An Archaeological Collections Inventory for Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California

Collections Inventory Report No. 1

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Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)
Between October 1992 and March 1994, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC), located at the St. Louis District, assisted the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake (NAWS China Lake), California, in their efforts to comply with the directives of federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79 and Public Law 101-601 (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act—NAGPRA). The project was conducted in three phases, all of which are documented in this report. The first phase of the project was to conduct a curation-needs assessment to identify, locate, and evaluate archaeological collections recovered from NAWS China Lake lands. The second phase of the project was conducted to provide NAWS China Lake personnel with both summary and inventory information that would comply with the directives of NAGPRA. Finally, St. Louis District staff physically arranged and rehabilitated all NAWS China Lake archaeological documentation and created a comprehensive guide to the documentation for future research use.

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Naval Air Weapons Station,
China Lake, California

by
Natalie M. Drew and Teresa M. Militello

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Christopher B. Pulliam
Series Editors

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submitted in fulfillment
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Naval Air Weapons Station
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Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections

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Executive Summary

Problem

Federal archaeological collections are a significant, nonrenewable, national cultural resource. Unfortunately, curation of these materials has been largely substandard or ignored for more than 50 years. The result has been a steady deterioration of these resources, which include many priceless objects of long-vanished cultures. At best, most of these irreplaceable collections of our nation's heritage were placed and abandoned in the attics, basements, and storage closets of countless storage facilities across the United States. The improper care and subsequent deterioration of many of these collections not only violates the laws under which they were recovered, but also prevents educational and scientific use of them.

Background

The Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake, is responsible for the management of cultural resources on NAWS property and for the archaeological and historical resources removed from those lands. As mandated by federal law, agencies are required to ensure that all recovered archaeological materials and associated records are adequately curated. Unfortunately, funding shortfalls and the lack of a consistent national curation policy have prevented compliance.

Federal—in this case Department of Defense (DoD)—collections are public property. These materials are the result of many years of archaeological research and the expenditure of millions of federal dollars. A federally sponsored mitigation program usually provides for the recovery of materials from archaeological sites, analysis of recovered items, publication and circulation of a final report, and placement of collections in storage facilities for preservation, display, and future study. In the past, DoD agencies gave little attention to the maintenance of collections after archaeological salvage programs were completed. Most collections have been stored free of charge by universities and museums through the years. Inadequate funding and aging facilities now seriously hinder these institutions' ability to adequately care for collections.
Federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, was drafted in 1990. This guide provides an outline for agencies to develop a standardized approach to managing these resources. The DoD's Legacy Resource Management Program was created to assist installation compliance with cultural and natural resource mandates. In 1991, the Legacy Program provided funds for the curation-needs assessment study of collections at (1) Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California, (2) Fort Sill, Oklahoma, (3) Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California, (4) Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, and (5) Fort Gordon, Georgia. The findings of this study were published in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, technical report series (Meyers and Trimble 1993).

NAWS China Lake archaeological collections were held at five different locations. Two storage facilities are located on the installation. The Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley in Ridgecrest, California, curates several China Lake collections. Approximately 4 ft³ of material was housed at the University of California, Riverside. Yet another collection was kept by Ancient Enterprises, Inc., in a shipping container near Santa Monica, California. Only one of these facilities meets the minimum federal requirements for repositories curating archeological materials and associated documentation.

In 1992, NAWS China Lake tasked the St. Louis District to inventory and evaluate their archeological collections and associated documentation. A memorandum of agreement (MOA) was developed between NAWS China Lake and the St. Louis District to conduct a second curation-needs assessment, rehabilitate the NAWS associated-documentation collection, and provide information that would enable NAWS China Lake to comply with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, P.L. 101-601) of 1990. Between October 1992 and March 1994, St. Louis District personnel conducted evaluations of all available archeological collections and associated documentation under the care of NAWS China Lake, rehabilitated approximately 70 percent of the associated documentation at NAWS China Lake, and created an inventory of all human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.

Findings

During the second curation-needs assessment, additional NAWS China Lake collections were located at the offices of Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California, and Intermountain Research, Reno, Nevada. These collections were evaluated, although the repositories were not. NAWS China Lake intends to curate all NAWS China Lake collections at the installation, with the exception of those held by the Maturango Museum. More than 50 percent of the collections have already been transferred to NAWS China Lake.
Therefore, only two repositories were evaluated by the St. Louis District assessment team.

**Status of Physical Facilities and Curated Items**

**Repository Adequacy**

NAWS collections are permanently housed in the following two facilities: (1) the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab and (2) the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California.

Only one of the two repositories fulfills all of the standards mandated by 36 CFR Part 79, the federal regulation that established professional standards for the management and care of all federal collections. The installation curation repository does not meet federal standards in a number of areas, which will need to be addressed if the goal is to permanently curate all NAWS China Lake collections on-site. Problematic areas include (1) a regular maintenance schedule, (2) adequate and consistent environmental controls, (3) sufficient security, (4) installation of fire-detection and suppression systems, (5) establishing a pest-management control program, and (6) hiring and maintaining a professional staff to manage and perform long-term curatorial services.

**Status of Artifacts**

NAWS China Lake artifact collections encompass approximately 500 ft\(^2\). None of the artifact collections have been completely prepared for long-term curation. Many of the collections have not been properly cleaned, labeled, or packaged. Neither repository employs a full-time curator.

Overall, the collections require a large amount of rehabilitation. Nearly all of the primary containers—receptacles that contain an individual artifact or group of artifacts—are acidic-cardboard boxes. Many are overpacked, torn, and have sustained some type of pest infestation. Label information is inconsistent, and includes only rudimentary information.

Secondary containers are the largest receptacles for artifacts within the primary containers. The NAWS China Lake collections include a wide variety of nonarchival containers, such as acidic-paper bags, plastic sandwich bags, and baby-food jars. Most of these containers are badly damaged or deteriorating and are unacceptable as museum storage media. The secondary-container labels are inconsistent, and many labels are acidic-paper tags kept inside the containers. Because the integrity of these containers and labels is tenuous, the possibility of artifacts becoming mixed in a box and separated from their provenience information is a serious concern.
Status of NAGPRA-Related Materials

No NAGPRA Section 6 Summary items were identified during this project, although a subject matter expert should be consulted to make a final determination. Human skeletal remains from NAWS China Lake are curated at both repositories described in this report. There are human skeletal elements present in four separate NAWS China Lake collections. At least partial rehabilitation (e.g., reboxing or rebagging) must be performed to stabilize the remains, and the installations must consult with Native Americans to comply with NAGPRA; the St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake personnel consult with their attorneys and obtain guidance regarding Native American consultation and repatriation.

Status of Documentation

NAWS China Lake records encompass approximately 81 linear feet. Types of records included in the collection are administrative records, background materials, field records, analysis records, machine-readable records (e.g., computer disks), oversized material, photographic records, audiovisual records, and reports. None of the documentation in either repository has been duplicated. In one repository, the collection has not been archivally arranged or stabilized. At the other repository, 21 linear feet of records have been archivally arranged, stabilized, and described in an archival finding aid. An additional 22.5 linear feet of photographic and audiovisual material and 5 linear feet of paper documentation are at NAWS China Lake but have not been archivally arranged or stabilized. Some documentation has not yet been transferred to NAWS China Lake from contractors’ offices. These collections include 18 linear feet at Far Western Anthropological Research Group, 6 linear feet at Intermountain Research, 4.5 linear feet at Dames and Moore, and 3.5 linear feet at the Maturango Museum. All materials at contractors’ offices will require at least partial rehabilitation to comply with the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79.

Status of Management Controls

Few management controls are in place at either repository. The NAWS China Lake repositories have no registration or object-tracking procedures actively in place. The database system designed to assist with following the materials was abandoned because of lack of funding. The repositories also have no written policies or procedures for managing collections, although most (70%) of the paper documentation has been archivally arranged and described, and the archaeological collection has been inventoried. The Maturango Museum has established policies on accessioning, deaccessioning, loans, and curation, but maintains no database, records-management, or inventory policy. Given the above, it is clear that a concerted effort to
implement a permanent collections-management program will be required to meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.

**Recommendations**

A number of corrective measures are necessary to bring NAWS China Lake collections, and the facilities housing them, into full compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. General recommendations to achieve compliance include the following six tasks.

1. Continue to bring together all NAWS China Lake collections in a single location that meets federal standards. If the installation chooses to keep all collections on-site, funding to upgrade the archaeological lab will be essential.

2. Develop cooperative agreements with other federal agencies to share the costs of capital improvements.

3. Arrange for the remaining associated documentation to be transferred to NAWS China Lake. Archivally process and stabilize this material using the existing finding aid as a prototype for arrangement.

4. Rehabilitate the existing collections by reboxing and rebagging them in archival-quality containers.

5. Develop and implement a uniform artifact inventory procedure.

6. Develop and implement a formal archives-management program.

The recommended corrective measures, if implemented, will permit NAWS China Lake to meet the minimum federal requirements for adequate long-term curation of archaeological collections.

**Conclusions**

Accomplishing each recommendation may not be immediately possible. However, because (1) the collections are rapidly deteriorating in their current storage environments, and (2) there is no long-term, consistent management plan for curating the collections, some action is necessary. If not properly cared for the materials will lose their educational and research value. NAWS China Lake has taken the initiative toward improving these conditions with this evaluation and the rehabilitation of a large portion of the associated documentation. Corrective actions must continue, however, to ensure the preservation of these nonrenewable national resources.
Introduction

NAWS China Lake is responsible for all archaeological artifact collections and associated documentation (hereinafter referred to as archaeological collections) generated by archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake property. This responsibility is mandated through numerous legislative enactments, including the Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-292), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95). Executive Order 11593 (U.S. Code 1971) and amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act in 1980 provide additional protection for these resources. The implementing regulation securing the preservation of federal archaeological collections is 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections.

In 1990, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA, P.L. 101-601) was enacted to identify federal holdings of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, and to reach agreements with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on the repatriation or other disposition of these remains and objects. All federal agencies are required to meet mandated deadlines for compliance with NAGPRA. Under Section 6 of the law, a summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony had to be completed by November 16, 1993. Additionally, an inventory of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects had to be completed by November 15, 1995.

In summer 1992, as the first step in complying with 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA, NAWS China Lake contacted the St. Louis District for discussion of an interagency agreement to address these requirements. After a series of consultations with Dr. Michael K. Trimble, director, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, and Thomas Meyers, the section archivist, an approach was recommended that included evaluation of the collections and rehabilitation of the associated documentation in order to satisfy the federal curation requirements of 36 CFR Part 79. In turn, this would provide NAWS China Lake the preliminary information essential for NAGPRA compliance. An MOA was signed, and an implementation plan was developed. The St. Louis District would conduct a curation-needs assessment, archivally rehabilitate the records collection, and provide the information necessary for NAGPRA compliance. NAWS China Lake would receive a general inventory of their archaeological collections, providing them with a firm estimate of the magnitude of their curation needs, and an archival inventory of the documentation collection.

In the interagency agreement, the St. Louis District agreed to provide the following services (Appendix I):

1. Provide professional and technical services to NAWS China Lake for the inspection and inventory of archaeological collections.

2. Provide a final report detailing the results of the inspection and evaluation and addressing the following four items:
   a. Physical descriptions of all repository facilities.
b. Physical descriptions of all artifact collections.
c. Physical descriptions of all associated-documentation collections.
d. Recommendations for compliance with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.

3. Provide an archival inventory of the associated-documentation collections that had been rehabilitated.

4. Provide a summary and general inventory of all human skeletal remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

5. Provide a master bibliography of reports associated with NAWS China Lake archaeological collections.

As part of a curation-needs assessment, the St. Louis District visits the funding agency to examine any reports, records, or inventory data associated with federal collections and develops an annotated bibliography of reports, which includes a list of the associated collections and their present location. This information was used by NAWS China Lake to arrange for the transfer of the collections back to the installation. Therefore, only two repositories required full evaluations.

**Methods**

Two permanent facilities were evaluated in the course of the curation-needs assessment: the archaeological lab at NAWS China Lake, and the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California. However, all identified collections were evaluated. The results of these evaluations are included in other portions of this report. Rehabilitation of the documentation collection was conducted simultaneously with the curation-needs assessment. The following schedule details the time allocated to information gathering and archival rehabilitation.

- **October 13–15, 1992:** St. Louis District and NAWS China Lake personnel met.
- **November 2–9, 1992:** St. Louis District personnel began aggregating documentation at a single location on the installation so that rehabilitation could begin.
- **January 11–22, 1993:** St. Louis District and NAWS China Lake personnel began arranging records by project. The St. Louis District also started identifying the location of archaeological artifacts at contracting agents’ offices.
- **February 8–18, 1993:** St. Louis District personnel confirmed arrangements to evaluate collections at various contractors’ offices and evaluated the collections curated at the installation.
- **March 15–25, 1993:** St. Louis District personnel evaluated the NAWS China Lake archaeological collections housed by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California.
- **April 19–May 5, 1993:** St. Louis District personnel conducted building evaluations of the storage facilities at NAWS China Lake, and work continued on the archival rehabilitation.
- **May 17–28, 1993:** St. Louis District personnel reevaluated the associated documentation to estimate the time needed to complete the rehabilitation.
- **August 17–26, 1993:** St. Louis District personnel evaluated the collections at the Maturango Museum and conducted a building evaluation of that repository. Archival rehabilitation continued after a change in St. Louis District staff. The St. Louis District suggested new procedures and arrangement of the materials, and NAWS China Lake personnel concurred.
- **September 13–23, 1993:** St. Louis District personnel finished the evaluation and inventory of archaeological collections and continued to rehabilitate the archival collection.
- **March 6–11, 1994:** St. Louis District personnel completed the archival rehabilitation according to the revised scope of work (Appendix 2), and conducted a second building evaluation of the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab and the Maturango Museum. Appendix 3 contains a copy of the Maturango Museum’s MOA with outside agencies.
Prefieldwork Investigation

Assessment of each facility's compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 included the following four items:

1. A search of the general records and of the National Park Service's National Archeological Database (NADB) was performed for each project.

2. Each funding agency was visited to examine all reports, records, and inventory data associated with NAWS China Lake archaeological collections and to compile an annotated bibliography of reports.

3. Initial contacts were made with all personnel and agencies likely to be knowledgeable about the NAWS China Lake collections.

4. From these initial contacts, a list was developed of all contracting agencies and repositories associated with the recovery or curation of materials belonging to NAWS China Lake.

Field Inspection and Assessment of Repositories and Collections

1. A survey questionnaire that solicited information on repositories, artifact collections, and associated documentation was completed for both facilities involved with the curation of archaeological collections associated with NAWS China Lake.

2. A building-evaluation form that addressed structural adequacy, space utilization, environmental controls, security, fire detection and suppression, pest management, and utilities was completed for both facilities. This data, gathered both by observation and through discussion with collections managers, allowed for a determination of whether or not the facility was in compliance with the requirements for repositories specified in 36 CFR Part 79.

3. An examination of project and site reports, administrative files, field records, curation records, electronic media, and photographic records was performed to determine their presence or absence, the total linear feet of each type of documentation, the physical condition of the containers and the records, and the overall condition of the storage environment. Determination as to whether or not the facility is in compliance with the archives-management requirements specified in 36 CFR Part 79 was based on this research.

4. An examination and evaluation of all artifact collections was conducted. This included an assessment of (1) primary and secondary containers, (2) degree and type of container labeling, (3) degree of laboratory processing, (4) material classes included in each collection, and (5) location of NAGPRA-related materials. Most of the primary containers housing NAWS China Lake collections were acidic-cardboard boxes. The most frequent type of secondary container found in the NAWS China Lake collections was non-archival, resealable plastic bags. The most abundant material class of artifacts was lithics. Because of the nature of this material, most of the plastic bags in which the artifacts were stored had holes and were otherwise damaged. Section 5 NAGPRA items were found in the NAWS China Lake collections at the Matunaga Museum and the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab. St. Louis District personnel encountered no Section 6 NAGPRA items during the project.

Archival Rehabilitation

1. NAWS China Lake and St. Louis District personnel decided the archival arrangement. The material was first generally sorted into categories by NAWS China Lake personnel. More-specific arrangement was conducted by St. Louis District personnel. Documentation was physically arranged according to the guidelines established by NAWS China Lake personnel.

2. St. Louis District personnel placed all documentation in acid-free file folders, labeled the folders consistently, numbered each sequentially, and then created a folder list for the entire collection. All oversized, photographic, and audiovisual materials were removed from the collection, cross-indexed, and set aside.

3. A complete finding aid was created that included the following elements: introduction, series description, box listing, folder list, index, and master bibliography.
NAGPRA-Compliance Assessment

The following four tasks were performed to satisfy the requirements of NAGPRA.

1. A search of all available records was conducted to identify accession and catalog numbers and the location of collections that might contain NAGPRA-related materials.

2. A box-by-box search was performed to identify NAGPRA-related materials within NAWS China Lake collections.

3. A draft summary letter was prepared and given to NAWS China Lake to fulfill the requirements of the November 16, 1993, NAGPRA deadline (Appendix 4).

4. A general draft inventory of Section 5 NAGPRA items included in NAWS China Lake collections was generated (Appendix 5).

To satisfy the requirements of the November 15, 1995, NAGPRA deadline, the following three additional tasks should be completed.

1. Conduct an in-depth examination of human skeletal remains, including (1) a detailed skeletal inventory; (2) a basic description of the physical characteristics, stature, and morphology of the human skeletal remains; and (3) observations of any pathological conditions, cultural modifications, and evidence of life activities and trauma that might be evidence of the cultural affiliation of the remains or the context from which they were recovered.

2. Conduct an in-depth examination of associated funerary objects, including (1) measurement of each item, (2) full description of the materials, and (3) photodocumentation of the objects, if appropriate.

3. Produce a final NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory report of NAWS China Lake collections to send to U.S. Navy Headquarters to be forwarded to the National Park Service’s departmental consulting archaeologist for submission to the Federal Register.

Report Preparation

A written report detailing the results of the curation-needs assessment is required. The report will include:

1. Estimates of the sizes and conditions of the collections and descriptions of the facilities.

2. Recommendations for the rehabilitation of the facilities, the collections, or both, according to the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.

3. A general inventory of the archaeological collections, with a narrative account of the work performed.

4. The finding aid generated from the archival-rehabilitation project, with a narrative account of the work performed.

Chapter Synopsis

Chapter 2 provides the second curation-needs assessment conducted for NAWS China Lake. It contains an executive summary of each repository and a detailed examination of the repositories that house NAWS China Lake collections and the collections. Chapter 3 provides a narrative account of the work performed for NAGPRA compliance and the general inventory generated from this evaluation. Chapter 4 provides a narrative of the archival-rehabilitation project and includes the complete finding aid for the associated documentation that was rehabilitated. Conclusions made from these evaluations are presented in Chapter 5. Finally, Chapter 6 enumerates further recommendations for compliance with 36 CFR Part 79. Appendixes 1–9 include supporting documentation for this report, tables that illustrate the condition of and material classes in the archaeological collections, and the master bibliography.
Installation Summary

Volume of Artifact Collections: ~500 ft³
   On Base: ~187 ft³
   Off Base: ~313 ft³
   Compliance Status: All collections will require at least partial rehabilitation to comply with existing federal regulations and standards for curation.

Linear Feet of Records: 80.5 linear feet
   On Base: 48.5 linear feet
   Off Base: 32 linear feet
   Compliance Status: 21 linear feet of associated documentation at NAWS China Lake has been archivally rehabilitated. The remaining 59.5 linear feet requires at least partial rehabilitation to comply with current federal guidelines and modern archival-preservation standards.

Human Skeletal Remains: Human skeletal remains are present in four NAWS China Lake collections. Significant resources are required to comply with NAGPRA.

Status of Curation Funding: Annual funding for curation at NAWS China Lake is lacking. In fiscal year 1993, NAWS China Lake funded a curation-needs assessment for 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA compliance.

Status of Installation Repository: The archaeological repository at NAWS China Lake meets some of the federal requirements for such facilities. Much of the collection was inaccessible in the present structure.

NAWS China Lake is a major research, testing, and evaluation installation for the U.S. Navy. The installation, situated on 1.1 million acres in south-central California's Mojave Desert, is the Navy's largest research-and-development facility. The Coso Mountains, which are located entirely within NAWS China Lake, contain numerous petroglyph panels known worldwide to archaeologists and rock-art scholars. The entire installation contains substantial prehistoric and historical-period cultural resources.

Archaeological collections known to be owned by NAWS China Lake are housed in a number of locations throughout California and Nevada. The storage area on the installation contains major collections. Significant collections also are located at the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California. Additional collections were located at the University of California, Riverside, California; Ancient Enterprises, Santa Monica, California; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California; and Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada. The installation archaeologist has arranged for all collections except those held by the Maturango Museum and Far Western Anthropological Research Group to be transferred to the installation. Collections at Far Western Anthropological Research Group will be transferred to the installation when the analyses and final report have been completed.

Despite extensive prefie work interviews with numerous individuals involved with archaeological activities at NAWS China Lake, it was
not until the inspection team arrived at the installation that the true extent of archaeological activity, the range of holdings, and the collection-storage conditions became known. Identification of the locations of NAWS China Lake collections continued throughout the project. Intellectual control of NAWS China Lake archaeological collections is lacking, and though this is a concern of the installation archaeologist, it has not been demonstrated to be a priority of management.

A 1982 report by Gary B. Coombs and Roberta Greenwood cites the locations of several other NAWS China Lake collections stored at various California repositories. The University of California, Berkeley, reportedly has collections that were recovered in the late 1940s. The Eastern California Museum, in Independence, may be displaying artifacts recovered from the Coso Mountains. Collections made by T. Hillebrand are reported to be at Occidental College, Los Angeles, but officials at that institution are unable to confirm the presence of such collections.

Cultural resource compliance responsibilities on the installation are divided between two individuals. Archaeologist William Eckhardt works for the Resource Management office, which has responsibility for archaeology on the entire installation. A second archaeologist, Carolyn Shepherd, conducts cultural resource compliance activities for Coso Geothermal, a facility on China Lake Test Complex property. Although some collections from Coso Geothermal-leased lands were identified in the on-base NAWS China Lake collections, it could not determine if the full range of collections recovered from leased lands have been properly identified, primarily because records and reports concerning archaeological activity on Coso Geothermal-leased land at NAWS China Lake were not available to St. Louis District staff. The complete range of documentation for these collections, including Archaeological Resource Protection Act permits, administrative records, and reports, has yet to be identified.

NAWS China Lake collections have been neglected, primarily due to a lack of funding for the long-term curation and preservation of archaeological collections. This problem initially was addressed by hiring a part-time employee in July 1987 to organize the installation’s collections. Significant progress in this direction was being made when funding for the position was discontinued in April 1990. This effort included an attempt to locate and rebox all NAWS China Lake collections. A computerized accession log of NAWS China Lake artifacts also was being developed, but this work was discontinued when the project was terminated. The lack of intellectual control of the collections is such that even a full-time employee could not have achieved the desired goals of this effort in the limited time available. After the release of the part-time employee, archaeological collections management was discontinued. The St. Louis District suggests that any attempt to reinstate the curation-management program must recognize that identification, organization, and proper curation of archaeological materials recovered from NAWS China Lake properties will take a significant investment of time to achieve.

**Collections at NAWS China Lake**

**Dates of Visit:** March 6–11, 1994

**Point of Contact:** William T. Eckhardt

An estimated 187 ft³ of artifacts and 48.5 linear feet of associated documentation and reports are curated in a storage facility at NAWS China Lake. The storage building is located several blocks from the offices of the installation archaeologist. The building was originally military housing, and has not been adapted for the curation of archaeological collections. Many material classes of artifacts (e.g., ground stone, ceramics, flaked stone, and faunal remains) are included in these collections; however, the largest material class present is lithics. Identified collections from NAWS China Lake include the following:

1. Sugarloaf Study, Caldera Cut
2. Known Geothermal Caldera Area (KGRA)
3. Cactus Flats Village
4. Mojave B Withdrawal
5. Tennessee Spring Box Installation
6. Pothunter Spring Complex
7. Phases 1 and 2 of the 1989 NAWS China Lake–National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Joint Land Use Area Project
8. Darwin Wash Test Area
9. Numerous miscellaneous collections

Assessment

The archaeological-collections repository at NAWS China Lake is a wood-framed duplex constructed in the mid-1940s and originally used as housing (Figure 1). It is located on the installation at 812 Ellis Street. The building is referred to as the “archaeological lab” by NAWS China Lake personnel. The south half of the duplex is used for storing the bulk of the archaeological collections, and one room is dedicated to oversized-map storage and the report library (Figure 2). The north half of the building consists of a supply closet, a room where the archival collection is housed, office space, a closet used for the storage of audiovisual and photographic materials and fragile artifacts (e.g., basketry fragments), and a room where groundstone and historical-period metal artifacts are stored on the floor. This latter material recently was removed from a metal shipping container located adjacent to the archaeological lab that was used for storage of these items at the time of the first curation-needs assessment, in 1991. Proper space has not yet been designated for the long-term storage of these items.

Structural Adequacy

The archaeological lab is a single-story building that has a concrete foundation, an adobe-and-concrete exterior, and a shingled, flat roof. The age of the roof is unknown, but there have been episodes of leakage; cracks are still apparent in the ceiling. Windows—14 on both the northern and southern walls and five each on the eastern and western walls—are constructed of aluminum and wood. All of the windows are shaded, but they do not seal properly and, therefore, allow air and water through the seams. The ceiling and interior walls are constructed of 2×4-inch wooden studs covered by drywall board. In several places the paint is peeling off the walls, and there is a large hole in at least one wall. Cracks are visible along the ceiling, and water damage is noticeable (Figure 3).

Each half of the duplex is separate, with no way to enter one side from the other; exterior entrances must be used to access each side. During the 1991 assessment, the south side was used for collections storage and the north was

Figure 1. Exterior view of the Ellis Street archaeological laboratory.
Figure 2. Schematic drawing of Ellis Street facility at NAWS China Lake.

used for records storage. This distinction no longer exists; accordingly, the building is treated as a single structure for the purpose of this evaluation. Ten interior doors are constructed of wooden panels. Each side of the duplex has two front exterior doors of solid-wood construction with a reinforced-glass window (2.0 × 3.5 feet) in each. The rear exterior doors are of solid wood.

Activity areas in the facility include an artifact-holding area, an artifact-washing area, a supplies-storage area, a records-storage room, a photograph-storage room, offices, and a mechanical or utility room. The original structure
included two bathrooms and two kitchens, one in each side of the duplex. The only currently functional bathroom is located on the south side of the duplex. The kitchen in the north side no longer has running water.

The building is still structurally sound, but the design and layout are that of a small home, not a curatorial repository. Available space is inadequate for curation and collections use. Approximately 990 ft² of the building is used as office and laboratory space, and an additional 270 ft² is devoted to artifact storage. The facility currently is unable to house any more collections without significant modifications.

The collections storage areas on both sides of the duplex are cluttered. In the south side, most collections are stored on wooden shelving units (Figure 4), and excess collections are stored in boxes stacked on the floor. The oversized-map cases on this side of the facility are still covered in the plastic that was placed over them to protect them from a leak through the roof. On the other side of the duplex, the associated-records collection is stored on metal shelving units with glass doors, but the doors do not close, because the boxes are too large for the shelves. The metal shelving units that will be used for storage of the records have not yet been assembled completely, and their pieces are lying about (Figure 5). In another north-side room, ground-stone
and oversized historical-period metal artifacts have been placed on the floor (Figure 6). These materials were removed from the shipping container described in prior reports, and now are stored indiscriminately in the building. The collections facility has reached approximately 90 percent capacity.

Environmental Controls
The building is equipped with central air-conditioning and a forced-air heating system. No mechanism for humidity control exists, and environmental conditions are not monitored. The target temperature is 70°F, but the air-conditioning
and heating systems are often not used when no one is in the building. Lighting is inadequate in the building, especially in the artifact-storage area. Lights throughout the facility are either fluorescent or incandescent, and none have ultraviolet screens in place. The facility is scheduled for maintenance on a bimonthly basis by a professional janitorial staff, but for security purposes they do not have a key to the facility. Unfortunately, the facility is cleaned irregularly, and the installation archaeologist performs much of the maintenance. Dust is present on virtually every surface, including boxes, and there are no dust filters in place on the heating and air-conditioning systems.

**Pest Management**

No integrated pest-management program is in place in the collections facility. The installation archaeologist monitors the facility for signs of pest infestation, and action is taken if problems are noted. Pest control consists of spraying 2 percent aerosol d-phenothrin insecticide as needed. At the time of the evaluation, there was evidence of insect larvae and spider webs throughout the facility. It was not clear, however, whether these signs were evidence of past or current infestations.

**Security**

The exterior doors on both sides of the duplex are secured with key and dead bolt locks (Figure 7). The installation archaeologist controls the keys to the locks. Measures have been taken to improve the security of the facility since the evaluation conducted in 1991. An intrusion alarm and additional locks were installed, although security for the windows has not improved. A circular wooden pole is wedged between the lower window and the upper sash to prevent opening.

**Fire Detection and Suppression**

Neither fire-detection nor-suppression systems are present in the archaeological lab.

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**Figure 7.** Key locks and double-cylinder, dead bolt locks are installed on both front doors to the Ellis Street lab.

**Artifact Storage**

**Storage Units**

Shelving space for approximately 200 1-ft³ boxes is available in this storage facility. Most of the space is currently used, with 187 ft³ of materials in storage. Shelving units are constructed of plywood and untreated, unfinished, 2-x-4-inch pine lumber.

**Primary Containers**

Archaeological artifacts are housed in acidic-cardboard bankers boxes with telescoping lids. Many of the larger pieces of ground stone and historical-period metal artifacts are too large for standard-sized boxes and are stored on the floor.
Fragile items, primarily basketry fragments recovered by Ancient Enterprises from the Darwin Wash test site, have been placed in acid-free boxes of various sizes that are located in the photograph-storage room. Nearly all of the primary containers have sustained some type of damage, and more than half are overpacked, which introduces the possibility of injury when handling the collections. Labeling is inconsistent and nonexistent in some instances. Total rehabilitation of these containers is necessary for compliance with federal standards. It is recommended that appropriate containers or protective coverings be obtained for the oversized artifacts.

Secondary Containers

Approximately 80 percent of the artifacts are packaged in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags (Figure 8). Other containers used include a range of items, such as 2- and 6-mil plastic bags, acidic-paper bags, small acidic-cardboard boxes, film canisters, newspapers, and bed sheets. Basketry and other fragile objects from Darwin Wash are packed in acid-free tissue and placed in small acid-free boxes. It is recommended that appropriate archival secondary containers be obtained for the artifacts, based on the characteristics of the types of materials present. For example, the collections contain an extraordinarily large amount of obsidiandebitage. Items such as these should be stored in 6-mil plastic bags, and possibly double bagged because of the sharp edges of the volcanic-glass rock, and should not be overpacked.

Laboratory Processing and Labeling

Because of the number of different investigating organizations involved through the years, the laboratory processing and labeling varies substantially. Few artifacts are directly labeled; this is often because of the nature of the items (e.g., botanical samples and soils) or the large quantity of items (e.g., debitage). Approximately half of the bags contain deteriorating acidic-paper labels that provide a wide range of information (e.g., site number, artifact class, catalog number, and accession number). There are no systematic inventory, cataloging, or artifact-processing procedures at NAWS China Lake. It is vital that a long-term collections-management plan be implemented for the identification, cataloging, and tracking of the artifacts to ensure their preservation and future research value.

Human Skeletal Remains

A small amount of human skeletal remains is curated at the NAWS China Lake storage facility. These remains have not been stabilized or analyzed. The bone was excavated during the Darwin Wash Project. No other NAGPRA-related
materials were identified in the artifact collections during this project.

Records Storage

There were no guidelines or standards in place for the archival care of associated documentation at the time of the 1991 evaluation. The materials were not archivally processed for long-term storage, nor was a duplicate copy of the documentation stored in a separate location. Records were stored in three locations on the installation. Records documenting archaeological projects were stacked in one of the rooms at the archaeological lab. Seven boxes of records were located on shelves with the artifact collections. These boxes contained primarily photographic documentation (i.e., slides, negatives, and photographs), but they were neither arranged nor preserved in an acceptable manner. A map collection comprising 22 standard map drawers also was part of the collection. As with the rest of the collection, these materials were not organized and not prepared for long-term storage.

In another room of the duplex, several linear feet of documentation were scattered across a desk and in file-cabinet drawers; several reports were stored on open, metal shelving units. This room eventually became the NAWS China Lake library and long-term storage space for technical reports.

Administrative records, especially for projects conducted during the last eight years, were stored in the installation archaeologist’s office. A number of reports summarizing faunal analyses were in this collection. These records were somewhat organized, but the documents were not being cared for in a manner that guaranteed their long-term survival. Finally, there was no definitive information concerning the documentation held by contracting firms or other repositories.

Paper Records

Just prior to the 1994 evaluation, NAWS China Lake personnel had arranged to consolidate a large portion of the documentation and process it archivally. The material that fell under the purview of the archival-rehabilitation project included (1) approximately half of the material from the installation archaeologist’s office, (2) all of the material in the library, (3) all of the material that was piled in the archaeological lab, and (4) a few small miscellaneous collections from contracting firms.

The archival rehabilitation consisted of arranging all of the above-described material in a logical manner that would facilitate access to the collections. Material was consolidated into a single collection. This 21 linear feet of material was then archivally arranged and placed into acid-free folders, destructive fasteners were removed, and then all folders were placed in acid-free boxes. All folders were labeled with archival adhesive labels that had been typed. Number 2 graphite pencil was used to number each folder consecutively, and label information is consistent throughout the collection. Finally, a finding aid was created. A preservation copy of the documentation collection was not made, however.

Photographic Records

The seven boxes of photographs formerly stored with the artifact collections were moved to the north side of the duplex. On this side of the archaeological lab, there is a large walk-in closet that has environmental conditions slightly more stable than in the rest of the facility (Figure 9). All photographic materials were placed there. Photographic materials were pulled from the collection as it was rehabilitated; they were labeled and then placed in the closet with the other photographic materials. These materials were not organized and received no conservation measures.

Maps and Oversized Documents

Oversized materials were not a part of the archival rehabilitation project. These materials are not organized in any manner. Most of these materials are in oversized map cases to protect them from dust, but no other conservation measures have been taken. Oversized maps and documents found in the collection were removed, labeled, and set aside. Much of this material was folded; no attempts were made to flatten or arrange these maps and documents.

Audiovisual Materials

The associated documentation includes several videocassettes and audiocassettes. These were all removed from the archival collection, labeled, and placed in the closet with the photographic
China Lake library, which is located on the south side of the duplex. These materials are arranged primarily in alphabetical order, by author, on open, metal shelves. A bibliography of the reports located in the library and the collection is included in Appendix 7.

Collections Management Standards

Registration Procedures

Accession Files. Accession records are complete for collections recovered after 1984. Accession files do not exist for collections recovered prior to that date.

Location Identification. No box or object location-identification information is available for the artifact collection. The associated documentation can now be located through use of the finding aid.

Cross-Indexed Files. No cross-indexed files have been established at the base for the archaeological artifacts. The associated documentation collection that was rehabilitated has been cross-indexed.

Computerized Database Management. The accession records for collections recovered after 1984 is managed on a database system. No system for the rest of the collection exists.

Written Policies and Procedures

Minimum Standards for Acceptance. Minimum standards for the acceptance of archaeological collections have not been written for NAWS China Lake.

Curation Policy. No written curation policy exists at NAWS China Lake.

Records-Management Policy. The bulk of the associated documentation has been archivally rehabilitated, but there is not currently an official records-management policy for archaeological records at NAWS China Lake.

Field-Curation Procedures. No field-curation guidelines have been produced.

Loan Policy. Written policies regarding loaned materials do not exist.

Inventory Policy. No inventory policy has been written or implemented at NAWS China Lake.
Latest Collection Inventory. The collections have not been fully inventoried. A general material-class inventory was performed by the St. Louis District.

Curation Personnel
Full-time personnel support for curation was discontinued in April 1990. There is no indication that funding for such a position will be available in the immediate future.

Curation Financing
All financial support for curation was discontinued in April 1990. In fiscal year 1993, an MOA (see Appendix 1) between NAWS China Lake and the St. Louis District was signed, implementing a two-year curation-needs assessment and NAGPRA-compliance program. This report is the result of that agreement. No consistent annual funding for curation exists.

Access to Collections
Requests to examine the collections must be made in writing to the installation archaeologist. The disorganized state of the collections currently makes access difficult. The rehabilitated archives collection is organized and accessible.

Future Plans
Without financial support, collection organization and curation are unfeasible. The installation archaeologist expanded the artifact-storage area into the north half of the duplex, but funding to bring the facility up to federal standards is lacking. Attempts to obtain support will continue to be made, and if successful, the curation program that was eliminated in 1990 will be reinstated.

Collection at the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley

Date of Visit: March 9, 1994

Point of Contact: Elva Younkin

An estimated 77 ft³ of artifacts and 4.5 linear feet of documentation are curated at the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley. Major collections from NAWS China Lake held by the museum include the following:

1. Chapman 1 and 2 Collections
2. Ray Cave Collection
3. Junction Ranch Collection
4. China Lake Surface Collection and Henry Site Collection
5. Sylvia Winslow Collection
6. Tommy Chapman Collection
7. R. Fagnant Collection: privately collected; contains some materials removed from NAWS China Lake property
8. Miscellaneous collections: numerous other artifacts from NAWS China Lake are also in the collection, including items donated by Jim Baird, Ron Henry, Ken Taylor, and Billy Martin.

Assessment
The Maturango Museum moved into its present facility in 1986, when the museum was moved from NAWS China Lake. It is a 4,000-ft², single-story building located in Ridgecrest, California (Figure 10). Collection and documentation storage occupy 475 ft² of the museum. The remaining area of the building consists of exhibit areas, a receiving dock, an artifact-holding area, an artifact-washing area, offices, a temporary artifact-storage area, a supplies-storage area, a security-monitoring area, a mechanical or utility room, rest rooms, a gift shop, and a work station devoted to artifact processing (Figure 11).

Structural Adequacy
Constructed in 1986, the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley was built as a museum and collections storage facility for archaeological, paleontological, geological, ethnographic, botanical, and zoological collections and associated documentation. The collections storage area has reached 80 percent capacity.

The museum is a single-story structure constructed of granite and concrete blocks over a concrete foundation. The roof, also constructed in 1986, is made of tar and gravel. No signs of
Figure 10. Exterior view of the Maturango Museum.

Figure 11. Schematic drawing of the Maturango Museum.
cracks or leaks were apparent at the time of the evaluation. The windows are 4-x-3-feet, steel-framed, double-paned glass located in the north wall. Interior walls are constructed of heavy-grade plasterboard over 2-x-4-inch wooden studs, and the ceiling is made of plaster over wooden laths. The floor is constructed of concrete that is covered with carpet. The front entryway has two sets of glass doors. All other doors leading out of the building are metal, fire-retardant doors.

Utilities in the building consist of a heating-and-air-conditioning system, a plumbing system, and an electrical system, all of which are original to the structure (1986). Telephones are located in the office areas and the gift shop. Electricity, heat, air-conditioning, and humidity controls are all present in the collections storage area. Lighting throughout the building is provided by fluorescent bulbs that are covered by ultraviolet sleeves.

Environmental Controls

The museum has central air-conditioning and forced-air heat. Humidity levels are not controlled, but are monitored by a hygrothermograph and a hygrometer (Figure 12). This is not a problem in a desert environment, however, where the humidity levels are generally low. Attempts are made to keep the temperature near 70°F and the relative humidity at 50 percent. In actuality, summer temperatures may reach 75–78°F. Relative humidity can go as low as 30 percent but rarely gets higher than 45 percent. Fluorescent lights are filtered, and lights are kept off when possible. Space-saver shelving provides collections additional protection from light. This shelving is effective in protecting the collections from dust; however, no dust filters are in place on the heating system. All perishables are monitored, and materials are frozen when necessary.

Pest Management

Pest management at the museum includes both monitoring and control activities. A professional pest-management company checks the facility twice each month. Biological infestation is monitored, primarily with sticky traps. Curatorial personnel also monitor the area for signs of any pest infestation. The collections storage area is cleaned weekly by the curatorial staff. The evaluation team noted no signs of past or present pest infestation.

Security

All doors and windows in the museum are protected by a security alarm that is wired to the local police station. Keypad access is located on the wall near the entrance (Figure 13). Infrared motion detectors, which are also wired to the police, are located on the ceiling in every room (Figure 14). The collections storage room is always locked, and access is strictly controlled. The curator, the director, several board members, and some of the staff have access to the collections storage room. The facility's sole window is permanently closed.
Fire Detection and Suppression

Fire detection is provided by smoke alarms and heat sensors that automatically alert the local fire department, but there is no full fire-suppression system in place. Fire suppression is minimally provided through fire extinguishers (see Figure 13). All walls and doors in the collections storage area are either fire retardant or made of concrete.

Artifact Storage

Storage Units

Space-saver track-storage units house the museum's collections (Figure 15). The compact shelving units, which are made of steel and coated with baked enamel. The shelves are lined with archival foam padding to protect fragile items. The shelving units encompass a 19-x-15-feet area and contain six levels. A small cabinet storage area also is present.

Primary Containers

Acidic-cardboard boxes of various sizes and shapes are used to store more than half of the NAWS China Lake collections. Most are damaged (Figure 16 and Figure 17). Several very large items (e.g., baskets) are stored loose on the shelves. Most of the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects have been reboxed.
in acid-free containers provided by the museum. The St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake reimburse or compensate the museum for these materials.

Secondary Containers
Artifacts are stored in a variety of secondary containers, including acidic-paper and acidic-cardboard boxes, baby-food jars, resealable plastic bags, and small metal tins (Figure 18 and Figure 19). Some items are loose in the boxes, and one large basket is loose on the shelves. These containers should be replaced with suitable archival-quality items. The museum provided acid-free tissue paper and archival-quality plastic bags to store some of the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects from NAWS China Lake. Again, the St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake reimburse or compensate the museum for these materials.

Laboratory Processing and Labeling
Materials in these collections have undergone various degrees of laboratory processing and labeling (Figure 20) because of the number of different investigating organizations. Many of the artifacts require cleaning and stabilization. One burial is that of a partially mumified individual. This situation obviously requires special

Figure 15. Compact storage is used in the collections storage area.

Figure 16. Damaged primary container housing NAWS China Lake collection.
considerations, and the museum has attempted to stabilize the storage conditions by placing much of the remains in archival containers. The collections include several fragile items, such as ceramics and basketry, that require immediate attention that could be performed by the museum for NAWS China Lake on a cost-reimbursable basis. A standardized collections-processing plan should be implemented for the NAWS China Lake collections curated at the museum to stabilize, catalog, and preserve the materials.

**Human Skeletal Remains**

NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory items are present in NAWS China Lake collections held by the Maturango Museum. The collections contain the remains of at least four individuals, one of which is partially mummified. Most of the human remains have been cleaned and labeled, but they have not been completely stabilized. The Ray Cave Site Collection contains one burial that was recently analyzed. All elements from this burial are sorted and bagged separately in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags. The skull has been reconstructed and treated with an unknown substance, most likely polyurethane. Many other skeletal elements are treated with the same unknown substance. Associated funerary objects are included with both collections, but their identification will
require a detailed analysis of the original documentation and reports. No human remains at the museum are on public exhibit.

Records Storage
There are no guidelines or standards for the archival care of associated documentation at the museum. Although the documentation is housed in a relatively stable environment (i.e., the collections storage room), the materials are not prepared for long-term storage. A duplicate of the documentation is not stored in a separate location.

Chapman 1 and 2 Collections
Documentation for these sites includes three three-ring binders containing the field catalog, transit data, plan and profile maps, feature lists,
obsidian-hydration analyses, artifact tabulations, and faunal analyses. A separate file folder contains a report of the botanical analysis. No photographic documentation associated with these collections was located.

Ray Cave Collection
Documentation for this collection consists of a file folder containing correspondence, site descriptions, background information, and photographic materials (slides, negatives, and black-and-white photographs). A three-ring binder contains the artifact catalog, plan and profile maps, excavation records, background and analysis records, correspondence, and photographic materials (negatives and photographs).

Junction Ranch Collection
Available documentation includes the field catalog, level and laboratory catalogs, site-survey records, plan maps, and field notes. No photographic materials associated with this collection was located.

China Lake Surface Collection and Henry Site Collection
A detailed inventory of the China Lake Project documentation was produced by Carol Panlaqui. The collection consists of nine binders, five map file drawers, two large portfolios, four large map tubes, and nine boxes. The full range of documentation, including photographic materials, are preserved.

Collections-Management Standards
Registration Procedures
Accession Files. Materials must be accessioned before they can be processed (see Appendix 4).

Location Identification. The location of materials is kept with the accession files.

Cross-Indexed Files. A cross-indexed system for the collection is partially completed. Cross-indexing in an ongoing endeavor performed by museum volunteers.

Computerized Database Management. No computerized database-management system exists at the Maturango Museum. There are, however, plans to purchase collections-management software in the near future.

Written Policies and Procedures
Minimum Standards for Acceptance. Minimum standards for the acceptance of archaeological collections are listed in the Maturango Museum’s MOA for storage of archaeological collections (see Appendix 3).

Curation Policy. No comprehensive plan for curation exists, but some contingencies are addressed in the MOA (see Appendix 3).

Records-Management Policy. No records-management policy has been established at the Maturango Museum.

Field-Curation Procedures. No field-curation guidelines have been produced.

Loan Policy. Formal loan procedures are defined in the MOA (see Appendix 3).

Deaccessioning Policy. The deaccessioning policy is defined in the MOA (see Appendix 3).

Inventory Policy. No formal inventory policy is in place at the museum.

Latest Collection Inventory. Holdings at the museum were last inventoried in 1993. This process occurs on a rotational basis every year.

Curation Personnel
Elva Younkin is the only full-time curatorial staff. Her duties include the curation of collections and exhibits, conservation activities, and some registration responsibilities.

Curation Financing
Curation is funded through grants and funds from the Maturango Museum. The museum provides the funding for Younkin’s salary and approximately $1,000 per annum for curation needs. This funding is insufficient for the needs of the museum and will not allow for expansion of the program.

Access to Collections
No formal procedures for accessing the archaeological collections are in place. The permission of the curator is necessary for access.
Future Plans
A master plan for the management of all collections is being developed. Current personnel wish to hire another full-time curation staff member and increase the annual budget allotted for curation. Younkin also would like to have an additional budget to fund outdoor educational exhibits outside of the museum.
Examination of Archaeological Collections

The review team examined archaeological collections that were identified in the curation-needs assessment (Meyers and Trimble 1993) as having been recovered from NAWS China Lake property. NAWS China Lake collections were curated at the six repositories listed below:

1. Ancient Enterprises, Oakland and Santa Monica, California
2. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis, California
3. Intermountain Research Group, Silver City, Nevada
4. The Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Ridgecrest, California
5. University of California, Riverside
6. NAWS China Lake, California

Except for the artifacts held at the Maturango Museum and at Far Western Anthropological Research Group, which will be returned when analysis and the final report are finished, efforts to have all archaeological collections returned to NAWS China Lake were successful.

Fieldwork Methods

Standardized methods were used to examine all of the NAWS China Lake collections. An examination and evaluation of all archaeological materials included an assessment of (1) primary and secondary containers; (2) the type, extent, and consistency of container labeling; (3) the extent of laboratory processing; and (4) the material classes included in each collection. Primary containers (e.g., acidic and acid-free cardboard boxes; cardboard, metal, and wooden trays; and wood and metal drawers) are the receptacles that contain an individual artifact or group of artifacts. Secondary containers (e.g., acidic-paper bags, plastic sandwich bags, glass jars, and aluminum foil) are the largest receptacles for artifacts within primary containers. The degree to which artifacts have been processed (i.e., washed, consolidated, and labeled) was recorded. Finally, general material-class categories (e.g., ceramics, metal, and faunal remains) were used to determine the composition of the total collection.

Findings

Examination of the NAWS China Lake collections revealed that 90 percent of the archaeological collections do not meet the minimum standards of curation required by 36 CFR Part 79. With the exception of the compact storage unit at the Maturango Museum, all storage units are unsuited to handle the amount and types of collections present and are archivally inadequate.
Curation

Ninety-five percent of all collections are stored in a variety of unsuitable, nonarchival primary containers (e.g., acidic-cardboard boxes, plastic garbage bags, and wooden fruit crates). Ten percent of the artifacts are loose and oversized. Most of these objects were found stored on floors, without any type of protective cover.

China Lake archaeological collections are housed in a variety of secondary containers, ranging from acidic-paper bags to bed sheets. Ninety-eight percent of the secondary containers are being stored in archivally inadequate primary containers. The major problem with the secondary containers that hold NAWS China Lake collections is the use of unsuitable bags that have split or been otherwise damaged because of the types of artifacts they hold. Many secondary containers have damage caused by overpacking artifacts in inadequate and inappropriate bags. Other bags are so full that they cannot be closed, and the contents have spilled inside the boxes.

The overall condition of the China Lake artifacts is average, although poor curation practices are severely hindering long-term preservation. The level of laboratory processing and labeling is inconsistent because of an assortment of factors. First, the nature of the materials often affect how the material is to be processed and labeled. It is difficult to sufficiently label and process items such as botanical samples, soils samples, etc. Second, the number of different investigating organizations has led to various degrees and manners of recording provenience data, which could be accommodated in the future if the installation implements field-curation guidelines and a minimum level of acceptance of collections. Third, items are inappropriately stored. Some material classes (e.g., obsidian) have been provided adequate curation. However, most of the material classes are improperly mixed within primary containers. For example, many delicate, fragile items are stored together with large, heavy objects.

Finally, because of the overall inappropriate storage environment for the NAWS China Lake materials, even those collections that have been rehabilitated are subject to continuing deterioration. Most objects have received laboratory processing but, at present, are dirty or exposed to damage because of improper storage conditions and practices.

NAGPRA Compliance

No items of cultural patrimony, sacred objects, or unassociated funerary objects were noted by the St. Louis District team. This does not preclude the presence of these types of items in the collections. A subject-matter expert should be consulted to assist in making a determination of NAGPRA Section 6 objects.

NAWS China Lake collections contain NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory material. A draft inventory containing information regarding the acquisition and type of items is included in Appendix 5. The first collection, Chapman 1 and 2 (sites 5-INY-1534A and 5-INY-1534B, respectively), includes human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects recovered by Timothy Hillebrand during his excavations in the early 1970s. There is a minimum of three individuals, two adults and one juvenile, present from these sites, as well as soil samples from the burial area, lithics, and basketry. The second collection, the Ray Cave Collection (site 5-INY-349), contains the human skeletal remains of at least one adult individual, burial-soil samples, basketry, textile fragments, lithics, faunal remains, and worked wood. This burial probably was from a historical-period context. Materials excavated by Phillip Wilke (site 5-INY-8f) in Renegade Canyon during the early 1980s constitute the third collection. The human skeletal remains of a minimum of one individual are present in this collection, consisting of two long-bone fragments, a cranium fragment, and a phalange. A number of basketry fragments from the Wilke collections were sent to the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology (formerly the Robert H. Lowie Museum of Anthropology) at the University of California, Berkeley, for analysis. Personnel at the Hearst Museum have been unable to locate this material. Finally, tibia fragments from Darwin Wash (site 5-INY-2847), which
was excavated by C. William Clewlow in the early 1990s, constitute the fourth collection.

During the period of performance, federal guidance regarding compliance with NAGPRA was in draft format. The final guidance, when published, may affect the compliance undertaking of this project. The draft inventory provided to NAWS China Lake in Appendix 5 should be reviewed by U.S. Navy Headquarters and formally submitted to the National Park Service’s departmental consulting archaeologist for submission to the Federal Register. A good-faith effort regarding consultation is mandatory for compliance with the law. Therefore, it is crucial that Native American groups that may be affiliated with the NAGPRA-subject items from the installation be consulted.

References Cited

Meyers, Thomas B., and Michael K. Trimble
Archival Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of archival collections serves two primary purposes. The first, obviously, is to stabilize the collection so that further deterioration is prevented. Deterioration of paper and other archival media (e.g., photographic materials, audiovisual materials, maps, and ephemera) can never be completely halted. It is possible, however, to slow the deterioration to an indiscernible rate and, therefore, extend the life of valuable information contained in these collections. The second purpose is equally important. Archival collections must be arranged in a manner that will enable future researchers to access the information. Having several boxes of documentation arranged in no apparent manner is virtually worthless to a researcher. Having the information is not enough; one must be able to find the information that is sought, preferably in an efficient, timely manner.

The associated documentation housed at NAWS China Lake represents a unique record of archaeological investigations conducted on the installation. No other collection exists that documents these efforts. Documentation was scattered among several offices on the installation and in different locations across the state of California. No arrangement of these documents had been done, and the material was rapidly deteriorating. Recognizing this fact, NAWS China Lake initiated action to rectify the situation. Lacking the expertise and personnel to accomplish rehabilitation of the collection, NAWS China Lake sought technical assistance from the St. Louis District. An MOA was written, and the St. Louis District began efforts to rehabilitate and arrange the associated documentation collection.

Methods

To begin rehabilitating the collection, all documentation had to first be assembled at a single location. NAWS China Lake personnel arranged to have the documentation relocated to the installation’s archaeological lab. At the time this report was written, the transfer of documentation to NAWS China Lake was incomplete. Any material that was not transferred to the archaeological lab was not included in the rehabilitation project. While documentation was being located and transferred, NAWS China Lake arranged to order the supplies necessary to stabilize their collection.

When the bulk of the material was at the archaeological lab, a St. Louis District archivist met with the NAWS China Lake archaeologist to discuss arrangement of the collection since the original order of the records had long been lost. The agreed priority was to arrange the collection in a fashion appropriate for the primary users, NAWS China Lake personnel. After several discussions regarding the different types of arrangement possible, it was recognized that the documentation needed to correspond to the various locations of work and the types of documents. The installation archaeologist decided that the most meaningful provenance was to use geographic locations. This meant that the archaeologist would have to perform the first sorting of the documents. Documents were sorted first by the range where the work was performed, then by the type of document (e.g., administrative records, report records, etc.). The archaeologist
sorted through each file and document and placed them in the proper categories. After this step was completed, the archivist did the final arrangement.

All material was sorted into proper major series based on geographic location and minor series based on document type. Documents were then placed in acid-free folders, and archival labels were typed and placed on each folder. After these steps were completed for all of the folders, the archivist physically rearranged each series, and applicable subseries, in chronological and alphabetical order. The archivist then arranged the contents of each file in chronological order, working from the oldest document to the most recent. All files that contained oversized materials, photographic materials, or audiovisual materials were noted and flagged. All files were placed into acid-free boxes for long-term curation.

The collection was thus properly arranged in its final order. Each file was checked by the archivist for destructive fasteners (e.g., staples, paper clips, and rubber bands), which were removed.

The final step was the creation of a definitive finding aid, provided in this chapter, that would enable users to retrieve information contained in the collection. Each file was given a unique, consecutive number, and a folder list was created. At this time, all oversized, photographic, and audiovisual material was removed from the folders. Removal was indicated by an acid-free sheet of paper stating that material had been removed. Each item removed from a file was labeled identically to its file of origin. These materials were then placed in a slightly more stable environment. The removal of these materials also was indicated on the folder list by a note in brackets, immediately following the entry, stating what was removed. Additional conservation measures were taken for several files that contained newspaper clippings. Paper used for newspaper is highly acidic, and this acidity is easily transferred to other documents. Therefore, newspaper articles were interleaved with acid-free paper to lessen the transference of acidity. Finally, each box was labeled (on archival-quality adhesive labels) with (1) the collection name, (2) the box number, and (3) the range of folder numbers contained in the box.

After returning to St. Louis, the archivist typed the folder list, created an index for the collection, wrote a series description and a box list, and created a users' guide. The final register is included in this report and follows this narrative.

**Documents Not Included in This Project**

Not all of the NAWS China Lake documentation was rehabilitated. Because of unforeseen circumstances, it was necessary to revise the initial MOA. The revised MOA directed the rehabilitation work to be performed only on the documentation that had already been arranged in a rudimentary manner. Documents that had not yet been transferred to the archaeological lab were not included in the rehabilitation. Photographic records, oversized records, and audiovisual material were not rehabilitated in any manner. These materials still require stabilization and arrangement. The finding aid created for the present collection can be used as a paradigm for the arrangement of any additional collections. This material should be archivally processed as soon as possible to guarantee its continued survival.

**Recommendations**

One additional action needs to be performed on the collection that was rehabilitated. All documents in the collection should be copied onto either microformat or acid-free paper. This second, or safety, copy should then be placed in a separate, safe, secure location. Only then will the material be fully protected from such unforeseen catastrophes as fire and other disasters.

**How to Use This Finding Aid**

The following finding aid is divided into several sections. Each section is described below, with tips given on how to access information contained in the finding aid. The finding aid consists of the following four elements:

Introduction: The introduction explains the general approach taken while processing the
collection. It also describes any special actions taken to preserve or conserve parts of the collection.

2. Series Description: The series description explains the series established for the collection and the order in which they are presented. This section also provides the folder numbers included in each series and the inclusive dates for each.

3. Folder List: The folder list is the heart of the finding aid. It lists the folder number, the project year, the folder title, and the inclusive dates contained in each file.

4. Index: The index is an alphabetical list of topics contained in the collection. Each topic is followed by the folder number(s) that contain information on that topic.

Information contained in this finding aid can be accessed in various ways. If the user knows the geographic location and the type of document needed, the pertinent information can be identified through the series description. When the series has been identified, the user can then scan the folder listing for pertinent titles. If this approach does not produce the necessary information, the user should look in the index for the desired topic. The index is as complete as possible, but it may be necessary for the user to look at several different terms to identify the desired topic.

Finally, all reports are included in the master bibliography (see Appendix 7). Entries are arranged alphabetically by authors' last names. When the information was available, the name of the contracting agency is included in parentheses after the author's name. Each entry is followed by location information. If the report is included in the collection, the appropriate folder number(s) are provided. If the report is in the NAWS China Lake library, the location identifier will read simply "Library." If copies of an item are in both locations, both locations will be listed for the user.

Additional entries were listed in the MOA between China Lake and the St. Louis District (see Appendix 1). These entries are included in the master bibliography; location information is also provided for these entries.

Introduction

The documentation associated with archaeological work performed on NAWS China Lake property (hereinafter referred as the collection) encompasses 14 ft³ (21 linear feet) of material. The collection consists of 771 individual folders divided into 86 separate series. Dates of the collection range from 1915 to 1993. The bibliography contains 272 entries. Duplicate entries, such as different volumes or different drafts, are not included in the bibliography. Where applicable, a single entry refers to multiple volumes or drafts. The collection and the following finding aid are discrete entities and should not be altered in any manner. Additional documentation may be processed at a later date using this finding aid as a model.

The contents of each file or folder are arranged according to standard archival practice: least recent to most recent, with undated material filed last. In other words, when a file is opened, the oldest document will be on top and the undated material will be on the bottom. All destructive fasteners (e.g., staples and paper clips) were removed from the documents, and provenance was maintained where applicable. If several pages were attached but were out of chronological order, the original order was maintained. The files are numbered sequentially throughout the collection, so there are no repetitive file numbers, box numbers, or series numbers. Each file has two adhesive labels on it. The labels are in the following format:

NAWS
Administrative Records
ARPA Permits for
NAVWPNCEM Lands,
ARPA Permits
1982–1986
1982–1986

The label on the left gives the major and minor series, with any applicable subsseries. The date on the left label indicates the project year. The right label gives the file title and the inclusive dates of the documents contained in the file. Please note: These dates do not always match! A specific project may have been conducted in 1992, but background information used during the project may be from 1937. Each folder has a folder number listed directly on the
folder. This information is provided to facilitate refiling.

The information on the adhesive labels are duplicated in the folder list, but in a different format. The format used in the folder list is shown below, using the same example information.


The first number indicates the folder number. The first date is again the project’s inclusive dates. Then the file title and inclusive dates are listed. The series information is listed at the beginning of each series, prior to the folders included in any given series. Series information is presented in the following format:

Series 1: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: ARPA Permits

Newspaper articles are kept in the folders, but are interleaved with acid-free paper to prevent this poor paper stock’s acidity from transferring to other documents. Audiovisual materials (e.g., cassettes, microcassettes, and video cassettes), oversized materials (e.g., maps, blueprints, and drawings), and photographic materials (e.g., prints, negatives, and slides) were removed from the files. When these materials were removed, identical labels were placed on the items (including the folder number), and cross-reference pages on acid-free paper were placed in the file indicating the removal. Finally, removal of this material was indicated in the folder listing. These materials were then placed in a slightly more stable environment. The materials removed from files were not rehabilitated under this project. Therefore, these materials are not arranged in any manner, and the cross-indexing is incomplete.

Each box is individually labeled. One label consists merely of the collection number (which is always 1 for this collection), the box number (1–14), and the files contained in each box. A complete box listing is provided in the series description for user reference.

NAWS China Lake is a 1.1-million-acre naval facility located approximately 70 miles south of Death Valley in California. Because of the vast amount of acreage under NAWS China Lake command, the land has been divided into several separate ranges. These ranges represent areas with specific boundaries; therefore, they facilitate references to a given area. Ninety percent of the documentation associated with archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake property use these range names as a reference point. Other information was identified and arranged according to this approach with the assistance of NAWS China Lake personnel.

The collection is arranged primarily (major series) by geographic area, or range, and secondarily (minor series) by document type. Each of these series is described in the series description that follows. The minor series are repetitive for each range, so a single description of each will suffice. A list, however, of all 86 series in the collection is provided for user reference.

Series Descriptions

The collection is arranged primarily according to the geographic area where archaeological investigations were conducted. These geographic areas, or ranges, are subdivided into primary and secondary categories that were established by NAWS China Lake personnel. The ranges represented in this collection are listed below.

1. Naval Air Weapons Station
2. North Range
   A. North Range—General
   B. North Range—Airport Lake Range
   C. North Range—Argus Peak
   D. North Range—Coso Range
   E. North Range—Inner Ranges
   F. North Range—Maturango Peak
   G. North Range—Sugarloaf Range
3. South Range
   A. South Range—General
   B. South Range—Mojave B, North Range
   C. South Range—Mojave B, South Range
   D. South Range—Randsburg Wash Range

NAWS China Lake personnel refer to the whole installation as the Naval Air Weapons Station, or NAWS. Any material that is not specific to a given range may be found in this series.
Personnel refer to the northern portion of the installation as the North Range and the southern portion of the installation as the South Range. If documentation does not describe any of the smaller areas listed above, or pertains to more than one of these smaller areas, this information may be found in either the “North Range—General” or “South Range—General” series. Both the North and South Ranges are subdivided into smaller ranges, and each of these have been designated with a unique name. The above-named ranges are present in this finding aid, in the order listed above.

After the material was divided into the proper geographic areas (major series), it was then separated into document types (minor series). In addition, one minor series (Administrative Records) contained several subseries. Minor series, and subseries, are repeated where applicable for each range. Minor series and the administrative subseries are described below in the order in which they occur.

1. Administrative Records: These records include memorandums, correspondence, telephone records, notes, meeting agendas and minutes, financial and budget materials, and any supporting documentation used in the day-to-day operation of the cultural resource office.
   a. Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Permits: This series includes information concerning permits that were granted during the course of archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake property.
   b. Contract Files: This series includes statements of work, government estimates, financial and budget materials, scopes of work, proposals for work, and procedures. It also includes any supporting documentation used during contract negotiations.
   c. General Administrative Files: This series includes material that is used in the day-to-day operations of the cultural resources office.
   d. Memorandums of Agreement/Memorandums of Understanding: This series contains formal agreements between two agencies concerning archaeological work to be conducted and any drafts of these agreements.
   e. Range Access/Security Badging Files: This series contains correspondence, notes, and clearance information concerning requests for access to cultural resources at the installation or various areas of the installation. It also includes information on tours conducted on installation property.
   f. Interested Parties Consultation Files: This series includes correspondence, enclosures, telephone records, and supporting data concerning cultural resources at the installation from Native American groups and other interested individuals.
   g. Section 106 Consultation Files: This series contains correspondence, enclosures, telephone records, and supporting data representing the Section 106 consultation process between NAWS China Lake and the State Historic Preservation Office.
   h. Section 110 Consultation Files: This series contains correspondence, enclosures, telephone records, and supporting data representing the Section 110 consultation process concerning historic structures at the installation.

2. Background Records: This series includes such reference material as reports and articles, records searches, and other supporting information concerning individual projects at NAWS China Lake.

3. Field Records: This series consists of field notes, field logs and records, survey records, excavation records, maps, drawings, interviews, etc., that were conducted in the field during a given archaeological investigation.

4. Analysis Records: This series includes any material generated by analysis of artifacts, soil, etc. These may include catalogs of artifacts and computer analyses.

5. Machine-Readable Records: This series consists of any documentation in digital format, such as computer disks.

6. Report Records: This series includes any finished or published study, drafts, preliminary environmental assessments, environmental assessments, environmental impact statements, and technical reports generated from archaeological investigations conducted on NAWS China Lake Property.
7. Photograph Records: This series was not actually used because it did not fall under the purview of this project. The series is included, however, for future archival-rehabilitation work. When this series is established, it should include photographic prints, negatives, and slides.

8. Oversized Material: This series was not actually used because it did not fall under the purview of this project. It is included for future archival-rehabilitation work. When this series is established, it should include oversized maps, blueprints, drawings, and other materials that will not fit into a standard-sized file folder without folding.

Each of the above minor series and administrative subsseries are repeated for each geographic range. The collection comprises 86 series, which are listed here for the benefit of users. Also included in the list are the folder numbers in each series and the inclusive dates.

Series 1: Naval Air Weapons Station:
Administrative Records—ARPA Permits.
Folder 1; 1982–1986.

Series 2: Naval Air Weapons Station:
Administrative Records—Contract Files.

Series 3: Naval Air Weapons Station:
Administrative Records—General Files.

Series 4: Naval Air Weapons Station:

Series 5: Naval Air Weapons Station:

Series 6: Naval Air Weapons Station:

Series 7: Naval Air Weapons Station:
Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folder 24; 1989.

Series 8: Naval Air Weapons Station:

Series 9: Naval Air Weapons Station:

Series 10: Naval Air Weapons Station:

Series 11: North Range—General:
Administrative Records—ARPA Permits.
Folder 75; 1986.

Series 12: North Range—General:
Administrative Records—General Files.
Folder 76; 1986.

Series 13: North Range—General:

Series 14: North Range—General:
Administrative Records—Interested Parties Consultation Files. Folder 78; 1986.

Series 15: North Range—General:
Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folder 79; 1986.

Series 16: North Range—General:

Series 17: North Range—General:

Series 18: North Range—Airport Lake:
Administrative Records—General Files.
Folder 87; 1978.

Series 19: North Range—Airport Lake:
Administrative Records—Section 106 Consultation Files. Folders 88–89; 1990.

Series 20: North Range—Airport Lake:
Background Material. Folder 90; 1978.

Series 21: North Range—Airport Lake:
Field Records. Folder 91; 1978.

Series 22: North Range—Airport Lake:

Series 23: North Range—Argus Peak:
Administrative Records—General Files.

Series 24: North Range—Argus Peak:

Series 25: North Range—Argus Peak:

Series 26: North Range—Coso Range:
Administrative Records—ARPA Permits.
Folder 107; 1980.
Series 27: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 28: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 29: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 30: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 31: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 32: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 33: North Range—Coso Range:
Series 34: North Range—Inner Ranges:
Series 35: North Range—Inner Ranges:
Series 36: North Range—Inner Ranges:
Series 37: North Range—Inner Ranges:
Series 38: North Range—Inner Ranges:
Series 39: North Range—Inner Ranges:
Series 40: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 41: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 42: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 43: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 44: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 45: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 46: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 47: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 48: North Range—Maturango Peak:
Series 49: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 50: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 51: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 52: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 53: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 54: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 55: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 56: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:
Series 57: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:

Series 58: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:

Series 59: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:

Series 60: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:

Series 61: North Range—Sugarloaf Range:

Series 62: South Range—General:
Administrative Records—General Files.


Series 66: South Range—Mojave B-North:
Administrative Records—Contract Files.
Folder 579; 1984.

Series 67: South Range—Mojave B-North:
Administrative Records—General Files.

Series 68: South Range—Mojave B-North:
Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folder 583; 1980.

Series 69: South Range—Mojave B-North:

Series 70: South Range—Mojave B-North:

Series 71: South Range—Mojave B-North:

Series 72: South Range—Mojave B-North:

Series 73: South Range—Mojave B-South:
Administrative Records—Contract Files.

Series 74: South Range—Mojave B-South:
Administrative Records—General Files.

Series 75: South Range—Mojave B-South:

Series 76: South Range—Mojave B-South:

Series 77: South Range—Mojave B-South:

Series 78: South Range—Mojave B-South:
Administrative Records—Section 110 Consultation Files. Folder 642; 1989.

Series 79: South Range—Mojave B-South:

Series 80: South Range—Mojave B-South:

Series 81: South Range—Mojave B-South:


As an additional resource to the user, a box list is provided that enumerates the series and folders found in each box.

Box 1. Folders 1–56; Series 1–10
Box 2. Folders 57–113; Series 10–28
Box 3. Folders 114–221; Series 28–39
Box 4. Folders 222–318; Series 39–46
Box 5. Folders 319–381; Series 47–49
Box 6. Folders 382–479; Series 50–61
Box 7. Folders 480–525; Series 61
Folder List

Box 1

Series 1: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: ARPA Permits

Series 2: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Contract Files

Series 3: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: General Files


Series 4: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files

Series 5: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files

Series 6: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files
Series 7: Naval Air Weapons Station Administrative Records: Section 110 Consultation Files


Series 8: Naval Air Weapons Station Background Material

34. n.d. Davis, Emma Lou. How to Kill, Butcher, and Package a Mammoth, no date [photocopy of an article from an unspecified publication].
35. n.d. Davis, Emma Lou. Lake Levels as Archaeological Timeclocks: Selective Use of Changing Environments, no date [photocopy of an article from an unspecified publication].

Series 9: Naval Air Weapons Station Field Records

41. 1986. Emma Lou Davis field notes; most are not dated.

Series 10: Naval Air Weapons Station Report Records

Center, China Lake, California (Kern County), 10/81.


**Box 2**


73. n.d. No author or title. (Emma Lou Davis files), no date.
74. n.d. No author or title. (Emma Lou Davis files), no date [2nd copy).

Series 11: North Range Administrative Records: ARPA Permits


Series 12: North Range Administrative Records: General Files


Series 14: North Range Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files


Series 15: North Range Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files


Series 16: North Range Field Records


Series 17: North Range Report Records


Series 18: North Range—Airport Lake Administrative Records: General Files


Series 19: North Range—Airport Lake Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files

Series 20: North Range—Airport Lake Background Material

Series 21: North Range—Airport Lake Field Records

Series 22: North Range—Airport Lake Report Records

Series 23: North Range—Argus Peak Administrative Records: General Files
98. 1985. Mountain Springs Canyon Road Project (Wind in the Willows Site): correspondence and notes.

Series 24: North Range—Argus Peak Field Records
102. 1985. Mountain Springs Canyon Road Project (Wind in the Willows Site). Field notes, maps, and site records [oversized maps removed].
103. n.d. M-66 Topographic maps, no date.

Series 25: North Range—Argus Peak Report Records

Series 26: North Range—Coso Range Administrative Records: ARPA Permits

Series 27: North Range—Coso Range Administrative Records: Contract Files

Series 28: North Range—Coso Range Administrative Records: General Files

**Box 3**


**Series 29: North Range—Coso Range Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files**


**Series 30: North Range—Coso Range Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files**


**Series 31: North Range—Coso Range Background Material**


**Series 32: North Range—Coso Range Field Records**

136. 1985. Wild Horse Mesa Petroglyph Inventory Team (WHPTT): maps and survey forms, 1985 [oversized maps removed].

**Series 33: North Range—Coso Range Report Records**

139. 1967. Panlaucie, Carol, and Timothy Hillebrand. *Excavation of Two Sites in the Coso Mountains of Inyo County, California*, 12/74.


150. 1984. Public Works Officer. Big and Little Petroglyph National Register Historic Landmark District: Proposed new target developments within district, 10/12/84 [draft].


152. 1987. Environmental Resources Division. Preliminary Environmental Assessment for Cole's Flat Radar Targets at Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, 10/19/87.

Series 34: North Range—Inner Ranges Administrative Records: Contract Files


Series 35: North Range—Inner Ranges Administrative Records: General Files


164. 1988. CT-1 and CT-4.


Series 36: North Range—Inner Ranges Background Material


177. 1987. Town Centre Dump Project: Publication—History of the Naval Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, California (to 8/15/45).

Series 37: North Range—Inner Ranges Field Records

187. 1979. RCC Cable Trench Survey, 1979 (Stake 25) [notes by Ann Hardy and Carolyn Shepherd with associated artifacts, photos].

190. 1984. Fiber Optic Cable Alignment Project: field notes, maps, and site forms [oversized maps removed].

Series 38: North Range—Inner Ranges Analysis Records


Series 39: North Range—Inner Ranges Report Records

214. 1982. Shepherd, Carolyn. Grade a New Road Segment (½ Mile) to Link Two Existing Dirt Roads, etc. 1982.
218. 1984. Fiber Optic Cable Alignment Project [draft].

Box 4


**Series 40: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records:**
*Contract Files*


**Series 41: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: General Files**


**Series 42: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Range Access/Security Badging Files**

**Series 43: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files**

**Series 44: North Range—Maturango Peak Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files**
270. 1988. Proposed Figure 8 Track at Carricut Lake, 1988.

**Series 45: North Range—Maturango Peak Background Material**

**Series 46: North Range—Maturango Peak Field Records**


Box 5

Series 47: North Range—Maturango Peak Analysis Records


Series 48: North Range—Maturango Peak Report Records


338. 1986. Norwood, R. H. *Cultural Resources Field Check for the Parrot Peak Microwave Repeater Facility at China Lake Naval Weapons Center, California*.


**Series 49: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: ARPA Permits**


Box 6

Series 50: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Contract Files


Series 51: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: General Files


Series 52: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Memorandum of Understanding/ Memorandums of Agreement


406. 1987. Cactus Flats Test Area: Memorandum of understanding for the use of the area, correspondence and notes.

Series 54: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Interested Parties Consultation Files

Series 55: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Section 106 Consultation Files

Series 56: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Administrative Records: Section 110 Consultation Files

Series 57: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Background Material

Series 58: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Field Records
432. 1984. Rochester Cave, CA-INY-3415, field notes, 9/87 [Shallow Underground Tunnel/Chamber Explosive Test project].
Series 59: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Analysis Records


466. 1987. Sugarloaf Mountain—Exploratory Drilling Project II and Unit #1 Project: Coso complete debitage catalogs, 1987 [computer printout, 1 of 3].


469. 1987. Sugarloaf Mountain—Exploratory Drilling Project II and Unit #1 Project: Coso complete debitage catalogs, 1988 [computer printout].

470. 1988. Cultural Resources Investigation for Shallow Underground Tunnel/Chamber Explosive Test Facility (Dames & Moore catalog [computer printout]).


Series 60: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Machine-Readable Records


Series 61: North Range—Sugarloaf Range Report Records


Box 7


484. 1983. Eckhardt, William T. Monitoring of Naval Weapons Center Geothermal


504. 1984. W&S Consultants. Archaeological Survey of Two Temperature Gradient Drilling Locations and a Proposed Access Road, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, 9/14/84.


of Proposed China Lake Joint Venture Well 63-18, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California, 7/19/85.


Federal Lease CA-11401 and a Portion of CA-11402 (Residual Bureau of Land Management) within Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California, 7/21/89 [1 of 4].


Box 8


Series 63: South Range Background Material


Series 64: South Range Field Records


Series 65: South Range Report Records


573. 1983. Eckhardt, William T. *Bighorn Sheep Reintroduction Program: Spring Site Development in the Mojave B/Randsburg Wash Test Complex* [draft].


**Series 66: South Range—Mojave B-North Administrative Records: Contract Files**


**Series 67: South Range—Mojave B-North Administrative Records: General Files**


**Series 68: South Range—Mojave B-North Administrative Records: Section 110 Consultation Files**


**Series 69: South Range—Mojave B-North Background Material**


**Series 70: South Range—Mojave B-North Field Records**

Series 71: South Range—Mojave B-
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Findings Summary

Three repositories are currently housing NAWS China Lake collections: the Maturango Museum of Indian Wells Valley, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, and the installation’s archaeological lab. Associated-documentation collections are at these three repositories, as well as at Intermountain Research, Silver City, Nevada, and at the San Diego offices of Dames and Moore. NAWS China Lake is currently making arrangements to have all collections and associated documentation transferred to the Ellis Street archaeological lab. Disposition of the material held by the Maturango Museum has not yet been decided. Because of these circumstances, building evaluations were conducted only at the Maturango Museum and the Ellis Street archaeological lab. An evaluation of artifacts and associated documentation was conducted for all identified collections, regardless of their physical location.

From the evaluations, the following can be concluded:

- Only one repository housing NAWS China Lake collections approaches the standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 79.
- Collections should be brought together into one repository (or no more than two repositories) to achieve proper care.
- All NAWS China Lake collections require at least partial rehabilitation, but approximately 90 percent of the collections require complete rehabilitation.
- Approximately 50 percent of the associated documentation has been archivally rehabilitated. The other 50 percent still requires stabilization, arrangement, and description.
- Management controls, and a master collection inventory and database, for NAWS China Lake collections do not exist and should be created immediately.

Summary of Repositories

Structures that function as archaeological curation repositories can be divided into four general types or classes: collection facilities, university classrooms or laboratories, museums, and office buildings. Half of these repositories were neither designed as nor adapted to the requirements of a modern curation center. In most cases, institutions use whatever space they can acquire from their governing bodies, often lacking the financial capability to acquire additional space suitable for collections-management needs.

The Ellis Street laboratory facility is not suitable as a permanent curatorial facility. The Maturango Museum would be an excellent choice as a permanent facility for NAWS China Lake collections. This would require an MOA and financial support from the Navy.

Assessment

Maintenance

Both repositories receive some measure of maintenance. The NAWS China Lake archaeological lab is maintained irregularly. It is cleaned only sporadically, and dust-covered boxes and shelves are normal. In addition, this repository
has artifact-storage areas that contain such other materials as supplies, oversized artifacts, and general clutter. These materials (1) are a fire hazard, (2) introduce pests into the collections area, and (3) serve to impede the movement of collections within the facility.

The Maturango Museum is maintained regularly by museum staff. For security reasons, the curator usually cleans the collections-storage area. Although the collections-storage area is small, it was clean at the time of the evaluation, and there was no evidence of damage to collections.

**Environmental Controls**

Environmental monitoring and adequate environmental controls are in place at the Maturango Museum. It can be difficult to control humidity levels at the museum, but the staff closely monitors these. Both repositories are heated and air-conditioned. Unfortunately, at the installation, these systems are used only when staff are in the building. Humidity and temperature is not monitored at the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity have contributed, and will continue to contribute, to damage to the collections and associated records.

**Pest Management**

The Maturango Museum has an integrated pest-management program in place. Control measures include (1) the spraying of insecticide by a professional company twice a month, (2) the use of sticky traps, and (3) close monitoring of the collections-storage area. The NAWS China Lake archaeological lab is sprayed with an insecticide whenever the installation archaeologist notes pest infestations. The chemicals used, their frequency of use, and the attendant hazard to personnel and collections are beyond the scope of this report, but their use is not recommended and should be investigated.

**Security**

Access to collections is limited to a select number of employees at both repositories. The Maturango Museum meets federal standards for the security of archaeological collections. Minimal standards include intrusion alarms, motion detectors, limited access, absence of windows, and dead bolt locks on doors. The installation repository has poor security on windows and does not have motion detectors installed.

**Fire Detection and Suppression**

The NAWS China Lake archaeological lab has neither fire-detection nor fire-suppression devices. The Maturango Museum has a fire-detection system, but does not have a fire-suppression system.

**Artifact Storage**

Neither repository has completely prepared federal artifact collections for long-term curation. The Maturango Museum does not receive funding from the Navy to upgrade NAWS China Lake collections. Overall, most of the primary containers are acidic-cardboard boxes of various sizes that were frequently compressed and torn. Primary containers do not include adequate or consistent label information. More than 75 percent of the secondary containers observed are not recommended and contribute to artifact deterioration. Types of secondary containers include resealable 4-mil plastic bags, acidic-paper bags, small acidic boxes, film vials, and glass jars of various sizes. Label information on these containers is inconsistent, and in some cases has worn off and been lost. The wide variety of non-archival containers has led to a loss of inventory control, and continuation of these conditions eventually will contribute to the deterioration of the collections. It will be necessary to address the level to which the artifacts will be processed and labeled. NAWS China Lake could address this issue by creating and adopting field-curation standards and minimum standards for the acceptance of collections. This would place more responsibility on investigating organizations to consistently and uniformly process these materials in a fashion acceptable to the installation and in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79.
Human Skeletal Remains

Materials subject to NAGPRA are curated at both repositories. There is no evidence to indicate that any human skeletal remains from NAWS China Lake are on loan to outside institutions for exhibits or analyses. Consultation with Native Americans who may be affiliated with NAGPRA-related materials from NAWS China Lake is mandatory for compliance. The St. Louis District recommends that NAWS China Lake obtain guidance from their office of counsel regarding consultation with Native Americans. Furthermore, an expert in this subject should review the collections for the presence of NAGPRA Section 6 items and review the draft NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. After these documents are finalized, they should be sent to the appropriate Native American tribes, to U.S. Navy Headquarters, and to the National Park Service’s departmental consulting archaeologist.

Records Storage

NAWS China Lake associated records encompass at least 80.5 linear feet. Although NAWS China Lake has arranged to rehabilitate 21 linear feet of documentation, neither repository has implemented archival-quality protocols. Neither repository has duplicated the collection to create a copy to be stored elsewhere. Other than the 21 linear feet that was rehabilitated, the paper documents are not housed in acid-free folders. Maps are not always stored flat in metal cases, and photographic materials have not been isolated and stored in chemically inert sleeves. Systematic inventories of records and photographs do not exist at either of the repositories.

Environmental controls that meet the federal standards in 36 CFR Part 79 exists at only one of the repositories, the Maturango Museum. Records at the other repository, the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab, are subject to severe temperature and humidity fluctuations. Archive materials readily absorb and release moisture, leading to expansion and contraction, dimensional changes that accelerate deterioration and promote major visible damage such as cockling paper, flaking ink, warped covers on books, and cracked emulsion on photographs. The remaining associated documentation should be immediately rehabilitated to prevent further damage to these valuable resources. All documentation should be stored in an environmentally controlled area so that further degradation does not occur.

Collections-Management Standards

Basic collections-management tools (e.g., accession records; inventories; and written policies and procedures for curation, records management, and loans) are partially in place at both repositories. Neither of the examined repositories entrusted with the care of the national heritage of the region has a long-term plan for the management of the resources. This responsibility must be honored by the federal managers and must be corrected immediately. Failure to meet elementary curation needs and responsibilities has led to substandard care for many of the NAWS China Lake collections.

Summary

Neither repository is in total compliance with the standards mandated by 36 CFR Part 79. The Maturango Museum fulfills all but two requirements—a fire-suppression system and humidity controls are not in place. Unless funding becomes available, the NAWS China Lake archaeological lab is unsuited for the curation of archaeological collections and associated documentation.

A final measure of the care afforded collections can be ascertained by examining the professional staff devoted to collections management. Only the Maturango Museum employs a curator. Such a position would have to be created at NAWS China Lake if the facility is to meet federal standards.

Prior to this collections assessment, NAWS China Lake did not know the extent, locations, or conditions of all their archaeological collections. NAWS China Lake personnel should be commended for recognizing this problem and addressing it, but action must be taken to protect our national heritage now that specific deficiencies have been identified.
The following general recommendations are submitted for bringing all NAWS China Lake collections into compliance with the mandates of 36 CFR Part 79 and NAGPRA. A comprehensive plan for curation compliance includes the following nine points.

**Develop a Plan of Action**

A plan of action must address at least four points: (1) long-term housing of the collections and records, (2) rehabilitation of the artifact collections, (3) rehabilitation of the associated records not rehabilitated during this project, and (4) management of data.

**Comply with NAGPRA**

Major tasks associated with NAGPRA compliance include an examination of the NAWS China Lake collection for human skeletal remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Some of the tasks required for compliance with NAGPRA were completed during this project. The completed tasks include the following.

1. Performed a box-by-box search to identify the NAGPRA-related materials.

2. Reviewed available collections documentation to determine information related to the acquisition of each object, the place each object was acquired, if applicable, how they were acquired, and the antiquity of the material, if known.

3. Produced draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letter based on the results of the review of the collections and available documentation. During the project, no NAGPRA Section 6 items were found by the St. Louis District. If such items are discovered in the future, however, the NAGPRA Section 6 Summary notification should include the following.

   a. Information concerning unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

   b. An estimate of the number of objects in the collection.

   c. A description of the kinds of objects included in the collection with, where readily ascertainable, reference to the means and dates of acquisition and locations from which the collections came.

   d. If available, information relevant to identifying lineal descendants and cultural affiliation.

The requirements of the November 16, 1993, NAGPRA deadline was met; the summary information forwarded to NAWS China Lake personnel is included in Appendix 4. Much of the information needed for the November 16, 1995, NAGPRA deadline may be extracted from the inventory produced by the St. Louis District. The following elements are necessary for the formal NAGPRA inventory.

1. Information concerning human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.

2. An item-by-item listing of all human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects that are
identified as being culturally affiliated with one or more present-day Native American tribes.

3. A list of all the human skeletal remains and associated objects for which no present-day Native American tribe can be determined.

4. Accession and catalog entries of the human skeletal remains with which funerary objects were associated.

5. If known, information related to the acquisition of each object, including the name of the person and/or organization for whom the object was obtained, the date the object was acquired, the place the object was acquired, the means of acquisition, and the antiquity of the human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects.

6. A description of each set of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects, including dimensions, materials, and photographic documentation.

Additionally, the following task is recommend to be performed at both repositories holding NAWS China Lake collections:

Conduct an evaluation of the human skeletal remains that includes a detailed skeletal inventory listing the elements present, their completeness, and condition; basic description of physical characteristics, stature, and morphology of the skeletal remains; estimates of age and gender; and observations of any pathological conditions, cultural modifications, and evidence of life activities or trauma that might bear evidence on the cultural affiliation of the remains or the context from which they were recovered. Once the Section 5 data is finalized, it should be forwarded to the U.S. Navy Headquarters for submission to the National Park Service.

### Develop a Formal Archives-Management Program

A plan of action must be immediately developed to establish archives-deficiency priorities within NAWS China Lake. Following this survey, all records that have not undergone rehabilitation must be brought together and rehabilitated to comply with existing federal guidelines and modern archival-preservation standards. Archives rehabilitation includes the following eight steps.

1. Develop an archival inventory-management program that uses microcomputer technology.

2. Inventory and catalog all associated records to standards consistent with those of a professional museum. This step includes the creation of a definitive finding aid that is compatible with the finding aid included in this report.

3. Using an appropriate professional staff, institute and carry out a long-term conservation program for appropriate records.

4. Conserve significant records that are currently at risk, particularly photographic and cartographic records.

5. Transfer general records into acid-free folders and appropriate archival storage units.

6. Place photographs, negatives, and slides into archival, polyethylene sleeves; acid-free envelopes; and appropriate storage units.

7. Catalog and curate large-scale maps and oversized documents in metal map cases.

8. Produce a duplicate of all associated records and store this copy in a separate location.

Continuation of the rehabilitation efforts and the proper management of these resources will provide opportunities for scholars, students, and the public to benefit from the information contained in these records—a major public benefit that is not currently being realized. NAWS China Lake is to be commended for the initial archives-rehabilitation project, but this effort must continue if these resources are to be preserved for future use.

### Rehabilitate Existing Artifact Collections

A priority based on physical condition must be assigned to NAWS China Lake collections. The inventory in Appendix 5, which describes the curation status of the primary and secondary containers and the general types of material
classes present, will assist NAWS China Lake personnel with general inventory control and in establishing rehabilitation priorities. When priorities have been established, the collections must be cataloged and rehabilitated to professional museum standards. Rehabilitation must include the following four stages.

1. Catalog all artifact collections to a standard consistent with those of a professional museum.

2. Label and package artifacts to one consistent standard and place them in archivally stable containers.

3. Using an appropriate professional staff, implement a long-term conservation program for the materials, particularly perishable items.

4. Develop a collections manual to aid in the management of archaeological collections.

These steps will result in the stabilization and preservation of existing collections and will ensure management of the collections in the most cost-efficient manner for the federal taxpayer. Proper management of these collections will ensure that scholars, students, and the public have access to, and benefit from, NAWS China Lake archaeological collections, which presently do not approach their potential for use.

**Bring Collections Together**

A plan of action for the long-term care of collections and associated records must be adopted by NAWS China Lake. In this era of cost-efficiency, the St. Louis District recommends bringing collections together in a facility that is regionally based or federally owned and was constructed specifically for the curation and long-term management of archaeological collections.

**Develop Cooperative Agreements**

To defray costs, NAWS China Lake is encouraged to develop cooperative agreements with other agencies to share the costs of building maintenance and collections rehabilitation. Cooperative agreements provide opportunities for joint ventures between and among federal agencies with similar curation requirements.

**Dedicate Space for Storage of Collections**

Following the adoption of a curation strategy, NAWS China Lake must assemble a plan of action that identifies how their curation facility will function. Space must be dedicated strictly for curating archaeological collections and associated records. Office, research, and work areas must be separate from this task area. Space that is used both as storage and work areas is not acceptable. Minimum curation standards must include the following four points.

1. Storage space should be environmentally adequate to maintain stable temperature and humidity levels, in addition to maintaining environmental requirements required for the types of objects being curated.

2. Storage space should minimize the number of exterior walls, windows, and doors in order to:
   a. decrease the chance of condensation on walls and windows during seasonal temperature changes,
   b. enhance security, and
   c. increase energy efficiency.

3. Water lines associated with fire-suppression systems are the only kind of overhead pipes to be allowed in the collections-storage area. Water and sewer pipes should be removed from that area.

4. Storage areas should be large enough to accommodate existing collections, as well as projected growth needs.

**Establish a Proper Curation Facility**

If NAWS China Lake does not wish to bring collections together or develop cooperative agreements with other agencies as discussed above,
then a proper facility must be dedicated on the installation. The archaeological lab currently used for storage of collections and associated documentation is woefully inadequate for the curation of archaeological materials. Minimally, the following six actions must be taken.

1. Rearrange the walls in the facility to create a more efficient use of space. Areas should be dedicated specifically for:
   a. collections storage,
   b. documentation storage,
   c. photographic and audiovisual storage,
   d. storage of perishable items,
   e. offices,
   f. use by researchers, and
   g. processing and work areas.

2. Proper storage units (e.g., enameled-metal shelving units) must be purchased for both artifact storage and storage of associated documentation.

3. Environmental controls must be installed that will enable staff to monitor and control both humidity and temperature. Zones must be established in photograph-storage areas and perishable-items-storage areas where more specific controls are in place.

4. A fire-detection and suppression system must be installed that will meet the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.

5. Install proper security measures on all windows in the facility. Doors with key locks must be installed in rebuilt collections-storage areas to prevent unauthorized entry to these areas.

6. Implement a consistent, integrated pest-management and maintenance program for the facility.

The above requirements are the absolute minimum actions necessary for compliance with the minimum standards of 36 CFR Part 79.

**Full-Time Manager for Archaeological Collections**

It is imperative that a collections manager be hired to care for the archaeological collections. This person should have professional qualifications and prior experience in collections management. Collections managers minimally are responsible for the following seven tasks.

1. Ensuring that adequate written policies and procedures are in place and are shared so that staff have appropriate guidance.

2. Ensuring that management records are kept current, complete, properly monitored, and readily available to researchers.


4. Ensuring that artifacts can be easily located.

5. Ensuring that objects are properly labeled.

6. Ensuring that the artifacts and records are maintained under physically secure conditions, whether in storage, on exhibit, or under study.

7. Performing periodic inventories and inspections of collections and records to ensure their long-term survival.

The St. Louis District regards all the aforementioned recommendations as the minimum tasks that must be addressed in order to bring NAWS China Lake into compliance with federal standards for archaeological curation.
APPENDIX 1

Memorandum of Agreement between
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE),
St. Louis District, and Naval Air Weapons
Station China Lake, California

1. General. Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake requires qualified technical support
to inventory and evaluate federally owned and administered archaeological collections. These
inventory and evaluation efforts are required under authority provided in Public Law 89-664,
the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Public Law 96-95, the Archaeologi-
cal Resources Protection Act of 1979; Public Law 101-601, the Native American Graves Pro-
tection and Repatriation Act of 1990; 36 CFR Parts 66, 68, and 79; and 32 CFR Part 229. The
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, has been designated a Corps-Wide Center of
Expertise for Curation of Archaeological Collections. Use of St. Louis District expertise by
NAWS China Lake will allow NAWS China Lake to meet federally mandated completion
dates relative to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

2. Purpose. The purpose of this memorandum of agreement is to obtain for the NAWS China
Lake needed archaeological curation and collections management technical support from the
St. Louis District of USACE.

3. Statement of Work. The St. Louis District will provide technical assistance in accomplishing
curation of archaeological collections as outlined in the attached implementation plan, Exhibit A
incorporated herein by reference.

4. Resources. To facilitate execution of this assignment, NAWS China Lake will provide to
the USACE, St. Louis District, sufficient obligational authority to cover anticipated work.
Within 30 calendar days following the initial conference meeting and within every 45-day
period thereafter, progress reports shall be submitted to NAWS China Lake by USACE. These
reports will contain details of work accomplished and expenditures to date. Each month
USACE will bill NAWS China Lake for expenditures incurred.

5. Termination. NAWS China Lake may terminate this agreement at any time by giving
30 days written notice to the St. Louis District of USACE. Upon receipt of the notice, the
USACE, St. Louis District, shall (1) immediately discontinue all services affected (unless
the notice directs otherwise), (2) within 30 days deliver to NAWS China Lake all data, drawings,
summaries, reports or other information and materials accumulated in performing this work,
whether completed or in process, and (3) within 45 days return all remaining funds to NAWS
China Lake.
APPENDIX 2

Proposal for Amendment of Memorandum of Agreement and Scope of Work for Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act Implementation Plan, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, November 8, 1994

Proposed Amendment

Proposed is an amendment to the existing Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Scope of Work (Scope) for the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake NAGPRA Implementation Plan. The MOA and Scope represent a binding agreement between NAWS China Lake and the US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Technical Center of Expertise (SLD/TCX) signed September 21, 1992.

Nothing in this proposed amendment will impact the principal, primary purpose of the MOA and Scope: compliance with the statutory requirements of Public Law 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. The proposed amendment will modify the overall objective and tasks specified in the Scope at paragraph 3.2.4, “Inspection, Evaluation and Organization of Associated Documentation Collections.” If amended, the Scope will be redirected to complete the process of documentation rehabilitation on those NAWS China Lake data sets that have already been treated to initial sorting by SLD/TCX. This body of documentation has been estimated and reported by SLD/TCX as representing approximately 70 percent of the entire aggregate of associated documentation (as defined in the Scope).

Under this proposed amendment, all remaining NAWS data sets not yet initially sorted by SLD/TCX will be withdrawn from the process and withheld from any further consideration under the MOA and amended Scope. This body of documentation is identified as: (1) an estimated 15 feet³ of photographic collections and records; (2) an estimated 22 feet³ of project files, records and documents; and (3) all oversized materials contained in map case file drawers. This proposed amendment will allow for the timely completion of all principal tasks associated with the MOA and Scope, and, to the extent possible, facilitate satisfactory accomplishment within existing resource (e.g. labor and funding) levels.

Purpose and Justification

Recent internal project reviews at both NAWS China Lake and SLD/TCX have identified specific conditions surrounding the documentation-rehabilitation tasks that justify MOA and Scope amendments at this time. Both the NAWS China Lake and SLD/TCX teams are in agreement that the size, complexity, and amount of associated documentation at NAWS China Lake exceeds that originally estimated or contemplated at the time of formulating the Scope. Although efforts supporting NAGPRA objectives and goals have been successfully completed, documentation-
rehabilitation tasks continue, with approximately 30 percent of all associated documentation remaining.

Following an unscheduled delay (November-December 1993) in task performance requested by NAWS China Lake, SLD/TCX transmitted a letter progress report with two alternative proposals for revising the remaining work schedule; both these proposals identified specific funding shortfalls depending on the manner of the revised approach.

The SLD/TCX proposals have been reviewed by the NAWS China Lake personnel responsible for NAWS China Lake’s NAGPRA Implementation Plan. Both plans follow the format and requirements requested by NAWS China Lake personnel and agreed to by SLD/TCX. The retrieval system for the archives is based on a locational (i.e., geographic) reference that can only be achieved with the support of NAWS China Lake personnel. With only one individual available from NAWS China Lake to provide support in this approach, all progress has proven exruciatingly difficult—almost unattainable. To proceed within the framework of either of the SLD/TCX proposals will require an unequivocal commitment to the time frames and dedicated performance schedules identified in the proposed approaches. NAWS China Lake personnel cannot presently be detailed to this task because of more pressing assignments.

Under the proposed modification:
(1) SLD/TCX personnel will travel to NAWS China Lake on March 7, 1994, to complete the archival rehabilitation of the NAWS China Lake data sets that have been initially sorted. This material will be archivally processed. (2) Finding aids and a bibliography will be developed and included in the final report, along with the archaeological components of the NAGPRA Implementation Plan already completed. (3) The archaeological components include an inventory listing each box’s contents by topology, and emphasizes materials that have the potential for repatriation to Native Americans. (4) SLD/TCX will submit a draft of this report to NAWS China Lake personnel by June 30, 1994. (5) NAWS China Lake personnel will review the draft and return it to SLD/TCX by July 31, 1994. (6) The final report will be submitted by September 30, 1994.
APPENDIX 3

Memorandum of Agreement for Storage of Archaeological Collections, Maturango Museum

The Maturango Museum will accept for storage prehistoric and historical-period collections from archaeological sites in the upper Mojave Desert. As defined by the museum, the upper Mojave Desert is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Kern River valley, on the north by Owens Valley, on the south by Antelope Valley, and on the east by Death Valley. Collections from areas adjacent to this will be accepted if they fall within the scope of a single project and should be housed with the collections to maintain the integrity of the data.

The following conditions apply to the storage of collections:

1. An accession number must be obtained from the museum prior to cataloging. The collection must be cleaned, identified, cataloged, and analyzed by the contractor prior to storage. All individual tools, containers, and fragments thereof (e.g., sherds) should have the accession and catalog number placed on them. Lots of flakes, bone, or other non-tool items from the same provenience may be placed in heavy-duty, plastic, zip-lock bags or vials and the whole contents cataloged as one item. A tag with the accession and catalog number should be placed inside the bag. If non–see through containers are used for storage, the accession and catalog number must be placed on the outside of the containers. Paper bags or light-duty “baggies” should not be used because they are subject to damage and deterioration.

2. In general, artifacts will be labeled with their accession number followed by a sequential artifact or catalog number (e.g., 92.28.1). Other artifact or catalog numbering systems may be used, but in all cases the accession number must precede the artifact or catalog designation.

3. Collections should be boxed in heavy-duty, double-bottomed 15-inches-long-by-12-inches-wide-by-10-inches-high, acid-free storage boxes. Items that are too large to box should be clearly and permanently labeled with the relevant site and catalog numbers.

4. Boxes must be labeled on the outside with the site number, the accession number, and the catalog numbers of the contents of the boxes.

5. Perishable artifacts should be boxed separately, with “PERISHABLE CONTENTS” on the outside of the box.

6. The collection should be accompanied by all appropriate reports, catalogs, site records, maps, and notes. Computer discs may be supplied, but collections will not be accepted without a paper copy.

7. The museum should be notified of the total size of the collections at least two weeks prior to the delivery of the collections.

8. Upon receipt of the collection, the contractor and the museum will jointly agree on the volume of prehistoric and historical-period objects, completeness of labeling, and the completeness of accompanying records. The museum will store the collection when the aforementioned are agreed upon.

9. Payment for storage services will be made by the contractor within 30 days from the date when an itemized invoice is received by the contractor.
The scope of services to be performed by the museum under this agreement will consist of maintaining a retrieval system, storage, and preservation of collections in such form and manner that the said objects will be available for study and examination by the public.

This agreement executed by:

Name/Signature ____________________________ Date ____________

Title
Maturango Museum
100 E. Los Flores Street
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Name/Signature ____________________________ Date ____________

Title ____________________________

Organization ____________________________

Address ____________________________

The contractor agrees to pay a fee of $175 per foot for storage of packaged and prepared archaeological objects.

This agreement pertains to collections that result from contract services performed in the year(s) ________ for the site __________________. The contract may be canceled by either party with 30 days written notice.
October 4, 1993

Curation and Archives
Analysis Section
Planning Division

Mr. John O’Gara
Head, Resources Management Office
Code C08081
71 Parsons Street
Naval Air Weapons Station
China Lake, California 93555-6001

Dear Mr. O’Gara:

Enclosed is the summary letter that is necessary for compliance for the November 16, 1993, deadline of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-601). This letter documents only Native American human remains and associated funerary objects that are held by Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake.

The letter lists four separate collections; the Darwin Wash and Renegade Canyon collections are stored on base, and the Chapman Cave and Ray Cave materials are kept at the Maturango Museum in Ridgecrest. All four of the collections contain human remains.

Please feel free to make any changes to the letter that your office considers necessary. If you have any questions regarding the summary letter, please contact me or Teresa Militello, (314) 331-8465.

Sincerely,

Michael K. Trimble, Ph.D.
Chief, Curation and Archives
Analysis Section

cc: William Eckhardt
September 29, 1993

Chairman or Authorized Official
Indian Tribe
Street
State

Dear Chair:

I write to inform you that evidence of Section 6 Summary items, unassociated funerary objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and sacred objects, has not been identified in archaeological collections recovered from the boundaries of Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California. This notification is required by Section 6 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101-106).

However, the presence of Section 5 Inventory items, human remains and associated funerary objects that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with your Indian Tribe has been recognized. Our collections include archaeological items and human remains recovered within the area recognized by the Indian Claims Commission as being part of your Indian Tribe’s aboriginal territory. The majority of the collections were made by Dr. Timothy Hillebrand during his excavations in the early 1970s at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.

The collections are as follows:

(1) Sites 5-INY-1534A, 5-INY-1534B, Chapman 1 and 2 Collections: human remains, burial soil samples, bone tools, fabric fragments, basketry, lithic material, botanical remains, faunal remains, worked wood, and charcoal.

(2) Site 5-INY-349, Ray Cave Collection: human remains, burial soil samples, basketry, fabric fragments, lithic material, faunal remains, and worked wood.

(3) Site 5-INY-2847, Darwin Wash Collection: human remains.

(4) Site 5-INY-8f, Renegade Canyon: human remains.

Please feel free to contact William Eckhardt, Environmental Branch, NAWS China Lake at (619) 927-1528 regarding the identification and potential repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects in this collection that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with your Indian Tribe. You are invited 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 items. We look forward to working together with you.

Sincerely,

William Eckhardt
Base Archaeologist
APPENDIX 5

Draft NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory for NAWS China Lake Collections

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Burial 1 was a cremation burial. Only a portion of the axial skeletal parts were articulated, including a fragment of the pelvis and a few vertebrae. The robust brow ridge suggests an adult male.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 43, 44
Suggested Date Range of Site: 5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Items: Pieces of twined basketry
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Found directly above the articulated remains of Burial 1.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 44
Suggested Date Range of Site: 5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Burial 2 is a cremation burial. The cranium fragments are the remains of an adolescent.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 44
Suggested Date Range of Site: 5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Items: Two metates
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Found in close proximity to Burial 2, but direct association is tenuous.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 44 
Suggested Date Range of Site: 
5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Item: Potsherd 
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A 
Description: Found in close proximity to Burial 2, but direct association is tenuous. 
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California 
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 44 
Suggested Date Range of Site: 
5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Items: Pieces of twisted basketry 
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A 
Description: Found in close proximity to Burial 2, but direct association is tenuous. 
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California 
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 44 
Suggested Date Range of Site: 
5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Item: Wool trousers 
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A 
Description: Found in Cache Pit 3. 
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California 
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 49, 75 
Suggested Date Range of Site: 
5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Items: Cotton patch containing ground hematite 
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A 
Description: Found in Cache 3. 
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California 
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 49 
Suggested Date Range of Site: 
5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835
Item: Basket
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Coiled basket, coiled clockwise, “S”-slanted binding stitches, 8 inches in diameter. Found just above the knee of Burial 3.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45, 46, 72
Suggested Date Range of Site: 5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Suggested Date Range of Site:
5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Items: Pair of leather moccasins
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Found in Cache Pit 3, leather moccasins of two-piece manufacture.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 49, 74
Suggested Date Range of Site: 5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534A
Description: Burial 4 included part of a skull cap, mandible fragment, vertebra, and a humerus fragment.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The collection is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 45
Suggested Date Range of Site: 5500 B.C.—A.D. 1835

Item: Human remains
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5INY1534B
Description: Burial 5 was that of an infant found mixed with Burial 6.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in July 1971. The collection currently is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 45
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 500–1850
Item: Arrow-shaft fragment
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5IN51534B
Description: Found near remains called Burial 5.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 45
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 500–1850

Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5IN5153A
Description: Blade body fragment found beneath the pelvis region of Burial 6; the blade tip was found nearby.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 1 by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45, 46, 179
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 500–1850

Item: Human remains
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5IN51534B
Description: Burial 6 was badly preserved; no field inventory was taken. The cranial fragments indicate an adult male, and the left tibia has possible trauma.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in July 1971. The collections currently is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45, 46
Suggested Date Range of Sites: A.D. 500–1850

Item: Obsidian knife
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5IN51534B
Description: Large obsidian knife blade (14.7 by 5.7 cm, weighs 94.9 grams) found with Burial 6.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Chapman Rockshelter 2 by Timothy Hillebrand in July 1971. The collection currently is located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Numbers: 45, 46, 179
Suggested Date Range of Sites: A.D. 500–1850

Items: Two metates
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5IN5349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s. The burial is at least somewhat older than A.D. 1500. The collection is currently located at the Maturango Museum, Ridgecrest, California.
Cultural Affiliation: 
Corresponding Report Page Number: 46
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Flake scraper
Accession Number: 
Catalog Number: 
Site Number: 5IN5349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 46
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: *Olivella* sp. bead
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NY349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 46
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Items: Two utilized obsidian flakes
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NY349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 46
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Bone awl tip
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NY349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 46
Suggested Date Range of Sites: A.D. 1650–1690

Items: Two obsidian projectile points
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NY349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Numbers:
Suggested Date Range of Sites:

Item: Modified faunal long bone
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NY349
Description: Found near Burial 7.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: Excavated from Ray Cave by Timothy Hillebrand in the 1970s.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Number: 46
Suggested Date Range of Site: A.D. 1650–1690

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NYF8
Description: Human-bone fragments.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: These remains were excavated by C. William Clelow from Darwin Wash in the early 1990s. The collection is located at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Numbers:
Suggested Date Range of Sites:

Item: Human remains
Accession Number:
Catalog Number:
Site Number: 51NY2847
Description: Human tibia fragments.
Geographic Location: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Inyo County, California
Collection History: These remains were excavated by C. William Clelow from Darwin Wash in the early 1990s. The collection is located at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.
Cultural Affiliation:
Corresponding Report Page Numbers:
Suggested Date Range of Sites:
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 9-1 debitage, Box 18 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
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<td>984-7 Sugarloaf Studies, (Acc. 7), Box 24 of 25</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Field Site 4-7 debitage, IMR Box 9 of 25, Box 11 of 35</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies Acc #0007, Site 4-5 debitage, Box 21 of 25</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies Acc. #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage/cores, IMR Box 1 of 25, Box 2 of 35</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 13 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>984-7 Sugarloaf Studies, misc/lacking provenience, Box 25 of 25</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Site 9-1 cores, Box 19 of 25</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-5 debitage/cores, IMR Box 17 of 25, Box 20 of 25</td>
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<td>984-7, Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, Box 17 of 25</td>
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<td>984-10, Pad 12-3, Box 4 of 5</td>
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<td>RR</td>
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<td>984-10, Pad 12-3, metate fragments</td>
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<td>ceramics, glass, metal, &amp; soil</td>
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<td>984-37, CA-SBR-47, Units 1-6, Box 1 of 1</td>
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<td>lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, botanical, flotation, &amp; charcoal</td>
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<td>prehistoric lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, flotation, &amp; charcoal; historical-period glass</td>
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<td>984-39, CA-INY-174, Units 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Box 2 of 2</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>lithics, faunal remains, flotation, &amp; charcoal</td>
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<td>984-39, CA-INY-174, Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Box 1 of 2</td>
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<td>Container Status</td>
<td>Prehistoric Artifacts</td>
<td>Historical-Period Artifacts</td>
<td>Material Classes Present</td>
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<td>986-27-135, C, SA-15</td>
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<td>986-2-133, CSA-13</td>
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<td>RC</td>
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<td>ground stone b</td>
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<tr>
<td>987-134, Capehart Dump site</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>ceramics, glass, metal, &amp; faunal remains</td>
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<td>987-136, Spangler Hills Mine, No Trinomial, Box 1 of 1</td>
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<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>glass &amp; metal</td>
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<td>987-166, Rochester Cave, INY-3415</td>
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<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, botanical, charcoal, &amp; ¹⁴C soil</td>
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<td>987-166, INY-3415, soil samples, ask Yohe how to process</td>
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<td>prehistoric lithics &amp; ceramics; historical-period glass, trade bead, &amp; metal lithics</td>
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<td>Acc #984-42, site number CA-SBR-48, Box 1 of 1</td>
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<td>Acc #987-50-3, ACSC sign #14864, portion of redwood pole anchor, Darwin Wash</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>ground stone b</td>
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<td>Acc #588, Coso Cold Spr, (Fl. Apache), 9/30/89, one of two</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ceramics &amp; metal</td>
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<td>Box 1, SUTCET</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box 2, SUTCET</td>
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<td>lithics, faunal remains, noncultural stone</td>
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<td>Box 5, SUTCET</td>
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<td>lithics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Box 6, SUTCET</td>
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<td>lithics, faunal remains, botanical, flotation, &amp; charcoal</td>
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<td>Box 2, SBR-1282, MLLGSLB, 987-225-6</td>
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<td>Box 4, SBR-1319, SBR-1320 all</td>
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<td>Box 6, SBR-1324</td>
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<td>Box 10, SBR-1369</td>
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<td>Box 12, SBR-1369</td>
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<td>Box 23, SBR-1467 all, SBR-1468 all, SBR-1469 all, SBR-1472 all</td>
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<tr>
<td>Label Information/Description</td>
<td>Container Status</td>
<td>Prehistoric Artifacts</td>
<td>Historical-Period Artifacts</td>
<td>Material Classes Present</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Box 28, SBR-1477</td>
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<td>Box 29, SBR-1477</td>
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<td>Box 31, SBR-1477</td>
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<td>Box 33, SBR-1477</td>
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<td>CA-INV-2847, Grant's Tomb 3, 633-<strong>-</strong></td>
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<td>lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, &amp; shell</td>
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<td>CA-INV-2847, Grant's Tomb 633-<strong>-</strong></td>
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<td>Capehart Dump site, 987-134</td>
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<td>Capehart Dump site, 987-134</td>
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<td>Carricutt Lake manos</td>
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<td>Carricutt Lake Survey 1988, McDonald, 1</td>
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<td>Chapman Shelter No. 1</td>
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<td>Coso Project, Box 1, W.P. 33-7, Coso Project, Box 2, W.P. 45-7</td>
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<td>RR</td>
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<td>lithics &amp; ceramics</td>
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<td>Coso Project, Box 3, 33-7, Coso Project, Box 4, INY-2062</td>
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<td>RR</td>
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<td>Coso, Box 4, WP 85-13, Coso Project, Box 10, WP 37-18</td>
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<td>Coso Project, Box 15, WP 32-5, Coso Project, Box 16, WP 81-12</td>
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<td>RR</td>
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<td>lithics &amp; ceramics</td>
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<td>Coso Project, Box 22, WP 15-12</td>
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<td>Container Status</td>
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<td>Material Classes Present</td>
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<td>D-1</td>
<td>RR</td>
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<td>ground stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darwin</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>arrow shaft, animal-hide strips, botanical, &amp; charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin (consolidated Box 2, 4, and 9), [INY-2844]</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical/fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin, INY-2835, INY-2845, ground stone</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>composite (wood-&amp;-fiber arrow shaft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin (Box 5)</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ground stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin (Box 6)</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, ceramics, faunal remains, shell, &amp; soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. L. Davis collections</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, botanical, flotation, &amp; charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid 11?: 2, 986-1-23</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, shell, &amp; soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetraps, Mar 87 KGRA, Coso Hot Spr Dumps</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ground stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsetraps, Mar 87 KGRA, Coso Hot Spr Dumps, or (both), Hotel Stillwell</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ceramics, glass, &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-1...</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>glass &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) INY-2844, Cat 631-S-1, 2 pcs. Wood, B) INY-2844, Cat 631-S-3, basketry rim frag</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical, wood, &amp; fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-74, twined basketry frag, B) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-75, twined basketry frag</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical, wood, &amp; fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-98, organic pit lining, B) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-99, organic from pit interior</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-71, Joshua tree bedding mat', B) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-87, misc. Organics, C) INY-2844, Cat #631-1-96, misc. organics</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical, &amp; fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat 631-1-45, bowed stick</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat #631-1-97, organic pit lining (mainly grasses)</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat #631-S-2, wood, poss. digging stick w/ abraded end</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>wooden digging stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat #631-1-76, basketry rim frag</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical &amp; fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat #631-1-68, twined basketry frag</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical &amp; fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat #631-1-34, twined seed beater basket</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical &amp; fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-2844, Cat #631-1-100, surface collection, Grid &quot;D,&quot; curved stick w/ tapered, rounded ends</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(A) INY-8F, seed-grinding equipment</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) INY-8F, milling gear, metate, pestles, paint grinding block</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label Information/Description*</td>
<td>Container Status</td>
<td>Prehistoric Artifacts</td>
<td>Historical-Period Artifacts</td>
<td>Material Classes Present</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C)INY-8F, seed-grinding equipment</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INY-8F, flaked stone, debitage, proj. pts., gravers, edge-modified fl., spokeshaves, cores, drills, perforators, INY-8F, ceramics, beads, minerals, plant remains, soil, worked bone, historical-period metal</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>INY-F8, fauna, hominids</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>INY-F8, radiocarbon samples</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 12, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 27, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 15, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 4, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 51, INY-3638</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 12, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Number 11, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 15, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. Carricut Lake, Station Number 12, INY-3638</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. FOC, Acc #587, INY-3841</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. FOC, Acc #587, INY-3841</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. SOC, Acc #587, INY-3841</td>
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<td>RR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Ranch, FOC Acc #989-13 &amp; -14, Load Star Acc #634 &amp; 635, JRS1.1, INY-3689, Acc #634, JRS1.2, INY-3689, Acc #636, JRS1.3, INY-3690, Acc #637, JRS1.4, INY-3691, Acc #638</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KGRA/Hotel Stillwell, Mar 87, WTE, Horsetraps</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADWP Pad 12-34, 0010X-2/2</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LADWP, PAD, 12-13, 0010-8/9</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layton repeater, Layton Pass monorail</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous box to be accessioned</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No box</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWC Accession #643, 643-44 (temp), Log #032-89 Item D</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWC Accession #643, 643-3 thru 643-17, Log #032-89 Item A</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWC Accession #643, 643-26 thru 643-28, Log #032-89 Item B, part 3 of 3 partial</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWC Accession #643, 643-23 thru 643-25, Log #032-89 Item B, part 2 of 3 partial</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWC Accession #643, 643-18, thru 643-22, Log #032-89 Item B, part 1 of 3 partial</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label Information/Description*</td>
<td>Container Status</td>
<td>Prehistoric Artifacts</td>
<td>Historical-Period Artifacts</td>
<td>Material Classes Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renegade Shelter, 1 box</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, stone &amp; shell beads, &amp; botanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CI. ISL., REWS 4</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>faunal remains &amp; shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CI. ISL., REWS 5??</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics &amp; shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CI. ISL., REWS 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, &amp; shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CI. ISL., REWS 4</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CI. ISL., REWS 6</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics &amp; soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. CI. ISL., REWS</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, shell, &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuff from Carolyn’s Gray Cardboard File, Cultural Resources</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>glass &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 10 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 9 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 8 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 7 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, 984-7, Box 10 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 1-10 debitage, 984-7, Box 12 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, 984-7, Field Site 4-10 core/debit, Box 23 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage, 984-7, Box 1 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage, 984-7, Box 3 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage, 984-7, Box 4 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 4-7 debitage, 984-7, Box 6 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarloaf Studies, Acc #0007, Field Site 13-1 debitage/cores, 984-7, Box 2 of 25</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUTCET, 987-162 thru 165</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Barling era?, historical-period (mostly) stuff</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>faunal remains, shell, glass, &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This box includes some Darwin balloon removed 21 Oct 87, artifacts/otherwise, misc. stuff, not all accessioned??</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>prehistoric lithics, shell, soil, &amp; charcoal; historical-period worked bone/shell, &amp; pipe bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, soil, &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ground stone b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ground stone b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
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<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
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<td>Unlabeled</td>
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<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, metal, charcoal, &amp; paper mining claim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, faunal remains, &amp; glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yohe '86 5/13, what's this?</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ground stone b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;C,&quot; PA-8, 985-2-98</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>ground stone b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consider all site numbers that begin with "INY" or "SBR" as being preceded by "CA-..

Artifact should be stored on stable shelving.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label Information/Description*</th>
<th>Container Status</th>
<th>Prehistoric Artifacts</th>
<th>Historical-Period Artifacts</th>
<th>Material Classes Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1534B, Acc #1, Chapman #2, top layer—charcoal, bottom—bones</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>faunal remains &amp; charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, animal bones</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>faunal remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1513A, 1534B, 1535, artifacts: worked stone, flakes</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-153?, no acc #s, unmarked HB, 72.25.1 + 2</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>faunal remains, botanical, arrow shafts, &amp; basketry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, worked organic mat museumerial, basketry frags, etc., Box 2 of 2</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, ceramics, human remains, human feces, botanical, soil, clothing &amp; moccasin fragments, &amp; metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, misc. + assorted, (tripped) cans + fabrics</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics &amp; misc. samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, large rocks</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics &amp; faunal remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, small rock frags, or part of obsidian flakes, 72.25.1</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, human remains, faunal remains, botanical, &amp; charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, some Acc 168, some no acc, HB, misc.</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical, textiles, arrow shafts, &amp; basketry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, worked organic mat museumerial, basket frags, etc., Box 1 of 2</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, charcoal + obsidian chips, (part) additional obsidian chips with &quot;small rock fragments&quot;</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>lithics, human remains, faunal remains, botanical, &amp; charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, Acc #168-, Chapman #1, pinon hulls + botanical specimens</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>botanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, no acc #s, Chapman #1, HB, 72.25.1</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>NRR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>human remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, no acc #s, Chapman #1, HB, sorted, 72.25.1, skeletal material</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>human remains &amp; textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-INY-1534A, no acc #s, Chapman #1, basket and awl from Burial #1, 72.25.1</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Basket material from Chapman Cave, unsorted</td>
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*Consider all site numbers that begin with "INY" as being preceded by "CA-".

b Artifact is labeled.
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*Consider all site numbers that begin with "INY" or as being preceded by "CA-.

¹ All or most material is labeled.

² Artifact(s) should be stored on stable shelving.

³ May require conservation.
APPENDIX 7

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Kaufman, Nancy M. (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
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Lerch, Michael K.
Love, Bruce  

Lowinger, Rosa  
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Lunter, G. W.  
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Maddox, David L.  
1981 Preliminary Environmental Assessments for the Radar Tests Project. [Folder 335]
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Mattson, Charles  
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1985 Environmental Assessment of Proposed China Lake Joint Venture Well 63-18, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California. [Folder 507]

McDonald, Meg  
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1978 Historic Preservation Plan for Coso Hot Springs Resort. [Folder 477]
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1980 Natural Resources Survey for Bighorn Sheep Archeology Project. [Folder 147]

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Natural Resources Specialist, Naval Weapons Center
1980 Natural Resources Site Survey for an Asphalt Batching Plant. [Folder 207; Library]

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Ouimette, James R.
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Panlaquie, Carol, and Timothy S. Hillebrand
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Printy, Richard L.
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Printy, Richard L., and Tilly Barling

Public Works Department, Naval Weapons Center
1976 Environmental Impact Assessment for Urgent Minor Construction Project P-284, Electronic Warfare Threat Instrumentation. [Folder 755; Library]

1978 Determination of Effect on Cultural Resources Naval Weapons Center Proposed Contract for Geothermal Development. [Folder 143; Library]

Public Works Officer, Naval Weapons Center
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1990  *Sugarloaf Archaeological District: Nomination Project Reports.* [Folder 550]

Swenson, James D.  
1980  *Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Three Proposed Drill Pad Sites Near Coso Hot Springs, China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Inyo County, California.* Report submitted by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California at Riverside. [Library]

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1982  *Resource Management Programs and Implementation Plans for the Mojave B Ranges.* [Folder 571]

U.S. Air Force  
1986  *Preliminary Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statement for Small Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Program.* [Folder 66]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District  
1988  *China Lake Environmental Assessment Project Description.* [Folder 700]


1990  *Draft Environmental Assessment for China Lake/Fort Irwin Joint Land Use Area, San Bernardino County, California. February 1990.* [Folder 733]

1991  *Final Environmental Assessment for China Lake/Fort Irwin Joint Land Use Area, San Bernardino County, California.* [Folder 738]

U.S. Army National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California  
1988  *Notice of Intent to Prepare Draft Environmental Assessment for Training Center, Fort Irwin, For Proposed Land Acquisition in San Bernardino County, California.* [Folder 701]

U.S. Department of the Interior  

U.S. Naval Investigative Service  
1989  *Archaeological Resources Protection Act Investigation and Service of Search Warrant—John Williams Case.* [Folder 68]

URS Consultants, Inc.  
1988  *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Superior Valley Range, China Lake Naval Weapons Center and Leach Lake Range, Fort Irwin Reservation, California.* Report submitted by URS Consultants of Santa Barbara, California to US Air Force Strategic Air Command. [Folder 699; Library]

von Werlhof, Jan, and Sherilene von Werlhof  
1978  *Archaeological Examinations of the Proposed National Parachute Test Range Center at China Lake.* Report submitted by
Imperial Valley College Museum in El Centro, California. [Folder 94; Library]

W&S Consultants

1982 Archaeological Investigation of Four Proposed Drill Pad Sites, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, California. [Library]

1984 Archaeological Survey of Proposed Drill Pad Location 63-18, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Naval Weapons Center-China Lake, Inyo County, California. [Folder 503; Library]

1984 Archaeological Survey of Nine Temperature Gradient Drilling Locations and Proposed Access Roads, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Naval Weapons Center, Inyo County, California. [Folder 502; Library]

1984 Archaeological Survey of Two Temperature Gradient Drilling Locations and a Proposed Access Road, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County. [Folder 504; Library]


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Wellmann, K. F.


WESTEC Services, Inc.

1979 Environmental Assessment for the Withdrawal of Mojave B Ranges. [Folder 568]

1984 Environmental Assessment for Naval Weapons Center Withdrawal of Mojave B Ranges. [Folder 574]

Whitley, David S.


1983 Archaeological Survey of a 115 kV Electrical Transmission Corridor within the Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Inyo County, California. Report submitted by W&S Consultants in Los Angeles to California Energy Corporation in Santa Rosa, California. [Folder 485; Library]

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Whitley, David S., and Joseph M. Simon


Whitley, Theresa
1981 The Archaeological Reconnaissance of Seven Proposed Shallow Temperature Gradient Hold Locations in the Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, China Lake, California for Occidental Geothermal, Incorporated. [Library]

Whitley, Theresa, and James Whelan
n.d. An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Target Site in Mountain Springs Canyon. [Folder 104; Library]

Wilke, Philip J., and Jonathan D. Kent
1985 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Naval Weapons Center Sea Site Security Zone Land Withdrawal, San Bernardino County, California. Report submitted by the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California at Riverside to Michael Brandman Associates in Costa Mesa, California. [Folders 764–765; Library]

Yohe III, Robert M.
1985 Report on Test Excavations at the Wind in the Willows Archaeological Site in Mountain Springs Canyon. [Folder 106; Library]

1987 A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Shallow Underground Tunnel/Chamber Explosive Test Area, Inyo County, California. [Folder 533; Library]

1987 Preliminary Results of a Test Excavation at Anvil Shelter (CA-INY-3412), Inyo County, California. [Shallow Underground Tunnel/Chamber Explosive Test]. [Folder 532; Library]

Zeier, Charles D., and Robert G. Elston
1984 An Analysis of Obsidian Hydration Processes at the Sugarloaf Obsidian Quarry, Inyo County, California. [Library]
APPENDIX 8

Archival Collections Still Requiring Rehabilitation

Documentation at NAWS China Lake

A portion of the files in the installation archaeologist’s office was not included in the archival-rehabilitation project. Sometime in the future, these files should be transferred to the archaeological lab and processed using the first finding aid as a prototype.

St. Louis District personnel were informed by the base archaeologist that there were additional files and reports in the office of Carolyn Shepherd. This material, although not a substantial amount, should be transferred to the archaeological lab and processed.

The oversized material in the archaeological lab was not included in the archival-rehabilitation project under the revised memorandum of agreement. All oversized documentation should be properly conserved, arranged, and cross-indexed as soon as possible.

Photographic and audiovisual materials in the archaeological lab were not included in the archival-rehabilitation project under the revised memorandum of agreement. These materials should be properly conserved, arranged, and cross-indexed as soon as possible. It is imperative that this material be moved to a stable environment so that further deterioration will be prevented.

Documentation Not Yet Transferred to NAWS China Lake

Approximately one and one-half file cabinets (18 linear feet) of documentation is currently being curated by Far Western Anthropological Research Group in Davis, California. NAWS China Lake should make immediate arrangements to transfer this material (and any associated archaeological artifacts) to the archaeological lab.

Intermountain Research in Silver City, Nevada, is storing approximately four boxes (6 linear feet) of documentation. NAWS China Lake should make immediate arrangements to transfer this material (and any associated archaeological artifacts) to the archaeological lab.

Dames and Moore in San Diego, California, is curating approximately three boxes (4.5 linear feet) of documentation from NAWS China Lake. Immediate arrangements should be made to transfer these records (and any associated archaeological artifacts) to the archaeological lab.

Approximately two boxes (3.5 linear feet) of associated documentation is presently curated at the Maturango Museum of the Indian Wells Valley in Ridgecrest, California. NAWS China Lake personnel should make immediate arrangements to either transfer the material to the archaeological lab or make a copy of this documentation on acid-free paper.
APPENDIX 9

List of Suppliers for Archaeological and Archival Rehabilitation Supplies

Archival Supplies

Archivart
7 Caesar Place
Moonachie, New Jersey 07074
(215) 238-9952
Point of Contact: Abby Shaw

Conservation Materials, Ltd.
12275 Kleppe Lane, No. 10
Sparks, Nevada 89431
(702) 331-0582

Conservation Resources International, Inc.
8000-H Forbes Place
Springfield, Virginia 22151
(800) 634-6932

Gaylord Brothers
P.O. Box 4901
Syracuse, New York 13221-4901
(800) 448-6160

The Hollinger Corp.
P.O. Box 8360
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404
(800) 634-0491

Light Impressions
439 Monroe Avenue
Rochester, New York 14607-3717
(800) 828-6216

University Products
517 Main Street
P.O. Box 101
Holyoke, Massachusetts 01041-0101
(800) 628-1912

Talas
213 West 35th Street and 7th Avenue
New York, New York 10001
(212) 736-7744

Scientific Equipment

Bel-Art Products
Pequannock, New Jersey 07440-1992
(201) 694-0500

Cole-Parmer
7425 North Oak Park Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60648
(800) 323-4340

Henry Schein, Inc.
5 Harbor Park Drive
Port Washington, New York 11050
(800) 372-4346

Fisher Scientific
1241 Ambassador Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63132
(314) 991-2400

VWR Scientific
P.O. Box 66029
O’Hare AMF
Chicago, Illinois 60666
(800) 932-5000
Polyethylene Foam Products

**Ethaoam**
DOW Chemical
Functional Products and Systems Group
2020 Dow Center
Midland, Michigan 48640

**Microfoam**
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
PPD Dept. Microfoam
CSC Building
Chestnut Run
Wilmington, Delaware 19868
(302) 999-3569

**Volara**
Voltech
550 Stephenson Highway
Suite 300
Troy, Michigan 48093
(313) 589-1275

**Plastics**
BrownCor International
400 S. 5th Street
P.O. Box 04499
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
(414) 271-8887

Chiswick Trading, Inc.
33 Union Avenue
Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776-2246
(800) 225-8708

Consolidated Plastics Co., Inc.
8181 Darrow Road
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
(800) 362-1000

Read Plastics
12331 Wilkins Avenue
Rockville, Maryland 20852
(800) 638-6651

Shelving & Cabinetry

**Crystallization Systems, Inc.**
1595A Ocean Avenue
Bohemia, New York 11716
(516) 567-0888

**Delta Designs, Ltd.**
2800 NE Center Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66616
(913) 234-2244

**Interior Steel**
2352 East 59th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44104
(216) 881-0100
and
285 Emmett Street
Newark, New Jersey 07114
(201) 242-6600

Bulk Storage

**C&H Distributors, Inc.**
400 S. 5th Street
P.O. Box 04499
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
(414) 271-2250

**Global Industrial Equipment**
6675 Hemlock Drive
Hempstead, New York 11550
(800) 645-1232

**Hecker Company, Inc.**
P.O. Box 46828
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140
(215) 423-9340

**InterMetro Industries Corp.**
70 Bradrock Drive
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
(708) 298-2424

**Steel Fixture Manufacturing Co.**
612 SE 7th Street
P.O. Box 917
Topeka, Kansas 66601
(913) 233-8911
Flat File Cabinetry

Foster Manufacturing Co.
414 North 13th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108
(800) 523-4855

Mayline/Hamilton
The Mayline Company
619 N. Commerce Street
P.O. Box 728
Sheboygan, Wisconsin 53082-0728
(414) 457-5537

Safety Equipment

1241 Ambassador Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63121
(314) 991-2400

Lab Safety Supply, Inc.
P.O. Box 1368
Janesville, Wisconsin 53547-1368
(800) 356-0783