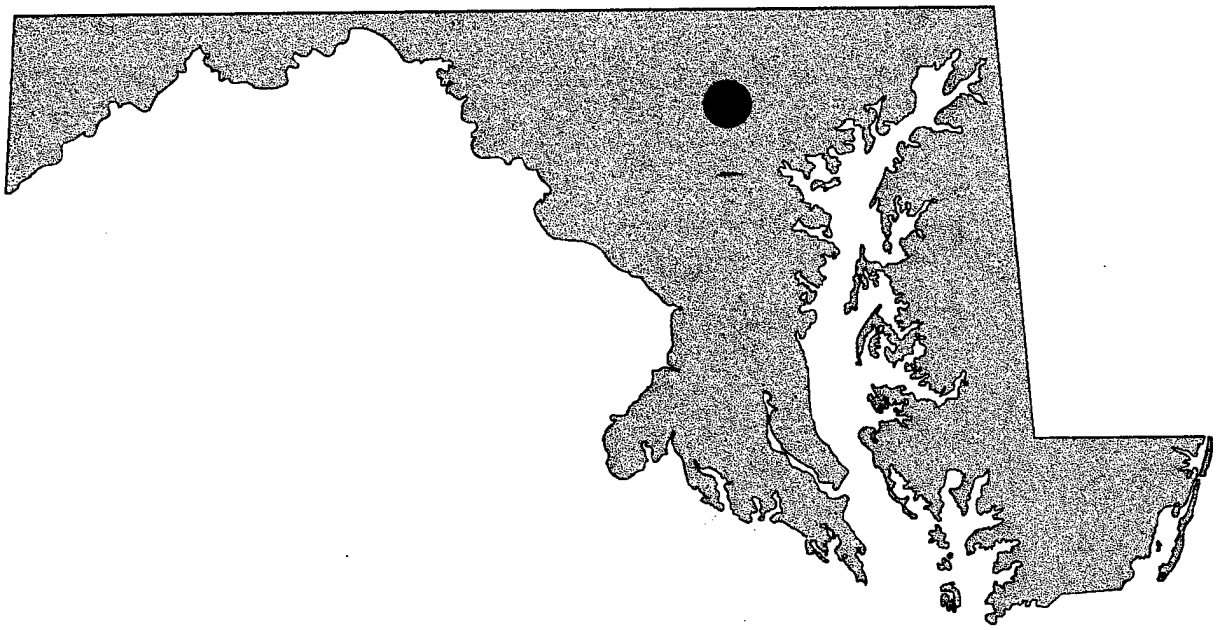
COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project, Technical Report No. 49



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

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

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

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Archaeology; curation; cultural resources management; funery objects; Native Americans; NAGPRA; Fort Detrick

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

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

Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 49

December 1995

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

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

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

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

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for these tribes (Appendix I-II), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix III).

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RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT DETRICK

Archaeological investigations on Fort Detrick by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., of Frederick, Maryland began in 1992 and continue through the present. Investigations have consisted of systematic reconnaissance, shovel test units, and selective testing of sites. These investigations included collecting artifacts. A management plan and architectural investigation were also undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 1992, but no collections were made in these studies.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 8 ft^3 of boxed archaeological materials and associated documentation has been identified for Fort Detrick. Artifacts recovered include prehistoric stone flakes, stone tools, a core fragment, a tobacco pipe fragment, and ceramics. The historic period materials recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, shell, animal bone, miscellaneous building materials, and kitchen and personal artifacts.

As of October 1995, the artifacts are believed to be located in the following two repositories:

Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland	approximately 7 ft^3
R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland.	> 1 ft^3

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Detrick* (Appendix IV) provides detailed information about the collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts, and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single

collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Material

MCX research identified no human remains or funerary objects during its review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews for Fort Detrick. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Detrick are attached: Appendix V contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research and Appendix VI is a list of other references not on file at the state records center. No references for Fort Detrick are contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH FORT DETRICK

Fort Detrick is located in Frederick, Maryland, just east of the upper Potomac River in the northwestern portion of the state. No land claims were adjudicated for this area in the 1978 Indian Land Claims cases (U.S.G.S. n.d.), however, numerous tribes of Algonquin and Iroquoian descent resided aboriginally in the Maryland area prior to European contact and remained prominent through the early historic period (Weslager 1983). A few of the larger tribes were the Nanticoke, Conoy, Piscataway, Patuxent, and Choptank, although some 40 other tribes are thought to have existed (Porter 1987:14). The western portion of the state was reportedly occupied by Shawnee tribes at the time of contact in the 17th Century (Callender 1978:622). Additionally, Susquehannock territory extended into northern Maryland along the Susquehanna River, and the Virginia Algonquin tribes also had influence in southern and western areas of Maryland (Feest 1978a:240). Although it is unclear which, if any, of these known groups might have inhabited the area presently occupied by Fort Detrick, Weslager (1983) suggests that extensive trade among, and migration of several of these groups, may have occurred in the general area now occupied by the installation.

After European contact, the tribes in Maryland and neighboring territories were reduced in size and power and forced to migrate northward and westward out of their homelands (Weslager 1983). Most of the tribes summarized below have lost their tribal identity through integration with other groups; however, remnants of the tribes who remained in and around the Maryland area have maintained their tribal heritage despite extensive intermarriage and acculturation during the recent historic period (Weslager 1983). Several are currently pursuing state and/or federal recognition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Shawnee

Because the Shawnee have a complex history of migration and splintering, it is difficult to determine the exact location of their traditional homeland. They mainly inhabited the areas of present-day Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia; however, they ranged far to the north, south, and east of this core area throughout the late 1600s and 1700s, including western parts of Maryland (Waldman 1988:216-217). Since the present location of Fort Detrick is in the northwestern portion of the state it is quite probable that Shawnee may have occupied portions of this territory at one time (Callender 1978:622). Warfare and subsequent treaties with Europeans scattered the Shawnee in the early 19th Century. Today, there are three distinct Shawnee political entities in Oklahoma - the Absentee Shawnee, the Eastern Shawnee, and the Loyal Shawnee. Only the Absentee Shawnee and Eastern Shawnee are federally recognized. Additionally, the Shawnee Nation U.K.B. of Indiana (formerly Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band of Ohio) has received state recognition from Ohio (Neely 1994:584) and has filed a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition. Three other groups are petitioning for federal recognition as Shawnee tribes: the Piqua Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians; the United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, Kansas; and the Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation, Indiana (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Nanticoke, Conoy, Piscataway, and Patuxent

According to Nanticoke traditions recorded by a Moravian missionary in 1819, the Nanticoke at an early date separated from the nearby Delaware and settled on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay where they subsequently split into several separate groups. One group, the Conoy, settled on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. The Conoy dated their arrival in southern Maryland in a speech delivered in 1660 to the governor of Maryland, which stated they had moved "from the east to a time 13 generations of chiefs before 1636 (Feest 1978a:240)." All tribes in southern Maryland, with the exception of the Patuxent, were part of the Conoy group, called Conoy to differentiate between the larger political unit and its leading tribe, the Piscataway (Feest 1978a:240; Porter 1994b:454-55). Several Piscataway groups lived along small streams and swampy tracts of land along the Potomac River during the initial period of contact with Europeans (Porter 1994b:454-55). However, after their relocation to Pennsylvania, the Piscataway lost their separate tribal name and were called by their political group name, Conoy (Porter 1994b:454-55).

The Patuxent were another of the large political units in Maryland. They dominated the Patuxent drainage, neighboring the Conoy villages. The Patuxent tribes follow the same history as most of the tribes of Maryland as seen in their eventual depopulation and integration with the Conoy tribe, Choptico, in 1692 (Feest 1978a:241; Figure 1 and 2 and 243).

Due to conflicts with the Maryland colonists, the majority of Nanticoke and Conoy tribes moved into Pennsylvania and New York during the 18th Century, as did other Maryland tribes (Weslager 1983:126-8; Jennings 1978:362; Feest 1978a:246; Porter 1987:48). The Conoy had merged with the Nanticoke by 1749 at a village at the mouth of the Juniata River in Pennsylvania. In 1755 the two groups were found in Otsiningo on Chenango River near Birmingham, New York. By 1758 the Conoy and Nanticoke were considered one nation (Feest 1978a:245-246; Weslager 1983). In the same year, the Nanticoke had been accepted as adjunct tribal members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois (Weslager 1983:161).

A small number of Conoy and Nanticoke emigrated west with the Delaware tribes rather than moving north to the Six Nations of the Iroquois (Feest 1978a:246; Johnson 1992:27-28). By 1769 some Nanticoke had come to a predominantly Munsee village on the western side of the Allegheny River in what is now Indiana and Ohio (Feest 1978a:246; Weslager 1983:184-86). In 1785 a group from New York moved to a village on the Maumee River, close to the Shawnee and Delawares. With the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, the Maryland tribes settled on the White River in Indiana. By 1818 they crossed the Mississippi to live with the Delawares in Kansas and, after 1867-68, in Oklahoma (Feest 1978a:246; Weslager 1983:184-86).

Due to intermingling with other tribes, as well as with whites and African-Americans, the Nanticoke and Conoy ceased to exist as distinct tribal entities, although several groups of mixed-blood people claim Nanticoke ancestry. Over time, the term "Nanticoke" came to refer to all the remnant Native American groups in Maryland and Pennsylvania, no matter what their tribal origin (Weslager 1983:165).

Under the laws of the state of Delaware, the Nanticoke Indian Association was incorporated in 1922 to unite the tribal community (Weslager 1983:222). A revival of the association occurred in 1975 (Weslager 1983:245). Today many "Nanticoke" still live in Millsboro, Delaware but have never been officially recognized by the federal government (Porter 1994a:369). The Nanticoke Indian Association of Delaware filed a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition in 1978, but has not further pursued the petition process (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

During the mid-19th Century, many individual Nanticoke families left Delaware to relocate to New Jersey, Michigan, and San Francisco (Weslager 1983:207). Many of the Nanticoke descendants from Delaware who settled in New Jersey intermarried with the New Jersey Lenape (Delawares) descendants (Weslager 1983:252-253). The New Jersey group decided to organize formally and incorporate under the name of the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey, Inc. in 1978 and were recognized by the state of New Jersey in 1982

(Weslager 1983:255 and 259). In 1992, they filed a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition, but have not yet submitted a formal petition (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

The present-day Piscataway population in Maryland probably originated in the area of Charles County in southern Maryland prior to 1778 from multiple ethnic unions (Porter 1994b:454-55). Several tribal groups in the area today claim Piscataway heritage, however, only the Piscataway-Conoy Confederacy & Subtribes, Inc. has petitioned for federal recognition; no decision on their petition has yet been made (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Choptank

At the time of European contact, the Choptank resided north of the Nanticoke territories along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland (Feest 1978a:214, Figure 2). As early as 1669, they were living in a reservation on the south side of the Choptank River. To escape white incursion, the Maryland Choptank retreated to a small narrow area in the corner of their reserve called Locust Neck (Weslager 1983:135 and 194). Some Nanticoke eventually joined the Choptank, along with other Indians from Maryland and Delaware. These scattered families, probably ethnically mixed and owning no property, were dispersed to remote sites in woods, marshes, and swamps, or along obscure streams where they could not be molested by whites (Weslager 1983:196). According to the references available to the MCX, it is not clear where these families are today. It is possible that they have joined one of the many Native American associations in Maryland.

Susquehannock

The Susquehannock (or Conestoga) were an Iroquois people living in the valley of the Susquehanna River in eastern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland along the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay (Terrell 1971:183-4; Yenne 1986:234). The Susquehannock suffered enormous population losses from epidemics brought by European traders. Their reduced numbers led to their defeat by the Iroquois in 1675. At this time, most Susquehannock bands evacuated their original homelands in Pennsylvania (Waldman 1988:234). Some resettled in Maryland at Piscataway Fort at the junction of the Piscataway Creek and Potomac River, south of present-day Washington, D.C. (Jennings 1978:365-366). The Suquehannock were dispersed by both Maryland and Virginia settlers and weakened by the prolonged warfare with the Six Nations of the Iroquois. By 1742, the Six Nations had control of the Susquehanna River territory and the remnant Susquehannock became a closely allied tributary tribe living with the Oneida in New York (Terrell 1971:185; Weslager 1983:148-149). Those Susquehannock who did not join the Six Nations of the Iroquois were persuaded to move with the Delawares (Jennings 1978:366).

Virginia Algonquians

The Virginia Algonquians, which included the Powhatan Confederacy, had a territory that "stretched from the fall line of Virginia across the Coastal Plain to the southern end of the

Delmarva Peninsula," as well as "smaller chiefdoms noted in the Potomac and Patuxent drainages (Custer 1993:I-16)." Feest shows in Figure 2 (1978b:255) numerous tribes to the west of the Chesapeake Bay residing along the tributaries circa 1610. According to Peterson and Otter (n.d.:6-11) "there are no federally recognized tribes in Virginia. . . .The Pamunkey and Mattaponi, both state recognized tribes, are the closest living descendants of the people who lived here. It is not likely that any of the federally recognized tribes could verify cultural or biological descent from them."

There is evidence of the participation of Nanticoke descendants both in the Powhatan Confederacy in the 1920s and 1930s (Feest 1978b:247) and with a group entitled the Powhatan-Renape Nation, that reportedly consists of Virginia Native American descendants intermarried with related Nanticoke (they now live in Pennsylvania and New Jersey) (Forbes 1994:475). Neither of these groups is federally recognized (Feest 1978b:265; Johnson 1992:28).

4

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS TRIBES AND DELAWARE TRIBES

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

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

Fort Detrick is responsible for collections that include approximately 8 cubic feet housed at Fort Detrick and R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in Frederick, Maryland. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and testing conducted from 1992 through the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone flakes, stone tools, a core fragment, a tobacco pipe fragment, and ceramics, and historic Euro American materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, shell, animal bone, miscellaneous building materials, and kitchen and personal artifacts, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied by the numerous Maryland tribes such as the Nanticoke and Conoy whose descendants may reside among your tribe. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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

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

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MEDCOM Commander, U.S. Army Medical Command
ATTN: MCFA-E (Mr. Gilberto Gonzalez)
2050 Worth Road
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6000

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

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

APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE SHAWNEE TRIBE

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

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

Fort Detrick is responsible for collections that include approximately 8 cubic feet housed at Fort Detrick and R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in Frederick, Maryland. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and testing conducted from 1992 through the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone flakes, stone tools, a core fragment, a tobacco pipe fragment, and ceramics, and historic Euro American materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, animal bone, miscellaneous building materials, and kitchen and personal artifacts, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in, or around, the area thought to be part of the territory occupied by the Shawnee in the 17th and 18th Centuries. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

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

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

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MEDCOM Commander, U.S. Army Medical Command
ATTN: MCFA-E (Mr. Gilberto Gonzalez)
2050 Worth Road
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6000

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

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

APPENDIX III

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT
FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES
THE SIX NATIONS OF THE IROQUOIS*
***Cayuga and Seneca**
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Wichita & Affiliated Tribal Executive Committee
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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT DETRICK, MARYLAND

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

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

EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	E
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD	Dr. Henry Erbes	(301) 619-7318	None Given	18FRX71; 74, 679-685	Oct. 1992 - Jan. 1993; 1994 and 1995	R. Gc As Mi an
R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, MD	Terry Riemer	(301) 694-0428	Nallin Farm	18FR684	Oct. 1992 - Jan. 1993; 1994 and 1995	R. Gc As Mi an

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Fort Detrick, Maryland [MEDCOM]

As of January 1996

Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	C A
1; 74, 679-685	Oct. 1992 - Jan. 1993; 1994 and 1995	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Michael A. Simons and John J. Mintz	ca. 7 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Lithics, Flakes, Biface, Core, Ceramics, Tobacco Pipe Fragment; Historic Metal, Ceramics, Glass, Shell, Animal Bone Frags., Miscellaneous Building Materials, Kitchen & Personal Artifacts, & Associated Documentation	Prehistoric Unknown, Woodland; Historic 17th-20th Century	No Lis
	Oct. 1992 - Jan. 1993; 1994 and 1995	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Michael A. Simons and John J. Mintz	> 1 cu. ft.	Historic Glass Bottles, Ceramics, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Kitchen & Personal Artifacts, & Associated Documentation	Historic 17th-20th Century	No Lis

(2)

Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
	Prehistoric Lithics, Flakes, Biface, Core, Ceramics, Tobacco Pipe Fragment; Historic Metal, Ceramics, Glass, Shell, Animal Bone Frags., Miscellaneous Building Materials, Kitchen & Personal Artifacts, & Associated Documentation	Prehistoric Unknown, Woodland; Historic 17th-20th Century	None Listed		None
	Historic Glass Bottles, Ceramics, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Kitchen & Personal Artifacts, & Associated Documentation	Historic 17th-20th Century	None Listed		None

APPENDIX V

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

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

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

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

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the

hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

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

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

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

*Date:*_____ *Information obtained by:*_____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

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

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

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

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

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

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

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

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

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

Comments:

Subject property : Fort Detrick, MD

Last name : Cannan First name : Deborah Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors :

Title : State Inventory Forms and National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms for Historic Properties, Fort Detrick, Maryland

Series :

Date : 08/92 Length : 126 Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0059; Delivery Order 0010

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Detrick, MD

Last name : Cannan First name : Deborah Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors : Christopher R. Polglase, John Mintz, William Henry, & Estella K. Bryans-Munson

Title : Cultural Resources Management Plan and Maintenance, Rehabilitation, and Repair Guidelines for Fort Detrick, Maryland

Series :

Date : 08/24/92 Length : 63 Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0059; Delivery Order 2

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Detrick, MD

Last name : Mintz First name : John Middle Initial : J.

Secondary Authors : Michael Simons, Thomas W. Davis (Contribution by Brooke Vincent & Michelle T. Moran)

Title : Archeological Survey of Fort Detrick, Maryland (Technical Appendix to the Fort Detrick Cultural Resource Management Plan)

Series :

Date : 08/24/93 Length : 99 Contract Number : DACW31-89-D-0059; Delivery Order 19

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Baltimore District

Contractor : R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Subcontractor :

APPENDIX VI

OTHER REFERENCES TO FORT DETRICK

Attempts were made to obtain copies of references that were cited on the site records, or in other publications but were not available at the Maryland Historical Trust. From telephone conversations with various persons conversant with the archaeology of Fort Detrick, the MCX determined that no new collections are reported in these references.

FORT DETRICK REFERENCES NOT ON FILE AT THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Sanders, Susan L. With contributions by Deborah K. Cannan, Michelle T. Moran, and Martha R. Williams

1995 *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of the Nallin Farm Site (18FR684), Fort Detrick, Maryland.* Final. R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.