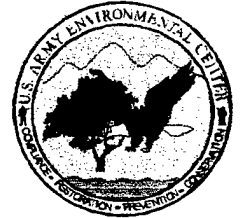
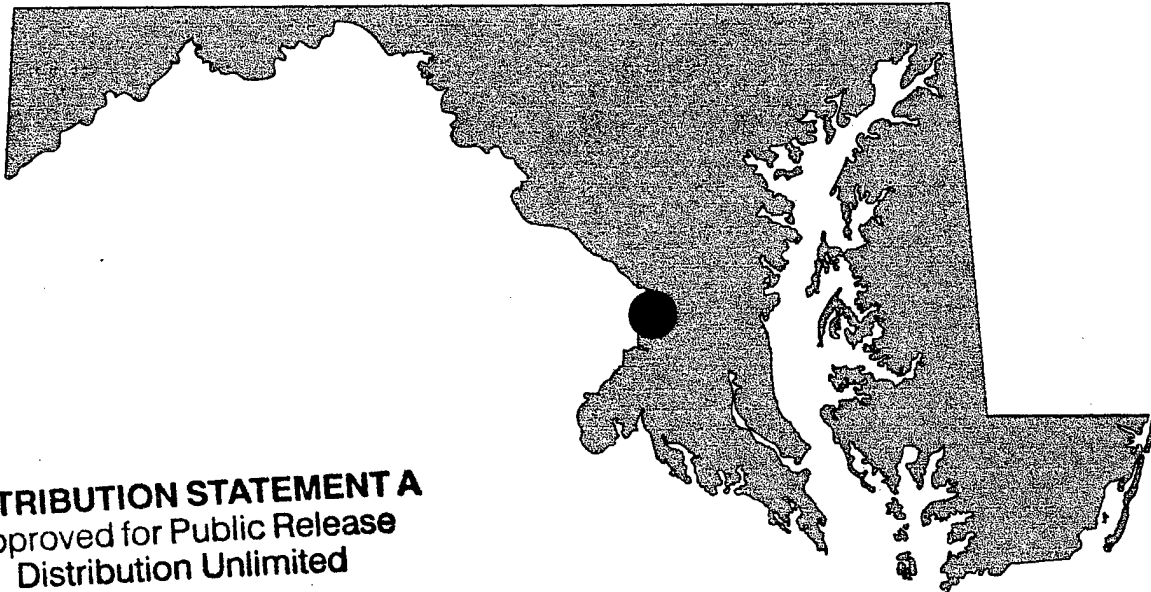


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COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR WALTER REED MEDICAL CENTER, MARYLAND

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 52



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Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
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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
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**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. 52**

October 1995

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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 Walter Reed Army Medical Center 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 Walter Reed Army Medical Center 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 Washington, D.C., Historic Preservation Division Office. The records search was performed at the Historic Preservation Division Office in August 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 WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Archaeological work on Walter Reed Army Medical Center began in 1990. Since then, two groups have conducted archaeological investigations on Walter Reed Army Medical Center. These groups are:

Rogers, Golden and Halpern, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and
Kise, Franks and Straw, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Investigations consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission. Artifacts recovered include historic materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, textiles, and faunal remains. No prehistoric materials have been recovered from Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 1.9 ft³ (or one box) of artifacts and associated documentation has been identified for Walter Reed Army Medical Center. As of the date of this report, it is located in the following repository:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District Storage.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Walter Reed Army Medical Center* (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 Native American materials were identified among the archaeological collections from Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

One set of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Walter Reed Army Medical Center is attached: Appendix II contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. There are no listings for Walter Reed Army Medical Center in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) as of September 1995.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Although no Native American materials have been recovered through archaeological investigations on Walter Reed Army Medical Center and no consultation is currently required under NAGPRA guidelines, research into the Native American history of the Washington, D.C. area has been conducted for installation reference.

The tribes that held the lands presently occupied by Washington D.C. were the Nanticoke and the Conoy (Porter 1994a:369, 1994b:454; Feest 1978b:240; Johnson 1992:27). The Powhatan Confederacy was located to the south in what is now the state of Virginia (Feest 1978a:253; Johnson 1992:28; Waldman 1988:198; U.S.G.S. n.d.).

The Nanticoke occupied a region in what is now Delaware and Maryland along both sides of the Chesapeake Bay (Porter 1994a:369; Feest 1978b:240; Johnson 1992:27) to the north bank of the Potomac River (Feest 1978b:240; Johnson 1992:27). Some of the Nanticoke joined the Six Nations of Iroquois in the late seventeenth century and others joined the Delawares and moved with them to Oklahoma (Feest 1978b:246; Johnson 1992:27). There is no federally recognized Nanticoke tribe, although two groups have filed letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for recognition: the Nanticoke Indian Association of Delaware, and the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey (Porter 1994a:369; Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

The Conoy (or Piscataway) tribe lived on the west shore of Maryland between the Potomac (Porter 1994b:454; Feest 1978b:240) and Susquehanna Rivers. The evidence that the Conoy occupied the region around Washington, D.C., is the Accokeek Site on the Potomac River just south of Washington where they are the last known inhabitants (Feest 1978b:240). Some of the Conoys became members of the Six Nations of Iroquois and the Delawares along with the aforementioned Nanticokes (Feest 1978b:246). A group entitled the Piscataway-Conoy Confederacy and Sub-Tribes, Inc. of Maryland has initiated the process seeking federal recognition.

The Powhatan Confederacy occupied territory in what is now the state of Virginia, from the Potomac River in the north, to the Great Dismal Swamp in the south (Feest 1978a:253; Johnson 1992:28; Waldman 1988:198). The Confederacy was composed of six bands: Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Nansemond, Pamunkey, Potomac, and Rappahannock (Forbes 1994:475; Waldman 1988:200). Of these bands, the Mattaponis and Pamunkeys are state recognized tribes (Waldman 1988:200). Several groups, the Mattaponi Tribe of Virginia, the Upper Mattaponi of Virginia, and the United Rappahannock Tribe, Inc. of Virginia, have filed letters of intent to petition the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federal recognition. None of them are federally recognized as of the date of this report.

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

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

Since no Native American artifacts are currently in the possession or control of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, compliance with Section 6 is not necessary. However, the installation must comply with Section 3 of NAGPRA should any Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony be intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered on post property in the future.

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- 1995 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases*. Bureau of Indian Affairs Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Feest, Christian F.

- 1978a 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.
- 1978b Nanticoke and Neighboring Tribes. In *Northeast*, edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp.240-252. *Handbook of North American Indians* Volume 15, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Forbes, Jack D.

- 1994 Powhatan-Renape. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 475-476. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London.

Johnson, Michael G.

- 1992 *The Native Tribes of North America: A Concise Encyclopedia*. Windrow and Greene, London, England.

Porter, Frank W. III

- 1994a Nanticoke. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 369-370. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London.
- 1994b Piscataway. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 454. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London.

U.S.G.S.

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

Waldman, Carl

- 1988 *Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes*. Facts on File Publications, New York, New York and Oxford.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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 October 1999

| Repository | Repository POC | Telephone | Collection ID | Site Numbers | Fieldwork Dates | Excavation |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| US Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District, MD | Ken Baumgardt | (410) 962-2894 | Forest Glen | Unknown | 1993 | Kise, Fra Straw, Inc Philadelp |
| | | | | | | |

(A)

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. [MEDCOM]

As of October 1995

| Site Numbers | Fieldwork Dates | Excavator/Collector | Collection Size | Description of Materials | Antiquity/Archaeological Period |
|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Unknown | 1993 | Kise, Franks and Straw, Inc., Philadelphia, PA | 1.9 cu. ft. | Historic Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Textiles, Faunal | Historic |
| | | | | | |

B

| Description of Materials | Antiquity/Archaeological Period | Cultural Affiliation | Basis of Determination | Section 5 Materials |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Historic Ceramics, Glass, Metal, Textiles, Faunal | Historic | Unknown | N/A | None |
| | | | | |

(c)

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
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Object Data Sheet
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

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

Comments:

MCX List of References for Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. [MEDCOM] October 1995

Subject property : Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C.

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : KFS Historic Preservation Group

Title : Forest Glen Section, Walter Reed Army Medical Center: Architectural Survey of Log Cabin

Series :

Date : 08/14/92 Length : Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0054; Delivery Order No. 16

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District for Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Contractor : Kise Franks & Straw, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C.

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : KFS Historic Preservation Group

Title : Forest Glen Section, Walter Reed Army Medical Center: Cultural Resource Management Plan

Series :

Date : 08/14/92 Length : Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0054; Delivery Order No. 16

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District for Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Contractor : Kise Franks & Straw, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C.

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Kise, Franks & Straw, Inc.

Title : Main Section Walter Reed Army Medical Center Washington, DC, Section 106 Report (Final Report).

Series :

Date : 05/94 Length : 75 Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0056; Delivery Order No. 0014

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District

Contractor : KFS Historic Preservation Group, Kise, Franks & Straws, Inc.

Subcontractor : Jay F. Custer, Ph.D., Consulting Archaeologist

MCX List of References for Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. [MEDCOM] October 1995

Subject property : Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C.

Last name : First name : Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Rogers, Golden & Halpern, Inc.

Title : Environmental Assessment Master Plan for Main Section Walter Reed Army Medical Center Washington, D.C.

Series :

Date : 09/94 Length : 129 Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0056

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District

Contractor : Rogers, Golden & Halpern, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C.

Last name : Meyer First name : Richard Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Charles D. Cheek, Ph.D.

Title : Main Section, Walter Reed Army Medical Center Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey

Series :

Date : 1990 Length : 35 Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0056

Sponsoring Agency : Department of the Army/US Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District

Contractor : John Milner Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor : Rogers, Golden & Halpern, Inc.