References


Holmes, C.E. 2001."Tanana River Valley Archaeology Circa 14,000 to 9,000 B.P." *Arctic Anthropology* 38(2): 154-170.


Judith Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Public Archaeology, Anchorage, Alaska.


University of Alaska Fairbanks Archival Resources. Janet Matheson Collection Fairbanks North Star Borough Survey of Historic Properties. Accession 82-80, Box 1, Box 2.


**Newspapers and Websites:**

*Rampart Alaska* Forum Dec 20, 1900

*Fairbanks Miner* May 1903

Appendix 1: 2012 AHRS Forms

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: FAI-02198
Map sheet: Fairbanks D-2
Site Name(s): FAI-02198
Aliquot: [Redacted]
Acreage: 1

Site Description:

This site is located at the edge of farmland off of Chena Hot Springs Road northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The site consists of a cabin, an outhouse, an unidentified wood artifact, and a 20th rectangular can. No artifacts were collected and no trash dump was located. The cabin was constructed with square milled lumber stacked to create walls. At the corners, the lumber pieces extend out from the perpendicular wall. Every other piece is cut short creating a log cabin notching effect with no real notching. The walls are secured with spikes. A front door and window are located on the south side of the building. A second window is located on the east wall. Doors and window frames were constructed with milled lumber. The roof is collapsed. Interior walls are visible in the western portion of the structure and covered with particle board sheathing (Cypress, Beaver or Upson Board). Roof rafters were constructed with milled lumber and covered with asphalt roll roofing. A fireplace is present on the eastern side of the building. It was constructed from yellow brick and is partially covered with cement and rock slabs. A double outhouse is located east of the cabin on the other side of a trail. The outhouse is partitioned in two halves, back to back. One half of the outhouse faces north and the other south. Both have two seats. The building is made with 2x4 framing and covered with sheathing and a gable roof.

Significance:

Location:

This site is located in the northern portion of the Fort Wainwright cantonment. It is 1.6km south of Chena Hot Springs Road and 5.7km east of the Steese Highway.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction: None
Present Condition:
Receptors:
Period: Historic
Resource Nature: Building
Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: State of Alaska

Repository: No artifacts collected
Accession #: [Redacted]
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify)
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS# PAI-02199

Map sheet: Fairbanks C-2

Site Name(s): PAI-02199, CDWM-12

Site Description:
This site was discovered based on one grey chert flake fragment found in a shovel test pit. The site is situated on a bedrock knoll south of a helicopter landing zone in the middle of Clear Creek Buttes. Two shovel tests were excavated on a small bedrock knoll. In the first, bedrock was encountered immediately below the soil. No artifacts were found. The second test pit reached 18 cm below surface. One flake was found. The surrounding area slopes gently to the south and is covered with mixed hardwood (birch and poplar) forest with a low shrub understory.

Significance:

Location:
This site is located on a small bedrock knoll south of a landing zone, east of the trail, in the middle of Clear Creek Buttes. Clear Creek Buttes is part of Fort Wainwright's Tanana Flats Training Area. It is south of Fairbanks in central Alaska.

Citation:

Dangers of Destruction: None
Present Condition:
Ecosystem:
Permit Dates:
Period: Prehistoric
Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: US Army, BLM
Repository: UAM
Accretion #: LA2012-106
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify):
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHR#: FAI-02200

Map sheet: Fairbanks C-2

Site Name(s): FAI-02200, Monk Farm

Acreage: 0.1

Site Description:
A historic mink farm was reported from the base of Salmon Loaf Butte in the Tanana Flats Training Area of Fort Wainwright. Investigations found the site along the east facing downhill slope on the northeastern edge of the butte. A cabin was dug into the side of the hill, which slopes at 30° eastward, toward the creek at the base of the butte. The cabin is log sided and has a tin roof. The roof and parts of the walls are collapsed. Dirt banks are on 3 sides of the structure. Debris is scattered down the slope in front of the house. Trails are located perpendicular to the slope and run across the front of the house. Bottles, fuel tins, and Hills Bros coffee cans were among the debris in front of the cabin. No artifacts were collected.

Significance:

Location:
This structure and associated debris is located on the eastern edge of Salmon Loaf Butte, in the Tanana Flats Training Area of Fort Wainwright, south of Fairbanks, in Interior Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction: None
Present Condition: Collapsed but relatively undisturbed
Ecosystem:
Ferrite Dates: Hills Bros Coffee Can, 20th, dates 1945-1952
Period: Historic
Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: US Army, BLM

Repository:
Accession #:
BLM/BIA #

Other # (specify):
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XM14-01491
Map sheet: Mt Hayes D-3
Site Name(s): XM14-01491, W-12-1 & W-12-2

Site Description:

Four red and gray chert artifacts were found in a test pit on a terrace overlooking Delta Creek to the east. The terrace is ice-cream, and generally covered with hummocks, but the terrace edge is slightly elevated and drier. Surrounding vegetation includes birch, spruce, alder, and low scrub in patches on the terrace edge, as well as dwarf birch, moss, lichen, low bush cranberries and grasses. Dinosaur Ridge is visible to the west and Molybdenum Ridge is visible to the north. Delta Creek is 75m to the east, but visibility is restricted by spruce and brush vegetation. Two localities were tested at this site. Ten shovel tests were excavated in Locality 1 (at the coordinates). Two of these contained subsurface flakes, one contained a gray chert scraper, and one contained a dark gray chert tested cobble. Locality 2 is located 100m southwest of Locality 1. Thirteen light-gray chert flakes were found in one of five shovel tests in this area. Flakes were found under the organic root mat, 12-33cm below the surface. The test pit ended at glacial till, 33cm below surface.

Significance:

Location:
This site is located on the west edge of Delta Creek, 4.5km northeast of HillBally Hill in Fort Wainwright’s Donnelly Training Area West. This area is located southwest of Delta Junction in central Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction:
Present Condition:
Ecosystem:
Pertinent Dates:
Period: Prehistoric
Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: US Army, BLM

Repository: UAM
Accession #: CA2012-101
BIA/BLM #: Other #: (specify):
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XMH-01492

Map sheet: MT HAYES D-6
SEC 28, T12S, R0E, FM
Site Name(s): XMH-01492, K-12-1

Site Description:
Site XMH-01492 is situated on a northeast-southwest trending moraine approximately 0.5 m above the surrounding area. The landform has three small rocky rises and is surrounded by muskeg and wetland. Site slope is 0°-1°, and drops at a slope of 3° to the surrounding area. Vegetation consists of moss and lichen, berries, grasses, small black spruce, and dwarf birch. The creek that flows north into Gold Pan Creek is approximately 70 m northeast of datum. Molybdenum Ridge in approximately 1.5 km southwest. The site consists of two light gray diorite boulder fragments that rest on the surface in the only surface exposure on the landform. One fragment is 40 x 40 x 5 cm with reteoch on dorsal and one lateral margin. The other fragment is 1.5 x 1.0 x 0.5 cm with reteoch on dorsal and one lateral margin. Nine shovel test pits were excavated along the entire length of the landform, all of which were negative for cultural material. Stratigraphy consists of organic matter to 4 cm below surface overlying grayed silt and mottled dark and light brown silt to 20 cm below surface.

Significance:

Location:
This site is located on a low-lying moraine west of Gold Pan Creek and 1.5 km northeast of Molybdenum Ridge. This site is located in Fort Wainwright's Downey Training Area West, southwest of Delta Junction, in central Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction:
Present Condition: No disturbance
Ecosystem: Riverine gravelly low and high scrub
Pertinent Dates:
Period:
Resource Nature:

Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date:
Property Owner: USAF PWA, BLM

Repository: UAM
Accession #: UA2012-1161492
BIA/BLM #: Other # (specify)

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Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XMH-01493

Map sheet: Mt Hayes D-4

Site Name(s): XMH-01493, W-12-3

Site Description: A gray rhyolite biface fragment, a rhyolite flake, and a dark gray chert flake were found on the surface of a moraine in Donnelly Training Area East. The moraine rises 5m above the surrounding terrain. Surface visibility is high (80%), and no vegetation obstructs the view in any direction. The Granite Mountains are visible to the east and Donnelly Dome is visible to the southeast. Only the biface fragment was collected.

Significance:

Location:

This site is located on a moraine in Fort Wainwright's Donnelly Training Area East. This area is southeast of Fort Greely and Delta Junction in central Alaska.

Citations:

Danger of Destruction:

Present Condition:

Ecotopes:

Pertinent Dates:

Period: Prehistoric

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date

Property Owner: US Army, BLM

Repository: UAM

Accession #: UA2012-102

BIA/BLM #: Other #: (specify):
Alaska Heritage Resources Survey

AHRS #: XM1-01494

Map sheet: Mt Hayes D-3

Site Name(s): XM1-01494, A-12-1

Site Description:

Site XM1-01494 is located on a E-W trending ridge in the Gerstle River Training Area. A shovel test uncovered 5 chert flakes buried 20-25cm below surface. Upon this discovery, 26 other shovel tests and one test unit were excavated adjacent to the positive test pit. No other archaeological materials were discovered. Site stratigraphy consists of a 5-10cm organic-rich root mat overlying 15-20cm of silt and sandy silt, over glacial till. Vegetation at the site included mixed spruce and birch with low scrub and mosses, making surface visibility poor. The nearest water source is the Gerstle River, 1.3km to the east.

Significance:

Location:

The site is located 1.3km west of Gerstle River in the Gerstle River Training Area, south of the Richardson Highway, southeast of Delta Junction, in central Alaska.

Citations:

Dangers of Destruction:

Present Condition:

Ecosystem:

Pertinent Dates:

Period: Prehistoric

Resource Nature: Site

Cultural Affiliation:

Preservation Status & Date:

Property Owner: US Army, BLM

Repository: UAM

Accession #: UA2012-163

BIA/BLM #: Other #: (Specify):
### Appendix 2: 2012 DOE Forms

**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>FAI-00040</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Fort Wainwright Cantonment, North of Chena River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Determination</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>FAI-00040 is a large buried lithic scatter, partially exposed on the surface by military activities and erosion. Despite disturbance in the upper soil layer, the site appears to be largely intact and retains sufficient integrity to generate useful data. The variety of material types, abundance of cultural materials as well as the presence of obsidian indicate FAI-00040 has the potential to yield important information about prehistory and is eligible for inclusion in the NHRP under Criterion D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>Public-Federal</td>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>FAI-00040 is located on a disturbed bluff edge overlooking the Chena River floodplain, up slope and 90m northeast of FAI-00040 and 150m south of FAI-00040. The northeast-southwest trending bluff rises approximately 150m above the floodplain and has just over a 180° view shed, showing Birch Hill, Laid Field, Chena Valley River, and Yukon Training Area. The closest water source is Columbia Creek, 1.5 km to the east. The surrounding ecosystem is an upland moist mixed forest, with only low scrub and grasses growing on the site proper. Site vegetation includes young aspen, scattered spruce, willow, grasses, willow, and cranberry. Surface exposure is minimal except where military activity has disturbed the vegetation. The main site area has deep top soil, partially overgrown with vegetation while an area to the north, approximately 15 x 40 m in size, was stripped to bedrock. The area is actively used for recreation and impacted by erosion on exposed surfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Site Number of Resources</td>
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#### Description and Historic Context

FAI-00040 was originally discovered during a 1978 survey by James Dixon and others (Dixon et al. 1980) and consisted of 36 flakes found on the surface and in subsurface testing. Material types included chert, rhyolite, quartz, and obsidian. When the site was relocated in 2006, 36 flakes of chert, quartz, and obsidian were noted. The obsidian was collected along with a quartz biface fragment and black chert scraper. No subsurface testing was performed. In 2012, surface artifacts were relocated, mapped, and tools were collected. In total 32 flakes of quartz, rhyolite, basalt, obsidian and chert (black and banded) were collected, while a black tool, rhyolite surface fragment and banded chert surface were collected. An obsidian flake was mapped but lost before it could be collected.

A shovel test grid was placed over the site to determine site boundaries, subsurface concentrations and site integrity. The grid was established by 5m intervals over the area of surface artifact distribution and at 1m intervals around the site borders and into adjacent stripped areas. A total of 37 shovel tests were excavated to decomposing bedrock gravels. Ten shovel tests were positive, containing 10 bone samples, 2 charcoal samples, 1 quartz biface, and 19 flakes of quartz, chert (banded, grey, red and black), obsidian and rhyolite (JD2012-111).

A 1m² unit was excavated southeast of datum in 10cm levels and terminated at degrading soils bedrock. Cultural materials were found from 4-7cm (b)om, comprising an obsidian projectile point fragment, a quartz biface, and 10 flakes of quartz, chert (banded, grey, red and black), obsidian and chalcedony (JD2012-111). Shovel tests ranged in depth from 10-56cm. Shovel tests on the southeastern bluff edge had 20 cm of fill above a loamy root mat. Stratigraphy in the excavation unit consisted of 7S3R3/3 dark brown silt above 10S3R2/2 very dark greyish brown silt gravel followed by 7S3R4/5 dark brown silt gravel. Tests then deeper to bedrock. Artifacts were found in all three stratigraphic layers. While modern activity has removed soil layer, and added fill above existing deposits, the remaining soil appears to be intact as originally deposited.

FAI-00040 is a large buried lithic scatter, partially exposed on the surface by military activities and erosion. Quartz is the predominant material type of the 11 present, followed by chert (banded, grey, light grey, dark grey, red and black), obsidian, rhyolite, basalt, and chalcedony. Both fine and charcoal samples may provide material for dating. During 2012 investigations, a total of 6 tools and over 9000 hundred flakes, 42 of which are obsidian, were recovered. Despite disturbance in the upper soil layer, the site appears to be largely intact and retains sufficient integrity to generate useful data. The variety of material types, abundance of cultural materials as well as the presence of obsidian indicate FAI-00040 has the potential to yield important information about prehistory and is eligible for inclusion in the NHRP under Criterion D.
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Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
Prehistoric

Period of Significance
Prehistoric-unknown

Cultural Affiliation
Unknown, but datable material was found

Level of Significance
Local

Criteria Considerations
FAI-00040 is eligible under Criterion D: Information potential because of the intact nature of the site, abundance of subsurface lithic material, presence of datable material, presence of obsidian for sourcing, and formal tools.

Research Potential
This site has potential for providing information for local level research problems related to prehistoric use and subsistence in the Chena River valley as well as for models of Tanana Valley cultural history.

Integrity
FAI-00040 has integrity of materials, location, design, and association. Formal tools are present as well as source-able raw materials. The site is in primary context with little disturbance beyond the surface. Charcoal and lithic materials are in association in stratigraphic context. Therefore, FAI-00040 has sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP.

Summary
FAI-00040 is a dense lithic scatter located north of the Chena River on the Fort Wainwright cantonment. It has abundant lithic materials in stratigraphic context and is found eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS #: FAI-00040

Selected Resources

Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0.02

Boundary Description
The site is located on a bluff edge approximately 150m above the Chena River. A site boundary was determined by negative shovel tests. See attached map.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-111-1 through 249.

Name: Julie Esdale
Organization: USAG FWA/ CSU CEMML
Phone Number: +1 (907) 361-9405

Email: julie.esdale@colostate.edu
Address: Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: BIMM-PM (Esdale), 1669 Gillowy Road, P.O. Box 1401, Fort Wainwright, AK 99705-0490
**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

<table>
<thead>
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<td>UTM</td>
<td>Location</td>
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**Classification of Property**

| Ownership | Public-Federal | Category | Site | Number of Resources | 1 |

**Property Description**

FAI-00041 is a small lithic scatter. The center of the site was destroyed sometime in the past by military activities. Only recent faunal remains were recovered and no charcoal or diagnostic stone tools were found. Due to the intense disturbance, lack of site integrity, scarcity of cultural material, and lack of datable material, FAI-00041 is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

FAI-00041 is located on a disturbed bluff edge overlooking the Chena River floodplain, downslope and 90m southwest of FAI-00040 and 200m southwest of FAI-00043. The northeast-southwest trending bluff rises approximately 150m above the floodplain and has just over a 180° view shed, showing Birch Hill, Ladd Airfield, Chena Valley floor, and Yukon Training Area. The closest water source is Columbia Creek, 1.5 km to the east. The ecosystem is characterized as upland moist mixed forest. Site vegetation includes birch, spruce, aspen, grasses, cranberry, strawberry, bear berry, wild roses, Artemisia, pasque flower, dwarf willow, low scrub, Labrador, and mosses. Surface exposure is minimal except where military activity or game trails have disturbed the vegetation.

FAI-00041 was originally discovered during a 1979 survey by James Dixon and others (Dixon et al. 1980) and consisted of a surface tool and 26 chert flakes found in a shovel test. The site was relocated in 2006 and 6 flakes were observed on the surface. No subsurface testing was performed. In 2012, the surface artifacts were relocated and recorded. In addition to 7 other flakes eroding downslope to the south, for a total of 13 grey chert and quartz flakes. A shovel test grid was placed over the site to determine site boundaries, subsurface concentrations, and site integrity. The grid was established at 10m intervals, with offset shovel tests at 5m intervals to coincide with the main landform and possibly undisturbed soils. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated to degrading chert bedrock. A single shovel test was positive, producing 8 chert flakes and 2 bone fragments, likely recent rodent remains.

A 1m² unit was excavated to the southwest of the positive shovel test in 10cm levels and terminated at degrading bedrock (Figure 49). Artifacts were recovered from 0-24 cmbs, consisting of 44 flakes of chert (grey and banded), quartz and rhyolite, as well as 4 bone fragments (again, likely recent rodent remains).

Shovel tests ranged in depth from 9-99 cmbs, with deeper deposition to the north away from the bluff edge. Stratigraphy in the excavation unit consisted of poorly sorted 10YR5/3 dark brown silt followed by 10YR5/5 dark yellowish brown silty gravel, then degrading bedrock. Cultural materials were found in the first 2-3 layers.

FAI-00041 is a small lithic scatter containing 5 raw material types (grey chert, light grey chert, banded chert, quartz and rhyolite). The center of the site was destroyed sometime in the past by the creation of a 20 x 7 m foxhole. Surface artifacts may be in their original location or eroding out of the displaced fill from the foxhole. Only recent faunal remains were recovered and no charcoal or diagnostic stone tools were found. Archaeological investigations have produced 52 flakes and one tool. Due to the intense disturbance, lack of site integrity, scarcity of cultural material, and lack of datable material, FAI-00041 is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.
FAI-00041 site overview.

Location of FAI-00041.

FAI-00041 site map.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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<td>Areas of Significance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural Affiliation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level of Significance</td>
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**Criteria Considerations:**
FAI-00041 has been badly disturbed and contains very little cultural material. It lacks sufficient integrity for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Research Potential:**
This site has very low research potential. The site was a small lithic scatter which has largely been destroyed.

**Integrity:**
This site lacks integrity and no longer retains good association between artifacts or between artifacts and datable material.

**Summary:**
FAI-00041 is a small lithic scatter. The center of the site was destroyed sometime in the past by military activities. Only recent faunal remains were recovered and no charcoal or diagnostic stone tools were found. Due to the intense disturbance, lack of site integrity, scarcity of cultural material, and lack of datable material, FAI-00041 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
AHRS # FAI-00041

Selected Resources
Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data
Acreage of Property 0.001

Boundary Description
The site is located on a bluff edge approximately 150m above the Chena River. A site boundary was determined by negative shovel tests. See attached map.

Other Information
Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-112-1 through 25.

FAI-00041 site stratigraphy.

Name Julie Esdale
Organization USAG FWA/CSU CEMML
Phone Number +1 (907) 361-9405

Email julie.esdale@colostate.edu
Address Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: NHRP/PMED-FC 1000 Cistern Road, Ft. Wainwright, AK 99705-4950

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # FAI-00042  Date 09/17/2013
Site Name FAI-00042  UTM
Determination Not Eligible  Location Fort Wainwright Cantonment, North of Chena River

Classification of Property
Ownership Public-Federal  Category Site  Number of Resources 1

Property Description
Summary
FAI-00042 is a small lithic scatter located north of the Chena River on the Fort Wainwright cantonment. The site was not relocated in two separate CEMML surveys. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

Description and Historic Context
FAI-00042 was found by Dixon et al. (1980) on a high bluff overlooking the Chena River. It was estimated to be 20x15m in size. Site testing produced one chert and one quartz flake. A relocation survey by CEMML in 2006 and another survey in 2012 were unable to locate the sites using coordinates found in the 1980 volume and the coordinates found in military records. According to Dixon, the site was located within 100m of FAI-00041 and FAI-00043. It was said to have been disturbed by military activity. The site may have been, in reality, located in the disturbed parking and roadway area between the two locations in the attached figure. If this is the case, the site has probably been destroyed.
Maps and Photos

FAI-00042 location.
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Level of Significance</strong></td>
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**Criteria Considerations:**

Because of the small number of artifacts found in the original site discovery and because the site cannot be relocated, FAI-00042 is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

**Research Potential**

None

**Integrity**

This site lacks integrity and no longer retains good association between artifacts or between artifacts and datable material.

**Summary**

FAI-00042 was a small lithic scatter that was not relocated during two separate surveys in 2006 and 2012. The site may have been destroyed by the creation of a parking lot. Because the site no longer exists, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.
AHRS # FAI-00042

Selected Resources
Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data
Acreage of Property: n/a

Boundary Description: The site was not relocated.

Other Information

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Julie Esdale</td>
<td>USAG FWA/ CSU CEMML</td>
<td>1 (907) 361-9405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Email: julie.esdale@colostate.edu
Address: Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMW-PWE (Estate), 1050 Gallney Road, #100, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # FAI-00509 Date 09/17/2013

Site Name FAI-00509 Location Fort Wainwright Cantonment, North of Chena River

Classification of Property

Ownership Public- Federal Category Site

Property Description

FAI-00509 is a small flake scatter located on Fort Wainwright’s cantonment north of the Chena River. The site was not relocated in two separate surveys because of the small number of artifacts found in the original site discovery and because the site cannot be relocated, FAI-00509 is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

FAI-00509 was originally discovered when three flakes were found eroding out of a hillside in a gravel pit on Fort Wainwright (original 1999 AHIRS Card). Bill Hedman revisited the site in 2002 but was unable to locate any cultural material (Hedman et al. 2003). He reported that the area was greatly disturbed by road and quarry activity and was probably destroyed. CEMML crews visited the site area again in 2012. Pedestrian surveys around the area were unable to relocate the site.
Statement of Significance

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Consideration: Because of the small number of artifacts found in the original site discovery and because the site cannot be relocated, FAI-00509 is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

Research Potential: None

Integrity: This site lacks integrity and no longer retains good association between artifacts or between artifacts and datable material.

Summary: FAI-00509 was a small lithic scatter that was not relocated during two separate surveys in 2002 and 2012. The site may have been destroyed by the creation of a parking lot. Because the site no longer exists, it is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.
### AHRS #
FAI-00509

### Selected Resources

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### Other Information

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<tr>
<td>Julie Esdaile</td>
<td><a href="mailto:julie.esdaile@colostate.edu">julie.esdaile@colostate.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMT-FW/EES, 1650 Gallney Road, #101, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4550</td>
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# DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

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<th>Location</th>
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<td>FAI-01889</td>
<td>09/17/2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salmon Loaf Butte, Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright, central Alaska</td>
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## Classification of Property

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## Property Description

**FAI-01889** is a buried archaeological site found on the western edge of Salmon Loaf Butte in the Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright. The site contains intact deposits with bifacial and microblade technologies. Artifacts include formal tools and flakes in a wide variety of raw materials. Because of the large intact site area, the wealth of archaeological material, and future potential for uncovering more information, Fort Wainwright has determined that FAI-01889 is eligible for the NRHP.

**Summary**

FAI-01889 is found on the western end of Salmon Loaf Butte in TFTA. The site is located on a trail that extends east-west along the crest of the butte and terminates in the vicinity of the site. Surface visibility is limited to areas disturbed by the trail. The site slope is 0-10%, and the landscape drops steeply to both the north and south. This vantage point provides a 270° view of the surrounding areas.

Vegetation at the site consists of aspen, white spruce, birch, with a thick understory of low-bush cranberry, wild rose, grasses, forbs, and some dwarf scrub. The site elevation is 188 masl.

FAI-01889 was discovered during a 2008 survey of Salmon Loaf Butte and Clear Creek Buttes. Seven flakes and two pieces of calcined bone were found on the surface in areas disturbed by the trail. No shovel tests were excavated at the time. There was abundant evidence of modern recreational and military use of the site, although there was minimal evidence of ground disturbance. A wildfire went through the area in 2010 removing much of the scrub vegetation from the top of the site.

**Description and Historic Context**

A Phase II investigation of the site took place on 13-14 June, 2012 while the CEMML archaeology crew was surveying a proposed construction project at the opposite end of Salmon Loaf Butte. A 10m grid was set up over the site south of the 2008 datum. A thorough surface examination recovered 26 flakes, one microblade, and one scraper made from chert, rhyolite, and obsidian. Eleven of the twelve shovel tests excavated produced additional archaeological material. One 1x2m test unit was excavated. An additional 140 flakes were found in shovel tests and the excavation unit. Four microblades, one microblade core, and two scrapers were also excavated.

Although some vegetation has been cleared in the past from the XMH-01889 area, sediments for the most part appear undisturbed. The silt deposits on top of schist bedrock at the site reach a depth of approximately 1m but cultural material was restricted to the top 40cm of the stratigraphic profile. Homogenous silt overlies bedrock at the site. A shallow A soil horizon overlies a 35 cm thick B horizon.

Only a small portion of this site was uncovered during Phase II testing. Time did not allow for determining the outer limits of the site. It spans an area of over 600 square meters. A variety of bifacial and core and blade technologies are represented in the artifact assemblage. Although no charcoal was found during the 2012 investigation, charred bone on the surface of the site suggests a hearth may be present somewhere at the site.
Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
Prehistoric

Period of Significance
Prehistoric-unknown

Cultural Affiliation
Unknown.

Level of Significance
Local and regional

Criteria Considerations
This site is eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP. The site contains core and blade artifacts and bifacial tools in a wide variety of raw materials in buried context.

Research Potential
Because of the large intact site area and the wealth of archaeological material, FAI-01889 has a great potential for providing further information about the use of the Tanana Flats by hunter-gatherers in the past.

Integrity
Artifacts are found in buried context with little to no disturbance.

Summary
FAI-01889 is a buried archaeological site found on the western edge of Salmon Loaf Butte in the Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright. The site contains intact deposits with bifacial and microblade technologies. Artifacts include formal tools and flakes in a wide variety of raw materials. Because of the large intact site area, the wealth of archaeological material, and future potential for uncovering more information, Fort Wainwright has determined that FAI-01889 is eligible for the NRHP.
Selected Resources

Published Sources


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: >0.15

Boundary Description

Time did not allow for boundaries to be fully determined but the site covers at least a 20x30m area at the western edge of Salmon Loaf Butte. The bluff edge provides a southern and western boundary for the site.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-109-1 through 83.

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Determination of Eligibility

AHRS # FAI-01990  Date 09/17/2013

Site Name FAI-01990  UTM

Determination Not Eligible  Location Fort Wainwright Cantonment, North of Chena River

Classification of Property

Ownership Public-Federal  Category Site

Number of Resources 1

Property Description

FAI-01990 is a very small lithic scatter on the southern slope of a highly disturbed and actively used area. Archaeological investigations have produced only 10 flakes. The site slope, disturbance, lack of integrity, and scarcity of archaeological remains suggests that FAI-01990 has little potential to add to our knowledge of prehistory and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

FAI-01990 is located on a narrow vegetated strip on the south slope of Sage Hill. Sage Hill rises 20m above the Chena River floodplain, with views of the Yukon Training Area, Approach Hill, Ladd AFB field, the Chena River valley floor, and Birch Hill spanning a 220° view shed. Site slope varies from 20°-40° with an even steeper slope of 40°-60° dropping down to the floodplain. The closest source of water is Columbia Creek, which winds around the east side of Sage Hill and empties into an unnamed pond to the south. Site vegetation includes black and white spruce, wild roses, service berry, willow, aspen, birch, high bush cranberry, bearberry, strawberry, dwarf dogwood, pumpkin berries, moss and grasses. The site ecosystem is upland moist mixed forest. The top of Sage Hill has been severely disturbed by mechanical clearing down to bedrock, leaving the narrow southern slope partially intact. The southeastern slope has likely lost some deposition, and the entire area is actively used for recreation. There is also evidence for prior military activity both above and below the surface, evidenced by foxholes, bullet shells and trash. There is less than 10% surface exposure around datum and none elsewhere on site.

The site was discovered through subsurface testing in 2009 when 9 flakes (black chert, grey chert, rhyolite, basalt, and quartz) were recovered from 4 test pits, 2 of which had disturbed soils (Gaines et al. 2010). No permanent datum was placed in 2009 and the exact location of survey shovel tests could not be determined. As part of 2012 investigations, a datum was established at 6474905 N 1792418, Zone 6, WGS 84. A shovel test grid was placed at 10m intervals over the vegetated portion of the landform, with shovel tests excavated to bedrock gravel with three exceptions for various impasses. From a total of 15 excavated shovel tests, only one quartz flake was recovered (LIA2012-114-0001). No datable materials, diagnostic tools or traceable raw materials were recovered to provide context for the few cultural remains found.

Due to the steep slopes and disturbed nature of the site, radial shovel tests were excavated at 5m intervals from the positive shovel test. All were excavated to bedrock gravel and contained no cultural materials. Shovel tests ranged in depth from 32-109cm. More deposition was noted in the forested area of the site, with decreasing deposition to the east and west. Military debris and litter was noted over the entire surface of the site, while shovel tests in the eastern portion of the site contained bullet casings and glass to depths of 30cm or more. Stratigraphy in the positive shovel test consisted of a thin layer of 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown organic matter over 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt, followed by bedrock gravel. The quartz flake was recovered in the silt layer between 10-30cm.
FAI-01990 site overview.

FAI-01990 site location.

FAI-01990 site map.
**Statement of Significance**

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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<td>Level of Significance</td>
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**Criteria Considerations**

Because of the extent of disturbance, lack of site integrity, and scarcity of archaeological remains in intact strata, FAI-01990 has little potential to add to our knowledge of prehistory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Potential</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
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**Integrity**

This site lacks integrity and no longer retains good association between artifacts or between artifacts and datable material.

**Summary**

FAI-01990 is a very small lithic scatter on the southern slope of a highly disturbed and actively used area. Archaeological investigations produced only 10 flakes. The site slope, disturbance, lack of integrity, and scarcity of archaeological remains suggests that FAI-01990 has little potential to add to our knowledge of prehistory and is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Selected Resources

Bibliography

Geographical Data
Acreage of Property: 0.002

Boundary Description
The site boundaries were determined by negative shovel tests around the original positive shovel test location. The site is restricted to two shovel tests and is less than 4m in diameter.

Other Information
One quartz flake from the 2012 DOE investigation is housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession: UA2012-114-0001.

FAI-01990 site stratigraphy.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # FAI-02117 Date 09/17/2013

Site Name FAI-02117 UTM

Determination Not Eligible Location Fort Wainwright Cantonment, North of Chena River

Classification of Property

Ownership Public-Federal Category Site Number of Resources 4

Property Description

FAI-02117 is a late 20th-century site on Fort Wainwright’s cantonment north of the Chena River. The site consists of four features that show no relationship to each other or the surrounding landscape. Homesteading and military historic contexts developed for the region provide some guidance for the features. One of the features (feature 3) is likely a military foxhole. The other features may be related to nearby homesteading or to other recreational activities. Surveys of the area demonstrate that the features occur in isolation. This site lacks integrity and does not meet any of the criteria considered for inclusion in the NRHP. FAI-02117 was found not eligible for the NRHP.

Four historic features have been developed by Fort Wainwright on natural innovations present for the area. These are homesteading, transportation, mining, and military development. Several homesteads were located near the Chena River within the modern boundaries of the Fort Wainwright cantonment. Chena River access provided a transportation link to the city and the skidOOing stops off which split off to go to Fort Wainwright housing area.

Four historic features are present on FAI-02117. Feature 1 is a late 20th-century site on Fort Wainwright’s cantonment north of the Chena River. Feature 2 is a likely a military foxhole. The other features may be related to nearby homesteading or to other recreational activities. Surveys of the area demonstrate that the features occur in isolation. This site lacks integrity and does not meet any of the criteria considered for inclusion in the NRHP. FAI-02117 was found not eligible for the NRHP.

Description and Historic Context

Four historic features are present on FAI-02117. Feature 1 is a late 20th-century site on Fort Wainwright’s cantonment north of the Chena River. Feature 2 is a likely a military foxhole. The other features may be related to nearby homesteading or to other recreational activities. Surveys of the area demonstrate that the features occur in isolation. This site lacks integrity and does not meet any of the criteria considered for inclusion in the NRHP. FAI-02117 was found not eligible for the NRHP.
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Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance n/a Homesteading/Military

Period of Significance n/a Historic

Cultural Affiliation n/a Euroamerican

Level of Significance none

Criteria Considerations

FAI-02117 does not display integrity in an aspect. The only aspects to evaluate this property on would be design, materials, workmanship, and association. For this site, however, there is no evidence that the features are in direct association with each other or the surrounding landscape. The materials are modern and common and the workmanship is poor.

Research Potential low

Integrity

FAI-02117 is a late 20th century site on Fort Wainwright's cantonment north of the Chena River. The site consists of four features that show no relationship to each other or the surrounding landscape. Homesteading and military historic contexts developed for the region provide some guidance for the features. One of the features (feature 3) is likely a military fox hole. The other features may be related to nearby homesteading or to other recreational activities. Surveys of the area demonstrate that the features occur in isolation. This site lacks integrity and does not meet any of the criteria considered for inclusion in the NRHP. FAI-02117 was found not eligible for the NRHP.

Summary
AHRS # FAI-02117

Selected Resources

Published Sources


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.07

Boundary Description The boundary is vague and based on the maximum distance between features. Pedestrian surveys across this landform found no other features.

Other Information

Name Julie Esdale Organization USAG FWA/ CSU CEMML Phone Number +1 (907) 361-9405

Email julie.esdale@colostate.edu Address Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMFW-PWE (Esdale), 1090 Gallney Road, #500, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500

FAI-02117 Feature 4.
# DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

**AHRS #** FAI-02197  
**Date** 09/17/2013

**Site Name** FAI-02197  
**UTM**

**Determination** Not Eligible  
**Location** CRREL Permafrost property near Fox, Alaska

## Classification of Property

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## Property Description

FAI-02197 is a site of early twentieth century gold placer mining equipment located at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory's (CRREL) Permafrost Tunnel property near Fox, Alaska. Cultural resources include boilers, a hoist, scrapers, and industrial hardware mining equipment. Historical and archaeological research conducted at the site concludes that these features are not in situ, not related to any local mining activities, and that FAI-02197 is not eligible for the NRHP.

## Summary

This archaeological site document provides an analysis of site features and eligibility criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site is classified under the Public Federal ownership category and is located near Fox, Alaska. The site is determined to be not eligible for the NRHP.

## Description and Historic Context

This section describes the historical significance and context of the site, providing a detailed account of its archaeological and cultural importance.

---

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Statement of Significance

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance: n/a Gold mining

Period of Significance: n/a Historic

Cultural Affiliation: n/a Euroamerican

Level of Significance: none

Criteria Considerations:

Extensive archaeological survey and subsurface testing demonstrates that research potential at FAI-02197 is negligible.

Integrity:

FAI-02197 is a site of early twentieth century gold placer mining equipment located at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory’s (CRREL) Permafrost Tunnel property near Fox, Alaska. Cultural resources include boilers, a hoist, scrapers, and industrial hardware mining equipment. Historical and archaeological research conducted at the site concludes that these features are not in situ, not related to any local mining activities, and that FAI-02197 is not eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS #   FAI-02197

Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Hale, J. 1909. Explorations in Alaska, 1908. An All-American City Round Route from Cook Inlet, Pacific to the Atlantic U.S. Department of Agriculture Office. Washington, D.C.


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Boundary Description

The site boundary is defined by the presence of features restricted a 50x50m area of flat ground at one end of the ridge overlooking the permafrost tunnel property.

Other Information

Name

Julie Esdale

Organization

USAG FWA/CSU CEMML

Phone Number

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Email

Julie.esdale@colostate.edu

Address

Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMT-FWA/Estates, 1000 Gaffney Road, #500, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500

FIAI-02197 Feature 1, boiler 1.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # XBD-00091  Date 09/17/2013

Site Name XBD-00091  UTM

Determination Not Eligible  Location North Bank of Jarvis Creek, northwest of Fort Greely, Alaska

Classification of Property

Ownership Public-Federal  Category Site  Number of Resources 1

Property Description

Summary

XBD-00091 is a hearth features discovered on the eroding bank of Jarvis Creek in 1977. The site was not relocated in 2012. It has likely been eroded by stream action in the past. This site is not eligible for the NRHP because it no longer exists.

Description and Historic Context

XBD-00091 was originally discovered on the north Bank of Jarvis Creek near its confluence with the Delta River in 1977 by C.E. Holmes. A solitary hearth was discovered eroding out of the creek bank. No artifacts were found in association. CEMML crews attempted to relocate this site during the 2012 field season. The hearth was not located at the location provided by Holmes (which is now within Jarvis creek). It was also not discovered in surveys along the cut bank near the coordinates.

The creek bank was excavated to reveal a soil profile, but no evidence of a hearth, charcoal or artifacts was found. The stratigraphic profile of the excavated area revealed an active stream bank with episodes of outwash deposition above and below calmer episodes of sand deposition along the floodplain. This site has likely been destroyed by water erosion in the past.
XBD-00091 location.

Stream bank near coordinates for XBD-00091.

XBD-00091 stream bank excavation unit.
**Statement of Significance**

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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**Criteria Considerations:** XBD-00091 is not eligible under any criterion for the NRHP because it no longer exists.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
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**Summary:** XBD-00091 is a hearth features discovered on the eroding bank of Jarvis Creek in 1977. The site was not relocated in 2012. It has likely been eroded by stream action in the past. This site is not eligible for the NRHP because it no longer exists.
AHRS # XBD-00091

Selected Resources
Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data
Acreage of Property: 0
Boundary Description: Not relocated

Other Information

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XBD-00091 stream bank stratigraphic profile.
Determination of Eligibility

AHRS #
XBD-00332

Date
09/17/2013

Site Name
Jarvis Creek Can Dump

Location
South of Barnacro, east of the Delta River, and west of the Richardson Highway in the Denny Mine Area North Block West

Determination
Not Eligible

Classification of Property
Ownership
Public - Federal

Category
Site

Number of Resources
1

Property Description

Jarvis Creek is a mid-twentieth century trash scatter along Jarvis Creek in close proximity to the Richardson Highway just south of Delta Junction. The artifact assemblage consists of discarded consumer items dating from WW II and into the 1950s. No structures or building remains are present. The shallow nature of the deposit indicates a limited occupation. This was not the trash dump of a multi-year installation. The proximity to the Richardson Highway and Delta Junction function along with the region's WW II military activities XBD-0332 is probably the trash dump from a construction camp. Whether the camp was related to Richardson Highway construction, Alaska Highway construction, or U.S. Army Air Corp Studies 17, is not known. The integrity of the site has also been compromised because it was bulldozed sometime in the past. Due to the lack of site integrity, the lack of features or structures, the lack of significant artifacts and inability to associate this site with any important event or event, XBD-0332 was found not eligible for inclusion in the NEHHP.
Statement of Significance

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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Criteria Considerations

XBD-00332 is not associated with a significant event or person, it does not demonstrate distinctive design or construction, and contains very little information potential.

Research Potential

This site contains mainly beer cans and has very low research potential. Two artifacts were examined in detail, a Easter Toy by Cheli, and a rusty film reel. The toy dates to the 1930s but may have been reused. It is one of the only artifacts not suggesting domestic use of the site. The film on the reel was examined by the film archivist at University of Alaska Fairbanks and it was found to be damaged beyond repair and not to contain any images.

Integrity

The can dump at XBD-00332 lacks integrity in all aspects. The cans cannot be reliably associated with the location of a historic event (e.g. the construction of the highway), and discarded cans alone do not contribute to the design of the property. Although many of the materials can be dated to the 1940s and 1950s, they are not significant to that time period.

Summary

XBD-332 is a mid-twentieth century trash scatter along Jarvis Creek in close proximity to the Richardson Highway just south of Delta Junction. The artifact assemblage consists mostly of alcohol-related items dating to WWII and into the 1950s. No structures or building remains are present. The shallow nature of the deposit indicates a limited occupation. This was not the trash dump of a multi-year habitation. The proximity to the Richardson Highway and Delta Junction along with the region’s WWII military activities XBD-0332 is probably the trash dump from a construction camp. Whether the camp was related to Richardson Highway construction, Alaska Highway construction, or U.S. Army Air Corp Station 17, is not known. The integrity of the site has also been compromised because it was bulldozed sometime in the past. Due to the lack of site integrity, the lack of features or structures, the lack of significant artifacts, and inability to associate this can scatter with any important person or event, XBD-00332 was found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5

Boundary Description

The site boundary was defined by surface can scatter boundary as well as negative shovel tests to the east, west, and south of the scatter, and the river cut bank to the north.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-88-1 through 5.

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Organization USAG FWA/ CSU CEMML

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# DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>X8D-00387</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Site Name</td>
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<td>UTM</td>
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## Classification of Property

| Ownership | Public-Federal | Category | Site | Number of Resources | 1 |

## Property Description

**Summary**

X8D-00387 is a very small lithic scatter on a heavily disturbed schist bedrock outcrop near a road and military use area. A total of 29 banded and black chert flakes were recovered during archaeological investigations. Artifact distribution was limited to the top of the schist outcrop. Despite retaining intact stratigraphy, site integrity has been negatively impacted by modern use. Artifact distribution is diffuse within a limited area and there are no diagnostic tools or traceable raw materials to place the site in a larger regional context. X8D-00387 has little potential to add to our knowledge of prehistory and is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Description and Historic Context**

X8D-00387 is located on a disturbed schist outcrop 10m northeast of Beaver Creek Road. The outcrop is 2m above the surrounding ridge line and has a 360° view of the area. In addition to the YTA ranges to the north, south and east, Eielson Air Force Base, North Pole, the Alaska Range and Clear Creek Buttes are visible to the west. Moose Creek is the closest water source 4.5 km to the south. The ecosystem is an upland rocky dry mixed forest with spruce, alder, willow, aspen, cranberry, crowberry, bearberry and moss. Schist bedrock is exposed on the highest point and along the southeast side of the landform. Bedrock exposure varies from 25-100% with no soil exposure at all. The surrounding area has been heavily disturbed by road and LZ Lynx construction and use. The full impact is difficult to assess as vegetation has grown over the disturbed areas. Military debris (50 gallon barrel, bullet casings, large and small cans, and trash) was found both above and below the root mat and limited alder stands may indicate clearing on the hilltop. Road construction likely destroyed an unknown portion of the southwest side of the hill.

X8D-00387 was discovered in 2011 when subsurface testing uncovered 5 chert flakes in a shovel test. The shovel test also contained the remains of a modern fire pit complete with cans and trash below the root mat in the southwest quadrant. A shovel test at the base of the outcrop near Beaver Creek Road contained disturbed soils above degrading bedrock. In 2012, a shovel test grid was established at 5m intervals to effectively cover the landform and determine site boundaries, subsurface concentrations and site integrity. The two shovel tests excavated in 2011 lined up with the grid and were not re-excavated. All shovel tests were excavated to schist bedrock, often degraged. Of the 28 shovel tests excavated in 2012, one contained a bone chert flake and the other 27 were devoid of prehistoric artifacts although three contained modern trash below the root mat (bullet shells and a can). No surface artifacts were observed.

A 1m³ unit was excavated next to the 2011 positive shovel test on the hilltop in 5cm levels and terminated at schist bedrock. Cultural materials consisted of 23 banded and black chert flakes found from 5-25cmbs. Modern military trash was noted just under the root mat in the western half of the unit, likely an extension of the fire pit noted in the shovel test. Shovel test ditches ranged from 4-7 cmbs, with shallower sediments on the outcrop. Excavation unit stratigraphy consisted of a very dark brown organic layer (5YR2/2) followed by a very dark grayish brown silt (10YR3/2), above dark yellowish brown silt (10YR4/4). Under this was a thin layer of brown silty degrading bedrock gravel (10YR4/3) above schist bedrock. Artifacts were found below the root mat throughout all three silt layers. A charcoal sample taken from the 2012 positive shovel test may provide a date for site activities.
Maps and Photos

XBD-00387 site overview.

Location of XBD-00387.

XBD-00387 site map.
### Statement of Significance

- **A.** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B.** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **C.** Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- **D.** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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**Criteria Considerations:**

XBD-387 is a small lithic scatter. It contains no diagnostic tools, faunal material, or evidence of prehistoric hearths or other structures. This site is not unique and provides no insight into prehistoric subsistence patterns or technological processes. This site is not significant for its potential to yield more information about prehistory.

**Research Potential:**

This site has very low research potential. The site is a small lithic scatter that does not contain diagnostic artifacts or related organic material.

**Integrity:**

This site has been partially disturbed in the past.

**Summary:**

XBD-00387 is a very small lithic scatter on a heavily disturbed schist bedrock outcrop near a road and military use area. A total of 29 banded and black chert flakes were recovered during archaeological investigations. Artifact distribution was limited to the top of the schist outcrop. Despite retaining intact stratigraphy, site integrity has been negatively impacted by modern use. Artifact distribution is diffuse within a limited area and there are no diagnostic tools or traceable raw materials to place the site in a larger regional context. XBD-00387 has little potential to add to our knowledge of prehistory and is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.001

Boundary Description The site boundaries were determined by the shovel test grid. No archaeological material was found in shovel tests outside of the original positive test pit.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-119-0001 through 0009

XBD-00387 site stratigraphy.

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Email julie.esdaile@colostate.edu Address Department of Public Works, ATTN: NWFY (W/Wast), 3620 Calvery Road, P.O. Box Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4530
## Determination of Eligibility

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### Classification of Property

| Ownership | Public - Federal | Category | Site | Number of Resources | 1 |

### Property Description

**Summary**

XMH-00273 is a small lithic scatter located on a terrace overlooking the Delta River, 900m west of the Richardson Highway. Site coordinates place it in a disturbed area where a military parking lot is located. Site XMH-00273 was determined not eligible for the NRHP due to a loss of site integrity through disturbance and absence of artifacts at both locations.

**Description and Historic Context**

Site XMH-00273 is located on a glacial outwash terrace that overlooks the Delta River, approximately 900 meters west of the Richardson Highway. The site was originally identified as a small lithic scatter found in 1979 by C.E. Holmes, and consisted of several flakes, two retouched flakes, and a cobble core.

Relocating this site in recent years proved to be challenging. In 2004, new coordinates were identified for the site because the landmark on older maps did not precisely match the old coordinates. No new cultural resources were discovered during testing at the new coordinates during that investigation, however.

In 2012, CEMML archaeologists attempted to locate the site at both the 1979 coordinates and the 2004 location. Five shovel test pits were excavated in the unlikely area of the older coordinates, and none produced any cultural material. Phase II DOE testing excavated 12 shovel test pits in the relocated location and these were also all negative. A shovel test grid was placed around the datum coordinates for each location. Shovel tests were excavated at 10m intervals to glacial till. A total of 17 shovel test pits at both locations were excavated, all were negative for artifacts. Due to the negative results of surface examinations and subsurface testing, 1x1 units were not excavated.

Upon examination of the site landform, there was abundant evidence of military and construction activities. The site location is bordered on 3 sides by a parking/staging area with push piles surrounding the cleared area. Wills Range road is to the west. Disturbance was noted in the lack of topsoil over the site location, lack of vegetation, presence of bulldozer push piles and road development.
AHRS # XMH-00273

Maps and Photos

XMH-00273 site location.

Donnelly Training Area DOE

XMH-00273 testing locations for site.

XMH-00273 area stratigraphic profile.
Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance: n/a

Period of Significance: n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Level of Significance: n/a

Criteria Considerations: Because of the small number of artifacts found in the original site discovery and because the site cannot be relocated, XMH-00273 is not eligible for inclusion in the NHRP.

Research Potential: None

Integrity: This site was not relocated.

Summary: XMH-00273 is a small lithic scatter located on a terrace overlooking the Delta River, 900m west of the Richardson Highway. Site coordinates place it in a disturbed area where a military parking lot is located. Site XMH-00273 was determined ineligible for the NRHP due to a loss of site integrity through disturbance and absence of artifacts at both locations.
AHRS # XMH-00273

Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0

Boundary Description: Not relocated

Other Information

Other Information

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Email: julie.esdale@colostate.edu
Address: Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMTW-FAE/Estate: 1650 Gaffney Road, #400, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500

XMH-00273 overview.
## DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

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### Classification of Property

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### Property Description

**Summary**

XMH-00287 is a small surface scatter of flakes located on a terrace overlooking the Delta River in Donnelly Training Area. The site was found in 1979 and revisited in 2004 and 2012. Only one flake was found on the surface during revisits. Site XMH-00287 was determined not eligible for the NRHP due to a loss of site integrity through disturbance and absence of artifacts at both locations.

**Description and Historic Context**

Site XMH-00287 is located on a glacial outwash terrace that overlooks the Delta River to the west. The site is less than 10 m west of Wills Range Road. The vegetation consists of lowland spruce forest with aspen trees.

The site was originally identified in a 1979 survey by C.E. Holmes and consists of a surface scatter of flakes. At the time of discovery, the area was heavily disturbed by roads, power lines, gravel pits and clearing. The original site location has also been impacted by a gravel pit. The site was revisited in 2004 and the original coordinates were determined to be wrong. Phase II evaluations at the updated coordinates recovered one large dark gray chert flake from the surface. A shovel test grid was placed at the coordinates of the site datum. Shovel tests were excavated at 10m intervals to glacial till. A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated and all were negative for cultural resources. Due to the negative results of surface examinations and subsurface testing, a unit was not excavated.
XMH-00287 site location.

XMH-00287 site map.

XMH-00287 area stratigraphic profile.
**Statement of Significance**

- **A.** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B.** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- **C.** Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- **D.** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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<td>Level of Significance</td>
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**Criteria Considerations:**

XMH-00287 is an extremely small lithic scatter. It is not eligible for the NRHP under any of the criteria.

**Research Potential:**

Only one flake was found during investigations. This site has extremely low research potential.

**Integrity:**

Part of the site is disturbed.

**Summary:**

XMH-00287 is a small surface scatter of flakes located on a terrace overlooking the Delta River in Donnelly Training Area. The site was found in 1979 and revisited in 2004 and 2012. Only one flake was found on the surface during revisits. Site XMH-00287 was determined ineligible for the NRHP due to a loss of site integrity through disturbance and absence of artifacts at both locations.
Selected Resources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0

Boundary Description: The site is a single flake.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-90-001

Name: Julie Esdaile
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Email: julie.esdale@colostate.edu
Address: Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMW-PAE(Estates), 1050 Galley Road, #100, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500
## Determination of Eligibility

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<td>Site Name</td>
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### Classification of Property

| Ownership | Public-Federal | Category | Site | Number of Resources | 1 |

### Property Description

**Summary**

XMH-00291 is a small lithic scatter on a knoll east of Fort Greely in Donnelly Training Area. This site was found in 1979 and evaluated in 2012. Sixteen flakes and one biface fragment were found in surface and subsurface examinations. No organic material, fauna, diagnostic tools or raw materials were discovered. XMH-00291 does not meet Criterion D and has been found not eligible for the NRHP.

XMH-00291 is located on a small north-south running glacial moraine knoll approximately 3.5 km south of the Alaska Highway and 11 km southeast of the entrance to Fort Greely. The landform falls steeply to the east and more gradually to the west. The area surrounding the knoll and site is relatively flat. A two-track road runs directly through the site in a north-south direction. Mary Lake is approximately 200 m to the northeast. Vegetation on the knoll is sparse with scattered aspen and spruce trees. The surrounding vegetation is lowland spruce-hardwood forest and high brush.

The site was located by C.E. Holmes during a 1979 survey. Holmes found two gray chert flakes on the surface (Holmes 1979). In 2012, a Phase II site evaluation located five artifacts in an intensive surface survey. A shovel test grid was placed around the datum with datum coordinates at 100E 500N. Transects were placed over the landform 5 m apart with shovel tests excavated at 5m intervals. Shovel test pits were excavated to glacial till at an average depth of 28 cm. A total of 38 shovel tests were excavated over the landform and only one shovel test was positive for archaeological material. One 1 x 1 m unit (EU 1) was excavated a meter north of the positive shovel test. The unit was excavated in natural stratigraphic levels. A total of four levels were excavated. Archaeological materials were recovered from just below the soil. Artifacts included 10 chert flakes and one chert biface fragment. A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from the site.

Although artifacts were found in the excavation unit, they are non-diagnostic and at an extremely low density. No features or charcoal was discovered. Shovel tests around the excavation unit provided very little additional cultural material. This site is classified as a small lithic scatter. It does not have any potential for addressing research problems and is not unique in any way.
XMH-00291 site location.

XMH-00291 site map.

XMH-00291 stratigraphic profile.
Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance: n/a

Period of Significance: n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Level of Significance: n/a

Criteria Considerations:

XMH-00291 was evaluated under Criterion D, research potential. It is believed that most of the small site was excavated during testing. Artifacts were found in a small area. No diagnostic tools, charcoal, faunal material, or structures were discovered.

Research Potential:

This site has very little research potential.

Integrity:

Site stratigraphy is intact but the site is insignificant.

Summary:

XMH-00291 is a small lithic scatter on a knoll east of Fort Greely in Donnelly Training area. This site was found in 1979 and evaluated in 2012. Sixteen flakes and one biface fragment were found in surface and subsurface examinations. No organic material, fauna, diagnostic tools, or raw materials were discovered. XMH-00291 does not meet Criterion D and has been found not eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS # XMH-00291

Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.006

Boundary Description

The site is restricted to a 5 square meter area encompassing one test pit, the adjacent excavation unit and some surface finds. Boundaries were determined by negative shovel tests.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-091-0001 through 0011.

Name Julie Esdole Organization USAG FWA/ CSU CEMML Phone Number +1 (907) 361-9405

Email julie.esdole@colostate.edu Address Directorate of Public Works, ATTN: IMTW-PWE (Estate) 1060 Gaffney Road, #8000, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # XMH-00308  Date 09/17/2013

Site Name XMH-00308  UTM

Determination Not Eligible  Location Disturbed parking area at OP6, Donnelly Training Area, central Alaska

Classification of Property

Ownership Public-Federal  Category Site  Number of Resources 1

Property Description

Summary

XMH-00308 is a disturbed lithic scatter on OP6 along the OP road in Donnelly Training Area. This site was destroyed in the past by military and construction activities. This site was found not eligible for the NRHP.

XMH-00308 was originally discovered by C.E. Holmes during a 1979 survey. Several flakes were noted on a disturbed surface near a road and parking area. The parking area is a heavily used military location known as Operating Point 6. In 2008, a systematic strip was placed over the site area and 86 shovel tests were excavated (Robertson et al. 2009). Only 1 chert flake was discovered on the surface. No artifacts were found in any of the test pits. Although the site was found not eligible by CEMML, the SHPO requested a district evaluation before making a determination on the site.

CEMML returned to the site on 7 June, 2012 and noted that the site has been graded and covered with gravel. There is nothing left of the original surface. The site has been completely destroyed over the years and no parts of it remain.

During discourse with the SHPO over the eligibility of the site in 2008, the XMH-00308 DOE was lumped in DOEs of a group of sites in the southeastern portion of DTA (in the Battle Area Complex Surface Danger Zone Area (BAX SDZ)). This site is in fact in a different location (along the OP Road west of the Richardson Highway) and would not be included in a district evaluation of the sites in the BAX SDZ. Although plans are still underway to consider an archaeological district assessment in the cluster of sites in the BAX SDZ area in southeastern DTA, Fort Wainwright requests concurrence with the finding of ineligible for XMH-00308 at this time as it is not part of the potential district and because there is nothing left of the site.
XMH-00308 site location.

XMH-00308 overview facing east.

XMH-00308 overview facing west.
**Statement of Significance**

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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**Criteria Considerations**: This site is destroyed and not eligible under any criteria.

**Research Potential**: This site has no research potential.

**Integrity**: The site has been destroyed by construction and military activities.

**Summary**: XMH-00308 is a disturbed lithic scatter on OP 6 along the OP road in Donnelly Training Area. This site was destroyed in the past by military and construction activities. This site was found not eligible for the NRHP.
### Selected Resources

**Published Sources**


**Bibliography**


### Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property:** 0

**Boundary Description:**

### Other Information

**Name:** Julie Esdale

**Organization:** USAG FWA/ CSU CEMML

**Phone Number:** +1 (907) 361-9405

**Email:** julie.esdale@colostate.edu

**Address:** Directorate of Public Works; ATRN/IMT/PAE/Edale; 7000 Gallaway Road, #1000, Fort Wainwright, AK 99703-4500
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # XMH-00838  Date 09/17/2013
Site Name XMH-00838  UTM
Determination Eligible  Location East of the Delta River, Donnelly Training Area, central Alaska

Classification of Property
Ownership Public  Federal  Category Site  Number of Resources 1

Property Description
XMH-00838 is a stratified, multi component archaeological site overlooking the Delta River to the west in the Donnelly Training Area of Fort Wainwright. The site has a thick loess-paleosol sequence with volcanic ash layers and at least two, currently undated, cultural components. Although the bluff containing the site has undergone significant erosion, intact deposits with potential for future archaeological and paleoenvironmental research still exist. This site is found eligible for the NRHP.

Summary
The purpose of the 2012 site visit was to complete field work for a DOE, monitor the impacts to the site since its discovery in 1996, and to determine the extent of the northern boundary away from the bluff edge. A CEQA response was completed in 2011. Phase II evaluations of XMH-00838 from 16-30 August, 2012. This included site mapping, excavation of 9 test pits and 32 test units, and recovery of surface artifacts that had eroded out of the bluff edge along the slope south of the site.

Unfortunately, the site appears to have been significantly impacted by wind erosion, wildlife, and possibly recreation and training in the intervening 15 year since regional discovery. Comparison of the present bluff edge location to the 1996 site map and photograpic documentation site that approximately 1m of sediment has eroded back from the bluff face. The exposed bluff edge continues to undergo wind erosion and talus along the northern edge, indicating that those were contributing to physical weathering of the site. People also commonly used this corridor in the past, and therefore maintain and use as the present site to access areas.

The area was extensively surveyed for surface artifacts a total of 90 artifacts were recovered including 2 chart fragments, a net sinker, an obsidian flake, 2 tabular core with a net sinker, an obsidian flake, and 3 tabular cores. A total of 9 shovel tests were excavated. Each shovel test was excavated to an average depth of 15.9cm. All shovel tests were negative for cultural resources. A 10cm unit was excavated at the top of the bluff as an area where two chart fragments were identified along the bluff face within a previously defined cultural component (Phase III). The unit was excavated by shovel to an average depth of 20 cm. The average level, a total of 9 levels were excavated to a depth beyond two established cultural components (Phase I and III). Archaeological material was not recovered. Soil samples were taken within the unit of each stratigraphic unit corresponding to the soil profile established in 1996. Soil samples were also taken where the 1996 trench was excavated. The lack of artifacts in the shovel tests north of the bluff face and the general frequency of artifacts identified across the site suggests that either the site has a low density of cultural materials or much of the prehistoric campsite has already been eroded during the past.

Although much of XMH-00838 has likely been destroyed in the past from physical erosion, Fort Wainwright still finds it eligible for the NRHP for several reasons. First, the site is well-stratified with a loess, sand, peat, and volcanic ash sequence that can be dated and may provide an important prehistoric environmental record. Second, it is a multi-component site indicating more than two buried horizons. Third, the stratigraphy and paleoecology is well-stratified, providing a detailed dating of the site possible. Fourth, deeper cultural deposits may be present in sediment below the exposed bluff edge. Finally, although the site is partially eroded, the landscape is large, and it may contain significant archaeological material.

During the fall of 2012, Fort Wainwright established a temporary mitigation measure to protect both XMH-00838 and neighboring XMH-09527 from further impact by vehicle traffic. Boulders were placed in the road that leads to the site and Fort Wainwright range officers agreed to discontinue training in those locations until the sites could be properly mitigated.

266
XMH-00838 site location.

XMH-00838 site map.

XMH-00838 stratigraphy.
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**Statement of Significance**

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- [x] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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**Criteria Considerations**

This site is eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP. The site contains well stratified aeolian deposits with volcanic ash layers, well developed paleosols, and cultural horizons. Artifacts are found buried and on the surface of the site as well as eroding out of the bluff edge. Obsidian artifacts have been sourced to Wiki Peak.

**Research Potential**

This site has high research potential. Intact deposits will provide information about local settlement patterns, technological organization, and local environmental conditions.

**Integrity**

Although the integrity of the site has been compromised by physical erosion, much of the landform remains intact and should provide abundant archaeological information.

**Summary**

XMH-00838 is a stratified, multi component archaeological site overlooking the Delta River to the west in the Donnelly Training Area of Fort Wainwright. The site has a thick loess-paleosol sequence with volcanic ash layers and at least two, currently undated, cultural components. Although the bluff containing the site has undergone significant erosion, intact deposits with potential for future archaeological and paleoenvironmental research still exist. This site is found eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS # XMH-00838

Selected Resources
Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data
Acreage of Property: >0.1

Boundary Description
The boundary has not yet been defined although cultural deposits appear to be concentrated close to the bluff edge.

Other Information
Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-092-1 through 42.

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**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

<table>
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**Classification of Property**

| Ownership | Public-Federal | Category | Site | Number of Resources | 1 |

**Property Description**

**Summary**

XMH-00898 is an isolated find of a single chert flake found on a ridge overlooking 33 Mile Loop Road in Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright. Despite extensive surface examination and subsurface testing, no other archaeological material was found. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

**Description and Historic Context**

XMH-00898 is located on the crest of a ridge line covered with sparse birch growth, approximately 40m due south of the intersection of Fleet Street and the 33 Mile Loop Road. The site was originally located by CEMML archaeologists during a 2002 survey. A single retouched chert flake was found in a test pit. During this survey, a systematic grid was placed over the ridgeline and 18 additional shovel tests were excavated. No other artifacts were discovered.

CEMML archaeologists returned to the XMH-00898 from 28 June to 3 July 2012 because the site is located within 100m of a trail that was scheduled for maintenance. During 2012 Phase II evaluations, surface examinations were negative for archaeological materials. An STP grid was set up around the site datum (100E 500N). Three transects were placed along the narrow landform and STPs were excavated at 10m intervals. A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated, all were negative for archaeological material.

Site stratigraphy consisted of homogenous silts overlying glacial outwash. Soil development is week under a 5-8cm organic horizon.

XMH-00898 appears to be an isolated flake. No other artifacts were found at the site despite exhaustive surface examination and subsurface testing.
AHRS # XMH-00898

Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance n/a

Period of Significance n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Level of Significance n/a

Criteria Considerations: This site is a single flake and is not eligible under any criterion.

Research Potential This site has no research potential.

Integrity The site integrity is intact but the site appears to be an isolated find.

Summary XMH-00898 is an isolated find of a single chert flake found on a ridge overlooking 33 Mile Loop Road in Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright. Despite extensive surface examination and subsurface testing, no other archaeological material was found. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.
Selected Resources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0.001

Boundary Description: The boundary was established with a systematic shovel testing grid.

Other Information

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# DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

**AHRS #** XMH-00983  
**Date** 09/17/2013  
**Site Name** XMH-00983  
**UTM**  
**Determination** Not Eligible  
**Location** East of Jarvis Creek in the Donnelly Training Area, Fort Wainwright, Alaska

## Classification of Property

| Ownership | Public-Federal | Category | Site | Number of Resources | 1 |

## Property Description

### Summary

XMH-00983, located in Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright, is not an archaeological site and therefore not eligible for the NRHP.

### Description and Historic Context

Site XMH-00983 was discovered during a 2002 field survey of the 33-Mile Loop Road area. A single flake was recorded to be found on a high knoll west of 33 Mile Loop Road. The road bisects the crest of the knoll in a N-S direction. The crest of the hill is approximately 30-40m diameter with a slope of 0-2 degrees. The hill slopes gradually, 2-4 degrees on all sides. The location provides a 360 degree view-shed, with a view of an open flat area surrounding the knoll, Granite Mts. to the southeast, Donnelly Dome to the South and the Alaska Ranges to the Southwest. The ecosystem is characterized by lowland scrub brush. Site vegetation primarily consists of black spruce, dwarf birch, low cranberry, Labrador, grasses in disturbed areas, deer moss, fireweed, and aspen. Surface exposure is none in undisturbed areas.

Upon examination of the "artifact" in the lab, it was found to be a rock and not a cultural item. Therefore, no artifacts were collected from this landform in 2002. XMH-00983 is being monitored annually as part of the BAX SDZ site monitoring PA (Esdale et al. 2012, Esdale et al. 2013). It was important to determine whether or not the site was in fact a cultural site if Fort Wainwright was planning on continuing monitoring the site.

A Phase II evaluation of XMH-00983 took place from 24-26 July, 2012. Transects were placed over the landform 10m apart with shovel tests excavated at 5m intervals. Shovel test pits were excavated to glacial till, average depth was 50cm plus. Shovel tests showed that aeolian silts, up to 40cm thick, overy sands and poorly sorted glacial gravels. Phase II evaluations excavated a total of 27 shovel tests and all were negative for cultural resources. A 1x1m unit was not excavated.

There is no evidence that XMH-00983 was ever an archaeological site as no artifacts have been recovered from extensive surface examination and subsurface testing of the landform.
**Statement of Significance**

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

| n/a |

**Period of Significance**

| n/a |

**Cultural Affiliation**

| n/a |

**Level of Significance**

| n/a |

**Criteria Considerations**

This is not an archaeological site and therefore not eligible for the NRHP.

**Research Potential**

This site has no research potential.

**Integrity**

| n/a |

**Summary**

XMH-00983, located in Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright, is not an archaeological site and therefore not eligible for the NRHP.
Selected Resources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0

Boundary Description: N/A

Other Information

Other Information: XMH-00983 overview.

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# Determination of Eligibility

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## Classification of Property

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## Property Description

**Summary**

XMH-01356 is a buried archaeological site located on a high bluff overlooking the Delta River in Fort Wainwright's Donnelly Training Area. The site contains lithic artifacts and a hearth with charcoal in buried context and may provide important information about prehistory in the Delta area. Therefore, the site is eligible for the NRHP.

XMH-01356 is located on a predominant bluff overlooking the Delta River. The bluff edge faces southwest and south of the site is a deep drainage. The northern and western edge of the landform are highly eroded. Vegetation at the site consists of scrub plants including sage, juniper, wildflowers and various berries. Small patches of moss and lichen exist but the primary ground cover is grass which grows thick and inhibits surface visibility to about 5%. Dwarf trees, mostly poplar, are present across the site. The site is surrounded to the north and east by large spruce and aspen. The nearest water sources are the Delta River and adjoining drainage, both under 50m from the site. Significant disturbances have occurred at the site including excavated fox holes and recent small mammal burrowing which is contributing to erosion on the western slope.

The site was discovered during shovel testing on a 2008 survey. Two STPs were excavated to a depth of over 1 m. One black and white banded chert flake was found 93cm below surface. Phase II evaluations by CEAMML from 18-20 June, 2012, aimed to determine the size and significance of the site. A shovel test grid was set up over the site datum. Shovel tests were excavated 5m apart due to the small area surrounded by sloping landform and bluff edge. A total of 36 STPs were excavated to glacial till, average depth was over 100cm. Two shovel tests were positive. STP 100E 490N contained a chert flake located 52-62cmbs and STP 100E 500N contained a chert flake at 75-90cmbs.

Two 1x1m units were excavated at the site. A basin shaped concentration of charcoal and fire cracked rock were observed in the eroding edge of the bluff, at approximately 10cmbs. TU-1 was placed over this possible hearth feature. The unit was excavated in 5cm levels until the charcoal concentration was reached. The charcoal feature was bisected, a soil sample and charcoal sample collected. Fire cracked rock and two quartz flakes were recovered above and below the charcoal concentration. The remainder of the unit was excavated in 10cm levels to a depth of 116.

TU-2 was excavated adjacent to positive STP 100E 490N. This unit contained one chert flake recovered from 51-62cmbs (FS12-1). The unit was excavated in 10cm levels and a total of ten levels were excavated to a depth of 126cmbs. A total of eight flakes were recovered from all subsurface excavations. Three flakes were from STPs and five flakes were from 1x1 test units.

Cultural material at this site is mainly found deeply buried in the silt just above glacial gravels. The silt shows evidence of ancient soil horizons and several stratigraphic levels.

Although lithic materials at this site appear to be at a low density, the presence of artifacts in buried, stratified context, along with fire-cracked rock and charcoal, suggest that the site may be able to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric occupation in the Delta area.
Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance: Prehistoric

Period of Significance: Prehistoric-unknown

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, but may be determined with more research.

Level of Significance: Local and regional

Criteria Considerations: This site is eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP. The site contains buried lithic artifacts in association with a hearth containing charcoal.

Research Potential: This site has high research potential as it contains buried archaeological material in association with a hearth.

Integrity: Artifacts are found in stratified context with little to no disturbance.

Summary: XMH-01356 is a buried archaeological site located on a high bluff overlooking the Delta River in Fort Wainwright’s Donnelly Training Area. The site contains lithic artifacts and a hearth with charcoal in buried context and may provide important information about prehistory in the Delta area. Therefore, the site is eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS # XMH-01356

Selected Resources

Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.1

Boundary Description
The boundary is defined by the bluff edge to the south and negative shovel tests to the north, east, and west.

Other Information

Other Information
Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-095-1 through 12.

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# Determination of Eligibility

**AHRS #** XMH-01357  
**Date** 09/17/2013

**Site Name** XMH-01357  
**UTM**

**Determination** Eligible  
**Location** East of the Delta River, Donnelly Training Area, Fort Wainwright, central Alaska

## Classification of Property

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## Property Description

**Summary**

XMH-01357 is a buried prehistoric site containing a wide variety of formal tools, raw materials, and lithic technologies. These qualities suggest that the site has the potential to inform us further on prehistory in the Delta Junction region and the site is therefore eligible for the NRHP.

**Description and Historic Context**

XMH-01357 is located on a high knoll, 500m east of the Delta River. Donnelly Dome and the Alaska Range are visible to the southeast. The view shed is minimal due to dense spruce and mixed hardwoods surrounding the knoll. A two track bisects the knoll exposing some ground surface. This site was located during a survey in 2008. The surface of the knoll was scattered with artifacts including a gray green biface fragment, two basalt biface fragments, an obsidian flake, two black basalt flakes, two black chert flakes, and a gray green chert core.

CEMML conducted Phase II evaluations of the site on 12-14 and 21 June, 2013. Surface examinations located one obsidian flake, one red jasper flake, one gray chert flake, one gray green chert core, and two quartz flakes. An shovel test grid was set up around the site datum coordinates with datum at 100E 500N. Shovel tests were excavated 10m apart. A total 33 STPs were excavated to glacial till at an average depth of 30cm. Three shovel tests were positive for archaeological material: STP 100E 520N contained one chert flake at 32cmbs, STP 100E 510N contained one chert flake at located 0-6cmbs, and STP 105E 510N contained one chert flake at 0-10cmbs. One test unit was excavated between two positive STPs with the SW corner at 105E 511N. Three 10cm levels were excavated to glacial till. Eleven subsurface artifacts were recovered from the unit.

A total of 14 flakes were recovered from subsurface excavations. Three flakes were from STPs and 11 flakes were from a 1x1 test unit. Although flake density is low at the site, the presence of buried artifacts in a wide range of materials (various cherts, quartz, obsidian, and ground stone) at the site and several formal tools suggests that more information may be extracted from the site in the future. The site integrity remains high despite the two track running through the middle of the site.
Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Prehistoric

Period of Significance

Prehistoric-unknown

Cultural Affiliation

Unknown.

Level of Significance

Local and regional

Criteria Considerations

This site is eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP. The site contains buried lithic artifacts and a wide variety of raw materials as well as formal tools.

Research Potential

This site has high research potential as it contains buried archaeological material, formal tools, and raw materials that can be sourced.

Integrity

Artifacts are found in stratified context with little to no disturbance.

Summary

XMH-01357 is a buried prehistoric site containing a wide variety of formal tools, raw materials, and lithic technologies. These qualities suggest that the site has the potential to inform us further on prehistory in the Delta Junction region and the site is therefore eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS # XMH-01357

Selected Resources
Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data
Acreage of Property 0.05

Boundary Description
The boundary is defined by negative shovel tests to the north, south, east, and west.

Other Information
Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-096-1 through 15.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # XMH-01414 Date 09/17/2013
Site Name XMH-01414 UTM
Determination Eligible Location Hillbilly Hill, Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright, central Alaska

Classification of Property
Ownership Public-Federal Category Site
Number of Resources 1

Property Description
XMH-01414 is a buried prehistoric site on Hillbilly Hill in Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright. The site contains a variety of lithic raw materials and formal tools indicative of multiple technological strategies. Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01414 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its high density of cultural material, intact sedimentary deposits, variety of raw materials including obsidian, and variety of technologies represented. This site has the potential to provide further information about land use strategies and the prehistoric life ways in the region.

Summary
XMH-01414 is located on the toe of the main ridge of Hillbilly Hill in DTA West. The site is surrounded on three sides by poorly drained muskeg. Surface visibility is high and artifacts were found above and below the surface. The site has a 100% view shed with views of Molly Ridge to the south and Dinosaur Ridge to the northwest. The nearest water source is Hillbilly Lake, one kilometer to the southwest.

XMH-01414 was discovered by New South Associates (Espenshade 2010) during a 2010 survey of various locations in DTA. They noted a high density of archaeological material at the southwestern edge of the landform. A Phase II investigation of the site was undertaken from 9-20 July, 2012. A shovel test grid was placed around the site datum at coordinates 100E 500N. Transects were placed over the landform 5m apart with shovel tests excavated at 5m intervals. Shovel tests were excavated to glacial till which was encountered at an average depth of 30cm. A total of 24 STPs were excavated and subsurface artifacts were found in nine of these. Two 1x1m units were excavated both contained archaeological material. Units were excavated with the natural stratigraphy defining the levels. A total of four levels were excavated, artifacts were present in all levels above glacial deposits.

Over 260 pieces of lithic debitage were excavated. The majority were made from chert, but rhyolite, basalt, and obsidian artifacts were also present. Formal tools include a wedge-shaped microblade core and a scraper. The debitage at the site is associated with microblade production and bifacial projectile point production.

The site stratigraphy consists of a thin (30-40cm) layer of silt over glacial gravels. Artifacts were found at all depths within the silt deposits. No charcoal or features were discovered in the test excavations.
## Statement of Significance

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- [x] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Areas of Significance
- Prehistoric

### Period of Significance
- Prehistoric-unknown

### Cultural Affiliation
- Unknown

### Level of Significance
- Local and regional

### Criteria Considerations
- This site is eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP. The site contains buried lithic artifacts and a wide variety of raw materials as well as formal tools.

### Research Potential
- This site has high research potential as it contains buried archaeological material, formal tools, and raw materials that can be sourced.

### Integrity
- Artifacts are found in stratified context with little to no disturbance.

### Summary
- XMH-01414 is a buried prehistoric site on Hillbilly Hill in Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright. The site contains a variety of lithic raw materials and formal tools indicative of multiple technological strategies. Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01414 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its high density of cultural material, intact sedimentary deposits, variety of raw materials including obsidian, and variety of technologies represented. This site has the potential to provide further information about land use strategies and the prehistoric life ways in the region.
Selected Resources

Published Sources

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 0.4

Boundary Description: The boundary is defined by negative shovel tests to the north, south, east, and west. The site is the western high point of the landform covering a 30mx50m area.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-099-1 through 58.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS # XMH-01415  Date 09/17/2013
Site Name XMH-01415  UTM
Determination Not Eligible  Location Hillbilly Hill, Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright, central Alaska

Classification of Property
Ownership Public- Federal  Category Site  Number of Resources 1

Property Description
Summary
XMH-01415 is a small lithic scatter located on Hillbilly Hill in Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright. Two grey chert flakes were found in a single test pit. Because of the low density of materials and insignificance of the find, Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01415 not eligible for the NRHP.

Description and Historic Context
XMH-01415 is located along the high point of the main ridge of Hillbilly Hill in DTA west. The site is surrounded on three sides by poorly drained muskeg. Surface visibility is moderate. The site has a 100% view shed with views of Molly Ridge to the south and Dinosaur Ridge to the northwest. The nearest water source is Hillbilly Lake, one kilometer to the southwest. XMH-01415 was discovered by New South Associates (Espenshade 2010) during a 2010 survey of various locations in DTA. They noted a two grey chert flakes in a single test pit 200m north of XMH-01414.

A Phase II investigation of the site was undertaken from 9-20 July, 2012. A shovel test grid was placed around the datum at coordinates 100E 500N. Transects were placed over the landform 5m apart with shovel tests excavated at 5m intervals. Shovel test pits were excavated to glacial till at an average depth was 24cmbs. Phase II evaluations excavated a total of 23 shovel test pits all were negative for archaeological materials. A 1x1m test unit was not excavated.

XMH-01415 appears to be an isolated find. No other cultural materials were discovered within 100m of the original positive test pit.
AHRS #: XMH-01415

**Statement of Significance**

- □ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- □ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- □ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- □ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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**Criteria Considerations**

XMH-01415 is not eligible under any of the criteria for the NRHP. Only two flakes were found in the entire site. No other artifacts were located after exhaustive surface examination and subsurface testing.

**Research Potential**

The research potential for XMH-01415 is low because only two flakes were found during testing.

**Integrity**

Artifacts are found in stratigraphic context in undisturbed deposits.

**Summary**

XMH-01415 is a small lithic scatter located on Hillbilly Hill in Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright. Two grey chert flakes were found in a single test pit. Because of the low density of materials and insignificance of the find, Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01415 not eligible for the NRHP.
Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  <.001

Boundary Description

The site does not extend beyond the one positive shovel test found in 2010.

Other Information

Other Information

XMH-01415 overview.

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# DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

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## Classification of Property

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## Property Description

### Summary

Site XMH-01450 is an intact archaeological site in Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright with a high density of artifact found in buried context. Charcoal found may provide evidence of site age. For these reasons, Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01450 eligible for the NRHP.

### Description and Historic Context

XMH-01450 is located in the Molybdenum Ridge area of DTA west. The site is on a small, rock-covered and vegetated rise on a landform that extends northwest-southeast west of Delta Creek and east of Gold Pan Creek. The rise is approximately 25x25m and less than 10m above its surrounding area. The adjacent landscape is covered in tussocks and rises >50m above the surrounding valleys. Molybdenum Ridge is visible to the southwest, Dinosaur Ridge is to the northeast, and small lakes are visible to the northwest. There is 20-30% surface visibility, which consists of gravels and large rocks with some silt. Vegetation includes low scrub moss, lichen, dwarf birch, alder, low bush cranberry and blueberry, and scattered spruce.

Initial investigations by CEMML in 2011 discovered a surface scatter fourteen flakes made from a variety of cherts and rhyolite. At that time no artifacts were collected and no subsurface testing was conducted. Upon returning for evaluation from 9-20 July, 2012 thirteen of the initial surface flakes were relocated, mapped, and collected. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 5m. A total of 12 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. Four of these shovel tests were positive. One positive shovel test yielded fifty-eight flakes, including one found in situ in the south wall at a depth of 16cm.

Over 112 artifacts were found in total at XMH-01450. Thirteen flakes came from the surface. 68 came from shovel test pits, and over 31 artifacts were located in the excavation unit. Artifact materials were primarily light grey or banded chert, rhyolite, and quartz.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at XMH-01450 and was situated directly west of the positive shovel test with the in situ flake. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. A total of 4 levels were excavated to bring the unit down to a uniform glacial till. No subsurface features were found during the excavation of this unit but charcoal was found within the cultural deposits. Test unit 1 was covered by a thick organic root mat. Under the organic mat was a dark brown moderately compact loess soil layer mottled with grey loess from which a majority of the artifacts came from. These were the most substantial layers lying on top of glacial till, which was compacted with a high density of gravel and larger cobbles, and dark brown in color. Two large boulders took up nearly 50% of the unit and many other smaller cobbles littered the unit floor.


Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

Prehistoric

Period of Significance

Prehistoric-unknown

Cultural Affiliation

Unknown

Level of Significance

Local and regional

Criteria Considerations

This site is eligible under Criterion D of the NRHP. The site contains buried lithic artifacts and a wide variety of raw materials in buried context.

Research Potential

Site XMH-01450 yielded over 112 flakes of various materials and is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns and potentially contribute to a broader regional context.

Integrity

Artifacts are found in buried, stratified context with little to no disturbance.

Summary

Site XMH-01450 is an intact archaeological site in Donnelly Training Area West, Fort Wainwright with a high density of artifact found in buried context. Charcoal found may provide evidence of site age. For these reasons, Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01450 eligible for the NRHP.
AHRS # XMH-01450

Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.05

Boundary Description

The boundary of the site is approximately 20mx10m based on the surface scatter of the flake concentration and the location of positive shovel tests.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-100-1 through 19.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #  XMH-01457  Date 09/17/2013
Site Name  XMH-01457  UTM
Determination  Not Eligible  Location  East of Delta River, Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright, central Alaska

Classification of Property
Ownership  Public-Federal  Category  Site  Number of Resources  1

Property Description
XMH-01457 is a small surface scatter of two biface fragments and two flakes found on a high ridge overlooking the Delta River in Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright. Because of the paucity of archaeological material at the site and the fact that there is no sub-surface expression of the site, Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01457 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

XMH-01457 is located on a high knoll in DTA east. The nearest water source is an unnamed lake 500m to the southeast. The location provides a 360 degree view shed. Visible landmarks include the Delta River to the northwest, the Granite Mountains, to the southeast, and the Alaska Range to the southwest. The ecosystem is characterized as upland rocky broadleaf forest and human disturbed barrens. Site vegetation primarily consists of mixed forest with small birch, alder and dead standing Spruce. Surface visibility is 95%. Ground cover is sparse consisting of moss in areas not exhibiting erosional exposures.

The site was located in 2011 during a pedestrian survey. Two chert bifaces were discovered on the ground surface. A Phase II evaluation of the site was conducted 9 and 13-15 August, 2012. A shovel test grid was placed around the datum with coordinates of 100E 500N. Two chert flakes were found on the ground surface east of the datum (UA2012-99). Transects were placed over the landform 5m apart with shovel tests excavated at 5m intervals. Phase II evaluations excavated a total of 22 STPs all were negative for cultural resources. Shovel test pits were excavated to glacial till, average depth was 31cm's. One 1x1m unit (EU 1), was excavated, 50cm west of STP 95E 500N in the location of surface artifacts. Test Unit EU 1 was excavated with the natural stratigraphy defining the levels. A total of 3 levels were excavated all were negative for cultural resources. Site stratigraphy consists of aeolian silts overlying aeolian sands and poorly sorted gravels.

A total of four artifacts were recovered from the site, two biface blanks were located in 2011 and two chert flakes in 2012.
AHRS # XMH-01457

Statement of Significance

☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance   n/a

Period of Significance   n/a

Cultural Affiliation    n/a

Level of Significance   n/a

Criteria Considerations
XMH-01457 is not eligible under any criteria for inclusion in the NRHP because of the low density of non-diagnostic artifacts, common materials, lack of buried artifacts and datable material.

Research Potential
The research potential for XMH-01457 is low because there are no buried deposits and only four artifacts at the site.

Integrity
Artifacts were found on the surface and not buried in stratigraphic context.

Summary
XMH-01457 is a small surface scatter of two biface fragments and two flakes found on a high ridge overlooking the Delta River in Donnelly Training Area East, Fort Wainwright. Because of the paucity of archaeological material at the site and the fact that there is no sub-surface expression of the site, Fort Wainwright finds XMH-01457 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
Selected Resources

Published Sources


Bibliography


Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: <0.001

Boundary Description: The site consists of four surface finds and no other artifacts.

Other Information

Artifacts are housed at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Museum of the North under accession number: UA2012-099-1 through 2.

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