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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT STORY, VIRGINIA

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 65**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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13. ABSTRACT <i>(Maximum 200 words)</i> The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L. 101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for the compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA			
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR FORT STORY, VIRGINIA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Fort Story, Virginia**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 65**

January 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort Story in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Fort Story began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Virginia Department of Historical Resources, in Richmond, Virginia. The records search was performed in June 1995, and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections.

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT STORY

Archaeological work on Fort Story reportedly began in 1982 with a shovel test survey conducted by Water and Air Research, Inc., Gainesville, Florida. In total, two agencies have conducted archaeological investigations at Fort Story. These are:

Water and Air Research, Inc., Gainesville, Florida, and
MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark, Delaware.

Only the shovel test survey of site number 44VB89 by Water and Air Research, Inc. is believed to have produced archaeological collections.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of 36 historic period artifacts and the associated documentation, including reports, field notes, and field maps, has been identified for Fort Story. The archaeological materials recovered during the investigations date from the recent historic period and include glass, ceramic, and metal objects, as well as construction debris. No prehistoric period artifacts were recovered, and no human skeletal remains were observed or collected.

As of the date of this report, the artifacts are believed to be located in the following repository:

<u>Repository</u>	<u>Collection size</u>
South Arc, Inc., Gainesville, Florida	less than 1 ft ³ of artifacts less than 1 linear foot of documentation
Environmental Office, Fort Eustis, Virginia	unknown volume of documentation

South Arc, Inc., Gainesville, Florida houses less than 1 ft³ of material from one archaeological site on Fort Story. In the repository, these materials are stored in a box labeled "Fort Story, VB89" with the individual artifacts identified as FS1 through FS36. The collection contains only recent historic period materials.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Story* (Appendix I) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well. Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Materials

No human skeletal remains or funerary objects were identified in the MCX review of archaeological site records, associated literature, and telephone interviews. To date, no Native American artifacts have been removed from Fort Story lands.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Story are attached: Appendix II contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research; and Appendix III is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT STORY

Although no Native American materials have been recovered thusfar on Fort Story and, therefore, no consultation is required under Sections 5 or 6 of NAGPRA, Section 3 requires consultation in the event of future archaeological excavations or inadvertent discoveries of Native American cultural remains defined by NAGPRA. Research into the Native American history of eastern Virginia and the Fort Story area has been conducted for installation reference.

There is ethnographic and archaeological evidence of prehistoric and historic Native American occupation of the area. Spanish explorers are believed to have first contacted the Native Americans living in coastal and tidewater Virginia in the 1520s. Although the Spaniards made no attempt to establish a settlement for another 50 years, firsthand knowledge of the area is evidenced by the detail in maps produced during the earlier period. In 1570, with the help of a Native American who had been kidnapped as a youth by Spanish explorers, Spanish Jesuits established a mission on the banks of the York River. One year later, the former captive led an

attack on the mission, killing the missionaries. A punitive raid by the Spaniards resulted in the deaths of over 30 tribesmen. Because of the hostilities created during this missionizing effort, no further settlement of the central coast region was attempted until 1584 when the English landed on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. Two British attempts to establish settlements off the coast of North Carolina failed until a permanent settlement was finally established at Jamestown in 1607 (Feest 1990).

At the time of British contact and during the early colonial period, a confederation of Algonkian-speaking tribes, known historically as the Powhatan Confederation, inhabited the coastal and tidewater region of southern Virginia. It is probably not possible to reconstruct the actual indigenous geo-political boundaries recognized by tribal groups during this period, since the colonists tended to refer to the inhabitants of each individual village as a separate tribe (Sams 1916:324), but information from documents and maps dating from the late 16th and early 17th centuries identifies the Chesapeake Indian towns of Apasus and Chesepiuc in the Lynnhaven River area (Feest 1978:254; Sams 1916:352) which is adjacent to present-day Fort Story.

According to Feest (1978:254), the Chesapeake were reported by other Native American groups to have been "wiped out" by the Powhatan Confederation shortly before 1607, and the southern coastal area remained under Powhatan ownership until a treaty between the Virginia colonists and the Powhatan Confederation in 1646 (Jones 1988:190) ceded the land between the York and Blackwater Rivers to the British (Feest 1978:257).

Most of the tribes associated with the Powhatan confederation in Virginia disintegrated as tribal entities prior to the American Revolution. Their disappearance was probably related more to assimilation into the local White and Black populations than to removal to new lands or planned extermination by colonial forces. Today, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi tribes are likely to be the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Story (Peterson and Otter n.d.). Both tribes are recognized by the state of Virginia, but neither has received federal recognition.

At present, no federally recognized tribes reside in Virginia (Department of the Interior 1995), and no federally recognized tribes have established an aboriginal land claim within the state (U.S.G.S. n.d.). According to Peterson and Otter (n.d.:6-24) "It is not likely that any of the [currently] federally recognized tribes could verify cultural or biological descent" from the aboriginal groups that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Story.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Among the tribes references above, none have been recognized at this time. However, should any Native American human remains, funerary objects, or objects of cultural patrimony be intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered in the future, the installation must comply with Section 3 of NAGPRA.

Several groups of Indians have sent letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition: the Mattaponi Tribe (Mattaponi Indian Reservation), the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, Inc. (Mattaponi Indian Tribal Association, Inc.), and the United Rappahannock Tribe. None has yet submitted a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6,8).

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- 1995 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of July 11, 1995)*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Department of the Interior

- 1995 Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From The United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. *Federal Register* 60(32):9250-9255.

Feest, Christian F.

- 1978 Virginia Algonquians. In, Northeast, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 253-270. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 1990 *The Powhatan Tribes*. In the series, Indians of North America, Frank W. Porter, III, general editor. Chelsea House Publishers, New York, Philadelphia.

Jones, Dorothy V.

- 1988 British Colonial Indian Treaties. In, History of Indian-White Relations, edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn, pp.185-194. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 4, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Peterson, Curtiss E. and Edward Otter

- n.d. *Overview of TRADOC Status in Relation to 36 CFR 79 Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections and the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (P.L. 101-601, 104 Stat. 3048, 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013)*. D. Katherine Beidleman, editor. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.

Sams, Conway Whittle

- 1916 *The Conquest of Virginia, The Forest Primeval, An Account, Based on Original Documents, of the Indians in that Portion of the Continent in which was Established the First English Colony in America*. G.P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, New York.

U.S.G.S.

n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT STORY, VIRGINIA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collec

As of January 19

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excav
Environmental Office	Tony Rizzio	(804) 878-4152		Cultural Resource Overview		
South Arc	Lucy Wayne	(904) 372-2633	Box Label Fort Story, VB89 Artifacts Identified as FS1- FS36	44VB89	March - April 1982	Martin Lucy W and Air , Gaine

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort Story, Virginia [TRADOC]

As of January 1996

ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeol
	Cultural Resource Overview			> 1 linear ft.	Report	
Fort Story, S1-	44VB89	March - April 1982	Martin Dickenson and Lucy Wayne; Water and Air Research, Inc., Gainesville, FL	> 1 cu. ft Artifacts; > 1 linear ft. of Documents	Glass, Ceramics, Metal, Construction Materials; Field Notes, Field Maps & a Report	Recent Historical

Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
1 linear ft.	Report				
1 cu. ft artifacts; > 1 year ft. of documents	Glass, Ceramics, Metal, Construction Materials; Field Notes, Field Maps & a Report	Recent Historical			None

APPENDIX II

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the

sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Object Data Sheet <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Fort Story, Virginia [TRADOC] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Story, VA

Last name : Dickinson

First name : Martin

Middle Initial : F.

Secondary Authors : Lucy B. Wayne

Title : Appendix B (Nonpublic) of the Draft Environment Impact Statement (DEIS) for Alternative Location of a Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) Operational Base on the East Coast of the United States.

Series :

Date : 03/83

Length : 70

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332 NAUFAC POC: Thomas Peeling (202) 325-7342

Contractor : Water and Air Research, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Story, VA

Last name : Opperman

First name : Antony

Middle Initial : F.

Secondary Authors :

Title : A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Cities of Newport News and Virginia Beach, Virginia. (Draft Report-Volumes 1 & 2).

Series : MAAR-V-7

Date : 05/85

Length : 600

Contract Number : CX4000-3-0051

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Transportation Center and Fort Eustis

Contractor : National Park Service

Subcontractor : Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Inc.

Subject property : Fort Story, VA

Last name : Opperman

First name : Antony

Middle Initial : F.

Secondary Authors : Harding Polk, II

Title : Phase I Archeological Survey for Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Cities of Newport News and Virginia Beach, Virginia. Revised.

Series : MAI-V-39

Date : 04/89

Length : 229

Contract Number : CX4000-3-0051

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Transportation Center and Fort Eustis

Contractor : National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, Preservation Planning Branch

Subcontractor : Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research Associates, Inc.

APPENDIX III

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR FORT STORY, VIRGINIA

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Opperman, Anthony F.

1985 _A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for Fort Eustis and Fort Story, Cities of Newport News and Virginia Beach, Virginia__. Maar Associates, Newark, DE. Submitted to Nps, Philadelphia, PA. (13673)