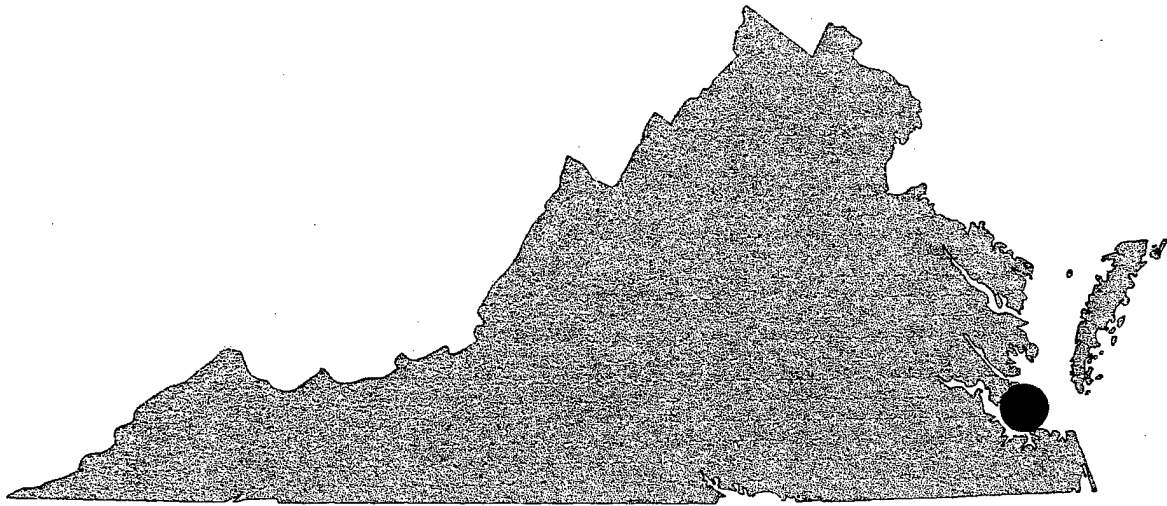


10049



COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 38



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 MONROE, 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
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. 38**

January 1996

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 the installation 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 Monroe 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 at the Historical Resources office 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 MONROE

Archaeological work on Fort Monroe began in 1978. All archaeological work on the installation has been conducted by the Fort Monroe Environmental Office. Only one archaeological site has been surveyed and reported on Fort Monroe. In 1978, a moat, which has been designated as Virginia archaeological site number 44HT27, was surveyed for munitions by underwater divers under the direction of Phyllis Sprock, the archaeological point of contract for Fort Monroe. All artifacts recovered from the moat are of Euroamerican and/or American military origin, and the collection consists primarily of metal, ceramics, glass and military ordnance dating from the nineteenth century. No human skeletal material or Native American artifacts were collected, or are contained among the archaeological materials from site 44HT27.

In addition, correspondence on file at the Virginia Department of Historical Resources indicates that other undocumented archaeological discoveries were inadvertently made on Fort Monroe during the 1980s and 1990s. Artifact materials that might have been recovered from these activities are believed to be accessioned in the Casemate Museum, Fort Monroe, and therefore fall under the Center for Military History's jurisdiction.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 2.2 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials from the moat site is being stored at:

Virginia Department of Historical Resources,
Richmond, Virginia

2.2 ft³ of boxed materials

The artifacts consist of historic ceramic and glass dating from the nineteenth century. The bulk of the artifacts from the moat site are believed to be housed in the Casemate Museum. The Center for Military History has indicated that it will conduct NAGPRA investigations for its collections and, thus, the Casemate Museum materials have not been included in this summary report.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Monroe* (Appendix I) provides detailed information about the 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. 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 Fort Monroe.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Monroe 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 MONROE

Although no Native American materials have been recovered thusfar on Fort Monroe 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 Monroe area has been conducted for installation reference.

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 of maps produced during the earlier period. In 1570, with the help of a Native American that had been kidnapped as a youth by Spanish explorers, Spanish Jesuits established a mission on the banks of the York River; but a 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, and in 1607 a permanent settlement was finally established at Jamestown (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. The Chiskiack, a member tribe of the Powhatan confederation, are believed to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of York County, which is directly adjacent to the area surrounding present day Fort Monroe. Other tribes, such as the Chickahominy, who inhabited land in James City county, to the northwest of Fort Monroe; the Accohannoc, who lived across the Chesapeake Bay in present day Northampton County; and the Nansemond, Quiyoughcohanock, Weanoc, and Warrasqueoc tribes, who are believed to have occupied the western shore of the James River in the Isle of Wright and Surry counties, were also members of the Powhatan confederation of tribes (McCary 1957:4-7). These groups could also have potentially been associated with Native American activities occurring at, or near, the location of present day Fort Monroe.

Most of the tribes associated with of 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 the closest living descendants of the aboriginal tribes that inhabited the area surrounding Fort Monroe (Peterson and Otter n.d.:6-21). 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 with in the state (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation.

To date, no Native American archaeological collections are known to exist from Fort Monroe. Additionally, among the tribes referenced above, none have been federally recognized at this time. Several groups 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 to submit a petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6,8).

No human remains and/or funerary objects were identified among the collections from Fort Monroe, therefore no Section 5 Inventory will be required. Should any Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony be intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered in the future, the installation must comply with Section 3 of NAGPRA.

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.

- 1990 The Powhatan Tribes. In *Indians of North America*, Frank W. Porter, III, general editor. Chelsea House Publishers, New York, Philadelphia.

McCary, Ben M.

- 1957 *Indians of Seventeenth-Century Virginia*. The University Press of Virginia. Charlottesville, Virginia.

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 submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.

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 MONROE, 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 Collections

As of January 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/C
Virginia Department of Historical Resources, Richmond, VA	Beth Acuff	(804) 371-0831	Fort Monroe	44HT27	1978	Phyllis C. Sp



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

As of January 1996

Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period
44HT27	1978	Phyllis C. Sprock	2.2 cu. ft.	Glass, Ceramics	19th Century

Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
	Glass, Ceramics	19th Century	American Military	Site File Records	No

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 ____

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
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

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

Comments:

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

Subject property : Fort Monroe, VA

Last name : Shott, Jr.

First name : George

Middle Initial : C.

Secondary Authors : Donna L. Dewey-Shott and R. Steven Sawyer

Title : Technical Assistance Report, Ordnance Removal Project, Fort Monroe, VA

Series :

Date : 07/78

Length :

Contract Number : DABT58-78-M-032

Sponsoring Agency : Fort Monroe

Contractor : Archaeological Resource

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Monroe, VA

Last name : Sprock

First name : Phyllis

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Resources Management Program, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Series :

Date : 11/78

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Fort Monroe Environmental Office

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Monroe, VA

Last name : Sprock

First name : Phyllis

Middle Initial : C.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Find in Front of Building 9, Fort Monroe, Hampton, VA

Series :

Date : 07/21/87

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : Department of the Army, Fort Monroe, Environmental Office

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX III

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

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

Shott, George C., Jr., Donna L. Dewey-Shott, and R. Steven Sawyer
1978 _Technical Assistance Report: Ordnance Removal Project, Fort
Monroe, Virginia, Archaeological Resources_. Archaeological Resources.
Submitted to Dept. Facilities Engineers, Fort Monroe, VA. (13479)