
**Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
FY 2008 – 2013**



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**Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point
Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan**

2008 to 2013

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Final Report

**Prepared for Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point
Environmental Affairs Department**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Purpose

The purpose of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) is to provide procedural guidance for identifying, evaluating, nominating and managing historic properties located at MCAS Cherry Point. The ICRMP provides a management guide to achieve compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and other federal preservation laws. The NHPA charges federal agencies to identify and evaluate historic resources under their stewardship and to nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the act calls for federal agencies to consider the effects of planned activities on National Register listed or eligible properties.

This ICRMP is a management guide for achieving compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other preservation laws.

Application

This ICRMP was developed with the intention of providing a framework for complete compliance with Section 106 and 110 of NHPA by the activity. This is a revision of the HARP Plan developed in 1990 (Kimmel and Lewis 1990). Since 1984, MCAS Cherry Point has initiated studies to fulfill the requirements of the NHPA. The current status of cultural resources at MCAS Cherry Point includes the identification of 87 archeological sites and 929 historic structures.

Of the 87 archeological sites that have been identified on properties administered by MCAS Cherry Point, a total of 11 archeological sites have been recommended for Phase II evaluation. Sites 31CR53, 31CR290, 31CR305, and 31CV87 have received Phase II evaluation and are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 31CR52 received Phase II and was judged not eligible for listing on the National Register.

Phase I surveys have identified 86 archeological sites; 11 are recommended for Phase II evaluation.

Of the 929 buildings recorded at MCAS Cherry Point, MCOLF Atlantic, and MCALF Bogue, only the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (31CV1905;

Bldgs. 200-205, 207, 218, and 234), now destroyed, and the Officer Housing Historic District (31CV2053; Bldgs. 300-349, 486, 492-497) were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Integration of cultural resource management with MCAS Cherry Point's ongoing mission and operations is a primary goal of the ICRMP.

Coordination

One goal of the ICRMP is to integrate cultural resources management with the installation's programs, mission, and administrative structure. Under Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, the Commanding Officer at MCAS Cherry Point ultimately is responsible for the protection and management of cultural resources. Reviews requiring consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are conducted in coordination with Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic (NAVFAC LANT), when necessary.

Consultation requires the concurrence of state and federal preservation agencies.

Consultation Procedures

Consultation should be undertaken with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO) following the identification of historic resources. The evaluation recommendations for these resources should be detailed in reports prepared under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. If concurrence is not reached with the NC SHPO during consultation, the Activity may choose to provide documentation of findings or determinations of eligibility on properties to the Keeper of the National Register, or to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). In addition, the Activity may request that NC SHPO and the ACHP review the protocols for implementing the protection, preservation, and management of those resources presented in the ICRMP.

Implementation of the ICRMP requires the completion of three procedures.

Implementation

Implementation of this ICRMP can be realized through three steps. First, cultural resources (historic and archaeological resources) must be identified. The process of identifying cultural resources within the boundaries of MCAS Cherry Point remains to be completed; currently 1369 ha (3382 acres) have received intensive Phase I cultural resource survey, including historic resources dating to 1957 and earlier. Second, compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA entails determination of the eligibility status of identified cultural resources through Phase II archeological evaluation or Determination of Eligibility for historic structures. Third, compliance with Section 106 (NHPA) requirements must be completed when an effect on National Register listed or eligible properties is identified. Such effects can result from planned actions or ongoing operations at the Activity.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Cultural resources, including archeological sites and historic structures, are nonrenewable properties that illustrate the historical development of our nation. These resources are distributed across the landscape as a reflection of prehistoric and historic processes and events.

Cultural Resources defined

Federal agencies have a special role as stewards of historic resources; this responsibility is recognized in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); in Executive Order No. 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment); and in numerous subsequent Federal laws and regulations.

The federal responsibility for preservation of cultural resources

The NHPA, enacted in 1966 and amended in 1992, established a nationwide historic preservation program. Each Federal agency is tasked with the responsibility for establishing a preservation program to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The National Register was established by the NHPA as an inventory of archeological sites and historic resources that were of local, state, or national importance.

The NHPA was enacted to ensure stewardship by federal agencies.

Properties under a Federal agency's jurisdiction or control that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP should be managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values. In addition, the NHPA declares that the costs of preservation activities are eligible project costs in all undertakings of the Federal agency (NHPA Sections 110 and 106).

NHPA provides that costs of preservation activities shall be eligible project costs in all federal agency undertakings.

The Marine Corps and Navy have recognized their historic preservation responsibilities in "Historic and Archeological Resources Protection" Marine Corps Order (MCO) P5090.2A Chapter 8 (1 July 1998) and OPNAVINST 5090.1B Chapter 23 (17 October 2002). As stated in these instructions, the Marine Corps and Department of the Navy's (DON) policy towards historic and archeological resources is to:

The policy of the Department of the Navy on protection of cultural resources is outlined in OPNAVINST 5090.1B.

- (a) Incorporate preservation considerations into routine management of historic buildings, districts, sites, ships, aircraft, and other cultural resources.
- (b) Initiate timely consultation with SHPOs, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, other interested agencies, and the public whenever the DON conducts or supports undertakings that may affect any National Register property.

At MCAS Cherry Point, the Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Affairs Department is tasked with implementation of the ICRMP.

Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.3 (3 May 1996) has established the requirements and guidelines for an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). At MCAS Cherry Point, the Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Affairs Department is tasked with implementing the ICRMP.

Mission Statement

The mission of MCAS Cherry Point

The primary mission of the MCAS Cherry Point is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) or units thereof, and other activities and units as designated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) in conjunction with the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO). It is a primary aviation supply point and hosts the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP). The NADEP performs a complete range of rework operations on designated weapon systems, accessories, aviation equipment, and planes.

Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point Properties

MCAS Cherry Point administers eight properties.

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Cherry Point administers eight properties in North Carolina, including the main base at MCAS Cherry Point, Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field (MCALF) Bogue, Marine Corps Outlying Landing Field (MCOLF) Atlantic, as well as the former bombing ranges of Maw Point, Pamlico Point, and Piney Island and Cat Island, and the Dumpling Creek (Merrimon) Transmission Station (Figure 1).

The main base at MCAS Cherry Point is situated on the south side of the Neuse River in northern central Craven County, 27.36 km (17 mi)

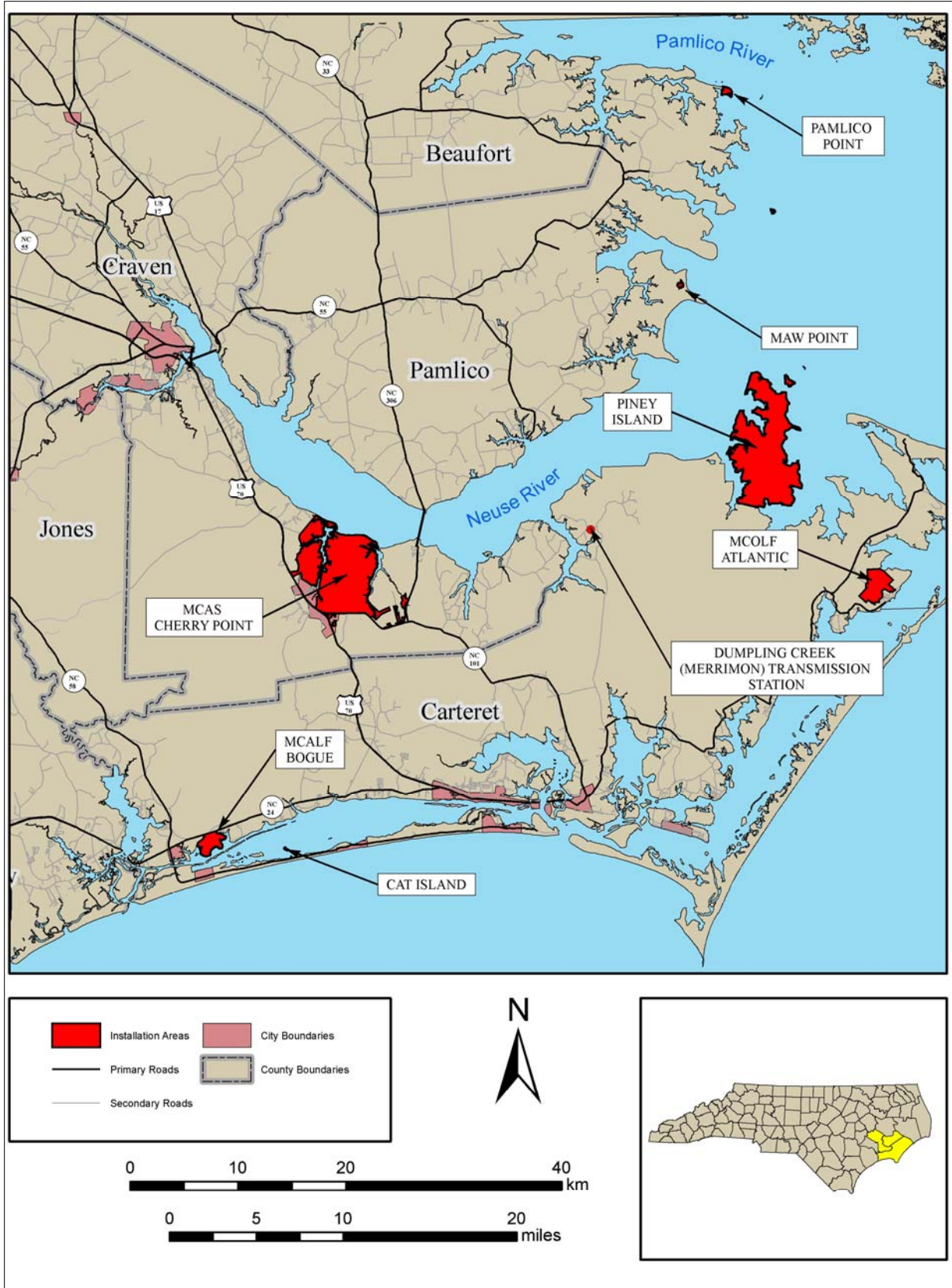


Figure 1. Location of MCAS Cherry Point and the Outlying Properties in North Carolina

- Main Base* southeast of New Bern, North Carolina. The Activity encompasses approximately 4,754.4 ha (11,748 ac) of woodlots, open grounds, and wetlands ranging in elevation from near sea level to 8.84 m (29 ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The eastern boundary of MCAS Cherry Point is formed by Hancock Creek, while the northern boundary follows the Neuse River. The southern limit of the activity is defined by State Routes 101 and 70. The western boundary roughly follows Prong and Cedar Creeks, tributaries of Slocum Creek, and Sandy Run, a tributary of Tucker Creek, before trending northeast along an arbitrarily defined boundary.
- MCALF Bogue* **MCALF Bogue** is situated north of Taylor Bay on the mainland side of Bogue Sound in southwestern Carteret County, 45.06 km (28 mi) south of New Bern, North Carolina. MCALF Bogue encompasses 338.86 ha (837.32 ac) of open grounds and woodlots ranging in elevation from near sea level to 6.10 m (20 ft) amsl. A chain link fence paralleling Route 24 identifies the northern limit of MCALF Bogue. The eastern, southern, and western boundaries of the Activity are defined by Goose Creek, Bogue Sound, and Hunting Island Creek, respectively. Both Goose Creek and Hunting Island Creek are tributaries of Bogue Sound and contain fringe marshes and tidal flats which contribute to the regional estuarine community. Salt marshes of varying sizes occur in low-lying areas along the margins of Bogue Sound.
- MCOLF Atlantic* **MCOLF Atlantic** is located on the mainland side of Core Sound between Thorofare Bay and Styron Bay in eastern Carteret County, 44.58 km (27.7 mi) east of MCAS Cherry Point. MCOLF Atlantic encompasses 596.12 ha (1,473 ac) of wetlands and open ground with elevations ranging from sea level to 6.1 m (20 ft) amsl. The boundaries of MCOLF Atlantic are arbitrarily determined and in general encompass areas of higher elevation within the Hunting Quarters area.
- Maw Point* **Maw Point** consists of approximately 25 ha (62 ac) of salt marsh located at Deep Point on Pamlico Sound in eastern central Pamlico County, 45.06 km (28 mi) east of New Bern, North Carolina. Maw Point is an inactive bombing range.
- Pamlico Point* **Pamlico Point** consists of approximately 54.22 ha (134 ac) of tidal marshland. Pamlico Point is adjacent to the mouth of the Pamlico River, in Pamlico County, 17.70 km (11 mi) north of Maw Point. Pamlico Point is an inactive bombing range.
- Piney Island Bombing Range (BT-11)* **Piney Island Bombing Range (BT-11)** is situated on Pamlico Sound between Long Bay and Turnagain Bay in northeastern Carteret County, 12.98 mi (8 mi) northwest of MCOLF Atlantic. Piney Island encompasses

approximately 5,042.6 ha (12,460 ac) of salt marsh and has been a bombing range since 1941.

Cat Island, regionally known as Wood Island, is situated within Bogue Sound in southwestern Carteret County, 7.24 km (4.5 mi) east of MCALF Bogue. Cat Island was a bombing range from 1944 – 1956 and is approximately 27 ha (11 ac) in size.

Cat Island

Dumpling Creek (Merrimon) Transmission Station sits on approximately 4 ha (10 ac) at the confluence of Adams and Dumpling Creeks. This property is owned by the US Navy.

*Merrimon
Transmission
Station*

ICRMP Goals

The ultimate goal of MCAS Cherry Point's preservation program is to identify and evaluate all cultural resources pursuant to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation, and to provide a program for managing those resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The identification and evaluation of cultural resources will result in an inventory of the Activity's historic properties. The inventory will be contained on maps and in a database format and will record all identified archeological sites and their evaluation. This will become an element of the base's GIS. The evaluation also will determine management options suitable for inventoried resources.

*The ultimate goal of
MCAS Cherry Point's
ICRMP is to manage
all National Register
properties.*

The inventory of cultural resources will grow in two ways: (1) from general studies sponsored through the installation's cultural resource program, or (2) from specific identification and evaluation studies activated by program-driven undertakings that must be reviewed as part of Section 106 compliance. Both types of studies must be performed by personnel that meet the Professional Qualifications Standards contained in the *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (36 CFR 61). The Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Affairs Department delegates an individual to manage cultural resources. This designated cultural resources manager is to maintain the inventory through updating map coverage and a database every two years. The ICRMP should be reviewed and revised every five years.

The goals of the ICRMP are to:

- Identify and evaluate archeological sites and historic properties to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;

- Maintain a current inventory of all cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;
- Manage National Register listed or eligible properties in compliance with NHPA, NEPA, all Federal laws, and Corps instructions;
- Preserve and protect cultural resources within the mission of MCAS Cherry Point.

ICRMP Priorities

Evaluations should be conducted for potentially National Register eligible properties.

Intensive surveys have been conducted, resulting in a partial inventory of the archeological and architectural resources at MCAS Cherry Point. Additional archeological surveys and architectural surveys of those resources 50 years old or older are needed to complete the inventory process. Evaluations should be conducted for those cultural resources that have been determined potentially eligible for the National Register. A comprehensive inventory of National Register eligible properties will be available only after the evaluation of each potentially eligible resource, applying the National Register criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]). The Activity can submit a report of the interim findings of survey and evaluation to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for formal review and comment, and to obtain written concurrence with the findings of each survey. MCAS Cherry Point comes under the purview of the State Archaeologist (currently Mr. Stephen R. Claggett) and the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, 421 N. Blount St. Raleigh, North Carolina 27601, 1-919-733-7342, <http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/>.

The Activity should consult with the SHPO to develop a mitigation or treatment plan whenever National Register eligible resources will be affected by one-time activities. Mitigation or treatment plans should include a description of the resource, the undertaking, and the steps that will be taken to mitigate the adverse effect of the undertaking on the resource. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) must be developed and approved by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) if a planned action will have an adverse effect on a National Register-eligible property. Upon receipt of written concurrence on the mitigation plan from the SHPO and the ACHP, and approval of the MOA if necessary, the mitigation may proceed.

When routine or repetitive actions are likely to affect potentially eligible resources, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) should be developed in consultation with the SHPO and ACHP. The development of a PA will allow for consideration of the affects of repetitive actions to potentially eligible resources through a planned approach to the completion of these tasks. The implementation of such a plan agreement has the added benefit of reducing the volume of consultation necessary with the SHPO and the ACHP.

*Programmatic
Agreements*

Application

MCAS Cherry Point has a partial inventory of archeological resources resulting from successive surveys of portions of the main base, auxiliary and outlying landing fields and bombing ranges. The current inventory of resources that have been listed in or identified as eligible for the National Register has been prepared (Appendix IV). This list is based on Section 106 and Section 110 surveys and evaluations conducted prior to June 2008.

*Identification of
historic resources is
not yet complete.*

Archeological. The various archeological surveys at MCAS Cherry Point and administered properties have consisted of intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey in areas of variable potential for cultural resources. Information gathered from these investigations was supplemented by data recorded from archeological surveys conducted in the vicinity of MCAS Cherry Point to facilitate the development of a preliminary model of prehistoric settlement along the lower Neuse River drainage.

*Nine archeological
sites have been
recommended for
Phase II evaluation.*

A total of 87 archeological sites has been identified on MCAS Cherry Point and administered properties, including 41 prehistoric sites, 40 historic sites and 6 sites that have both prehistoric and historic components. Seventy-four sites have been identified on the main base at MCAS Cherry Point, including ten sites recommended for Phase II evaluation and one National Register eligible site recommended for site preservation. Three of the ten sites identified on MCALF Bogue are National Register eligible and have been recommended for site preservation. Phase II evaluation has been recommended for one additional site on MCALF Bogue. One site was identified within the boundaries of Piney Island BT-11 and two sites within the limits of Dumpling Creek (Merrimon) Transmission Station; neither site was recommended for additional evaluation or preservation.

ICRMP Database

The GIS database includes all archaeological sites and surveys as shapefiles linked to reports, maps, forms, and correspondence.

In 2005, Geo-Marine, Inc. created a GIS-based data management system to assist in coordination and management of cultural resources at MCAS Cherry Point Main Station and its auxiliary fields, including MCALF Bogue, MCOLF Atlantic, and Piney Island Bombing Range (BT-11). The end product was a GIS database delivered in MXD format and a Document Library CD Rom. The GIS database includes all previous survey areas and known archeological site locations integrated as shapefiles into GIS as spatially referenced data. Each shapefile provides a direct link to all relevant site reports, survey area maps, site forms, site maps, and important correspondence. The Document Library CD Rom consists of a self-executing library CD that contains all known archeological reports, survey area maps, site maps, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) site forms, and supportive documents associated with the archeological resources at MCAS Cherry Point. The Document Library CD Rom logically cross-references all relevant archeological documents. Together, the GIS and Document Library provide a comprehensive, spatially interactive database for all existing archeological resource information for use by resource managers to accomplish tasks associated with planning and development at MCAS Cherry Point and its auxiliary fields.

SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

In accordance with Federal, State, Navy and Marine Corps regulations, a series of cultural resource investigations have been undertaken for MCAS Cherry Point. Generalized studies have included the development of a previous Historic and Archeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan. A brief synopsis of the results and recommendations of these studies is presented below.

*Historic and
Archeological
Resources Protection*

Cultural Context

Paleoindian Period (11000–8000 BC)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of North America argues that Asian populations migrated to the western hemisphere over the Bering land bridge that linked Siberia and Alaska, some 12,000 years ago. However, data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupation of North America, it does not appear that North Carolina was inhabited by humans prior to about 12,000 years ago.

Phelps (1983:19) divided the Paleoindian period into Early (12000–10000 BC) and Late (10000–8000 BC) subperiods. More recent work throughout the Southeast (Anderson 1995), however, has identified Early (10550–8950 BC), Middle (8950–8550 BC), and Late (8550–8050 BC) subperiods. For the Coastal Plain region, these dates are tentative at best as few, if any, radiocarbon dates have been associated with Paleoindian sites (Reid and Simpson 1998a:31). The lack of identified Paleoindian sites in this region is probably the result of rising sea levels, submerging many sites in riverine basins and offshore locales (Phelps 1983:21).

*The earliest human
activity on the Outer
Coastal Plain was
hunting and foraging
by Paleoindians.*

Early and Middle Paleoindian projectile point variants in the North Carolina Coastal Plain include the Hardaway blade and Hardaway-

Dalton. Late Paleoindian variants include Hardaway side-notched. Some archaeologists view the Hardaway complex as a manifestation of the Early Archaic period, suggesting that the Hardaway types are the result of synchronic tool modification as opposed to diachronic change. Most agree, however, that the other tools, such as side- and end-scrapers, found in association with Hardaway Complex points are very similar to a Paleoindian tool assemblage (Ward and Davis 1999:42). As such, the Hardaway Complex could be a transitional Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic assemblage.

The Paleoindian site types are regional residential bases and extractive locations.

Settlement models derived from data recovered in the Piedmont suggest a Paleoindian settlement system focused on high-quality lithic material (Gardner 1977). This model, however, may not be applicable to the lithic-deprived Coastal Plain. Reid and Simpson (1998:33) suggest that a settlement model proposed by Dent (1995) for the Chesapeake region, which includes the Coastal Plain of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, is more applicable to the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The model proposes two sites types: regional residential bases and locations, reminiscent of Binford's (1980) foraging system. The residential bases serve as the "hub of subsistence activities," while the locations function as extractive sites (Binford 1980:9).

Little is known about Paleoindian subsistence in the Southeast. Most of the information regarding subsistence is based on evidence from sites in the western United States. This model essentially holds that Paleoindian groups were highly mobile, big-game hunters. The problem, much like settlement systems, is whether this model is applicable to sites in North Carolina, specifically the Coastal Plain. Flora and fauna remains recovered from a Paleoindian hearth at Shawnee Minisink in Pennsylvania include hawthorne plum, hackberry, wild grapes, and unidentified fish (Department of Anthropology, American University n.d.).

Archaic Period (8000–1000 BC)

Early Archaic projectile points include Palmer Corner Notched and Kirk Corner Notched.

Early Archaic (8000–6000 BC) sites, like Paleoindian sites, are typically identified through a series of diagnostic projectile points. As noted, some archaeologists view the Hardaway complex as a transitional Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic lithic assemblage, a viewpoint that is open to debate (Ward and Davis 1999). There are, however, a series of points, based on definitive stratigraphic context in the Piedmont, categorized as Early Archaic, including Palmer Corner Notched and Kirk Corner Notched types. Other tools include end-scrapers, side-scrapers, blades, and drills along with various bone and antler tools (Reid and Simpson 1998a:34). This general tool assemblage is also found at archaeological sites within the Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983:22).

Early Archaic sites are typically small with a settlement pattern indicating frequent relocation within both floodplain and upland ecosystems (Steponaitis 1986:371). Daniel (1998:194) suggests that movement was most likely predicated on the availability of knappable stone, as opposed to a drainage basin adaptation proposed by Anderson and Hanson (1988). Phelps (1983:24), however, suggests that Early Archaic site location in the lithic-poor Coastal Plain was based on stream accessibility.

Archaic settlement pattern indicate movement between with floodplain and uplands.

Little is known about Early Archaic subsistence. Based on the recovery of bone and antler tools, however, white-tailed deer appears to have been an important species, both for tools and diet, for Early Archaic peoples. Additional terrestrial and aquatic fauna such as small mammals and fish, as well as available floral resources such as nuts and seeds, are suggested dietary staples based on the location of sites within different environmental niches.

The Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BC) is marked by the appearance of the Stanley Stemmed projectile point, along with the Morrow Mountain Stemmed and Guilford Lanceolate points (Ward and Davis 1999:73). The tool assemblage expands to include atlatl weights, grooved axes, and notched pebbles. Middle Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns were very similar to the previous Early Archaic, as groups continued to utilize local resources as they occupied upland terraces and floodplains.

Middle Archaic projectile points include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford Lanceolate.

While earlier periods were marked by primarily by morphological change of projectile points, the Late Archaic (3000–1000 BC) is marked by the advent of pottery. Some of the earliest vessels are carved from steatite. Fiber-tempered, clay ceramics were produced at roughly the same time, predating steatite vessels in some areas (Sassaman 1993:180). The earliest expression of fiber-tempered ceramics in the Coastal Plain is the Stallings series (Ward and Davis 1999:76). Exterior surface treatments included punctations, incising, and finger pinching. Stallings pottery is found throughout the southern Coastal Plain, but is rare north of the Neuse River, leading Phelps (1983:26) to subdivide the Coastal Plain into north and south subregions. The Thom's Creek series, which is similar to the Stallings series in terms of exterior surface treatments, is a sand-tempered ceramic also associated with the Late Archaic.

Late Archaic is marked by advent of pottery.

Late Archaic groups, however, did not abandon lithic technology. In the North Carolina Coastal Plain, the broad-bladed, broad-stemmed Savannah River type is the diagnostic projectile point of the period. Late Archaic groups also continued to use atlatl weights and grooved axes seen during the Middle Archaic.

Savannah River is the diagnostic projectile point of the Late Archaic Period.

Late Archaic settlements shift from upland terraces and river valleys to estuaries and mouths of major rivers.

During this period, settlements seem to shift from the upland terraces and riverine valleys to estuaries and the mouths of major rivers (Ward and Davis 1999:75). In South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, large coastal shell rings and shell sheet middens have been associated with the Late Archaic. These types of sites are rare along the North Carolina coast (Reid and Simpson 1998a:39). Late Archaic sites in this area are reminiscent of earlier site types including large, residential base camps and smaller resource extraction locations.

Woodland Period (1000 BC–AD 1650)

Woodland period is marked by cultural regionalization.

The Woodland Period is marked by cultural regionalization typically reflected in ceramic assemblages, leading to a division of the Coastal Plain into northern and southern subregions. The northern Coastal Plain extends from the Neuse River north to the Virginia state line, while the southern Coastal Plain extends from the Neuse River south to the South Carolina state line. The Neuse River area functioned as a transitional zone or "melting pot" for northern and southern Coastal Plain cultures.

Early Woodland is characterized by the recovery of New River ceramics.

In the southern Coastal Plain, the Early Woodland (1000–300 BC) Period is known as the New River phase and is identified by the recovery of New River ceramics. Identified by Loftfield (1976), New River pottery is medium to coarse sand tempered with, in order of frequency, cord-marked, net-impressed, and plain surfaces (Figure 2). The Hamp's Landing series, a limestone- or marl-tempered ceramic, has also been associated with Early Woodland contexts (Hargrove and Eastman 1997:92) (Figure 3). Surfaces are typically plain, simple stamped, fabric impressed, or cord marked. Lithic tools include the Gypsy point, thought to be a derivation of the Savannah River type, and the Roanoke triangular point (Phelps 1983:29).

Little is known about Early Woodland settlement patterns during the New River phase; however, Phelps (1983:32) speculates that it was similar to that of the Late Archaic period. Reid and Simpson (1998:41) suggest that the Woodland settlement pattern proposed by Gardner (1982) in the Virginia Coastal Plain may be applicable to the southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The settlement model included two site types: large base camps and smaller resource extraction camps.

Subsistence data for the Early Woodland are also lacking. Archaeologists infer, based on the limited recovery of faunal remains and the locations of sites, that Early Woodland groups continued a



Figure 2. Example of Early Woodland New River ceramic sherd



Figure 3. Example of Early Woodland Hamps Landing ceramic sherd

Middle Woodland Period is known as the Cape Fear phase when Cape Fear and Hanover ceramics are recovered.

generalized hunting and gathering lifestyle with an increased utilization of shellfish and other marine and riverine resources (Reid and Simpson 1998a:42). The Middle Woodland (300 BC–AD 800) Period, known as the Cape Fear phase, is marked by the recovery of Cape Fear and Hanover ceramic series (Figures 4 and 5). Cape Fear ceramics are medium sand tempered with "an occasional large particle of quartz sand" (South 1976:18). Surfaces are cord marked, fabric impressed, or net impressed. Hanover ceramics are tempered with crushed sherds and/or lumps of fired clay. Exterior surfaces are cord marked or fabric impressed. The Hanover series is identical to the Carteret series developed by Loftfield (1976:154). Information concerning the remainder of the Cape Fear phase artifact assemblage is limited. However, Roanoke points, biface blades, abraders, celts, and shell pendants and gorgets have been associated with the Middle Woodland Mount Pleasant phase in the northern Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983:33). It is expected that these same artifact types, or similar artifact types, can be found south of the Neuse River.

There is a high rate of residential mobility during the Middle Woodland.

Settlement patterns during the Middle Woodland have been described as "dispersed," marked by "a relatively high rate of residential mobility..." (Herbert 2002:302). Loftfield (1976) notes a shift from upland areas to bottomland sites, perhaps in response to increased plant cultivation, and estuaries. The number of shell midden sites also increases during this period. The most visible sites, however, are low, sand burial mounds associated with Cape Fear groups. These circular, low burial mounds contain secondary burials and cremations (Ward and Davis 1999:206). The mounds are typically found on low, sand ridges some distance from habitation sites. Artifacts recovered from the McLean Mound in Cumberland County included stone smoking pipes, pottery sherds, antler points, shell and bone beads, celts, and paint pigments (Ward and Davis 1999:207).

Middle Woodland has a greater reliance on estuarine resources than earlier periods.

Subsistence data for the Middle Woodland southern Coastal Plain is limited. During the same period in the northern Coastal Plain, subsistence reflects a greater dependence on estuarine resources than in previous periods. Phelps (1983:33) suggests that small camps located in the estuaries were used as shellfish collecting stations with hunting and fishing relegated to minor activities. Subsistence patterns in the south may be similar.

Late Woodland/Contact period is referred to as Oak Island or White Oak phase.

The Late Woodland/Contact (AD 800–1650) Period in the southern Coastal Plain is referred to as the Oak Island or White Oak phase, named for the associated ceramic types identified by South (1976) and Loftfield (1976), respectively (Figure 6). Phelps (1983) has identified these



Figure 4. Example of Middle Woodland Hanover ceramic sherd



Figure 5. Example of Middle Woodland Cape Fear ceramic sherd

groups as Siouan speakers, while Loftfield (1990) suggests that, at least as far south as Onslow County, these were Algonquian speakers. Regardless of the language, these would be the people that met European explorers from the east. White Oak and Oak Island series have been



Figure 6. Example of Late Woodland White Oak ceramic sherd

used interchangeably. Both types are shell tempered with plain, cord-marked, fabric-impressed, net-impressed, and simple-stamped exterior surfaces. Information regarding the lithic tools is sparse. However, Loftfield (1988) has identified what he believes to be an oyster knife. The "knife," which is used to open oysters, is a small, pebble tool with a series of flakes removed. Additional artifacts include nutting stones and stone and clay pipes.

Late Woodland peoples lived in long houses.

Mass secondary ossuaries were common during the White Oak phase.

Late Woodland sites increase in number throughout the estuaries in the southern Coastal Plain. Like their neighbors to the north, White Oak groups lived in long houses. Two types of long houses have been identified: a small, rectangular type measuring 24 x 12 feet and a larger type measuring over 50 x 18 feet. Some houses were even partitioned with interior walls (Loftfield and Jones 1995:130). Recent excavations by Mathis (1995) at the Broad Reach Site in Carteret County, adjacent to MCALF Bogue, discovered a complex of long houses, post holes, and pits behind a coastal shell midden. Mass secondary ossuaries were also common during the White Oak phase. More than 150 individuals in

bundled and mixed burial contexts were recovered from the Flynt site (31ON305) in Onslow County (Ward and Davis 1999:218).

Subsistence data from Late Woodland contexts are more plentiful than from previous periods. Recent work by Loftfield (1988) and Loftfield and Jones (1995) have shown a subsistence regime built around estuarine environments. White Oak groups were primarily subsisting on oysters and small fish throughout the year and clams on a seasonal basis. Although deer and other small mammals were recovered from these sites, quantities suggest that they played a small role in the overall subsistence strategy. Recovered flora included the remains of hickory nuts and acorns with minor quantities of corn, sunflower, and squash (Reid and Simpson 1998a:46). Site 31ON536, located on Northeast Creek in Onslow County, yielded the earliest evidence for maize on the Coastal Plain (Davis and Child 1996). Results indicated a conventional radiocarbon date of 950 BP (years before present), \pm 60 years.

Sites at MCALF Bouge reveal important information about the Late Woodland Period.

Earliest radiocarbon date for maize on the Coastal Plain is 950 BP.

Historic Setting

Permanent European settlement of North Carolina began during the 1650s, when colonists began migrating south from Virginia in search of open lands. In 1696, Bath County was organized along the banks of Pamlico Sound, and included the area that today is known as Craven County. (Watson 1987:2-4; Thorne 1984:7).

Permanent European settlement near MCAS Cherry Point began after 1700.

The first recorded exploration of the unsettled southern portion of Bath County occurred in 1700, when John Lawson journeyed inland along the Neuse River. The first large settlement was established in 1710, when Baron Christoph von Graffenried of Bern, Switzerland established a settlement on the Neuse River. The new settlement he laid out was named "Neuse-Bern". The town was later known as New Bern by English settlers in the region (Thorne 1984:3).

The region's developing economy was based primarily on agriculture. Although tobacco was an important crop, it did not dominate North Carolina's agriculture to the extent that it did in Maryland and Virginia. The major commodities produced were corn, peas, wheat, lumber, and livestock (Lefler and Newsome 1973:91, 96-97, 100). However, it was the burgeoning naval stores trade that would dominate southeastern North Carolina's "agricultural" output for the next century.

Naval stores were products essential to wooden ship-building, such as turpentine, spirits of turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch. These products were derived from the area's dense longleaf pine forests. For example, tar was produced by burning pine trees over earthen covered pits, or in kilns, and

Naval Stores were the industry of the 19th century.

then collecting the liquid tar that leached out during this process. Many tar kiln sites have been identified at MCAS Cherry Point.

The area that became Cherry Point was sparsely inhabited during the early 1700s.

During the colonial era, the area occupied by the present boundaries of MCAS Cherry Point remained virtually uninhabited until the mid-1700s. The first land grant in the area was awarded in 1707 to William Handcock, who acquired 1,320 acres on the mouth of Hancock Creek. One of the earliest known inhabitants of the area was John Slocum, who, in 1730, acquired 300 acres at the mouth of Slocum Creek, which still bears his name. Affluent planters occupied prime river locations at the mouths of Hancock and Slocum Creeks from where they conducted trade with merchants on the Neuse River; the middle classes occupied tracts along the middle reaches of the creeks, and lower class subsistence farmers occupied the upper reaches of the creeks.

On March 13, 1862, Union troops landed at the mouth of Slocum's Creek.

North Carolina joined the Confederacy on May 20, 1861. On March 12 1862, a combined Union expeditionary force, under command of General Ambrose Burnside, entered the Neuse River. At daybreak on March 13, in preparation for disembarking troops, Union gunboats commenced a bombardment of the northern shore above the mouth of Slocum's Creek, on land currently occupied by MCAS Cherry Point. The troops landed unchallenged and advanced along the river, protected by Union gunboats. Burnside's victorious troops occupied New Bern late on the afternoon of March 14, 1862. The Union army occupied the town of New Bern for the remainder of the war.

Economic development and diversification during the period following the Civil War was slow as the entire region began to recover. Black and white citizens of the county accommodated themselves to the changing social structure and depressed economy of the period. The development of the county's industrial base during this period was linked almost entirely to the county's agricultural output. The naval stores industry, already in decline before the Civil War, ceased to exist by the 1890s. This period saw the rise of an extensive lumbering industry in the county, harvesting softwoods and hardwoods.

The timber industry became a major economic engine.

The timber industry continued to be the economic mainstay of area occupied by the present boundaries of MCAS Cherry Point during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An 1878 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey chart of the area depicts large tracts of forest and a small number of fields along the rivers and creeks in the project area.

The advent of World War II transformed Craven County drastically. On February 19, 1941, the Federal government approved the construction of the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point. Congress authorized \$25,000,000 for construction of a main base, six airfields, and four

auxiliary airfields. The base was named originally in honor of Lieutenant General Alfred Cunningham, the first Marine pilot, but later was renamed Cherry Point, the name of a near-by post office that closed in 1935. The base served as a training facility for aviators throughout the war. Hangers, runways, barracks, storage and repair buildings, drainage ditches, railroad spurs, and water wells were constructed to support operations at the air station. The Third and Ninth Marine Aircraft Wing were formed at the base during this period. The base population and facilities at Cherry Point expanded exponentially throughout the war. In 1941, at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, 86 people were assigned to Cherry Point; this number increased to 4,670 within a year. By 1943, the base housed 21,667 personnel, and, by 1944, that number peaked at 23,250 (Coletta 1985:108-109). By the end of World War II, Cherry Point was the world's largest Marine Corps Air Station and included Army and Navy personnel and their airplanes (Coletta 1985: 107-109; Fourth Annual Marine Air Reserve Maneuvers [n.d.]:1). Following the deactivation of Cherry Point in 1946, it became the official home of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing (Watson 1987:605).

MCAS Cherry Point was constructed in 1941.

With the start of the Korean Conflict in 1950 MCAS Cherry Point experienced new growth; runways were extended, fuel storage increased, and additional hangars and warehouses were constructed (Coletta 1985:112). By the mid-1970s, the combined payroll of the 9000 marines and 4000 civilian workers stationed at the base was \$135,000,000. Among North Carolina's counties, only Cumberland County had more civilians federally employed (Watson 1987:606).

The facility experienced new growth in 1950, with the start of the Korean conflict.

The primary mission of the MCAS Cherry Point has always been to provide facilities for the training and support of Marine aviators. It is a primary aviation supply point and hosts the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP). The NADEP performs a complete range of rework operations on designated weapon systems, accessories, aviation equipment, and planes. The NADEP at Cherry Point is one of eastern North Carolina's largest industrial facilities, employing over 3,000 civilian personnel.

The primary mission of MCAS Cherry Point is training and support of Marine aviators.

Archeological Investigations

Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc. (ARC) conducted a cultural resource assessment for MCAS Cherry Point, MCOLF Atlantic, MCALF Bogue, and the former bombing ranges at Piney Island Bombing Range BT-11, Maw Point, Pamlico Point, and Cat Island in 1984 (Hargrove et al. 1985). This assessment included shovel test, pedestrian and boat survey within 560.10 ha (1,384 ac) of the 4675.09 ha (11,552 ac) MCAS Cherry Point. The ARC survey identified seven prehistoric sites, 31CV80, 31CV82, 31CV84, 31CV85, 31CV86, 31CV87, and 31CV88

Previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted.

ARC survey identified 16 sites (1985).

two combined prehistoric/historic sites, 31CV81 and 31CV83, and one historic tar kiln, 31CV79, on MCAS Cherry Point. Sites 31CV84, 31CV85, 31CV87, and 31CV88 were recommended for Phase II evaluation.

An additional seven sites were identified at MCALF Bogue. Four of these sites: 31CR99, 31CR100, 31CR101, and 31CR102 are prehistoric; and two sites, 31CR52 and 31CR53 are combined prehistoric/historic sites.

No sites were identified at MCOLF Atlantic (1987).

In 1986, Martin and Drucker of Carolina Archaeological Services conducted an inspection of five emitter site locations at MCOLF Atlantic field. Soil profiles suggested that the "high" ground at this particular location was the product of artificial build-up in conjunction with airfield and access road construction. No cultural deposits other than modern military debris and twentieth century trash were recovered (Martin and Drucker 1987:30)

One site was identified at BT-11 (1987).

A cultural resources assessment of MCAS Cherry Point bombing range Piney Island Bombing Range BT-11 was conducted by Martin and Drucker in 1987. Selected marsh areas were surveyed using an amphibious vehicle. Limited shovel testing was conducted on isolated knolls in the marshy areas and a pedestrian survey was conducted along spoil piles associated with several drainage canals. The only cultural material found was one unidentified artifact, designated Site 31CR201, found along an exposed beach on the western side of Piney Island Bombing Range. No additional archeological survey was recommended for Piney Island Bombing Range BT-11.

Martin & Drucker (1987) identified two historic sites during a survey of the Merrimon Tract. Site 31CR199 was identified as an isolated find of machine made bottle glass dating to the early 20th century, and Site 31CR200, the Holland cemetery, was identified as a late nineteenth century cemetery site. Neither of these two sites was considered eligible for listing in the National Register. No further work was recommended for 31CR199. Relevant State and Federal laws regarding human burials should be followed at 31CR200.

Six sites were identified at MCAS Cherry Point (1994).

John Milner Assoc., Inc. (McVarish 1994) identified six archeological sites during an archeological survey of three proposed USMC housing locations north of MCAS Cherry Point. The survey covered a total of 408 ac (165.2 ha) along the Neuse River estuary. All of the sites identified, 31CV227, 31CV228, 31CV229, 31CV230, 31CV231 and 31CV232, were historic tar kilns.

In 1996, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archeological survey of approximately 192.22 ha (475 ac) on MCAS Cherry Point, MCALF Bogue, and MCOLF Atlantic (Davis et al. 1997). A predictive model of prehistoric and historic settlement patterns was generated through examination of site characteristics obtained from archeological sites located along the lower Neuse River estuary and along portions of Core Sound, Bogue Sound, and Pamlico Sound. This model was based upon the 1985 Archaeological Resource Consultants, Inc. (ARC) study (Hargrove et al. 1985) and MCAS Cherry Point's 1990 HARP plan. ARC conducted a cultural resource assessment for MCAS Cherry Point, MCOLF Atlantic, MCALF Bogue, and the former bombing ranges at Piney Island Bombing Range BT-11, Maw Point, Pamlico Point, and Cat Island. The objectives of the 1997 study included the development and testing of a revised predictive model that enhanced and expanded upon the previous investigations and was applicable to archeological survey on MCAS Cherry Point.

475 acres were surveyed to test a predictive model of site distribution (1996).

The 1996 Phase I archeological survey examined 96.33 ha (237.94 ac) within MCAS Cherry Point and resulted in the identification of eight previously unknown archeological sites (Davis et al. 1997). In addition, one previously identified archeological site was re-examined. The nine sites included four prehistoric sites (31CV282, 31CV283, 31CV287, 31CV288), three historic tar kilns (31CV281, 31CV285, and 31CV286), and an 18th century domestic site (31CV284). The four previously unidentified prehistoric sites dated from the Woodland period. The previously identified prehistoric site, 31CV15, dated from the Late Woodland period. Two prehistoric sites, 31CV282 and 31CV283, and one historic site, 31CV284, were recommended for Phase II evaluation.

In 1996, 11 new sites were identified at MCAS Cherry Point.

The Phase I archeological survey of 91.37 ha (225.78 ac) MCALF Bogue identified extensive prehistoric deposits throughout the survey areas (Davis et al. 1997). The boundaries of the Shelly Point Site (31CR53) were expanded to the north and included the previously recorded location of prehistoric Site 31CR100. The boundaries of the Guthrie Point Site (31CR52) and the Taylor Bay Site (31CR101) also were expanded. Previously recorded Sites 31CR99 and 31CR102 were subsumed by the Guthrie Point Site (31CR52). A previously unidentified prehistoric site (31CR290) was found on a point of land jutting eastward into Goose Creek. Site 31CR290 was located northeast of the Shelly Point Site (31CR53) and east of the Taylor Bay Site (Site 31CR101). Although, the current limits of sites 31CR52 and 31CR101 are defined by natural or artificial boundaries, when viewed as a whole, these sites reflect extensive, long-term use of the landform along Bogue Sound during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. One isolated prehistoric site (31CR289) also was identified on MCALF Bogue located on an interior portion of the landform. Site 31CR289 dated from the Woodland

Extensive archeological resources were identified at MCALF Bogue (1996).

period and was likely a short term camp site. Phase II archeological evaluation was recommended for Sites 31CR52, 31CR101, and 31CR290. Site 31CR53 was previously determined eligible for the National Register.

No sites were found at MCOLF Atlantic (1997).

The Phase I archeological survey of three areas on MCOLF Atlantic did not reveal the presence of any archeological sites (Davis et al. 1997).

In 1996, additional Phase I archeological survey was conducted on MCAS Cherry Point and MCALF Bogue by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (Davis et. al. 2001). On MCAS Cherry Point, a Phase I archeological survey was conducted in advance of the construction of a proposed runway extension along the southwestern edge of existing Runway 23. One prehistoric archeological site (31CV252) and two prehistoric/historic archeological sites (31CV81 and 31CV253) were identified. All sites indicated prehistoric occupation during the Middle Woodland period. No further work was recommended for Sites 31CV81 and 31CV252. Phase II evaluation was recommended for Site 31CV253.

In 1998, R. Goodwin and Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I and II archaeological surveys on MCALF Bogue (Davis 1998). The survey was conducted to provide additional distributional data related to settlement patterns during the Middle and Late Woodland cultural periods, and to provide supplemental intra-site data within Site 31CR53, a previously identified Late Woodland period site. No new sites were recorded during this survey.

At MCALF Bogue, three sites were found eligible for listing in the NRHP (1999).

In 1999, Phase I and II evaluations were conducted on MCALF Bogue (Davis et al. 2001). Phase I survey identified three prehistoric sites (31CR305, 31CR306, and 31CR307) and two historic sites (31CR308 and 31CR309). Additional Phase I survey was conducted at Site 31CR52 and Phase II evaluations were conducted at sites 31CR53, 31CR290 and the newly recorded site, 31CR305. Sites 31CR53, 31CR290, and 31CR305 were found to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and recommended for preservation. No further work was recommended for 31CR52.

One site at MCAS Cherry Point and one site at MCALF Bogue were found eligible for listing in the NRHP (2000).

In 2000, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted additional Phase I and Phase II level archeological survey and evaluation on MCAS Cherry Point. The Phase I investigation of MCAS Cherry Point totaled 26 ha (64.2 ac) and identified two previously unrecorded prehistoric archeological sites (31CV312 and 31CV313). Both sites date from the Middle Woodland Period. Phase II evaluation was recommended for 31CV312. The Phase I investigation also recorded 31CV336-31CV341 as isolated finds. Phase II evaluation was conducted

on site 31CV87, located on MCAS Cherry Point. The site dates from the Early through Late Woodland Period, with potential of transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland component. Site 31CV87 was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 2002, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I archeological survey of 63.2 ha (156.1 ac) on MCAS Cherry Point (Davis et. al. 2002). The Phase I survey identified three previously unrecorded prehistoric sites (31CV343, 31CV344, and 31CV345) and relocated one previously identified prehistoric and historic site (31CV83). Site 31CV343 dated from the Middle Woodland Period and Site 31CV345 dated from the Early Woodland Period, while Site 31CV344 was temporally undefined. No prehistoric materials were recovered during the survey of 31CV83, but the Winn/Buys cemetery is part of the historic component. No additional archeological investigation was recommended for any of the sites. Avoidance of the Winn/Buys cemetery within the boundaries of 31CV83, as well as a 100-ft buffer surrounding the cemetery fence was strongly recommended.

In 2004, Geo-Marine, Inc. conducted Phase I archeological survey of approximately 332.1 ha (820.75 ac) at MCAS Cherry Point (McClintock and Sara 2004). Of the 28 previously unrecorded sites identified during the survey: three were prehistoric (31CV362, 31CV367, and 31CV370), two were multi-component sites (31CV364 and 31CV371), one was a late nineteenth–early twentieth century historic domestic site (31CV372) and 22 were historic tar kilns (31CV374-31CV391 and 31CV393-31CV396). Sites 31CV361, 31CV363, 31CV365, 31CV366, 31CV368, 31CV369, and 31CV373 were isolated finds. One prehistoric site (31CV370) was determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and was recommended for Phase II evaluation. No further work was recommended for any of the remaining sites.

One site at MCAS Cherry Point was found eligible for the NRHP (2004).

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of the 25-acre proposed Combat Vehicle Operator Training Course (CVOT) in November 1997. The property is located in the northwest portion of MCAS Cherry Point. No cultural resources were identified and no further work was recommended.

In 2008, SEARCH conducted Phase I archaeological survey of 10.93 ha (27 ac) at MCAS Cherry Point (Endonino and Harrell 2008) separated into four noncontiguous areas south of Cherry Point and the Nuese River, west of Hancock Creek, and southwest of the confluence of Reeds Creek and Still Guts Creek. None of the 72 shovel tests excavated within the 10.93 ha (27 ac) contained cultural materials. No sites were recorded, and no further work is recommended.

Results of Evaluation

Phase II archeological evaluation has been conducted on one prehistoric site on MCAS Cherry Point and four prehistoric sites on MCALF Bogue. Site 31CV87 on MCAS Cherry Point was occupied primarily during the Middle to Late Woodland period, but yielded artifacts suggestive of limited occupation during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period. Sites 31CR52, 31CV53, and 31CV290 on MCALF Bogue are long-term habitation sites occupied during the Woodland period. Phase I investigation identified extensive, intact Late Woodland period deposits, as well as indications of intact Early and Middle Woodland period occupational components. Site 31CR305 on MCALF Bogue dates from the Middle Woodland period and was characterized as a short-term habitation site.

31CV87 is a Late Archaic/Early Woodland to Late Woodland site representing a series of numerous short-term habitations that is eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31CV87, located on MCAS Cherry Point, initially was characterized as an Early to Middle Woodland long-term habitation site (Hargrove et al. 1985:234). A Phase II evaluation, conducted in 2000, identified intact cultural features associated with a Middle to Late Woodland period component (Davis et al. 2001). A limited quantity of Late Archaic/Early Woodland period artifacts also were recovered and indicated short-term use of the site area during those periods. Although the artifact distribution was extensive, the prehistoric use of the landform appears to represent numerous short-term habitations over a period spanning the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Site 31CV87 was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register and was recommended for site preservation. A 2003 R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Phase II evaluation of Site 31CV87 corroborated these findings (Davis et al. 2003).

31CR52 at MCALF Bogue lacks stratigraphic integrity and is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Phase II evaluation of Site 31CR52, on MCALF Bogue, indicated that the site lacked the level of stratigraphic integrity and research potential necessary for listing on the National Register (Davis et al. 2001). Conducted in 1999 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., the evaluation identified an extensive Middle to Late Woodland period occupation, as well as documented evidence of use of the area during the historic period. Historic activity on Guthrie Point, however, had resulted in the disturbance of a significant percentage of the prehistoric component of the site. National Register eligible Site 31CR53, recommended for site preservation, contains comparable artifacts and deposits and could provide a much clearer understanding of Late Woodland occupation at MCALF Bogue. No further archeological work was recommended at Site 31CR52.

31CR53 at MCALF Bogue is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

A Phase II survey of Site 31CR53, Shelly Point, located on MCALF Bogue was conducted in 1994 by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (Reid

and Simpson 1994). Shelly Point is an Early Woodland through Late Woodland shell midden, primarily occupied during the Late Woodland period. Stratigraphic profiles were examined in 30 mechanically excavated trenches and nine shovel tests excavated within the 17.1 ha (42.3 ac) site area. A total of 40 possible prehistoric cultural features and 274 possible postmolds were identified. Based upon the results of the survey, Site 31CR53 was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Surveys conducted in 1996 by Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Davis et al. 1997) substantially expanded the boundaries of Site 31CR53. Phase II investigations identified large numbers of intact prehistoric cultural features in a 5.7 ha (14 ac) area north of the original site boundary. The newly identified areas of Site 31CR53 contribute to the National Register eligibility of the site.

Site 31CR290, on MCALF Bogue, also underwent evaluation in 1999 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Davis et al. 2000). The site was occupied primarily during the Middle to Late Woodland period, but also contained pre-Middle Woodland period aceramic component. The Middle to Late Woodland period components were found to lack stratigraphic integrity and to have limited research potential. The aceramic component, however, was stratigraphically distinct from the Middle to Late Woodland period component and appears to represent a rare example of pre-Middle Woodland coastal occupation. Accordingly, Site 31CR290 was determined eligible for listing in the National Register and was recommended for site preservation.

The pre-Middle Woodland components of 31CR290 at MCALF Bogue was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 31CR305, located on MCALF Bogue, was characterized as a Middle Woodland period short-term occupation site (Davis et al. 2000). Evaluated in 1999, the site was found to exhibit the level of stratigraphic integrity and research potential necessary for inclusion in the National Register. Excavations identified intact cultural features associated with the Middle Woodland period habitation. The lack of disturbance from later prehistoric occupation of the area may provide significant insight into habitation and subsistence during the Middle Woodland period. As such, the site was determined eligible for listing in the National Register and was recommended for site preservation.

31CR305 at MCALF Bogue is a Middle Woodland site that is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Architectural Investigations

In 1994, John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted an intensive level architectural survey of three buildings of the Naval Aviation Depot (NAVAVNDEP) at MCAS Cherry Point (McVarish 1994). The three

Three buildings at MCAS Cherry Point were considered potentially significant (1994).

buildings surveyed were the parachute loft (Building 129), the aircraft overhaul building (Building 137), and a temporary warehouse (Building 154). Buildings 129 and 137 were considered potentially significant according to National Register Criteria, while Building 154 was considered not significant due to substantial loss of integrity. A letter from the NC SHPO dated June 10, 1998 listed Buildings 129 and 137 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Nine Bachelors Enlisted Quarters were determined to be eligible for the NRHP (1995).

In 1995, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted intensive level architectural investigation and HABS recordation of nine Bachelor Enlisted Quarters at MCAS Cherry Point (Buildings 200-205, 207, 218, and 234) prior to removal of the buildings in accordance with the mitigation plan recommended by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (MacAloon 1995). The Bachelors Enlisted Quarters were determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

None of the 929 buildings and structures evaluated was considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (1998).

In 1998, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted architectural investigations at MCAS Cherry Point, MCALF Bogue, and MCOLF Atlantic (Davis et. al. 1998). During the investigation, 929 buildings and structures constructed between 1941 and 1957 were identified and evaluated, both individually and collectively within the historic and thematic context of U.S. military aviation training. Of the 929 buildings and structures evaluated, 376 were associated with the World War II period of development, and 553 were associated with the Cold War period.

No further work was recommended for WWII-era architectural resources (1998).

The majority of structures identified in the 1998 Goodwin study were identified as support-related structures, such as administrative offices, residential buildings, recreational facilities, storage buildings, and infrastructure. World War II resources directly associated with the primary mission of aviation training were located within the aviation support area and included two hangars (Buildings 130 and 131), an industrial repair facility (Building 133), a hangar/administration building (Building 137), a control tower (Building 199), and miscellaneous shops and support structures. None of the World War II-related buildings or structures was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register. The report recommended no further architectural investigations for the World War II-era properties at MCAS.

Cold War-era architectural resources should be re-evaluated once they reach 50 years of age (1998).

Cold War-era architectural resources were evaluated for *exceptional significance*, applying the National Register Criterion G, for properties less than fifty years old. None of the Cold War-era properties were

considered to possess qualities of exceptional significance, therefore none of the properties were considered eligible for listing in the National Register. The report recommended that the Cold War-era properties be re-evaluated once they have reached the fifty-year age and an appropriate historical perspective has been developed.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Coordination

Coordination involves location of listed or potentially National Register eligible sites, and development of a management plan that takes the locations of these sites into account when planning one-time and repetitive actions that may impact these sites or resources. These activities can include primary effects from operations, maintenance, or construction activities, as well as secondary effects from recreational activities or cumulative natural processes. Coordination also entails reconciling ICRMP recommendations to those presented in the current Master Plan.

Site location will be taken into account during the planning phase for various activities.

Current Master Plan

The current Master Plan was produced in 1988 as an updated version of the 1980 Master Plan. It addresses such planned activities as MILCON projects, Special Projects, and building disposal. The Master Plan provides a description of planning parameters that include consideration of man-made constraints, such as explosives storage safety, explosive ordnance disposal range, airfield safety, electromagnetic radiation hazards, electromagnetic interference, hazardous waste, and cultural resources. Environmental considerations, such as topography, hydrology, climatology, vegetation, wetlands, wildlife, endangered species, and soils also are considered. MCAS Cherry Point has a very well developed Geographic Information System (GIS) program under the management of Denise Smith (252-466-4524). As cultural resources surveys and evaluations are completed at MCAS Cherry Point, the GIS can be updated to indicate the locations of National Register eligible historic properties amidst other siting constraints.

New archaeological information should be provided to update the master plan.

Consultation Requirements

Section 110

*Section 110
consultation
requirements*

Consultation requirements under Section 110 include: (1) development of an inventory of cultural resources present on the installation; (2) identification of National Register eligible resources; and (3) avoidance of effects on National Register eligible resources caused through neglect of buildings or erosion of archeological sites. An identification and evaluation of architectural resources constructed before 1957 has been completed for MCAS Cherry Point, MCALF Bogue, and MCOLF Atlantic.

*Actions necessary to
fulfill Section 110
obligations*

Phase I archeological survey remains to be undertaken for portions of MCAS Cherry Point, MCOLF Bogue, MCOLF Atlantic, and Piney Island. Upon completion of Phase I archeological survey, evaluation of the sites recommended for Phase II evaluation should be undertaken. Once these evaluations have been completed, the installation will have all data necessary to compile a comprehensive inventory of all National Register eligible properties, and will have fulfilled this portion of its Section 110 obligations.

*Treatment for erosional
destruction of
archeological sites*

In order to fulfill its remaining Section 110 obligations, MCAS Cherry Point will need to mitigate effects on National Register eligible resources resulting from site erosion. Natural erosion or weathering may cause cumulative damage to resources. This is documented in the erosional destruction of Sites 31CV15 and 31CV16. At MCAS Cherry Point and MCOLF Bogue, resources potentially subject to natural erosional damage currently include Sites 31CV88, 31CV87, 31CR101, 31CR53, and 31CR52. At Bogue, site 31CR101 is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and has been recommended for Phase II evaluation. Phase II evaluation has been conducted on Sites 31CR53, 31CR52, 31CR290, 31CR305, and 31CV87. Sites 31CR53, 31CR290, 31CR305, and 31CV87 were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The implementation of protective or mitigative measures should be considered if the integrity of one of these resources is threatened by the cumulative effects of natural forces. If mitigative measures become necessary, a treatment plan should be developed and approved by the SHPO. This plan should describe the resource, the nature of the adverse effect, and the mitigative measures to be implemented.

Section 106

*Section 106 consultation
requirements*

Consultation requirements under Section 106 include: (1) identification of listed or potentially eligible resources within an undertaking's "Area

of Potential Effect" (APE); (2) identification of one-time or routine activities that may have an impact on potentially eligible or eligible resources; and (3) consultation with the SHPO and, if necessary, the ACHP before approval of any actions that may affect National Register eligible or listed resources.

Any projects that may create sub-surface disturbance are considered undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA and should not be conducted without Section 106 review. In order to avoid a review for every project, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) may be developed with the SHPO and ACHP in which categorical exclusions are detailed for the types of projects that have no ground disturbance and for the areas previously determined to be disturbed or to be without National Register potentially eligible, eligible or listed archeological sites. In this way, only cases that fall outside of the scope of the PA will require individual project review. The steps of the Section 106 process in a hypothetical undertaking are illustrated in Figure 7.

Single Occurrence activities may include MILCON, Special Projects, or other projects, and may include construction, demolition, or renovation/repair. Operations such as training or maneuvers that may require landscape modification also qualify as single occurrence activities.

Routine Activities may have a one-time or cumulative effect on cultural resources. The most common type of routine activity at MCAS Cherry Point includes training or maneuvers that may require landscape modification such as excavation of foxholes, bivouacs, and pits. The use of heavy equipment, such as tanks or armored personnel carriers, also may cause sub-surface disturbance. Under current management procedures at MCAS Cherry Point, the NEPA Coordinator is normally informed of training schedules. While it is normally the practice for verbal consultation when sub-surface disturbance will be involved, there is no formal process for review. A formal review process should be established in order to make certain that the NEPA Coordinator is informed of the locations and extent of ground disturbing training or maneuvers. These actions are considered single occurrence undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA and should not be conducted without Section 106 clearance.

Other common routine activities include road and railroad maintenance, and landscape maintenance. Landscape maintenance can require sub-surface disturbance, including the installation or removal of plantings, trees, signage, fencing, or water runoff control. Grass cutting normally would not include sub-surface disturbance. Recreational activities also qualify as routine actions that may have a cumulative effect on listed or

Ground disturbing activities are subject to Section 106 review.

Single occurrence activities defined

Routine activities defined

Road, railroad and landscape maintenance, as well as recreational activities, qualify as routine actions.

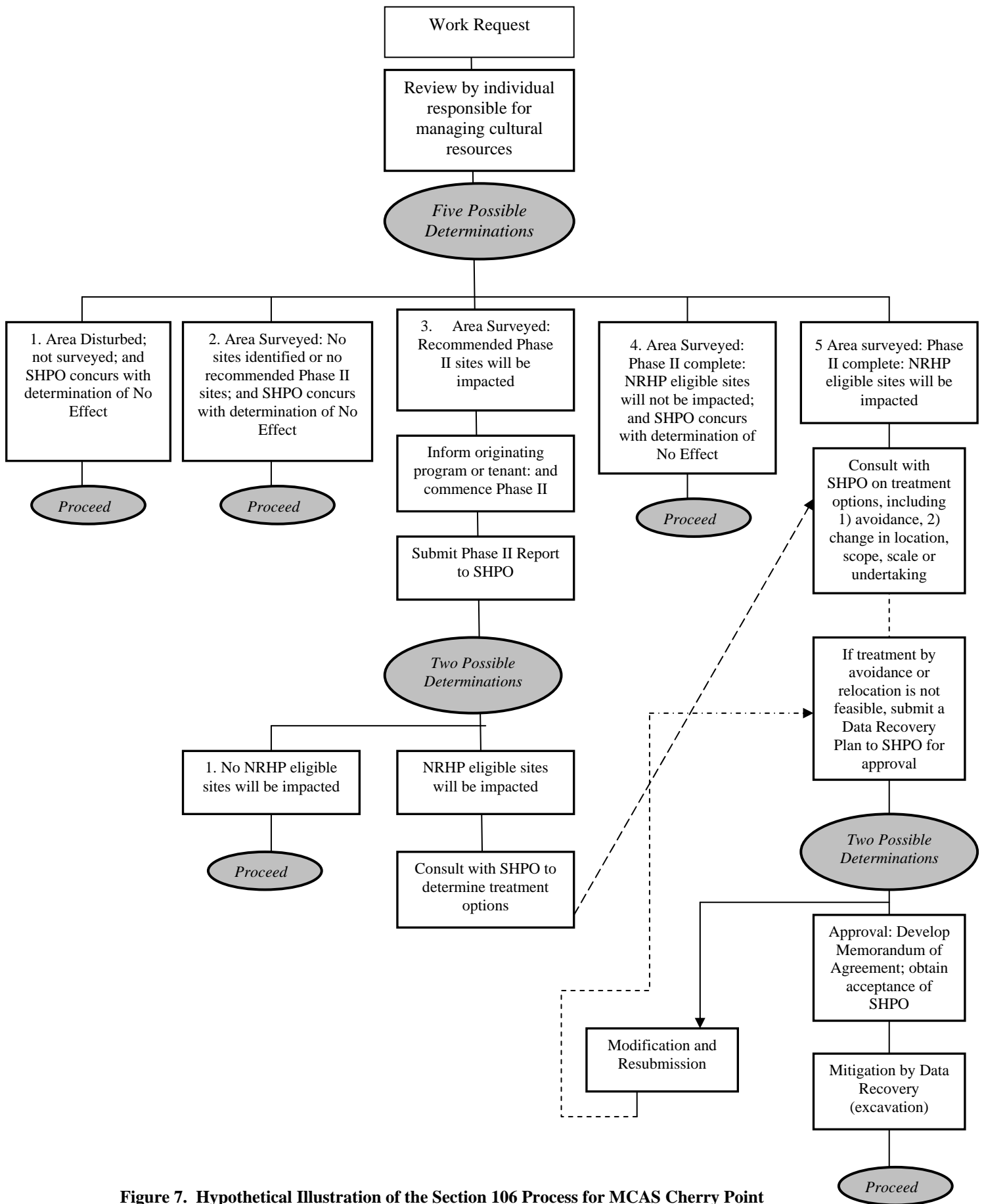


Figure 7. Hypothetical Illustration of the Section 106 Process for MCAS Cherry Point

eligible resources through proximity or by providing access to resources through recreation areas.

Depending upon the results of a completed Phase I survey and Phase II evaluations, repetitive or routine activities that may impact National Register eligible cultural resources can be dealt with through the development of a PA. This document would set guidelines and procedures for the routine maintenance or treatment of National Register resources. The PA would be approved by the Station, the SHPO and the ACHP, and would allow for the routine completion of operations, maintenance, or recreational actions without repetitive consultation with the SHPO or ACHP.

The impact of activities on cultural resources can be dealt with through the development of a PA.

Emergency Undertakings are provided for in 36 CFR 800.12. This regulation permits an agency to waive Section 106 requirements and comply with 36 CFR Part 78 in cases where there is an “imminent threat to national security” or a “major natural disaster.” This waiver of Section 106 procedures only applies in cases where an agency head has determined that national security would be degraded or human life or property destroyed if the agency were to meet its historic preservation responsibilities. In these cases, agencies are encouraged to develop plans for taking historic properties into account during emergency undertakings. Section 106 procedures also may be waived in response to cases where the President or Governor has declared a natural disaster or emergency, and in response to cases where there is imminent threat to public health or safety resulting from natural disaster or emergency declared by a local government. In all other cases, agencies should develop a plan of action to deal with emergencies and gain concurrence on this plan from the SHPO and ACHP.

In rare cases, Section 106 requirements may be waived.

Current management procedures at MCAS Cherry Point do not include a review of cultural resources impacts in cases of emergency repairs. For example, a broken sewer line may be repaired immediately without examination of the repair’s effects upon previously undisturbed ground. Since this type of emergency probably would not represent a major natural disaster or an imminent threat to national security, Section 106 procedures must be followed. However, since the process outlined in Figure 7 can be time consuming and impractical in dealing with emergency repairs, MCAS Cherry Point should develop a procedure in consultation with the SHPO and ACHP, possibly in the form of a PA that would meet all federal and state requirements regarding the treatment of cultural resources.

MCAS Cherry Point should develop a PA for dealing with emergency repairs.

The PA will include categorical exclusions detailed for the types of emergency repairs that have no ground disturbance, those that occur in areas that have been surveyed and shown to contain no significant

historic resources or those that are confined to previously disturbed ground. In cases where a known National Register listed, eligible or potentially eligible resource is involved, or in cases where previously undisturbed or unsurveyed areas are encompassed, the PA will present a course of action that includes the immediate notification of the NEPA Coordinator and NAVFAC LANT Archeologist (or their designee), and the monitoring of the repair process by a qualified archeologist designated by the NAVFAC LANT Archeologist.

Native American Consultation

North Carolina currently has one federally recognized tribe.

Currently, there is one federally recognized Native American Tribe in North Carolina, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. However, the Tribe has no land area claims in the counties where Cherry Point or the outlying landing fields are located (Bertie, Craven, Hyde, Perquimans, and Washington Counties).

The North Carolina Department of Administration has established the North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs. The mission of the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs is to “instill a positive vision for American Indians through preserving cultural identity by promoting and advocating the rights, beliefs and opportunities which impact quality of life.” Presently the Executive Director is Gregory Richardson and his contact information is as follows:

Gregory Richardson, Executive Director
N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs
Mail Service Center 1317
Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1317
(919) 733-5998 phone
(919) 733-1207 fax
greg.richardson@ncmail.net

For Cherry Point, the path for consultation for Native American issues other than NAGPRA is through the Office of State Archaeology. NAGPRA issues are coordinated through the Department of the Interior.

NAGPRA. NAGPRA consultation is required prior to planned excavation of Native American graves and associated objects. NAGPRA consultation will be in addition to and does not replace Section 110 or Section 106 consultation requirements.

Consultation requirements of NAGPRA include: (1) providing written notification to Indian tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated, aboriginally occupied the area, or are likely to have a cultural relationship with the human remains or cultural objects that may be

excavated; (2) consult about priority of custody of the remains and/or cultural objects, and their treatment and disposition, pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.5; (3) document the consultation in a written plan of action in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.5(e) signed by the Commanding General or his designee, which the consulting tribes have the option to sign; (4) if applicable, before proceeding, ensure that removal of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony does not occur until after (a) a permit is issued pursuant to ARPA [16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll], or compliance with Section 106 [36 C.F.R. 800] is carried out; (5) follow Protocol for Treatment and Disposition of Native American Human Remains, Funerary Objects Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony. Refer to Appendix III for additional information on NAGPRA.

NAGPRA Consultation is required prior to excavation of Native American graves but does not replace Section 110 or Section 106 consultation requirements.

Foreclosure

When the Section 106 review process has been ignored, when an undertaking already has caused irreparable harm to a historic property, or when an undertaking has proceeded so far that earlier stage alternatives are no longer possible, the ACHP may conclude that an agency has foreclosed the opportunity for ACHP comment. In such cases, the ACHP will notify the agency official of its decision and this official will be given opportunity to respond before the ACHP issues a determination of foreclosure. **Once foreclosure is determined, the agency is vulnerable to litigation.**

Management

The Secretary of the Interior has developed four treatment standards to manage historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Preservation is the most appropriate treatment strategy to manage archeological sites. Preservation, in the strict technical application of the term, is the process of maintaining the existing form, integrity, and materials of a building, structure, or archeological site. National Register eligible archeological sites should be preserved undisturbed whenever feasible or practical. In cases in which Marine Corps undertakings will have effects or adverse effects on these cultural resources, then MCAS Cherry Point will activate the Section 106 consultation process with the SHPO and the ACHP (Figure 7 and Appendix II).

Treatment standards for historic properties

Unexpected Discoveries

*Unexpected discoveries:
three options*

Archeological or historical sites occasionally are discovered during construction projects, regardless of whether the project area has been subjected to a complete cultural resources management survey. Federal agencies are encouraged to plan for discoveries. If a federal project has discharged all of the appropriate compliance rules and regulations and, subsequently, cultural resources are discovered, one of three options can be undertaken.

*Contact the Archeologist,
NAVFACLANT*

1. The Natural Resources Manager should contact the NAVFACLANT Archeologist (currently Mr. Bruce Larson, 757-322-4885), and advise him/her of the situation. As much information as possible concerning the cultural resource, such as resource type (archeological or architectural), date, location, and size, as well as any information on its eligibility, should be provided to NAVFACLANT. NAVFACLANT staff can notify and consult with the SHPO and the ACHP, either of whom may require an on-site examination of the affected property. Pursuant to their finding, they may require that mitigation measures be undertaken. Up to 1 percent of the total construction cost can be applied to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed construction. The 1 percent rule does not apply to projects with a total budget of less than \$50,000.00 or where the cost of mitigation exceeds more than 1 percent of the project budget.

Prepare a mitigation plan

2. A second option is to prepare a mitigation plan after the cultural resource is discovered. This plan should be sent to the SHPO and the ACHP. The ACHP must respond with preliminary comments within 48 hours; final comments are due within 30 days after the special request is made. This is the most time-efficient approach, because technically the construction project does not have to be halted. However, MCAS Cherry Point and/or its agents would be expected to make a reasonable attempt to avoid further destruction of the resource until a formal data recovery mitigation plan can be executed.

*Section 106 compliance
process*

3. The third option is the Section 106 compliance process. Because this can be a time consuming procedure, it is not recommended in the case of unexpected discoveries. If this option is chosen, thorough and complete documentation of the proposed impact and subsequent mitigation plan must be completed to ensure the technical adequacy required by the SHPO or ACHP.

If an unexpected discovery consists of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, then MCAS Cherry Point must carry out preliminary assessment, protection, and identification of human remains to determine if NAGPRA applies, and if so, follow the appropriate consultation procedures outlined in Appendix III.

Disposition of Human Remains

The discovery and/or disturbance of human remains is a sensitive issue that MCAS Cherry Point must address if the situation arises. In certain instances, it may not be possible to avoid a marked cemetery, in which case the cemetery must be relocated. Three cemeteries have been identified at MCAS Cherry Point.

MCAS Cherry Point has three identified cemeteries.

If a proposed disturbance involves marked burials, the Marine Corps must make every reasonable effort to identify and locate individuals who can demonstrate direct kinship with the interred individuals. If such people are located, the Marine Corps will consult with them in a timely manner to determine the most appropriate treatment of the recovered burials.

Marked burials

It also is possible that human remains could be encountered if an unmarked grave or cemetery is impacted by construction. If previously unrecorded burials are exposed, work should stop, and the NEPA Coordinator should contact the NAVFACLANT Archeologist immediately to receive guidance on how to proceed. In addition, the county medical examiner or coroner must be notified. NAVFACLANT staff should investigate the reported discovery within two days.

Unmarked burials

If it can be determined adequately that the disturbed burials have an affinity to any federally recognized Native American or other ethnic group, a reasonable effort will be made to identify, locate, and notify leaders or representatives of these groups. This will be the responsibility of the Department of the Navy Historic Preservation Office (DONHPO) and its representatives. If the remains have been adequately determined to have an affinity to any Indian tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated, have aboriginally occupied the area, or are likely to have a cultural relationship with the human remains or cultural objects that have been disturbed, follow the NAGPRA consultation requirements discussed in Appendix III.

Native Americans and ethnic groups

If the Marine Corps cannot determine adequately or identify a specific Native American group or other ethnic group, the Marine Corps will make a reasonable effort to locate and notify group(s) who may have a

Indeterminate cultural affinity

legitimate interest in the disposition of the remains based on a determination of generalized cultural affinity by a recognized professional. Qualified groups will be provided an opportunity to consult with the Marine Corps in determining the appropriate treatment of the interment. However, it is the claimants' responsibility to document and validate their claim.

Cemetery maintenance procedures

While final disposition of newly discovered human remains is being determined, or if the remains are to remain in the location in which they were discovered, the area in question should be treated like other recorded cemeteries located on the installation. It should be fenced, its location should be plotted on maps, and it should be maintained. If it is not possible to protect the newly discovered cemetery, the Marine Corps should make provisions for the removal and curation of the burials. To achieve better coordination, this should be undertaken after consultation with the NAVFAC LANT Archeologist and the SHPO's office. If warranted, detailed archeological and bioarcheological investigations of these remains should be conducted.

State and federal guidelines

State and federal guidelines must be followed. The most applicable federal legislation is the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), which provides for the protection of Native American (American Indian, Inuit, and Hawaiian native) remains and funerary objects that are discovered on federal lands. Such materials should be handled with the greatest respect. Follow the NAGPRA consultation requirements discussed in the Consultation Requirements and Unexpected Discoveries sections of this document.

North Carolina codes

Applicable North Carolina codes (General Statutes Chapter 70, Article 3) state: (1) that authorization must be obtained from the county medical examiner if under his jurisdiction, or from the State Archaeologist before the removal of burials; and (2) that the destruction of cemeteries and their features is punishable by law, unless the cemetery has been abandoned and the prior consent of the State has been received.

Remains should be treated with dignity

The Marine Corps or its agents will treat all discovered human remains with dignity and respect. Any costs that accrue as a result of consultation, treatment, curation, etc., will be the responsibility of the Marine Corps.

Looting

Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 prohibits the excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of archeological resources located on public lands or Indian lands (or even

the attempt to do these things) unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued by the federal land manager. Violation of ARPA is a federal criminal offense.

Violation of ARPA is a federal criminal offense.

In the case of ARPA violations at MCAS Cherry Point, Station Security should identify and detain the suspects, and immediately notify the NEPA Coordinator and Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS). The NEPA Coordinator then should notify the NAVFACLAN T Archeologist. NCIS will conduct the criminal investigation, while the NAVFACLAN T Archeologist or his assignees will be responsible for conducting a damage assessment at the archeological site or sites affected by the illegal activities.

ARPA violation procedures

Storage of Artifacts

MCAS Cherry Point's cultural resource responsibilities include providing for the curation of archeological materials recovered from Marine Corps property. This may be provided by the State of North Carolina in agreement with the Station; or by setting up a curatorial facility meeting the standards established by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology; or by storing them at a regional center established by the Marine Corps or other federal agency, which meets the federal standards established in 36 CFR 79.

Curation of artifacts

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ACTION PLAN

An undertaking, whether single-occurrence or repetitive, comprises an action that potentially will have an effect on listed or eligible resources. Single-occurrence undertakings involve activities that will occur only once. Single-occurrence undertakings at MCAS Cherry Point may include: construction, training, and maneuvers. Repetitive undertakings entail activities that will occur repeatedly or routinely. Repetitive undertakings at MCAS Cherry Point include training and maneuvers or recreation. The following courses of action will ensure that MCAS Cherry Point's future undertakings will be in full compliance with Section 106 and 110 of the NHPA.

*Section 106 and 110
compliance*

General

1. MCAS Cherry Point should, in consultation with the SHPO and ACHP, develop the following procedures or Programmatic Agreements:
 - a. A series of categorical exclusions for the types of projects that have no ground disturbance, and for the areas previously determined to be disturbed or to be without National Register potentially eligible, eligible, or listed resources.
 - b. For repetitive or routine activities that may affect National Register eligible properties, a set of guidelines and procedures for the maintenance or treatment of National Register resources.
 - c. For emergency repairs, a series of categorical exclusions for the types of repairs that have no ground disturbance or would not constitute an adverse affect, and for the areas previously determined to be disturbed or to be without National Register potentially eligible, eligible or listed resources; and a course of action that includes the immediate notification of the NEPA Coordinator and NAVFAC LANT Archeologist (or his designee), and the monitoring of the repair process by a qualified archeologist

*Non-ground disturbing
projects*

*Repetitive or routine
activities*

Emergency repairs

or architectural historian, depending on the impacts, designated by the NAVFAC LANT Archeologist.

Review procedure to ensure Section 106 compliance.

2. MCAS Cherry Point should establish a formal review process in order to make certain that the NEPA Coordinator is informed of the locations and extent of ground disturbing training or maneuvers. This will ensure Section 106 compliance and permit the NEPA Coordinator to direct such maneuvers or training to areas with no effect on cultural resources.

Archeology

The comparative data presented in the topographic predictive model for MCAS Cherry Point (Davis et al 1996a) indicated a majority of the prehistoric sites occurred in close proximity to water and in locations where elevations were less than 3.1 m (10 ft) amsl (above mean sea level). Sites identified in each topographic setting, coastal/tidal and inland/riverine, were generally located at the confluence of lower order tributaries and in areas of low to moderate elevation (0-15 ft amsl). The few recorded long-term habitation sites were situated on well-drained soils located in areas of low elevation (0-10 ft amsl) adjacent to areas of moderate elevation (10-15 ft amsl). Short-term habitation sites and indeterminate artifact scatters were found in areas that ranged in elevation from low (0-10 ft amsl) to high (15-25 ft amsl).

Historic period sites were identified in both topographic settings and occurred in locations ranging in elevation from low (0-10 ft amsl) to high (15-25 ft amsl). Twentieth century tar kilns were the most common historic period site type recorded and typically occurred in areas of high elevation in interior ridge or terrace settings. These sites were generally located greater than 91.4 m (300 ft) from water. The few recorded eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic sites were located in variable settings that included areas of low to high elevation and both riverine and inland settings.

Architectural History

Intensive architectural survey has identified 929 buildings and structures constructed between 1941 and 1957 at MCAS Cherry Point, MCOLF Atlantic, and MCALF Bogue. Only the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (31CV1905; Bldgs. 200-205, 207, 218, and 234), now demolished, and the Officer Housing Historic District (31CV2053; Bldgs. 300-349, 486, 492-497) were considered eligible for the NRHP.

Archeology Recommendations (Tables 1 and 2)

1. MCAS Cherry Point - Main Base. A basewide disturbance assessment should be undertaken for all areas of the Main Base that have not previously been subject to Phase I site identification survey. The disturbance assessment will eliminate loci that are unlikely to retain archeological integrity. Following the disturbance assessment, an intensive Phase I archeological survey should be undertaken for those areas that retain subsurface integrity and have the potential to contain significant cultural resources (Figure 8). Phase II archeological evaluations should be undertaken at sites that have previously been determined potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. These include sites 31CV84, 31CV85, 31CV88, 31CV253, 31CV282, 31CV283, 31CV284, 31CV288, 31CV312, and 31CV370. The location of the tar kilns should be periodically communicated to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. Site 31CV87 is eligible for listing in the NRHP and should be avoided. The Winn Buys cemetery associated with site 31CV83 should be avoided.

Additional survey and nine Phase II evaluations should be undertaken at MCAS.

Phase II evaluations and additional Phase I survey should be undertaken.

2. MCALF Bogue. One prior Phase I archeological survey of portion of MCALF Bogue documented intensive and widespread prehistoric occupation at the facility (Davis et al. 1997) (Figure 9). The intense prehistoric occupation of Guthrie Point, the Taylor Bay shoreline, Shelly Point and the coast north of Shelly Point is mirrored at the large, nearby site of Broad Reach which is a similar landform to MCALF Bogue. As at MCALF Bogue, evidence for prehistoric activity is found over a wide area of the landform. Additional Phase I archeological survey is recommended for the southwest area along the shoreline and the northwest perimeter to complete the Phase I survey of the areas with the highest potential to contain archaeological sites (see Figure 9).

Additional survey and Phase II evaluations should be undertaken at MCALF Bogue.

Phase II archeological evaluations should be undertaken for 31CR101. This evaluation should be directed at determining areas of archeological integrity. Sites 31CR53, 31CR290, and 31CR305 are eligible for listing in the NRHP and should be avoided.

3. Piney Island Bombing Range (BT-11). A review of aerial photographs identified the presence of relic sand beaches within the limits of the range (Hargrove et al. 1985). Should prehistoric habitation sites be located on these ridges, the sites may have been preserved due to post occupational sea level rise and decreased use of the area.

Two sites are known from Piney Island bombing range.

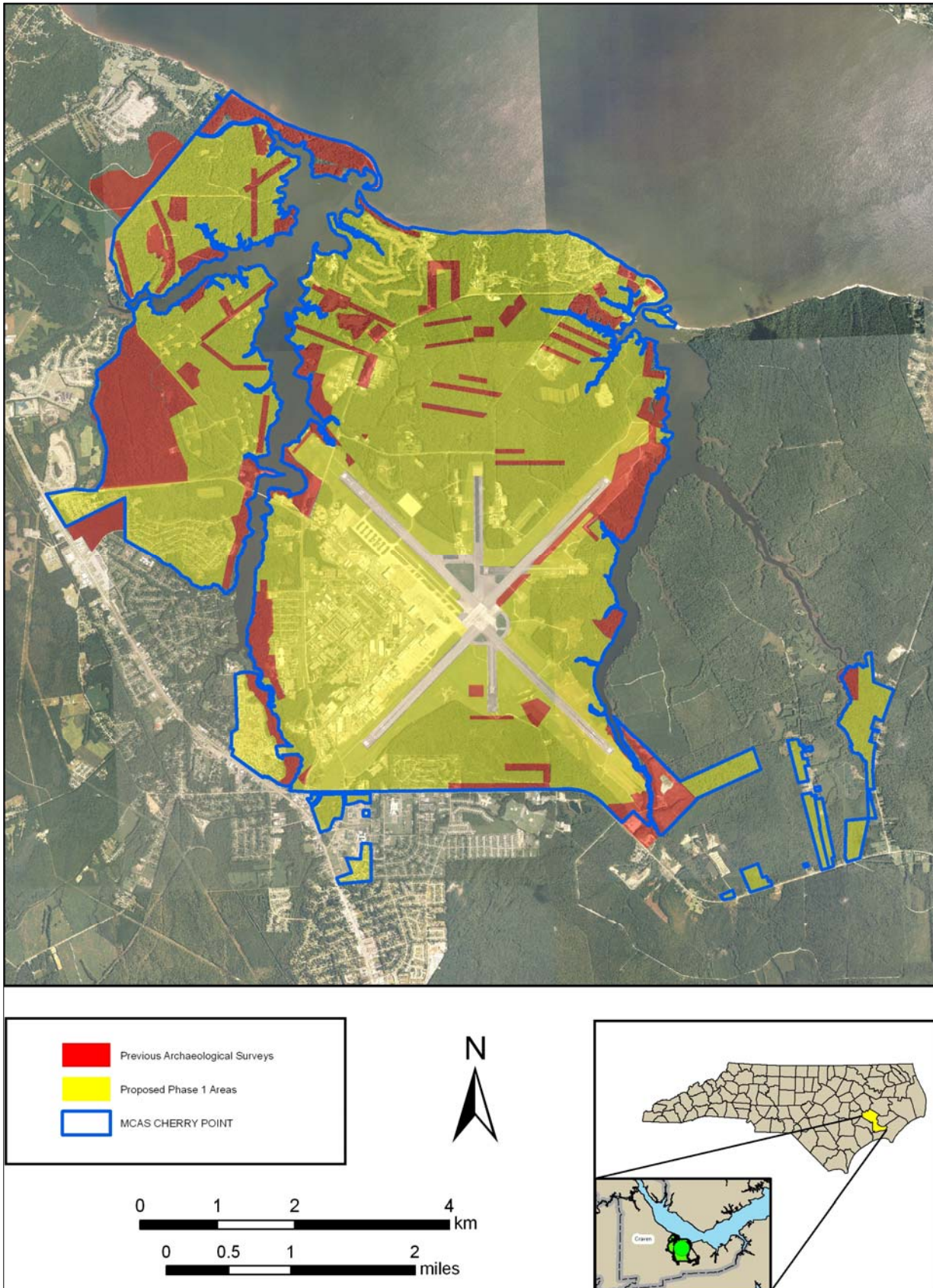


Figure 8. MCAS Cherry Point, Main Base: Sites recommended for Phase II evaluation and areas recommended for Disturbance Assessment and Phase I survey

Activity	Acreage to be Surveyed	Recommendation
MCAS Cherry Point	9005.73	Disturbance assessment of areas not previously surveyed and Phase I survey of those areas determined to retain subsurface integrity.
MCALF Bogue	92.96	Phase I survey for NW and SW perimeter areas not previously evaluated for cultural resources.
Piney Island	125.01	Disturbance assessment of Newstump Point and knoll south of Sanbornes Gut and follow on Phase 1 survey if warranted.
Cat Island	7.62	Disturbance assessment
MCOLF Atlantic	586.01	Phase 1 survey of area adjacent to the sound and extending southwest to runways.

Activity	Site Number
MCAS Cherry Point	31CV84
	31CV85
	31CV88
	31CV253
	31CV282
	31CV283
	31CV284
	31CV288
	31CV312
	31CV370
MCALF Bogue	31CR101

Two apparent knolls of approximately 232.7 ha (575 ac) are included within the boundaries of BT-11. One of these landscape features was tested during a 1987 survey in advance of an antenna construction project (Martin and Drucker 1987). The survey encountered ground water immediately below the surface.

1987 survey identified no cultural resources.

One isolated find, 31CR201, was identified on an exposed beach on the western side of BT-11.

A recent geomorphological study was undertaken within the Great Dismal Swamp in an attempt to further refine a model of prehistoric settlement in marshy settings (Hornum et al. 1996). Initially, it was postulated that the Great Dismal Swamp might contain two types of areas that would yield potentially significant

Prehistoric settlement in the Great Dismal Swamp

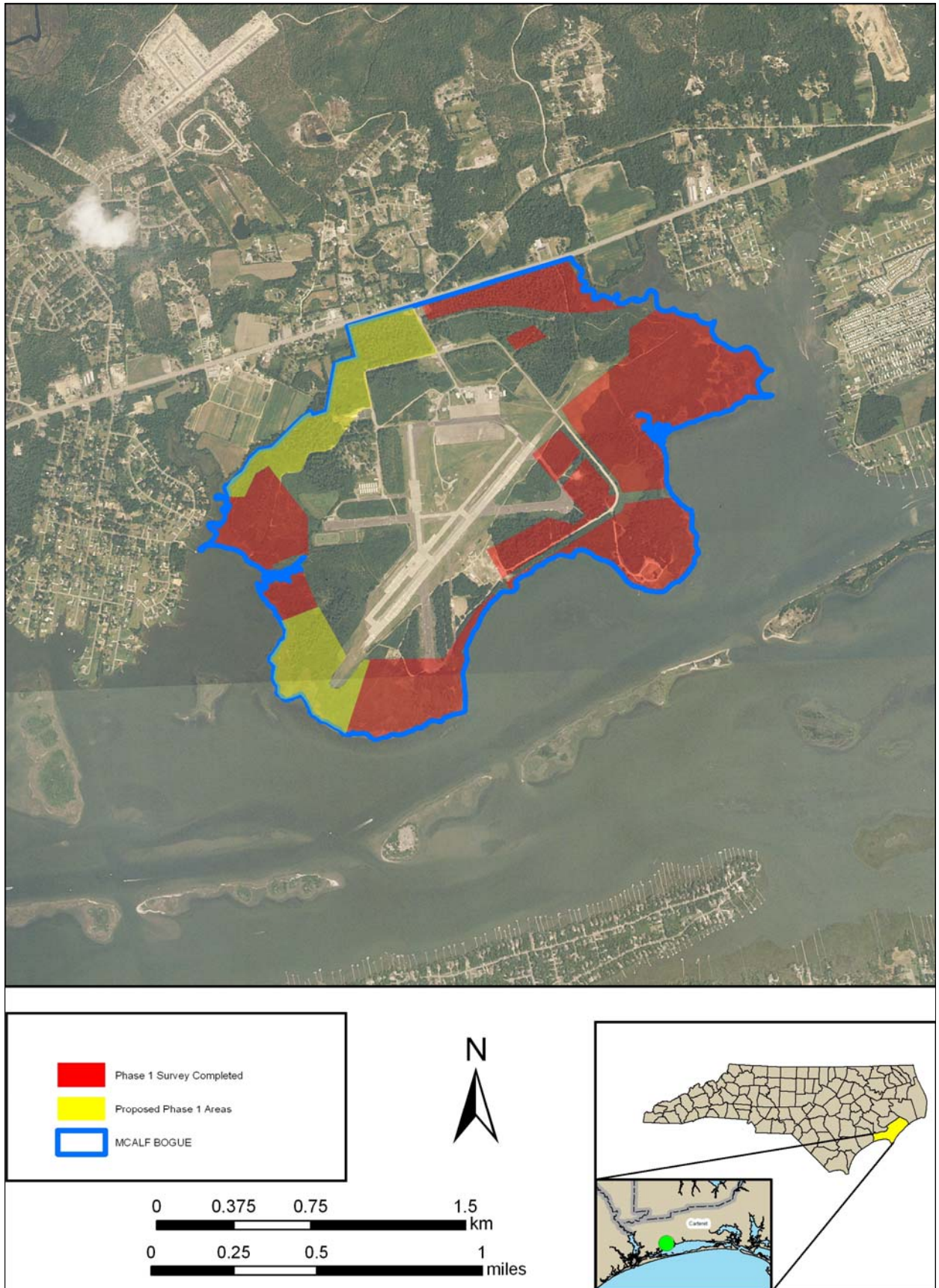


Figure 9. MCALF Bogue: Site recommended for Phase II evaluation and areas recommended for Phase I survey

prehistoric cultural resources. The first, relevant to Piney Island, consists of hummocks or zones that, due to slight variations in elevation, have been drier at times than other segments of the swamp and could have supported human occupation. The geomorphological pedestrian field reconnaissance and the archeological shovel testing of two areas of slightly higher elevation (less than 1.5 m [5 ft] higher) during June 1995 indicated deep peat deposition and a high water table.

The apparent slight variations in surface elevation and drier surface locations were found to reflect thickness variations in leaf and root mat and raised zones as a result of tree-throws. Auger probes indicated that the water table was just below the surface in apparently drier areas, and peat also was thick in such locations.

Two areas that have the highest potential to contain cultural resources should be subject to disturbance assessment followed by a Phase 1 cultural resource survey, if warranted. These are a slight knoll in the southwestern tip of the property south of Sanborns Gut and Newstump Point, the peninsula along the east coast (Figure 10). No further work is recommended for the remainder of the BT-11 range due to ordnance impacts and the extensive wetlands.

Relict sand beaches should be tested for archeological resources.

4. Cat Island. Cat Island, regionally known as Wood Island, is situated within Bogue Sound and was used as a bombing range from 1944 - 1956 (Hargrove et al. 1985:266).

Reconnaissance survey should be undertaken.

Although the island has a high probability for prehistoric archeological resources, the 1985 study recommended no further work due to ordnance impacts and the presence of UXO. An archeological reconnaissance survey should be undertaken to document disturbances on the island and to determine the presence of visible cultural resources (Figure 11).

5. MCOLF Atlantic. Prior limited Phase I surveys have failed to identify any archaeological sites on the property. However, the area from the runways northeast to Core Sound/Thorofare Bay should be subject to Phase 1 archaeological survey to identify and assess sites (Figure 12).

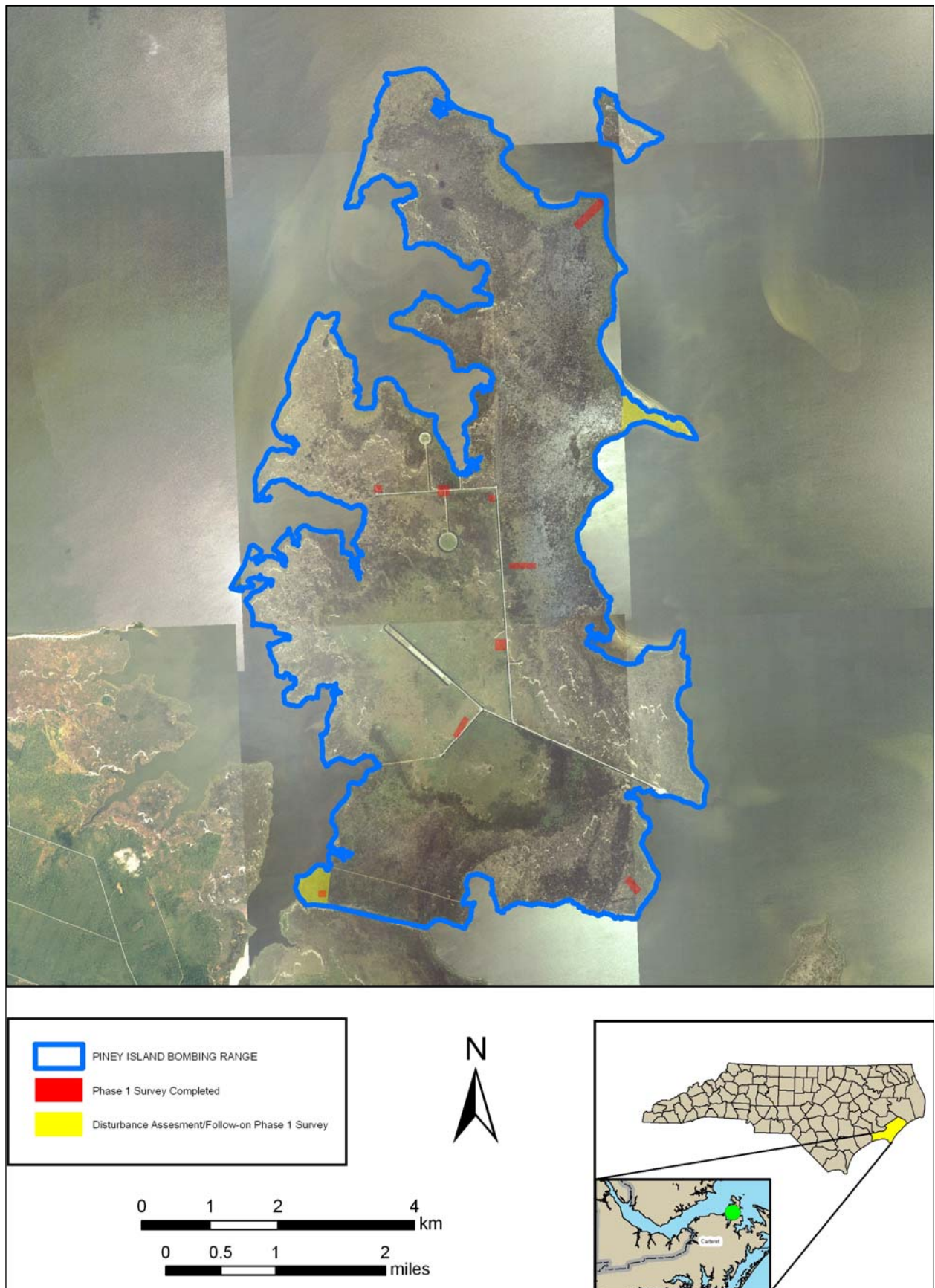


Figure 10. Piney Island Bombing Range: Previous archaeological surveys and areas recommended for Disturbance Assessment and Phase I survey

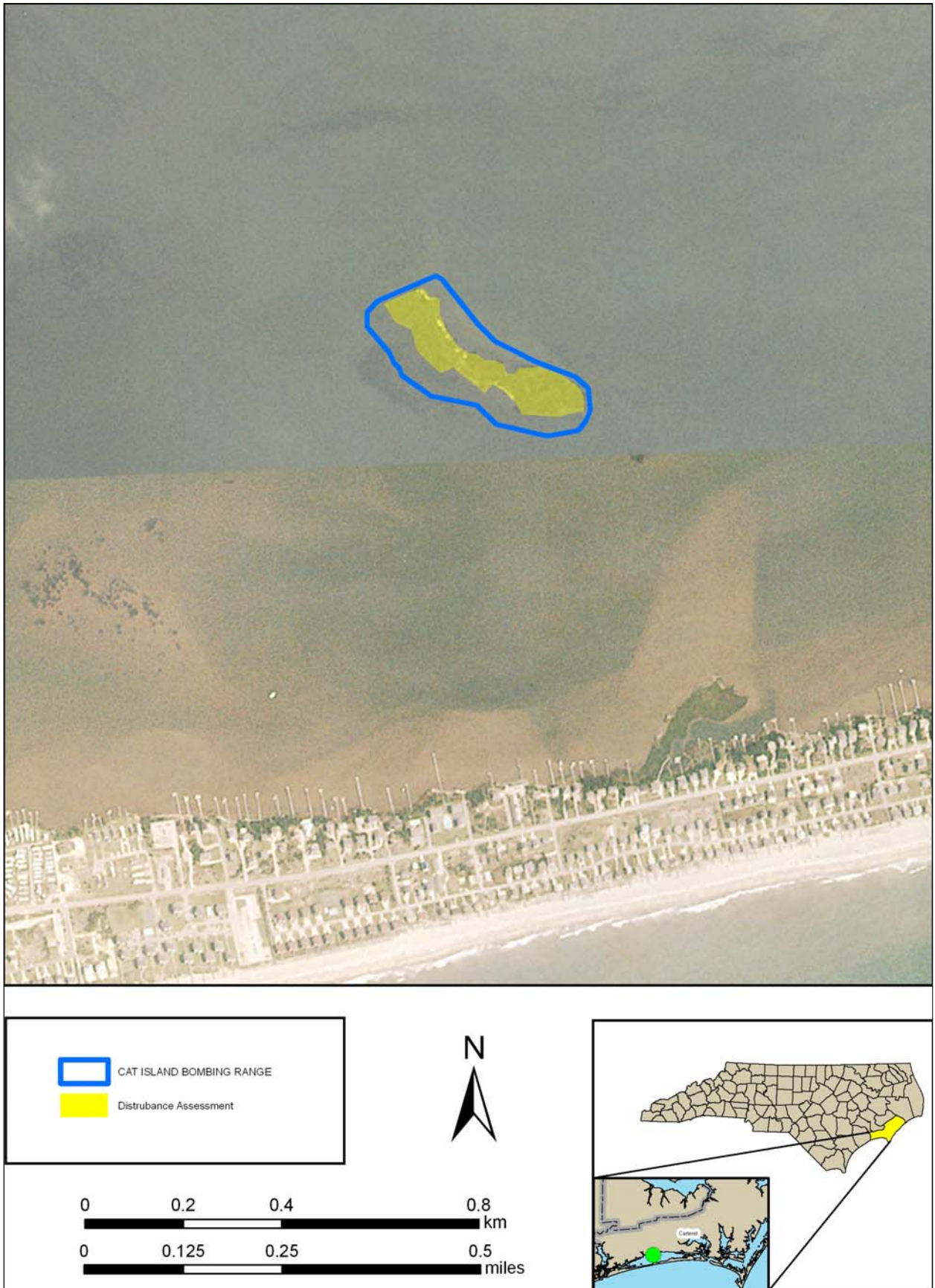


Figure 11. Cat Island Bombing Range: Area recommended for Disturbance Assessment and Reconnaissance survey

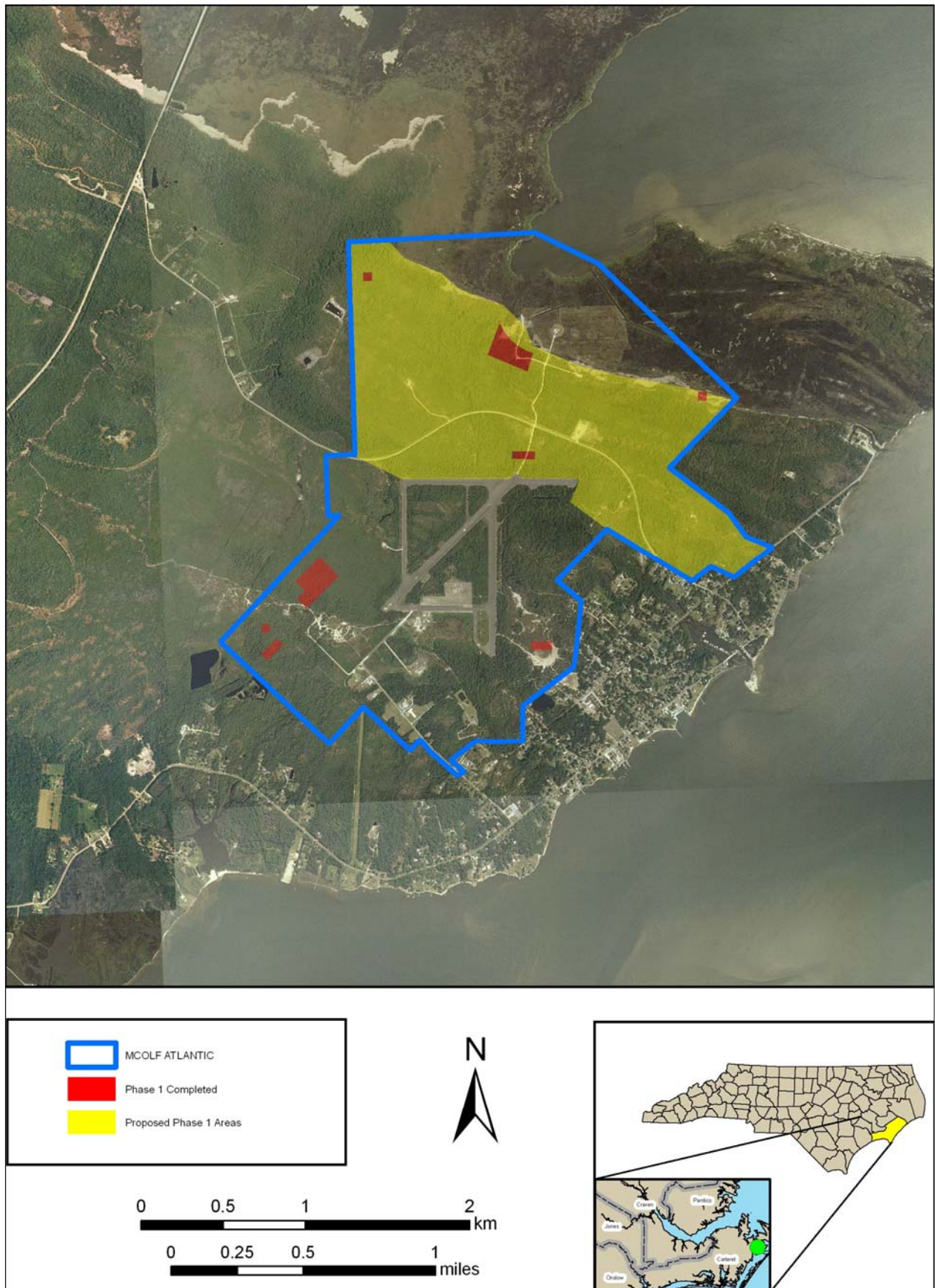


Figure 12. MCOLF Atlantic: Previous archaeological surveys and areas recommended for Phase I survey

No Action Needed

No further action is warranted or recommended for the following properties.

1. Maw Point. Maw Point consists of a salt marsh located at Deep Point on Pamlico Sound in eastern central Pamlico County, 45.06 km (28 mi) east of New Bern, North Carolina. Maw Point is an inactive bombing range.

No further work is recommended for these properties.

The 1985 study recommended no further archeological work at Maw Point (Hargrove et al 1985). R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. has evaluated three archeological sites located within active and former ordnance/impact ranges at Aberdeen Proving Ground (Davis et al. 1996b). Two of the sites were extensively disturbed. Based on the data from Aberdeen Proving Ground, it is probable that the archeological integrity of any resources present within the impact areas at Maw Point has been compromised. No further work is recommended at Maw Point.

2. Dumpling Creek (Merrimon) Transmission Station.

The Navy currently owns this property which measures approximately 4 ha (10 ac) at the confluence of Adams and Dumpling Creeks. A total of 6.5 ha (16 ac) were surveyed in 1987 prior to the installation of the existing transmission station (Martin & Drucker 1987). Two archeological sites were identified: Site 31CR199, an eighteenth century domestic site; and Site 31CR200, a nineteenth century cemetery. Sites 31CR199 and 31CR200 were determined not eligible for the NRHP. Relevant State and Federal laws regarding human burials should be followed for 31CR200. Since the current property has been completely surveyed, no further work is recommended at Dumpling Creek (Merrimon) Transmission Station.

No further work is recommended at Pamlico Point.

3. Pamlico Point. Pamlico Point consists of approximately 54.2 ha (134 ac) of tidal marshland. The property functioned as a bombing range. A nineteenth century lighthouse once stood on the point but has since been destroyed by erosion (Hargrove et al. 1985). The Wildlife Resources Commission declined to purchase the property due to the presence of UXO. No further work is recommended for Pamlico Point due to ordnance impacts and the extensive wetlands.

No further work is recommended at Pamlico Point.

Architectural History Recommendations

The last architectural survey at MCAS Cherry Point, conducted in 1998 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., identified 929 architectural resources constructed from 1941 to 1957 (Appendix V). The buildings and structures that were at least fifty years old at the time of the survey (constructed before 1957) were considered for NRHP-eligibility under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Cold War-era architectural resources, constructed at MCAS Cherry Point from 1948 to 1957, were evaluated for *exceptional significance*, applying the National Register Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

It is recommended that architectural evaluations at MCAS Cherry Point be conducted every five years to evaluate the significance of the buildings that have turned 50 years old since the previous evaluation. Under Section 106 guidelines, evaluations should also be performed on an as-needed basis for buildings and structures that reach the 50-year age between scheduled evaluations and will be affected by a significant undertaking, provided they are not covered by a pre-existing agreement document.

A Cold War era context should be developed for MCAS Cherry Point to provide a framework for evaluating cultural resources built during this significant period in our nation's history. All Cold War-era properties (1946-1989) on MCAS Cherry Point should be evaluated or re-evaluated either as a group or as they reach the fifty-year age to determine their eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

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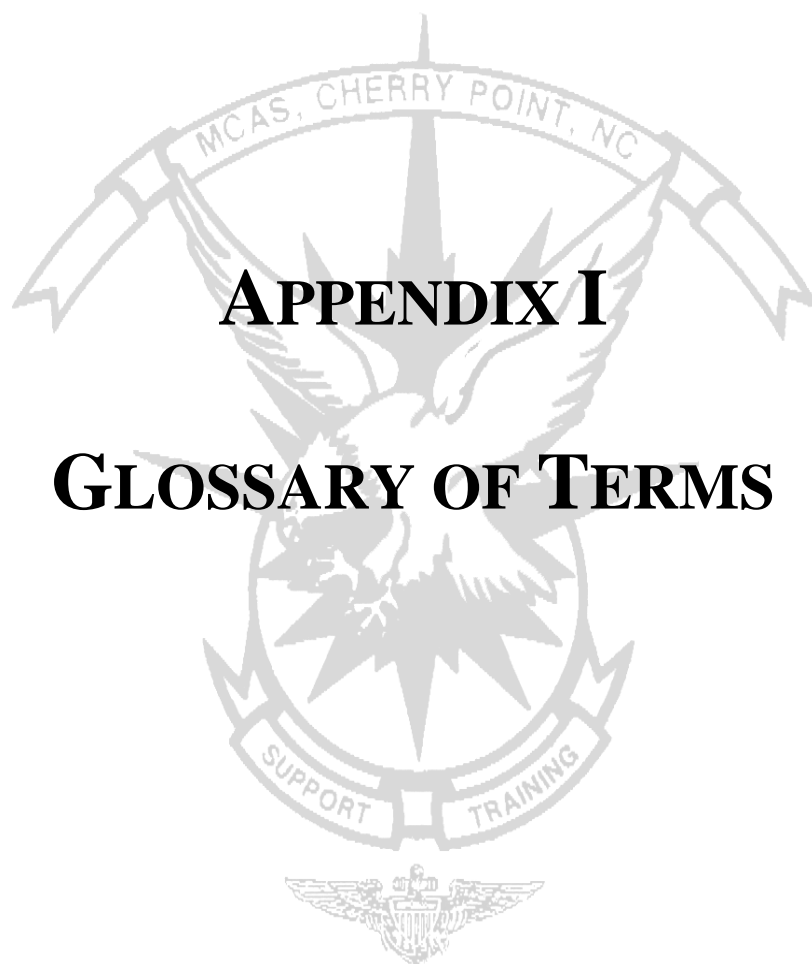
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APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following definitions were drawn primarily from the Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (ACHP 1991), a Section 106 training publication. Additional Glossaries are found in OPNAVINST 5090.1A, OPNAVINST 5090.1B and NAVFACINST 11010.70A.

Adverse Effect Once an agency has determined if an undertaking will have an effect on an historic property, it must determine if that effect will be adverse or not. An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect on an historic property when it may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association [36 CFR 800.9(b)]. Adverse effects can include physical destruction or alteration of all or part of the property, isolation of the property from its setting, addition of incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements, demolition by neglect, and transfer of the property.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) The independent agency established under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to advise the President and Congress on historic preservation matters, to carry out Section 106 review, and to review Federal agency historic preservation policies.

Archeological Resource Any material remains of past human life or activities that are capable of contributing to understanding the past. Material is normally considered an "Archeological Resource" if it is more than 75 years old.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) An act mandating Federal agencies to issue permits for archeological investigations on public land, specifying penalties for unauthorized excavations or vandalism and providing for preservation of archeological resources and data.

Archeological Survey The compilation of information regarding an archeological resources in a particular area or site. Research designs might include evaluation of potential for resources as in an reconnaissance survey; location and delineation of resources as in an intensive level Phase I survey; or evaluation of eligibility of resources for nomination to the NRHP, as in an intensive level Phase II survey.

Architectural Resource Portion of material culture that consists of built resources including buildings, structures, objects, landscape planning, and landscape design.

Architectural Survey The compilation of information regarding architectural resources, including overview surveys which evaluate the potential for the presence of resources, and intensive level surveys which locate, document, and evaluate resources in terms of their potential of eligibility for nomination in the NRHP.

Building Any construction used for shelter and which retains structural elements. The definition includes features identified as significant and all related structural elements. The definition of building is in contrast to the definitions of object and structure.

Consultation The act of seeking the opinions and recommendations of the SHPO, ACHP, and other appropriate parties on undertakings affecting National Register listed or eligible properties.

Data Recovery Procedures necessary to fulfill mitigation requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. They are taken in response to an undertaking of adverse effect upon an archeological resource eligible to the NRHP. The procedures of data recovery are defined by the MOA and the research design.

District A district is composed of resources which individually and as a whole exhibit significant features. The resources may represent a prehistoric or historic context, but are comparable within one district.

Effect An undertaking has an effect on a property when it may alter the characteristics that may qualify the property for listing on the National Register or alter features of a property's location, setting, or use that contribute to the property's significance. An effect is not necessarily negative; any alteration to the property's significant characteristics is considered an effect. Section 106 review is not required if the undertaking will result in changes not relevant to the property's eligibility for the National Register. Therefore, understanding the reason for the property's significance, and the characteristics which contribute to that significance, are crucial for making determinations of "effect" or "no effect." After determining whether the undertaking will have an effect, the agency must determine if the effect will be adverse.

Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan Document prepared in order to identify, evaluate, maintain, manage, and integrate cultural resources within the mission of LANTDIV within the statutes set by Federal, state, and local laws, mandates, and regulations.

Historic Context Information about historic trends and properties grouped by an important theme in the prehistory or history of a place during a particular time.

Historic Preservation The "identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, and reconstruction, or any combination of the foregoing activities" of historic properties. [16 U.S.C. 470w(8)]

Historic Property "Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places." [16 U.S.C. 470w(5)]

Inventory Both the process and result of locating properties and documenting their significance in order to determine if they meet the National Register criteria of evaluation. The inventory process includes archival research, field survey, and literature review sufficient to assemble the information necessary to evaluate the historic significance of the properties. The resulting inventory document lists the properties eligible and ineligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Memorandum of Agreement A document signed by the SHPO, ACHP, and the relevant Federal agency describing what the agency will do to meet the requirements of the NHPA, Section 106.

Mitigation Procedure for acquiring data from a cultural resource which has been designated as a NRHP resource which has become threatened by an undertaking of adverse effect. The response is a necessary part of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) A law passed by Congress in 1966, to encourage the preservation and use of historic and culturally significant places and to ensure that the Federal government considers the effects of its actions on historic properties.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) The NHPA established the National Register. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant on the national, state, and local level in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The National Register criteria for evaluation for determining the eligibility of properties are found in 36 CFR 60.4.

National Register Resources Designation which includes all eligible, nominated, and potentially eligible resources to the NRHP. The designation is used synonymously with "historic property" as defined by Federal regulations, but also includes resources not identified as historic properties and not recognized as significant resources.

National Register Resources Inventory Compilation of cultural resources identified within an installation, regardless of National Register status. An inventory is maintained from overview survey to intensive level survey to data recovery, so may contain resources not yet evaluated, resources determined eligible for, resources nominated to, and resources listed in the NRHP.

Object Objects are constructions associated with a location and exhibit the following elements: small size, aesthetic elements, and simple construction. The definition is exclusive of definitions for building and structure.

Overview Survey A process of compiling data through archival research and pedestrian survey which may or may not be completed in conjunction with subsurface testing. An overview survey may be contained within a Phase I survey but cannot be substituted for a Phase I survey.

Preservation Maintenance Protection of existing historic materials and building elements through preventative maintenance.

Programmatic Agreement A document signed by the SHPO, ACHP, and the relevant Federal agency pertaining to a set of undertakings or a set of effects which are similar and repetitive in nature and may be national in scope. The POA describes what the agency will do to meet the requirements of the NHPA, Section 106 for this limited class.

Rehabilitation The alteration or upgrading of a building to allow a new use which extends the building's productive life while still maintaining the elements of the building which contribute to its historic significance.

Section 106 The section of the NHPA that requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The process for implementing this policy is described in 36 CFR 800.

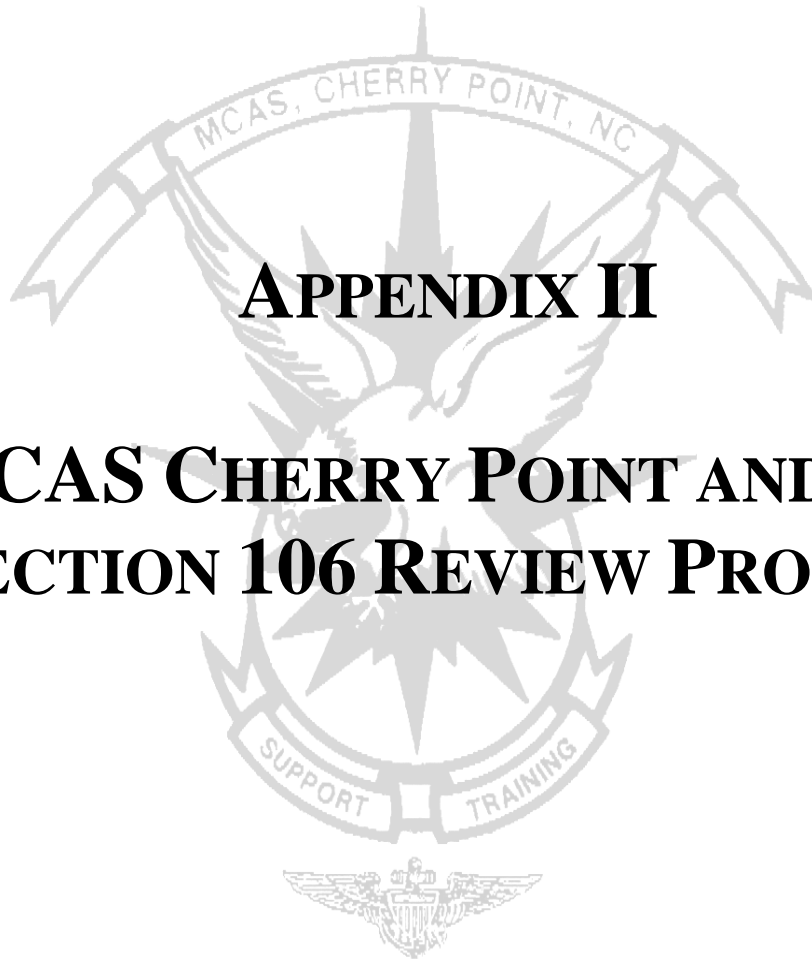
Significance/Significant Attributes of a site, building, or structure which determine the potential of eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site A location of historic or prehistoric significance which exhibits or represents evidence of human activity. The location usually but not necessarily contains physical evidence of the activity.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) The official, designated by the governor, who coordinates preservation activities within each state and carries out the state's responsibilities under the NHPA.

Structure Any construction used for human activities other than shelter. The structure definition includes all structural elements and significant features. The definition is exclusive of definitions for building and object.

Undertaking "Any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties. The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency or licensed or assisted by a Federal agency." [36 CFR 800.2(o)]



APPENDIX II

MCAS CHERRY POINT AND THE SECTION 106 REVIEW PROCESS

MCAS CHERRY POINT AND THE SECTION 106 REVIEW PROCESS

In cases where changing missions and activities at MCAS Cherry Point require actions that affect historic properties, Section 106 of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies follow a review procedure that takes into account the effects of such undertakings on historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places.

- An "**undertaking**" is defined as "any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties are located in the area of potential effects." Undertakings include new and continuing projects, activities, or programs and any of their elements not previously considered under Section 106.
- "**Area of potential effects**" is defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. It is the responsibility of Corps activities at MCAS Cherry Point to coordinate with the designated Cultural Resources Manager to determine if historic properties will be impacted by undertakings and/or are located in areas of potential effects. The designated Cultural Resources Manager will maintain an updated inventory of historic properties and those geographical areas cleared of historic resources.

If identification and evaluation studies have not been completed for the area of potential effects, then these studies must be performed to identify if historic resources are present and evaluate them applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (see above).

Defining Effects

Significant information about archeological resources is drawn from the interrelationship between the artifacts at a particular site, their relationships to past structures and activities ("features") such as hearths or foundations, and the soil matrix. The integrity of archeological sites is often lost when a site is disturbed and the original functional/behavioral relationship becomes unreadable. Instead of a coherent window into the past, the archeologist may be left with nothing more than a collection of stone tools, pottery, or architectural debris. Although

these materials can provide information relevant to the site's function and age, the potential research value of such a collection is very limited.

Actions that may affect archeological resources can be categorized by their potential level of impact. The designation of an action as Low-level Impact or High-level Impact does not preclude its inclusion in the other category on a case-by-case basis. The nature of the resources in the area of the action will dictate the likely degree of impact; for example, a site confined to the soil surface will be impacted by land clearance and plowing, while a more deeply buried site will be unaffected. Hence, these designations are general in nature and only should be used to help assess potential impact in the planning process, not to gauge the regulatory need for cultural resource compliance.

Low-level Impact. The following is a list of actions that likely will have a low level of impact on terrestrial archeological resources:

- Vegetation clearance (without the use of heavy machinery).
- Light vehicle traffic.
- Existing building demolition (except for pre-twentieth century structures).
- Light construction (e.g., fences, gates, bus stops, kiosks, etc.).
- Surface vandalism (such as unauthorized, unsystematic surface collection of artifacts).
- Parking lot construction (without grading).

High-level Impact. The following is a list of actions that likely will have a high level of impact on terrestrial archeological resources:

- The construction of new facilities that requires subsurface excavation, including: housing, offices, graded parking areas, roads, and utility lines.
 - Heavy vehicle traffic (particularly tracked vehicles).
 - Bank Stabilization
 - Vandalism involving metal detectors or pot hunting.
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Section 106 Consultation Process

When an undertaking is determined to have an effect or an adverse effect on historic resources, MCAS Cherry Point staff will begin the consultation process with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Marine Corps activities and organizations at MCAS Cherry Point will coordinate with the designated Cultural Resources Manager and submit documentation on their undertakings as required. The procedures for compliance and documentation are described in regulations (36 CFR Part 800) issued by the ACHP.

The Section 106 review process is illustrated in a diagram developed by ACHP (see Figure 7). The discussion below annotates the diagram and provides further detail regarding MCAS Cherry Point compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. This data also may be found in the regulations that describe the Section 106 process, 36 CFR 800. Copies of relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines are found in Appendix II of this document.

1. MCAS Cherry Point determines whether an undertaking will affect cultural resources in the proposed area of impact. Select option 1(a) or 1(b).
 - 1(a). In order to determine if cultural resources are present in the area of effect, consult with the designated Cultural Resources Manager to determine current status of inventory in area of effect and assess information needs. If the area has been surveyed, determine the boundaries and site numbers of the cultural resource(s). By consulting the existing survey information, the planner can then determine whether the proposed impact will result in an "effect" or "no effect" to the cultural resource(s). If a cultural resource survey of the area has been completed, go to 2.
 - 1(b). According to the cultural resources maps, no previous surveys have been undertaken for the proposed project area. If the proposed undertaking is located in an area that has been impacted previously, and is a low probability area, confirm with the designated Cultural Resources Manager that no further steps are necessary. Go to item 11. If the proposed project area is situated in a high probability area, or in an area containing known cultural resources, a survey and assessment of the project area is required. Go to 2.
 2. MCAS Cherry Point personnel determine whether or not cultural resources are located in a proposed area of impact. Select option 2(a) or 2(b).
 - 2(a). MCAS Cherry Point determines that cultural resources are located within the proposed project area. Go to 3.
 - 2(b). MCAS Cherry Point determines that cultural resources are not located within the proposed project area. This decision must be documented, and the documentation must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for concurrence. This documentation should be based on previously recorded data such as The North Carolina Department of Archaeology Archaeological Site
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Survey forms, sensitivity zones, areas that have been declared exempt from cultural resources surveys, and any other relevant data that can be obtained from published and unpublished survey reports (see Chapter II).

- 2(b)i. The SHPO agrees with the Installation's assessment. If, within 30 days after notification by the Installation, the SHPO does not disagree with the determination made by the Installation, MCAS Cherry Point has discharged legally its responsibility concerning the cultural resources in the proposed project area and can proceed as initially planned. Go to 11.
 - 2(b)ii. If within 30 days the SHPO does not concur with the Installation's determination, the proposed impact is considered to have an effect on cultural resources, and the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect are used to make a determination as to whether or not the impact is adverse. This decision will be made with the SHPO. Go to 3.
3. MCAS Cherry Point determines whether the proposed project will have an effect on cultural resources. Select option 3(a) or 3(b).
 - 3(a) MCAS Cherry Point determines that the proposed project will have an effect on cultural resources. Go to 4.
 - 3(b) MCAS Cherry Point determines that the proposed project will not have an effect on cultural resources. Go to option 3(b)1.
 - 3(b)i. The SHPO agrees with MCAS Cherry Point's determination. Go to 5.
 - 3(b)ii. The SHPO disagrees with MCAS Cherry Point's determination. Go back to 3.
 4. MCAS Cherry Point determines whether or not the effect on cultural resources will be adverse. This decision will be made in consultation with the SHPO by applying the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect as specified in Section 800.9 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800). This consultation will result in a determination of adverse effect or of no adverse effect.
 - 4(a). MCAS Cherry Point determines that the impact will have an adverse effect on cultural resources. If additional information is required to determine NRHP eligibility for certain sites in the area, then a determination of adverse effect must be postponed until further data is collected. Go to 7.
 - 4(b). MCAS Cherry Point determines that the project will not have an adverse effect on cultural resources. This decision must be documented, and the documentation must be submitted to the SHPO. This documentation should be based on previously recorded data such as The North Carolina Department of Archaeology Archaeological Site Survey forms, sensitivity zones, areas that have been declared
-

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- exempt from cultural resource surveys, and any other relevant data that can be obtained from published and unpublished survey reports (see Chapter II). Go to option 4(b)1.
- 4(b)i. The SHPO agrees with the Installation's determination of no adverse effect. In the event that all cultural resources located within the proposed impact zone have been classified as ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), then a finding of no adverse effect must be made. If the SHPO concurs with the finding of no adverse effect, the concurrence should be documented and submitted to the ACHP. Go to 5.
- 4(b)ii. The SHPO disagrees with the Installation's determination of no adverse effect. If, within 30 days, the SHPO does not concur with the Installation's determination of no effect, the proposed impact is considered to have an effect and the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect are used to make a determination as to whether or not the impact will be adverse. This decision will be made with the SHPO. If the Installation and the SHPO disagree, MCAS Cherry Point can send its determination of no adverse effect directly to the ACHP for a 30 day review period. MCAS Cherry Point must notify the SHPO of this action. Go to 5.
5. The ACHP reviews determination and finds an adverse effect. Select option 5(a) or 5(b).
- 5(a). The ACHP determines that the proposed project will have an adverse effect on cultural resources. Go to 6.
- 5(b). The ACHP determines that the proposed project will not have an adverse effect on cultural resources. Go to 11.
6. MCAS Cherry Point receives changes suggested by ACHP to mitigate adverse effects on historic resources. Select option 6(a) or 6(b).
- 6(a). MCAS Cherry Point implements changes suggested by the ACHP. Go to 11.
- 6(b). MCAS Cherry Point does not implement changes suggested by the ACHP. Go to 7.
7. MCAS Cherry Point and the SHPO agree on a mitigation plan resulting in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Select option 7(a) or 7(b).
- 7(a). MCAS Cherry Point determines that the proposed project will affect adversely existing cultural resources. When this determination is reached, the Installation will notify the ACHP and consult with the SHPO in order to formulate a plan to mitigate the probable adverse effect. Either the SHPO or the Installation may request that the ACHP become involved in preparing the mitigation plan. The
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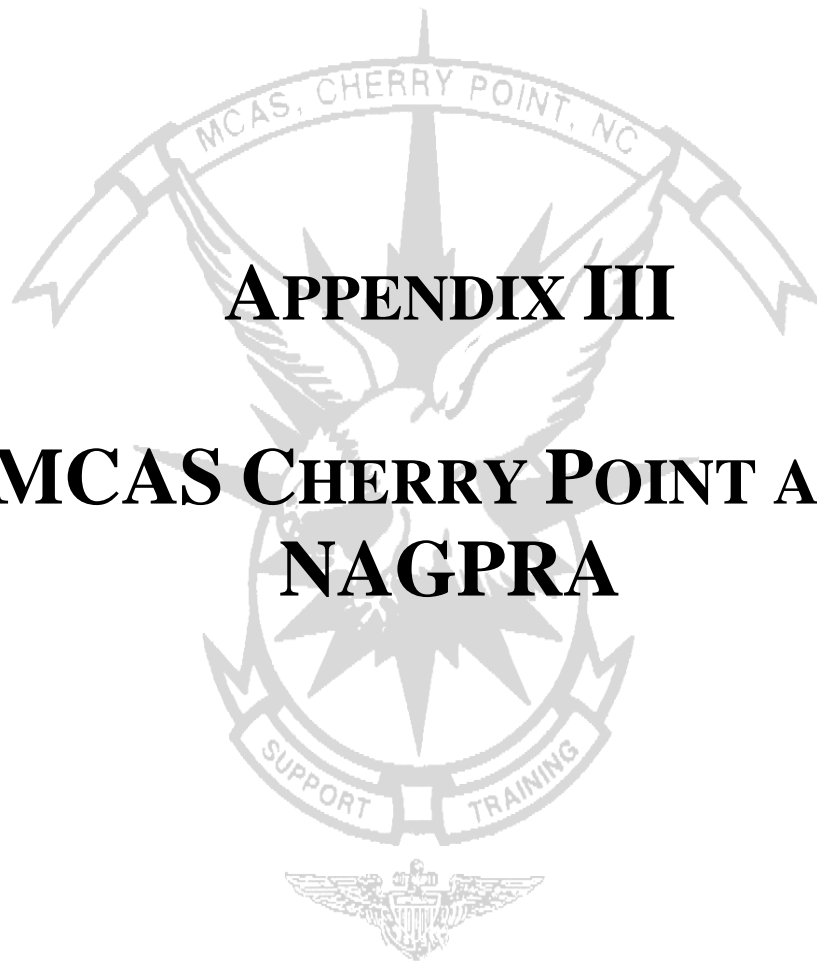
ACHP may, of its own accord, chose to participate in the process. Before a mitigation plan may be implemented certain guidelines, as mandated by section 800.5 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800), must be followed. In summary, all interested parties should be involved as far as possible and should be provided with all appropriate and pertinent documentation concerning the mitigation plan. If possible, the public should be allowed the opportunity to comment. Go to 8.

- 7(b). MCAS Cherry Point and the SHPO do not agree on a mitigation plan resulting in an MOA. The Installation will alert the ACHP of the problem and will request that the ACHP comment on the mitigation plan. All other concerned parties shall be notified of the impasse at this time. The ACHP has 60 days after receipt to provide comments to the Installation. The ACHP shall respond directly to the commanding officer of the Installation, the SHPO, and any other interested parties. Go to 9.
8. The ACHP reviews the MOA. If the ACHP has not been involved in the process, the MOA will be submitted to them for comment. The ACHP has 30 days after receipt either to approve or disapprove the MOA. Select option 8(a) or 8(b).
- 8(a). The ACHP approves the MOA between MCAS Cherry Point and the SHPO. MCAS Cherry Point has discharged legally its compliance responsibilities. The proposed mitigation can proceed. Go to 11.
- 8(b). The ACHP does not approve the MOA. Go to 10.
9. The ACHP issues written comments on the proposed undertaking, which are reviewed by the environmental staff at MCAS Cherry Point. The ACHP suggests changes, which, if implemented, will mitigate the adverse effect. MCAS Cherry Point can either agree or disagree with the suggested changes. Select option 9(a) or 9(b).
- 9(a). MCAS Cherry Point implements the ACHP comments. Go to 11.
- 9(b). MCAS Cherry Point does not implement the ACHP suggestions. The Installation will interpret these suggestions as the final decision by the ACHP concerning the proposed mitigation plan. The Installation will consider further the suggestions submitted by the ACHP in reaching its final decision concerning the proposed mitigation plan. The Installation will brief the ACHP concerning its decision on the proposed mitigation plan prior to implementation of the mitigation. The proposed project may proceed. Go to 11.
10. The ACHP proposes changes to the MOA and submits them to MCAS Cherry Point. Select option 10(a) or 10(b).
- 10(a). After further consultation, MCAS Cherry Point and the SHPO agree on the MOA. The MOA can be signed and the project can proceed. Go to 11.
-

10(b). Further consultation between MCAS Cherry Point and the SHPO does not result in an agreement being reached. The Installation advises the ACHP and requests further comments from them. All other concerned parties are notified including the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist (DCA) and the Secretary of the Navy. Go to 9.

11. Proceed with the undertaking.

This is the end of the compliance process. All documentation and correspondence regarding the process should be kept on file by MCAS Cherry Point.



APPENDIX III

**MCAS CHERRY POINT AND
NAGPRA**

MCAS CHERRY POINT AND NAGPRA

NAGPRA Consultation

NAGPRA consultation is required prior to planned excavation of Native American graves and associated objects. NAGPRA consultation will be in addition to and does not replace Section 110 or Section 106 consultation requirements.

Consultation requirements of NAGPRA include: (1) providing written notification to Indian tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated, aboriginally occupied the area, or are likely to have a cultural relationship with the human remains or cultural objects that may be excavated; (2) consult about priority of custody of the remains and/or cultural objects, and their treatment and disposition, pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.5; (3) document the consultation in a written plan of action in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.5(e) signed by the Commanding General or his designee, which the consulting tribes have the option to sign; (4) if applicable, before proceeding, ensure that removal of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony does not occur until after (a) a permit is issued pursuant to ARPA [16 U.S.C. 470aa-470ll], or compliance with Section 106 [36 C.F.R. 800] is carried out; (5) follow Protocol for Treatment and Disposition of Native American Human Remains, Funerary Objects Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony (below).

Written notification pursuant to Consultation Requirement (1) above should include a description of the planned activity, its general location, the basis for the determination that human remains and cultural objects may be encountered during excavation, and the basis for the determination of likely custody pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.6. Propose a time and place for meetings or consultations and the possible treatment and disposition of the human remains and cultural objects. If no response to notification is received in fifteen (15) days, make a follow-up telephone call.

Consult about priority of custody pursuant to Consultation Requirement (2) above by first compiling a List of Tribal Contacts based on priority of ownership of Native American human remains and cultural objects pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3002(a) and 43 C.F.R. 10.6. Priority of ownership is as follows:

- i. Lineal descendants, as determined pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.14(b)
 - ii. Indian tribe holding tribal lands, as defined in 43 C.F.R. 10.2(f)(2)
 - iii. Culturally affiliated Indian tribe, as defined in 43 C.F.R. 10.14
 - iv. Indian tribe recognized as the aboriginal owners of the land by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims
 - v. Indian tribe with the strongest demonstrated cultural relationship
-

Currently, there is one federally recognized Native American Tribe in North Carolina, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina. However, the Tribe has no land area claims in the counties where Cherry Point or the outlying landing fields are located (Bertie, Craven, Hyde, Perquimans, and Washington Counties). The contact persons for NAGPRA are:

Ms. Kathy McCoy
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
PO Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719
704-497-9023

OR

Mr. Russell Townsend
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
88 Council House Loop
PO Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719
828-497-2771
828-497-7007 fax

This list should be verified and/or updated annually in coordination with tribal election schedules.

Determine lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes in consultation with potential lineal descendants and affiliated Indian tribes using the criteria for determining cultural affiliation listed in 43 C.F.R. 10.14 (see above). Send preliminary determination of lineal descendants or closest tribal affiliation to the previously notified lineal descendants or tribes to review. Propose a time and place for consultations, and arrange for a site visit if requested by the tribes. Identify and consult with traditional religious leaders, if possible, and provide a list of all Indian tribes consulted to each consulting tribe.

Document the consultation in a written plan of action in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.5(e) and signed by the installation commander or his designee. Provide copies of the written plan of action to the consulting lineal descendants and Indian tribes. The written plan of action should include: the kinds of material to be considered as cultural objects as defined in 43 C.F.R. 10.2(d); specific information used to determine the custody pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.6; treatment care, and handling of human remains and cultural objects; archaeological recording of the human remains and cultural objects; kinds of analysis for identification of human remains and cultural objects; steps to be followed to contact Indian Tribe officials at the time of an inadvertent discovery or before any excavation of human remains or cultural objects; kind of traditional treatment to be afforded the human remains or cultural objects; nature of the reports prepared; and disposition of human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.6.

Protocol for Treatment and Disposition of Native American Human Remains, Funerary Objects Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony. Determine treatment and disposition of any Native American human remains and cultural objects recovered from MCAS Cherry Point lands only in consultation with lineal descendants or Indian tribes that can demonstrate priority of custody as outlined in NAGPRA. Be aware that a tribe that wishes to claim custody of human remains or cultural objects must be able to meet the criteria listed in 43 C.F.R. 10.6. Guidelines for determining the preponderance of evidence are found in 43 C.F.R. 10.14. If a single, legitimate claimant cannot be identified, continue consultation with the previously consulted tribes to consider possible alternatives for affiliation, treatment, and disposition. Retain the material in a safe and secure manner agreeable to the consulting parties as required by 43 C.F.R. 10.6(c) and 10.15 until a plan for the treatment and disposition of the Native American human remains and cultural objects pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10 can be specified. If no agreement can be reached, refer to dispute resolution below.

If the consulting parties determine that the *in situ* restoration of a burial site is not feasible, repatriate the contents of the burial to the lineal descendants or appropriate tribe/s, following the process outlined in 43 C.F.R. 10.6. This process includes:

- Prior to the disposition of human remains and cultural objects, publish notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains and cultural objects were discovered and in which the lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribe/s currently reside.
 - Provide information in the notice as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody. Give the consulting tribes an opportunity to review the content of the notice before its publication. Do not include privileged information in the notice.
 - Publish the notices twice at least a week apart. Provide the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service with a copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspaper/s the notice was published.
 - Wait at least thirty days after the publication of the second notice before repatriating the human remains and cultural objects. If additional claimants come forward and custody cannot be clearly determined, do not transfer custody of the human remains and cultural objects until the proper recipient is determined pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.
 - Provide an opportunity for appropriate tribal religious ceremony or ceremonies pursuant to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) [42 U.S.C. 1996-1996a] and Executive Order 13007 for each restoration and reinterment.
 - If a claim is made for human remains and cultural objects, notify all of the tribes that were involved in the consultations regarding their disposition.
 - Unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural objects shall be returned in accordance with the regulations developed by the NAGPRA Review Committee.
-

Dispute resolution regarding NAGPRA compliance. Resolve all disputes regarding the cultural affiliation of discovered human remains and/or cultural objects in accordance with Sections 3 and 7(e) of NAGPRA and the implementing regulations 43 C.F.R. 10. Follow the procedures set forth in this document regarding consultation with the interested tribes. Should any interested tribe make a conflicting claim of cultural affiliation or dispute, the methods of treatment or disposition of human remains and/or cultural objects as delineated herein, notify Headquarters Marine Corps and discuss resolution.

Continue consulting with the disputing parties, suggest that the disputing parties seek resolution among themselves, and, if the disputing parties concur, go before the NAGPRA Review Committee which is given the authority under 25 U.S.C 3006(c)(4) and 43 C.F.R. 10.16 and 10.17 to make recommendations on the resolution of disputes. If, upon receipt of the recommendations of the Review Committee, the most appropriate claimant still cannot be determined, retain the disputed remains or cultural objects until the question of custody is resolved, as stated in 43 C.F.R. 10.15(a)(2).

Unexpected Discoveries

If an unexpected discovery consists of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, then MCAS Cherry Point must carry out preliminary assessment, protection, and identification of human remains to determine if NAGPRA applies, and if so, follow the appropriate consultation procedures.

To determine if NAGPRA applies, first have a medical examiner or other qualified individual visit the site as soon as practical within twenty-four (24) hours of the discovery, to determine if the remains are either associated with a recent crime scene, and if not, whether the remains are of a person of Native American descent. If, upon examination, the remains are identified as non-human, determine if archeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 C.F.R. 800] of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470-470w]. If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene of 75 years old or less, notify the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) of the Military Police Division. Protect the site until CIB assumes custody of the remains. If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human, but are not associated with a crime scene, contact the NC SHPO.

If after consultation with the NC SHPO and any other necessary professionals, the remains are determined to be Native American, make a written field evaluation of the circumstances of the discovery, the condition and contents of the burial, including any artifacts, the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, and their antiquity and significance. The human remains and cultural objects will be evaluated *in situ*. Destructive analysis is prohibited, unless consultation with lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes has been completed. The site will be protected according to standard installation practice for archeological discoveries. Stabilization or covering may be employed if necessary. Removal of material shall not resume until compliance with NAGPRA is completed. .

Notify the Commanding General of the inadvertent discovery immediately, follow-up notification with a written report, and receive written confirmation of the receipt of the notification within 48 hours of the initial discovery. Within 3 working days after receipt of written notification by the Commanding General of the discovery of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, notify the appropriate lineal descendants or Indian tribes by telephone and in writing and include a copy of the field evaluation. Send the notice by certified mail to the lineal descendant or tribal government official with a copy furnished to the NAGPRA contact person designated by the tribe. Make a follow-up phone call to the lineal descendants or NAGPRA coordinators of the Indian tribes contacted to determine if written notification of the discovery was received and to ascertain how the tribe wishes to proceed in determining cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the human remains or cultural objects.

Pursuant to 43 C.F.R. 10.4(d)(2), resume activity thirty (30) days after certification by the installation commander of the receipt of the notification sent by the Cultural Resource Management Office (CRMO), if otherwise lawful. Also evaluate any impacts to the site pursuant to Section 106 [36 C.F.R. 800] of the NHPA [16 U.S.C. 470-470w] and consider the need for assessing the activity under the NEPA. Remove or excavate Native American human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.3

If the outcome of consultation requires that removal of human remains and cultural object will not take place, document the treatment of remains and cultural objects in a written binding agreement between the installation and the affiliated Indian tribes that adopts a plan for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and cultural objects, excavation or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 C.F.R. 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or Indian tribe/s with priority of custody as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3002(a) and 43 C.F.R. 10



APPENDIX IV

CURRENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY

**MCAS CHERRY POINT
CURRENT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY**

Base Area	Site Number	Site Type	Justification	Recommendation
MCAS Cherry Point	31CV15	Woodland, shell midden	Site has eroded away	No further work
	31CV16	LateArchaic/ Early Woodland, shell midden	Site has eroded away	No further work
	31CV79	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV80	Isolated find, Early Woodland, sherd	Limited material	No further work
	31CV81	Multicomponent: Early through Late Woodland, Historic	Limited integrity and material	No further work
	31CV82	Woodland, habitation site	Limited material	No further work
	31CV83	Multicomponent: Early to Middle Woodland short-term habitation site; Historic artifact scatter Winn/Buys Cemetery	Limited material	No further work Avoid cemetery
	31CV84	Early to Late Woodland, probable habitation site	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV85	Early to Middle Woodland, probable habitation site	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV86	Early to Middle Woodland, probable habitation site	Limited material	No further work
	31CV87	Early to Late Woodland	NR eligible Phase II completed	Site Preservation
	31CV88	Early Woodland, probable habitation site	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV227	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV228	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV229	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV230	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV231	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work

Base Area	Site Number	Site Type	Justification	Recommendation
	31CV232	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV252	Middle Woodland, artifact scatter	Limited integrity and material	No further work
	31CV253	Multicomponent: Middle Woodland artifact scatter, Historic artifact scatter/foundation	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV281	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV282	Woodland, artifact scatter	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV283	Middle Woodland, short-term habitation site	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV284	Historic, 18 th c. domestic site	Unique assemblage	Phase II evaluation
	31CV285	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV286	Historic, tar kilns	Well known resources	No further work
	31CV287	Middle Woodland, short-term habitation site	Limited material	No further work
	31CV288	Middle Archaic, Early through Late Woodland, short-term habitation site	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV312	Early to Middle Woodland, short-term habitation site	Possible intact deposits	Phase II evaluation
	31CV313	Middle Woodland, short-term habitation site	Limited integrity and material	No further work
	31CV336	Early Woodland, artifact scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV337	Isolated find, prehistoric	Limited material	No further work
	31CV338	Isolated find, prehistoric	Limited material	No further work
	31CV339	Isolated find, prehistoric	Limited material	No further work
	31CV340	Isolated find, prehistoric	Limited material	No further work
	31CV341	Isolated find, prehistoric	Limited material	No further work
	31CV342	Historic, 20 th c.	Limited material	No further work
	31CV343	Middle to Late Woodland, lithic and ceramic scatter	Limited material	No further work

Base Area	Site Number	Site Type	Justification	Recommendation
	31CV344	Indeterminate Prehistoric, lithic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV345	Isolated find, Early Woodland, ceramic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV361	Isolated find, lithic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV362	Woodland, ceramic and lithic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV363	Isolated find, Indeterminate Prehistoric, lithic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV364	Multicomponent: Middle Woodland, ceramic and lithic scatter; Historic, architectural fragment scatter	Limited integrity and material	No further work
	31CV365	Isolated find, Historic, brick	Limited material	No further work
	31CV366	Isolated find, Woodland, ceramic and lithic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV367	Middle Woodland, ceramic and lithic scatter	Limited material	No further work
	31CV368	Isolated find, prehistoric lithic	Limited material	No further work
	31CV369	Isolated find, historic ceramic	Limited material	No further work
	31CV370	Middle Woodland, habitation site	Insufficient information	Phase II survey
	31CV371	Multicomponent: Middle Woodland, ceramic scatter; Historic domestic refuse scatter	Limited integrity	No further work
	31CV372	Historic, 19-20 th c. domestic dwelling remnants	Limited integrity	No further work
	31CV373	Isolated find, Middle Woodland	Limited material	No further work
	31CV374	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV375	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV376	Historic tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work

Base Area	Site Number	Site Type	Justification	Recommendation
	31CV377	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV378	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV379	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV380	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV381	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV382	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV383	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV384	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV385	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV386	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV387	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV388	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV389	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV390	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV391	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV393	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV394	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV395	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
	31CV396	Historic, tar kiln	Well known resource	No further work
MCALF Bogue	31CR52; subsumed 31CR99, 31CR102	Woodland Historic, 18 th century	Limited Integrity Phase II complete	No further work
	31CR53; subsumed 31CR100	Middle Archaic, Early, Middle, Late Woodland Historic, 18 th -20 th centuries	National Register Eligible Phase II complete	Site preservation
	31CR101	Woodland	Extensive potentially intact deposits	Phase II evaluation

Base Area	Site Number	Site Type	Justification	Recommendation
	31CR289	Late Woodland	Limited material	No further work
	31CR290	Prehistoric	NR eligible Phase II complete	Site Preservation
	31CR305	Middle Woodland	NR eligible Phase II complete	Site Preservation
	31CR306	Middle Woodland	Limited material	No further work
	31CR307	Middle and Late Woodland	Limited material	No further work
	31CR308	Historic	Limited material	No further work
	31CR309	Historic	Limited material	No further work
Point of Marsh (Piney Island)	31CR201	Isolated find, Historic, 20 th c.	Limited material	No further work
Dumpling Creek (Merrimon)	31CR199	Woodland, Historic Late 18 th -19 th c.	Limited material	No further work
	31CR200	Historic cemetery	Not eligible	No further work



APPENDIX V

HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY



**MCAS CHERRY POINT
HISTORIC STRUCTURE INVENTORY (as of 1996)**

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
7		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
10		Water Well	1944	World War II	No further work
11		Water Well	1944	World War II	No further work
13		Water Well	1944	World War II	No further work
72		Administration	1943	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
73		Elect. Shelter	1943	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
74		Railroad Bldg.	1942	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
75		Pumphouse	1942	World War II	No further work
79		Personnel Support	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
80		Administration	1944	World War II	No further work
82		Industrial	1944	World War II	No further work
83		Industrial	1944	World War II Aviation	No further work
84		Industrial	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
85		Industrial	1945	World War II Aviation	No further work
86		Thrift Shop	1944	World War II	No further work
87		Industrial	1945	World War II	No further work
88		Quonset Hut	1942	World War II	No further work
91		Administration	1945	World War II	No further work
93		Industrial	1944	World War II	No further work
95		Cold Storage	1948	Cold War	No further work
96		Storage	1945	World War II	No further work
97		Public Works	1945	World War II	No further work
98		Administration	1945	World War II	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
100		Chapel	1946	Cold War Administrative & Personnel	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
103		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
104		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
107		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
108		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
110		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
111		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
112		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
113		Water Well	1942	World War II	No further work
114		Water Tank	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
115		Water Tank	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
121		Maintenance Shop	1942	World War II	No further work
122		Water Dist. Bldg.	1954	Cold War Administrative & Personnel	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
123		Water Tank	1945	World War II Industrial	No further work
124		Industrial	1941	World War II	No further work
125		Pumping Station	1944	World War II	No further work
129	CV909	Industrial	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
130	CV1435	Hangar	1942	World War II Aviation	No further work
131	CV1436	Hangar	1942	World War II Aviation	No further work
133		Industrial	1944	World War II Aviation	No further work
134		Industrial	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
136		Water Well	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
137	CV910	Industrial	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
138		Industrial	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
139		Industrial	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
140		Industrial	1942	World War II Aviation	No further work
142		Training	1942	World War II Aviation	No further work
143		Administration	1943	World War II Industrial	No further work
144		Warehouse	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
145		Warehouse	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
146		Storage	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
147		Warehouse	1943	World War II Industrial	No further work
148		Storage	1943	World War II Industrial	No further work
149		Storage	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
150		Industrial	1943	World War II Industrial	No further work
151		Administration	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
152		Heating Plant	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
153		Post Office	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
154	CV911	Warehouse	1943	World War II Industrial	No further work
155		Warehouse	1943	World War II Industrial	No further work
156		Cold Storage Warehouse	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
157		Maintenance Shop	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
159		Warehouse	1954	Cold War Industrial	No further work
160		Maintenance Shop	1942	World War II Industrial	No further work
161		Medical Bldg.	1943	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
162		Warehouse	1943	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
163		Administration	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
164		Industrial	1942	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
168		Industrial	1942	World War II	No further work
169		Industrial	1942	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
177		Ind. Waste Treatment	1942	World War II	No further work
180		Pumping Station	1942	World War II	No further work
183		Storage	1942	World War II	No further work
188		Hangar	1946	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
191		Industrial	1947	Cold War Industrial	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
192		Fire Station	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
193		Fire Station	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
194		Theater	1946	Cold War Administrative & Personnel	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
196		Administration	1942	World War II	No further work
197		Administration	1942	World War II	No further work
198		Administration	1942	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
199		Control Tower / Air Terminal	1942	World War II Aviation	No further work
219	CV1905	Administration	1942	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
229	CV1905	Administration	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
232	CV1905	Administration	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
247		Maintenance	1955	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
248		Class Bldg.	1954	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
249		Gate House	1954	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
250		Hangar	1954	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
251		Gate House	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
252		Gate House	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
253		Storage	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
263		Storage	1945	World War II Industrial	No further work
286		Administration	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
287		Gym	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
289		Pool	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
293		Administration	1942	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
294		Administration	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
298	CV1434	Administration	1942	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
299		Administration	1943	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
300	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
301	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
302	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
303	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
304	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
305	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
306	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
307	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
308	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
309	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
310	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
311	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
312	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
313	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
314	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
315	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
316	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
317	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
318	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
319	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
320	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
321	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
322	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
323	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
324	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
325	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
326	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
327	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
328	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
329	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
330	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
331	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
332	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
333	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
334	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
335	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
336	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
337	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
338	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
339	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
340	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
341	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
342	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
343	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
344	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
345	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
346	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
347	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
348	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
349	CV2053	Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
400		Administration	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
404		Industrial	1945	World War II Aviation	No further work
418		Quonset Hut	1946	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
421		Industrial	1944	World War II Aviation	No further work
422		Industrial	1944	World War II Aviation	No further work
423		Industrial	1944	World War II Aviation	No further work
424		Clean Shop	1947	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
427		Storage	1944	World War II Aviation	No further work
434		Storage	1949	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
452		Administration	1945	World War II Industrial	No further work
455		Vehicle Shop	1953	Cold War Industrial	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
477		Maintenance	1942	World War II	No further work
478		Maintenance	1942	World War II	No further work
482		Pool	1944	World War II	No further work
484		Quonset Hut	1950	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
486	CV2052	BOQ	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
487		BOQ	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
488		Administration	1950	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
489		Apartments	1947	Cold War Housing	Ineligible
491		Officers Club	1947	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
492	CV2051	BOQ	1943	World War II Housing	No further work
493	CV2051	Apartments	1948	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
494	CV2051	BOQ	1943	World War II Housing	No further work
495	CV2051	BOQ	1943	World War II Housing	No further work
496	CV2051	BOQ	1943	World War II Housing	No further work
497	CV2051	Apartments	1943	World War II Housing	No further work
499		Staff Club	1942	World War II	No further work
575		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
576		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
577		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
578		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
579		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
580		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
581		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
582		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
583		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
584		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
585		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
586		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
587		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
588		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
589		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
590		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
591		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
592		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
593		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
594		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
595		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
596		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
597		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
598		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
599		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
600		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
601		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
602		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
603		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
604		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
605		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
606		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
607		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
608		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
609		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
610		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
611		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
612		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
613		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
614		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
615		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
616		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
617		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
618		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
619		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
620		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
621		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
622		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
623		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
624		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
625		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
626		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
627		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
628		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
629		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
630		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
631		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
632		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
633		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
634		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
635		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
636		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
637		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
638		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
639		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
640		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
641		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
642		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
644		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
645		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
646		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
647		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
648		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
649		Residential	1942	World War II Housing	No further work
925		Quonset Hut	1942	World War II	No further work
926		Quonset Hut	1942	World War II	No further work
933		Quonset Hut	1942	World War II	No further work
935		Quonset Hut	1942	World War II	No further work
938		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
948		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
954		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
959		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
960		Quonset Hut	1948	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
971		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
977		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
981		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
983		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
984		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
986		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
987		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
988		Quonset Hut	1945	World War II	No further work
990		Toilet	1945	World War II	No further work
1012		Storage	1954	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
1016		Warehouse	1952	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1020		Storage	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1021		Administration	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1022		Administration	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1023		Storage	1951	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1024		Maintenance Shop	1951	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1082		Storage	1944	World War II	No further work
1083		Pump House	1947	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1088		Pump House	1945	World War II	No further work
1098		Water Well	1943	World War II	No further work
1099		Water Well	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
1118		Fuel Tank	1942	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1119		Fuel Tank	1942	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1120		Fuel Tank	1942	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1126		Water Tank	1945	World War II Industrial	No further work
1129		Fuel Tank	1945	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1189		Fuel Tank	1952	Cold War Fuel Storage	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1190		Fuel Tank	1952	Cold War Fuel Storage	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1198		Pump Room	1942	World War II	No further work
1201		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1202		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1203		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1204		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1205		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1206		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
1207		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1208		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1209		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1217		Storage	1953	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1219		Auto Shop	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1227		Storage	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1230		Administration	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1231		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1232		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1233		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1234		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1235		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1236		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1237		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1239		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1240		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1244		Fueling Facility	1945	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1246		Fuel Office	1945	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1247		Pump House	1947	Cold War Fuel Storage	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1252		Fuel Tank	1943	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1253		Fuel Tank	1943	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1256		Fuel Tank	1943	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1257		Fuel Tank	1943	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1260		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1261		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
1262		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1263		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1264		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1265		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1266		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1267		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1268		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1269		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1270		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1271		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1272		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1273		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1274		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1275		Ammo Storage	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1276		Ammo Storage	1956	Cold War Ordnance	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1277		Ammo Storage	1956	Cold War Ordnance	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1278		Ammo Storage	1956	Cold War Ordnance	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1279		Ammo Storage	1956	Cold War Ordnance	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1290		Administration	1942	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1291		Maintenance	1943	World War II Ordinance	No further work
1315		Fuel Load Facility	1942	World War II Fuel Storage	No further work
1326		Vehicle Bridge	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1327		Vehicle Bridge	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1328		People Bridge	1946	Cold War Administrative & Personnel	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1339		Flag Pole	1945	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
1350		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1351		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1353		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1359		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1362		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1364		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1365		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1366		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1369		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1374		Storage	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
1375		Storage	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
1376		Storage	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
1377		Storage	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
1378		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1379		Storage	1943	World War II Aviation	No further work
1380		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1383		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1384		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1385		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1386		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1387		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1388		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1390		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1391		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1392		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
1393		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1395		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1396		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1397		Storage	1949	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1402		Pump Station	1943	World War II	No further work
1408		Pump House	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1414		Toilet	1953	Cold War Administrative & Personnel	No further work
1502		WW II Temp.	1942	World War II	No further work
1504		Yacht Club	1942	World War II	No further work
1647		Air Radar Bldg.	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1652		Storage/Toilet	1944	World War II	No further work
1662		Water Tank	1956	Cold War Aviation	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1663		Utility Bldg.	1955	Cold War Industrial	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1789		Storage	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1899		Fuel Disp. Fac.	1955	Cold War Industrial	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1902		Wash Platform	1952	Cold War Industrial	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1959		Fuel Load Fac.	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1972		Grease Rack	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1973		Wash Platform	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
1979		Elec. Transformer	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2000		Fire Station	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2001		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2002		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2003		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2004		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2005		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2006		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2007		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2008		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2009		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2010		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2011		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2012		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2013		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2014		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2015		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2016		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2017		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2018		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2019		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2020		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2021		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2022		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2023		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2024		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2025		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2026		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2027		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2028		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2029		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2030		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2031		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2032		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2033		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2034		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2035		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2036		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2037		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2038		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2039		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2040		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2041		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2042		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2043		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2044		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2045		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2046		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2047		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2048		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2049		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2050		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2051		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2052		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2053		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2054		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2055		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2056		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2057		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2058		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2059		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2060		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2063		Water Tank	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2067		Storage	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2068		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2069		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2070		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2071		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2072		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2073		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2074		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2075		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2076		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2077		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2078		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2079		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2080		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2081		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2082		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2083		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2084		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2085		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2086		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2087		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2088		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2089		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2090		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2091		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2092		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2093		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2094		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2095		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2096		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2097		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2098		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2099		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2100		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2101		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2102		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2103		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2104		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2105		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2106		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2107		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2108		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2109		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2110		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2111		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2112		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2113		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2114		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2115		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2116		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2117		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2118		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2119		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2120		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2121		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2122		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2123		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2124		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2125		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2126		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2127		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2128		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2129		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2130		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2131		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2132		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2133		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2134		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2135		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2136		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2137		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2138		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2139		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2140		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2141		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2142		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2143		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2144		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2145		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2146		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2147		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2148		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2149		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2150		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2151		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2152		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2153		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2154		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2155		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2156		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2157		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2158		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2160		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2161		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2162		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2163		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2164		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2165		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2166		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2167		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2168		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2169		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2170		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2171		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2172		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2173		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2174		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2175		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2176		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2177		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2178		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2179		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2180		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2181		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2182		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2183		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2184		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2185		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2186		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2188		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2189		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2190		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2191		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2192		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2193		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2194		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2195		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2196		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2197		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2198		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2199		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2200		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2201		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2202		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2203		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2204		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2205		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2206		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2207		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2208		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2209		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2210		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2211		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2212		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2213		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2214		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2215		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2216		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2217		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2218		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2219		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2220		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2221		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2222		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2223		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2224		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2225		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2226		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2227		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2228		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2229		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2230		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2231		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2232		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2233		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2234		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2235		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2236		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2237		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2238		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2239		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2240		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2241		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2242		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2243		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2244		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2245		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2246		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2247		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2248		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2249		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2250		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2251		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2252		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2253		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2254		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2255		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2256		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2257		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2258		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2259		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2260		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2261		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2262		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2263		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2264		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2265		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2266		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2267		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2268		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2269		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2270		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2271		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2272		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2273		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2274		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2275		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2276		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2277		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2278		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2279		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2280		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2281		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2282		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2283		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2284		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2285		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2286		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2287		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2288		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2289		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2290		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2291		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2292		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2293		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2294		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2295		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2296		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2297		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2298		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2299		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2300		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2301		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2302		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2303		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2304		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2305		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2306		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2307		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2308		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2309		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2310		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2311		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2312		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2313		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2314		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2315		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2316		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2317		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2318		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2319		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2320		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2321		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2322		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2323		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2324		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2325		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2326		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2327		Rec Lounge	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2328		Religious Center	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2329		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2330		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2331		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2332		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2333		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2334		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2335		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2336		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2337		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2338		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2339		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2340		Pump House	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2341		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2342		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2343		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2344		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2345		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2346		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2347		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2348		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2349		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2350		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2351		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2352		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2353		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2354		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2355		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2356		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2357		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2358		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2359		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2360		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2361		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2362		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2363		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2364		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2365		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2366		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2367		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2368		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2369		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2370		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2371		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2372		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2373		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2374		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2375		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2376		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2377		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2378		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2379		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2380		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2381		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2382		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2383		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2384		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2385		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2386		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2387		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2388		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2389		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2390		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2391		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2392		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2393		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2394		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2395		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2396		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2397		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2398		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2399		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2400		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2401		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2402		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2403		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2404		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2405		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2406		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2407		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2408		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2409		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2410		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2411		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2412		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2413		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2414		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2415		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2416		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2417		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2418		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2419		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2420		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2421		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2422		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2423		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2424		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2425		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2426		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2427		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2428		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2429		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2430		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2431		Religious Center	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2432		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2433		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2434		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2435		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2436		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
2437		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2438		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2439		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2440		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2441		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2442		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2443		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2444		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2445		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2446		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2447		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2448		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2449		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2450		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2451		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2452		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2453		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
2454		Residential	1952	Cold War Housing	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3159		Ball Field	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
3178		Storage	1955	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3189		Tennis Court	1943	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
3192		Ball Field	1944	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
3193		Ball Field	1943	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
3237		Golf Course	1945	World War II	No further work
3238		Golf Driving Range	1951	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
3239		Tennis Court	1943	World War II Administrative & Personnel	No further work
3244		Transformer	1950	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3246		Tennis Court	1943	World War II Housing	No further work
3248		WW II Temp. (moved)	1953	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3253		Vehicle Bridge	1943	World War II	No further work
3258		Pool Bath House	1955	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3259		Pool	1955	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3287		Vehicle Bridge	1947	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3303		Ball Field	1949	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3312		Picnic Ground	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3329		Storage	1955	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3334		Transformer	1954	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3347		Transformer	1954	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3348		Pistol Range	1949	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3383		Fitness Facility	1955	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3394		Pump Station	1951	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3450		Quonset Hut	1942	World War II	No further work
3471		WW II Temp.	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3553		Toilet	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3559		Picnic Facility	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3691		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3692		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3693		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3694		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3695		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
3696		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3697		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3698		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3699		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3700		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3701		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3702		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3703		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3704		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3705		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3706		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3707		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3708		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3709		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3710		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3711		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3712		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3713		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3714		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3715		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3716		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3717		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3718		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3719		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3720		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
3721		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3722		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3723		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3724		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3725		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3726		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3727		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3728		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3729		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3730		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3731		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3732		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3733		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3734		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3736		Garage	1944	World War II Housing	No further work
3770		Vehicle Bridge	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3857		People Bridge	1952	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
3889		AC Compass Pad	1945	World War II	No further work
3958		Pier	1944	World War II	No further work
4000		Storage	1948	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
4080		Bulkhead	1948	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
4260		Quonset Hut	1948	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
7002		Storage	1945	World War II Auxiliary Field	No further work
7003		Ammo Storage	1943	World War II Auxiliary Field	No further work
7005		Ammo Storage	1943	World War II Auxiliary Field	No further work

Bldg. No.	Site Number	Current Function	Construction Date	Context	Recommendation
8011		Maintenance	1943	World War II Auxiliary Field	No further work
8013		Ammo Storage	1943	World War II Auxiliary Field	No further work
8500		Maintenance Office	1943	World War II	No further work
8509		Water Well	1943	World War II	No further work
9038		AC Beacon	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age
9039		AC Beacon	1956	Cold War	Re-evaluate at 50 years of age

