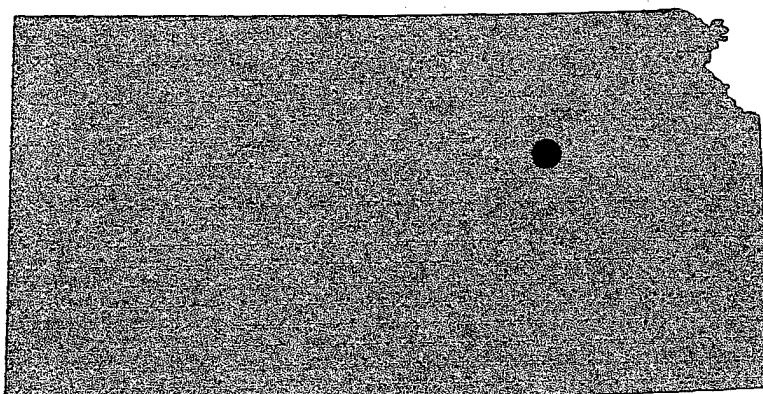




COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT RILEY, KANSAS

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 43**



**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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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
FORT RILEY, KANSAS**

**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
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**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. 43**

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 Riley 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 Riley 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 Kansas State Historical Society, Archaeology Department. The records search was performed in April 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. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairperson (Appendix II).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT RILEY

Archaeological work on Fort Riley began in the 1930's with the excavation of an aboriginal village site, 14RY21, by the United States National Museum, under the direction of Waldo R. Wedel. This excavation was conducted in conjunction with a survey of the northeastern portion of the state of Kansas (Wedel 1938:120). Since this investigation, numerous other groups have performed archaeological investigations at Fort Riley, continuing to the present day. Since 1966, nine groups have performed archaeological investigations at Fort Riley:

Fort Riley, Environmental Office,
Geo-Marine, Plano, Texas,
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka,
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office, Topeka,
Kansas State University, Manhattan,
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Washington D.C.,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory (CERL), Champaign, Illinois,
University of Illinois, Public Service Archaeology Program, Champaign, and
Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas

Approximately 29 archaeological projects are believed to have been undertaken on Fort Riley. Archeological collections were recovered from 20 of these projects. Investigations consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 241 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for Fort Riley. Artifact collections generally consist of prehistoric ceramics, non-diagnostic lithic materials, animal bone, historic ceramics, glass, leather, brick, and metal items. In addition, Native American skeletal remains were collected from site 14GE347 (see below for details).

As of the date of this report, the Fort Riley collections are located in the following repositories:

Fort Riley, Environmental Office	7.25 ft ³ of artifacts
U.S. Calvary Museum, Fort Riley	1 ft ³ of boxed artifacts
Kansas State University, Manhattan	215 ft ³ of boxed artifacts
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Larned, Kansas	169 glass bottles
Wichita State University, Kansas	1 ft ³ of boxed artifacts
U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois	10 ft ³ of artifacts
Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas	<1 ft ³ of artifacts
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	4 ft ³ of artifacts
Unmarked Grave Preservation Board Facility, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka	1 ft ³ of boxed human remains
U.S. National Museum, Division of Archaeology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.	undetermined

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Riley* (Appendix III) 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.

The Native American ethnographic collections at the Fort Riley U.S. Calvary Museum are accessioned by the museum and thus are part of the Center for Military History's NAGPRA Compliance project. However, the archaeological collections are not accessioned into the Museum's collections and are the responsibility of Fort Riley Environmental Office.

Two ft³ of historic ceramics and glass from a 1992 survey on Fort Riley performed by the University of Illinois Public Service Archaeology program are currently held at CERL in Champaign pending completion of a recent project. However, according to John Dendy, Fort Riley Archaeologist, these materials were expected to be sent by the end of November 1995, to the Environmental Office on Fort Riley for storage (telephone conversation, 2 November 1995).

Collections at the Smithsonian Institution

An undetermined quantity of artifact material is also believed to be housed at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. This collection was recovered from the prehistoric village site 14RY21 on Fort Riley, and was excavated during the summer of 1937 by Waldo R. Wedel of the United States National Museum. Materials believed to be included in this collection are cord-roughened grit-tempered pottery, projectile points, scrapers, a cupstone, and a mealing slab (Wedel 1938:125). The Smithsonian Institution has indicated that it shall be responsible for all NAGPRA reporting and inventory of its archaeological collections, and at present, both the quantity and types of materials contained in the site 14RY21 collection are undetermined.

NAGPRA-Related Collections

A human "calva" (possibly referring to a calvarium) was reported as being recovered from site 14GE347. This human skeletal element is being retained at the Unmarked Burial Preservation Board Facility, located at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. Although the Unmarked Preservation Board has accepted this human element to their possession, ownership and NAGPRA compliance remain the responsibility of the U.S. Army.

Recently, a Potawatomi rattle and a scalp-lock identified as belonging to the Lakota Sioux were identified among the U.S. Calvary Museum collections. NAGPRA compliance for these materials is the responsibility of the Center for Military History and they are not included within the MCX project for the Army.

The final examination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes or individuals that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

One set of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Riley is attached: Appendix IV contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research at Kansas State Historical Society, Archaeology Department. A literature search on the National Archaeological Database System did not provide any references for Fort Riley.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT RILEY

The cultural affiliation for the archaeological artifacts collected from Fort Riley was not stated in the reports or site files, however there is ethnographic and archaeological evidence of prehistoric and historic Native American occupation of the area. Lucy Whalley, an ethnographic consultant contracted by Fort Riley from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), sent letters to 23 Native American tribes to initiate potential consultation on a wide range of issues pertinent to the Fort's mission. Six tribes responded to the original letters. Since then, three tribes that aboriginally resided near the fort and one that moved through the area during relocation, have engaged in consultation with Fort Riley regarding NAGPRA issues. The Native American groups that apparently resided aboriginally near the Fort Riley area are the Kansa (or Kaw) (Unrau 1994:285), the Osage (Wilson 1994:411-412), and the Pawnee (Waldman 1988:179; Blaine 1994:437). The Ponca were moved through Fort Riley from Nebraska on the way to relocation in Oklahoma (John Dendy, telephone conversation, 24 March 1995). Additional detail for each of these groups is provided below.

The Kaw, also known as the Kansa, arrived in northeast Kansas from the Lower Ohio Valley sometime around the mid-sixteenth century and it was here that they lived as prairie villagers until the early 1800's (Waldman 1988:109; Unrau 1971:13). In 1819, Major Stephen H. Long reported visiting the Kansa's Blue Earth village, which was historically located within ten miles to the east of Fort Riley's present location (Unrau 1971:99). From 1820 to 1846, the Kaw were forced to relinquish most of their lands in Kansas and Nebraska to the Euroamerican settlers. In 1846, after their original land holdings had so diminished, the Kaw were assigned a reservation at Council Grove, Kansas, on the Neosho River, 30 miles southeast of Fort Riley (Waldman 1988:109). In 1873, due to white settlement and intrusion of the Union Pacific railroad, the Council Grove reservation was sold and the Kaw were moved to the Kaw Indian Reservation in Osage County, Oklahoma where they reside today (Unrau 1994:285; Unrau 1971:215).

The Osage are thought to have originated in the Ohio River Valley prior to immigrating into the eastern edge of Kansas around A.D. 1500 (O'Brien 1994:219; Waldman 1988:39; Wilson 1994:411-412). The Indian Land Claims cases acknowledged the Osage claim to aboriginal territory in the area where the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri adjoin (U.S.G.S. n.d.). In 1825, a treaty ceded the remainder of the Osage lands in Missouri to the United States and gave the Osage a reservation in the extreme south of Kansas territory where they lived until 1870 (Chapman 1974:99). However, in 1870 their Kansas reservation was also given up by treaty and the last of the Osage in Kansas were moved their present reservation in northeastern Oklahoma (Chapman 1974:100; Wilson 1994:411-412).

Aboriginally, members of the Caddoan linguistic family migrated northward from what is now Texas, first to the Red River region of southern Oklahoma, and then to the Arkansas River

region of northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas (Waldman 1988:179; Gunnerson 1987:262). Based on the language evolutionary theories (glottochronology) of Swadesh, and Caddoan archaeological interpretations of J. Hughes, it is believed that the original separation between Woodland and Plains Caddoans took place about 1500 B.C. (Hughes 1969: 86). Because all Caddoans originated in the lower Mississippi Valley, the expansion of Plains Caddoan groups along river systems into the grasslands must have begun during Late Archaic time but continued into the late prehistoric period (Schlesier 1994:347). It was these people, ancestors to the Pawnee, who continuing their migration north eventually settled along the Loup River in Nebraska (Gunnerson 1987:74). In 1792-1793, Pedro Vial visited a Pawnee village near the present location of Republic, Kansas, 80 miles northwest of Fort Riley. This site, known as the Kansas Monument site, was occupied by the Republican Pawnee from 1775 to 1800 and/or 1821-1833 (Gunnerson and Gunnerson 1988:22). In response to the 1805 Treaty of Table Rock, and the threat of hostilities from the Sioux, all of the Pawnee were removed to Genoa, Nebraska where they remained on a reservation until 1876, when they were moved to a reservation in Oklahoma (Gunnerson and Gunnerson 1988:26).

The Ponca originated from the middle Mississippian culture of the Ohio Valley (Waldman 1988:196). The Ponca and their close relatives, the Omaha, probably appeared together on the northeastern Plains around A.D. 1200 to 1300. They subsequently separated and the Ponca settled near what is now Niobrara, Nebraska. In 1876, the Ponca were forced to relocate to the Indian Territory in Oklahoma, passing through Kansas near Fort Riley, on their way south (Ritter 1994:459). Some of the Poncas, led by Chief Standing Bear, passed through Kansas again in 1879 while on their way back to Nebraska to bury the chief's son in their ancestral homeland along the Niobrara River (Waldman 1988:196).

Through several telephone conversations between Fort Riley's archaeologist, John Dendy, and MCX staff, the preceding Native American tribes have been identified as potentially culturally affiliated with the area occupied by Fort Riley. These four tribes, with the addition of the Tonkawa, have formed an intertribal community for many actions, although it appears that repatriation and future Memoranda of Agreement or Understanding may be handled by the tribes individually (John Dendy, telephone conversation, 24 March 1995).

Points of contract for the federally recognized Kaw, Osage, Pawnee, and Ponca tribes are provided in Appendix II.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed is a draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letter (Appendix I) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix II).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR FORT RILEY, KANSAS

[Installation Header]

Ms. Wanda Stone, Chairperson
Kaw Executive Council
Drawer 50
Kaw City, OK 74641

Dear Ms. Stone:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Riley that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Kaw. Fort Riley has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Riley is responsible for collections that include approximately 241 ft³ of artifacts housed at nine known repositories. The majority of the archaeological material is currently at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys, testing, and excavations conducted from the 1930's to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric ceramics, non-diagnostic lithic materials, animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, leather, brick, and metal items. Associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence are also part of the collections. Additionally, a human skeletal element is included in one of these collections: A human calvarium was recovered from a gravel bar on the Republican River channel in 1990 by Tom Witty, State Archaeologist.

We are notifying the Kaw because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Kaw.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, a potential Native American skeletal element was identified from a site on Fort Riley; an archaeological collection was generated from this site, 14GE347. The Human skeletal element collected from this archaeological site on Fort Riley property is reportedly housed at the Unmarked Burial Preservation Board Facility, at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. We are also notifying the federally recognized tribes of the Osage, the Pawnee, and the Ponca.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the potential NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. Fort Riley is scheduled to conduct our Section 5 Inventory investigations of the human skeletal element in 1996. If the Kaw wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory investigations, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Riley and the Kaw on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. George E. Tallchief, President
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 53
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Dear Mr. Tallchief:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Riley that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Osage. Fort Riley has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Riley is responsible for collections that include approximately 241 ft³ of artifacts housed at nine known repositories. The majority of the archaeological material is currently at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys, testing, and excavations conducted from the 1930's to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric ceramics, non-diagnostic lithic materials, animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, leather, brick, and metal items. Associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence are also part of the collections. Additionally, a human skeletal element is included in one of these collections: A human calvarium was recovered from a gravel bar on the Republican River channel in 1990 by Tom Witty, State Archaeologist.

We are notifying the Osage because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Osage.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, a potential Native American skeletal element was identified from a sites on Fort Riley; an archaeological collection was generated from this site, 14GE347. The human skeletal element collected from this archaeological site on Fort Riley property is reportedly housed at the Unmarked Burial Preservation Board Facility, at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. We are also notifying the federally recognized tribes of the Kaw, the Ponca, and the Pawnee.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the potential NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. Fort Riley is scheduled to conduct our Section 5 Inventory investigations of the human skeletal element in 1996. If the Osage wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory investigations, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Riley and the Osage on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Mr. Alex Matthews, President
Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058

Dear Mr. Matthews:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Riley that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Pawnee. Fort Riley has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Riley is responsible for collections that include approximately 241 ft³ of artifacts housed at nine known repositories. The majority of the archaeological material is currently at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys, testing, and excavations conducted from the 1930's to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric ceramics, non-diagnostic lithic materials, animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, leather, brick, and metal items. Associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence are also part of the collections. Additionally, a human skeletal element is included in one of these collections: A human calvarium was recovered from a gravel bar on the Republican River channel in 1990 by Tom Witty, State Archaeologist.

We are notifying the Pawnee because some of these materials were found in or near the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used aboriginally by the Pawnee.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections. We are also notifying the federally recognized tribes of the Kaw, the Osage, and the Ponca.

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Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the potential NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. Fort Riley is scheduled to conduct our Section 5 Inventory investigations of the human skeletal element in 1996. If the Pawnee wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory investigations, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Riley and the Pawnee on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
 ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
 Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Ms. Genevieve Pollak, Chairperson
Ponca Business Committee
P.O. Box 2, White Eagle
Ponca City, OK 74601

Dear Ms. Pollak:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Riley that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the Ponca. Fort Riley has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Riley is responsible for collections that include approximately 241 ft³ of artifacts housed at nine known repositories. The majority of the archaeological material is currently at Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys, testing, and excavations conducted from the 1930's to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric ceramics, non-diagnostic lithic materials, animal bone, and historic ceramics, glass, leather, brick, and metal items. Associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence are also part of the collections. Additionally, a human skeletal element is included in one of these collections: A human calvarium was recovered from a gravel bar on the Republican River channel in 1990 by Tom Witty, State Archaeologist.

We are notifying the Ponca because historically it is believed that they moved through the territory from which these material were found during relocation to Oklahoma.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections. We are also notifying the federally recognized tribes of the Kaw, the Osage, and the Pawnee.

In the process of completing the Section 6 Summary, a potential Native American skeletal element was identified from a sites on Fort Riley; an archaeological collection was generated from this site, 14GE347. The human skeletal element collected from this archaeological site on Fort Riley property is reportedly housed at the Unmarked Burial Preservation Board Facility, at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. We are also notifying the federally recognized tribes of the Kaw, the Osage, and the Pawnee.

Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the potential NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. Fort Riley is scheduled to conduct our Section 5 Inventory investigations of the human skeletal element in 1996. If the Ponca wish to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory investigations, please respond as soon as possible.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Riley and the Ponca on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
 ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
 Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Cultural Affairs Specialist
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 288
Niobrara, NE 68760

Dear Sir:

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[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
 ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
 Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, US Army Environmental Center
 ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
 Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
 ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT FOR FORT RILEY, KANSAS

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Ms. Wanda Stone, Chairperson
Kaw Executive Council
Drawer 50
Kaw City, OK 74641
(405) 269-2552
(405) 269-2301 FAX

Mr. George E. Tallchief, President
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 53
Pawhuska, OK 74056
(918) 287-4564
(918) 287-2869 FAX

Mr. Alex Matthews, President
Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
Pawnee, OK 74058
(918) 762-3621
(918) 762-2389 FAX

Ms. Genevieve Pollak, Chairperson
Ponca Business Committee
P.O. Box 2, White Eagle
Ponca City, OK 74601
(405) 762-8104
(405) 762-7436 FAX

Cultural Affairs Specialist
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
P.O. Box 288
Niobrara, NE 68760
(402) 857-3391
(402) 857-3736 FAX

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT RILEY, KANSAS

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.

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork [
Fort Larned National Historic Site, Larned, KS - On Loan from Fort Riley Environmental Offices			Hospital Latrine Project	14HBS27	1979
Fort Riley Environmental Offices	John Dendy	(913) 239-8618		14RY109-14RY144, 14RY322, 14RY411; 14GE169-172	1992
Fort Riley Environmental Offices	John Dendy	(913) 239-8618		14GE333, Republican Flats, Isolated Finds	Feb. 4, 197
Geo-Marine (Temporarily)	Dwayne Peter	(214) 423-5480	Training Area 79 Survey (Project # 1310005)	14RY160, 162	1994
Kansas State Historical Society	Casey Demoray	(913) 272-8681		14RY411	1987
Kansas State Historical Society	Casey Demoray	(913) 272-8681	Fort Riley Archaeological Inventory	14GE328-14GE330, 14GE333, 14GE334	1976
Kansas State Historical Society	Casey Demoray	(913) 272-8681	Fort Riley Archaeological Inventory	14RY312, 14RY313, 14RY316, 14RY317, 14RY319-14RY325	1978
Kansas State University, Manhattan	Dr. Patricia O'Brien	(913) 532-6805	Hospital Latrine Project	14HBS27	1979
Kansas State University, Manhattan	Dr. Patricia O'Brien	(913) 532-6805	Project/Survey Names	14RY411	1966
Kansas State University, Manhattan	Dr. Patricia O'Brien	(913) 532-6805	Project/Survey Names	14RY699	1970's
U.S. Army CERL (Temporarily)	John Dendy	(913) 239-8618		14RY145, 14RY146, 14RY147	1992
U.S. Cavalry Museum, Fort Riley - On Loan from Fort Riley Planning & Restoration Division	William McKale	(913) 239-6836	Hospital Latrine Project	14HBS27	1979
US Army CERL, IL (Temporarily)	Lynn Richardson	(217) 373-4420	Project: TAN-94-3 & Project: Stream Crossing Survey, Fort Riley	14RY3183, 14RY5101, 14RY5102	1994 & 1995
Unmarked Burial Preservation Board, Kansas State Historical Society	John Reynolds	(913) 272-8681		14GE347	Aug. 10, 199
Wichita State University	Dr. Art Rohn	(316) 689-3195	Site #	14RY51, 14RY52, 14RY314, & 14RY411	1985 & 1986

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort Riley, Kansas [FORSCOM]

As of January 1996

Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Arc
Latrine	14HBS27	1979	Kansas State University, Manhattan	< 1 cu. ft.	Glass Bottles	Historic Milita
	14RY109-14RY144, 14RY322, 14RY411; 14GE169-172	1992	University of Illinois, Kevin McGowan	5 cu. ft.	Lithics, Metal, Faunal, Ceramics, Glass, Coal, Rubber, Shell	Prehistoric W Campsites, E Ceramic, Ho; Camosite; Hi
	14GE333, Republican Flats, Isolated Finds	Feb. 4, 1977	Terry Johnson	2.25 cu. ft. Material	Ceramics, Glass	Historic Milita
Area 79 (Project # 5)	14RY160, 162	1994	Geo-Marine	< 1 cu. ft. (78 Artifacts)	Glass, Ceramics, Coal, Metal, & Shell	Prehistoric Co of the Two Hi
	14RY411	1987	Martin Stein, US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District	1 cu. ft.	Lithics	Prehistoric
Biological	14GE328-14GE330, 14GE333, 14GE334	1976	Don Rowilson	2 cu. ft.	Trash	Historic Milita
Biological	14RY312, 14RY313, 14RY316, 14RY317, 14RY319-14RY325	1978	Don Rowilson	178 Artifacts	Undiagnostic Lithics	Prehistoric
Latrine	14HBS27	1979	Kansas State University, Manhattan	214 cu. ft.	Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Brick, Leather	Historic Milita
Survey	14RY411	1966	Kansas University Museum of Anthropology; Stanislawski	< 1 cu. ft.	Sherds & Lithics	Prehistoric
Survey	14RY699	1970's	Don Rowilson	< 1 cu. ft.	Sherds	Prehistoric
	14RY145, 14RY146, 14RY147	1992	David W. Babson, Public Service Archeology Program, University of Illinois	2 cu. ft. (< 50 Artifacts)	Ceramics & Glass	19th-20th Cen
Latrine	14HBS27	1979	Kansas State University, Manhattan	1 cu. ft.	Glass, Ceramics, Metal, & Human Euro-American Fetus	Historic Milita
AN-94-3 & Stream Survey, Fort	14RY3183, 14RY5101, 14RY5102	1994 & 1995	USA CERL Staff	~ 6 - 8 cu. ft.	Lithics	Prehistoric Ha; Middle Cerami
	14GE347	Aug. 10, 1990	Mr. Ellibec, Fort Riley	1 cu. ft. Material	Human Calvarium, Highly Mineralized Bison Bone	Prehistoric
	14RY51, 14RY52, 14RY314, & 14RY411	1985 & 1986	A.H. Rohn Consulting Services	1 cu. ft. (8 Boxes)	Lithics, Ceramics, Daub, Glass, Metal, Plastic	Prehistoric Mic Smoky Hill Hat

(2)

Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
< 1 cu. ft.	Glass Bottles	Historic Military	Not Listed		None
5 cu. ft.	Lithics, Metal, Faunal, Ceramics, Glass, Coal, Rubber, Shell	Prehistoric Workshops & Campsites, Early Archaic, Late Ceramic, Hopewellian Campsite: Historic Farmstead	Not Listed		None Identified
2.25 cu. ft. Material	Ceramics, Glass	Historic Military Dumps	Not Listed		None Identified
< 1 cu. ft. (78 Artifacts)	Glass, Ceramics, Coal, Metal, & Shell	Prehistoric Component on One of the Two Historic Farmsteads	Not Listed		None Identified
1 cu. ft.	Lithics	Prehistoric	Not Listed		None Identified
2 cu. ft.	Trash	Historic Military Dumpsite	Not Listed		None Identified
178 Artifacts	Undiagnostic Lithics	Prehistoric	Not Listed		None Identified
214 cu. ft.	Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Brick, Leather	Historic Military/Medical	Not Listed		None Identified
< 1 cu. ft.	Sherds & Lithics	Prehistoric	Not Listed		None Identified
< 1 cu. ft.	Sherds	Prehistoric	Not Listed		None Identified
2 cu. ft. (< 50 Artifacts)	Ceramics & Glass	19th-20th Century Farmstead	Not Listed		None Identified
1 cu. ft.	Glass, Ceramics, Metal, & Human Euro-American Fetus	Historic Military	Not Listed		None Identified
~ 6 - 8 cu. ft.	Lithics	Prehistoric Habitation Site - Middle Ceramic	Not Listed		None Identified
1 cu. ft. Material	Human Calvarium, Highly Mineralized Bison Bone	Prehistoric	Not Listed		Human Calvarium
1 cu. ft. (8 Boxes)	Lithics, Ceramics, Daub, Glass, Metal, Plastic	Prehistoric Middle Ceramic, Smoky Hill Habitation; Historic	Not Listed		None Identified

APPENDIX IV

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 ____

NADE 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 _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

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

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

Cultural Affiliation(s):

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

Comments:

MCX List of References for Fort Riley, Kansas [FORSCOM] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Avery

First name : Camille

Middle Initial : M.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Memorandum for File, Subject: Re-Testing of Site 14RY411.

Series :

Date : Apr. 27, 1987

Length : 3

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Barr

First name : Thomas

Middle Initial : P.

Secondary Authors : Don D. Rowison

Title : An Archeological Inventory of the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

Series :

Date : Jan. 26, 1977

Length : 277

Contract Number : DACA41-76-C-0019

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : Kansas State Historical Society

Subcontractor : Higginbotham and Associates A.I.A

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Barr

First name : Thomas

Middle Initial : P.

Secondary Authors : Don D. Rowison

Title : Fort Riley Archeological Survey: TM 5-801-1 Survey Forms for Historic Structure Sites and Historic Structure Areas.

Series :

Date : 1977

Length : 100

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Kansas State Historical Society, Archeology Department

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Riley, Kansas [FORSCOM] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Bowman

First name : James

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Cultural Resources Survey of Twelve Hardened Tank Crossings at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Series :

Date : Nov. 10, 1992

Length : 26

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center of the USACE Construction Engineering Research Lab

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Bowman

First name : James

Middle Initial : E.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Squad Assault Course at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Series :

Date : Dec. 21, 1992

Length : 30

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center (USACE), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Coopridge

First name : Kevin

Middle Initial : B.

Secondary Authors :

Title : An Archeological Inventory of the Training Areas, Fort Riley Military Reservation (2 Parts).

Series :

Date : Sept. 1979

Length : 824

Contract Number : DACA41-76-C-0019

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : Kansas State Historical Society

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Riley, Kansas [FORSCOM] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Dendy

First name : John

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Upgrade of the 34.5 Kv Distribution Line for Irwin Army Hospital, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Series :

Date : Mar. 30, 1994

Length : 8

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : McDowell

First name : Jacqueline

Middle Initial : M.

Secondary Authors : Kevin P. McGowan

Title : Phase I Archaeological Survey at Fort Riley, Geary and Riley Counties, Kansas.

Series : Research Report No. 6

Date : Jan. 28, 1993

Length : 108

Contract Number : DACA88-92-D-0005

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, IL

Contractor : University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Anthropology, Public Service Archaeology Program

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley (Leased Training Area at Lake Milford), KS

Last name : Molyneaux

First name : Brian

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors : Nancy J. Hodgson, William H. Ranney, Andrew M. Stewart, & Ronald L. Maroin

Title : A 1993 Cultural Resources Inventory at Milford Lake in Geary, Clay, Dickinson and Riley Counties, Kansas

Series :

Date : 03/21/95

Length : 251

Contract Number : DACW93-C-0042

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : University of South Dakota, Archaeology Laboratory (USDAL)

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Riley, Kansas [FORSCOM] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Northcutt

First name : John

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : A. Johnson

Title : Letter With Information by A. Johnson Titled "Reconnaissance of 200 Acres Adjacent to Ft. Riley, KS" from John Northcutt, (Bureau of Land Management), Oklahoma City, OK to Martin Stein, Kansas State Historical Society, Center for Historical Research.

Series :

Date : 07/28/89

Length : 3

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : O'Brien

First name : Patricia

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Robinson and Associates (Washington, D.C.)

Title : Fort Riley: An Historic Overview (2 volumes).

Series :

Date : October 1989

Length :

Contract Number : DACA41-88-M-0145

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : Robinson and Associates

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : O'Brien, Ph.D.

First name : Patricia

Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors :

Title : An Archaeological Test of a Water Line Replacement at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Series :

Date : Jun. 1988, Revised 09/26/88 Length : 47

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Environmental Office of Fort Riley

Contractor : Kansas State University

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Riley, Kansas [FORSCOM] as of January 1996

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Rohn

First name : Arthur

Middle Initial : H.

Secondary Authors : Robert K. Blasing

Title : Archeological Testing of Four Prehistoric Sites at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Series :

Date : 1986

Length : 54

Contract Number : DACA41-85-M-0093, P00001

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : Donald Blakeslee, Wichita, KS

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : Stein

First name : Martin

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Progress Report-Supplemental Testing at Site 14RY411.

Series :

Date : Apr. 24, 1977

Length : 1

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Kansas City District

Contractor : Kansas State Historical Society

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Riley, KS

Last name : West

First name : Dixie

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from the Hospital Latrine at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Series :

Date : 1982

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Thesis for Kansas State University, Anthropology Department.

Contractor :

Subcontractor :