

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The archeological investigations conducted at Camp Stanley Storage Activity included a pedestrian survey of ca. 991 acres (401 hectares) and the National Register testing of prehistoric site 41BX1180 and historic site 41BX1163/1189. The survey documented six new sites, consisting of one prehistoric component (41BX1233), one site with both premilitary and military historic components (41BX1236), and four sites with only military historic components (41BX1234, 41BX1235, 41BX1237, and 41BX1238). Test excavations at 41BX1180 resulted in the delineation and evaluation of a multicomponent site that included a burned rock midden. Investigations at 41BX1163/1189 resulted in defining three basic trench types at the site as well as extensive mapping of all extant trenches.

The significance of these sites was evaluated based on the criteria identified by the National Park Service (1982:1). Cultural resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and thus worthy of avoidance, protection, or mitigation through data recovery, if they are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, or culture (National Park Service 1982:1). Significant properties are those that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the works of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history [National Park Service 1982:1].

Criterion D as defined above readily applies to the prehistoric archeological resources noted during the survey effort and the National Register testing of 41BX1180, and it is against this criterion that prehistoric sites were evaluated in this report. Historic sites were evaluated against all four criteria as the test of their significance. The prehistoric and historic sites recorded during the survey are discussed below, while the National Register tested sites 41BX1180 and 41BX1163/1189 are discussed and evaluated at the end of the chapter.

SURVEY

The six sites recorded during the survey and their recommended eligibility status for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are presented in Table 9. Site 41BX1233 is a prehistoric open campsite tentatively dated to the middle Archaic because of the recovery of a Nolan dart point on the surface. The site is situated on an exposed limestone bench that has no significant deposits of sediment. Because of the erosional impacts to the site, the lack of buried cultural deposits, and low artifact density, it is unlikely that further investigations at the site would yield significant information. Therefore, it is recommended that site 41BX1233 be considered ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 9. Recommended National Register Eligibility Status of Recorded Archeological Sites

Site Number	National Register Eligibility
41BX1233	Not eligible
41BX1234	Not eligible
41BX1235	Eligible
41BX1236	Not eligible
41BX1237	Not eligible
41BX1238	Not eligible

Site 41BX1234 is a historic military site consisting of the remains of a target abutment used as

part of a 600-yard small arms range. Although the site is associated with World War I training activities, it is not significant under Criterion A because the integrity of the site has been compromised. The key elements of the range, the abutment and the shooting positions, have been greatly disturbed and are not intact. It is recommended that site 41BX1234 be considered ineligible for National Register nomination.

Site 41BX1236 consists of one premilitary and one military component. The premilitary component is a portion of a nineteenth-century rock wall associated with an old farmstead located near the site and has been severely disturbed. The military component includes 19 deteriorated timber and cement/wire-mesh facade structures built in 1943 by the 320th Engineer Battalion, an earth-covered bunker possibly constructed during the World War I era, and an enclosed concrete bunker probably dating to the World War II-era constructions. These structures were related to light nonfiring defensive training activities, possibly light weapons training, and use consistent with observation stations. These types of structures do not represent a significant training advancement, nor are they representative of a specialized design or construction. These structures are therefore considered ineligible for the National Register.

Sites 41BX1237 and 41BX1238 are artillery practicing positions or battery emplacements, each consisting of five poured-in-place concrete open structures that were used as practice firing positions. These structures served as safety features in the event of a failure associated with a gun or event associated with a prepared weapon round. These structures are not associated with any significant advancements in military technology or design or the fielding of a modern fighting force, nor do their characteristics embody that of a unique design or construction. Therefore, none of the structures identified at site 41BX1237 or 41BX1238 meet any criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

Site 41BX1235 is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register. The site consists of a set of zigzag-aligned training trenches that have been cut into limestone bedrock. The trenches are well preserved, retaining much of their structural integrity. Furthermore, significance of the site is demonstrated by its unique design and configuration (Criterion C) as well as its representation of U.S. involvement in World War I (Criterion A). In addition, these same trenches most likely were used in 1926 for the making of *Wings*, the first movie to receive an Oscar for Best Picture.

TESTED SITES

Site 41BX1180

Archeological testing at 41BX1180 resulted in documentation of two cultural components—late Paleoindian and late Archaic. No clear delineations can be made between the two components, and it is difficult to assess the nature of these components and the activities related to them, primarily due to the thin and mixed nature of the cultural deposits at the site. The late Paleoindian component is based solely on the recovery of a Victoria dart point. It is likely the point represents an isolated occurrence. The late Archaic component, defined by the presence of Kent and possible Ensor dart points, appears to encompass most of the site in terms of site size and artifacts. However, this is a tenuous position and cannot be clearly demonstrated at this time. Adding to the uncertainty is the nebulous association and age of Feature 1, the burned rock midden. In addition, the radiocarbon date from the feature suggests its contextual integrity has been compromised. Therefore, site 41BX1180 is recommended as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 41BX1163/1189

Site 41BX1163/1189 is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for association with the significant event of World War I and for their design features which significantly contributed to a military force capable of fighting in that type of operating environment. These trenches, and the ones identified at 41BX1235, also were utilized during the filming of the 1926 movie, *Wings*. Archeological testing at site 41BX1163/1189 resulted in the definition of three general trench types which correspond to lying, kneeling, and standing trenches as illustrated in training manuals. Testing revealed that the trenches maintain their subterranean configuration or structural integrity, exhibit remnants of parapets, in some cases used metal revetments, and possibly employed drainage systems in the trench floors, thus fulfilling registration requirements for eligibility discussed earlier in this report.

The trenches at the site represent the construction and use of World War I-era military training devices as part of a national program to train troops for war in Europe where they would encounter the same use of these devices. The trenches represent a specific form of construction ubiquitous to the western front in

Europe, and design and layout of training devices in field training manuals were specific in their directions for construction. Much data exist in the form of training manuals, photographs, and/or military journals on the history of trench design, layout specifications, and usage. Therefore, it seems unlikely that further archeological investigation at the site would yield new infor-

mation, and the trenches are not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. However, the trenches should be considered significant under both Criterion A for their association with a historic event and Criterion C for their association with significant design and engineering characteristics.