

Appendix 2: 2015 and 2016 DOE Forms

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02238	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude		N	Longitude		W	
Site Name	FAI-02238	UTM		E		N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible	Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright							

Classification of Property

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

Summary	<p>FAI-02238 is a small buried flake scatter found in the Blair Lakes Hills, in the Tanana Flats, south of Fairbanks. Two flakes and two microblade fragments were found in two of thirty-two test areas. No datable material or diagnostic artifacts were discovered. This site is not dense or stratified and may have been completely excavated by testing.</p>
Description and Historic Context	<p>FAI-02238 was identified in 2013 through subsurface testing on the southwest peak of the Blair Lakes ridgeline in TFTA, 50 km south of Fort Wainwright (Figure 1). Anne Lake is 1.5 km to the northeast. The ecosystem is characterized as upland moist needleleaf forest. Surrounding vegetation consists of spruce, birch, aspen, willow, alder, and low shrubs. Due to thick aspen, fireweed, moss, decomposing leaves, lichen, and other various low scrub, there is very little surface visibility or surrounding view (Figure 2). Fire damage from the 1980s is evident in deadfall and within the root mat.</p> <p>Two shovel test pits were excavated in this area in 2013. One test pit was positive and yielded a single rhyolite flake from 0-10 cmbs (UA2013-060-1). A shovel test grid was placed over the site in 2016 to determine boundaries and evaluate the site's significance (Figure 3). Two rhyolite microblade fragments (one distal and one proximal) were found buried shallowly (5-15 cm BS) in one of thirty-one test pits (UA2016-155). An excavation unit was placed around this test pit. One additional flake fragment was found 40-50 cm BS. The site appears to be composed of a very low density of artifacts over a 20 m area.</p> <p>A thin (5 cm) organic horizon overlies approximately 20-40 cm of silt in this locality before bedrock was encountered. Thicknesses of shovel tests varied between 20-50 cm BS (Figure 4).</p> <p>Because sediments are shallow in this location, a low number of artifacts were found, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, raw materials are common to the area, and no faunal or organic materials were found at the site, FAI-02238 does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. Although the site is not disturbed, it is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in. FAI-02238 falls within the boundaries of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335) but is considered a non-contributing element because of the limited number of artifacts, the inability to date the site, the absence of diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of further information potential.</p>

FAI-02238

Maps and
Photos

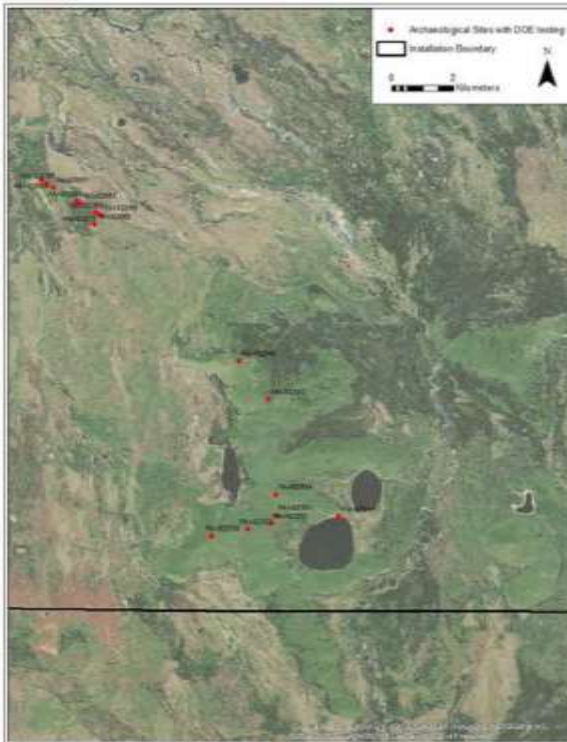


Figure 1. Location of FAI-02238 and other sites in Tanana Flats Training Area.

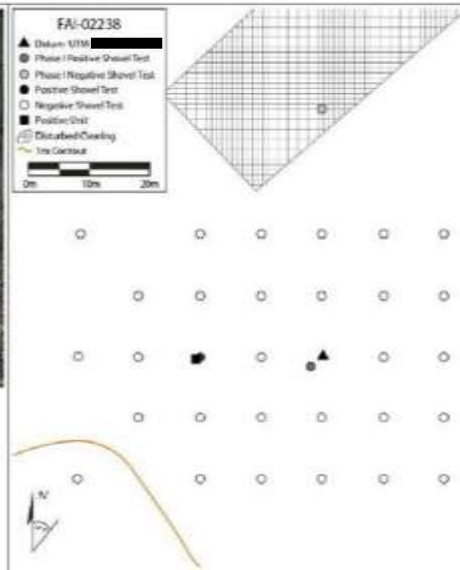


Figure 2. FAI-02238 site overview.

Figure 3. FAI-02238 site map.

AHRS # FAI-02238

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	very low
Criteria Considerations	Test pits encountered only four pieces cultural material. The site may be completely excavated and is therefore not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	Sediments are intact and there is no disturbance. Integrity is high.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds FAI-02238 not eligible for the NRHP. Because there are no unique artifacts or identifiable features, the site does not contribute to archaeological district FAI-00335.

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AHRS # FAI-02238

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Esdale, J.A., K.S. Yeske, H. D. Hardy, W.E. McLaren, J. Lynch and L. Sample. 2014. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands 2013. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.1 acre

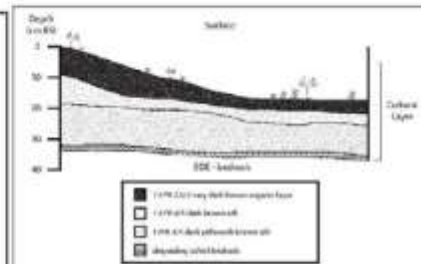
Boundary Description

20 m by 20 m west of site datum

Other Information

Other Information

UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2013-060, UA2016-155



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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02246	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	FAI-02246	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary

FAI-02246 is a small buried lithic scatter located in the Blair Lake Hills, Tanana Flats area, south of Fairbanks. Six chert flakes were found on the surface and in two of thirty-six test pits across the landform. No diagnostic or datable material was recovered.

Description and Historic Context

FAI-02246 was identified in 2013 through subsurface testing on the northernmost peak of the Blair Lakes ridgeline in TFTA, 47 km south of Fort Wainwright (Figure 1). The site is located in an active landing zone. An unnamed lake 1 km to the southwest is the closest water source. The local ecosystem is an upland moist broadleaf forest represented by birch, alder, aspen, and high bush cranberry. Exposed silts and bedrock create 3% overall surface visibility in the clearing. The landing zone was previously bulldozed, leaving push piles around the clearing perimeter, and recently brush cut. The brush cut vegetation is composed of alder, birch, spruce, willow, fireweed, bunchberry, grasses, lingonberry, and moss (Figure 2).

Four gray chert flakes were found on the surface during the discovery of the site in 2013 (UA2013-070). A shovel test grid was placed over the site in 2016 to determine boundaries and evaluate the site's significance (Figure 3). Two gray chert flakes and a basalt flake were found buried shallowly (5-20 cm BS) in two of thirty-six test pits (UA2016-159).

A 10 cm organic horizon overlies approximately 20-60 cm of silt in this locality, depending on the amount of disturbance over the particular test pit. Outwash gravels are found at the base of test pits (Figure 4). The organic horizons and silt has been removed from much of the surface of the hill and half of the test pits had modern vegetation regrowth on the surface with no organic or A soil horizon near the surface.

Because of the high degree of surface disturbance, the small number of artifacts found, the absence of diagnostic artifacts, only common raw materials discovered, and no faunal or organic material present at the site, FAI-02246 does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. The site is disturbed and it is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in would be recovered with more investigation. FAI-02256 falls within the boundaries of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335) but is considered a non-contributing element because of the lack of site integrity, small number of artifacts, inability to date the site, absence of diagnostic artifacts, and lack of further information potential.

AHRS # FAI-02246

Maps and
Photos

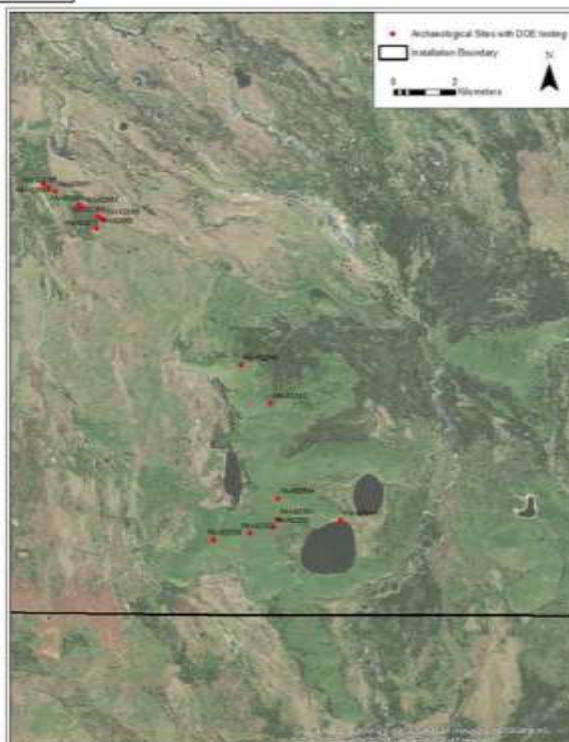


Figure 1. Location of FAI-02246 and other sites in Tanana Flats Training Area.



Figure 2. FAI-02246 site overview.

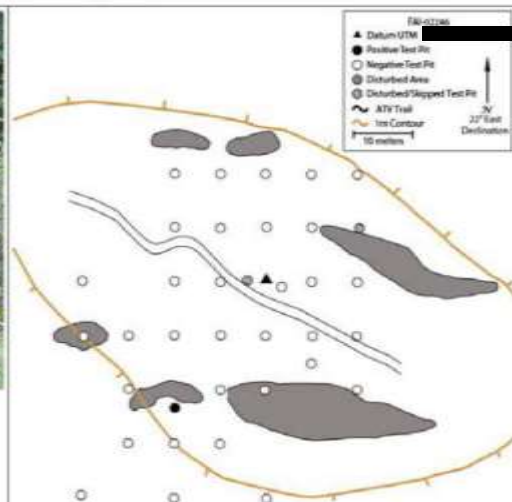


Figure 3. FAI-02246 site map.

AHRS # FAI-02246

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	Test pits and surface examinations encountered only seven pieces cultural material. Much of the surface of the site is disturbed and artifacts are infrequent and not significant in terms of age or cultural affiliation. The site is therefore not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	Disturbance from bulldozing has removed portions of the topsoil. Cultural deposits may be disturbed.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds FAI-02246 not eligible for the NRHP. Because there are no unique artifacts or identifiable features, the site does not contribute to archaeological district FAI-00335.

3

AHRS # FAI-02246

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography Esdale, J.A., K.S. Yeske, H. D. Hardy, W.E. McLaren, J. Lynch and L. Sample. 2014. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands 2013. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.1 acre

Boundary Description 20 m by 20 m south of site datum

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2013-070, UA2016-159

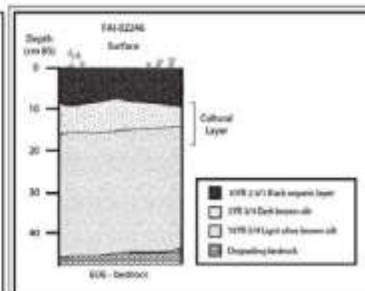


Figure 4. Stratigraphic profile from FAI-02246.

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4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02247	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	FAI-02247	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary	<p>FAI-02247 is a small buried flake scatter located in the Blair Lake Hills, Tanana Flats Area, south of Fairbanks. Three basalt flakes were found in one of twenty-seven test pits across the landform. No diagnostic or datable material was recovered.</p>
Description and Historic Context	<p>FAI-02247 was identified in 2013 through subsurface testing on the northernmost peak of the Blair Lakes ridgeline in TFTA, 49 km south of Fort Wainwright (Figure 1). An area approximately 30 m by 40 m along the ridge line was discovered to have been disturbed by previous military use and is now overgrown. An unnamed lake 2 km to the northwest is the closest water source. The local ecosystem is an upland moist broadleaf forest represented by birch, alder, aspen, and high bush cranberry. There is no surface visibility in the clearing. The brush cut vegetation is composed of alder, birch, spruce, willow, fireweed, bunchberry, grasses, lingonberry, and moss (Figure 2). Approximately a quarter of the top of the landform shows old ground disturbance and recent use of the area was evident in temporary wood structures and gas cans littering the surface.</p> <p>Three basalt flakes were found in one shovel test when the site was discovered in 2013. (UA2013-071). A shovel test grid was placed over the site in 2016 to determine boundaries and evaluate the site's significance (Figure 3). Twenty six test pits were placed in the undisturbed area on top of the ridge around the positive test pit. No artifacts were discovered in any of the excavations.</p> <p>A 10 cm organic horizon overlies approximately 20-60 cm of silt in this locality, depending on the amount of disturbance over the particular test pit. Outwash gravels are found at the base of test pits (Figure 4).</p> <p>Because of the small number of artifacts found, the absence of diagnostic artifacts, only common raw materials discovered, and no faunal or organic material present at the site, FAI-02247 does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. The site is partially disturbed, although the disturbance does not appear to have effected any cultural material. This site is extremely small and is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in would be recovered with more investigation. FAI-02247 falls within the boundaries of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335) but is considered a non-contributing element because of the small number of artifacts, inability to date the site, absence of diagnostic artifacts, and lack of further information potential.</p>

AHRS # FAI-02247

Maps and
Photos

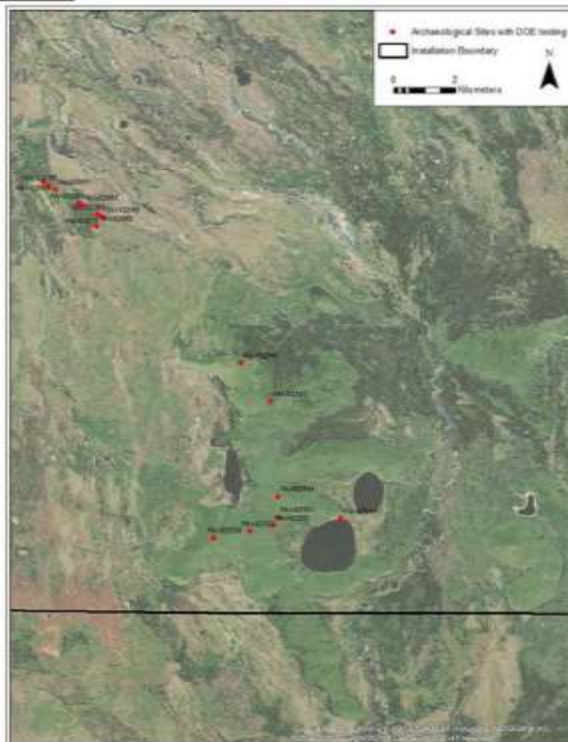


Figure 1. Location of FAI-02247 and other sites in Tanana Flats Training Area.



Figure 2. FAI-02247 site overview.

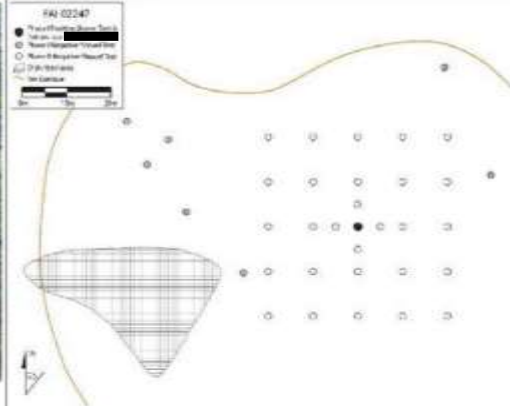


Figure 3. FAI-02247 site map.

AHRS # FAI-02247

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	Test pits encountered only three pieces cultural material. The site may be completely excavated by testing and is partially disturbed. It is therefore not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	Sediments are intact at the top of the hill but some disturbed ground in the area.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds FAI-02247 not eligible for the NRHP. Because there are no unique artifacts or identifiable features, the site does not contribute to archaeological district FAI-00335.

3

AHRS # FAI-02247

Selected Resources

Published Sources

Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Esdale, J.A., K.S. Yeske, H. D. Hardy, W.E. McLaren, J. Lynch and L. Sample. 2014. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands 2013. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

0.01 acre

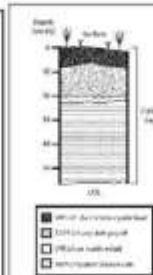
Boundary Description

At site datum. Landform is 30 by 40 m.

Other Information

Other Information

UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2013-071



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4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02323	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	FAI-02323	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

Ownership	Public- Federal	Category	Site	Number of Resources	
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Property Description

Summary

FAI-02323 is an isolated scraper found in the Blair Lake Hills, Tanana Flats, south of Fairbanks. The artifact was found in one of 21 test pits across the landform.

Description and Historic Context

Site FAI-02323 was identified in 2014 through subsurface testing in the western peak of the Blair Lakes ridge system in TFTA, 53 km south of Fort Wainwright (Figure 1). An artifact was discovered shallowly buried on a small rise that runs 16 m north-south and 11 m east-west approximately 1.5 m above surrounding area, 2 km west of the southern of the Blair Lakes. The nearest water source is Anne Lake, 1 km to the north. The local ecosystem is an upland moist broadleaf forest represented by birch, alder, aspen, and high bush cranberry. There is no surface visibility or views of the surrounding area due to dense vegetation (Figure 2).

One obsidian scraper was found in a single test pit during the 2014 investigations (UA2014-089). The source of the obsidian is Batza Tena (Rasic pers. comm. 2015). A shovel test grid was placed over the site in 2016 to determine boundaries and evaluate the site's significance (Figure 3). Twenty test pits were placed over the top of the ridge around the positive test pit. No additional artifacts were discovered in any of the excavations.

A 5 cm organic horizon overlies approximately 15-20 cm of silt in this locality. A thin layer (up to 15 cm) of outwash gravels are found at the base of test pits over top of degrading bedrock (Figure 4).

Only one artifact, a large scraper, was found at this site. It appears as if FAI-02323 represents an isolated find. Because no other artifacts were found, and there is no associated fauna or organic material by which to date this site, FAI-02323 is not individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. This site is extremely small and is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in would be recovered with more investigation. FAI-02323 falls within the boundaries of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335). Although the site is not individually eligible, it is considered a contributing element to the district because of the nature of the raw material. Obsidian is a rare raw material from a distant location (Batza Tena is located 400 km to the northwest). This site has potential to contribute to problems regarding trade, migration, and long-distance transport.

FAI-02323

Maps and
Photos

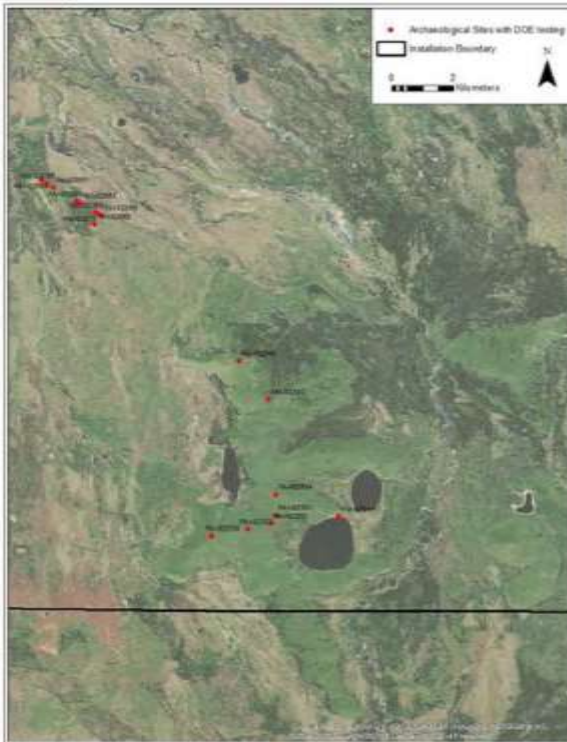


Figure 1. Location of FAI-02323 and other sites in Tanana Flats Training Area.



Figure 2. FAI-02323 site overview.

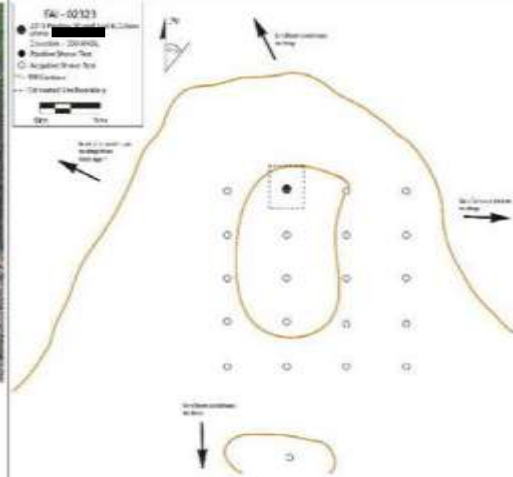


Figure 3. FAI-02323 site map.

AHRS # FAI-02323

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Low
Criteria Considerations	This site is composed of an isolated artifact. The artifact itself yields some important information about trade, exchange, or long distance transport in prehistory but the site itself does not reveal any other data.
Research Potential	Low
Integrity	Sediments are intact and there is no disturbance. Integrity is high.
Summary	Because FAI-02323 is an isolated artifact and the site itself has no further research potential, USAG FWA finds it not eligible for the NRHP. Because of the significance of obsidian as a source-able raw material, the site is considered a contributing property in the Blair Lakes Archaeological District, FAI-00335.

3

AHRS # FAI-02323

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography Esdale, J.A., K.S. Yeske, H. D. Hardy, J. Lynch and W.E. McLaren. 2015b. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands 2014. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.01 acre

Boundary Description Isolated artifact

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2014-089

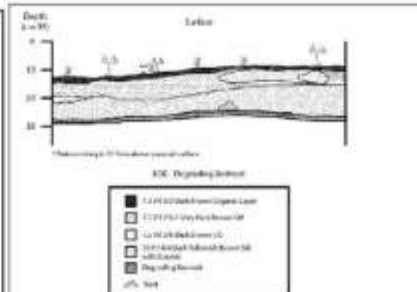


Figure 4. FAI-02323 site stratigraphy.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02368	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	F-82 Crash	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Eligible	Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright							

Classification of Property

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

Summary	<p>FAI-02368 is the crash site of a rare F-82 twin engine Mustang plane that crashed in the Tanana Flats during the Cold War. Though mangled and disturbed by looters, much of the plane is intact across the site.</p>
Description and Historic Context	<p>The remains of an F-82 Twin Mustang military plane are located in a boreal forest patch of the TFTA, south of the Tanana River, approximately 5.3 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 1). The F-82 left Ladd Field with two other aircraft on January 16, 1950 to practice areal interceptions. One of the planes (46-497) crashed in the TFTA killing both military pilots on board. The wreckage spans nearly 100 m (Figure 2) and still includes large portions of the original aircraft including a propeller, radio panels, the engine, and other metal pieces (Figure 3). Although the crashed plane is broken and mangled and pieces of the fuselage were removed in 2008, much of the aircraft remains on the ground surface at the site and many pieces are identifiable.</p> <p>Though heavily damaged and looted, the crash site is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as possibly the last remaining example of the H model of the F-82, and as an F-82, which represents the transitional aircraft of the piston-driven to Jet Age, the site is important for significant developments in aircraft technology, and represents a significant doctrinal development, like an organization's response to changing technology and tactics. The site is also eligible under Criterion D for the information it has yielded and potentially could yield about technology and military aviation associated with the Ladd Air Force Base Cold War Historic District.</p> <p>The crash site contains wreckage of a Cold War era, North American Aviation (NAA) F-82H Twin Mustang, long-range, ground attack, night fighter, tail number 46-497 (Table 1). The F-82 is a twin fuselage, twin cockpit, heavier-than-air, military plane with inward retracting landing gear. The aircraft was powered by two, outward turning, Allison V-1710-145 liquid-cooled, inline piston-driven engines. This particular F-82H variation is a special winterized version of the E variant. The E variant is an escort, all-weather, day fighter, modified and re-designated in 1948.</p> <p>The design of the F-82 (Figure 4) was influenced by the North American P-51 Mustang, and the Northrup P-61 Black Widow. While the aircraft looks like a simple join of two P-51s, in reality the F-82 utilizes less than a quarter of the same parts. Of note, the F-82 has a longer length than the P-51. An additional characteristic of note is the center wing connecting the fuselages which also contains the standard six Browning M2 .50 caliber machine guns. The centrally located machine guns differ from the P-51 which has three guns in each wing.</p>

FAI-02368

Maps and
Photos



Figure 1. Location of FAI-02368 in Tanana Flats Training Area.



Figure 2. F-82 debris field perimeter.



Figure 3. Examples of fuselage pieces at the crash site.

AHRS # FAI-02368

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	Archaeology, engineering, and military history.
Period of Significance	Cold War
Cultural Affiliation	Military
Level of Significance	Moderate level of significance being a rare example of a short lived military airplane
Criteria Considerations	<p>The crash site of the F-82H Twin Mustang number 46-497 is historically significant and eligible under Criteria C and D. Under Criterion C: The National Park Service Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aviation Properties state that "An aircraft can be eligible if it is a good representative of an important type (military, commercial, civilian), or if it represents a significant development in aircraft technology, or if it represents a significant doctrinal development, like an organization's response to changing technology or tactics." (NPS 1998). Aircraft 46-497 is an example of the extremely rare North American Aviation F-82H Twin Mustang, and potentially the only remaining example of the H variant. The F-82 was in existence at the critical point in aviation history during the transition from piston-driven aircraft and the beginning of the Jet Age. The F-82 was designed as an extremely long range fighter and the only fighter capable of supporting the long range strategic mission of the Air Force during the beginning of the Cold War. For these reasons, the crash site of 46-497 is eligible for Criterion C under for its national significance.</p>
Research Potential	<p>Criterion D state that the site must have yielded or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The crash site of 46-497 is eligible under Criterion D because of the information it has yielded and could potentially yield about the rare aircraft. The information potential relates to nationally significant military and aviation trends as well as the local connection to the Ladd Air Force Base Cold War Historic District.</p>
Integrity	<p>FAI-02368 retains integrity for location, design, setting, materials and workmanship, and feeling. Please see references for more information.</p>
Summary	<p>The crash site of 46-947 is eligible for the NRHP under criterions C and D. It is significant in the areas of archaeology, engineering, and military history. It was a significant Cold War era plane that retains integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. XMH-02386 is not within the boundaries of any archaeological district in TFTA nor within the boundaries of the Ladd Air Force Base Cold War National Historic District.</p>

3

AHRS # FAI-02368

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.4 acres

Boundary Description 30 by 60 m area around site coordinates.

Other Information

Other Information

Table 1. Major Components of F-82 and Presence at Crash Site

Fuselage Cockpit: 1 and parts of 2nd of two possible
Fuselage Tail: 0 of 2, believed looted
Wings Center 0 of 1, believed looted
Wings Stabilizers-Vertical: 2 of 4, believed looted
Wings Stabilizers-Horizontal: 0 of 2, believed looted
Wings Flaps: 2 of 8, believed looted
Powerplant Engine: 2 of 2
Powerplant Props: 2 of 2
Landing Gear Front 0 of 2, believed looted
Landing Gear Rear 0 of 2, believed looted
Cockpit Controls Various present
Cockpit Control Panels: 1 of 2
Cockpit Radios: 1 of 1
Systems Hydraulic Various present
Systems Electric Various present
Systems Pneumatic Various present



Figure 4. Intact F-82 during WWII.

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4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02391	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED] N	Longitude	[REDACTED] W	
Site Name	FAI-02391	UTM	[REDACTED] E	[REDACTED] N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible							
Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright							

Classification of Property

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

Summary

FAI-02391 is a small buried lithic scatter located in the Blair Lake Hills, Tanana Flats Area, south of Fairbanks. Four chert flakes were found on the surface and in two of twenty-eight test pits across the landform. No diagnostic or datable material was recovered.

Description and Historic Context

FAI-02391 is located in the Tanana Flats, 54.5 km south of Fairbanks (Figure 1). The site was found on the toe-slope of a ridge between Anne Lake (1 km to the northwest) and Blair Lake south (1.2 km to the southwest). The site is forested and the viewshed and surface visibility are nearly zero, with the exception of where an ATV trail runs through the site. The vegetation is mixed spruce, birch, and aspen with various low scrub, including Labrador tea, fireweed, and low and high bush cranberry (Figure 2).

During initial investigations in the 2015 field season, a single rhyolite flake was found approximately 13 cmbs, at the bottom of the B soil horizon, in one of three test pits (Figure 3). A shovel test grid was then set up over the site. Twenty-seven additional test pits were excavated. Two black chert and one gray chert flakes were found in two of the test pits (UA2015-156). Sediments at this site range from 30-57 cm in thickness and end at bedrock regolith (Figure 4). Five to ten cm of organic debris are found overtop aeolian silts with boreal forest soil development. Cultural material was found throughout the deposits.

Because a low number of artifacts were found, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, raw materials are common to the area, no faunal or organic materials were found at the site, and artifacts were not found in specific stratigraphic layers, FAI-02391 does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. Although the site is not disturbed, it is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in. FAI-02391 falls within the boundaries of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335) but is considered a non-contributing element because of the limited number of artifacts, the inability to date the site, the absence of diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of further information potential.

AHRS # FAI-02391

Maps and
Photos

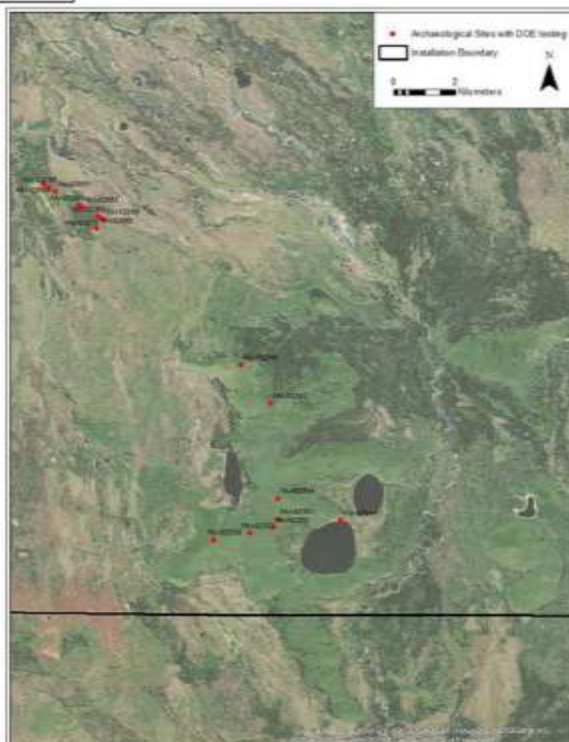


Figure 1. Location of FAI-02391 in Tanana Flats Training Area.



Figure 2. FAI-02391 site overview.

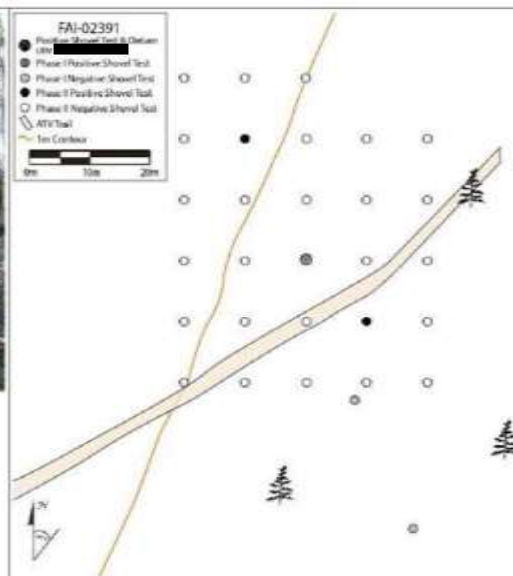


Figure 3. FAI-02391 site map.

AHRS # FAI-02391

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	Test pits and surface examinations encountered only four pieces cultural material. Although the site is intact, artifacts are infrequent not significant in terms of age or cultural affiliation. The site is therefore not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	The landform and cultural deposits are intact and undisturbed.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds FAI-02391 not eligible for the NRHP. Because there are no unique artifacts or identifiable features, the site does not contribute to archaeological district FAI-00335.

AHRS # FAI-02391

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

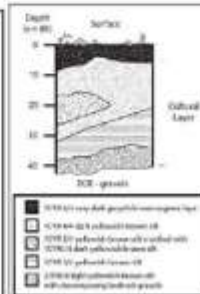
Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .01

Boundary Description 20 by 30 meter area around datum.

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2015-156



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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	FAI-02394	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	FAI-02394	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Tanana Flats Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary

FAI-02394 is a small buried lithic scatter located in the Blair Lake Hills, Tanana Flats Area, south of Fairbanks. Six chert and rhyolite flakes were found in four of thirty-two test pits across the landform. No diagnostic or datable material was recovered.

Description and Historic Context

FAI-02394 was identified in 2015 through subsurface testing on a rise on the ridge system west of Blair Lakes, 54 km south of Fort Wainwright (Figure 1). Blair Lakes south is 1.5 km to the south-east of the site and Anne Lake is 1.2 km to the west. The site is accessible by an ATV trail and the base of the landform that the site is on, approximately 100 m to the northeast. Vegetation includes young birch and aspen, scattered baby spruce, moss, and lichen. A thick layer of leaf litter and deadfall covers the site (Figure 2).

During the initial site discovery, four test pits were excavated along the rise (Figure 3). One positive test pit contained three rhyolite flakes (UA2015-159). A shovel test grid was set up over the site with the positive test pit becoming the datum location. An additional 28 test pits were excavated and flakes were found in two of the tests.

An 8 cm thick organic horizon overlies approximately 25-65 cm of silt in this locality before bedrock regolith was encountered. Only the modern forest soil is developed. Cultural material was found between 10 and 30 cmbs (Figure 4).

Because sediments are shallow in this location, a low number of artifacts were found, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, raw materials are common to the area, and no faunal or organic materials were found at the site, FAI-02394 does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. Although the site is not disturbed, it is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in. FAI-02394 falls within the boundaries of the Blair Lakes Archaeological District (FAI-00335) but is considered a non-contributing element because of the limited number of artifacts, the inability to date the site, the absence of diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of further information potential.

AHRS # FAI-02394

Maps and
Photos

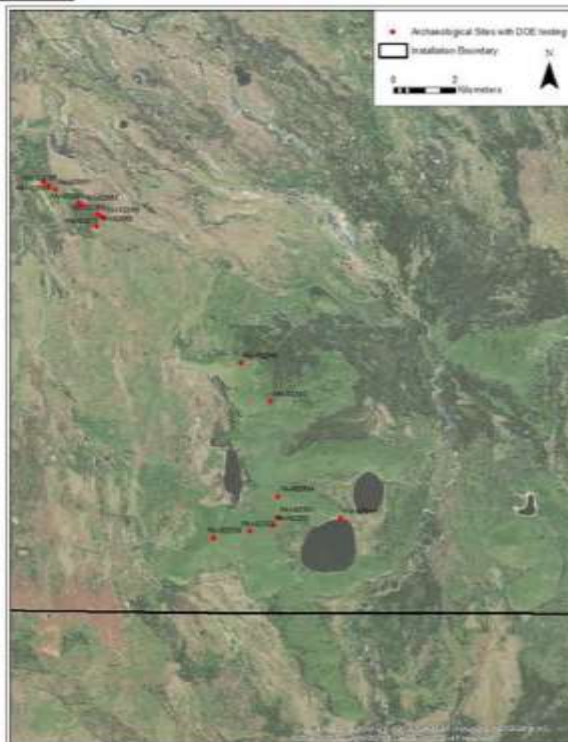


Figure 1. Location of FAI-02394 in Tanana Flats.



Figure 99. FAI-02394 site overview.

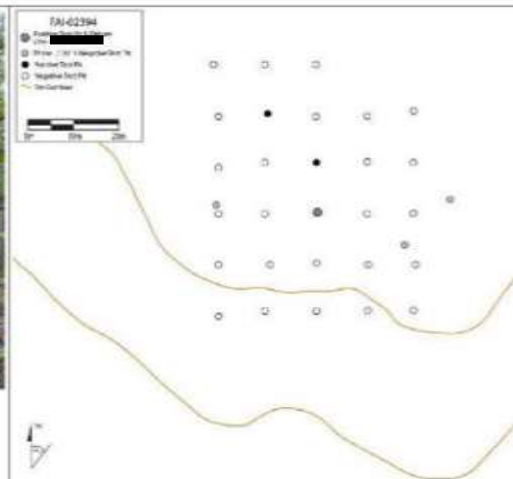


Figure 100. FAI-02394 site map.

AHRS # FAI-02394

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	Test pits and surface examinations encountered only six pieces cultural material. Although the site is intact, artifacts are infrequent not significant in terms of age or cultural affiliation. The site is therefore not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	The surface of the landform is intact and cultural layers are not disturbed.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds FAI-02394 not eligible for the NRHP. Because there are no unique artifacts or identifiable features, the site does not contribute to archaeological district FAI-00335.

3

AHRS # FAI-02394

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

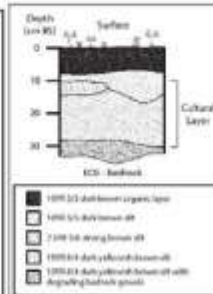
Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.2 acres

Boundary Description A 30 by 45 meter area around the datum.

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2015-159



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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	TNX-00007	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude		N	Longitude		W	
Site Name	TNX-00007	UTM		E		N	Zone	7	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Eligible	Location	Tok Terminal, Fort Wainwright							

Classification of Property

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

Summary

TNX-00007 is a large surface and shallowly buried located across the apex of 6-Mile Hill at Tok Terminal, 10 km west of Tok, Alaska. The site dates to the late prehistoric period and is made up of hundreds of pieces of flaking debris, microblades, and tools. The site has been disturbed by military and recreational activities but is intact outside of eroded road surfaces.

Description and Historic Context

TNX-00007 and TNX-00023 were identified as small lithic scatters on the top of Six-Mile Hill, ten km west of Tok, during a survey by Cook in 1981 (Figure 1). The sites were relocated in by CEMML in 2012, and in 2015, an investigation for a DOE of the sites discovered artifacts across the surface of the hill, linking the two sites. The sites are therefore merged under one AHRS number, TNX-00007, and a new datum coordinate at the center point of the hill is given above. The crest of the hill is roughly 30 m wide, and runs 90 m east-west, with a small rise at the east end dropping to a low saddle then rising to a small, lower hill at the west end (Figure 2). The site has a view of the Alaska Range to the south, the Yukon-Tanana Uplands to the north and the surrounding valley floor varies with vegetation density, giving glimpses of the 360° viewshed the hill would have when unforested. The Tanana River, 3.42 km to the north, is the closest water source. Vegetation typical of the upland moist mixed forest ecosystem includes aspen, spruce, alder, birch, willow, low shrubs, flowers, mosses and grasses. Natural surface exposure is null, although disturbed soils and gravels account for 15% exposure. Disturbances include an ATV trail running the length of the site, push piles, fox holes, a power pole on east and west ends, associated cables, a recent fire ring and modern trash.

The original discovery of TNX-00007 reports several flakes, including obsidian, on the highest outcrop on the hill north of the Tok Pump Station within the fenced perimeter. A 2001 survey by the Army Corps of Engineers could not relocate the site inside the then-current fence line (Hanson 2001). No subsurface work was conducted. Due to extensive disturbance on the fenced in tank farm, a determination of ineligibility due to lack of integrity was recommended. In early 2015, a CEMML survey discovered 4 chert flakes in one of two shovel tests excavated on the west end of the hilltop. This location was later determined to be TNX-00007 due to its proximity to AHRS site coordinates. The original TNX-00023 AHRS card notes "several microblades, bifaces, and many flakes within a 30 m x 30 m area near the weather station on the hill just north of the Tok Pump Station". This site area was also visited during the 2001 Army Corps survey and flakes were observed on the road. No subsurface work was conducted. A 2012 survey of Tok Terminal by CEMML relocated TNX-00023 on the east end of the hill. Twelve surface flakes were observed, and a shovel test excavated to determine extent of disturbance. The shovel test contained a biface fragment and three flakes, one with retouch.

In July 2015, CEMML evaluations recorded artifacts along the surface of the landform with no gaps between the two sites. A physical datum was established at the landform midpoint and a shovel test grid laid out at 10 m intervals, with several offset at 5 m intervals to accommodate narrow topography on the west end of the hill (Figure 208). A total of 44 shovel tests were excavated to bedrock. Cultural materials in intact stratigraphy were found in 12 of these. Two units were excavated in areas of highest artifact density. All artifacts were collected from the site, due to the danger of destruction from active recreational use (UA2015-139). Surface artifacts were recorded with a total station prior to collection. Artifacts consisted of 173 flakes (90 surface, 83 subsurface) and 11 tools (7 surface, 4 subsurface). Two charcoal samples and a soil sample were recovered from the units. Material types include chert (black, grey, tan, white, banded, and red), black basalt, obsidian and white chert. Nine flakes show signs of thermal alteration and four have cortex. Surface tools include a chert burin, chert burin spall, retouched chert flake, a basalt biface, two chert microblades, and one retouched chert microblade. A broken chert scraper, chert uniface, and two chert microblades were found subsurface. All tools except the burin spall were disturbed 20 m east and slightly south of datum. Test units were excavated in 10 cm levels, measured from the highest surface point. Unit 40W35 was excavated between two positive shovel tests on the crest of the western hill. Cultural materials were found in the unit from 0 to 40 cmbs and consisted of 21 historic buttons, 25 chert flakes (4 of which were heat treated), 9 basalt flakes, 1 chert chert flake, and 1 obsidian flake. A charcoal sample from 30-40 cmbs was dated to 300 +/- 30 radiocarbon years BP and a soil sample was collected at 35 cmbs from a possible hearth feature in the northwest quadrant. Artifacts were concentrated from 10-30 cmbs. The entire unit was excavated to 40 cmbs, after which the northwest quadrant was excavated to sand at 54 cmbs. Due to compacted soil and time constraints, 40W 35 was not completely excavated to bedrock. Unit 12E 35 was excavated in the surface tool cluster near three positive shovel tests. A datum 8 cm above surface was used for measurements. Cultural materials, consisting of 15 chert flakes, 2 basalt flakes, a chert uniface and a retouched chert microblade, were found from 8-18 cmbs. A charcoal sample was also collected at 17 cmbs. Excavations ended at an uneven layer of bedrock that ranged from 17 to 32 cmbs.

Despite disturbance from military and recreational use, the majority of the remaining stratigraphy at TNX-00007 is intact. Shovel test depths ranged from 7-73 cmbs, with the majority 20-30 cm deep. Excavations on the western hill contained gravels in the upper 10 cm from a gravel pad. The organic layer and upper silts have been removed and exposed to erosion in the disturbed trail, power pole areas and western hill. Although an average of 30 cm disturbed soils were noted in these areas, shovel testing uncovered intact stratigraphy from 10-51 cm deep. Stratigraphy across the site generally consisted of a 5-10 cm thick organic layer above unconformably deposited aeolian silts terminating in often degrading granitic or metamorphic or volcanic bedrock (Figure 209 through Figure 213). Artifacts were found in the silt deposits down to bedrock. While modern activity has removed soil layers, and added fill on the western hill, the remaining soil appears to be intact as originally deposited.

TNX-00007 is a large buried lithic scatter, partially exposed on the surface by military activities and erosion. Multiple tool and material types were found, including two that may be sourced. A total of 179 flakes and 12 tools were recovered in archaeological investigations. A possible hearth feature yielded a charcoal sample dating to 300 +/- 30 radiocarbon years BP. Despite some areas with disturbed upper soil layers, the site appears to be largely intact and retains sufficient integrity to generate useful data. The variety and abundance of material types and tools, presence of obsidian, and datable charcoal indicate TNX-00007 has the potential to add to our knowledge of prehistoric trade activities, and landscape and resource use. USAG FWA finds TNX-00007 eligible for inclusion in the NHP under Criterion D.

AHRS # **TNX-00007**

Maps and
Photos



Figure 1. Location of TNX-00007 and TNX-00023 at Tok Terminal.



Figure 2. TNX-00007 site overview.

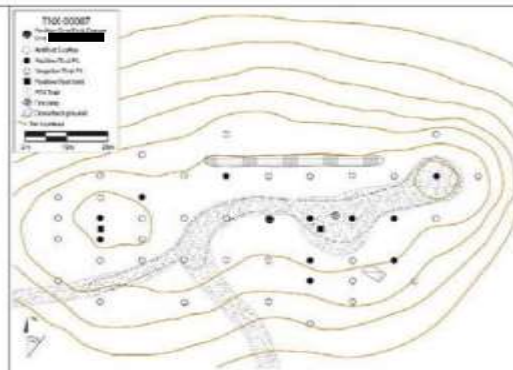


Figure 3. TNX-00007 site map.

AHRS # TNX-00007

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	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	Late prehistoric, possibly Athabaskan
Level of Significance	Moderate
Criteria Considerations	TNX-00007 is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D because of the presence of a large amount of artifacts, buried cultural deposits, formal tools, exotic raw materials, and datable materials. Much of the site remains intact and future research is possible.
Research Potential	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate. Disturbance of the surface across the site has occurred because of vehicle traffic. Erosion has exposed buried artifacts across the surface. Sediments are intact of the roadway.
Summary	TNX-00007 is a large buried lithic scatter, partially exposed on the surface by military activities and erosion. Multiple tool and material types were found, including two that may be sourced. A total of 179 flakes and 13 tools were recovered in archaeological investigations. A possible hearth feature yielded a charcoal sample dating to 300 +/- 30 radiocarbon years BP. Despite some areas with disturbed upper soil layers, the site appears to be largely intact and retains sufficient integrity to generate useful data. The variety and abundance of material types and tools, presence of obsidian, and datable charcoal indicate TNX-00007 has the potential to add to our knowledge of prehistoric trade activities, and landscape and resource use. USAG FWA finds TNX-00007 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

3

AHRS #

Selected Resources

Published
Sources

Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Boundary
Description

Other Information

Other
Information

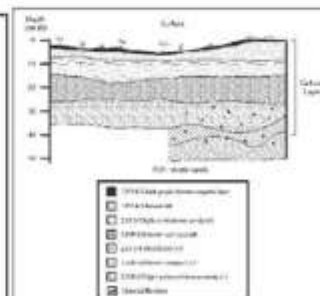


Figure 4. TNX-00007 stratigraphic profile.

Name

Organization

Phone Number

Email

Address

4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	TNX-00008	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	TNX-00008	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	7	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Tok Terminal, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary

TNX-00008 is a small buried lithic scatter on the east end of Six-Mile Hill, Tok Terminal. A total of eight flakes were found on the surface and in two of 41 test pits. Artifacts are not diagnostic and are not found in stratigraphic context. No datable materials were found.

Description and Historic Context

TNX-00008 was identified as small lithic scatters on the east end of Six-Mile Hill, ten km west of Tok, during a survey by Cook in 1981 (Figure 1). The knoll has stepped terraces descending steeply south to the valley floor, which is visible along with the Alaska Range foothills in the open viewshed to southeast. The closest water is the Tanana River, 3.5 km to the north. Vegetation includes spruce, aspen, low scrub, moss, and lichen (Figure 2). Exposed bedrock and a lightly used ATV trail account for the 6% surface visibility. In addition to the trail, modern trash and a hunting stand 10 m north of the site boundaries are further indications of recent recreational activity.

Fieldwork for a DOE was performed in 2016. No physical datum had been previously set, and neither surface artifacts nor the 2012 shovel test could be relocated. A mapping datum was placed within 5 m of the 2012 shovel test coordinates. A shovel test grid was set up at 5 m intervals to cover the landform (Figure 3). A total of 41 shovel tests were excavated, with 2 positives. One produced one grey rhyolite and four black chert flakes, bone fragments, and an ashy soil sample (UA2016-157). The other contained a small black chert scraper. The bone fragments are likely modern. Artifacts were found from 0-27 cmbs. A unit was excavated next to the shovel test containing the scraper. It was excavated by stratigraphic units as indicated by sediment color changes to 17 cmbs, with one quadrant excavated to 32 cmbs. No artifacts were found before work was terminated due to time constraints.

Site stratigraphy consists of unconformably deposited aeolian silts with weak soil development overlying bedrock. The organic layer averages 5cm thick and the silts average 15-20 cm with a maximum deposition of 39 cm. Artifacts were found throughout the silt layer (Figure 4).

TNX-00008 is a small lithic scatter. DOE investigations uncovered a total of 8 flakes composed of 3 material types (grey rhyolite, black chert, and grey chert) and one tool, a scraper, also of black chert. No high quality traceable or datable materials were recovered. Due to the shallow soil deposition, intensive testing strategy, and scarce cultural remains, TNX-00008 has little further potential to contribute to our knowledge of prehistory and is ineligible for the NRHP. No archaeological districts have yet been established in this area. Even if a district was created in the future, data from TNX-00008 would shed little light on the prehistoric habitation of the area, subsistence practices, or technology.

TNX-00008



Figure 1. Location of TNX-00008 at Tok Terminal.



Figure 2. TNX-00008 site overview.



Figure 3. TNX-00008 site map.

AHRS # TNX-00008

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Low
Criteria Considerations	TNX-00008 is a small lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts or datable materials. Few artifacts were discovered during investigations and the site has limited research potential making it ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.
Research Potential	Low
Integrity	The site is partially disturbed by recreational activities in places, thinning the top soil. Most of the site is intact however, although sediments are shallow.
Summary	TNX-00008 is a small lithic scatter composed of a scraper and eight flakes. No high quality traceable or datable materials were recovered. Due to the shallow soil deposition, intensive testing strategy, and scarce cultural remains, TNX-00008 has little further potential to contribute to our knowledge of prehistory and FWA USAG finds it ineligible for the NRHP. No archaeological districts have yet been established in this area. Even if a district was created in the future, data from TNX-00008 would shed little light on the prehistoric habitation of the area, subsistence practices, or technology.

3

AHRS # TNX-00008

Selected Resources

Published
Sources

Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

0.15 acres

Boundary
Description

A 20 m by 30 m area along a south facing slope around the site datum.

Other Information

Other
Information

UAMN Accession numbers: UA2012-104, UA2016-157

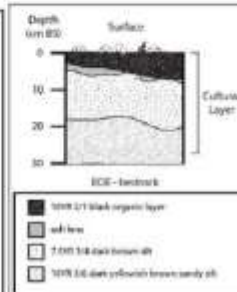


Figure 4, TNX-00008 stratigraphic profile.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	TNX-00010	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED] N	Longitude	[REDACTED] W	
Site Name	TNX-00010	UTM	[REDACTED] E	[REDACTED] N	Zone	7	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Eligible	Location	Tok Terminal, Fort Wainwright					

Classification of Property

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

Summary

TNX-00010 is a surficial and buried lithic scatter located at the southern promontory at Six-Mile Hill, Tok Terminal. Artifacts include flakes and a lanceolate projectile point. Obsidian from the site has been sourced to Wiki Peak.

Description and Historic Context

TNX-00010 is located on a narrow finger extending southwest on the western end of Six-Mile Hill, 10 km west of Tok (Figure 1). J. Cook discovered the site during a 1981 survey on the basis of several flakes on the surface of an outcrop west of the hill north of the pump station (AHRS card). Soil deposition decreases as the landform extends to the south, exposing large bedrock boulders. The 220° viewshed is excellent of the Alaska Range and valley floor to the south and Yukon-Tanana Uplands to the northwest and northeast, although vegetation and the rising landform block the view directly north. The Tanana River, 3.5 km to the north, is the closest water source. The ecosystem shifts from upland moist mixed forest to alpine on the outcrop precipice. Vegetation includes spruce, birch, aspen, willow, low scrub, grasses, mosses and lichens (Figure 2). Exposed surface consisting of natural bedrock outcrops and ATV trail surface makes up 20% of the site area. The site is impacted by multiple ATV trails, modern fire rings, modern trash, and a moose field dressing site, less than 5 years old.

A CEMML survey in 2012 relocated the site using the AHRS coordinates and matching the physical description. Eight black chert and two basalt flakes were observed on the surface. No subsurface excavations were conducted. In 2015, CEMML returned to TNX-00010 to evaluate it for inclusion in the NRHP. Artifacts were exposed on the surface in disturbed areas. As no physical datum was previously installed, a mapping datum was set at the above coordinates. A shovel test grid was established at 5 m intervals due to the narrow topography, with one offset at 7E 6N on an isolated rise (Figure 3). Of 31 shovel tests, 6 contained cultural materials (UA2015-140). All shovel tests were excavated to bedrock. Artifacts were also found in a unit excavated at 0E 4N, near a positive shovel test in an undisturbed area. All artifacts were collected from the site, due to the danger of destruction from active recreational use. Surface artifacts were recorded with a total station prior to collection. A total of 54 flakes were recovered (27 from the surface), along with a rhyolite lanceolate point found on the surface. Material types include basalt (black and grey), chert (black, greys, and purple), obsidian, and rhyolite. One basalt surface flake had cortex. No soil or charcoal samples were collected. Unit 0E 4N was located north of the mapping datum, near the densest concentration of subsurface artifacts. It was excavated in 10 cm levels, measured from the highest surface point, to degrading bedrock. Flakes (six basalt, two chert, and four obsidian) were found from 20-40 cmbs. The unit terminated at an uneven bedrock layer, with depths from 41-49 cmbs. Stratigraphy at TNX-00010 is composed of unconformably deposited aeolian silts tapering off to exposed bedrock in the southwest. Shovel test depths range from 0-51 cmbs, with the majority from 20-35 cmbs. Two shovel tests on exposed bedrock lacked soil for excavation and the surface of a 1 m² area centered on the shovel test location was intensely examined for artifacts. Unit soils are comprised of a thin 7 cm organic layer followed by silt deposits 30 cm thick (Figure 4). The bedrock below is a Tertiary or Cretaceous intrusive volcanic rock. Artifacts were recovered in the silts from 20-40 cmbs in the screen, though all in situ artifacts were recorded from 30-35 cmbs. No subsurface disturbances were noted, although recreational and trail use has compacted the organic layer to varying degrees.

TNX-00010 is a large buried lithic scatter, partially exposed by recreational use. A total of one projectile point and 54 flakes were recovered from TNX-00010. Since subsurface artifacts were found in intact stratigraphy, the site retains integrity. The presence of a formal tool and multiple material types, including obsidian which has been sourced to Wiki Peak, indicates the potential to increase our understanding of prehistoric material acquisition and trade routes. USAG FWA finds TNX-00010 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

TNX-00010



Figure 1. Location of TNX-000010 at Tok Terminal.

Maps and
Photos



Figure 2. TNX-00010 site overview (SW).



Figure 3. TNX-00010 site map.

AHRS # TNX-00010

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	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Moderate
Criteria Considerations	TNX-00008 is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D because of the presence of a wide spread of artifacts, formal tools, and exotic raw materials. Much of the site remains intact and future research is possible.
Research Potential	Moderate
Integrity	Moderate. Disturbance of the surface across the site has occurred because of vehicle traffic. Erosion has exposed buried artifacts across the surface. Sediments are intact of the roadway.
Summary	TNX-00010 is a large buried lithic scatter, partially exposed by recreational use. Artifacts include one projectile point and 54 flakes. The presence of a formal tool and multiple material types, including obsidian which has been sourced to Wiki Peak, indicates the potential to increase our understanding of prehistoric material acquisition and trade routes. USAG FWA finds TNX-00010 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

3

AHRS # TNX-00010

Selected Resources

Published
Sources

Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

0.7 acres

Boundary
Description

30 m by 100 m area around datum.

Other Information

Other
Information

UAMN Accession numbers: UA2015-140, UA2016-155

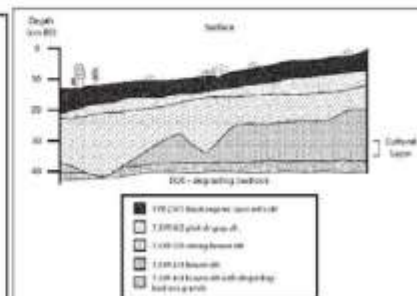


Figure 4. TNX-00010 stratigraphic profile.

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4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	XBD-00111	Date	11/28/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	XBD-00111	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Yukon Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary

XBD-00111 is a small surface lithic scatter located in the northern Yukon Training Area, east of Fairbanks. Four flakes were found on the surface of a disturbed road bed in 1979 and 2015. No diagnostic or datable material was recovered.

Description and Historic Context

XBD-00111 is located along a ridgeline in the YTA, 49 km east of Fairbanks (Figure 1). The site was discovered by Chuck Holmes in 1979 during a land withdrawal survey (Holmes 1979). Three black chert flakes were found on a disturbed surface adjacent to the roadway. A DOE was submitted for the site in 1984, but it was rejected by the SHPO. DOE documentation no longer exists, so the site was revisited in 2004 and a basalt flake fragment was found on the surface of an old road bed. In 2015, the site was examined for a DOE and its coordinates were updated.

Vegetation in the area has grown back over the years since the initial site discovery. An open spruce forest covers the area and shallow sediments are covered with sphagnum moss and lichen (Figure 2). Birch Creek schist bedrock is exposed to the north of the road. Two or three older test pits were noted on the surface of the hill and four additional pits were excavated (Figure 3). No artifacts were found on the surface in 2015 and no cultural material was found in any of the four test pits.

Shovel test were extremely shallow (10-29 cm deep) across the landform as it was previously disturbed by road grading. Where sediment still exists, silt covers bedrock regolith to a depth of up to 15 cm with a shallow root mat capping the deposits (Figure 4).

Because of the high degree of site disturbance, the shallow deposits, the lack of artifacts (diagnostic or otherwise) and absence of faunal material, organic remains, or stratigraphy with which to date the site, we find that XBD-00111 is not individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. This site is extremely small and is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in would be recovered with more investigation. XBD-00111 does not fall within the boundaries of any archaeological district nor is it likely that one will ever be proposed for the area. Sites in the YTA are infrequent, are often composed of isolated artifacts or just a small number of flakes, are found in shallow deposits, and do not contribute any information about the prehistory of the area beyond a point on a map.

AHRS # XBD-00111

Maps and
Photos

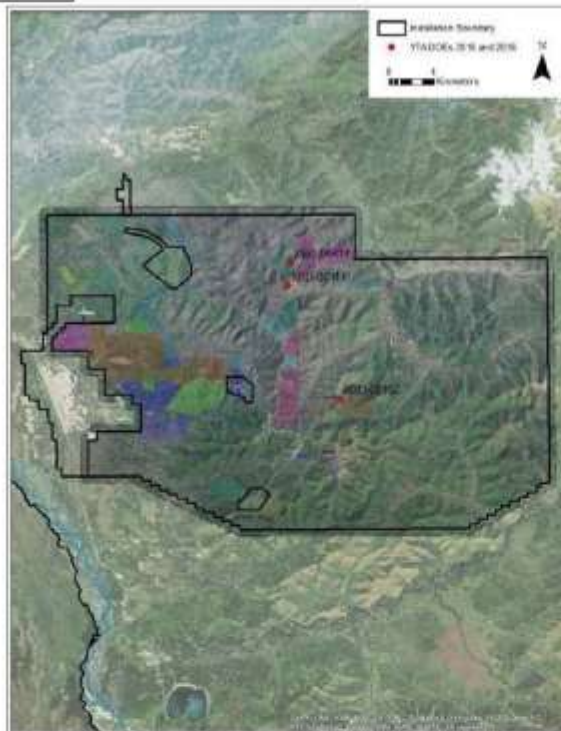


Figure 1. Location of XBD-00111 in Yukon Training Area.



Figure 2. XBD-00111 site overview.

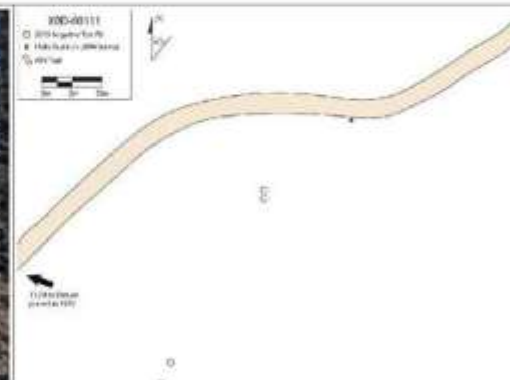


Figure 2. XBD-00111 site map.

AHRS # XBD-00111

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	No artifacts were discovered during subsurface testing. Four flakes were found on surface. Much of the surface of the site is disturbed and artifacts are infrequent and not significant in terms of age or cultural affiliation. The site is therefore not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	Disturbance from bulldozing has removed portions of the topsoil. Cultural deposits may be disturbed.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds XBD-00111 not eligible for the NRHP.

AHRS # XBD-00111

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography Holmes, C.E. 1979. Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance: Yukon Training Command Withdrawal Area, Ft. Wainwright. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Contract DACA85-79-M-0001.

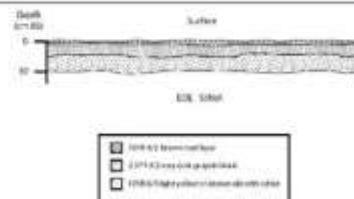
Geographical Data

Acres of Property 0.01 acres

Boundary Description Single flake on surface.

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession Numbers: UA78-477



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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	XBD-00162	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	XBD-00162	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Yukon Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary XBD-00162 is an isolated flake found on a disturbed hill in Yukon Training Area, east of Fairbanks. No diagnostic or datable material was recovered.

Description and Historic Context

XBD-00162 is located on a hill overlooking the Stuart Creek Valley in the Yukon-Tanana Uplands, 55 km southeast of Fairbanks (Figure 1). The high spot of the ridgeline has excellent views of the Tanana Valley and Fairbanks to the northwest, Denali and the Alaska Range to the southwest and the surrounding Yukon-Tanana Uplands filling the eastern aspect. The closest water source is a seasonal drainage 560 m north, while Stuart Creek 3 km to the west is a more continuous source. The hill is actively used as a firing point by the military, has been shaped into three large, stepped terraces by adding fill and bulldozing. Vegetation outside the gravel pad consists of spruce, birch, alder, willow and low scrub.

The site was discovered by BLM archaeologists in 1995 when a single chert flake was noted on the surface. The area was already used for live-fire training, with evidence of bulldozer work, and a structure. The site was visited to determine eligibility for the NRHP in 2016. The site location is on the highest point of the landform, near four Conex containers arranged into a semi-permanent structure with a lookout (Figure 2). The gravel terraces cover a 200 x 300 m L-shaped area extending south and west. North of the Conex structure, the gravel pad ends, rising 1-2 m higher than the natural ground level, a bulldozed slope descends to individual firing positions 50 m away. The gravel terraces appear to be man-made, and composed of imported gravels (Figure 3). The apparently untouched eastern slope marks the impact area boundary and was not investigated. The shape of the original hilltop is impossible to determine beneath the gravel pads, and to what extent the ground was disturbed before or after the gravel pad construction.

XBD-00162 is an isolated find. A single chert flake was found on a disturbed surface. Site integrity has been compromised by active use as a military training site and ground disturbing activities. XBD-00162 lacks the integrity and cultural materials to contribute to our knowledge of prehistory and is ineligible for inclusion in NRHP. Because the site is badly disturbed, the flake appears to be an isolated find, and there are no diagnostic artifacts or datable materials, XBD-00162 does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. The site lacks integrity and it is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifacts or the activities they were involved in could be uncovered. XBD-00162 does not fall within the boundaries of any archaeological district nor is it likely that one will ever be proposed for the area. Sites in the YTA are infrequent, are often composed of isolated artifacts or just a small number of flakes, are found in shallow deposits, and do not contribute any information about the prehistory of the area beyond a point on a map.

AHRS # XBD-00162

Maps and
Photos

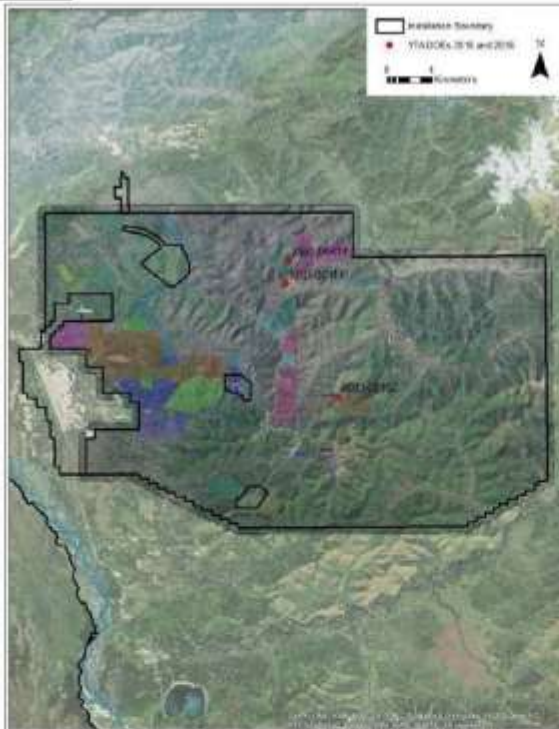


Figure 1. Location of XBD-00162 in Yukon Training Area.



Figure 2. Conex container in clearing where XBD-00162 was discovered.



Figure 3. Gravel pad at XBD-00162.

AHRS # XBD-00162

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	This site is badly disturbed. The entire top of the landform has been bulldozed and resurfaced. No original deposits are left. Only one flake was found here on the surface in 1995. The site is not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	Site integrity is very low. The surface of the landform was bulldozed in the past removing topsoil and original deposits. A gravel pad has been put down across the site.
Summary	The paucity of cultural material, high degree of disturbance, and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds XBD-00162 not eligible for the NRHP.

3

AHRS # XBD-00162

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith, Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.01 acres

Boundary Description Single flake on surface.

Other Information

Other Information

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4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	XBD-00414	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	XBD-00414	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Yukon Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary

XBD-00414 is an isolated notched projectile point found in the Yukon Training Area, east of Fairbanks. No other artifacts or datable material was recovered.

Description and Historic Context

XBD-00414 is on the high spot of a finger ridge on the east end of Beaver Creek Road in the YTA, 48 km east of Fairbanks (Figure 1). There are excellent 360° views of the Yukon-Tanana Uplands to the north, Granite Tors to the east, Beaver Creek Road ridgeline from the southeast to the west, and Eielson AFB and Fort Knox gold mine to the west. The closest water sources are seasonal drainages 1 km to the southeast and northwest, and Hunts Creek, 4.5 km to the northwest. The upland moist low and tall disturbed ecosystem vegetation consists of burned spruce deadfall from a 2013 forest fire and new growth of fireweed, grasses, raspberry, bunchberry, moss and willow (Figure 2). Surface visibility is less than 5%. Sparse military trash indicates past activity, though no manmade ground disturbance was observed.

The site was found during a 2015 survey when a complete notched chert projectile point was found in one of two shovel tests excavated on the highest spot on the ridge (UA2015-152-0001). The artifact was found 10-20 cmbs. Later in 2015, a shovel test grid was set up over the site to determine eligibility for inclusion in NRHP (Figure 3). Twelve shovel tests were excavated to degrading schist bedrock. All were negative for cultural material.

XBD-00414 stratigraphy consists of aeolian silts unconformably deposited over decaying schist bedrock. Shovel test depths ranged from 11-56 cmbs. A 5-10 cm organic horizon overlies approximately 30 cm thick mottled aeolian silt (Figure 4).

Because XBD-00414 is an isolated find of a single projectile point and there are no diagnostic artifacts or datable materials, the site does not appear to be individually eligible for the NRHP under any criterion including D, information potential. It is unlikely that any more information about the people that deposited the artifact or the activities they were involved in could be uncovered at this site. XBD-00414 does not fall within the boundaries of any archaeological district nor is it likely that one will ever be proposed for the area. Sites in the YTA are infrequent, are often composed of isolated artifacts or just a small number of flakes, are found in shallow deposits, and do not contribute any information about the prehistory of the area beyond a point on a map.

AHRS # XBD-00414

Maps and
Photos

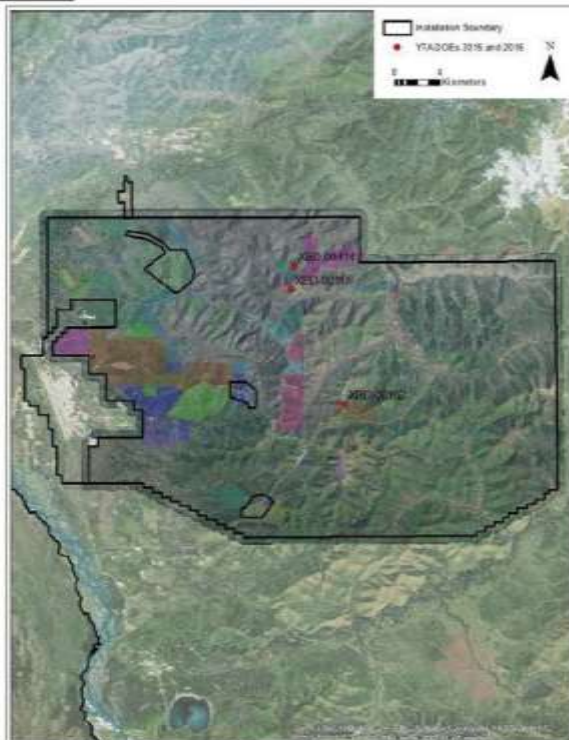


Figure 1. Location of XBD-00414 in Yukon Training Area.



Figure 2. XBD-00414 site overview.

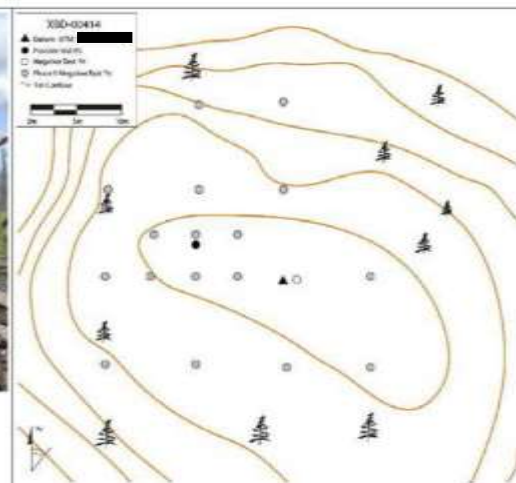


Figure 3. XBD-00414 site map.

AHRS # XBD-00414

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, not specific
Period of Significance	Possibly middle Holocene
Cultural Affiliation	Northern Archaic
Level of Significance	Low
Criteria Considerations	This site is an isolated find of a single projectile point. No additional artifacts were found during subsurface testing. Artifacts are infrequent and the site has low research potential. It is not likely to yield any additional information about prehistory at local, state, or national levels.
Research Potential	Low
Integrity	The site is not disturbed and deposits remain intact. Site integrity is high.
Summary	XBD-00414 is an isolated find that may date to the middle Holocene period. Notched projectile points are associated with the Northern Archaic tradition in central Alaska. The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material or stratified context found at the site suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds XBD-00414 not eligible for the NRHP.

3

AHRS # XBD-00414

Selected Resources

Published Sources

Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

.01 acres

Boundary Description

Isolated find

Other Information

Other Information

UAMN Accession Numbers: UA2015-152-0001

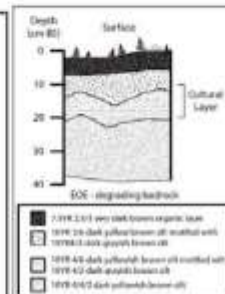


Figure 4. XBD-00414 stratigraphic profile.

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4

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	XMH-00322	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	XMH-00322	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Donnelly Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

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

Summary	<p>XMH-00322 is a small surface lithic scatter in the eastern portion of Donnelly Training Area. This site has not been relocated after multiple surveys of the area around site coordinates and descriptions.</p>
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Description and Historic Context	<p>XMH-00322 was discovered by J. Steele in 1980 during a survey of the Fort Greely Bison Trail (Steele 1980). Numerous flakes, of a variety of materials, were noted scattered along the top of a north-south trending glacial ridge. The site was noted on a map and described as being 5.4 km south of the Alaska Highway, 12.3 km southeast of the Richardson Highway entrance to Fort Greely, and a quarter mile east of a lake (Figure 1). CEMML crews tried to find the site in 2014 and 2015 using both the map and the coordinates found in the AHRS (Figure 2). The site was never relocated and no landform matching the description in Steele's report was ever found in the vicinity. Because its existence cannot be verified and no other archaeological sites have been found nearby that may correspond to the same description, XMH-00322 is not eligible for the NRHP. The coordinates of the site place it within the boundary of the Jarvis Creek Archaeological District (XMH-01553). Because neither the landform nor the artifacts can be relocated, XMH-00322 is not a contributing property to XMH-01553.</p>
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AHRS # XMH-00322

Maps and
Photos

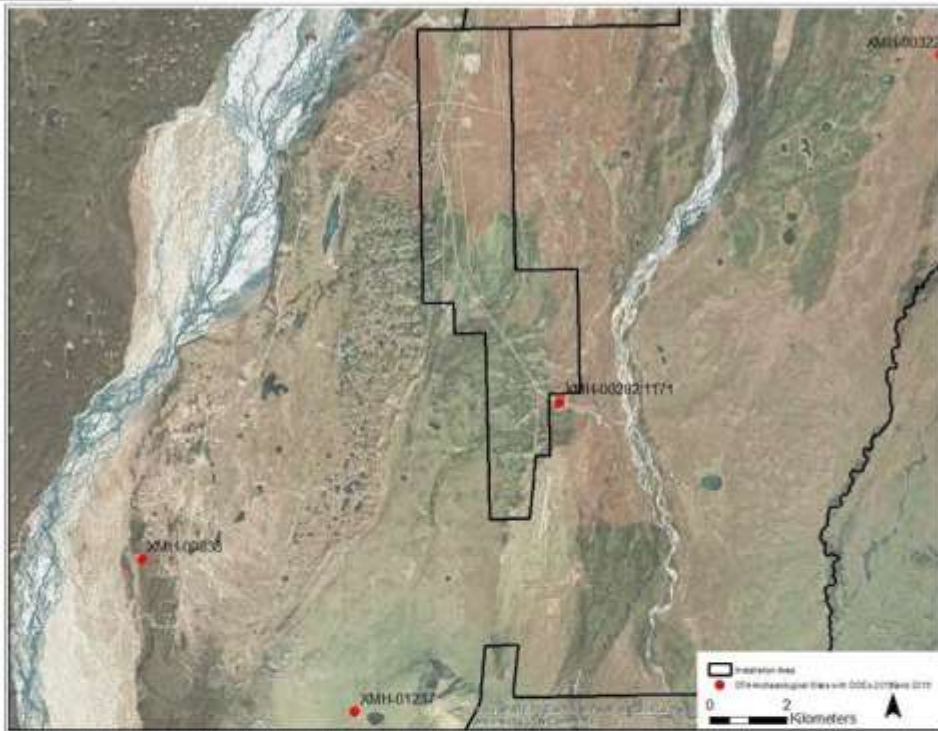


Figure 1. Location of XMH-00322 in Donnelly Training Area East.

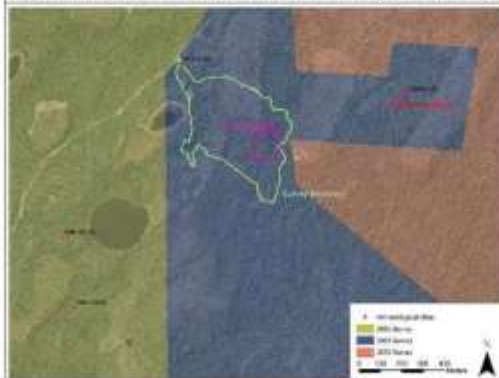


Figure 2. Area surveyed in 2014 and 2015 for XMH-00322 (green outline).

AHRS # XMH-00322

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	This site can not be relocated. No sites have been located in the vicinity of the coordinates and no landform matching the site description can be found. Therefore, this site is not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	N/A
Summary	XMH-00322 is a prehistoric surface lithic scatter that has not been relocated after multiple attempts. The paucity of cultural material and lack of datable material suggests that the property is not likely to yield important information about prehistory. USAG FWA Finds XMH-00322 not eligible for the NRHP.

3

AHRS # XMH-00322

Selected Resources

Published Sources Julie A. Esdale, Ph.D., RPA; Heather D. Hardy, M.A.; Joshua J. Lynch; Graham J. Henderson, M.A.; Justin K. T. Smith; Whitney E. McLaren; and Kate S. Yeske. 2017. Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Fort Wainwright and Training Lands, 2015 & 2016. Fort Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Bibliography Steele, J.L. 1980. Fort Greely Bison Trail Archaeological Survey, Fort Greely, Alaska. Anchorage: Alaska District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property N/A

Boundary Description N/A

Other Information

Other Information

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	XMH-01171	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	XMH-00282/1171	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Eligible	Location	Donnelly Training Area, Fort Wainwright							

Classification of Property

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

Summary

XMH-01171 is a large surface and subsurface lithic scatter located on a terrace overlooking Jarvis Creek in Donnelly Training Area East. A large number of tools and exotic raw materials have been found at the site. This site is eligible for the NRHP.

Description and Historic Context

This DOE combines XMH-00282 and XMH-01171 under the AHRS number XMH-01171 which was found previously eligible. A 2015 visit to the site found that there is no break in artifact distribution between the two site locations and that it is likely they represent the same cultural event.

Site XMH-01171 is located on the southern edge of a terrace overlooking the Jarvis Creek floodplain, 19.5 km south of Delta Junction (Figure 1). It was originally discovered by Chuck Holmes during a 1979 BLM land withdrawal survey (as XMH-00282) (Holmes 1979). Holmes found three black chert flakes, a gray chert flake, and a rhyolite flake on the exposed surface of a knoll. In 2003, a field crew surveying in the area found artifacts approximately 100 m south of XMH-00282 and did not realize that they were already at a known site. The site was given a new AHRS number, XMH-001171 (Robertson et al. 2004). The site was found eligible for the NRHP under criterion D in 2005 (Raymond-Yakoubian and Robertson 2005). The nearest water sources are Ober Creek and Jarvis Creek located 1.5 km and 1.7 km to the east. The view shed at the site is 180°. The Granite Mountains are visible to the southeast and Muskeg Hill can be seen to the east. Surface visibility at the site is 75% because of surface erosion (Figure 2).

A significant amount of stone tool production took place on site. More than 250 flakes were found on the surface and an additional 33 flakes were found buried in shovel tests or test units. Chert, basalt, rhyolite, quartzite and obsidian (a non-locally occurring material type) were present among the debitage. Seventeen tools were found at the site. In addition to these artifacts, more than 100 of the over 250 flakes found at the site are of brown and clear glass. Whether this glass is from the contact or historic period is presently unknown. A clear glass scraper was also found at the site.

A total of 121 shovel test pits were excavated at the site during original DOE fieldwork (Figure 3). A 10 m shovel test grid was established, although some shovel tests were excavated at 5 m intervals on the northern portion of the site. Five meter interval tests were excavated here because more soil was deeper and the likelihood of encountering subsurface artifacts was greater. All shovel tests were excavated to glacial deposits. A total of eight shovel tests were positive and artifacts were found from 1-40 cmbs. One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at site XMH-01171. The unit was placed just inside the tree line to the north-northeast of the site datum, in between two positive shovel tests. The test unit was excavated in 10 cm levels until glacial outwash gravels were reached. The test unit contained a 24 artifacts recovered from 10-50 cmbs. The southwest and northeast portions of the site have sustained considerable wind erosion as well as road, vehicle and various amounts of military disturbance. As a result, soil deposition at these portions of the site averages only 15cm in depth. Soil in these deflated areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 4 cm. Below this organic horizon, the sediment is compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles overlying glacial outwash gravels.

More than 250 artifacts were recorded at XMH-01171, 18 of which are tools. Thirty-three artifacts were found below the surface either in positive shovel tests or in the test unit. Materials at the site include chert, basalt, rhyolite, quartzite, glass and obsidian (a non-locally occurring material type). A notched projectile point and a flake were found at UTM's 562696 E, 7081086 N, at the northern end of the feature in 2015. The black chert flake was left on surface but the obsidian notched point (UA2105-153-001) was collected. XRF analysis showed that the obsidian came from the Batza Tena source (Figure 4). Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 100 m x 100 m.

Site XMH-01171 is a high-density site with both surface and subsurface components. With buried cultural material and multiple tool types, including possible contact period artifacts, XMH-01171 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-01171 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

AHRS # **XMH-01171**

Maps and
Photos

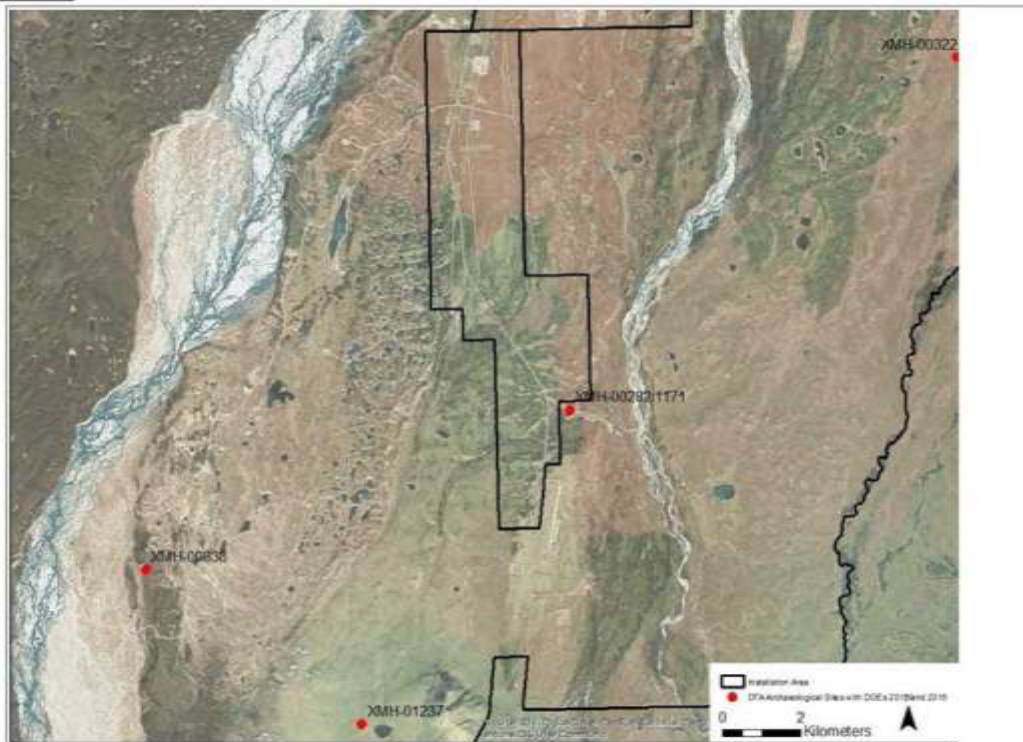


Figure 1. Location of XMH-01171 in Donnelly Training Area East.



Figure 2. XMH-01171 site overview. XMH-001171 on same knoll.

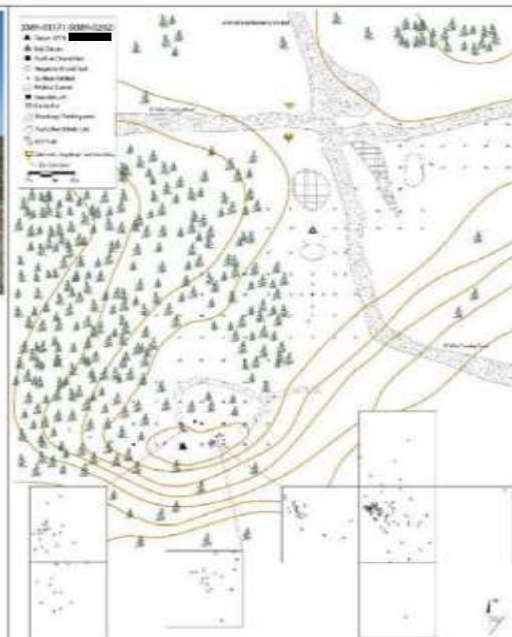


Figure 3. XMH-01171 site map.

AHRS # XMH-01171

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	moderate
Criteria Considerations	Site XMH-01171 is a high-density site with both surface and subsurface components. With buried cultural material and multiple tool types, including possible contact period artifacts, XMH-01171 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.
Research Potential	Moderate. There is some disturbance at the site but intact deposits may contain important cultural information.
Integrity	Site XMH-01171 is an intact archaeological site with abundant undisturbed deposits. Trails running across the site, however, risk future disturbances.
Summary	XMH-01171 is a large surface and subsurface lithic scatter with tools, stratigraphy, and exotic raw materials. There is potential for future research at the site and important information about prehistory. USAG FWA continues to find XMH-01171 eligible for the NRHP.

AHRS # XMH-01171

Selected Resources

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Bibliography

Holmes, C.E. 1979. Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely, and Fort Richardson Withdrawal Lands, Alaska. Fairbanks: Prepared for the 172nd Infantry Brigade.

Raymond-Yakoubian, J., and A. Robertson. 2005. Annual Report: Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright, 2004. Annual Report, Fort Collins: Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML).

Robertson, A.C., N. Fichter, and K. Anderson. 2004. Annual Report: Archaeological Survey and Evaluation, Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright 2003. Ft. Collins: Prepared by the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands.

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.5 acres

Boundary Description 100 m by 100 m around the site datum.

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession Numbers: UA78-444, UA2011-198, UA2011-385, UA2015-153



Figure 4. Obsidian notched projectile point found in 2015.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

AHRS #	XMH-01504	Date	11/29/2017	Latitude	[REDACTED]	N	Longitude	[REDACTED]	W	
Site Name	XMH-01504	UTM	[REDACTED]	E	[REDACTED]	N	Zone	6	Datum	WGS 84
Determination	Not Eligible									
Location	Black Rapids Training Area, Fort Wainwright									

Classification of Property

Ownership	Public- Federal	Category	Site	Number of Resources	[REDACTED]
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Property Description

Summary

XMH-01504 is a small surface lithic scatter located in Black Rapids Training Area. The artifacts were removed from the site during DOE investigations and the entire site is presumed collected.

Description and Historic Context

XMH-01504 is located in the southern part of Black Rapids Training Area, 59 km south of Delta Junction (Figure 1). A lithic scatter was found on a bedrock outcrop partway up a slope in the Alaska Range. The viewshed from the site encompasses the Delta River floodplain to the west and the Alaska Range rising east and west of the floodplain. Upper Suzy Q Creek is the closest water source, 350 m to the south, and an active ATV trail runs north-south 10 m to the west. The alpine rocky moist low scrub ecosystem is typified by moss, lichen, crowberry, lingonberry, blueberry, bear berry, Labrador Tea, grasses, bunch berries, and dwarf birch. Surface exposure is 100% on the outcrop and 40% on the surrounding area. The area is actively used for military training, resulting in litter, displaced rocks and shallow fire pits (Figure 2).

The site was identified upon discovery of three green chert flakes on exposed bedrock in a 20 cm² area 3 m north of datum (Figure 3). The flakes were not collected and no subsurface testing was conducted in the area at that time. Upon returning for a DOE, an additional 25 flakes were found in the same area (UA2015-148). Nineteen shovel test pits were excavated at 10 m intervals of north to south and 5 m intervals east to west where sufficient sediment was found. No additional cultural material was found in subsurface testing.

The landform is composed of shallow windblown silts over bedrock. Five centimeters of organic mat covers 20 cm of well sorted silt. Below this, the top of the bedrock is broken and frost heaved, leaving 10 cm a layer of mixed silt and gravel sized material (Figure 4).

All of the artifacts discovered at the site were on the surface. A total of 28 flakes of six different raw materials (green chert, white chert, gray chert, light gray chert, tan chert, and basalt) make up the entire assemblage. Green chert flakes make up almost half of the assemblage. Gray chert and basalt are the second most frequent materials. The majority of flakes (73%) are undiagnostic flake fragments. Of the diagnostic flakes, most are related to late state bifacial sharpening for sharpening a knife or projectile point.

USAG FWA finds XMH-01504 not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion D, information potential. This is for several reasons. First, the site, although not disturbed previous to investigation, is entirely made up of surface artifacts with no contextual information or datable materials. Second, the site was removed in its entirety during Phase II investigation. Third, there are no diagnostic artifacts or non-local, traceable raw materials in the assemblage. Fourth, the elements of the site cannot be used to test hypotheses about prehistoric occupation in the area beyond identifying a place people once briefly visited. There only ten archaeological sites located in the BRTA. They are almost exclusively small surface lithic scatters. No archaeological district has been proposed for this area and it is unlikely that one will be in the future due to the transient occupation indicated by the archaeological record in the area.

AHRS # XMH-01504

Maps and
Photos

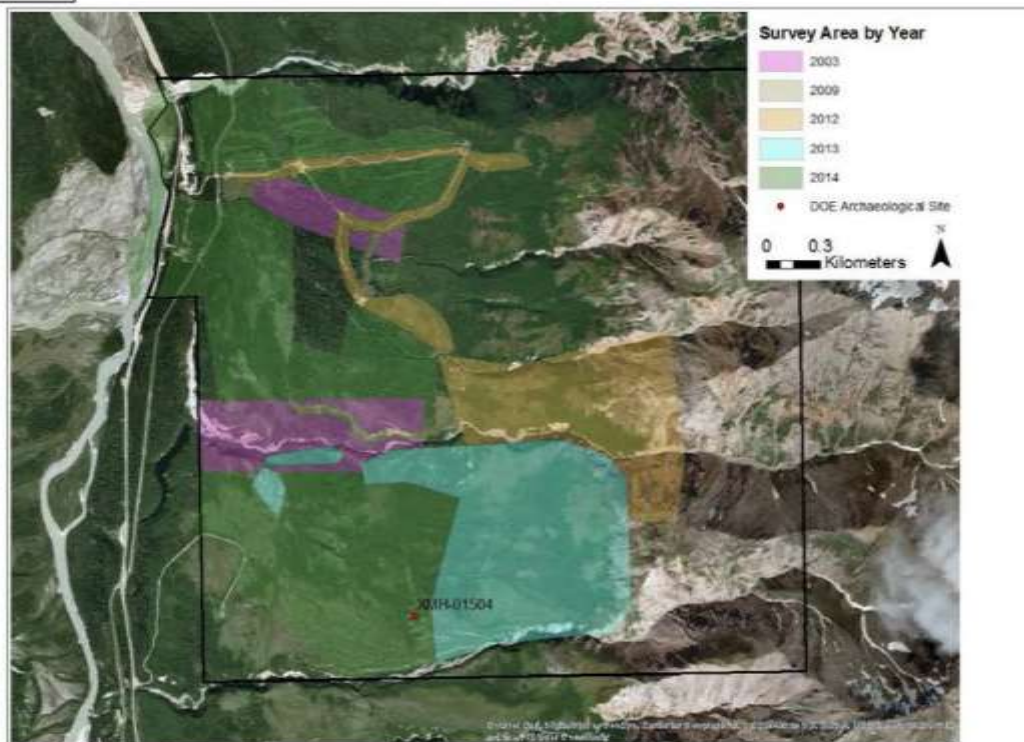


Figure 1. Location of XMH-01504 in Black Rapids Training Area.

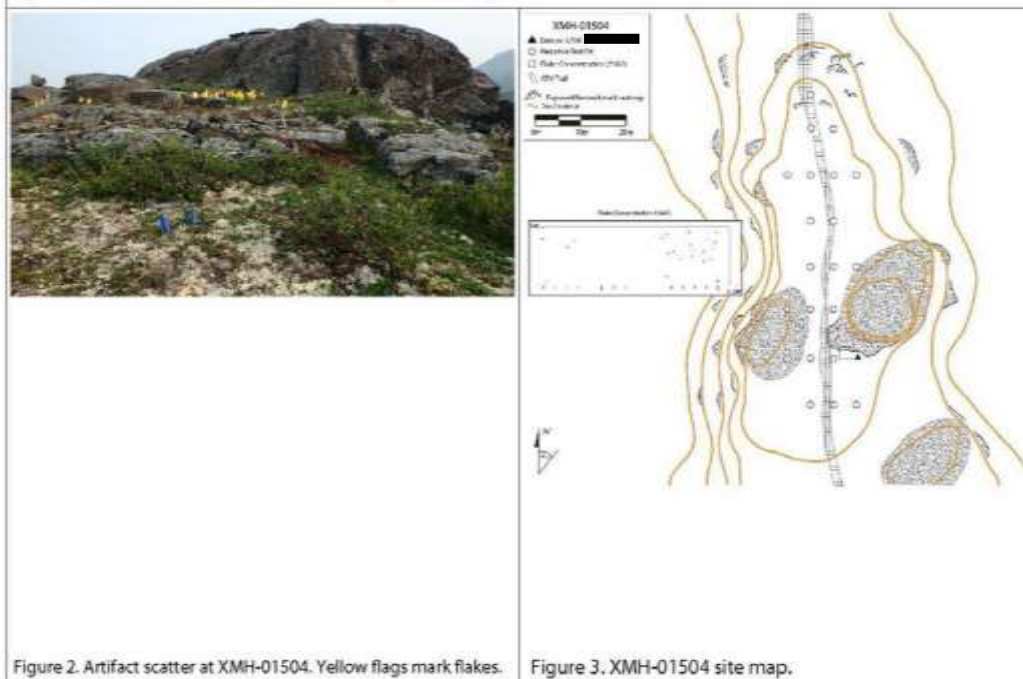


Figure 2. Artifact scatter at XMH-01504. Yellow flags mark flakes.

Figure 3. XMH-01504 site map.

AHRS # XMH-01504

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, not specific
Period of Significance	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Level of Significance	Very low
Criteria Considerations	Artifacts at this site are surface finds. They are not in stratigraphic context, are not identifiable to age or cultural affiliation, and there is no potential for recovering datable material. Therefore, this site is not likely to yield any important knowledge of prehistory significant at local, state or national levels.
Research Potential	Very low
Integrity	The site where the artifacts were found is not disturbed but sediments are shallow or non-existent in most locations. The artifacts were found only on the surface and have all been collected.
Summary	XMH-01504 is a small surface lithic scatter representing a single bifacial tool resharpening event of unknown age or cultural material. Because the site was collected in its entirety, there is no potential for further research, and the site is not likely to yield important information about prehistory, USAG FWA finds XMH-01504 not eligible for the NRHP.

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AHRS # XMH-01504

Selected Resources

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Bibliography

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.01 acres

Boundary Description A 20 cm by 20 cm area 3 m north of datum.

Other Information

Other Information UAMN Accession numbers: UA2015-148

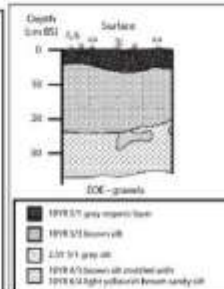


Figure 4. XMH-01504 stratigraphic profile.

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