APP IV

Evaluation Standards for National Register Eligibility

IAW Section 110(a)(1) and (2) of the NHPA, this SOP addresses the general procedures that will be used in the assessment of significance of prehistoric and historic archeological sites and other properties identified during cultural resources inventory of the Fort Bragg military reservation, with respect to their eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. These standards are general in nature and must be interpreted relative to the merits of each resource individually and relative to the number and redundancy of such sites in the cultural resourcesl inventory of the entire installation or region. This SOP also provides an in-depth assessment of the significance of cultural resources at the installation level within the context of the National Register Criteria.

Cost-effective and efficient evaluation of cultural resources for National Register significance are dependent upon development of clearly defined research (historic) contexts for specific geographical locations and / or specific resource types. By definition, the identification of historically significant properties can only by achieved through evaluation of their position within the larger historic context. Historic contexts are defined as " the patterns, themes or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property or resource is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear." Such contexts identify areas of current research interests as well as gaps in recorded knowledge of prehistoric and historic environments and cultures. In most instances, if research contexts are well-defined, it is possible to identify those sites that have National Register significance at the time of discovery, rather than wait for a formal evaluation to assess significance.

The significance of military landscapes must be evaluated in the context of the broader national and military history associated with their development.

Policy

Standards specific to Fort Bragg will take into account resource formation processes within the geomorphological setting, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and areas of research identified as gaps in current regional knowledge. All historic properties will be accorded the administrative protection outlined in SOP #1 until the evaluation procedures discussed in this SOP are complete. Prehistoric and historic archeological sites determined, in consultation with the North Carolina SHPO, not eligible for NRHP nomination will not be protected. Historic properties will be protected from damage by the procedures outlined below until such sites are determined not eligible. All documented cemeteries on Fort Bragg are protected by federal and state law. Cemeteries, whether prehistoric or historic, will be preserved intact and undisturbed.

Cultural Resources Significance

The significance of cultural resources is, in many ways similar, and no less significant, than the significance given to natural resources such as wildlife and forests. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (FR, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983), as well as the bulk of the literature on significance within cultural resources, is guided by the analytical process based on the synthesis of historic contexts and the constant refinement of associated research designs. The Secretary of the Interiors Standards of Evaluation approach significance with a very straightforward statement:

I. Criteria for significance should focus on historic, archeological, architectural, engineering and cultural values (resulting in a) statement of the minimum information necessary to evaluate (these sites) against criteria.
II. Properties are evaluated using a historic context that identifies significant patterns that properties represent, and defines expected property types against which individual properties may be compared.
III. The evaluation process and inventory of significant properties represent a dynamic list.

IV. This information shall be made available to the public.
This set of significance statements leads to 36 CFR § 60.4 and the introduction to the criteria:

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association..."

The term "integrity" is used here to further qualify and assess significance. Otherwise, significance largely defines itself, or is a subjective qualifier of importance throughout the National Register criteria. A period of significance is the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics. Properties may have more than one period of significance.

National Register

The concept of National Register significance applied to cultural resources set forth in public law is very broad and purposely comprehensive. The broad scope of the National Register Criteria tends to produce very subjective rationale for evaluating cultural resources significance. The potential for disparity between the agency's views and the SHPO's or other interested parties views, relative to the significance of a particular cultural resources, becomes a very costly, and sometimes contentious issue. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the Army, and the resources, to develop an objective approach that considers long range cultural resources management goals and stewardship responsibilities that are compatible with and in compliance with all current federal laws and regulations, while ensuring that Army and installation mission goals are achieved.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register Criteria are the National Park Service, Department of the Interior standards for evaluating the significance of cultural resources. The Criteria are designed to guide the evaluation of potential entries to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In general, cultural resources must be 50 years or older to qualify for the National Register, excepting those of extraordinary significance.

National Register Significance

Significance, as it relates to historic properties, is defined by 36 CFR § 60.4, National Register criteria for evaluation; "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association." This significance is further defined in four criteria. Cultural

resources may qualify for inclusion on the NRHP under any of the four evaluation criteria

Cultural resources are considered significant if:

a. they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
b. they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
c. they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction; or
d. they have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Most archeological sites listed on the NRHP have been determined eligible under Criteria A or D. For eligibility under these criteria, a number of issues must be addressed, including the kinds of data contained in the resource, the relative importance of research topics that can be addressed by the data, whether these data are unique or redundant, and the current state of knowledge relating to the research topic(s) (McManamon et al. 1989:1415). A defensible argument must establish that a resource "has important legitimate associations and / or information value based upon existing knowledge and interpretations that have been made, evaluated, and accepted" (McManamon et al. 1989:15).

Most historic and architectural resources evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places meet Criteria A and / or C. These resources are found to be significant for associations with broad patterns of history and / or as individual examples of a specific building type, period, or style; or because they define a distinguishable group of resources identified as a complex or district. Some resources meet Criterion B, for associations with significant persons, or Criterion D, for technological information that may be obtained through study of the resources's structure or mechanical components.

Certain kinds of resources are not usually considered for listing in the National Register. These include: cemeteries, birthplaces or graves associated with historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. However, exceptions will be made if they are

integral parts of districts or if they fall within the following categories called "Criteria Considerations:"

a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historic importance; or
b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
c. a birthplace or grave of a historic figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate resource or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
d. a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance; or
g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Development of Historic Contexts

Cultural resources are linked to the criteria used in evaluating the significance of the resources through the establishment of historic contexts. A historic context is defined as follows:

At a minimum, a historic context is a body of information about past events and historic processes organized by a theme, place, and time. In a broader sense, a historic context is a unit of organized information about our prehistory and history according to the stages of development occurring at various times and places (NPS 1985).

Historic contexts provide an organizational format that groups information about related properties, based on a theme, geographic limits, and chronological period. A historic context may be developed for Native American, historic, and/or modern cultural resources. Each individual historic context is related to one or more aspects of the developmental history of an area, region, or theme (e.g., agriculture, transportation, water power), and it identifies the significant patterns that an individual resource can represent.

Historic contexts are developed by:

- identifying the concept, time period, and geographic limits for the context;
- collecting and assessing existing information about these limits;
- identifying locations, patterns and current conditions of the associated property types;
- synthesizing the information in a written narrative; and
- identifying information needs.

"Property types" are groupings of individual sites or properties based on common physical and associative characteristics; they serve to link the concepts presented in the historic contexts with properties illustrating those ideas (NPS 1983)

A summary of an area's history can be developed by a set of historic contexts. This formulation of contexts is a logical first step in the design of any cultural resources survey. It is also crucial to the evaluation of individual properties in the absence of a comprehensive survey of a region (NPS 1983:9). The result is an approach that structures information collection and analyses. This approach further ties work tasks to the types and levels of information required to identify and evaluate potentially important cultural resources.

The historic context, developed specifically for Fort Bragg lands and buildings are presented in the "Cultural Environment" section of the Physical and Cultural Context, found in the appendices. Included in that section are GIS maps for each of the historic context, depicting the cultural landscape at that time. The maps illustrate spatial patterning of cultural features and suggest expected property types and archeological resources that are associated with each context. The potential research value and significance of the existing and expected archeological resources and existing architectural resources identified within the boundaries of the Fort Bragg military reservation, is evaluated in terms of the historic context.

Significance Assessment

Traditionally, the problem oriented approach used by federal cultural resource managers, who must evaluate the significance of archeological deposits discovered during the course of a Section 106 compliance survey, focused on a relatively small project resource where excavation was relied on to supply enough material to answer basic resource-specific questions such as stratigraphic integrity, diagnostic utility, and quantitative

sufficiency. This approach results in the unnecessary destruction of the archeological record, with no consideration of future research needs or new methods, techniques and theories that will result in entirely new research directions and possibilities.

A more cost-effective, and resources protective approach would be to minimize subsurface excavation and maximize the use of nondestructive or low impact technologies, as well as exploit new interdisciplinary information and analytical techniques such as geographic information systems.

A more significant question, from the research perspective, addresses the issue of contemporary and future research needs. There are very few cultural resource managers who have the time to include even a small portion of the contemporary theoretical and technical issues in their research design. Fewer still may address future research issues. Preserving a representative sample of sites of all types and ages within all physiographic settings, is a cost effective method to ensure that these issues are addressed in a responsible manner (cf. Binford 1964; Glassow 1977a; McMillan et al. 1977). The option of preserving sites based on representativeness is also much more attractive from a scientific viewpoint, as it preserves a resource base for current and future research needs. This more conservative approach to field investigation methods should be integrated into the cultural landscape analysis management process described at length in the Management Section of this ICRMP.

Regional Significance

Cultural resource significance is most usefully determined by assessing the data requirements of the surrounding region and exploring and expanding the data potential of that region. A regional research design that considers the corpus of material likely to be recovered, as well as permitting the introduction of new research questions, is a necessary starting point in the accomplishment of a fundamentally sound and effective cultural resource management program. The installation research design should also ensure a correspondence between regional and installation resources with respect to the scale and detail of the undertaking.

Finally, the level of significance (national, regional, or local) is important in developing appropriate evaluation, preservation, and mitigation strategies. One factor relevant to research designs, significance, and the regional approach is the amount of land actually owned or under the legal responsibility of an installation or agency. Army installations that are

small in size usually require a more narrowly defined research design that cannot effectively address the regional research topics such as the development of agriculture or complex societies. This is not a factor however for Fort Bragg given that it contains more than 160,000 acres under its jurisdiction.

Army Actions and Significance Assessment

The following routine operational and maintenance activities normally pose no threat to the physical integrity of cultural resources. Unless the action may adversely effect the view-shed or other significant components of a historic property, these activities normally do not require prior cultural resources coordination. There are always exceptional deviations from routine procedures during the course of operations and these situations are noted below.

Routine Road and Maintenance: Installation roads, ditches, culverts subject to regular maintenance activities, including grading, re-gravelling, pothole repairs, and patching existing asphalt surfaces. However, it must be noted that the construction of roads, including ditching and culvert placement, may have the potential to disturb or destroy archeological deposits as well as effect landscape in historic districts. While covering exposed surfaces with pavement or other materials may not disturb deeply buried archeological deposits, this practice does render any existing, intact cultural remains inaccessible to future archeological investigations. Areas designated as field maneuver areas for tactical vehicles also require survey due to the potential for displacement of buried cultural materials during periods of low soil stability, such as after extended rainfall.

Firebreak Maintenance: The maintenance of firebreaks can disturb archeological sites, especially when material is borrowed from other areas to fill potholes and other depressions. Fireplow line trenching will have the same effect on sites and therefore require CRP review.

Agricultural Practices in Previously Cultivated Areas: Most of Fort Bragg has been under cultivation since the mid-nineteenth century until its acquisition by the Army in 1918. Other areas are routinely plowed and re-seeded as part of forest, wildlife management, and soil erosion control programs. Continued plowing or other cultivation practices in these areas that does not exceed those parameters of soil displacement previously achieved (unless there has been soil deflation and the depth of plowing

stays the same), does not normally contribute to, or significantly enhance adverse effects to buried archeological sites. It should be noted, however, that some timber management practices may result in a variety of soil disturbances, ranging from surface modification due to the mechanical actions associated with modern harvesting methods, to deep erosion following clear cutting. Reforestation practices may involve activities that could also seriously disturb archeological resources, such as the removal of existing vegetation including trees, and deep plowing to prepare the bed for seedlings. Therefore, the CRP requires pre-harvest surveys that mark any eligible or potential eligible resource areas as off-limits except to non-disturbing harvesting or reforesting.

Training Trails: The emplacement of trails in training areas as part of the training mission should not affect archeological deposits or historic properties if trail making actions are limited to mowing, with or without the overlay of mulch or other materials except gravel or pavement. If grading, excavation, leveling of contours, construction of bridges, stairs, latrines, or other structures is planned, then a Phase I archeological survey must be conducted prior to the initiation of any construction activities.

Previously Excavated Areas: The use of existing borrow pits, former ponds (other than mill ponds and similar water retention sites which may retain some vestige of dam structures or other industrial structure and therefore require a cultural resources survey), or other areas that have been previously excavated or dredged require no archeological survey so long as all activities remain with the previously disturbed area.

Activities in Areas of Designated Low Sensitivity: As mentioned previously in this ICRMP, all of Fort Bragg is treated as high probability. Any areas that may be considered intuitively as low probability (such as areas with a history of extensive ground disturbance, construction, and demolition, will require field verification by the CRP.

There are a variety of routine activities that occur on the installation throughout each year that may have adverse effects, either through cumulative or repetitive impacts or by virtue of their episodic manipulation of the landscape. Section 106 of the NHPA requires a cultural resources survey to determine if historic properties exist within the project APE and their evaluation with regards to the NRHP. The following synopsis discusses the different types of installation activities and their potential impact on cultural resources:

Range Management

The construction or modification of target emplacements, support buildings, parking areas, and contour leveling or other improvements may result in damage or destruction to existing archeological deposits. Previous surveys of ranges may not have included new firing lanes or peripheral support areas. Though unlikely to have adverse effect on built environment historic properties, each new modification should be reviewed for potential adverse effects on historic properties.

Temporary Field Excavations

Units training on Fort Bragg routinely prepare individual defensive fighting positions (foxholes). These small excavations usually range in size from 1 meter wide to 2 meters long and are approximately .5 meters deep. All such emplacements are back-filled immediately after use and prior to unit departure. This type of training activity has occurred on Fort Bragg for over 80 years and, in some areas, is a ubiquitous feature of the landscape. Soakage pits and trenches for field kitchens are often used to prevent the accumulation of liquid wastes. Typically, the trenches are 1 meter wide, 2 meters long, and .5 meters deep. Again, all such trenches and pits are back-filled at the end of the training activity and prior to the unit's departure. Field latrines have also been constructed for many years by units whose mobility exercises preclude the usage of chemical portable latrines. Typically, field latrines are prepared by digging trenches 1 meter wide, 23 meters long, and 12 meters deep. The specific size is relative to the size of the unit and the length of field deployment by each unit.

Training areas tend to be surveyed prior to excavation taking place on Fort Bragg. However, possiblity of encountering buried archeological deposits exists. Units who encounter buried archeological deposits or human remains are instructed to immediately report that information to the Fort Bragg Range Control Officer who has the responsibility to ensure that the archeological deposit is protected from further damage and that the Cultural Resource Manager is notified without delay. In the instance of the inadvertent discovery of human remains, the Range Control Officer is further directed to take immediate steps to protect the human burial in place, cease all activities in the immediate area, and to notify the Cultural Resource Manager. Such actions are required in compliance with NAGPRA and all Range Control Officers are briefed on their responsibilities.

Permanent Construction

Over the history of Fort Bragg, buildings, paved roadways, parking lots, and pipelines continue to be constructed throughout the installation. Most of this activity has been confined to the cantonment areas. Since the implementation of a professionally directed Cultural Resource Program in 1994, a Cultural resource manager regularly participates in construction design and planning conferences in order to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Master Planners and others involved in the location of new construction projects are encouraged to locate such construction as to avoid known sites that contain historic properties protected under the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA and other related laws by coordinating their activities with the Cultural resource manager, as required by AR 200-1 and AR 200-4. Where relocation of new construction proves to be an impractical alternative, the cultural resource manager will develop appropriate treatment plans and coordinate any mitigation efforts with the North Carolina SHPO IAW 36 CFR § 800.5. New construction activities, including resource clearing, excavation, grading, landscaping, and utility trenching all have the potential to disturb or destroy archeological deposits, existing historic structures, and/or adversely effect historic districts. Even minimal land disturbance associated with construction activities may damage the upper cultural strata of archeological sites. The emplacement of pavement renders any existing, intact cultural remains beneath it inaccessible to future archeological investigations. Upgrades to existing buildings or utility systems also have the potential for adverse impacts to historic properties.

Perimeter Security

The introduction of perimeter security controls such as fencing, earth berms, and dense plantings can adversely affect cultural strata containing known archeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas as well as adversely effect historic structures and districts. These activities generally require the excavation of soil and leveling of contours, actions that are very destructive to archeological resources since they remove the soil matrix of cultural remains and destroy the contextual integrity of the deposits.

Vandalism

There are numerous accounts of illegal “pothunting” activities on Fort Bragg, as well as vandalism to historic churches on Fort Bragg and in the Overhills historic district. Military police and game warden patrols of the reservation seek to control problems, however. The cultural resources inventory currently underway at Fort Bragg shall document all evidence

of past vandalism to all historic properties. Any evidence relating to specific individuals or actions will be turned over to the Fort Bragg Provost Marshall for investigation under ARPA with the participation of game wardens who have received training in ARPA enforcement.

Cumulative Impact

The above described impacts to the installation landscape may result in substantial modification to the natural and cultural resources over time. Periodic field inspection of historic properties can be used to update GIS layers dedicated to "cumulative impact" and current conditions. The documentation of the cumulative impact process will enable installation planners to implement effective countermeasures against the prolonged degradation of resources.

Refinement of 36 CFR § 60.4 Criteria

It is suggested that the following questions be resolved prior to issuing a final declaration of significance, relative to the National Register criteria:

1. Intersite Variability: How does this resource relate and compare to similar sites in the area? What are the potential ranges of variability within the resource types and the resource settings?
2. Integrity: What aspects of this resource or structure remain intact enough to contribute additionally to understanding the resources? Knowledge concerning the processes and agents that impact archeological sites, as well as the geomorphological and cultural aspects of resource formation, is essential in determining the potential integrity of a resource.
3. Potential Contributions: What, specifically, can this resource or structure offer that addresses, adds, or contributes to the theoretical and substantive knowledge of these sites? Was testing (or survey) level inquiry sufficient to recover the information (de facto mitigation)? Is additional work really necessary? If it is, specifically what will be addressed?
4. Preservation Potential: Should the resource be preserved instead of excavated/recorded? Will the project itself have a beneficial impact on the resources? Are other sites or structures in the area more likely to be preserved or harmed in the future?

Standards for all Sites

1. Physical Integrity: The archeological deposit, structure, landscape, or district must represent the in situ remains of human activity which have

not been significantly disturbed by natural soil disturbances such as aeolian or water erosion, or by human activities.
2. Cultural Integrity: The particular deposit must be identifiable with a distinct cultural group or datable sequence with a distinct cultural affiliation. Stratigraphically disturbed or mixed subsurface deposits and intermixed surface collections relating to several cultural affiliations likely disqualify a resource from NRHP consideration. However mixed cultural materials may at times be potentially eligible for nomination to the NHRP.

Standards for Prehistoric Archeological Sites

1. Contextual Relationships: Every individual resource or group of similar sites must be related in some systematic way to some well defined series of questions or known gaps in the data on the prehistory of the region. Contexts relevant to the Fort Bragg area include settlement/subsistence systems, seasonal rounds, interaction spheres, resources extraction and utilization and environmental/settlement relationships.
2. Information Content: To qualify for the National Register under criterion D, the deposit must be shown to have yielded, or be likely to yield, information bearing on one or more specific research questions. Trivial matters or questions long since answered at other regional sites cannot be used. Research questions appropriate to prehistoric sites on Fort Bragg may include the following:
a. What is the specific cultural chronology of the prehistoric indigenous populations of the region where Fort Bragg is now located?
b. What does resource distribution across the Fort Bragg landscape indicate about the distribution of prehistoric resources? How does resource distribution relate to seasonal habitation sites?
c. Can specific archeological features be identified that might provide insight into activities that relate to the prehistoric manipulation of the landscape?
d. What resources (i.e., quarries, vegetation, wildlife, soils), attracted humans to the Fort Bragg area?

Standards for Historic Archeological Sites

1. Broad Pattern: Sites associated with the frontier settlement of an area by Europeans and Africans, including aspects of their initial economic endeavors, such as agriculture or industrial operations.
2. Significant Persons: Persons significant to the history of North Carolina. Three publications document persons and events significant to North Carolina history: Cultural Resources Management in North Carolina, (State Historic Society of North Carolina 1986); History of Northern North Carolina, (Andreas 1881); and Monroe County, North Carolina: Pictorial History (Bicentennial Committee 1976). The association of a farmstead or

industrial resource on Fort Bragg with any person described in the biographical sketches in any of these publications will be considered significant in the assessment of that resource.

3. Community Districts: It is possible that a collection of otherwise undistinguished historic period archeological sites once part of a small hamlet, village, or other type of community might possess unique cultural characteristics representative of the district, populace, or ethnic heritage. This may be particularly true of communities formed in the early stages of settlement. Thus, the nature of settlement patterns may qualify a property under both criteria C and D

4. Information Yield of Individual Sites: To qualify for nomination to the NRHP, an individual historic period archeological resource must contain deposits that are likely to yield, or have yielded, information significant to local, regional, or national history. Nominations based on such criteria as the only resource surveyed during a particular year with both a farmhouse and corn crib, or other such arbitrary selection criteria, are specifically ineligible. Information obtained from a resource must be specific and related to some aspect of local, regional or national history that has not been well documented in the historic record. Most of the historic sites located on Fort Bragg fall into this last category as there are few remaining historic structures from the early settlement period outside of the reservation boundaries. Research questions may include the following:

a. Does the spatial arrangements of documented farm and homesteads locations on Fort Bragg reflect material responses to environmental, ethnic, or other factors? And if so, is there archeological evidence of those locations?

b. What types of early industrial activities are represented on Fort Bragg? Around what power resources were these activities based? Did the industries contribute to the growth and/or development of the area? What early technologies did mill operators and/or owners utilize?

Research Questions for Prehistoric Archeological Sites

1. Resource Integrity and Stratigraphy: Are sites intact, and do they possess relative stratigraphy and subsurface features?

2. Settlement Patterns: How do sites on Fort Bragg articulate into the regional settlement pattern being documented in south-central North Carolina, particularly for Woodland populations? Relevant research questions associated with regional settlement pattern include: (Note:

Many of these research questions are included in the event that future archeological investigations reveal additional evidence of prehistoric occupation.)
a. What is the pattern and significance of the various lithic raw material distributions observed at each resource, in comparison to patterns observed elsewhere along the Cape Fear River and in adjoining drainages?
b. Do temporal and spatial patterns of distribution of material reflect cultural preferences or the availability of different raw materials?
c. How do the diagnostic artifacts fit within this regional pattern?
d. Do these patterns reflect social or economic territories?
e. How does the settlement pattern observed on Fort Bragg change through time, particularly within the Woodland period?
f. What activities are taking place at each resource, and how do they compare to those seen at other sites?
g. Do they reflect warm season or cold season occupations?
3. Interregional Interaction: Resource investigation may yield exotic artifacts or raw materials that would provide further evidence of interregional trade, complementing existing information. How does this pattern change through time?
4. Chronology: An expanded assemblage of artifacts will enhance our understanding of chronology in the region. Dating of assemblages and artifacts can be attempted through both radio-carbon dating of tightly associated organics, AMS dating of residues that may appear on ceramics, as well as thermoluminescence dating of ceramics themselves.
5. Subsistence: Direct information related to subsistence activities is currently very limited. The analysis of additional artifacts may address questions of food acquisition, processing and storage, and how these all fit within the seasonal round of population movement.
6. Paleo-environmental Studies: An examination of ecofacts such as gastropods or floral remains may provide indications about past environmental conditions, and how these may have changed.
Such interpretations can be integrated with pollen, sediment and geomorphological analysis to provide a more precise picture of past conditions.
7. Intrasite patterning: Within some areas of Fort Bragg there are numerous discrete concentrations of lithic materials heavily distributed throughout the length and width of the resource area. Should such deposits be identified at future project sites, possible research questions may be: Are each of these concentrations different individual occupations? How do they relate to one another? Are there specific activity areas that can be documented? What kinds of activities are taking place at different parts of the resource?

Assessing Historic Military Landscapes

1. Historic landscapes are sites or districts that often include other historic property types such as structures, buildings and objects. Landscapes are not individual components like a building or a structure. Rather, they are areas that take into account the relationships among important characteristics of the landscape
2. Historic Military Landscapes can be nominated as either sites or districts. The National Register's recognizes the following general property and resources types relevant to the military landscape:
a. Resource: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include a parade ground, cemetery, garden, or testing area.
b. District: A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Examples include large forts, airfields, cantonment areas, medical facilities, residential areas, shipyards, or entire installations.
c. Building: A type of structure created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a barracks, storehouse, school, hangar, clubhouse, chapel, laboratory, or similar construction. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a combination barracks and mess hall.
d. Structure: A functional construction made for purposes other than creating human shelter. The term "structure" is used to distinguish buildings from fuel tanks, docks, bridges, magazines, palisade fortifications, boats, ships, airplanes, etc.
e. Object: A construction that is primarily artistic in nature or is relatively small in scale and simply constructed. The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures items such as monuments, cannons, or boundary markers. Although objects may be movable, by nature or design, they are associated with a specific setting or environment.
3. Themes: The National Register has established standardized areas of significance that are useful in developing historic contexts, for example health / medicine, transportation, military, or planning and architecture. Themes are associated with the particular area of significance and for a military property may include topics such as Cold War, Military Training or World War II mobilization.