

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The archeological survey conducted at Camp Stanley Storage Activity consisted of a pedestrian survey of ca. 2,125 acres (860 hectares) in the Inner and Outer Cantonments. The survey documented 34 archeological sites, 20 with prehistoric components and 18 with historic components. The significance of the components is evaluated based on criteria provided by the National Park Service, National Register Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, as set forth below. In addition, specific requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places defined by Freeman (1994a) for various military features and structures at neighboring Camp Bullis were consulted in order to assess similar property types at Camp Stanley.

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. Significant properties are those that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that 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. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history [National Park Service 1982:1].

Criterion D applies to prehistoric archeological resources, and thus it is against this criterion that the

prehistoric components in this report are evaluated. Potentially, all four criteria may apply to historical resources, but the majority of the historic sites or components reported here lack standing structures or association with historically important persons or events and are thus evaluated only in terms of Criterion D. The prehistoric and historic components recorded during the survey are discussed separately below.

PREHISTORIC COMPONENTS

Twenty prehistoric components were documented during the survey. These components are open campsites and lithic scatters that represent Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric occupations based on the temporally diagnostic artifacts. All of the prehistoric sites are located in upland settings.

Many of the sites have limited research potential due to deflated surfaces, a paucity of artifacts, a mix of various temporal components, and human-induced disturbances (e.g., brush clearing, road maintenance). These characteristics are common to sites located in upland settings, where nonaggrading environments prevail. Table 4 lists the prehistoric components and recommendations concerning their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Only one (site 41BX1180) of the 20 prehistoric components is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, pending further test excavations.

Although portions of site 41BX1180 have witnessed deflation and erosion, the burned rock midden has a demonstrated degree of integrity and intact stratigraphy based on the depth of the cultural deposits and recovery from shovel tests. Such characteristics (i.e., integrity and intact stratigraphy) are critical for archeological research, and they are lacking for much of the archeological record at Camp Stanley and the surrounding area. The contextual integrity of a site and the ability to isolate cultural or temporal components for analysis are essential for a basic understanding of cultural chronology, technology and material culture, and culture process, including subsistence strategies, settlement

Table 4. Prehistoric Components and Recommended National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Status

Site No.	NRHP Eligibility
41BX1156	Not eligible
41BX1157	Not eligible
41BX1158	Not eligible
41BX1169	Not eligible
41BX1171	Not eligible
41BX1172	Not eligible
41BX1173	Not eligible
41BX1174	Not eligible
41BX1175	Not eligible
41BX1176	Not eligible
41BX1177	Not eligible
41BX1178	Not eligible
41BX1180	Potentially eligible
41BX1181	Not eligible
41BX1182	Not eligible
41BX1183	Not eligible
41BX1184	Not eligible
41BX1185	Not eligible
41BX1187	Not eligible
41BX1189	Not eligible

patterns, population dynamics, and intraregional and extraregional interaction among prehistoric groups (Criterion D). Whether site 41BX1180 can or will be able to address one or all of the above research domains and provide significant regional prehistoric data has yet to be determined. Additional test excavations will need to be conducted to ascertain this.

If test excavations reveal that site 41BX1180 is significant, then it presents a rare opportunity to define and understand upland site activities and the greater utilization of upland environments throughout the region during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The acquisition of data on such sites is of particular interest due to the documented fluctuation of climatic conditions throughout the late Holocene (e.g., Toomey et al. 1993). An understanding of upland site activities in relation to environmental conditions may lead to a better overall view of adaptive strategies and changes in subsistence and settlement patterns.

The significance of site 41BX1180 stems from the contextual integrity of the site’s burned rock midden. Based on this integrity, the potential ability of this site to add to the regional archeological or prehistoric data base (Criterion D) is high. It is recommended that further testing of the site be conducted to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or that measures be taken to protect the site from vandalism, destruction, and erosion.

HISTORIC COMPONENTS

Eighteen historic components were documented during the survey. Fourteen date to the early twentieth century or represent military use of Camp Stanley and include utilities and infrastructure, housing facilities, service/support facilities, and training devices property types. The remaining four components represent turn-of-the-century to early-twentieth-century farming and ranching sites. Table 5 lists the historic components and recommendations concerning their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Twelve of the components have limited research potential due to disturbances, a lack of structural or architectural integrity, the fact that the data they might yield are repetitive or inferior to published accounts of military activities (e.g., Freeman 1994a; Manguso 1990) and military records, and/or no association with significant figures or historical events; therefore, these components do not meet Criteria A, B, C, or D.

Table 5. Historic Components and Recommended National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Status

Site No.	NRHP Eligibility
41BX1156	Not eligible
41BX1159	Not eligible
41BX1160	Not eligible
41BX1161	Not eligible
41BX1162	Not eligible
41BX1163	Potentially eligible
41BX1164	Not eligible
41BX1165	Not eligible
41BX1166	Not eligible
41BX1167	Not eligible
41BX1168	Not eligible
41BX1169	Not eligible
41BX1170	Potentially eligible
41BX1172	Potentially eligible
41BX1179	Potentially eligible
41BX1186	Not eligible
41BX1188	Potentially eligible
41BX1189	Potentially eligible

However, it is recommended that the historic components at sites 41BX1163, 41BX1170, 41BX1172, 41BX1179, 41BX1188, and 41BX1189 (both trenches and late-nineteenth-century structure) be considered potentially eligible or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Four of the components (41BX1170, 41BX1172, 41BX1179, and 41BX1189) consist of late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century ranch complexes and house structures. As archeological and architectural resources, these

components have limited potential due to disturbances and demolition of associated structures. However, the four components have yet to be fully assessed and may, through archival investigations, yield significant data pertaining to Criteria A and B. Therefore, the four components should be judged as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places pending archival investigations to fully assess their significance.

The other three components are World War I training devices. Numerous personnel took part in training activities at Camp Stanley in preparation for World War I, utilizing such training devices as the trenches at sites 41BX1163 and 41BX1189 and the old target range at site 41BX1188. This association should render these sites eligible for listing under Criterion A. The combat training trenches at sites 41BX1163 and 41BX1189 exhibit the unique “zigzag” configuration adopted by the U.S. military from the French (Mercur 1914). This

trench style is representative of the United States’s military involvement during World War I; therefore, these components should be eligible for listing under Criterion C. It is not known for sure, but it is unlikely that similar trenches are still in existence at other World War I military training bases in the United States.

Although the trenches at 41BX1163 and 41BX1189 are not in pristine condition, their approximate depth, configuration, and lateral extent can be ascertained, and therefore they meet the minimal contextual integrity requirements for eligibility defined by Freeman (1994a:106) for training devices. The old target range at 41BX1188 is also somewhat disturbed, but key elements of the range are intact. This includes the target abutment, target guide post, and designated shooting positions (i.e., the parallel stone alignments). These factors meet the structural integrity requirements for listing defined by Freeman (1994a:106) for similar training devices in Camp Bullis.

