of their aboriginal territories, traditional life ways, and much of their population. Some of their descendants remained in the Monterey area after the secularization of the missions in the mid-nineteenth century and resided in multi-ethnic communities. No Esselen, Rumsen or other Costanoan-related tribe is currently federally recognized, however, several groups are pursuing federal recognition.

Because none of the Native American tribes documented as potentially affiliated with POM collections is federally recognized, all of the human remains and associated funerary objects from POM are presently considered culturally unaffiliated according to the definitions outlined in NAGPRA. If consultation determines that any federally recognized tribes not identified in MCX-CMAC Section 5 Inventory report are culturally affiliated with POM collections, the draft compliance documents can be changed to reflect the cultural affiliation (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997k).

U.S. Army Reserve Command (USAR)

Installations within USAR fell outside of the parameters of the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996e); however, several USAR installations were investigated for the Section 6 Summary phase of the project at the direction of the AEC. One USAR installation, Fort Douglas, Utah, was identified as having Section 5 collections, and was included in the Section 5 Inventory phase of the project.

Fort Douglas, Utah

As part of Base Closure and Realignment, Fort Douglas, a former FORSCOM installation, was closed in November 1991. Part of the facility was retained for use as an Army Reserve Center and the remainder was turned over to the state of Utah. USAR has designated NAGPRA compliance responsibility for Fort Douglas to the Fort McCoy Archaeology Laboratory, although the NAGPRA-related materials were recovered from the installation during its tenure as a FORSCOM installation. The installation, therefore, is reported under USAR.

Section 6 background research identified archaeological collections from only one site on Fort Douglas, site 42SL30. This site, a single prehistoric Native American burial, was discovered inadvertently during construction activities on post in 1939. No objects were collected with this burial, and no other known archaeological collections have been made on post. The skeletal remains, consisting of the partial skeleton of a female, and one page of field notes, are located at the Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. A complete inventory of these remains was conducted in 1996 by Shannon Novack, a physical anthropologist on staff at the Museum. The results of this inventory were used by the MCX-CMAC to complete the draft Section 5 Inventory report for Fort Douglas.

The burial is believed to date to the Archaic Period (approximately 7,000 B.C. to A.D. 800). Fort Douglas is located on land that has been adjudicated to the Goshute Shoshone by the Indian Claims Commission. The Northern Shoshone, Western Shoshone, Eastern Shoshone, and the Ute have both prehistoric and historic ties to the geographical area in which Fort Douglas is located. Fifteen federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the installation's collections (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996e).

U.S. Army Pacific Command (USARPAC)

All USARPAC installations that received NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory reports are located in Hawaii. The MCX-CMAC physically inspected the Section 5 collections from the four Hawaii installations in March 1997. A cultural overview containing a general background of Native Hawaiian land use was provided in each of the Section 5 Inventory Reports for the Hawaii installations. When possible, further ethnographic and historic detail was provided for the geographic area of a specific installation. The general background compiled for each installation can be summarized as follows.

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

Further ethnographic or historical information identified for a particular installation is noted in the installation-specific summaries below. As previously noted, the installation-specific physical inventory reports should be consulted for more detail. Three Native Hawaiian organizations were identified for each installation in Hawaii. Two state-wide organizations specified in NAGPRA must be contacted during the compliance procedures: (1) the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii, and (2) Hui M_lama I N_ K_puna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the non-profit Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. Per the recommendation of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service, the MCX-CMAC also identified the pertinent island burial council for each installation. Other Native Hawaiian organizations or individuals that particular installations should contact regarding NAGPRA issues should be identified by the installation during consultation with the aforementioned groups.

Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 2 ft³ of archaeological material and associated documentation for Fort Kamehameha as of March 1996. There is a minimum of six reported archaeological sites located on the installation. The Section 5 data reported in the Fort Kamehameha inventory report included collections made on an adjacent airfield, Hickam Field. In 1934, Hickam Field was constructed adjacent to Fort Kamehameha and the Army maintained control of this field until 1947, at which time the U.S. Air Force took control of the property. Due to its close proximity to Fort Kamehameha, the information regarding Section 5 collections from Hickam Field was reported in the Fort Kamehameha Physical inventory report.

Section 5 collections from Fort Kamehameha and Hickam Army Air Field are located at two repositories: (1) Bernice P. Bishop Museum and (2) Ogden Environmental and Energy Services. The MCX-CMAC's physical inspection recorded a minimum of nine individuals, four associated funerary objects, and four possible associated funerary objects. There are no recorded site numbers for these remains, and all were recovered as a result of archaeological mitigation upon inadvertent discovery of the remains. The Bishop Museum houses skeletal remains from two individuals: (1) one individual and four associated objects (pearl button, 2 fish bones, and a soil sample) from underneath Quarters #16 on Fort Kamehameha, and (2) one individual and a possibly associated piece of coral (stored with the remains) that were reportedly collected from Hickam Army Air Field and donated to the Bishop Museum in 1940. The remaining seven individuals, housed at Ogden Environmental, were excavated from Fort Kamehameha between 1987 and 1989 and consist of four individuals and three possibly associated fish vertebra (stored with the remains) from beneath Quarters #14 and three fragmentary individuals from the area of Battery Hasbrouk.

During construction of a wastewater treatment plant project in 1992 contracted by the U.S. Navy, a minimum of 12 individuals was recovered from Fort Kamehameha. The excavations were performed in accordance with Section 3 of NAGPRA. On 22 July 1992, The Navy notified the State Historic Preservation Officer of Hawaii that it had assumed compliance responsibility for the project. According to a written plan of action, the burials recovered by the Navy project are to be repatriated along with the remains recovered from past projects on Fort Kamehameha.

Fort Kamehameha is located on the island of Oahu along the entrance to Pearl Harbor. The fort is located in the *ahupua'a* of Halawa in the Ewa district, and in the *ahupua'a* of Moanalua in the Kona district. The general region of Oahu in which the installation is located had been royal land since pre-contact times. The original land for Fort Kamehameha was acquired through condemnation of Queen Emma's Estate. Queen Emma was the wife of King Kamehameha IV, who ruled from 1855 until his death in 1863 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997h).

Fort Shafter, Hawaii

Section 6 research identified a total of less than one cubic foot of archaeological

collections associated documentation for Fort Shafter as of March 1996. There is a minimum of six reported archaeological sites located on the installation. All collections are reportedly located at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Section 5 material was recovered in 1983 at an unspecified location on Fort Shafter and is currently stored at the Bishop Museum. The MCX-CMAC's physical inspection recorded approximately 31 human cranial and postcranial fragments, representing a minimum of five adults, comprise the collections. No objects are known to be associated with these remains.

Fort Shafter is located on the island of Oahu in the Kahauiki Valley near Honolulu. Fort Shafter was created in 1905 from Hawaiian crown and government lands passed to the United States in 1899. The installation is located within the *moku* or district of Kona and the *ahupua'a* of Kahauiki (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997i).

Pohakuloa Training Area, Hawaii

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 59 ft³ of archaeological material for the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) as of March 1996. There is a minimum of 150 reported archaeological sites located on the installation. Seven known repositories house the archaeological collections from PTA. Section 5 material has been collected from two sites on PTA (50-10-30-5004 and 50-10-30-10650). The material from site 5004 consists of an isolated distal metatarsal fragment that was collected in 1985 by Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc. The collections from 10650 consist of the proximal end of a burned adult tibia that was collected in 1987 by International Archaeological Research Institute. No known objects are associated with these elements.

The MCX-CMAC physically inspected the material from site 5004 at the offices of Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., and the material from site 10650 at the State Historic Preservation Division, Honolulu. Shortly after the MCX-CMAC's visits, and prior to the issuance of the Section 5 physical inventory report, both skeletal elements were moved to different repositories. The metatarsal fragment was moved to the Environmental Office on PTA for analysis, but will be returned to Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc. The tibial fragment has been permanently transferred to the State Historic Preservation Division, Hilo, pending a future reburial agreement.

PTA is located in the north-central portion of the island of Hawaii in the saddle region between the mountains of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Hualalai. Portions of four ancient districts, or *moku*, cross the region (Hamakua, Hilo, Kona, and Kohala), although most of the installation is situated within the Hamakua District (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997f).

Waianae Army Recreation Center, Hawaii

Section 6 research identified a total of approximately 27 ft³ of archaeological material for Waianae Army Recreation Center (WARC) as of March 1996. The entire WARC facility has been assigned a single archaeological site number, 50-80-05-3998. Three known repositories

house the archaeological collections from WARC, with each repository housing Section 5 material: (1) Bernice P. Bishop Museum; (2) Cultural Surveys Hawaii; and (3) Ogden Environmental and Energy Services.

Human remains and funerary objects from at least 33 human burials have been recovered during three archaeological projects conducted on the installation. The majority of the human skeletal remains and some of the associated funerary objects were reinterred in a crypt on the installation, however, the on-site physical inspections conducted at the three repositories revealed that a small amount of skeletal material, as well as a number of associated or possibly associated funerary objects, were not reburied with the rest of the material. The remains and objects that are still in the collections consists of a minimum of 9 individuals, 32 isolated skeletal fragments, and over 5000 associated/possibly associated funerary objects. These skeletal remains originated from the 33 burials discussed above and do not represent any additional burials or individuals collected from WARC.

The Bernice P. Bishop Museum houses about 50 small fragments of bone representing a minimum of one individual. The material was collected from a historic burial, and no known associated objects were located in the collections. Cultural Surveys of Hawaii has collections from three prehistoric burials, consisting of human skeletal remains (about 18 fragments) and approximately 30 associated/possible associated objects (a shell bead, volcanic glass tools and flakes, basalt tools and flakes, charcoal fragments, and faunal and shell fragments). An additional 30 isolated human skeletal elements/fragments are also at Cultural Surveys, but have no specific burial association. Ogden Environmental and Energy Services houses human skeletal remains and about 5000 associated/possible associated funerary objects. Additionally, two probable human elements (a tooth and phalange fragment) are also located at Ogden Environmental, but have no specific burial associations.

The MCX-CMAC also located 99 funerary objects that were originally found with burials collected by Cultural Surveys Hawaii (10 objects) and Ogden Environmental (89 objects). All of the human remains from these burials were reinterred, therefore, these are unassociated funerary objects subject to Section 6 of NAGPRA. The unassociated funerary objects were not included in the draft Section 5 compliance documents provided to WARC, but were included in the Section 5 physical inventory report for installation reference.

WARC is located along the shoreline of Pokai Bay on the west coast of Oahu. The installation appears to fall within the boundaries of the Waianae District, or *moku*, and within the Waianae *ahupua'a*, which was originally called Waianae-Kai (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1997g).

POTENTIALLY CULTURALLY AFFILIATED TRIBES

An outline of prehistoric and historic Native American or Native Hawaiian occupation and/or land use was prepared for 18 of the 20 installations for which the MCX-CMAC performed Section 5 inventory investigations. Fort Sill is presently consulting with Native American tribes in the vicinity of the installation and, therefore, did not need MCX-CMAC assistance in identifying potentially affiliated federally recognized tribes. Fort Drum was issued a negative finding report regarding Section 5 collections. No determination of potential cultural affiliation was necessary. In addition, although Fort Huachuca was negative for Section 5, Section 3 collections were identified for the installation. Because the provisions of Section 3 require consultation, the MCX-CMAC provided potential affiliations for installation reference. These are included below.

For the remaining 18 installations, present-day groups believed to be descendant from earlier identifiable groups that had occupied or used the installation areas were identified and points of contact provided. Some Native American groups identified as aboriginally or historically associated with an installation's area were found to have ceased to exist as tribal entities due to such factors as warfare, disease, and/or amalgamation with other groups. Additionally, the federal government relocated many tribes and removed them from their aboriginal lands. For these reasons, tribes identified for consultation are not necessarily located in the same region as the particular installation. Installations will nevertheless need to consult with the people who aboriginally inhabited the area, as well as any who may have been moved to the installation vicinity by the federal government.

No attempt was made to identify the particular treaty rights that may have been negotiated between the federal government and tribes that ceded homelands. These issues should be pursued via the legal office of each installation. Land claims made by tribes against the federal government as early as the 19th century were heard and adjudicated by the Indian Land Claims Commission that was created by Congress in 1946 (60 U.S. Stat. 1049). Although some cases are still pending, most were adjudicated by 1978 and resulted in legal delineation of aboriginal territories. The NAGPRA regulations recognize adjudicated lands as a valuable tool in determining aboriginal occupations. NAGPRA also distinguishes between Native tribes that are federally recognized and those that are not. These distinctions were noted in the Section 5 physical inventory reports prepared for each installation and are discussed below.

Adjudicated Lands: Seven of the installations were found to be located partially or wholly on lands judicially established as the aboriginal territory of a Native American group or groups. Table 8 lists the installations that are located on adjudicated lands and the Native American group or groups that were adjudicated the land. Additionally, Figure 1 contains a map of adjudicated lands with general locations of the installations for which Section 5 Inventory investigations were conducted.

Table 8. Installations Located on Adjudicated Land

MACOM	Installation	Native American Group(s)
AMC	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM	Navajo and Zuni ^a
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL	Cherokee
FORSCOM	Yakima Training Center, WA	Yakima
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA	Creek
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	Osage
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA	Indians of California
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT	Goshute

^aFort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico is located on land that was adjudicated to the Navajo in 1970; however, in 1989 the Zuni were adjudicated land that encompasses the southern portion of the Navajo's adjudicated land, including the area occupied by Fort Wingate.

Federally Recognized Tribes: Potentially affiliated federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations were identified by the MCX-CMAC for 17 of the 18 installations researched for Native American or Native Hawaiian affiliation. Appendix 6 provides a list of installations, the cultural groups identified as potentially aboriginally or historically associated with the area in which the installation is located, and the federally recognized tribe(s) or Native Hawaiian organizations which are believed to represent the descendants of those cultural groups. In many cases, tribes that no longer exist as distinct political units are documented as having amalgamated with a number of other Native groups. In these instances, the MCX-CMAC identified any federally recognized tribes that are believed to have members descended from those groups. Additionally, many Native American entities or cultural groups are represented by numerous federally recognized tribes. In most cases, all of the federally recognized groups believed to represent a particular cultural group were identified for consultation. A total of 98 federally recognized tribes and four Native Hawaiian organizations were identified for Section 5 consultation with the U.S. Army (Appendix 7; Appendix 8 for points of contact).

No Federally Recognized Tribes: No federally recognized tribes could be identified for the Presidio of Monterey. Native American groups were identified as aboriginally associated with the installation vicinity and currently exist as distinct political entities, but are not federally recognized. The MCX-CMAC provided the installation with information regarding the status of these petitioning groups, as well as points of contact. In addition, 10 installations have potentially affiliated groups that are petitioning the federal government for recognition, but as the date of the installation specific report, had not been federally recognized (Table 9).

Table 9. Installations with Potentially Affiliated Native American Groups Currently Petitioning for Federal Recognition

MACOM	Installation
AMC	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MO
AMC	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL
FORSCOM	Fort Campbell, KY
FORSCOM	Fort Polk, LA
FORSCOM	Fort Stewart, GA
FORSCOM	Presidio of Monterey, CA
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA
TRADOC	Fort Leavenworth, KA
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO

Consultation: The final determination of cultural affiliation between Section 5 materials and Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations will be determined through consultation by the installations with the tribes and organizations. Budget allocations for Section 5 consultation will need to take into account the number of tribes identified for a particular installation, as well as the location of the tribes in relation to the installation. The number of tribes identified per installation ranges from 23 each for Fort Wingate and Fort Leavenworth, to two for Yakima Training Center (Table 10). As noted previously, many of the tribes identified for consultation are not located in the same region as a particular installation. Figures 2-14 were prepared to illustrate the locations of the identified tribes in relation to each installation (maps were not prepared for Hawaii installations since all groups identified for consultation for those installations are located in-state).

Table 10. Total Number of Federally Recognized Tribes/Native Hawaiian Organizations Identified for Consultation per Installation

MACOM	Installation	Number
AMC	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	11
AMC	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM	23
AMC	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	7
AMC	Redstone Arsenal, AL	14
FORSCOM	Fort Campbell, KY	10
FORSCOM	Fort Polk, LA	9
FORSCOM	Fort Stewart, GA	8
FORSCOM	Yakima Training Center, WA	2
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA	8
TRADOC	Fort Huachuca, AZ	7
TRADOC	Fort Leavenworth, KS	23
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	15
TRADOC	Presidio of Monterey, CA	0
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT	15
USARPAC	Fort Kamehameha, HI	3
USARPAC	Fort Shafter, HI	3
USARPAC	Pohakuloa Training Area, HI	3
USARPAC	Waianae Army Recreation Center, HI	3

MACOM SUMMARY OF SECTION 5 COLLECTIONS INSPECTED BY MCX-CMAC

The 20 installations for which the MCX-CMAC conducted Section 5 inventories represent five MACOMs: The U.S. Army Material Command (AMC), the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), the U.S. Army Reserve Command (USAR), and the U.S. Army Pacific Command (USARPAC). The results of the Section 5 research for each MACOM is summarized below.

The land holding status reported below each of the investigated installations is taken from the 1992 Army Military Real Properties list and reflects, to the best of the MCX-CMAC's knowledge, the approximate land areas held by the U.S. Army for these installations. The Real Properties list categorizes land holdings into many different groups, including land that is held by the U.S. Army versus land that is used, but not owned, by the U.S. Army (e.g., public domain land, leased land, easements). Many archaeological investigations carried out on installation properties did not take into account the distinctions in land ownership, and the installation personnel and archaeological contractors were often not aware of the land issues involved. Therefore, many installations may have collection volumes reported that include materials removed from non-Army land. However, for any sites from which Section 5 material was collected, Army land ownership was investigated, and any discrepancies are noted.

The following information includes data only from the 20 installations that were investigated by the MCX-CMAC, and does not necessarily reflect all of the Section 5 material for which a MACOM may ultimately be responsible. A number of installations that declined MCX-CMAC assistance are large land-holding entities and their archaeological collections may be extensive. The extent of any NAGPRA-related materials from these installations is not known. The archaeological collections from USARPAC installations within Alaska were not included within the NAGPRA compliance project; their compliance activities were to be completed by the University of Alaska, Anchorage, which is believed to curate all collections from these installations. The majority of USAR installations were also excluded from the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project. In addition, Section 6 investigations for Fort Bliss, Texas, recorded human remains and funerary objects from the installation, but these are not reported herein because Fort Bliss declined MCX-CMAC assistance for Section 5.

In order to compare the volume of collections between the MACOMs, all of the artifacts are reported in cubic feet (see U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Louis 1996e). On numerous instances, this necessitated converting an artifact count into cubic feet. For consistency, 200 objects were considered to constitute one cubic foot.

U.S. ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

The MCX-CMAC inventoried archaeological collections for four AMC installations. These installations occupy 114,838 acres of land of which 107,600 is owned by the military. Section 6 research identified a total of about 101 ft³ of artifactual material and associated documentation for these four installations. The MCX-CMAC inventoried Section 5 material from all four installations. These collections are currently housed at six repositories; only one repository is located in a state different than the installation. One installation reportedly has additional Section 5 collections at the Smithsonian Institution. The Section 5 material inspected by the MCX-CMAC was collected from seven localities and represent the skeletal remains of 29 individuals, one isolated human bone, 34 associated objects, and 68 possible associated objects. NAGPRA Section 6 material was inspected by the MCX-CMAC for one AMC installation; no NAGPRA Section 3 material was encountered.

Federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the Section 5 collections for all four AMC installations. A total of 47 different tribes were identified, eight of which were identified for more than one AMC installation. Two installations are located on land which has been adjudicated to a Native American group by the Indian Claims Commission.

Table 11. Summary of AMC Section 5 Collections Inspected by MCX-CMAC

Installation	Sec. 5 Repositories		MNI/ Elements	Funerary Objects (Assoc. or Poss.)	Sec. 5 Sites/ Localities	Fed. Rec. Tribes	Sec. 3/ Sec. 6
Aberdeen Prvng Grnd, MD	1	9	20 (Assoc.)	2	11	None	
Fort Wingate, NM	2		5	3 (Assoc.) 27 (Poss.)	1	23 ^a	Sec. 6
Radford AAP, VA	1 ^b		4 (+ 1 element)	0	1	7	None
Redstone Arsenal, AL	2		11	11 (Assoc.) 41 (Poss.)	3	14 ^a	None

^aInstallation is located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group.

^bRepository is located in Tennessee; Additional Section 5 material is reportedly located at the Smithsonian Institution.

U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

The MCX-CMAC inventoried archaeological collections for five FORSCOM installations. These installations occupy 952,223 acres of land of which 824,731 is owned by the military. Section 6 research identified a total of about 418 ft³ of artifact material and associated documentation for these installations. Fort Drum, New York, had declined MCX-CMAC assistance for Section 6 compliance assistance, therefore Fort Drum's total artifact volume is unknown and not included in the 418 ft³. One FORSCOM installation (Fort Drum) received a negative findings report for Section 5. Section 5 collections inspected by the MCX-CMAC from the remaining four FORSCOM installations are currently housed at four repositories, three of which are located on their respective post. The collection from Yakima Training Center is located at Fort Lewis, another FORSCOM installation. The material was collected from five localities and represent the skeletal remains of 20 individuals, about 356 associated objects, and 117 possible associated objects. No NAGPRA Section 3 or Section 6 material was inspected by the MCX-CMAC for a FORSCOM installation.

Federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the Section 5 collections from the four FORSCOM installations that received a positive Section 5 inventory report. A total of 24 different tribes were identified, five of which were identified for more than one FORSCOM installation. One installation is located on land which has been adjudicated to a Native American group by the Indian Claims Commission.

Table 12. Summary of FORSCOM Section 5 Collections Inspected by MCX-CMAC

Installation	Sec. 5 Repositories	MNI/ Elements	Funerary Objects (Assoc. or Poss.)	Sec. 5 Sites/ Localities	Fed. Rec. Tribes	Sec. 3/ Sec. 6
Fort Campbell, KY	1 ^a	16	356 (Assoc.) 88 (Poss.)	2	10	None
Fort Drum, NY	0 0	0	0	0	None	
Fort Polk, LA	1 ^a	1	0	1	9	None
Fort Stewart, GA	1 ^a	1	1 (Poss.)	1	8	None
Yakima Training Cntr., WA	1 ^b	2	28 (Poss.)	1	2 ^c	None

^a The collections are housed on post.

^b The collections are housed in two buildings on Fort Lewis, also a FORSCOM installation.

^c Installation is located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American Group.

U.S. ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

The MCX-CMAC inventoried archaeological collections for six TRADOC installations. These installations occupy 421,843 acres of land of which 336,368 is owned by the military. Section 6 research identified a total of about 398 ft³ of artifactual material and associated documentation for these installations. Fort Sill, Oklahoma, declined MCX-CMAC assistance for Section 6 compliance assistance, therefore Fort Sill's total artifact volume is unknown and not included in the 398 ft³. One TRADOC installation, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, received a negative finding for Section 5 collections; however, Fort Huachuca has Section 3 collections, and Section 5 collections from the installation may be located at the Fort Huachuca Historical Museum. The Historical Museum, under the command of CMH, is outside of the parameters of the present project. Fort Benning also reportedly has Section 5 collections at an CMH Museum (Fort Benning Infantry Museum), as well as at the Smithsonian Institution.

The Section 5 collections inspected by the MCX-CMAC from the five TRADOC installations are currently housed at 11 repositories. These repositories are all located within the same state as the installations (Fort Benning and its repositories are located in both Alabama and Georgia). The material was collected from 22 localities and represent the skeletal remains of 65 individuals, 54 isolated human elements, five objects reportedly made of human hair and/or scalp, at least 3229 associated objects, and at least 1591 possible associated objects. NAGPRA Section 3 material was reported for three installations, and NAGPRA Section 6 material was reported for three.

Federally recognized Native American tribes have been identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the Section 5 collections from four of the six TRADOC installations. No federally recognized tribes were identified for the Presidio of Monterey, California and Fort Sill. Presently, none of the Native American groups identified in the area of the Presidio are federally recognized, and Fort Sill is conducting their own cultural affiliation research without the assistance of the MCX-CMAC. Although Fort Huachuca was negative for Section 5, the MCX-CMAC located Section 3 collections; the provisions in Section 3 require consultation with Native American groups, and the MCX-CMAC provided potential affiliations for installation reference. A total of 40 different tribes were identified, seven of which were identified for more than one TRADOC installation. Four installations are located on land which has been adjudicated to a Native American group by the Indian Claims Commission. The Presidio of Monterey is located on land adjudicated to the combined entity referred to as the Indians of California although no individually federally recognized Native American group has been identified as possibly affiliated with the Presidio's collections.

Table 13. Summary of TRADOC Section 5 Collections Inspected by MCX-CMAC

Installation	Sec. 5 Repositories	MNI/ Elements	Funerary Objects (Assoc. or Poss.)	Sec. 5 Sites/ Localities	Fed. Rec. Tribes	Sec. 3/ Sec. 6
Fort Benning, GA	4 ^a 11	483 (Assoc.) 1106 (Poss.)	6	8 ^b	Sec. 3 & 6	
Fort Huachuca, AZ ^c	0	0	0	0	7	Sec. 3
Fort Leavenworth, KS	1	1	50 (Poss.)	1	23	None
Fort Leonard Wood, MO	1	30 (+ 1 element)	20 (Assoc.) 61 (Poss.)	8	15 ^b	Sec. 3 & 6
Fort Sill, OK	1 ^d	9 (+5 objects)	2700 (Assoc.) 91 (Poss.)	at least 6	N/A ^e	Sec. 6
Presidio of Monterey, CA	4	14 (+53 elements)	26 (Assoc.) 283 (Poss.)	1	0 ^b	None

^a Additional collections are located at the Smithsonian Institution and the Infantry Museum (CMH) on post.

^b Installation is located on land adjudicated to a Native American group.

^c Physical inspection revealed the presence of Section 3 material only; Section 5 material may be located at the Fort Huachuca Historical Museum on post, which is a CMH Museum.

^d The collections are housed on post.

^e Fort Sill is conducting their own cultural affiliation research

U.S. ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

The MCX-CMAC inventoried archaeological collections for one USAR installation, Fort Douglas, Utah. Fort Douglas occupies 6,808 acres of land of that is currently not owned by the U.S. Army. Section 6 research identified only human remains and one page of associated documentation for Fort Douglas. The human remains were collected from one locality on post and represent the fragmentary remains of one individual; they are currently housed at the Utah Museum of Natural History. No NAGPRA Section 3 or Section 6 material was reported by the MCX-CMAC for Fort Douglas.

A total of 11 federally recognized Native American tribes were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the Fort Douglas collection, and Fort Douglas is located on land which was adjudicated to a Native American group by the Indian Claims Commission.

U.S. ARMY PACIFIC COMMAND

The MCX-CMAC inventoried archaeological collections for four USARPAC installations located in Hawaii. The project parameters excluded any USARPAC installation located in Alaska, therefore the extent of Section 5 collections for those installations is not known or reported herein. The four Hawaiian installations occupy 873,557 acres of land of which 849,520 is owned by the military. Section 6 research identified a total of about 117 ft³ of artifactual material and associated documentation for these installations. Section 5 collections inspected by the MCX-CMAC from these installations are currently housed at five different repositories located in Hawaii; two of these repositories house collections from more than one USARPAC installation. The material was collected from at least 11 localities and represent the skeletal remains of 25 individuals, 32 isolated human bones, at least 5,008 associated/possibly associated objects. Section 6 material was inventoried for one installation.

Four Native Hawaiian organizations were identified as possibly culturally affiliated with the Section 5 collections, three for each installation. NAGPRA specifies two state-wide organizations specified in NAGPRA that must be contacted for each installation: (1) the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii, and (2) Hui M_lama I N_ K_puna 'O Hawai'i Nei, a non-profit Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. As recommended by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service, the MCX-CMAC also identified the pertinent island burial council for each installation as being possibly culturally affiliated. Two island burial councils were identified, Oahu and Hawaii.

Table 14. Summary of USARPAC Section 5 Collections Inspected by MCX-CMAC

Installation	Sec. 5 Repositories	MNI/ Elements	Funerary Objects (Assoc. or Poss.)	Sec. 5 Sites/ Localities	Fed. Rec. Tribes	Sec. 3/ Sec. 6
Fort Kamehameha, HI	2	9	4 (Assoc.) 4 (Poss.)	4	3	None
Fort Shafter, HI	1	5	0	at least 1	3	None
Pohakuloa Training Area, HI	2	2	0	2	3	None
Waianae Army Rec Center, HI	3	9 (+32 elements)	5,000 (Assoc. & Poss.)	at least 4	3	Sec. 6

Note: For all Hawaii installations, the island burial council and two state wide Native Organizations organization were identified

COMPARISON OF RESULTS BY MACOM

The presence of human skeletal remains and funerary objects reported under NAGPRA Sections 5 and 6 and noted for Section 3 may suggest installations or MACOMs likely have additional human remains or funerary objects that could be encountered by future Army activities. These future discoveries are subject to the consultation and reporting requirements of Section 3 of NAGPRA (*Inadvertent Discovery and Intentional Excavation*) or to any MOAs negotiated by installations during their Section 5 consultations. There is no final compliance date for Section 3; it remains in force unless amended by Congress.

To assist MACOMs and installations in planning for such contingencies, the following comparisons of the data accumulated throughout the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project are presented. The numeric data for the Section 5 material can be found in Chapter 4.

COMPARISON OF SECTION 5 AND SECTION 6 RESULTS

Nine U.S. Army MACOMs were originally investigated during the Section 6 research (see Chapter 1): five of these MACOMs, highlighted below, had archaeological collections containing human remains or associated funerary objects that fall under the provisions of Section 5.

Table 15. MACOMs Investigated by MCX-CMAC for Section 5 Collections

U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)
U.S. Army Reserve Command (USAR)
U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)
 Military District of Washington (MDW)
 U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM)
 U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
U.S. Army Pacific Command (USARPAC)
 U.S. Military Academy (USMA)

Eighty-six installations in these five MACOMs were documented as having archaeological collections (Table 16). Fort Bliss, Texas, was included in the Section 6 research, but declined assistance for Section 5. Fort Bliss occupies a large land area (over 1.2 million acres) and has a large collection volume (over 1,800 ft³). These figures dramatically skew the results, and Fort Bliss is not included in the TRADOC totals/tables regarding Section 6 or any further calculations.

For all MACOMs except AMC, at least one quarter of the installations that have archaeological collections produced Section 5 material. Excluding USAR, the percentages of Section 5 installations was positively proportional to the total percent of land they occupied: *the higher the percentage of installations producing Section 5 collections within the MACOM, the larger the percentage of total MACOM land area they occupied.* In all cases, however, the overall proportion of sites producing Section 5 collections was extremely low within each MACOM (between 0.1% and 4.8%).

Table 16. Comparison of Section 6 and Section 5 Results by MACOM.

MACOM	NAGPRA Activity	Installations	Acreage	Collections Volume	Sites	Repositories (out of state)	MNI	Fed Rec Tribes/Organizations
AMC	Section 6	42	2,664,795	376	2949	101 (30)	n/a	
	Section 5	4	114,838	101 ⁷	6	(1) 29	47	
	Section 5:6 ^a	9.5	4.3	26.9	0.2	5.9 (0.3)	n/a	
FORSCOM	Section 6	16	1,828,403	1624	4469	43 (11)	n/a	
	Section 5	4	845,469	418	5	4 (0)	20	24
	Section 5:6 ^a	25.0	46.2	25.7	0.1	9.3 (0)	n/a	
TRADOC ^b	Section 6	18	696,287	963	6037	63 (15)	n/a	
	Section 5	5	348,528	398	22	11 (0)	65	40
	Section 5:6 ^a	27.7	50.1	41.3	0.4	17.5 (0)	n/a	
USAR	Section 6	2	45,491	4	78	3 (0)	n/a	
	Section 5	1	6,808	2	1	1 (0)	1	11
	Section 5:6 ^a	50.0	15.0	50.0	1.3	33.3 (0)	n/a	
USARPAC	Section 6	7	928,535	133	229	11 (1)	n/a	
	Section 5	4	873,557	117	11	5 (0)	25	4
	Section 5:6 ^a	57.1	94.1	88.0	4.8	45.5 (0)	n/a	
TOTALS^b	Section 6	85	6,163,511	3097	13,762	221 (57)	n/a	
	Section 5	18	2,189,200	1099	46	27 (1)	40	102^c
	Section 5:6^a	21.2	35.5	35.5	0.2	12.2 (0.2)	n/a	

^a For each MACOM, this row shows the percent of Section 5 data compared to the Section 6 data within that MACOM. For example, the four positive Section 5 installations for AMC are 9.5% of the total AMC installations that were positive for Section 6.

^b The data does not include Fort Bliss, Texas.

^c The total represents the number of different Native American tribe/Native Hawaiian organization for the MACOMs.

In many cases, the same group was identified in numerous MACOMs.

Twenty installations in these five MACOMs were investigated for Section 5 collections by the MCX-CMAC. Two installations (Fort Drum in FORSCOM and Fort Huachuca in TRADOC) produced negative Section 5 findings. The remaining 18 installations received positive Section 5 physical inventory reports (Table 17).

Table 17. Installations Receiving Positive Section 5 Inventory Reports.

MACOM	Installation	MCX-CMAC Inventory Report	
		Number	Date
AMC	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD	12	April 1997
	Fort Wingate Depot Activity, NM	13	June 1997
	Radford Army Ammunition Plant, VA	19	March 1997
	Redstone Arsenal, AL	14	December 1996
FORSCOM	Fort Campbell, KY	11	September 1996
	Fort Polk, LA	7	December 1996
	Fort Stewart, GA	8	September 1996
	Yakima Training Center, WA	15	September 1996
TRADOC	Fort Benning , GA	3	June 1997
	Fort Leavenworth, KS	6	January 1997
	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	2	September 1996
	Fort Sill, OK	1	March 1996
	Presidio of Monterey, CA	9	August 1997
USAR	Fort Douglas, UT	82	March 1996
USARPAC	Fort Kamehameha, HI	18	June 1997
	Fort Shafter, HI	20	June 1997
	Pohakuloa Training Area, HI	16	June 1997
	Waianae Army Rec. Ctr., HI	17	June 1997

FORSCOM is the only MACOM that has all Section 5 collections curated on installation property. Indeed, all of the Section 5 collections identified for FORSCOM installations are housed at a FORSCOM facility. In one instance, the collections are not at the facility from which they were collected: the collections from Yakima Training Center, Washington are curated at another FORSCOM installation, Fort Lewis, Washington. All of the Section 5 collections, except for one AMC installation, Radford Army Ammunition Plant, are housed in repositories that are located in the same state as the installation.

Table 18 provides a percentage comparison between MACOM totals for the 18 installations that received positive Section 5 physical inventory reports; the percentages are

based on the Section 5 installations only, not the overall MACOM totals (see table 12, rows containing Section 5 data for values used). The number of installations with Section 5 collections from the four largest landholding MACOMs was fairly consistent, bearing in mind that USAR was largely excluded from the project and not investigated by the MCX-CMAC. Overall, for the installations producing Section 5 collections, FORSCOM (418 ft³) and TRADOC (398 ft³) each have about four times the volume of archaeological collections than either AMC (101 ft³) or USARPAC (117 ft³). TRADOC also has the largest amount of Section 5 human remains, two to three times that of the other MACOMs, yet the five TRADOC installations producing these remains occupy less than half the land area of those from either the four FORSCOM or the four USARPAC Section 5 installations. The four AMC installations also have a relatively small percentage of the land area of the 18 Section 5 installation (5.2%), but have the second highest MNI count (29 or 20.7% of the total reported for the 18 installations).

Table 18. Percentage Comparison of MACOM Section 5 Collections.

MACOM	Section 5 Installations	Acreage	Collections Volume	Sec 5 Sites	Section 5 MNI	Section 5 Repositories
AMC	22.2	5.2	9.7	15.2	20.7	22.2
FORSCOM	22.2	38.6	40.3	10.9	14.3	14.8
TRADOC	27.8	15.9	38.4	47.8	46.4	40.7
USAR	5.6	0.4	0.2 2.3	0.7	3.8	
USARPAC	22.2	39.9	11.323.9	17.9	18.5	
TOTAL	100	100	100 100	100	100	

As is to be expected, the installations with the largest number of sites producing Section 5 material generally had the largest amount of human remains and objects. TRADOC and USARPAC have a combined total of 71.1% of the Section 5 sites and 64.3% of the human remains. Within each MACOM, the distribution of Section 5 materials among the installations varies to a great extent (see Tables 11-14 in Chapter 4 for the values for the installations within each MACOM). One FORSCOM installation, Fort Campbell accounts for 80% of the human remains and 94% of the funerary objects from that MACOM (Table 12, Chapter 4) Although the distribution is more consistent within AMC, 37% of the human remains and 51% of the funerary objects originate from Redstone Arsenal (Table 11, Chapter 4).

Generally, the larger the number of human remains (MNI), the larger the number of funerary objects. Notable exceptions include two TRADOC installations, Fort Leonard Wood and the Presidio of Monterey, whose combined Section 5 collections constitute 67% of the

human remains for TRADOC, but only 8.2% of the funerary objects (Table 13, Chapter 4). Within USARPAC, both Fort Kamehameha and Waianae Recreation Center have MNIs of 9, but Waianae has 99.8% of the total volume of funerary objects in USARPAC (Table 14, Chapter 4). However, a large volume of Waianae’s collections, including at least 22 individuals have been previously reinterred and therefore, the current MNI does not reflect the actual number excavated from installation property.

SECTION 3 RESULTS

Six installations were identified as having human remains that fall within the requirements of NAGPRA Section 3 (Table 19). Section 3 pertains to human remains excavated or inadvertently discovered after 16 November 1990. The human remains may have been identified among collections that were excavated or analyzed after 16 November 1990, or human remains left *in situ*, or both (personal communication, Departmental Consulting Archeologist). Of the Section 3 collections documented by the MCX-CMAC, all of the human remains and funerary objects that were collected derive from three TRADOC installations, Fort Benning, Fort Huachuca, and Fort Leonard Wood. These Section 3 collections are located at five different repositories, including storage areas on Fort Benning and Fort Huachuca and consist of a MNI of 34 and about 3372 objects (Appendix 9). All of the objects were collected from Fort Benning. Four installations are known to have human skeletal remains that have not been excavated and might be subject to the provisions of Section 3 in the future.

Table 19. Installations with Section 3 Human Remains

MACOM	Installation	In situ	Collected
AMC	Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, IL	x	unknown ^a
TRADOC	Fort Bliss, TX	x	unknown ^a
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA	x	x
TRADOC	Fort Huachuca, AZ		x
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO		x
USARPAC	Fort DeRussy, HI	x	unknown ^a

^aMCX-CMAC did not conduct the physical inventories at these installations; although Section 3 material is not documented in the records, the content of the collections at these repositories is unknown.

SECTION 6 ADDITIONAL DATA

Five installations were identified during Section 5 investigations as having control over an

additional 5071 unassociated funerary objects previously unreported (Table 20 and Appendix 10). Unassociated funerary objects are identified when the human “remains are not in the possession or control of a Federal agency or museum” (NAGPRA Section 2.3.A). The MCX-CMAC documented unassociated funerary objects when the physical inspections could not locate the human remains or when newly acquired documentation showed that the human remains were never collected from the site. Three MACOMs were identified as having additional Section 6 collections, with the majority of objects from TRADOC (96.8% of the total): Fort Benning (17.9%) and Fort Sill (78.9%). Collections of Section 6 materials from the five installations are located at six different repositories. Fort Sill is the only installation that has Section 6 collections currently housed on post (Appendix 10). The MCX-CMAC provided the data regarding these additional Section 6 collections to the installations, but did not include these collections in the draft Section 5 compliance documents.

Table 20. Additional Section 6 Unassociated Funerary Objects

MACOM	Installation	Number of Objects
AMC	Fort Wingate, NM	11
TRADOC	Fort Benning, GA	908
TRADOC	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	53
TRADOC	Fort Sill, OK	4,000
USARPAC	Waianae Recreation Center, HI	99
TOTAL	5 installations	5,071

ARMY-WIDE NAGPRA STATUS

For the AEC NAGPRA Compliance Project, the MCX-CMAC investigated 169 U.S. Army installations in 12 MACOMs. Over 5,268 ft³ of archaeological materials have been collected from 97 Army installations under the command of nine MACOMs. These installations occupy approximately 7,581,726 acres of land in 30 states and the District of Columbia (Figure 15). Of this land, approximately 4,290,351 acres are owned by the military; the remaining property consists of land that the Army uses, but does not own. Reports conveying the results of the collections investigations and draft compliance documents for Section 6 of NAGPRA were provided to the AEC by 31 March 1996 for distribution to the MACOMs and thence to the 97 installations; 72 installations received negative findings reports (Appendix 2).

Twenty of the 97 installations were identified for the on-site physical inspections required by Section 5 of NAGPRA. These installations occupy approximately 2,189,200 acres of land in 16 states (Figure 16). Section 5 investigations were performed by the MCX-CMAC for these installations: two installations received negative findings reports for Section 5; 18 installations in five MACOMs received positive Section 5 reports. All reports were submitted to the AEC by 31 August 1997.

Of the installations included in this project, the U.S. Army currently has control over human remains from a minimum of 40 individuals, as well as five objects reportedly made of human hair or scalp. In addition, the archaeological collections associated with these human remains consist of at least 10,403 associated or possible associated objects. The Section 5 material was collected from 46 different localities; however, this accounts for only 0.2% of all the archaeological sites documented for the 97 installations. The Section 5 human remains and funerary objects are curated at 27 different repositories in 14 states. In all cases except for one, the Section 5 repositories are located in the same state as the installation (Appendix 5). In addition, Section 5 collections from four installations are reportedly located at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Three of these installations have Section 5 collections at other repositories, and on-site visits and an installation report were completed for each of these. For one installation, Fort George G. Meade, all Section 5 collections are believed to be at the Smithsonian, and therefore, no investigations were conducted.

In addition to the NAGPRA Section 5 collections, the physical inventories revealed the presence of collections subject to the provisions of Section 3 and/or additional Section 6 collections for six of the 18 installations. The Section 3 collections consist of a MNI of 34 and approximately 3,372 funerary objects, all of which were collected from three TRADOC installations. The Section 6 collections consist of about 5,071 unassociated funerary objects.

The objects were collected from five installations in three different MACOMs, including the two TRADOC installations that also have Section 3 collections (Tables 19 and 20, Chapter 5).

A total of 205 federally recognized Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations were identified by the MCX-CMAC as potentially affiliated with the archaeological collections from 97 installations. Thirty-six of the 97 installations are located on land that was adjudicated to a Native American group by the Indian Claims Commission. Seventeen installations have collections for which no federally recognized tribe was identified. These totals do not include the tribes currently being consulted with by Fort Sill or by the any installations that declined AEC assistance for NAGPRA compliance. In addition, no research into potentially federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations was completed for the 72 installations that received Section 6 negative findings reports (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District 1996e).

For the 18 installations having human remains or associated funerary objects that the MCX-CMAC researched for potential cultural affiliation information, 102 Native American tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations were identified (Appendix 7). Seven installations are located on land that has been adjudicated to a Native American tribe. No federally recognized Native American tribe was identified for one of these installations, the Presidio of Monterey, California. These totals do not reflect the tribes currently being consulted with by Fort Sill or by the any installations that declined AEC assistance for NAGPRA compliance.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

All of the 97 installations that received positive Section 6 reports were requested to send letters to the potentially culturally affiliated tribes and organizations conveying the results of the Section 6 investigations, with copies furnished to the National Park Service Departmental Consulting Archeologist, to the AEC, and to the MCX-CMAC. Appendix 2 provides a list of the 97 installations, noting which submitted copies of their Section 6 letters to the MCX-CMAC. Other installations may have distributed their Section 6 results, but have not conveyed that information to the MCX-CMAC. In addition, for a number of installations, no federally recognized Native American tribe could be identified as potentially affiliated with the collections. Table 21 compares the percentage compliance for the nine MACOMs which received positive Section 6 reports; “% not applicable” refers to the percentage of installations for which no federally recognized tribe could be identified as possibly affiliated with the installations’ collections.

Table 21. Section 6 Compliance in Each MACOM.

MACOM	Installations Receiving Section 6 Reports	% Installations in Compliance	% Not Applicable
AMC	42	42.9	9.5
FORSCOM	16	31.3	18.8
MDW	3	0.0	66.7
MEDCOM	5	60.0	20.0
MTMC	1	100.0	0.0
TRADOC	19	47.4	31.6
USAR	1	50.0	50.0
USARPAC	7	100.0	0.0
USMA	1	0.0	0.0

Additionally, installation personnel were responsible for coordinating any Native American or Native Hawaiian input into the Section 5 physical inventory investigations. Once the inventory reports were completed by the MCX-CMAC, they were provided to the AEC for distribution to the MACOMs and thence to the installations. The Section 5 compliance documents require that installation personnel confer with appropriate tribes or organizations to determine or confirm the cultural affiliations listed by the MCX-CMAC for each human remain and associated funerary object.

The length of time required for consultation will vary from installation to installation. Factors such as the number of tribes involved, the size and resources of each tribe, the distance between the tribe and the installation, the size of the collections, the amount of previous documentation for collections, whether tribes are federally recognized, and whether installation personnel have an existing consultation relationship with the tribes, all will affect the consultation process.

Upon completion of consultation regarding Section 5 materials, installation personnel are required to submit a Notice of Inventory Completion, if pertinent, and a list of the inventory results to the National Park Service, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, with copies furnished to the tribes and organizations, to the AEC, and to the MCX-CMAC. To date, one installation has conveyed to the MCX-CMAC a copy of its Notice of Inventory Completion (Fort Kamehameha, USARPAC). Fort Carson and Fort Hood (both FORSCOM), are known to have repatriated human remains in their collections prior to the passage of NAGPRA and were not included in the AEC sponsored project.

Numerous inquiries concerning consultation procedures have been received from installation staff by the MCX-CMAC and by the AEC. In response, AEC made funds available for the MCX-CMAC to provide on-site consultation assistance to installations (Guzewich 1996). Although this task and the funding are outside the parameters of the AEC NAGPRA

Compliance Project, they highlight an important aspect of NAGPRA compliance that continues beyond the compliance activities for Sections 6 and 5. Section 3 requires that federal agencies consult with culturally affiliated tribes concerning any future intentional excavations of areas suspected to contain Native American human remains or any inadvertent discoveries of remains due to subsurface disturbances caused by other installation activities. This requirement has no suspense date.

Many installation cultural resource POCs do not have previous experience consulting with Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and are unaware of some of the historical issues or cultural protocols that bear directly on such consultations and negotiations. The recent distribution by AEC of the proposed revision of AR 200-4 and its counterpart, the DA-PAM, includes suggestions for developing consultation programs and provides a brief background of some of the issues and protocols.

More importantly, MACOMs will need to program funds to address costs that may be associated with consultation for NAGPRA or for other activity-related issues, and possibly for requested repatriation of human remains and objects.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Several issues highlighted by the NAGPRA research have been identified by the MCX- CMAC as ongoing topics that may need to be addressed by the AEC or the U.S. Army.

- 1. *Orphaned Collections.*** The objective of this project was to bring all active Army installations into compliance with NAGPRA. No consistent effort was made to identify the current disposition of collections of former Army posts. Installations undergoing Base Realignment and Closure do not presently have specific instructions on how to care for archaeological collections, including NAGPRA compliance requirements.
- 2. *Status of Army Collections at the Smithsonian Institution.*** Although the Smithsonian has assumed responsibility for NAGPRA compliance for all collections they curate, any consultation or repatriation efforts for collections from specific Army lands should be undertaken in conjunction with the consultation efforts of the pertinent installations. This will prevent conflicts between Army and the Smithsonian policies and procedures and will enable each installation to maintain a consistent consultation effort.
- 3. *Identification of Consulting Partners.*** The installations that currently do not have archaeological collections or collections with Native American, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian materials, received negative findings reports for Section 6. These reports did not address the potentially culturally affiliated tribes that must be contacted under NAGPRA Section 3, Inadvertent Discovery or Intentional Excavations.

4. Tribes that are culturally affiliated but not federally recognized. This issue is currently under discussion by the NAGPRA Review Committee and may require amendment of P.L. 101-601. Consultation may occur with any culturally affiliated entity, but repatriation may not occur unless it complies with the letter of the law.

5. Consultation Assistance. Many installations need assistance in developing a consultation program, both for NAGPRA and for other future military activities that may require consultation (e.g., identification of traditional cultural properties, facilitating access to sacred sites). The majority of cultural resource POCs at the installations do not have any experience or training in consultation with Native Peoples. At present, there is no official government agency that maintains a comprehensive list of tribal POCs updated monthly to reflect election results. Bureau of Indian Affairs area offices track local elections, but these data do not appear to be centralized within the agency. A list of groups petitioning for federal recognition is updated annually by the Bureau's Acknowledgment Branch, but does not reflect changes as they occur during the year. There is a need for a centralized location within the Army where this information can be obtained by installation staff.

RESULTS

As a result of this nationwide program, the U.S. Army is the only Department of Defense agency that has addressed NAGPRA compliance in a systematic, service-wide manner. At the thirteenth meeting of the NAGPRA Review Committee (25-27 March 1997, Norman Oklahoma), the National Park Service (NPS) confirmed that the Army is an exemplary model of compliance efforts by a federal agency outside NPS. The service-wide project also achieved a significant cost savings for the Army due to its efficiency of scale. By distributing the investigation results through the chain of command, each MACOM can oversee installation compliance activities, establish standard procedures for its cultural resource POCs, and facilitate future consultation activities. The AEC can now monitor, on a national basis, the Army's total compliance with the various sections of P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA.

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APPENDIX 1

Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal Title: the right of an Indian tribe to occupy and use the area of land it has traditionally used (U.S. Indian Claims Commission 1978:5-6).

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

Adjudicated Lands: for the purposes of this report, lands that have been established, by the Indian Claims Commission Court of Claims, as aboriginal title lands of a particular tribe based on aboriginal use and occupation of those lands (U.S. Indian Claims Commission 1978).

AEC: U.S. Army Environmental Center.

AMC: U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Associated funerary objects: those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are also in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency; also means those funerary objects that were made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

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

BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Burial Site: any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, P.L. 101-601).

CMH: Center for Military History.

Cultural affiliation: a relationship of shared group identity which can reasonably be traced historically or prehistorically between members of a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Curation: the long-term, professional management and care of all objects, materials, and records generated or recovered as the result of an investigation of archaeological resources or historic properties.

DCA: Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service.

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

Federally Recognized Tribe: any tribe, band, nation, or other organized Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

FORSCOM: U.S. Army Forces Command.

Funerary objects: items that, as part of a death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally at the time of death or later with or near individual human remains (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, P.L. 101-601).

Human remains: the physical remains of a human body of a person of Native American ancestry (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Inadvertent discovery: the unanticipated encounter or detection of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony found under or on the surface of Federal or tribal lands (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Lineal descendant: an individual tracing his or her ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization or by the common law system of descentance to a known Native American individual whose remains, funerary objects, or sacred objects are being claimed under these regulations (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

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

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

MNI: Minimum Number of Individuals; the fewest number of individuals necessary to account for all of the elements in an assemblage of human remains.

NADB: National Archeological Data Base maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior at the University of Arkansas.

NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601), enacted

16 November 1990.

Native American tribe: any tribe, band, nation, or other organized Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Native Hawaiian organization: any organization that serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has expertise in Native Hawaiian affairs (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Objects of cultural patrimony: items having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization itself, rather than property owned by an individual tribal or organizational member. These objects are of such central importance that they may not be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual tribal or organization member. Such objects must have been considered inalienable by the culturally affiliated Indian tribe or native Hawaiian organization at the time the object was separated from the group (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

POC: Point of contact; the individual, designated as the person to be contacted at an installation, repository, tribe or agency.

Repatriation: the return of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and/or objects of cultural patrimony to known lineal descendants or culturally affiliated federally recognized, Native American, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian tribes or organizations.

Repository: a facility, such as a museum, archaeological center, laboratory, or storage facility that is managed by a university, college, museum, contractor, other educational or scientific institution, a Federal, State, or local Government agency, or Indian tribe that can provide professional, systematic, and accountable curatorial services on a long-term basis (36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections).

Sacred objects: items that are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, P.L. 101-601).

Section 3 Material: human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated intentionally or inadvertently from Federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990 (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Section 5 Inventory: item-by-item description of human remains and associated funerary objects (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

Section 6 Summary: written description of collections that may contain unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office.

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

Unassociated funerary objects: those funerary objects for which the human remains with which they were placed intentionally are not in the possession or control of a museum or Federal agency (43 CFR Part 10, Final Rule).

USAR: U.S. Army Reserve Command.

USARPAC: U.S. Army Pacific Command.

APPENDIX 2

169 Installations Investigated for AEC Compliance Project

Name	St.	MACO M	Section 6	Sec 6#	LTR Sent	Sec 5#
Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD	AMC	Report	47	5/15/96	12
Adelphi Laboratory Center	MD	AMC	Report	48		N/A
Alabama Army Ammunition Plant	AL	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Anniston Army Depot	AL	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM)	MO	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Army Materials Technology Laboratory (Watertown Arsenal)	MA	AMC	Report	61	N/A	N/A
Army Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center	MA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Badger Army Ammunition Plant	WI	AMC	Report	50		N/A
Benicia Army Cemetery	CA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	AMC	Report	72		N/A
Camp Navajo (Navajo Depot Activity)	AZ	AMC	Report	97		N/A
Camp Stanley Storage Activity	TX	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Charles Melvin Price Support Center (formerly St. Louis Area Support Center)	IL	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Coosa River Storage Annex	AL	AMC	Report	59	5/19/97	N/A
Cornhusker Army Ammunition Plant	NE	AMC	Report	71	11/18/96	N/A
Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Facility	KS	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Detroit Arsenal	MI	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	AMC	Report	51	5/6/96	N/A
Ethan Allen Firing Range	VT	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Monmouth	NJ	AMC	Report	69		N/A
Fort Wingate Army Depot Activity	NM	AMC	Report	67	3/19/97	13
Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant	NV	AMC	Report	45		N/A
Hays Army Ammunition Plant	PA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A

Holston Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Report	64		N/A
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	AMC	Report	76		N/A
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	IA	AMC	Report	5	9/21/95	N/A
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	AMC	Report	46		N/A
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant	IL	AMC	Report	60		N/A
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	KS	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	MO	AMC	Report	92	5/1/96	N/A
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	AMC	Report	63		N/A
Lexington-Blue Grass Activity	KY	AMC	Report	80		N/A
Lima Army Tank Plant	OH	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC	Report	41	12/14/95	N/A
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant	TX	AMC	Report	24	11/20/95	N/A
Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant	LA	AMC	Report	25	11/20/95 and 1/7/97	N/A
McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	OK	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Report	66	2/26/96	N/A
Newport Army Ammunition Plant (Newport Chemical Depot)	IN	AMC	Report	56	2/6/96	N/A
Picatunny Arsenal	NJ	AMC	Report	26		N/A
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	AMC	Report	6		N/A
Pontiac Storage Facility	MI	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	AMC	Report	54		N/A
Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA	AMC	Report	91	N/A	19
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant	OH	AMC	Report	62	3/5/96 and 11/1/96	N/A
Red River Army Depot	TX	AMC	Report	28	11/2/95	N/A
Redstone Arsenal	AL	AMC	Report	70	4/5/96	14
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	CA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Rock Island Arsenal	IL	AMC	Report	7		N/A
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	AMC	Report	40		N/A
Sacramento Army Depot	CA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Savanna Army Depot	IL	AMC	Report	8	9/25/95	N/A
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant	PA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Seneca Army Depot Activity	NY	AMC	Report	42		N/A
Sharpe Army Depot	CA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Sierra Army Depot	CA	AMC	Report	86		N/A
Stratford Army Engineering Plant	CT	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A

(Allied Signal)			Findings			
Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant	KS	AMC	Report	93	10/21/96	N/A
Tarheel Army Missile Plant	NC	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Toboyhanna Army Depot	PA	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Tooele Army Depot	UT	AMC	Report	68	4/11/97	N/A
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant	MN	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Umatilla Army Depot Activity	OR	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Vint Hill Communications and Electronics Support Activity	VA	AMC	Report	90	N/A	N/A
Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant	TN	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Watervliet Arsenal	NY	AMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Woodbridge Research Facility (formerly Harry Diamond Labs)	VA	AMC	Report	74	N/A	N/A
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	AMC	Report	57		N/A
Camp Bonneville	WA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Charles E. Kelly Support Facility	PA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
FORSCOM Recreation Area	GA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Bragg	NC	FORSC OM	Report	29	12/8/95	N/A
Fort Campbell	KY	FORSC OM	Report	33	Not dated	11
Fort Devens	MA	FORSC OM	Report	30	N/A	N/A
Fort Dix	NJ	FORSC OM	Report	13		N/A
Fort Gillem	GA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Hamilton	NY	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Holabird	MD	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	FORSC OM	Report	16		N/A
Fort Irwin, National Guard Training Center	CA	FORSC OM	Report	1	10/3/95 and 12/18/96	N/A
Fort Lewis	WA	FORSC OM	Report	4		N/A

Fort Mason	CA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort McPherson	GA	FORSC OM	Report	18		N/A
Fort Missoula	MT	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Polk	LA	FORSC OM	Report	20		7
Fort Riley	KS	FORSC OM	Report	43		N/A
Fort Stevens Military Cemetery	OR	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Stewart	GA	FORSC OM	Report	23	1/16/96	8
Fort Totten	NY	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Gator Sage	PA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Hamilton Army Airfield	CA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Hunter Army Air Field	GA	FORSC OM	Report	58	3/19/96	N/A
Irwin Support Detachment Annex	PA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Monterey Recreation Area	CA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Neville Island Maintenance Supply Facility	PA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Oakdale Support Facility Annex 62	PA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Oakdale Support Facility Annex 63	PA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Presidio of San Francisco	CA	FORSC OM	Report	73	N/A	N/A
South Boston Support Activity (Barnes Building)	MA	FORSC OM	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Sudbury Training Annex	MA	FORSC OM	Report	53	N/A	N/A
Vancouver Barracks	WA	FORSC OM	Report	77		N/A
Yakima Training Center	WA	FORSC OM	Report	78		15
Cameron Station	VA	MDW	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort A.P. Hill	VA	MDW	Report	85	N/A	N/A
Fort Belvoir	VA	MDW	Report	88	N/A	N/A
Fort George G. Meade	MD	MDW	Report	75		N/A

Fort Lesley J. McNair	DC	MDW	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Myer (US Army Garrison, Fort Myer)	VA	MDW	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Ritchie	MD	MDW	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Camp Bullis Training Site	TX	MEDCO M	Report	9		N/A
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	CO	MEDCO M	Report	44	1/7/97	N/A
Fort Detrick	MD	MEDCO M	Report	49	1/23/97	N/A
Fort Sam Houston	TX	MEDCO M	Report	21	8/7/96	N/A
Walter Reed Army Medical Center	DC	MEDCO M	Report	52	N/A	N/A
Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal	NJ	MTMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point (HQ, MTM)	NC	MTMC	Report	79	4/30/96	N/A
Oakland Army Base & Terminal	CA	MTMC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Big Bethel Reservoir	VA	TRADO C	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Camp Gruber	OK	TRADO C	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Carlisle Barracks	PA	TRADO C	Report	10		N/A
Destin Moreno Point	FL	TRADO C	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Benjamin Harrison	IN	TRADO C	Report	31	5/14/96	N/A
Fort Benning	GA	TRADO C	Report	11	12/29/95	3
Fort Bliss	TX	TRADO C	Report	32		10
Fort Chaffee	AR	TRADO C	Report	12	7/18/96	N/A
Fort Eustis	VA	TRADO C	Report	34	N/A	N/A
Fort Gordon	GA	TRADO C	Report	14	7/15/96	N/A
Fort Huachuca (TRA)	AZ	TRADO C	Report	15		5
Fort Jackson	SC	TRADO C	Report	2	3/4/96	N/A
Fort Knox	KY	TRADO	Report	35	5/16/96	N/A

Fort Leavenworth	C KS	TRADO	Report	17		6
Fort Lee	C VA	TRADO	Report	36	N/A	N/A
Fort Leonard Wood	C MO	TRADO	Report	3	10/17/95	2
Fort McClellan	C AL	TRADO	Report	37	1/17/96	N/A
Fort Monroe	C VA	TRADO	Report	38	N/A	N/A
Fort Ord (closed; see Presidio of Monterey)	C CA	TRADO	Report	19	N/A	N/A
Fort Rucker	C AL	TRADO	Report	39	3/26/96	N/A
Fort Story	C VA	TRADO	Report	65	N/A	N/A
Lawton Recreation Center (Armed Services YMCA)	C OK	TRADO	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Presidio of Monterey	C CA	TRADO	Report	27	N/A	9
Fort Douglas	C UT	USAR	Report	82	6/19/96	82
Fort Hamilton Army Base	C NY	USAR	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Pickett	C VA	USAR	Report	89	N/A	N/A
Pedricktown Support Facility	C NJ	USAR	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Aliamanu Military Reservation	C HI	USARP	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Dillingham Military Reservation	C HI	USARP	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort DeRussy	C HI	USARP	Report	81	9/4/96	N/A
Fort Kamehameha	C HI	USARP	Report	87	9/4/96	18
Fort Ruger	C HI	USARP	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Fort Shafter	C HI	USARP	Report	96	9/4/96	20
Helemano Radar Receiving Station	C HI	USARP	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Kahuku Training Area	C HI	USARP	Report	94	9/4/96	N/A
Kapalama Military Reservation	C HI	USARP	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Kawaihae Military Reservation	C HI	USARP	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A

Kawailoa Training Area	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Kilauea Military Reservation	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Kipapa Ammo Storage	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Kunia Military Reservation	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Makua Military Reservation	HI	USARP AC	Report	95	9/4/96	N/A
Mauna Kapu Communications Site	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Mokuleia Army Beach	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Pohakuloa Training Area	HI	USARP AC	Report	83	9/4/96	16
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Tripler Army Medical Center	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Waianae Army Recreation Center	HI	USARP AC	Report	84	9/4/96	17
Waikakalaua Ammo Storage Tunnels	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
Wheeler Army Airfield	HI	USARP AC	Negative Findings	N/A		N/A
US Military Academy, West Point Military Reservation	NY	USMA	Report	55		N/A
Fort Wadsworth	NY	Unknow n	Report	99		N/A

APPENDIX 4

Cultural Affiliation General Reference

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APPENDIX 5

Section 5 Repositories and Collections Data

<u>MACOM</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Repository</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>MNI</u>	<u>MNI Description</u>	<u>Isolated Bone</u>	<u>Isolated Bone Description</u>	<u>Associated Objects</u>	<u>Associated Objects Description</u>	<u>Possible Associated Objects</u>	<u>Possible Associated Objects Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
AMC													
	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD											
			Harford County Archaeological Society, Bel Air	MD	9	Partial human skeletal remains of 3 infants, 1 subadult, 3 adults of indeterminate sex, 1 adult female, and 1 adult male.	0		20	(2) coffin fragments, a pin, cloth, (16) coffin nails	0		
			Totals:		9		0		20		0		
	Fort Wingate	NM											
			Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe	NM	0		0		3	(1) ceramic bowls, turkey skeletal remains, ceramic ladle	27	(2) dog skeletons, (20) ceramic sherds, (1) ceramic bowls, piece of malachite, stone, faunal bone	
			Osteology Lab, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Santa Fe	NM	5	Partial human skeletal remains of 2 probable females, 1 probable adult male, 1 subadult, and 1 infant.	0		0		0		
			Totals:		5		0		3		27		
	Radford Army Ammunition Plant	VA											
			Fort Loudon State Historic Area, Vonore	TN	2	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 infant and 1 adult indeterminate sex.	0		0		0		

MACOM	Installation	State	Repository	State	MNI	MNI Description	Isolated Bone	Isolated Bone Description	Associated Objects	Associated Objects Description	Possible Associated Objects	Possible Associated Objects Description	Comments
			Supervisor's Office of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forest, Roanoke	VA	2	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult probable male, 1 adult probable female.	1	1 upper right second molar	0				These remains are on temporary loan to Michael Barber for analysis, and are scheduled to be returned to Fort Loudon State Historic Area, TN
Totals:					4		1		0				0
<hr/>													
Redstone Arsenal		AL											
			Erskine Ramsay Storage Facility, Office of Archaeological Services, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Moundville	AL	1	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult individual indeterminate sex.	0		11	(2) chert preforms, (2) faunal teeth, (2) modified antler, (2) projectile points, large chert flakes, chert blank, large hammerstone	42	(5) chert flakes, (14) tertiary flakes, (7) flake fragments, (5) secondary flakes, (2) primary flakes, projectile point, (7) misc. stone debris, shell	Associated funerary objects missing from Redstone's collections: projectile points (5), flake, cores (2), ceramic sherds (2), biface tools (2). Human skeletal remains scheduled to be moved to the Laboratory for Human Osteology, University of Alabama following the MCX-CMAC inventory.
			Laboratory for Human Osteology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	AL	10	Partial human skeletal remains of both adult males and females.	0		0		0		
Totals:					11		0		11				42
<hr/>													
FORSCOM													
Fort Campbell		KY											
			Forestry Building, Fort Campbell	KY	16	Partial human skeletal remains of 2 infants, 8 subadults, and 6 adults indeterminate sex.	0		356	fragmented human effigy bottle, (112) ceramic sherds, bone pin, (241) shell beads on two strands, shell pendant	88	(84) ceramic sherds, crinoid fossil, snail shell, (2) faunal bones	
Totals:					16		0		356				88
<hr/>													
Fort Stewart		GA											

MACOM	Installation	State	Repository	State	MNI	MNI Description	Isolated Bone	Isolated Bone Description	Associated Objects	Associated Objects Description	Possible Associated Objects	Possible Associated Objects Description	Comments
			Environmental Branch Office, Fort Stewart	GA	1	a partial set of human	0		0		1	ceramic sherd	
Totals:					1		0		0		1		
Yakima Training Center	WA												
			Fort Lewis Military Museum / Fort Lewis Building 1210	WA	2	Two adult individuals represented by a left humeral shaft fragment, and 4 loose teeth.	0		0		28	(25) beads made of shell and petrified wood, (3) fauna bones	
Totals:					2		0		0		28		

TRADOC

Fort Benning

GA

			Columbus Museum of Arts and Science, Columbus	GA	3	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 infant, 1 adult probable male, and 1 adult indeterminate sex.	0		1516	(366) ceramic sherds, (43) misc. metal fragments, (4) brass bells, pieces of fabric, brass button, projectile point, (3) nails, (~1250) various beads, pebbles, mission style bowl, aqua colored bottle	284	(92) ceramic sherds, (6) fragments of fired clay, (21) faunal bones, (7) chert flakes, piece of sandstone, (2) charcoal samples, glass frag., projectile point, (2) bifaces, clay pipe stem	
			Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Haley Center, Auburn University, Auburn	AL	2	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult probable male and 1 adult probable female.	0		0		116	(46) ceramic sherds, (70) small unmodified univalve clam shells	
			Fort Benning, Building 75, Basment	AL	0		0		0		0		

MACOM	Installation	State	Repository	State	MNI	MNI Description	Isolated Bone	Isolated Bone Description	Associated Objects	Associated Objects Description	Possible Associated Objects	Possible Associated Objects Description	Comments
			Riverbend Research Laboratory, University of Georgia, Athens	GA	3	Partial human skeletal remains of 2 adults of indeterminate sex, 1 adult probable male.	1	cranial fragment	1	piece of fabric, (3) faunal	113	(3) faunal bones, (50) chert flakes, (56) ceramic sherds, (4) charcoal samples	The cranial fragment most likely belongs with the individual from the same site curated at the Columbia Museum
			Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens	GA	3	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult of indeterminate sex, 1 subadult, 1 adult probable female.	0		1	One shallow, reconstructed ceramic bowl	587	(90) fragments of fauna, (36) unmodified shell fragments, (377) ceramic sherds, (31) lithic flakes, (2) glass fragments, (34) fragments of daub, (4) lumps of potters clay, (6) miscellaneous stones, (3) metal, (4) pieces of glass	These collections are on temporary loan for analysis from the Columbus Museum of Art and Science
			U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign-Urbana	IL	0		0		0		0		
Totals:					11		1		1518		1100		
<hr/>													
Fort Huachuca	AZ												
			Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH) Laboratory at Fort Huachuca	AZ	0		0		0		0		NAGPRA Section 5 Material from a 1964 excavation on Fort Huachuca are currently missing.
Totals:					0		0		0		0		
<hr/>													
Fort Leavenworth	KS												
			Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	KS	1	1 adult male represented by 2 pelvic fragments	0				50	(26) lithic flakes, antler, drill fragments, worked stone, projectile points, (8) lithic cores, (2) lithic scrapers	
Totals:					1		0				50		

MACOM	Installation	State	Repository	State	MNI	MNI Description	Isolated Bone	Isolated Bone Description	Associated Objects	Associated Objects Description	Possible Associated Objects	Possible Associated Objects Description	Comments
	Fort Leonard Wood		MO										
			Illinois State Museum Research and Collection Center, Springfield	IL	0		0		0		0		These collections were scheduled to be moved to the Museum Support Center, University of Missouri, Columbia after processing.
			Museum Support Center, University of Missouri, Columbia	MO	30	Partial human skeletal remains of 14 adult indeterminate sex, 2 adult probable males, 9 subadults, 4 indeterminate age and sex.	1	isolated femur	19	a mano, (7) pieces of modified antler, polished bone awl, (8) bifaces, lithic drill, a scraper	61	large brown stone, hematite, (16) prehistoric ceramic sherds, (32) chert flakes, (2) chert bifaces, (6) Scallorn projectile points, (3) large modified chert pieces, projectile point	
			U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign-Urbana	IL	0		0		0		0		These collections were scheduled to be moved to the Museum Support Center, University of Missouri, Columbia after processing.
					Totals:	30	1		19		61		
	Fort Polk		LA										
			Fort Polk Curation Center, Fort Polk Environmental Learning Center	LA	1	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult indeterminate sex.	0		0		0		
					Totals:	1	0		0		0		
	Fort Sill		OK										
			Fort Sill Museum	OK	9	Partial human skeletal remains of 9 individuals.	5	5 objects identified in the catalog recorded as "human hair or scalp".	2700	Horse trappings, metal rings, metal rivets, nails, metal bracelets, beads, textile object, metal pail, lithic material, german silver hair ornaments, soil, braided metal frag. w/textile and bead, metal token, metal buttons, metal key, decorated ceramic disc, wood frags, shell hair pipes, flat silver ornaments, fauna, clay, glass fragments	91	lithic material, metal bracelets, teaspoons, historic ceramic fragments, various metal objects, button, faunal bones, soil	
					Totals:	9	5		2700		91		

MACOM	Installation	State	Repository	State	MNI	MNI Description	Isolated Bone	Isolated Bone Description	Associated Objects	Associated Objects Description	Possible Associated Objects	Possible Associated Objects Description	Comments
Presidio of Monterey		CA											
			California State Museum Resource Center, Sacramento	CA	6	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult male, 1 young adult female, 1 young adult indeterminate sex, 3 infants, and 48 isolated human bones.	50		26	(24) shell, (2) hammerstones, (1) preform	95	(3) modified antlers, (28) pieces of fauna, (1) hammerstone, (1) shell ornament, (1) core, (3) beads, (57) shells, (1) fishhook	
			Carmel Valley Historic Society, Monterey	CA	0		0		0		0		Only documents pertinent to NAGPRA were examined at this repository, no skeletal or artifact material.
			Cultural Resources Management Services, Paso Robles	CA	4	Partial human skeletal remains of 3 adults of indeterminate sex and 1 subadult.	0		188	lithic flakes, shell, beads, bead blanks, stone tools, bone tools, a pendant blank, fishhook frags	0		
			Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History, Pacific Grove	CA	1	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult indeterminate sex.	0		0		0		
			Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley	CA	3	Partial human skeletal remains of 2 adult males, 1 subadult, and 2 adults indeterminate sex.	3		0		0		
Totals:					14		53		214		95		
USAR													
Fort Douglas		UT											
			Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City	UT	1	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult female	0		0		0		
Totals:					1		0		0		0		
USARPAC													
Fort Kamehameha		HI											
			Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu	HI	2	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult female and 1 adult male.	0		4	historic pearl button, (2) fish bones, soil matrix, coral	1	piece of coral	These remains are scheduled to be reburied July 26 1997. The skeletal remains of 1 adult individual excavated in 1975 are missing and are believed to be destroyed.
			Ogden Archaeological Laboratory, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu	HI	7	Partial human skeletal remains of 4 subadults, 1 adult female, 1 adult male, and 1 adult indeterminate sex.	0		3	fragmentary fish vertebrae	0		These remains are scheduled to be reburied July 26 1997.
			U.S. Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean	HI	0		0		0		0		Only documents pertinent to NAGPRA were examined at this repository, no skeletal or artifact material.
Totals:		9	0	7	1								

MACOM	Installation	State	Repository	State	MNI	MNI Description	Isolated Bone	Isolated Bone Description	Associated Objects	Associated Objects Description	Possible Associated Objects	Possible Associated Objects Description	Comments
Fort Shafter		HI											
			Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu	HI	5	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult female, 1 adult male, and 2 adults indeterminate sex.	0		0		0		
Totals:					5		0		0		0		
Pohakuloa Training Area		HI											
			International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu	HI	0		0		0		0		Only documents pertinent to NAGPRA were examined at this repository, no skeletal or artifact material.
			Paul H. Rosendahl, Inc., Hilo	HI	1	A distal fragment of 1 adult first metatarsal.	0		0		0		
			State Historic Preservation Division, Hilo	HI	1	One adult individual represented by a complete proximal end of an adult right tibia.	0		0		0		
Totals:					2		0		0		0		
Waianae Recreation Center		HI											
			Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu	HI	1	~50 small fragmentary human bones.			0		0		
			Cultural Surveys of Hawaii, Kailua	HI	3	~18 fragmentary human bones.	30	~30 fragmentary human bones.	21	(1) shell bead, (1) volcanic glass flake, (~17) basalt flakes, (1) coral, charcoal fragments	5	bag of small animal bones, volcanic glass core, basalt blade, polished basalt fragment, bag of shell /shell fragments/ animal bone	
			Ogden Archaeological Laboratory, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Honolulu	HI	5	14 fragmentary human	2	1 possible human tooth and 1 probable phalange fragment	4600	coffin fragments, metal nails, fabric fragments, buttons, cobble, gold earring, misc. metal, beads, bone comb fragments, round glass, leather shoe fragments, religious metals, glass vial, sea urchin spin, coral abrader, rosary, crucifix	105	basalt adze, basalt flakes, misc. rock, fauna bones, bag of shell, bag of shell/ coral/ pebbles, fishhook blanks, charcoal, seed, soil sample, coral, coral abrader fragment, beads, buttons	The large number of associated and unassociated objects are the result of these objects not being reentered with their corresponding skeletal remains. The 4600 associated objects remain associated do to the presence of a small amount of fragmentary human remains which were not reentered and can be assigned to a specific burial.
Totals:					9		32		4621		110		

APPENDIX 6

List of Installations and Potential Culturally Affiliated Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations

AMC

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD

Cultural Affiliation

Conoy & Nanticoke

Delaware

Susquehannock/Conestoga

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

SEE DELAWARE & SUSQUEHANNOCK/CONESTOGA

Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Cayuga Nation of New York

Oneida Nation of New York

Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin

Onondaga Nation of New York

Seneca Nation of New York

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York

Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York

Tuscarora Nation of New York

FORT WINGATE DEPOT ACTIVITY, NM

Cultural Affiliation

Anasazi

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California

Hopi Tribe of Arizona

Navajo Tribe of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah

Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico

Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico

Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico

Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico

Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico

Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico

Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico

Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico

Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico

Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

RADFORD ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, VA

Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee

Shawnee

Virginia Siouan

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Cayuga Nation of New York
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

REDSTONE ARSENAL, AL

Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee

Chickasaw

Coushatta

Creek

Shawnee

Tunica-Biloxi

Yuchi

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma
Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
SEE MUSKOGEE CREEK

FORSCOM

FORT CAMPBELL, KY

Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee

Chickasaw

Kaskinampo

Shawnee

Yuchi

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma

FORT POLK, LA

Cultural Affiliation

Alabama-Coushatta

Apache (Lipan)

Biloxi

Caddo

Choctaw

Coushatta

Tunica

FORT STEWART, GA

Cultural Affiliation

Creek

Guale

Seminole

Yamacraw

Yamasee

Yuchi

YAKIMA TRAINING CENTER, WA

Cultural Affiliation

Columbia-Sinkiuse

Kittitas/Upper Yakima

Wanapum

Wenatchi

Yakima/Lower Yakima

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana

Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Jena Band of Choctaw

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma

Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma

Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma

SEE CREEK & SEMINOLE

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, and Brighton Reservations

SEE CREEK & SEMINOLE

SEE CREEK & SEMINOLE

SEE MUSKOGEE CREEK

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington

TRADOC

FORT BENNING, GA

Cultural Affiliation

Creek

Seminole

Yuchi

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma

Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma

Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama

Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress & Brighton Reservations

SEE MUSKOGEE CREEK

FORT HUACHUCA, AZ

Cultural Affiliation

Apache (Chiricahua)

Pima

Sobaipuri

Tohono O'odham/Papago

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma

Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona

Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation of Arizona

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation of Arizona

SEE PIMA AND PAPAGO

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

Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS

Cultural Affiliation

Delaware

Iowa

Kansa/Kaw

Kickapoo

Missouria

Nez Perce

Omaha

Osage

Otoe

Pawnee

Potawatomi

Sac & Fox

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma

Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington

Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho

Omaha Tribe of Nebraska

Osage Nation of Oklahoma

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma

Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma

Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas

Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska

Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma

Shawnee	Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Wichita	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Wyandot	Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO

Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee

Delaware

Kickapoo

Missouria

Osage

Sac & Fox

Shawnee

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma

Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma

Osage Nation of Oklahoma

Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska

Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma

Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CA

Cultural Affiliation

Costanoan/Ohlone

Esselen

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES

NO FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED ENTITIES

USAR

FORT DOUGLAS, UT

Cultural Affiliation

Shoshone (Eastern)

Shoshone (Northern)

Shoshone (Western)

Federally Recognized Tribe(s)

Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho

Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada

Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada

Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie)

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada

Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah

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

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band Council)

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (South Fork Band Council)

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Tribal Council)

Ute

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Wells Indian Colony Band Council)

Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah

Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah

USARPAC

FORT KAMEHAMEHA, HI

Cultural Affiliation

Native Hawaiian

Native Hawaiian Organization(s)

Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei

Oahu Burial Council

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

FORT SHAFTER, HI

Cultural Affiliation

Native Hawaiian

Native Hawaiian Organization(s)

Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei

Oahu Burial Council

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA, HI

Cultural Affiliation

Native Hawaiian

Native Hawaiian Organization(s)

Hawaii Island Burial Council

Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

WAIANA E ARMY RECREATION CENTER, HI

Cultural Affiliation

Native Hawaiian

Native Hawaiian Organization(s)

Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei

Oahu Burial Council

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

APPENDIX 7

List of Federally Recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations Identified for Section 5 Consultation

Federally Recognized Tribe/Native Hawaiian Organization	Installation
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Fort Campbell, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood, Radford AAP, Redstone Arsenal
Ak Chin Indian Community of Papago Indians of the Maricopa, Ak Chin Reservation, Arizona	Fort Huachuca
Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas	Fort Campbell, Fort Polk, Redstone Arsenal
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Benning, Fort Campbell, Fort Polk, Fort Stewart, Redstone Arsenal
Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Polk
Cayuga Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Radford AAP
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Campbell, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood, Radford AAP, Redstone Arsenal
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Campbell, Redstone Arsenal
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Polk
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington	Yakima Training Center
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington	Yakima Training Center, Fort Leavenworth
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah	Fort Douglas
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Fort Campbell, Fort Polk, Redstone Arsenal
Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada	Fort Douglas
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina	Fort Campbell, Redstone Arsenal, Radford AAP
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Campbell, Fort Leonard Wood, Radford AAP, Redstone Arsenal
Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada	Fort Douglas
Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Huachuca
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation of Arizona	Fort Huachuca
Hawaii Island Burial Council	Pohakuloa Training Area
Hopi Tribe of Arizona	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei	Fort Kamehameha, Fort Shafter, Pohakuloa Training Area, Waianae Army Recreation Center
Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska	Fort Leavenworth
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth

Jena Band of Choctaw	Fort Polk
Kaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth
Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, Redstone Arsenal
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico	Fort Huachuca, Fort Polk
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Fort Benning, Fort Stewart
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi	Fort Polk
Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Benning, Fort Campbell, Fort Stewart, Redstone Arsenal
Navajo Tribe of Arizona, New Mexico & Utah	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho	Fort Leavenworth
Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah (Washakie)	Fort Douglas
Oahu Burial Council	Fort Kamehameha, Fort Shafter, Waianae Army Recreation Center
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Fort Kamehameha, Fort Shafter, Pohakuloa Training Area, Waianae Army Recreation Center
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	Fort Leavenworth
Oneida Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground
Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin	Aberdeen Proving Ground
Onondaga Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground
Osage Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama	Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, Redstone Arsenal
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas	Fort Leavenworth
Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood

Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa	Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leonard Wood
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	Fort Huachuca
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Benning, Fort Stewart
Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress & Brighton Reservations	Fort Benning, Fort Stewart
Seneca Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Radford AAP
Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation, Wyoming	Fort Douglas
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho	Fort Douglas
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	Fort Douglas
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah	Fort Douglas
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin	Fort Leonard Wood
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Battle Mountain Band Council)	Fort Douglas
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band Council)	Fort Douglas
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (South Fork Band Council)	Fort Douglas
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Tribal Council)	Fort Douglas
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Wells Indian Colony Band Council)	Fort Douglas
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma	Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, Redstone Arsenal
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	Fort Huachuca
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana	Fort Polk, Redstone Arsenal
Tuscarora Nation of New York	Aberdeen Proving Ground
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma	Fort Campbell, Fort Leonard Wood, Radford AAP, Redstone Arsenal
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah	Fort Douglas
Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah	Fort Douglas
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona	Fort Huachuca
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	Fort Leavenworth
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas	Fort Wingate Depot Activity
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico	Fort Wingate Depot Activity

Total = 102 (98 federally recognized Native American tribes and 4 Native Hawaiian organizations)

APPENDIX 8

Points of Contact for Potentially Affiliated Tribes for Section 5 Collections

<i>Fed. Recog. Tribe</i>	<i>Chair Term</i>	<i>Next Chair Election</i>	<i>Last Contacted</i>	<i>Tribal Contact</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Zip Code</i>	<i>Telephone #</i>	<i>FAX #</i>
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	2 years	06/1999	6/97	Mr. Larry Nuckolls	Governor	2025 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.	Shawnee	OK	74801-9381	405-275-4030	405-275-5637
Ak Chin Indian Community of Papago Indians of the Maricopa, Ak Chin Reservation, Arizona		01/1998	6/97	Mr. William Antone	Chairperson	42507 W. Peters & Nall Rd.	Maricopa	AZ	85239	520-568-2227	520-254-6133
Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Texas	2 years	06/1998	2/97	Mr. Roland Poncho	Chairperson	Route 3, Box 640	Livingston	TX	77351	409-563-4391	409-563-4397
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	05/2000	12/96	Ms. Rebecca Torres	Chief	P.O. Box 537	Henryetta	OK	74437	918-652-8708	
Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	2 years	06/1998	2/97	Mr. Vernon Hunter	Acting Chairperson	P.O. Box 487	Binger	OK	73009	405-656-2344	405-656-2892
Cayuga Nation of New York	None	None	5/96	Mr. Vernon Isaac	Chief	P.O. Box 11	Versailles	NY	14168	716-532-4847	716-532-5417
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	1999	5/96	Mr. Joe Byrd	Principal Chief	P.O. Box 948	Tahlequah	OK	74465	918-456-0671	918-456-6485
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	10/1999	5/96	Mr. Bill Anoatubby	Governor	P.O. Box 1548	Ada	OK	74821-1548	405-436-2603	405-436-4287
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	07/1999	5/96	Mr. Hollis E. Roberts	Chief	P.O. Drawer 1210, 16th & Locust Street	Durant	OK	74702-1201	405-924-8280	405-924-1150
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	4 years	06/2001	6/97	Mr. John A. Barrett	Chairperson	1901 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.	Shawnee	OK	74801	405-275-3121	405-275-0198
Colorado River Indian Tribes of the	4 years	12/2000	1/97	Mr. Daniel Eddy,	Chairperson	Route 1, Box 23-B	Parker	AZ	85344	520-669-	520-669-

Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California				Jr.							9211	5675
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation, Washington	2 years	11/1997	6/96	Mr. Ross Sockzehigh	Chairperson	P.O. Box 151	Toppenish	WA	98948-0151	509-865-5121	509-865-5528	
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington	1 year	07/1997	7/96	Mr. Mathew Dick, Jr.	Chairperson	P.O. Box 150	Nespelem	WA	99155-0150	509-634-4711	509-634-4116	
Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah	3 years	01/1998	5/96	Mr. David Pete	Chairperson	P.O. Box 6104	Ibapah	UT	84034	801-234-1136	801-234-1162	
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	4 years	06/2001	6/97	Mr. Lovelin Poncho	Chairperson	P.O. Box 818	Elton	LA	70532	318-584-2261	318-584-2998	
Delaware Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma	4 years	11/1999	1/97	Mr. Curtis Zunigha	Chief	108 S. Seneca	Bartlesville	OK	74003	918-336-5272	918-336-5513	
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma	4 years	06/2001	6/97	Mr. Lawrence F. Snake	President	P.O.Box 825	Anadarko	OK	73005	405-247-2448	405-247-9393	
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada	3 years	1998	7/96	Mr. Keith Honaker	Chairperson	P.O. Box 140063	Duckwater	NV	89314	702-863-0227	702-863-0301	
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina	4 years	1999	6/96	Ms. Joyce Dugan	Principal Chief	P.O. Box 455	Cherokee	NC	28719	704-497-2771	704-497-2952	
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4 years	1998	6/96	Mr. Nelis Captain	Chief	P.O. Box 350	Seneca	MO	64865	918-666-2435	918-666-3325	
Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada	1 year	1999	7/96	Ms. Sally Marques	Chairperson	16 Shoshone Circle	Ely	NV	89301	702-289-3013	702-289-3156	
Blackfoot ID 83221 208-785-7401 Oahu Burial Council	Blackfoot	Blackfoot ID 83221	Blackfoot ID 83	Blackfoot ID 83 Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan	Blackfoot ID 83 Chairperson	Blackfoot ID 83 98-295 Ualo #X4	Blackfoot ID 83	ID	83221	208-785-7401	208-785-2206	
Office of Hawaiian Affairs				Ms. Linda Colburn	Administrator	711 Kapiloani Blvd., Suite 500	Honolulu	HI	96813	808-594-1890		
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	3 years	10/1998	1/97	Mr. Gary Lasley	Chairperson	P.O. Box 368	Macy	NE	68039	402-837-5391	402-837-5308	
Oneida Nation of New York	Varies	Varies	7/96	Mr. Raymond Halbritter	Nation Representative	223 Genesee Street, Ames Plaza	Oneida	NY	13421	315-361-6300	315-361-6333	

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Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin	3 years	03/1999	1/97	Mrs. Deborah Doxtator	Chairperson	P.O. Box 365	Oneida	WI	54155-0365	414-869-1260	414-869-4040	
Onondaga Nation of New York	Life	n/a	3/97	Mr. Irving Powless, Jr.	Head Chief	Box 319 B	Nedrow	NY	13120			
Osage Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	1998	7/96	Mr. George E. Tallchief	President	P.O. Box 53	Pawhuska	OK	74056	918-287-1128	918-287-1259	
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma	2 years	11/1997	7/96	Mr. Raymond Butler	Chairperson	Route 1, Box 62	Red Rock	OK	74651	405-723-4466	405-723-4273	
Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	2 years	05/1999	6/97	Mr. Marshall Gover	President	P.O. Box 470	NM 87501	NM	NM 87501	NM 87501	NM 87501	
Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico	1 year	12/1997	1/97	Mr. Gabriel Galbran	Governor	135 Capitol Square Drive	Zia Pueblo	NM	87053-6013	505-867-3304	505-867-3308	
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska	4 years	1999	7/96	Mr. Corbin Shuckahosee	Chairperson	Rt. 1, Box 60	Reserve	KS	66434	913-742-7471	913-742-3785	
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	08/1999	5/96	Ms. Dora S. Young	Principal Chief	Route 2, Box 246	Stroud	OK	74079	918-968-3526	918-968-3887	
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa	4 years	1998	5/96	Mr. Isacc Roberts	Chief	3137 F Avenue	Tama	IA	52339	515-484-4678	515-484-5424	
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona	4 years	09/1998	2/97	Mr. Ivan Makil	President	Route 1, Box 216	Scottsdale	2	2	2	2	
	2 years	06/1997	6/97	Mr. Jerry Dilliner	Chief	P.O. Box 1283	Miami	OK	74355	918-542-6609	918-542-3684	
Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation,	2 years	09/1998	12/96	Mr. John	Chairperson	P.O. Box 538	Fort	WY	82514	307-332-	307-332-	

Wyoming				Washakie			Washakie			3532	3055
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho	2 years	05/1999	6/97	Mr. Arnold Appenay	Chairperson	P.O. Box 306	Fort Hall	ID	83203-0306	208-238-3700	208-237-0797
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Nevada	3 years	04/1999	5/96	Mr. James Paiva	Chairperson	P.O. Box 219	Owyhee	NV	89832	702-757-3161	702-757-2219
Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, Utah	4 years	1998?	2/97	Mr. Leon D. Bear	Chairperson	2480 S. Main St., Suite 110	South Salt Lake	UT	84115	801-474-0535	801-474-0534
St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York	3 years	06/1999	2/97	Mr. Phil Tarbell	Head Chief	Route 37, Akwesasne-Community Building	Hogansburg	NY	13655	518-358-2272	518-358-3203
Stockbridge-Munsee Community of Mohican Indians of Wisconsin	2 years	10/1997	6/97	Mr. Virgil Murphy	President	N. 8476 Moh He Con Nuck Road	Bowler	WI	54416	715-793-4111	715-793-4299
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Battle Mountain Band)	3 years	10/1997	6/97	Mr. Gelford Jim	Chairperson	35 Mtn. View Drive., Suite #138-13	Battle Mountain	NV	89820	702-635-2004	702-635-8016
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band)	3 years	10/1997	6/97	Mr. Raymond Gonzales	Chairperson	511 Sunset St.	Elko	NV	89801	702-738-8889	702-753-5439
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (South Fork Band)	3 years	10/1997	6/97	Mr. Vince Garcia	Chairperson	HC 30 B-13	Elko	NV	89801	702-744-4273	
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Wells Indian Colony Band)	3 years	10/1997	6/97	Ms. Andrea R. Woods	Chairperson	P.O. Box 809	Wells	NV	89835	702-752-3045	702-752-2186
Te-Moak Tribes of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Tribal Council)	3 years	10/1997	5/96	Mr. Felix Ike	Chairperson	525 Sunset Street	Elko	NV	89801	702-738-9251	702-738-2345
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma	4 years	1998	5/96	Ms. Grace Bunner	Town King	P.O. Box 706	Okemah	OK	74859	918-623-2620	918-623-0419
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona	4 years	1999	7/96	Mr. Edward Manual	Chairperson	P.O. Box 837	Sells	AZ	85634	520-383-2221	520-383-3379
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York	Life	n/a	3/97	Mr. Emerson Webster	Chief	7027 Meadville Road	Basom	NY	14013	716-542-4244	716-542-9692
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana	2 years	04/1999	6/97	Mr. Earl J. Barbry, Sr.	Chairperson	P.O. Box 331	Marksville	LA	71351	318-253-9767	318-253-9791

Tuscarora Nation of New York	Life	n/a	2/97	Mr. Arnold Hewitt	Chief	5616 Walmore Road	Lewiston	NY	14092	716-297-9279	
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma	6 years	11/1999	2/97	Mr. John Ross	Chief	P.O. Box 746	Tahlequah	OK	74465-0746	918-456-5491	918-456-9601
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah	2 years	03/1999	6/97	Mr. Ronald Wopsock	Chairperson	P.O. Box 190	Fort Duchesne	UT	84026	801-722-5141	801-722-2374
Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah	3 years		7/96	Ms. Judy Knight-Frank	Chairperson	General Delivery	Towaoc	CO	81334	970-565-3751	970-565-7412
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona	4 years			Mr. Ronnie Lupe	Chairperson	P.O. Box 700	Whiteriver	AZ	85741	520-338-4346	520-338-4778
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco, & Tawakonie) of Oklahoma	4 years	07/2000	12/96	Mr. Gary McAdams	President	P.O. Box 729	Anadarko	OK	73005	405-247-2425	405-247-2430
Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma	2 years	09/1998	12/96	Mr. Leaford Bearskin	Chief	P.O. Box 250	Wyandotte	OK	74370	918-678-2297	918-678-2944
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas	1 year	01/1998	2/97	Mr. Vince Munoz	Governor	P.O. Box 17579 Ysleta Stn.	El Paso	TX	79917	915-859-7913	915-859-2988
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico	3 years	1998	7/96	Mr. Donald Eriacho	Governor	P.O. Box 339	Zuni	NM	87327	707-444-0433	505-782-2700

APPENDIX 9

Summary of Section 3 Material Inventoried

Installation	State	MACOM	Repository	State	Section 3 Material	Section 3 Material Description / Comments
Fort Benning	GA	TRADOC	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign-Urbana	IL	MNI of 1	3 fragments of bone representing 1 adult indeterminate sex
Fort Benning	GA	TRADOC	Fort Benning, Building 75, Basement	AL	MNI of 15 and ~3248 possible funerary objects	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult probable male, 4 adult probable females, 7 adults indeterminate sex, 1 subadult and 2 infants. Possible funerary objects (1600) ceramic sherds, (121) daub, (740) lithic material, (160) shell, (3) charcoal samples, (3) botanicals, (11) glass fragments, (136) fauna, (57) beads, (4) nails, (413) misc. metal objects.
Fort Benning	GA	TRADOC	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science, Columbus	GA	124 funerary objects	(4) silver wrist bands, iron clasp, (82) glass beads, bag of matrix, silver piece, (10) silver cones, (4) pieces of rusted iron, (2) flat pounded copper, (10) pieces of fabric, (8) pieces of wood, silver armband frag. removed from an infant burial left in situ
Fort Huachuca	AZ	TRADOC	Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH) Laboratory at Fort Huachuca	AZ	MNI of 15	16 small fragmentary human bones were found while analysing faunal and flotation samples from excavations after November 1990.
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRADOC	Illinois State Museum Research and Collection	IL	MNI of 1	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult indeterminate sex

Center, Springfield

Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRADOC Construction Engineering	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory, Champaign-Urbana	IL	MNI of 2	Partial human skeletal remains of 1 adult indeterminate sex and 1 adult probable female
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APPENDIX 10

Summary of Section 6 Material Inventoried

Installation	State	MACOM	Repository	State	Unassociated Objects	Unassociated Objects Description
Fort Wingate bag of	NM	AMC	Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe	NM	11	small ceramic pitcher, ceramic bowl, (7) ceramic sherds, olla ceramic jar, egg shell, ash
Fort Benning	GA	TRADOC	Columbus Museum of Arts and Science, Columbus	GA	908	(820) ceramic sherds, (47) various beads, (~13) misc. metal frags., fire baked clay, worked shell wood fragments, mortar, (17) chert flakes, nut shell, projectile point, (6) faunal bones
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	TRADOC	Museum Support Center, University of Missouri, Columbia	MO	53	(22) pieces of lithic material, (29) ceramic sherds, crinoid fossil, rock concretion
Fort Sill metal rings, and	OK	TRADOC	Fort Sill Museum	OK	4000	(2) wedding ring, (9) round metal discs, mixed fragment of a metal necklace/belt, buckle, (12) red ochre frags. , handle with snakeskin design, gold button, dog figurine, religious figurine, (60) wire bracelets, (17) metal bells, (20) metal buttons, (3) plastic beads, plastic button, (17) metal casket parts, horse trapping, silver ring, (3) metal flat metal object, (3,676) glass beads , (226) metal sequins , two containers with light heavy fraction material, metal chain frag., (8) historic ceramic sherds, (3) historic ceramic plates
Waianae Recreation Center	HI	USARPAC	Cultural Surveys of Hawaii, Kailua	HI	10	gourd stopper, (3) worked shell, (3) flakes, charcoal sample, faunal bone, shark tooth
Waianae Recreation Center	HI	USARPAC	Ogden Archaeological	HI	89	(4) basalt frags., (~20) faunal bones, (3) bags of shell/coral/beach pebbles, charcoal

Laboratory, Ogden
Environmental and Energy
Services, Honolulu

sample, obsidian fragments, (54) glass beads, (6) walrus/whale tooth bead fragment