



**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**  
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT/EASTERN RECRUITING REGION  
P.O. BOX 19001  
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA 29905-9001

DepO 11000.3

G-4

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Depot Order 11000.3

From: Commanding General

To: Distribution List

Subj: INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

Ref: (a) MCO P5090.2A, Chapter 8

(b) OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-2

(c) DODI 4715.3

Encl: (1) Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

1. Situation. References (a), (b), and (c) require DoD installations to have a five year plan that outlines how an installation will manage its cultural resources in compliance with cultural resources statues, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and other requirements. It is a component of the installation's master plan and serves as the Commanding General's decision document for cultural resources management actions and compliance procedures.

2. Cancellation

3. Mission. To promulgate the enclosure as the official planning document for cultural resources at Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), Parris Island, South Carolina. This plan applies to all archaeological and historical resources under the management of MCRD, Parris Island.

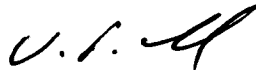
4. Execution. Commanding Officers and Special Staff Officers shall integrate the ICRMP with other applicable activities.

5. Administration and Logistics. The Cultural Resources Manager will be the point of contact for responsibility and coordination of all actions required by the ICRMP. The Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office will provide guidance as appropriate.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This policy and guidance applies to all Department of Defense agencies, military organizations and other authorized activities located on MCRD, Parris Island.

b. Signal. Effective the date signed.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. P. Leek'.

W. P. LEEK  
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: A



United States Marine Corps  
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island  
August 2005

## **Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Engineer Research Development Center  
Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC/CERL)

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Suzanne F. Loechl, M.L.A. (Principal Investigator); Adam Smith, M.Arch.; Lucy Whalley,  
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**United States Marine Corps**

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## Foreword

This study was conducted for the Legacy Resource Management Program under Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) W31RY090887572, "Development and Implementation of a Prototype Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan for Department of Defense Installations," Work Item NY9 and MIPR W31RY080443157, Work Item P18. The Legacy technical monitor was Claire Henline, ODUSD(ES)EQ-LP and the Parris Island point of contact was Dr. Steve Wise.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Principal Investigator was Suzanne F. Loechl. Dr. Lucy A. Whalley is Chief, CEERD-CN-C, and Dr. John T. Bandy is Chief, CEERD-CN. The associated Technical Director was Dr. William D. Severinghaus, CVT. The Acting Director of CERL is Dr. Alan W. Moore.

CERL is an element of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Commander and Executive Director of ERDC is COL John W. Morris III, EN, and the Director is Dr. James R. Houston.

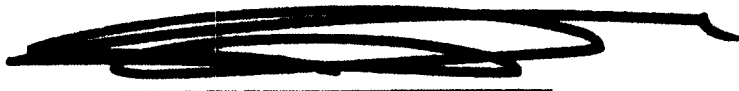
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**2005-2010**

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN  
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT, PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan is the official planning document for cultural resources at MCRD Parris Island South Carolina. This Plan was prepared in cooperation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer and the federally-recognized Tribes. Mutual agreement is required only with respect to those elements of this Plan that are subject to the otherwise applicable legal authority of the parties to conserve, protect and manage historical and cultural resources.

This Plan applies to all archaeological and historical resources under the management of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. Both Department of Defense Instructions and Marine Corps Orders require installations to have a five-year plan to outline the management of their cultural resources in compliance with cultural resources statutes, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations and other requirements. This plan serves as the decision document for cultural resources management actions and compliance procedures. All Commanders and General and Special Staff Officers shall integrate this plan with other applicable activities.



**J. VALENTIN**

**Colonel, USMC**

**By direction of the**

**Commanding General**

**31/8/05**  
(Date)

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## Part I

# Cultural Resources Background



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 INTENT AND PURPOSE OF ICRMP

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) for the Marine Corps are required by Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2A, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 5090.1B CH-1 23-5.2.1, OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-1 23-5.2.2, and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3. An ICRMP is a 5-year plan that outlines how an installation will manage its cultural resources in compliance with cultural resources statutes, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and other requirements. It is a component of the installation master plan and serves as the Commanding General's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. ICRMPs are internal Marine Corps compliance and management plans that (1) integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, (2) allow for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources, and (3) identify compliance-driven actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) are required by:

DoDI 4715.3

MCO 5090.2A

OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-1

23-5.2.1 and 23-5.2.2



**Figure 1. Parris Island in the late 1990s.**

NOTE: All photographs and maps are from Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island Master Planning unless otherwise noted.

The ICRMP serves as the long-term element in a structure to accomplish the missions of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Parris Island cultural resources program. The plan covers a period of 5 years. Each year it is updated in a continual cycle to extend its reach. Thus, the plan follows a pattern similar to and integrated with the rolling 5-year fiscal program and budget cycle used by the Department of Defense. The plan receives annual updates and thereby extends its purview. After each 5-year period, the ICRMP receives a major review from the MCRD Parris Island command staff. The ICRMP provides a forum to examine long-term management goals, to explore the intended focus of efforts on critical issues, and to achieve consensus about these things. Thus, as it evolves, the 5-year periodic audit intentionally serves as a reference point for relevance to MCRD Parris Island command interests. The confirmation of relevance provided with command approval of the plan signals confidence in program management and serves as delegation of authority and responsibility to the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM).

Cultural resources are buildings, structures, districts, archaeological sites, historic landscapes, Traditional Cultural Properties, Indian sacred sites, and objects of significance in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture that are eligible for or included on the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources also include associated documents and records.<sup>1</sup> A CRM provides day-to-day management for cultural resources and helps ensure that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resource requirements and serves as a liaison between all persons involved in the ICRMP. The Natural Resources Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO) is responsible for managing the environmental program on a day-to-day basis, and is the holder of the ICRMP.

The ICRMP describes an integrated cultural resources management strategy that is designed to eliminate impacts to the military mission; meet compliance requirements; and identify, enhance, and implement program efficiencies. Cultural resources management becomes integrated when the CRM has established processes to plan for the improvement of the program over the short and long term, maintain the existing program, coordinate with other installation offices that impact cultural resources, consult with outside entities who have a stake in cultural resources on the installation, and monitor the success of the program.

The integration of cultural resources management should happen at three levels:

- with the daily activities of the installation,
- with other planning documents, and
- with outside entities.

An ICRMP supports the mission of the installation and helps the installation comply with cultural resource laws. Ideally, the ICRMP proactively guides the management of cultural resources by establishing procedures that limit and reduce potential conflicts between installation mission and compliance.

## **1.2 ORGANIZATION AND AUDIENCE**

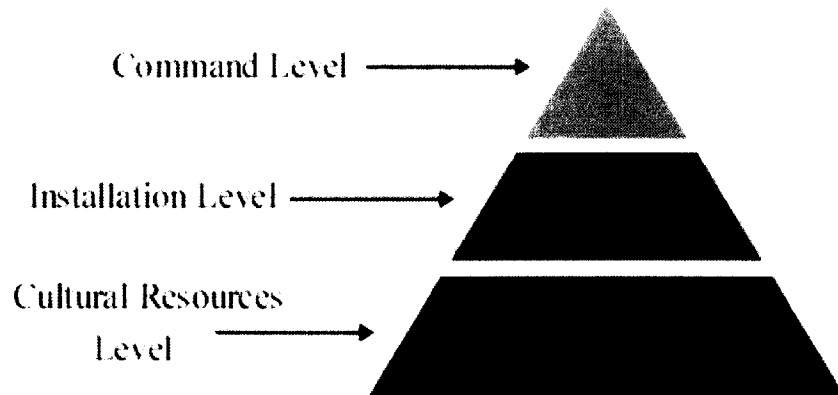
The MCRD Parris Island ICRMP is designed as a modular document, where various sections of the plan are intended for different users. It is divided into two major parts: Part I: Cultural Resources Background and Part II: Cultural Resources Management. Part I is intended as the decision document for the Command. It describes the intent of the ICRMP, the nature of the mission, compliance requirements, impacts to cultural resources, a status of knowledge, and a 5-year plan. Part II is intended for use by the NREAO, the CRM, and any other MCRD Parris Island, Marine Corps, or Navy office that needs to coordinate activities with the CRM. It outlines management processes to maintain, monitor, and improve the cultural resources program and the cultural resources themselves, and contains an integration section

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<sup>1</sup> OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-1 23-3.5

that explains coordination of cultural resources management activities with other installation offices. Part III contains various appendices.

The organization of the ICRMP is similar to that of a pyramid where the pyramid represents the “level of information.” At the top of the pyramid is the Installation Command. Information for the Command is concise and informative. It focuses on the mission, the current state of the Cultural Resources program, and future needs. The CRM, at the bottom of the pyramid, must view the program from the bottom up. All the management systems, monitoring thresholds, and other program initiatives are at the bottom of the pyramid for use by the Cultural Resource Program. In the middle of the pyramid is information that must be disseminated and integrated with other installation offices that may impact cultural resources.



**Figure 2. ICRMP Pyramid Structure.**

### **1.2.1 Installation Integration**

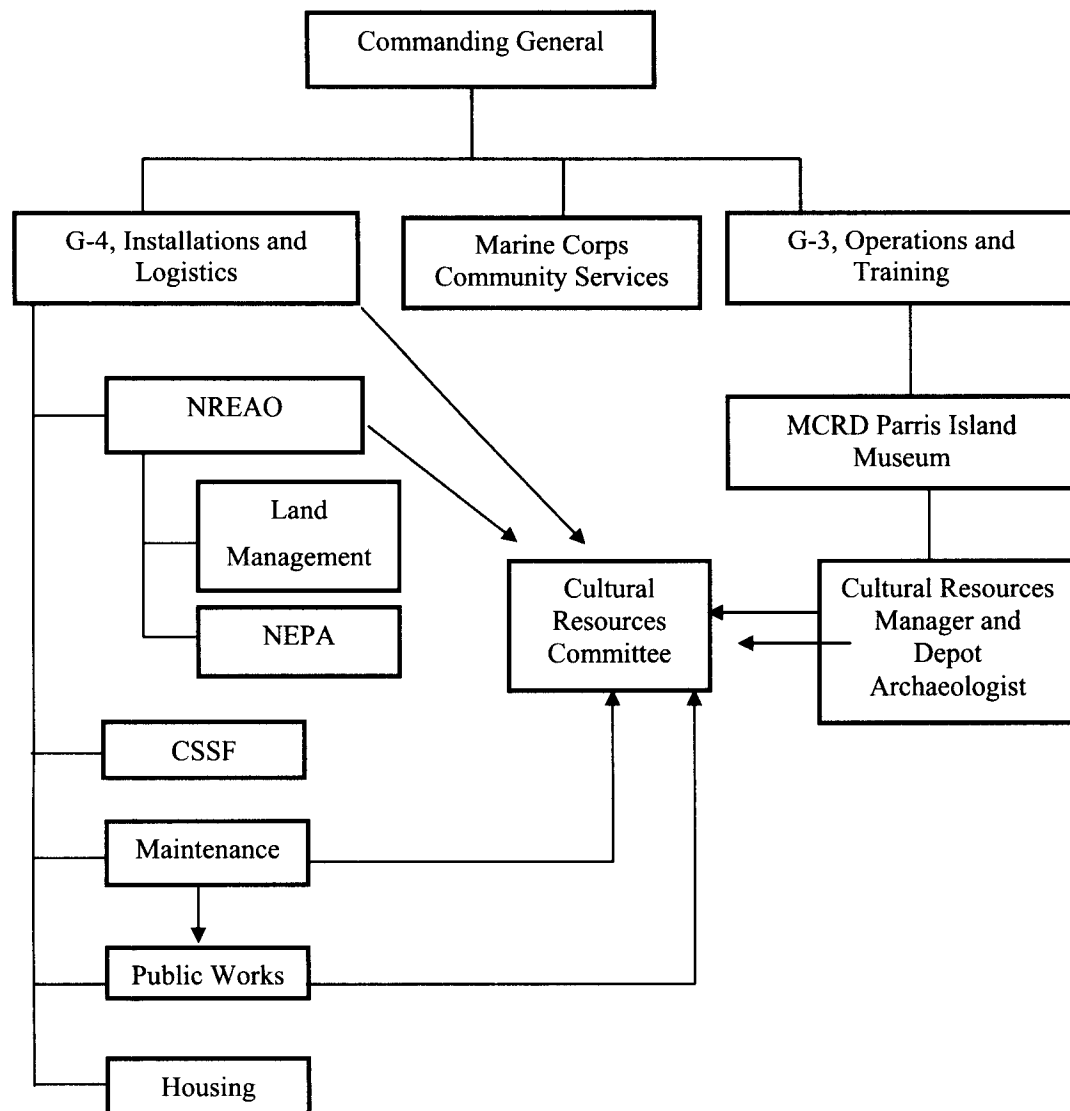
The three primary users of the ICRMP at the installation level are:

- G-4, Installations and Logistics,
- G-3, Operations and Training, and
- Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS).

Subsets of the above users that will need to integrate the ICRMP into their plans and daily operations are:

- Housing
- Public Works
- Maintenance
- Museum
- Natural Resources Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO).

## Organizational Flowchart



**Figure 3. Organizational flowchart.**

### 1.2.2 Integration With Outside Agencies and Entities

The following entities are directly involved with cultural resource protection at the MCRD and will have a copy of the ICRMP at their office.

- South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SC SHPO)
- Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
- Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
- Catawba Indian Nation

Cherokee Nation  
Chickasaw Nation  
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
Jena Band of Choctaw  
Kialagee Tribal Town  
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians  
Muscogee Creek Nation  
Poarch band of Creek Indians  
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  
Shawnee Tribe  
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town  
Tuscarora Nation  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma

The following organizations may play an advisory role in cultural resources protection at the MCRD, and in certain instances will need to be contacted.

Beaufort County Planning Board  
Beaufort County Landscaping and Conservation Board  
Beaufort Historical Society  
Heritage Trust Foundation  
Parris Island Historical and Museum Society  
Coastal Heritage Society  
Penn Center  
South Carolina Battlefield Trust  
South Carolina Humanities Council  
South Carolina State Museum  
South Carolina State Historical Society

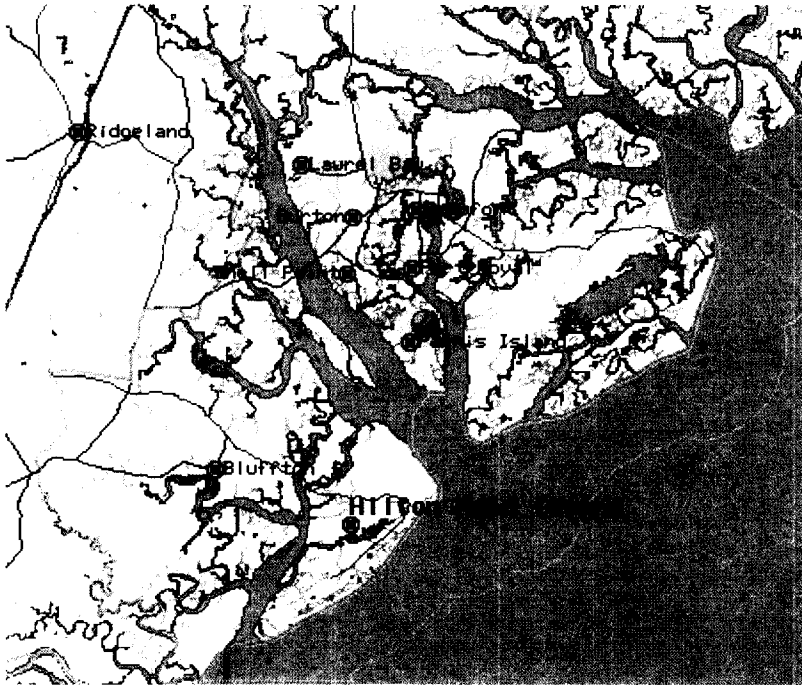
### **1.3 LOCATION AND SETTING**

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island (the Depot) is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain of eastern South Carolina in Beaufort County, and within the Lower Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The Depot is 40 miles northeast of Savannah, Georgia; 50 miles south-southwest of Charleston, South Carolina; immediately south of the cities of Beaufort and Port Royal, South Carolina. The natural environment of the area surrounding the Depot is dominated by a series of meandering rivers, inlets, and tidal saltwater marshes with many small drains and inlets characterizing the shoreline. The Broad, Morgan, Beaufort, Colleton, Combahee, and May Rivers and their tributaries form a series of 62 islands in Beaufort County.

The Depot is bounded on the east by the Beaufort River, on the west by the Broad River, on the south by Port Royal Sound, and on the north by Port Royal Island. The Depot consists of 6,710 acres: 1,645 acres are improved and 5,065 are unimproved. Within both the unimproved and improved areas are 1,400 acres of managed forests. An additional 3,816 acres are wetlands.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Information from 1996 – 1998 Parris Island Cultural Resources Management located at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/News/Earthday99/Awards99/MCparriscrm/culturalmgt.html>



**Figure 4. Vicinity of Parris Island**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### **1.3.1 Description**

The Depot is divided into three land regions:

- Mainside contains the core administrative and training facilities on the base. It is a collection of stylistically cohesive buildings that readily denote the three primary eras of Parris Island: the navy yard period (1883-1910), World War I, and World War II. The Dry Dock Subdistrict, the World War I Subdistrict, and the World War II Subdistrict represent these eras.
- Weapons/Ranges
- Field Training

There are five mini-master plan districts:

- Consolidated recruit training district and recruit training battalions
- Historic district: Headquarters and administrative areas
- Warehousing and industrial areas
- Housing areas
- Retail, visitors/tourist, and hospitality areas

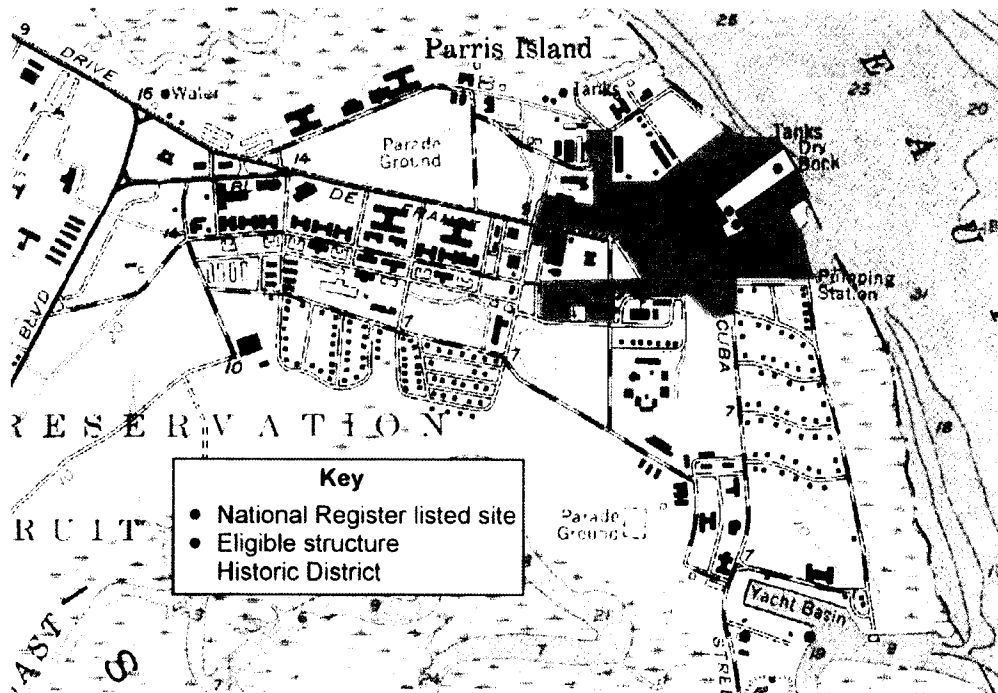


Figure 5. Map depicting the Mainside area of Parris Island.

## 1.4 MISSION STATEMENTS

### 1.4.1 United States Marine Corps

- Provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the United States Fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign.
- Provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, and security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases.
- Develop, in coordination with the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the doctrines, tactics, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations. The Marine Corps shall have primary interest in the development of those landing force doctrines, tactics, techniques, and equipment that are of common interest to the Army and the Marine Corps.
- Provide, as required, Marine forces for airborne operations, in coordination with the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and in accordance with doctrines established by the Joint Chief of Staff.
- Develop, in coordination with the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, doctrines, procedures, and equipment of interest to the Marine Corps for airborne operations that are not provided for by the Army.
- Prepare, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components to meet the needs of war.
- Perform such other duties as the President may direct.



### 1.4.2 Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island

The mission of the Depot is accomplished through screening, evaluation, verification, and field supervision, and by providing guidance and direction on quality control matters for all East Coast enlisted accessions and all female accessions, in accordance with standards established by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. To this end, the Depot provides reception, processing, and training for enlisted personnel upon their initial entry into the Marine Corps. Schools are also provided for the training of officers and enlisted personnel to qualify them to train recruits. Rifle and pistol marksmanship training for Marines stationed in the Southeast and for personnel of other services is also provided, as requested. Additionally, Marine Corps Reserves are trained, as directed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

- Headquarters of the Eastern Recruiting Region, which is responsible for recruiting prospective male recruits from east of the Mississippi River and females from the entire country.
- Exercise operational control of enlisted recruiting operations in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Corps Districts.

## 1.5 STATUTES AND REGULATIONS

Statutes and regulations that pertain to the management of cultural resources on Navy installations are listed and described or referenced below.

### 1.5.1 Statutes (links to full text in blue online)

- [Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 43 USC 2101-2106](#)  
Establishes ownership and preservation responsibilities for abandoned shipwrecks in waters of the United States.
- [Antiquities Act of 1906 16 USC 431-433; 34 Stat. 225](#)  
Protects all historic and prehistoric sites on Federal lands and prohibits excavation or destruction of such antiquities without the permission (Antiquities Permit) of the Secretary of the department that has the jurisdiction over those lands. It also authorizes the President to declare areas of public lands as National Monuments and to reserve or accept private lands for that purpose.
- [Archaeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974 16 USC 469-469c](#)  
Preserves historical and archaeological data (including relics and specimens) that might otherwise be lost as the result of the construction of a dam or any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program.
- [Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979--ARPA -- 16 USC 470aa-470ll](#)  
Protects archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and Indian lands, and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data that were obtained before the date of the enactment of this act.
- [Historic Sites Act of 1935 16 USC 461-467](#)  
Declares that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

- National Environmental Policy Act--NEPA -- 42 USC 4321-4370c  
Mandates informed decision-making by Federal agencies and their departments by requiring consideration of all relevant environmental consequences of proposed actions and involving the public in the decision-making process. It establishes policy, sets goals (Section 101), and provides means (Section 102) for carrying out the policy. Section 102(2) contains “action-forcing” provisions to make sure that Federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of the act. NEPA procedures must ensure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken.
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended--NHPA -- 16 USC 470-470w  
Preserves the historical and cultural foundations of the country as a living part of community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people. Of particular importance in the NHPA are Sections 101, which allows for the expansion and maintenance of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); Section 106, which requires all Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on the nation’s cultural resources; and Section 110, which directs Federal agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency.  

NHPA is the primary legislative driver for cultural resources.
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990--NAGPRA -- 25 USC 3001-3013  
Provides for the determination of custody, protection, and disposition of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
- Sikes Act--16 USC 670a-670o, 74 Stat. 1052  
Provides for cooperation by the Departments of the Interior and Defense with State agencies in planning, developing, and maintaining of fish and wildlife resources on military reservations throughout the United States.  

The Sikes Act authorizes natural and cultural resources programs to enter into special “cooperative agreements” with non-Federal entities to accomplish work on installations.
- Sikes Act Improvement Amendment—1998  
Legislates that military installations will develop and implement Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) and that military departments may enter into cooperative agreements with States, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and individuals to provide for the maintenance and improvement of natural resources on, or to benefit natural and **historical** research on installations.

### 1.5.2 Executive Orders (links to full text in blue online)

- EO11593 - Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment  
The Federal Government provides leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the country. Agencies of the executive branch of the Government will (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans, and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored, and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3) in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 16 U.S.C. 470i, institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of nonfederally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.

- EO13084 - Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Establishes regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities; reduces the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribal governments; and streamlines the application process for and increases the availability of waivers to Indian tribal governments.

### 1.5.3 Federal Regulations and Guidance (links to full text in blue online)

To search for Federal Regulations online visit <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html>

- Department of the Interior, National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 60  
Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of Historic Places of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, including architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.
- Department of the Interior, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR 63  
Assists Federal agencies in identifying and evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Department of the Interior, National Historic Landmark Program, 36 CFR 65  
Identifies and designates National Historic Landmarks and encourages the long-range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate the history and prehistory of the United States.
- Department of the Interior, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 36 CFR 68  
These Standards provide guidelines for the treatment of historic properties. They include standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction projects.
- Department of the Interior, Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 78  
The waiver authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations under which the requirements in Section 110 may be waived in whole or in part in the event of a major natural disaster or an imminent threat to the national security.
- Department of the Interior, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, 36 CFR 79  
Establishes definitions, standards, procedures, and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, and associated records, recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, NHPA, and/or ARPA.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, 36 CFR 800  
Outlines how Federal agencies carry out their consultation responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. In it are defined the roles of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), and interested parties.

This is the implementing regulation for the NHPA.

- Council on Environmental Quality, Regulations Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, 40 CFR 1500-1508  
Implements the procedural provisions of NEPA and provides regulations applicable to and binding on all Federal agencies except where compliance would be inconsistent with other statutory requirements.
- Department of the Interior, Preservation of American Antiquities, 43 CFR 3  
Jurisdiction over ruins, archaeological sites, historic and prehistoric monuments and structures, objects of antiquity, historic landmarks, and other objects of historic and scientific interest, shall be exercised under the act by the respective Departments as follows:
  - (a) By the Secretary of Agriculture over lands within the exterior limits of forest reserves;
  - (b) By the Secretary of the Army over lands within the exterior limits of military reservations;
  - (c) By the Secretary of the Interior over all other lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, provided, the Secretaries of the Army and Agriculture may by agreement cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in the supervision of such monuments and objects covered by the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431-433), as may be located on lands near or adjacent to forest reserves and military reservations, respectively.
- Department of the Interior, Supplemental Regulations [per ARPA], 43 CFR 7  
The regulations in this part implement Department of the Interior provisions of ARPA of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) by establishing the uniform definitions, standards, and procedures to be followed by all Federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands of the United States.
- 43 C.F.R. 10  
Implements NAGPRA

#### 1.5.4 Military Regulations and Guidance (links to full text in blue online)

- Department of Defense, Protection of Archaeological Resources, 32 CFR 229  
Implements DoD provisions of ARPA by establishing the uniform definitions, standards, and procedures to be followed by all Federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands of the United States.
- Department of Defense, DoD Instruction 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program  
Guarantees that all DoD conservation programs will strive to continue access to land, air, and water resources for realistic military training and testing while ensuring that the natural and cultural resources entrusted to DoD care are sustained in a healthy condition for scientific research, education, and other compatible uses by future generations. All DoD facilities and installations shall within available resources plan, program, and budget to achieve, monitor, and maintain compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations.
 

This is the Instruction that requires military installations to have an ICRMP.

Internal conservation self-assessments will be conducted at least annually and external conservation self-assessments at least once every 3 years at all installations that require an integrated natural resources management plan (INRMP) and/or an integrated cultural resources management plan (ICRMP).

The principal purpose of DoD lands and waters is to support mission-related activities. Those lands and waters shall be made available to the public for educational or recreational use of natural and cultural resources when such access is compatible with military mission activities, ecosystem sustainability, and with other considerations such as security, safety, and fiscal soundness.

Native Americans shall have access to DoD sites and resources that are of religious importance, or that are important to the continuance of their cultures (e.g., areas containing traditionally used plants and traditionally used hunting areas), consistent with the military mission, appropriate laws (42 U.S.C. 1996, reference (d)), and regulations, and subject to the same safety, security, and resource considerations as the general public.

Personnel assigned duties involving natural or cultural resources shall have the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out those responsibilities. Necessary supplemental training to ensure that proper and efficient management of those resources shall be provided quickly. Staffing levels and authority adequate to ensure that appropriate resource management and protection shall be provided, in accordance with Section 328 of NDA Report 103-701 and Section 2852 of NDA Report 103-499 (references (i) and (j)).

- MCO 5750.1G Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program

Sets forth policies and procedures governing the administration of the Marine Corps Historical Program and to delineate the respective responsibilities of Headquarters Marine Corps and field commands in the execution of this program. It is published for the instruction and guidance of commanders, staff members, and individuals involved in the execution of the program.

- MCO P5090.2A Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual, Chapter 8, "Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection"

Establishes Marine Corps policy and responsibilities for compliance with statutory requirements to protect historic and archaeological resources. This chapter addresses Marine Corps installation requirements for the development and implementation of a historic and archaeological resources protection program. This chapter also outlines the specifications of the NHPA and ARPA. The material covered conforms to DoD specifications, which provide procedures for the management of archaeological and historic resources under DoD control. Commanding Generals and Commanding Officers (CGs/COs) of installations within the United States must implement an effective archaeological and historic preservation program, complying with the policies, guidance, and instructions contained within this Marine Corps Order.

- SECNAVINST 4000.35

Provides that a cultural resources professional appointed by the Secretary of the Navy who is supported and supervised by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment) to direct the Department of the Navy (DoN) cultural resources program. Consultation will be initiated with SHPOs, the ACHP, Native Americans, and other interested agencies and publics whenever the DoN conducts or supports undertakings, which may affect any NHRP property.

- SECNAVINST 5212.5C, "Record Disposition Manual," July 1985

Each Navy agency must establish and maintain a records disposition program to ensure efficient, prompt, and orderly reduction in the quantity of records and provide for the proper maintenance of records that the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has designated as permanently valuable.

- OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-2 23-5.2.1 ICRMP Implementation

Knowledge of NRHP resources located on or adjacent to Navy lands and waters is necessary for all Navy installations. Beginning with Phase 1 surveys and updating to include information gathered in Phase 2 and later survey work, shore installations shall implement ICRMP plans that:

- (a) Identify the areas of probability for NRHP resources, based on overviews and surveys performed by cultural resources professionals.
- (b) Contain an evaluation and inventory of all known historic and archaeological resources on Navy lands and waters or resources that are eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- (c) Recommend priorities and describe applicable legal compliance strategies that avoid potential conflicts between Navy mission and preservation mandates.
- (d) Prescribe specific compliance actions to be taken if Navy undertakings affect National Register resources.

- OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-2 23-5.2.2 Development of ICRMP

Shore installations will:

- (a) Develop plans in consonance with State and Federal preservation programs and other Navy planning documents and processes.
- (b) Secure endorsement of draft and final ICRMP by the major claimant's environmental office via the chain of command.
- (c) After endorsement by the major claimant environmental office, secure signatures of the installation commander, SHPO, and supporting engineering Field Division (EFD) on the finalized ICRMP. Department of Defense planning guidance requires completion of all plans by FY 2001, with scheduled 5-year updates.
- (d) Forward a copy of the finalized signed ICRMP to the major claimant environmental office and the DoN Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Environment).

- NAVFACINST 11010.70A (1990 revision), "Guidance for Preparing Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plans at United States Navy Installations," June 1990 (under revision).

## **2.0 INSTALLATION CONTEXT**

### **2.1 CONTEXT INTRODUCTION**

In managing the cultural resources of any installation, it is important to have a basic familiarity with the geographic, historical, mission, and national military contexts.

### **2.2 GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT**

The geographic context and natural environment of Parris Island and the Beaufort region can be characterized in terms of complex interrelationships of biophysical variables including land, climate, water, and biotic conditions. This section provides a regional overview of physiography, climate, ecological setting, geology, soils, and hydrology. For other environmental overviews of Parris Island and the Beaufort region, see Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division (1992:7-15) and Gilbert (1993:2-4).

#### **2.2.1 Physiography and Ecoregional Setting**

Parris Island and the Beaufort region lie in the southern portion of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. In terms of the U.S. Forest Service's Ecological Subregions of the United States (McNab and Avers 1994; Bailey 1996), the installation falls within the Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Province (Province No. 232) of the southeastern United States in the Atlantic Coastal Flatland Section (Section No. 232C). The predominant landform is a low-lying, weakly dissected alluvial plain formed by deposition of continental sediments onto a submerged, shallow continental shelf later exposed by sea level subsidence (McNab and Avers 1994). In this coastal region, the combination of active fluvial deposition and shore zone processes generates and maintains beaches, marshlands, salt barrens, and intertidal mud flats. Tidal movements cause saltwater encroachment and subsidence in the low-lying land profile (Gilbert 1993). Elevation ranges from 0 to 20 feet above mean sea level with an average of 5 feet above mean sea level.

The Beaufort region is dominated by a number of large meandering rivers, inlets, and tidal saltwater marshes, which form part of the St. Helena and Port Royal Sound system. Major rivers include the Broad, Coosaw, Morgan, Beaufort, Colleton, May, and Cooper Rivers. Parris Island occupies about 6710 acres, and is but one of the 62 islands in Beaufort County formed by this intricate pattern of waterways. As is typical of most of these islands, the minimal topographic variation on Parris Island has resulted in large areas of wetlands (3,816 acres) along the shoreline. Other wetland areas on Parris Island include intertidal mudflats, salt barrens, and tidal estuaries.

#### **2.2.2 Climate**

The coastal zone of South Carolina has a subtropical climate with warm summers and mild winters (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992). Weather patterns generally follow a west to east system of pressures and fronts, except during the summer months when tropical patterns predominate. Temperature averages 55 to 57 °F. Summer temperatures range between a maximum average of 89 °F and a minimum average of 55 °F. During the winter months, the average daily maximum and minimum temperatures are about 65 °F and 38 °F, respectively. Annual precipitation is about 49 inches. An average of 31 inches of rain (approximately 66 percent of the annual total) falls from April through September. A maximum of about 7 inches falls during the month of July with a minimum of 2 inches falling in November. The growing season lasts from 185 to 220 days.

### **2.2.3 Geology**

Parris Island and Beaufort County lie in the southern portion of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. Rock units formed during the Cenozoic Era characterize the flatland portion of this province. Strata consist of Tertiary marine deposits and thin formations of shale and sand. Overlying Quaternary marine deposits consist of sand, silt, and clay alluvial deposits of upland origin (McNab and Avers 1994: 21-3). The Beaufort area itself lies in a geologically unstable shoreline zone that experienced “many advances and retreats of the sea during which sediment was deposited and planed off repeatedly” (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992:9) from Miocene times to the Pleistocene. At least four abandoned shoreline terraces have been documented in the Beaufort region ranging from 25 to 100 feet in elevation.

### **2.2.4 Soils**

Approximately 15 soil types occur on Parris Island, all pertaining to the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. These soils are derived from sediments washed down from the Appalachian Mountains and the Piedmont Plateau. They consist of a mixture of loam types and are moderately to poorly drained. Closer to the shore, poorly drained soils predominate due to the presence of clay subsoils (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992). The 15 soil types of Parris Island can be classified into two general soil groups. The first and more prevalent soil group is the Bohicket-Capers-Handsboro group. These soils are associated with floodplains and tidal marshlands. They are very poorly drained, organic soils that flood daily and very easily, and as a consequence have severe limitations that make construction prohibitively costly (Gilbert 1993). The second soil group is the Coosaw-Williman-Ridgeland group. Soils of this group are generally characterized as poorly drained loamy sands with moderate limitations for construction due to the seasonally high water table of the area (Gilbert 1993).

### **2.2.5 Surface Hydrology**

There are two major discharge basins of surface water in the Beaufort region, both of which are tidal saltwater systems. These are the Broad River-Beaufort River-Port Royal Sound system and the Coosaw River-Morgan River-Combahee River-St. Helena Sound system. The regional hydrological consequences of these slow-moving tidal saltwater systems and the low-lying marshland terrain are summarized in the following quote:

Because of relatively flat topography in the region, runoff outfall occurs in broad, flat, natural outlets. Generally, no adequate mainstream or drainage field exists, resulting in slow runoff and low-level ponding. This condition is hampered further by the fluctuating tides, which heavily influence drainage and cause back up or backwater. When hurricanes occur, damaging flooding usually results. Also, the soil conditions lead to large amounts of water entering a stream channel with insufficient hydraulic carrying capacity for the flow. These conditions are common throughout the immediate coastal area of the region (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992:11)

### **2.2.6 Vegetation and Wildlife**

Parris Island and the Beaufort area fall within the Southeastern Evergreen Forest region of the United States. The predominant vegetation form is needle-leaved evergreen forest with smaller areas of evergreen broad-leaved forest. Forest cover type is mainly loblolly, longleaf pine, and slash pine (McNab and Avers 1994) which support diverse and abundant wildlife populations. The dominant wetland vegetation community is the salt marsh. Saltwater marshes rank among the most ecologically productive natural communities on earth, providing important breeding and nursery habitats for numerous species of



fish, shellfish, and other marine invertebrates that are vital to the coastal ecosystem (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992).

On Parris Island, which measures some 6,710 acres, about 1,400 acres are currently in forest management. According to Gilbert (1993), loblolly and slash pine comprise 72 percent of this forested acreage with pine hardwoods (18 percent), hardwoods (2 percent), and brush or open land (8 percent) making up the rest. The remaining acreage on Parris Island is comprised of grassland (700 acres) and saltwater marsh (3,816 acres). The most common marsh type is spartina flat or low marsh group (Gilbert 1993). Other wetland areas either bordering on or flowing through Parris Island include intertidal mudflats, salt barrens, and tidal estuaries.

The MCRD Master Plan (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992) contains a thorough listing of wildlife species occurring on Parris Island and the Beaufort region, along with a list of Federally listed and State listed Threatened or Endangered Species (TES). The following is a brief summary of wildlife species grouped into four general categories of fish/shellfish, reptiles, avian fauna, and mammals.

Fish are represented by some 25 species that can be grouped into the following 19 Genera: *Acipenser* sp/spp. (sturgeon), *Alosa* sp/spp. (herring/shad), *Anguilla* sp. (eel), *Archosargus* sp. (Sheepshead), *Bairdiella* sp. (perch), *Centropomus* sp. (Sea bass), *Cynoscion* sp/spp. (Sea trout/Weakfish), *Leiostomus* sp. (Spot), *Megalops* sp. (Tarpon), *Menticirrhus* sp/spp. (Kingfish), *Micropogonias* sp. (CRMaker), *Morone* sp. (Striped Bass), *Mugil* sp. (mullet), *Paralichthys* sp/spp. (flounder), *Pogonias* sp. (drum), *Pomatomus* sp. (Bluefish), *Rachycentron* sp. (Cobia), *Sciaenops* sp. (drum), and *Trachinotus* sp. (pompano). Marine invertebrates are comprised of the following five species: *Callinectes sapidus* (Blue crab), *Crassostrea virginica* (American oyster), *Mercenaria mercenaria* (Hard clam), *Panaeus aztecus* (Brown shrimp) and *Panaeus setiferus* (White shrimp).

Common reptiles of the region include three kinds of snake: the yellow rat snake (*Elaphe obsoleta*), black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), and Eastern cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*). The Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*) may also occur in the area, although it is thought to be extremely rare in South Carolina. Common amphibians include the bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), squirrel treefrog (*Hyla squirella*), and toads (*Bufo* sp/spp.). The American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) is known to occur in wetland areas of the Beaufort region and is currently protected from commercial exploitation. Other protected reptiles found in the Beaufort region include Kemp's Ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*), the green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), the leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), the hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*). It is possible that these species feed offshore; however, suitable nesting beaches do occur in the region (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division 1992).

Avian fauna commonly found in the Beaufort region include the Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), the Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), and CRMws (*Corvus* spp.). Raptors that may occur in the region include the Barred Owl (*Strix varia*), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and the Southern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). The Southern Bald Eagle nests on nearby Combahee River sites and may utilize the adjacent waterbodies for foraging. The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) is regularly reported in South Carolina during the winter months, typically in the mountains. The Arctic peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) is also regularly reported in South Carolina; however, it does not breed in the United States. Most sightings are of transient birds and occur on barrier island beaches in South Carolina and Georgia. Several other avian fauna occur in the region. The Wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) nests in the tall stands of cypress in the coastal region of South Carolina. While it appears to forage in the Parris Island area, it does not nest there. The Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) is found in extensive stands of old growth pine on the MCRD. Because of its restricted habitat requirements, this species is particularly vulnerable and appears on both the Federal and State Endangered Species list.

Finally, common mammalian fauna of the coastal South Carolina region include the bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). Mammals with federally protected status that occur in coastal South Carolina and its offshore waters, include the Eastern cougar (*Felis concolor cougar*), the Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryl*), the West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), and various whales.

## 2.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a brief synopsis of the historical context of Parris Island. It begins with Native American history from the Paleoindian period through the initial contact, as reconstructed from archaeological research. Those sections are followed by a synopsis of early European exploration, Indian-European relations, and historical overviews of the area from the colonial era through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. More detailed information on the early French and Spanish colonization of Parris Island see Paar (1999) and the corpus of work produced by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. For a comprehensive treatment of the history of Beaufort County up to the Civil War, see Rowland et al. (1996). Alvarez (1998) also details the history of the early occupation of Parris Island, and carries it forward to the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 2.3.1 Pre-Contact Native American History

Native American history on the coast of South Carolina is generally subdivided into four broad temporal periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Table 1 illustrates a simplified cultural chronology for the southeast cultural region (adapted from Sassaman et al. 1990 and DePratter n.d.).

**Table 1. Prehistoric cultural chronology of Parris Island.**

Period / Phase(s)	Time Range
<b>Paleoindian Period</b>	
Early (Pre-Clovis, Clovis)	13,000+ – 9,000 BC
Middle (Simpson, Suwannee)	9,000-8,500 BC
Late (Dalton/Hardaway)	8,500-7,900 BC
<b>Archaic Period</b>	
Early (Taylor, Palmer/Kirk, Bifurcate)	8,000 – 6,000 BC
Middle (Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, MALA)	6,000-3,050 BC
Late (Savannah River, Stallings)	3,050-1,100 BC
<b>Woodland Period</b>	
Early (Thom's Creek/Refuge)	1100 – 400 BC
Middle (Deptford)	400 BC – AD 500
Late (Wilmington, St. Catherines)	AD 500 – 1200

<b>South Appalachian Mississippian Period</b>	
Middle Mississippian (Savannah)	AD 1200 - 1325
Late Mississippian (Irene)	AD 1325 - contact

### **2.3.1.1 Paleoindian Period**

The first known humans in North America are referred to as Paleoindians. Traditional theory contends these peoples migrated in successive waves from Siberia through corridors created in the Cordilleran Ice Sheet during periods of Pleistocene warming. Known as the Bering Land Bridge theory, this model contends that humans followed megafauna migrating through the resource rich corridor.

The type site in North America which initially identified these early cultures is Blackwater Draw near Clovis, New Mexico and “Clovis” people were then felt to represent the earliest human inhabitants of the continent (Cotter 1937; Hester 1972; Howard 1933). The association of Clovis tools with megafauna remains at such sites led early researchers to develop a model of reliance on big game hunting to all Paleoindians. Research in the last several decades, however, indicates that that this narrow subsistence strategy may not be applicable in all regions. Some eastern U.S. sites show a more diversified subsistence base (e.g. Cushman 1982, Clausen et al. 1979). This view is echoed in Paleoindian studies in South Carolina, and archaeological evidence for early human exploitation of large game animals is still meager (Hartzell and Grover 1997).

For decades Clovis people were assumed to mark the beginning of the human presence in North America. While it is now widely accepted among specialists that pre-Clovis site undoubtedly exist in the Americas, there is not consensus to the extent or depth of occupation. Until such time the conservative timeframe for the Paleoindian era has been set at about 13,500 to 10,000 BC (Table 1).

In addition to questioning the chronological sequences for early humans in North America, models of population movement have also come under more intense scrutiny. Current investigations into the earliest Americans include alternate theories of migration patterns, such as a coastal-entry model (e.g. Chandler 2002) opening the door to by-passing the traditional Bering Strait model as well as the possibility of Solutrean migrations (Stanford and Bradley 2000) which raises questions to even the most basic assumptions, such as Asia as the sole source of paleo-immigration. Evaluation of genetic and other evidence is beginning to suggest that the first Americans were not a homogenous population emigrating solely from northeast Asia (e.g. Stanford and Bradley 2000; Chatters 2001) and alternative dates for the earliest evidence of occupation force a researchers to take only a tentative stance on any presumptions of how long humans have inhabited the American continents (e.g. Adovasio et. Al, 1978; Dillehay 1989; McAvoy et. al. 2000).

Evidence for Paleoindian cultures in South Carolina may actually be among the earliest in North America. Environmental studies into the transition between the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene in the southeast show the region to be in its full glacial period between about 18,000 and 12,000 BC (Taylor et al. 2002), which overlaps suspected cultural levels identified at the Allendale-Topper site in Allendale County, South Carolina, some 60 to 70 miles west of Parris Island. Evidence of human occupation at that site has been discovered in layers tentatively dated to about 15,000 BC, placing it among the top-four most important sites for the study of early humans in North America (Goodyear 2000). From about 12,000 to 8,000 BC the climate then shifted into a transitional stage from the colder full glacial Pleistocene to the warmer Holocene (Taylor et al. 2002). This period corresponds well to more traditionally dated Paleoindian sequences in North America and the southeast.

The single most diagnostic marker for Paleoindian presence is the occurrence of fluted projectile points. Paleoindian projectile point are more commonly found on the interior plateau, but are also found on the South Carolina Coastal Plain, usually within large river drainages or creeks having large floodplains, as

well as sandy areas at slightly higher elevations overlooking the valleys. The most well known of the fluted points are the Clovis and Folsom, but several varieties exist. The more common point types found throughout South Carolina include Suwanee, Cumberland, Clovis, and Quad.

Researchers are presently compiling what they hope to be a comprehensive nationwide paleo-point database, organized by county. The present tabulations certainly under-represent the true number of paleo-points discovered in most locations, for it relies heavily upon information volunteered by private individuals as well as published reports, but Anderson and Faught (1998) record 12 paleo-points while Hartzell and Grover (1997) note 14 paleo-points then known from Beaufort County. Of those detailed by Anderson and Faught, two are Suwanee, three are Simpson, and the remainder are only termed "paleo." The base of a probable Suwanee point is reported from Parris Island (SC Site File, 38BU115/248), and Clovis points have been found on Dawes Island, just west of Parris Island.

While evidence of Paleoindian peoples occupying South Carolina and Beaufort County is firmly documented, many questions remain unanswered. These peoples are among the least archaeologically understood of the region, primarily due to a scarcity of documented sites. Why such early sites are rarely encountered is a function of several factors. The first is the widely accepted assumption of a small population density for Paleoindian groups. In addition, their subsistence strategy and settlement patterns appear to have been highly nomadic. This lifestyle does not typically result in archaeological remains as easily detected as that left by long-term occupation of a specific locus.

Another reason comparatively few sites have been discovered in the region may be a result of irregular environmental patterns. Fluctuating climatic conditions during the Late Pleistocene caused sea levels to rise and fall considerably, resulting in expansive coastal regions being alternately exposed and submerged. Thus, inland sites may now be under significant sedentary deposits and coastal sites of that era may presently be underwater.

Yet another factor for scant evidence of Paleoindian occupation of the Carolina Lowcountry may reflect just what it might most readily imply, infrequent occupation. According to Anderson and Faught (1998) the southeastern Coastal Plain may not have been especially attractive to Paleoindians because it did not offer a favorable environment for their presumed subsistence strategy. Evidence of Paleoindian occupation in South Carolina, and more specifically Beaufort County, clearly illustrate the need to be aware of the possibility of Late Pleistocene human occupation on what is now Parris Island. As of this report, no definitive Paleoindian evidence has been identified on the Depot, although loosely documented reports of a possible Paleoindian projectile fragment have been reported from site 38BU248 (Michie 1980).

### ***2.3.1.2 Archaic Period***

Beginning about 8,000 BC climatic changes associated with the end of the Wisconsin Ice Age signaled the end of the Pleistocene era. As ice sheets continued to retreat north with increasing global warming, the environment in what is now South Carolina responded which included such transitions as a gradual shift from boreal to more deciduous forests. Megafauna disappeared rapidly and were replaced by smaller animals such as white-tailed deer. A rising sea level saw the movement of marsh communities to areas more closely approximating those of historic times.

These changes in the biotic community were reflected in adaptational patterns of humans in the region. This cultural period, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,100 BC is termed the Archaic. The Archaic is generally subdivided into three main phases, Early, Middle, and Late (Table 1).

As the environment changed, so too did the cultural systems that existed within them. Archaeologically these changes are detected through an increasing complexity in the tool kit assemblage, as well as evidence in evolution of settlement patterns. The Archaic sees a rapid expansion of chipped stone tool types, including a wide assortment of notched projectile and dart points. New types of chipped and

ground stone tools appear, which indicate a greater dependency upon plant food processing, especially nuts (Hartzell and Grover 1997). In the final phase of the Archaic, ceramic production is introduced.

The Early Archaic (ca. 8,000 – 6,000 BC) is a transitional era, primarily defined from Late Paleoindian by a shifting toolkit. The Dalton phase (ca. 8500 – 7900 BC) is often classed as a transitional manifestation overlapping the Paleoindian and Archaic periods (Sassman et al, 1990). The well defined paleo point types began to be replaced by a more diverse chipped stone industry, including an array of smaller projectile points. Other tool types also begin to more commonly appear, including drills, gravers, adzes and grinders. Overall, subsistence and settlement patterns appear to have continued to be similar to the Late Paleoindian period. Social complexity is presumed to have remained that of band level organization with high mobility, yet a exhibiting a more cyclic system with seasonal usage of the same area occurring over long periods of time. Evidence of Early Archaic occupation of the coastal region is moderate. This may reflect changes in sea level which would put Early Archaic coastal zones under water in the present. Several sites on Parris Island including 38BU115/248 (Elliott's Beach) and 38BU51/162 (Santa Elena) have yielded Early Archaic Palmer/Kirk and Taylor points.

The Middle Archaic (ca. 6,000-3,050 BC) exhibited a growing divergence in cultural patterns. Research suggests that the Middle Archaic may have seen a branching of cultural groups, broadly defined for the region near Parris Island as riverine and coastal adaptations (Anderson and Sassaman 1996).

The Middle Archaic toolkit showed significant additions and evolution. This period saw the introduction of the *atlatl*, a significant technological advance that increased the range a projectile could be thrown. Tipped with stone darts, the *atlatl* enabled greater accuracy and efficiency in hunting, and increased the ability to obtain small, faster running game.

The chipped stone industry continued to expand and the use of non-local stone becomes more apparent, suggesting not only cyclic migration, but perhaps possible trade relations. The production of ground-stone tools also becomes more widespread, and some implements, such as mortars and pestles, show an ever increasing reliance on plant foods, including seeds and nuts (Hartzell and Grover 1997).

Archaeological evidence for non-stone tools is also well documented from the Middle Archaic onwards. Wood and bone tools begin to appear in the archaeological record more frequently, including *atlatl* hooks, barbed points, fish hooks, shell adzes. The expanding toolkit, combined with the appearance of shell middens, provides evidence of increased utilization of aquatic foodstuffs to supplement that offered in the inland forests. Well stratified occupational evidence near such resources suggest a few cultural groups began to set up semi-permanent fishing camps in some areas

As Archaic peoples became less dependent upon big game and utilized a more diversified strategy of small game, marine resources, and gathering of vegetal foodstuffs, the food supply grew. This in turn allowed for an increase in population density, and that, combined with a less nomadic lifestyle, allowed for the evolution of more complex social organization. The number and size of the family bands increased and trade with neighboring bands developed more acutely. While small nomadic hunting camps remained an essential part of the system, larger more permanent (or at least seasonally revisited) villages began to develop, but the overall subsistence pattern remained a very generalized exploitation pattern. The shifting settlement patterns and subsistence strategies leave a Middle Archaic archaeological fingerprint of sites mixed between small hunting or processing camps to larger base camps and even small longer term villages. Overall, it is considered a transitional period moving cultures in the region to a more methodical procurement pattern based on seasonal availability of given resources (Hartzell and Grover 1997).

On the Coastal Plain, there is a general paucity of Middle Archaic sites. This may be, as postulated for the Early Archaic, in large part due to changes in sea level which place many coastal sites of this timeframe in areas currently underwater (Judge in Mistovich and Clinton 1991). There are, however, numerous Middle Archaic sites in evidence elsewhere in South Carolina. Middle Archaic Guilford and Morrow Mountain points have been recovered from at least two sites on Parris Island, including 38BU115/248 and 38BU51/162.

The Late Archaic Period (3050 to 1000 BC) is considered to be a time of increased regional specialization and adaptation to localized resources. In the area around Beaufort County the Late Archaic is generally considered part of the Stallings Island Phase defined in the Savannah River drainage. It is typified by the presence of large shell middens or shell rings, evidence of both increasing use of shellfish and also of long term use, or at least habitual reuse, of specific sites. At least five major shell rings have been located in Beaufort County.

The most notable diagnostic marker of this period is the appearance of ceramics, among the earliest yet identified in North America. Named Stallings (or Stallings Island) for the initial site it was identified, this pottery is dated to about 2,500 to 1,500 BC (Sassaman 1998). Stallings pottery is distinctive in its use of organic fiber for temper (commonly Spanish moss) which burns out during firing, leaving easily detectable voids in the clay. Stallings pottery is found along the coastal region from North Carolina to Florida, and is common on Parris Island.

Late Archaic peoples who made Stallings ware in the Carolina Lowcountry “were oriented toward a use of marsh related food resources” and so occupational evidence is to be expected near easily accessed tidal creeks (DePratter and South 1995:38).

Lithics made in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (Savannah River and later, smaller types) include stemmed types and are the most abundant diagnostic tools found on Parris Island. Numerous examples have been recovered from Santa Elena, with virtually every excavation block yielding such evidence. These stemmed points are typically heavily re-sharpened, reflecting the scarcity of raw material near the coast.

### ***2.3.1.3 Woodland Period***

The Woodland period in South Carolina (1100 BC to AD 1200) is conventionally subdivided into three subperiods, each further divided into phases (Table 1). It should not be overlooked, however, that some researchers working in the vicinity of Parris Island argue for the possible coexistence of some phases (e.g. Espenshade et al. 1993). Regardless, a progressive cultural continuity is apparent from the Archaic through the Woodland period and as such, any firm dividing lines are sometimes hard to support. While evolving, subsistence strategies and material culture assemblages are little differentiated during the transition between the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland.

The Early Woodland in South Carolina is defined by the Refuge phase (1100-400 BC). Lifeways were little changed from the Late Archaic. Subsistence strategies remained centered upon a broad-based hunting, fishing, and gathering system. Settlement patterns also changed little period from that exhibited in the Late Archaic, and still appear to be following a system of coastal occupation for fishing and shellfish gathering and moving further inland for hunting and vegetal gathering. As the Woodland progresses chronologically, however, cultures begin to exhibit increasing sedentism, greater organizational complexity, increased social exchange, intensified horticulture, denser populations, and increased material culture arrays.

The primary diagnostic marker for the onset of the Early Woodland is a change in ceramic production technology. While Late Archaic (Stallings Island) pottery is fiber-tempered, Early Woodland pottery uses grit or sand temper, a technique which continued into the Middle Woodland.

The Refuge phase tool kit includes stone, shell, and bone. Diagnostic lithics evolve from Late Archaic forms (above), and include small bifacially flaked stemmed points, though stone tools are not abundant in Early Woodland sites. Shell and bone for tool manufacture is easily accessible in this region, and implements of these materials are more common in the archaeological record during this phase.

Coastal settlements are usually located near marshlands (DePratter 1976) and are often initially discovered from the presence of notable shell middens. The size of the middens could either argue for long term occupation, or repeated cyclic occupation of the same site. Evidence of dependence upon

shellfish during the Early Woodland suggests a decrease from Late Archaic times, which may be due to availability issues related to sea level fluctuations (DePratter 1977) or perhaps only reflects our inability to locate such sites as readily due to a rise in sea levels between the Early Woodland and the present. Refuge phase sites have been located on Parris Island.

The Middle Woodland (400 BC – AD 500) saw a continuity of lifeways from the Early Woodland, with gradual intensification of established systems. In the Carolina coastal region, the Middle Woodland is signaled archaeologically by the appearance of Deptford ceramics. Deptford phase pottery utilizes grit temper (sand or crushed rock) and if decorated, commonly has checked, linear checked, or complicated stamping (South and DePratter 1996).

Subsistence systems continued those developed in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland, with hunting, fishing, and gathering providing the necessary intake. The apparent decrease in the utilization of shellfish from the Late Archaic to Early Woodland reversed again, and shellfish again became an important component of the coastal diet.

The toolkit of the Deptford phase includes diagnostic stemmed hafted bifaces and triangular hafted bifaces. Ground stone implements include pipes and ornaments, as well as utilitarian pieces such as grinders (for nut and seed processing). Shell and bone tools and ornaments remain an important component of the material assemblage of this phase. Imported materials are present and show an amplified trade network developing from that seen in the Late Archaic.

Settlement patterns during the Deptford phase are typically manifest in small villages and temporal habitation sites related to seasonal resource gathering. The village sites often have notable shell middens, and typically contained from five to ten circular houses (Griffin et al 1980 in Hartzel and Grover 1997).

Burials of the Middle Woodland become somewhat more elaborate than the Early Woodland, and include the construction of earthen and sand burial mounds used solely for mortuary purposes (Judge in Mistovich and Clinton 1991; Thomas and Larsen 1979).

The Late Woodland (AD 500-1200) is subdivided into two primary subphases, Wilmington and St. Catherine's. In Beaufort County, however, it has been suggested that the Deptford, Wilmington, and St. Catherine's ceramic traditions shared a long coexistence (Espenshade et al. 1993).

Earlier researchers sometimes note the Late Woodland at inland regions as one of societal breakdown, due to the decline in the complex Hopewellian sites. Along coastal regions, where little Hopewell influence is detected, studies suggest this as a period of increased diversification in social organization and subsistence strategies (Nassaney and Cobb 1991) and essentially show life to be an ever developing continuation, with many of the same basics of the Deptford being carried over into the Wilmington.

The Wilmington phase (AD 500-1000) is denoted by pronounced cord marked pottery which replaces the formerly popular stamped decoration. Temper material remains consistent with the Deptford though, with sand and grog (crushed fired clay) being used as the normal materials to prepare raw clay. The succeeding St. Catherine's (AD 1000-1200) includes pottery which is predominately grog-tempered cord marked, the impressions often created by the use of a cord wrapped paddle (South and DePratter 1996). Along with cord-marked wares, plain, burnished, fabric impressed, and simple stamped ceramics are also found.

Aside from stylistic changes in ceramic technology, the Late Woodland sees an important technological advance in the toolkit. Around AD 600, the appearance of small triangular projectile points suggests the appearance of the bow and arrow in the prehistoric Southeast. Increasing the efficiency of small game hunting, this advance was also a more effective weapon in warfare. The use of the *atlatl*, however, continued in some areas of the Southeast as late as about AD 800. A wide range of small, triangular projectile points are found on Parris Island.

Along with the increased efficiency bow and arrow hunting offered, Late Woodland peoples also began to invest more time in the cultivation of edible plants. It is possible, in fact, there may be a relation to bow and arrow hunting and an intensification of agriculture, for changes in hunting techniques may have also changed social organization and affected the ecological animal population base. Much research remain to be done concerning the rise of agriculture, but regardless of the catalysts, but about AD 1000, maize production, along beans and squashes, is growing in importance as a component of the human diet in the region.

Associated with changes in subsistence patterns are changes in settlement patterns. Sites are becoming more permanently occupied than ever before. In some areas, palisaded villages appear during the Late Woodland and may reflect increased conflict of more centralized populations with neighboring groups.

#### ***2.3.1.4 South Appalachian Mississippian Period***

The Mississippian period (AD 1200–contact) in South Carolina is referred to as the South Appalachian Mississippian. This expression of the Mississippian is a generally considered to be a regional variant of the culture found in the American Bottoms region of the Mississippi River drainage and adjacent areas. The South Appalachian Mississippian encompasses cultures found in South Carolina, Georgia, and portions of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The Muskogee, Creek Confederacy, and Cherokee all have presumed ancestral cultural links to South Appalachian Mississippian peoples.

Prior to the Mississippian period, social complexity in the southeast centered around band and tribal level organization. The Mississippian saw the development of chiefdom-level society with a more defined ruling class and stratified society. Villages became more permanent and territorial boundaries became more solidly defined and defended. Palisade protected villages remained common. Many of the larger sites enclosed earthen mounds and were centers of an elite ruling class.

In coastal South Carolina, the period is characterized by settlement patterns concentrated on floodplains along inland river valleys coupled with strong dependence on coastal maritime resources. Subsistence is based on a diverse mix of hunting, fishing, gathering, and agriculture. Heavy dependence upon cultivated plant foods including maize, beans, and squash, is more characteristic of inland populations than coastal ones.

The South Appalachian Mississippian of the Carolina lowcountry area is subdivided into two phases, the Savannah (AD 1200–1325) and the Irene (AD 1325–historic) (Table 1). The Savannah, while the earlier Mississippian phase in the coastal region, generally corresponds to Middle Mississippian cultural attributes of the cultures further inland, while the Irene corresponds to the Late Mississippian. Early Mississippian is typically applied to phases further inland such as at Etowah or Ocmulgee in Georgia. Despite this somewhat confusing classification, the early manifestations of Mississippian cultures in the coastal area are still seen as a gradual and cyclic development from Late Woodland cultures with western Mississippian influences (Anderson 1994).

The Savannah phase was initially defined in the Savannah River Valley. Among the primary markers of this period is the construction of platform mounds. Large villages, however, were also inhabited aside major rivers which have no apparent mound associations.

Diagnostic ceramics include varieties of cord marked, stamped, and plain wares with grit temper. Changes in ceramics over time are being used to define subphases, though at present there is not consensus on the accepted sequences, which are based primarily shifting trends ceramic decoration style.

Social organization was relatively concentrated and stable during the Savannah. High status individuals are presumed to have controlled both the larger villages with mound complexes as well as smaller villages and outlying support areas. Material culture such as engraved shell and copper are said to be associated with Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (also referred to as the “Southern Cult”) and suggestive of expanded exchange networks as well as internal distribution as a function of social stratification.



The Irene phase is defined from the Irene Mound near Savannah, Georgia excavated in 1937 (Caldwell and McCann 1941). Eight layers were identified, the first seven ascribed to the Savannah phase. The eighth layer contained sufficiently distinctive attributes to define a new phase, the Irene, which then served archaeologists as the site type for the entire Lowcountry coastal region. Irene settlements are typically found along coastal marshes and tidal creeks as well as inland river valleys in this area.

The Savannah phase of the Irene site incorporated several houses, a platform mound, a large burial mound, and palisaded enclosures. The Irene phase saw the platform mound altered into a rounded mound, a diagnostic feature of Irene phase earthen mounds. Interments continued in the existing burial mound, but an additional burial feature was also built (see DePratter 1984). This structure is best described as an above ground mortuary- including a thatched roof and plastered walls, the whole surrounded by palisades which may have set off the Irene cemetery (Caldwell and McCann 1941). This mortuary complex may be the precursor to similar structures recorded in the drawings of John White. Irene phase sites also often contain secondary urn burials in ceramic vessels, especially those containing infants and children (Hartzell and Grover 1997).

Ceramics in the Irene were decorated through a variety of methods, including complicated stamped motifs which appear to have evolved from Savannah styles. Plain and burnished ware is also present, and later in the phase, incised decoration becomes more common again.

The Irene may have signaled a time of growing sociocultural instability. An increase in the frequency of fortified settlements is seen from about AD 1300. Some larger sites, such as Irene Mound, were abandoned by the mid 14<sup>th</sup>-century and smaller Irene villages begin to appear in their place, perhaps as a function of population dispersal (Stanyard 2003).

The South Appalachian Mississippian period saw the most complex socioeconomic development attained in the South Carolina coastal region prior to the arrival of Europeans. The mechanisms of the decline of the Mississippian however, are still poorly understood. In years past, researchers attributed the population decrease to disease and cultural interruptions facilitated by arrival of Europeans in the New World, the effects of which were often felt far in advance of the physical presence of the newcomers in an area. While this phenomena is well documented in some cases, radio-carbon dating in conjunction with similar decline era studies suggest that depopulation began as much as a century before the arrival of Europeans. Thus, much remains to be discovered about the state of Native American culture and socio-economic systems just prior to the arrival of Europeans.

### **2.3.2 European Exploration and Early Colonial Period**

First European contact with the New World is still a subject under debate. Some historians suggest Portuguese sailors may have reached the New World half a century before Columbus set foot on its soil. If so, it may be possible that these earlier, intermittent initial contacts set in motion processes of change that would dramatically transform indigenous cultures. Disease, of course, would be the most far reaching transformation in the short term, but also by mapping the routes for future exploration, and eventually colonization.

The process of full scale exploration and European colonization of the New World began with the first voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492, but Columbus' voyages did not come as far north as South Carolina. Even so, Spain claimed most of what is now the southeastern United States, naming it *La Florida*. During this same timeframe, English explorer John Cabot was navigating the northern coast, and by 1498 may have reached as far south as the Chesapeake Bay.

It was Spain that became the first European nation to record their arrival in Port Royal Sound. The initial foray into the region was sponsored by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, and undertaken by Pedro de Salazar between 1514 and 1516. Searching primarily for natives to use as slave labor, Salazar sailed from the

Spanish colony of Santo Domingo on Hispaniola (present day Republica Dominicana). Salazar's expedition set foot somewhere along the coast between Georgia and Cape Fear in North Carolina. Because he encountered Native Americans of a larger stature than those from the Caribbean Islands, Salazar referred to this coastal zone as the "Land of the Giants." The Native American groups that occupied Port Royal Sound prior to the arrival of Europeans cannot presently be identified specifically. Culturally, they were very close to coastal Georgia populations who were known to sixteenth century Spaniards as Guale, but Guale towns only extended as far north as St. Catherines Island, located about 45 miles south of Port Royal Sound.

Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Queyo, who landed in the vicinity of Port Royal at a site the Spaniards referred to as Santa Elena, visited the area again. Some years later, Ayllón sought a royal commission for further exploration of the area with the intention of establishing a settlement in the land known as Chicora. In 1526, Ayllón set sail with a fleet of six vessels and established the coastal colony of San Miguel de Gualdape, whose precise location is unknown but is thought to be in Winyah Bay. This settlement lasted for only about 6 months when it was abandoned due to disease, slave revolt, Indian attack, and bad weather. Over the next 40 years, the Spanish repeatedly but unsuccessfully tried to establish a permanent settlement (Gilbert 1993; Steinback and Blick 1997).

By the early 1560s, the French initiated attempts to colonize the South Carolina coast. In 1562, Jean Ribaut (variously spelled Ribault) established a colony in the Parris Island-Port Royal area. When the French arrived, they encountered two major Native American towns, Maccou and Audusta on the upper reaches of Port Royal Sound, but Parris Island had no established villages at that time.

Ribaut claimed Port Royal Sound for France and erected a small, fortified structure on Parris Island, which he named Charlesfort for King Charles IX of France. His mission was two-fold: to locate a haven in the New World for French Protestants (Huguenots), and to establish a strategic site for French harassment of Spanish treasure fleets. As Steinback and Blick (1997:29) observe: "From that time, the Port Royal area became embroiled in the struggle for New World empire between the various competing European powers: the Spanish and the French, at first, and later, the Spanish and the English." The French presence on Parris Island was short-lived, however. In Ribault's absence, his troops mutinied and abandoned the settlement, and by the time Spanish troops arrived in 1564, under the command of Don Hernando de Manrique de Rojas, to sack the fort, they found it deserted. Rojas burned Charlesfort and reestablished Spanish claim to the Port Royal area (Gilbert 1993).

When the Spanish arrived, they encountered the same two groups the French had, the Maccou and Audusta, though they called them Escamaçu and Orista. Later British colonists would call these same peoples St. Helena and Edisto.

In 1566, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established a fort and settlement on Parris Island in the same spot where Charlesfort had been located. He named the fortified structure San Felipe and the Spanish settlement was henceforth known as Santa Elena. It was during this period (1566-1568) that the settlement served as an important base for the exploration of the Carolina interior by Juan Pardo. In 1570 San Felipe burned but the same site was used for the construction of a second fort also named San Felipe. This one had two *casas fuertes* (fortified houses) large enough to hold the entire Santa Elena population. A protective palisade of tall posts and a moat probably surrounded the central structures. This fort and settlement persisted with relative tranquility until 1576 when both the town and the fort were sacked and burned by Native Americans, including local Escamaçu and Orista, as well as Guale from farther south.

The Spanish returned the following year and reestablished the fort approximately 200 yards from Fort San Felipe and renamed it Fort San Marcos. The next three years were devoted to attacking and destroying Indian towns within a 50 mile radius of Port Royal in retaliation to the 1576 attacks, and also in an effort to seek out Frenchmen who had been shipwrecked in the area during the Spanish absence. By the time this effort ended in 1580, there were few surviving Indians in the vicinity of Santa Elena which now boasted more than 60 houses.

From 1580 to 1586, Santa Elena thrived in relative stability. By 1587, however, the town was officially abandoned by the Spanish and its population was relocated to St. Augustine on the coast of Florida. This was perhaps due to increasing threats of English attacks and the need to consolidate Spanish presence at St. Augustine, which had been sacked earlier that year by Sir Francis Drake and a large contingent of British troops from his fleet of 42 ships (Gilbert 1993). This move largely ended the Spanish presence on the coast of South Carolina and drew to a close the period of early European exploration (Gilbert 1993; Steinback and Blick 1997).

Following the 1587 abandonment of Santa Elena, Parris Island remained generally unoccupied for many years. When John Crafford conducted a survey of Port Royal Sound in anticipation of a settlement by Scots there, he found fewer than 160 Indians in March 1663 (Rowland et al. 1996:69). However, perhaps by the late 1650s, a sizeable population had begun to reoccupy the northwest edge of what was once Santa Elena. These people were visited by Captains William Hilton in 1663 and Robert Sandford in 1666, both sailing out of British colonial Barbados. Each recorded the presence of a large town which they referred to as St. Ellens. Surrounding the community were cornfields, peach and fig trees, and grape vines. Within the town was a huge council house some 200 feet in diameter, used for public meetings. In front of the council house stood a large cross and nearby were piles of sawn lumber and a European-style building showing a Spanish missionary presence. A few English shipwreck survivors were then in St. Ellens, though no Spanish were then actively present, though there were Spanish soldiers and priests in the area, for they communicated with the English through Indian liaisons. The town was apparently abandoned after being sacked by marauding Westo Indians (Chichimeco to the Spaniards) in 1667.

The few Indians remaining in the region after the Westo raids, and all other Indians located between Port Royal and Charles Town, transferred possession of their lands to the new Carolina government by way of a 1684 cession. Groups that ceded their lands included the St. Helena, Witcheaugh, Kussah, and Wimbee from around Port Royal as well as the Edisto on Edisto Island, and the Ashepoo, Combahee, Kussoe, and Stono from farther north. In November, 1684, a group of Scottish settlers, led by Henry Erskine, Lord Cardross, established Stuart's Town on the Beaufort River at Spanish Point. Large numbers of Yamasee Indians began arriving in Port Royal in 1684, and by 1686, there may have been as many as 1,200 to 1,500 Yamasee living on the islands and adjacent mainland. These Yamasee assisted the Stuart's Town residents in raids on Spanish settlements, and this angered the Governor of Spanish Florida. In August, 1686, a large Spanish force attacked and destroyed both Stuart's Town and the nearby Yamasee towns. The surviving Scots went to Charles Towne, and the Yamasee fled north, taking temporary refuge on the Ashepoo and Combahee Rivers. Even so, the Spanish would never again have a firm foothold in the area that would become Parris Island.

### **2.3.3 The Plantation Era**

In 1698, the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, a powerful group of noble investors, bestowed some 48,000 acres, including the lands now encompassing MCRDPI, upon Major Robert Daniell.

In 1701 Edward Archer purchased a 3,020-acre tract of land from Daniell that included parts of Port Royal Island and Parris Island. The latter was then known as "Archer's Island," but neither Daniel nor Archer apparently ever settled or made improvements on it. The entire tract was sold in 1715 to Colonel Alexander Parris, for whom it is now named.

In that same year, renewed hostilities erupted between colonists and Native Americans. In 1715, the Yamasee and many of their neighbors attacked the Carolina settlements. Within only a matter of months after the beginning of that war, virtually all Native Americans were driven from the area south of Charles Town, and there was no sizable Indian presence in the region thereafter.

In the 1720's Parris Island was part of a thinly settled frontier area that was still threatened by both Native Americans and the Spanish. In 1721, there were only 30 White and 42 Black inhabitants in St. Helena

Parish, which included Parris Island and the other islands on the north side of Port Royal Sound. However, with the end of Indian and Spanish threats, and the growing prosperity of the towns of Port Royal and Beaufort, Parris Island again began to be the scene of European activity.

Alexander Parris subdivided the island into multiple plantations beginning in 1722. That year he granted the northern 40% or so of the island to his daughter Jane and his son-in-law John Delabare. Both Alexander Parris and John Delabare appear to have operated plantations of some sort on Parris Island, although precisely when these began and what they produced is not recorded, nor is it known if either planter built a personal residence on the island. Even so, these efforts ushered in the “Plantation Era” on Parris Island, which would run from the early eighteenth century until the Civil War. Depratter, Legg and South (2003) offer the most detailed documentation of the plantation era on Parris Island.

At the time of his death in 1736, Parris willed these lands to his son-in-law and other family heirs. While the Parris family retained part of the Island until 1800, after 1758, the Delabare descendants began selling off tracts to other prominent families including Thomas Wigg, Colonel Nathaniel Barnwell, and William Elliot. In spite of the numerous transactions since, the island has retained the Parris name (Gilbert 1993; Steinback and Blick 1997).

During this time the island saw the establishment of at least seven distinct plantations. The work of the early settlers and slaves on Parris Island probably included forest clearing, the cultivation of food crops, and the maintenance of cattle herds. Cattle ranching was an important industry in parts of South Carolina for much of the eighteenth century. The Port Royal area in particular lacked the extensive freshwater swamps required for rice culture, leaving early landowners without a cash crop sufficiently lucrative to justify the clearing and cultivation of large tracts.

It is likely that most of Parris Island remained forested until the 1750’s, when the emergence of indigo dye as a cash crop made commercial planting profitable. By the outset of the Revolutionary War, after the indigo boom began, the landscape and the population of the island must have changed rapidly.

The Port Royal/Parris Island area played only a limited direct role in the Revolution, but the Patriots did engage the British in a significant battle on Port Royal Island in 1779. Although the militia forces, under the command of William Moultrie, were able to hold Beaufort, the British eventually captured Charles Towne in 1780 and dominated the coastal area until the war ended.

After the war, the emergence of a new cash crop, Sea Island cotton, supplanted indigo’s place as a cash crop in the Carolina Lowcountry, including Parris Island. By the 1790’s, Parris Island had been divided into five plantations, with two more to follow shortly thereafter, all cultivating cotton.

Nearly all of the reasonably drained land on the island was probably cleared and devoted primarily to cotton cultivation by the early nineteenth century, with a corresponding increase in the resident population of slaves. The total slave population on Parris Island is not known for any period, as in any given census there are listings for Parris Island slave holders who held plantation slaves and house slaves elsewhere in St. Helena Parish. Fortunately, certain 1850 census totals particular to Parris Island allow for an extrapolated estimate of 450 to 500 slaves resident on the island in that year. The resident white population, in contrast, was very small in the antebellum period. The U.S. superintendent of Parris Island in 1863 reported that the planters “seldom (if the negroes tell us truly) spent much time on the island, but left it to the care of overseers and black drivers.” Notes of the U.S. Coast Survey, apparently from work conducted in 1859, record that only two planters actually resided on Parris Island at that time, at Means and Elliott’s (Whale Creek) plantations. The island is described in those notes as “devoted to the culture of Sea-Island Cotton.”

Unfortunately little of the history of Parris Island and the Beaufort area generally is known for this period (1800-1865), as many of the historical records have been lost due to fires. Ownership of the island was apparently dominated by seven families, and the Mills Atlas of Beaufort District published in 1825 shows seven plantations operating on Parris Island at that time. The families associated with the plantations of

the era include Edings, Barnwell, Grayson, Habersham, Means, Elliott, and Cartwright. By the beginning of the Civil War, ownership of the island decreased to five families, the Edings, Fuller, Elliott, Habersham, and Means families. By 1861, only two planter families were actually living on the island (Steinback and Blick 1997) although the island's plantations were kept functioning by overseers who directed over 600 slaves at that time.

The slaves tended to establish communities based around the master's plantation. Because of their relative isolation however, slave culture on the sea islands sometimes retained certain aspects of African culture that was then blended with the dominant society culture, and created a unique subculture now referred to as "Gullah".

#### 2.3.4 Civil War

*The era of the Civil War and its aftermath on Parris Island has received detailed treatment by DePratter, Legg and South (2003), and this section is abstracted from that work.*

Beaufort and the Sea Islands were undisturbed by the enemy for the first seven months of the Civil War. Then, on November 7, 1861, a Federal Navy force under the command of Commodore Samuel F. Dupont attacked the Confederate forts at the entrance to Port Royal Sound. This effort was intended to establish a Union coastal enclave, to strengthen the blockade of Confederate ports, to provide a base from which to mount future attacks, and to disrupt communications between Savannah and Charleston. The attack was an overwhelming success, and the Confederate forces retreated inland, abandoning Beaufort and Port Royal Sound, including Parris Island. This new Union enclave became the headquarters for a command called the Department of the South, which would cover activities on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and part of Florida.

Plantation owners and other white residents fled, leaving behind the bulk of their possessions, including thousands of slaves and large amounts of cotton from the record crop then in the process of being harvested. This bumper cotton crop attracted the interest of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, and he dispatched Lt. Colonel William Reynolds to oversee the seizure of the harvested cotton and that still in the fields. Shortly thereafter, he sent Edward L. Pierce, well known for his work with freed slaves or "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe in Virginia, to look into the situation among the thousands of freed slaves who had been abandoned by their owners or who had escaped into the Union lines. Pierce was to use contraband labor to plant and harvest the 1862 cotton crop to help pay for mounting war costs, including feeding the numerous contrabands (perhaps as many as 16,000) at Port Royal.

Meanwhile another agent, the Reverend Mansfield French of the American Missionary Association, arrived to assess the needs of the former slaves. Pierce and French formulated plans for the support and education of the contrabands, and each pursued those plans independent of the other, although both reported to Secretary Chase. Pierce recruited missionaries and raised funds through friends in Boston, and French sought the same through contacts in New York. On March 3, 1862, a ship loaded with 53 men and women--"Gideonites" they were labeled--destined to be teachers, plantation superintendents, and missionaries among the contrabands sailed from New York for Beaufort. The Gideonites worked and taught on the islands surrounding Port Royal under Treasury control for the next several months. In April, 1862, control over Port Royal was transferred from the Treasury Department to the War Department. Capt. Rufus Saxton, later brevet Brigadier General, was appointed Military Governor.

Among the first group of "Gideonites" was John C. Zachos, who was assigned to serve as superintendent on Parris Island, a position he held until November or December 1862. Among the best early sources relating to wartime Parris Island is a report written by Zachos at the end of 1862. He reported that there were 330 persons living on the island, including 130 children, 150 "available to work the fields" (half of those were women), 12 old people, 4 or 5 invalids, six carpenters, and an unspecified number of house servants. During the previous growing season, they had harvested "220 acres of cotton, 300 acres of corn, 46 of sweet potatoes, 20 of rice and garden products, for a total of 590 acres under cultivation." Total

income as a result of this effort came to only \$3.00 per person, with which, as Zachos notes, they were to clothe and support themselves for a year.

Zachos was replaced as Parris Island Superintendent by Frances Dana Gage, a well-known Ohio abolitionist and temperance advocate who traveled to Beaufort in October, 1862 to assist the former slaves. In January, 1863, she was appointed Superintendent of the six Parris Island Plantations. Teachers were also placed on the islands to work with the superintendents; of a total of 55 teachers in the Port Royal area at this time, one, Frances Gage's daughter Mary, was assigned to Parris Island. These superintendents and teachers reported directly to the General Rufus Saxton. In order to make the island residents self-supporting, superintendents and managers submitted a plan to General Saxton that would allow residents to work for the Government in exchange for support; those who did not accept the plan would be forced to pay rent for their houses and land. Frances Gage reported that nearly every laborer on Parris Island accepted the new work plan. Each able-bodied man and woman was required to farm cotton land (typically 1.5 acres per person) for which they were paid. Frances Gage remained on Parris Island until late October, 1863, when she departed for New York. In her view, the island's residents were approaching self-sufficiency, and she embarked on a lecture circuit to tell people of the great needs that still existed among others newly freed persons.

The west bank of the Broad River remained in Confederate hands for most of the War, which meant that Parris Island was on the frontier of the Union military enclave. The Federal picket front thus included Parris Island, and at least small detachments of troops must have been posted on the Island throughout the War to watch the Broad River for enemy activity and to prevent unauthorized foraging by friendly troops. Archaeological evidence suggests that a Connecticut regiment was represented at the Means Plantation, and there is documentary evidence for elements of the 97th Pennsylvania, the 33rd U.S. Colored Infantry, and the 128th U.S. Colored Infantry on Parris Island at various times during and shortly after the War. There was also a small Navy installation on Parris Island during the Civil War; it appears to have been a temporary coaling station, and was probably located on the site of the Port Royal Navy base established in 1883. Between 1862 and 1865, six infantry regiments and an artillery battery were raised primarily from among the freedmen in the Department of the South. Former Parris Island slaves served in at least three of these units, including the 21<sup>st</sup>, the 33<sup>rd</sup>, and the 34th U.S. Colored Infantry.

The U.S. Treasury Department took advantage of the exile of landowners to seize most of the property in the Port Royal area for non-payment of taxes. In February and March, 1863, the seized property was auctioned off by the U.S. Direct Tax Commissioners. While some plantations were sold to private individuals, others totaling 60,000 acres were retained by the United States through the device of uncontested auctions whereby the government bought the tracts from itself. Initially, all of Parris Island was retained by the United States. In September, 1863, President Lincoln sent the Tax Commissioners new orders for the disposition of the 60,000 acres remaining in Federal hands. The instructions stipulated four categories of disposition and specified which properties were assigned to each. They included:

1. Land to be sold outright, in tracts no larger than 320 acres.
2. Land to be retained by the United States "for war, naval, revenue and police purposes."
3. Land to be retained by the United States, in tracts of 160 acres or less, for the support (through rent) of schools for the "education of colored youths, and... poor white persons."
4. Land to be sold in lots of no more than 20 acres to "the heads of families of the African race" for not less than \$1.25 per acre.

No Parris Island property was included in the category of land selected for unrestricted sale. An unspecified portion of the Means plantation was designated for retention by the U.S. in the second category, but that reservation, if it was created, does not appear in later records. School farms of 160 acres each were retained from the Fuller plantation and the Means plantation, respectively, on either end of Parris Island. The remainder of Parris Island was designated for sale to "heads of families of the African race." Between April 17, 1865, and November 27, 1869, Head of Family Certificates were issued

to a total of 208 black men and women who sought to reside on Parris Island and nearby islands including Horse, Goat, and Sheep Islands. These certificates ultimately led to purchase of 2972.4 acres on Parris Island and the nearby small islands at a cost of \$1.50 per acre.

With the end of the Civil War era, records pertaining to activities on Parris Island become sparse. Census records ultimately will allow tracking of individuals and families descended from those who purchased their lands in the late 1860s. Land records may allow tracking of sales and the breakup of the landholdings acquired through the Head of Family certificates, though many land transactions, deeds, wills, and other related documents were never officially filed in the county courthouse given the isolation of Parris Island and the difficulty in traveling to Beaufort.

The resident population of Parris Island gradually increased from the 330 figure provided by John Zachos in 1863. Part of this increase might have been the result of an effort by military officials to disperse the large number of refugee slaves then settled around Beaufort. In March, 1863 Frances Gage reported on a proposed resettlement of three or four hundred “of the ‘vagrant’ population of Beaufort and vicinity” to Parris Island; how many of those actually relocated there is not known. An 1881 visitor estimated the island’s black population at about 800, a figure that may be somewhat inflated; at that time there were only two white families resident on the island. The same observer recorded that the island’s residents were raising “principally cotton here and also sweet and common potatoes, figs, oranges &c.,” a list of crops not markedly different from those raised on the island’s former large plantations.

### **2.3.5 Establishment of a Permanent Naval Station**

After the Civil War, military presence in the immediate area of Port Royal Sound was limited. Elements of the Atlantic Fleet would occasionally rendezvous and winter in Port Royal Sound. In 1876, the *New Hampshire* stationed in Port Royal Sound to house supplies for patrolling ships. During this period a state quarantine station and two Federal lighthouses and a lighthouse keeper’s home were established on Parris Island.

The South Carolina Congressional Delegation, local political leaders, and the Navy Department championed Port Royal Sound as a site for a permanent naval station. Among the South Carolina delegation was Congressman Robert Smalls, a former slave from Beaufort who was now in the U.S. House of Representatives. By early August of 1882, the Federal Government committed itself to constructing the naval station at Port Royal. Congress appropriated \$20,000 for a naval storehouse and \$6,800 for a wharf and building.<sup>3</sup> The government purchased approximately 37 acres of land in December 1883 from J.E. Jouett for \$5,000. Construction of the naval station (later known as Parris Island) began in 1883.<sup>4</sup> An Act of Congress on September 7, 1888 authorized the search for a naval dry dock location near the Gulf of Mexico or on the southeast Atlantic Coast. With completed feasibility studies, the commission recommended the establishment of a dry dock and supply depot at the Port Royal Naval Station. Congress appropriated \$200,000 in June 1890 for the construction of a timber dry dock and an additional \$300,000 for relocation of the wharf and development of an office building. Dry dock construction began in 1893, and when the dock was completed it measured 26 feet deep, 104 feet wide, and 450 feet long.<sup>5</sup>

During the 1890s, the naval station consisted primarily of a waterfront area near the dry dock with the entire station surrounded by a wooden fence. As late as World War I, the main gate stood at what is now

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<sup>3</sup> Eugene Alvarez, *Parris Island: The Cradle of the Corps* (Washington DC: History and Museums Division, Headquarters, US Marine Corps, 1983), p8.

<sup>4</sup> Elmore Champie, “Brief History of MCRD Parris Island” (n.d.), p2

<sup>5</sup> Eugene Alvarez, *Where It All Begins*, p9

the intersection of Boulevard de France and Santo Domingo Street.<sup>6</sup> Structures constructed during the 1890s included a storage cistern, an annex to the construction repair shop, the electric power plant, a paint shop, and additional Marine barracks. Buildings 1, 4, and 8, circa 1885-1895, are among the oldest structures on the depot. Building 17, the original administration building, was built by 1903. Figures 6 and 7 show the dock in the 1920s and 1990s, respectively. According to Depot maps, the bandstand was constructed after 1903 on the northwest side of the dry dock. It was moved to its present location on the dry dock's southwest side between 1916 and 1920.



Figure 6. Dry dock 1910.

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<sup>6</sup> Alvarez, *Parris Island*, p10





Figure 7. Dry dock 1990s.

Officers and Officers Building, Port Royal, S. C.

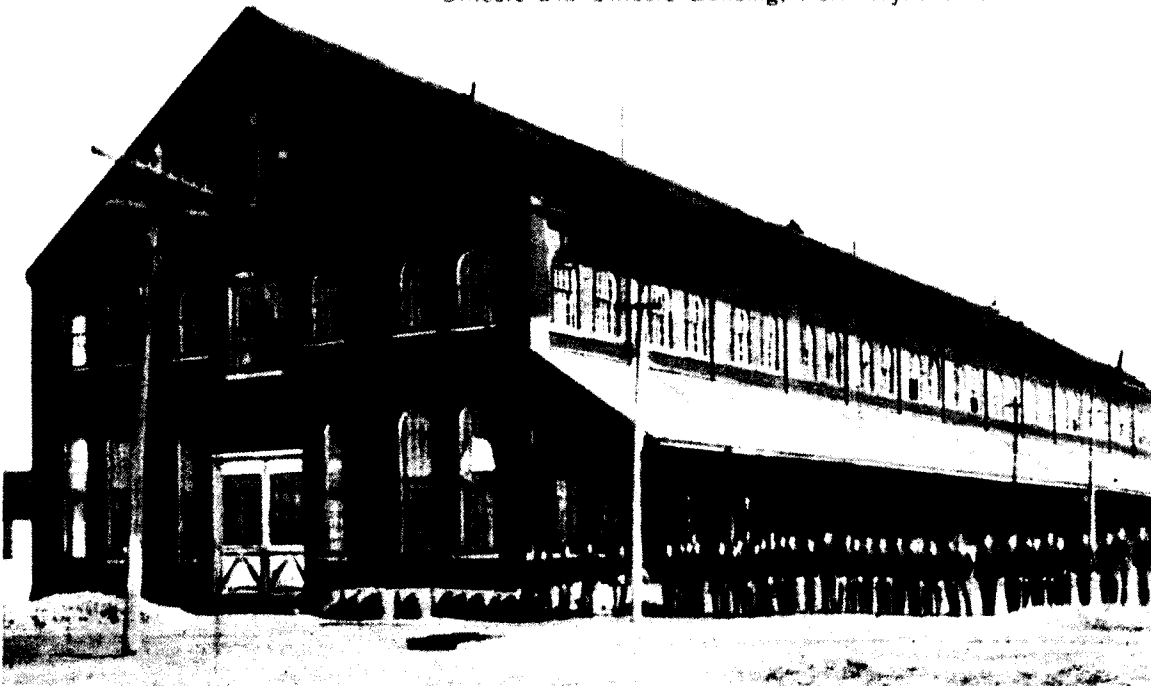
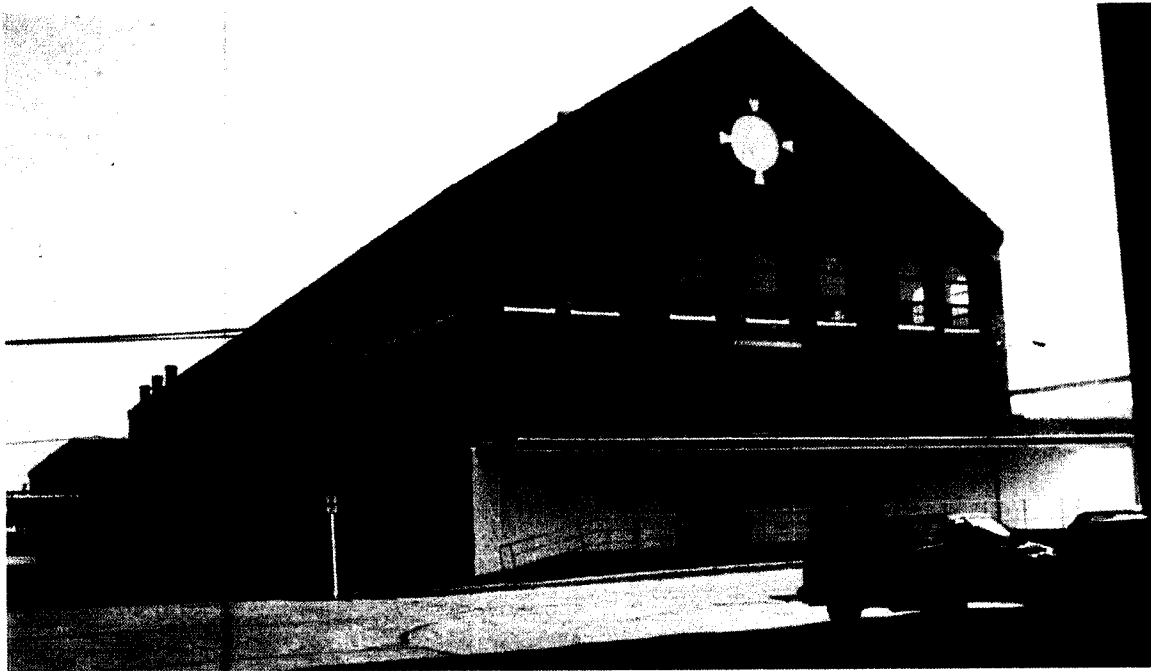


Figure 8. Officers and officers building 1910.



**Figure 9. Officers building 1990s.**

By the early 1900s, the expense of dredging and maintaining the dry dock and the increased size of naval ships led to the obsolescence of the naval station. In the early twentieth century the naval station was moved to Charleston, South Carolina. The Marine Corps officer's school at Annapolis, Maryland, had existed since 1903 and a decision was made to relocate the school to the Port Royal Naval Station after the Navy abandoned the dry dock. The short-lived Marine Corps Officers School, U.S. Naval Station, Port Royal, became active on January 1, 1909 and closed in August 1911. Similarly, a temporary recruit training facility was transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, and later Norfolk, Virginia. After the discontinuation of the officers program and recruit training, the Port Royal Naval Station was redesignated the U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, South Carolina, and placed under direct authority of the U.S. Navy. All buildings used by the Marine Corps were transferred to the Navy. With the exception of the prison guards, most Marines were transferred off the island. Between August 1911 and October 1915, the U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks was operated by a Marine guard under the command of a Marine Corps officer.

### **2.3.6 World War I and Reactivation**

Prior to United States involvement in World War I, a decision was made in 1914 to abolish the Marine recruit training facility at Norfolk, Virginia, and establish a permanent training facility on Parris Island at the U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal. Parris Island's weather and waterways were considered ideal for instruction and training. The geographical and social isolation were also considered attributes for recruit training. The Marines completed the relocation by October 25, 1915 under the command of Captain Elias R. Beadle and renamed the installation Marine Barracks, Port Royal.<sup>7</sup> A total of 750 recruits and Marines arrived on the USS *Prairie*. At this time, the Marine Barracks, Port Royal was the only United States base devoted to training Marines. Considerations were made to permanently abandon the Marine Barracks, Port Royal, but the efforts by South Carolina Congressman James F.

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<sup>7</sup> Alvarez, *Where It All Begins*, p8

Byrnes combined with events in Mexico and Europe assured a military presence on Parris Island.<sup>8</sup> With the commitment of the Marine Corps and establishment of the training facility in 1915, Marine Barracks, Port Royal became the oldest permanent Marine base and is now known as the “Cradle of the Corps.”

The National Defense Act of 1916 authorized a 5-year military expansion and increased the size of the Marine Corps. Marine Barracks, Port Royal became the Corps’ largest base. Construction included improvements to the Boulevard de France, a new and larger rifle range, and a large sand parade field along the Boulevard de France.

Before recruits were trained, they were received at Yemassee, South Carolina and then transferred to Port Royal via railroad.<sup>9</sup> After their arrival, troops were transferred to Parris Island by boat, which moored next to the dry dock. Recruits were immediately placed in an isolated quarantine camp, examined, processed, and transferred to the main station. The quarantine camp was located on the site of the current officers’ club.

Marine Barracks, Port Royal experienced additional growth during the early stages of World War I. The Bureau of Yards and Docks awarded a contract in April 1917 for construction of 233 temporary buildings west of the parade ground. Construction of the cantonment proceeded on May 5, 1917 with 160 acres at a cost of more than \$4 million.<sup>10</sup> This construction was completed by March 1918 and enlarged the original naval station, maneuver area, and receiving facilities. Brigadier General Eli K. Cole, the first Marine Corps general to serve as post commander, urged the Marine Corps to expand its holdings on Parris Island. As a result 6,000 acres of land on the island were acquired through presidential proclamation on July 1, 1918. Two hundred and eighty-eight buildings were built by the end of the year.<sup>11</sup> These structures were erected in a cantonment that processed more than 46,000 World War I recruits. Additional construction included a new power plant; infirmary; roads paved with oyster shells, gravel, and oil; and enlargement of the rifle range. Major World War I training areas included the rifle range, Elliott’s Beach, Niver’s Beach, and the East and West Wings. The East Wing was located east of the present 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion and north of the parade ground. The West Wing was located due west of the parade field.

The Marine commands on Parris Island have experienced several name changes. In June 1917, the Marine Barracks, Port Royal became Marine Barracks, Paris Island, and then in 1919, the Corps implemented the correct spelling of Parris Island.

### **2.3.7 Post-World War I**

At the end of World War I, elements of the Marine Corps aviation command were located on Parris Island. An airfield with hangars and maintenance buildings was located along Ballast Creek at the site of the barracks’ first rifle range. The aviation command remained at Parris Island from 1919 to 1921.

Wartime expansion and growth during the 1920s made Parris Island larger than Beaufort and Port Royal combined. The island contained more paved roads than all of Beaufort County. During the 1920s, Parris Island consisted of the Post Headquarters, Main Station, Training Station, Rifle Range, Receiving Barracks, Naval Hospital, and Transportation Section. Post schools included the Non-Commissioned Officers School, Rifle Coaches School, Cooks and Bakers School, and the Field Music School.<sup>12</sup> Figure 10 shows officers’ quarters in the 1920s. Figures 11 and 12 show the Commanding General’s quarters in the 1920s and in the 1990s. Renovation and expansion included work on the East Wing and improvement

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<sup>8</sup> Alvarez, *Parris Island*, p12

<sup>9</sup> Major E.A. Osterman, “Parris Island,” *The Marine Corps Gazette*, December 1922, 387.

<sup>10</sup> Champic, p5

<sup>11</sup> Alvarez, *Parris Island*, p30

<sup>12</sup> Alvarez, *Parris Island*, p54

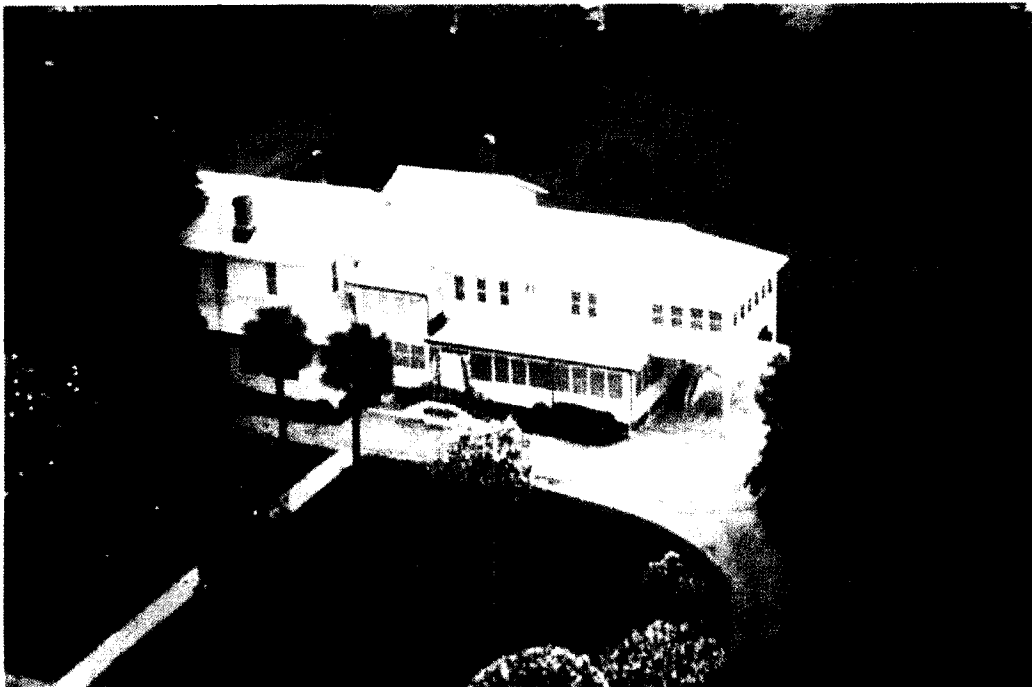
of the water supply. A 1920 contract authorized construction of an airfield near the original naval station. Airfield facilities were to include hangars and service roads, and at a separate location, seaplane hangars and a concrete seaplane ramp. In addition to the construction of facilities, two monuments on Parris Island were dedicated after World War I, "Iron Mike" in 1924 and the Ribault Monument in 1926. "Iron Mike" sculpted by Robert Inersoll Aitken and molded at the Rowan Bronzeworks in New York, honors Parris Island Marines who were lost during the World War I. The Ribault Monument honors the French garrison Charlesfort.



**Figure 10. Officers quarters 1920s.**



**Figure 11. Commanding General's quarters (Quarters 1) 1920s.**



**Figure 12. Commanding General's quarters (Quarters 1) 1990s.**

Archer's Creek, between Horse Island and Scout Island, had isolated Parris Island from Beaufort. This situation was eased with the opening of a causeway in 1927. Ferries transferred people and supplies over Archer's Creek until a bridge was completed in November 1928. At the same time, the main gate was moved from Boulevard de France to Horse Island and located to the south side of Archer's Creek Bridge.

The Great Depression demanded reorganization and streamlining of the Marine Barracks, including significant reduction in the number of recruits and construction starts at Parris Island. This reorganization caused the destruction of numerous buildings and temporarily closed some sections of the installation. By 1932, a Post Troops Command was created to include the Headquarters and Service Company, an independently commanded rifle range detachment, the Field Music School, and the Naval Hospital. The Naval Hospital was separated from the dental and medical facilities at the Marine Barracks until it was deactivated in April 1933. The Navy relinquished the Naval Disciplinary Barracks to the Marines in March 1933. All operations remained collectively under the jurisdiction of the Depot's Commanding Officer.

Reorganization also called for closing the receiving barracks, originally the Quarantine Station, and deactivation of the East and West Wings, which forced recruits to move into wooden barracks on the main station. These barracks were later demolished to construct the present Headquarters and Service Battalion buildings. By 1933, quarters at the rifle range, at three power plants, and with the Naval Disciplinary Barracks were closed.<sup>13</sup> All recruits were received and trained at the main station and transported to and from the rifle range for target practice. Although no battalion or company organizations existed between 1934 and 1936, recruit arrivals averaged 300 per month.<sup>14</sup> Construction at the Marine Barracks included paving or graveling of sidewalks and roads, beautification projects, and improvements to the causeway and Boulevard de France.

<sup>13</sup> Alvarez, *Where It All Begins*, p16

<sup>14</sup> Office of the Commanding General, Marine Barracks Parris Island, "History of the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1946" p11 Archives, Parris Island Museum, MCRD Parris Island

### 2.3.8 World War II

Although the Marine Barracks had downsized, the idea for a permanent facility emerged as early as 1931. The Commandant of the Marine Corps instructed the Marine Barracks Commander to convene a board of officers “to consider the matter of location, construction, and cost of building permanent constructions.”<sup>15</sup> Additional appropriations allowed for the construction of brick buildings, improvements at the rifle range, three permanent buildings at the main station, and one permanent building at the rifle range.

Parris Island prepared for permanent stationing of aircraft at the installation during 1934. By September of that year, land had been cleared and drained at the south end of Parris Island. Hangars were erected and completed by early 1935 and in July the Marine Barracks Commander officially named the airfield in honor of Captain Arthur Hallet Page, Jr. Captain Page served as a Marine Corps Aviator from 1918 until his death in 1930. Between 1935 and 1939, numerous flying units from Quantico, Virginia used the airfield, while adjacent areas were used for bombing and gunnery practice. Marine Corps Defense Battalions using batteries, machine guns, and searchlights also trained at Parris Island.

The pace of construction quickened with the threat of world war. Military services were on alert and by 1938 the Marine Corps had augmented the number of Marines by 5,000, bringing the Corps to a total strength of 18,000. At this time, wooden barracks at the main station were demolished to make room for construction of brick barracks, and the East Wing was reopened after 9 years. The East Wing facilities could house only six platoons, so tents were pitched and training periods for recruits were reduced to relieve the overload.<sup>16</sup>

Between 1940 and 1946, weather and changes in the mission of the Marine Barracks drastically altered Parris Island’s appearance. A hurricane on 11 August 1940 provided impetus for additional construction at Parris Island. A loss of \$1.5 million included damage to the East Wing Barracks, the causeway, and several aircraft hangars. Buildings suffered roof, window, and interior damage. All timber wharves and piers were destroyed.<sup>17</sup> Four wooden barracks, each with a capacity of 296 Marines, were constructed at the East Wing to alleviate the housing shortages.

The East Wing was designated as a “Training Center” in January 1940. At this time, the rifle range consisted of 39 targets and a small pistol range. Between July 1940 and October 1941, construction at the rifle range added three new 50-target rifle ranges, a small-bore range, a mechanical pistol range, and three barracks with a capacity of 296 Marines each.<sup>18</sup> In addition, 50 two-bedroom units and 12 barracks, each with a capacity of 296 Marines, opened on 15 May 1941.

The mission of Parris Island has not changed since 1915. Parris Island continued to provide basic training to recruits during World War II. It was greatly expanded, but the elements of the training remained the same. The purpose of the basic training was to equip and classify recruits for duty in the United States Marine Corps. Between December 1941 and February 1942, Parris Island trained an average of 6,800 Marines each month. This increased volume of personnel drove the construction of new housing, including many Quonset and Nissen huts for servicing and housing recruits. Post expansion created a need for more construction workers, and the nearby town of Beaufort began exhibiting a “boomtown” atmosphere. Four hundred thirty prefabricated buildings were assembled by early 1942. Of these, 58 Personnel Barracks (PB) huts and 248 Quonset huts were located at the Marine Barracks, while 48 PB huts and 90 Quonset huts were located at the rifle range. Each PB hut housed 64 Marines and each Quonset hut housed 16 Marines. H-style wooden barracks were built in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions and at the rifle range. In addition to new housing at the rifle range, 4 new earthen butts with 50 targets were

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<sup>15</sup> Alvarcz, *Parris Island*, p54

<sup>16</sup> Office of the Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, p14

<sup>17</sup> Office of the Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, p14

<sup>18</sup> Office of the Commanding General, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, p15

operational by February 1941. Other construction included a new power plant, mess halls, an administration building, a bachelor officer's quarters, a new chapel, and paving of the parade field.

Page Field was expanded and designated as the Marine Corps Air Station on December 1, 1941. The Page Field bridge and causeway were constructed, along with barracks, hangars, a flight tower, clubhouse, and an exchange. Numerous flying groups served at Page Field, including the Marine Bombing Squadron VMB-611 and the Navy Composite Squadron VC-23. Various types of planes were based at the air station during World War II, including the SBD, FM2, PBJ Bomber, Vought F40 Corsair, and the P51 Fighter.<sup>19</sup> Page Field also engaged in training with and in support of gliders and aerial balloons. The training included divisional and sectional tactics, night flying, advanced stages of gunnery and firing on tow sleeves, and instrument instruction Link trainers.<sup>20</sup>

Women served in the Marine Corps during World War II with the first female officers arriving on 5 November 1943. The Women's Reserve Battalion arrived on 14 January 1944. Their facilities included yellow stucco buildings, barracks, a mess hall, medical dispensary, Post Exchange, warehouse, heating plant, office buildings, and officers' quarters. Female Marines assisted in performing noncombat duties, freeing male Marines for combat.

The attack on Pearl Harbor brought thousands of recruits through Parris Island, and during August 1942, the number of battalions reached the record-breaking number of 13. Throughout World War II, the number of recruits varied, but by September 1945, more than 18,000 recruits occupied the Marine Barracks. As the war came to an end separation offices were created to process discharges, and the number of battalions at Parris Island was reduced to four by 31 December 1945. During World War II, a total of 240,509 recruits passed through Marine Barracks Parris Island.

### **2.3.9 Post-World War II**

With the end of World War II, the previous pace of activity and construction at Parris Island slowed. By 1946, the largest change occurred in the official designation of the post. The name changed from Marine Barracks Parris Island to Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island on 1 September 1946. In addition, the Recruit Depot Headquarters was abolished and personnel were assigned to independent recruit battalions, which were given sole responsibility for recruits. The Post Troops Command was redesignated as the Headquarters and Service Battalion, the rifle range detachment became the Weapons Training School, and the school detachment was renamed the Instruction Detachment. This detachment included the Field and Music School, Drill Instructors School, Physical Training Instructors School, and the Training Aids Library.

Physical changes on the island included the closing and demolition of many buildings. Remaining barracks were painted gray with white trim and landscaping efforts improved the appearance of the Depot. The policy of naming streets after battles in which Marines participated continued; streets previously designated by numbers and letters were rededicated to World War II battles.

A major transfer of personnel and services occurred with construction of a Naval Hospital north of Parris Island. The new hospital, authorized by President Truman in May 1945, was to be located between the towns of Beaufort and Port Royal. The facility was completed on 1 February 1949, and by early May 1949 all patients were moved from the Parris Island Hospital, which closed August 1949. The Marine Corps Air Station at Page Field was placed under caretaker status on 2 July 1946. The Headquarters Squadron completely disbanded on 5 March 1947 and Page Field has not been fully operational since. Another major change occurred with the closing of the Post Farm in 1949. Recruit numbers fluctuated after World War II and the number of battalions varied.

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<sup>19</sup> Alvarez, *Parris Island*, p96

<sup>20</sup> Alvarez, *Where It All Begins*, p21



**Figure 13. Quarters 1 and Lyceum with Beaufort River in background.**

### **2.3.10 The Korean War and Vietnam Conflict**

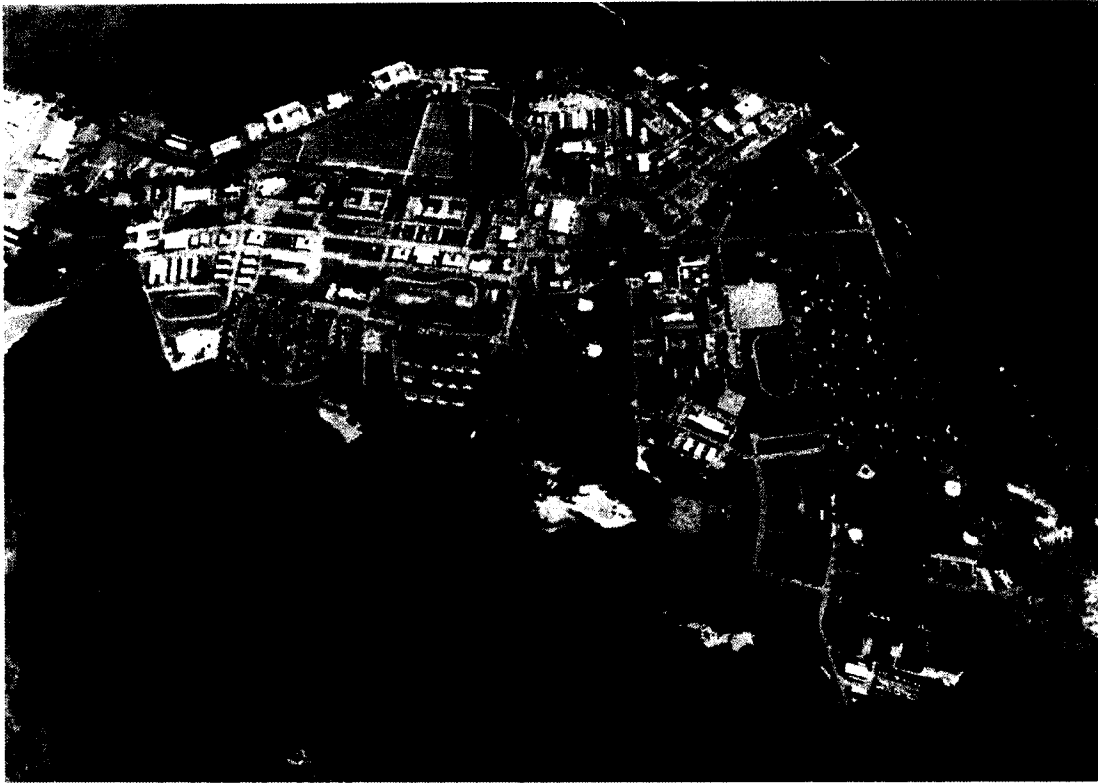
Parris Island experienced expansion with the beginning of the Korean War. On 25 June 1950, the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions were operational along with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Women's Battalion. By 25 September 1950, the recruit population on Parris Island expanded to 8,185 with reactivation of the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> Battalions. The Depot was soon at recruit capacity and numerous tents and Quonset huts were erected along the Boulevard de France and at the rifle range. The number of recruits at Parris Island increased to 21,540 by March 1952.

As early as 1946, plans for a war memorial building were conceived and the War Memorial Building was built on Panama Street during 1950. The Iwo Jima Monument was erected at the parade field and dedicated in September 1952. After the Korean War, the addition of new buildings and the demolition of existing buildings, including Quonset huts continued. New construction included additional housing, improvements to roads and bridges, and landscaping.

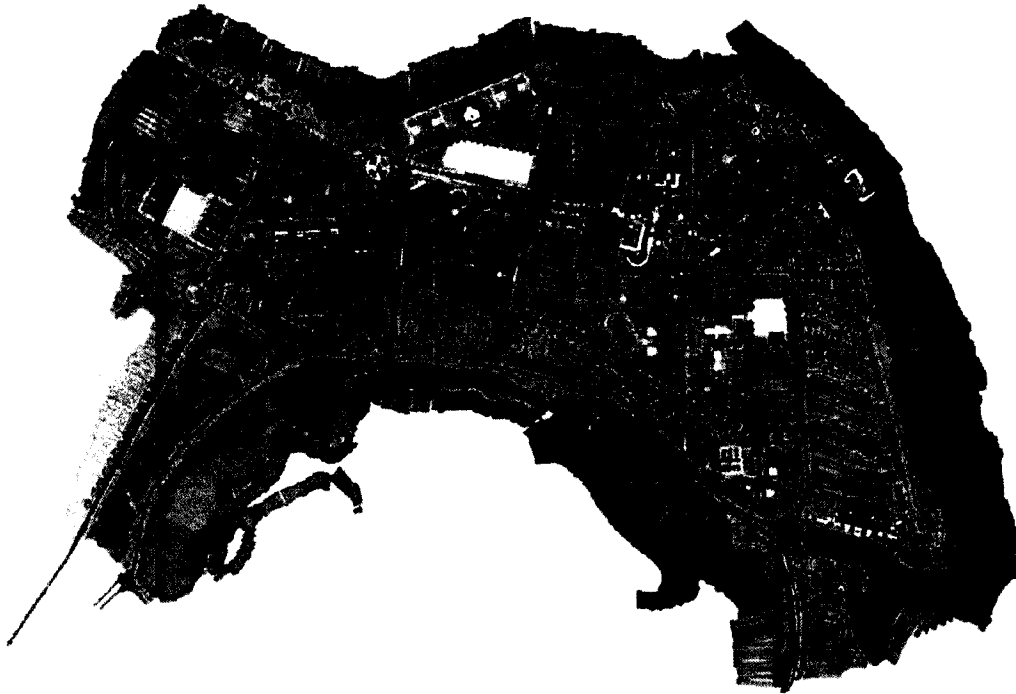
Parris Island struggled to improve its physical appearance and to provide adequate facilities for recruit training during the Vietnam War. During the 1960s, most remaining Quonset and Nissen huts and many World War II era buildings were demolished to provide new construction space. By 1961, 30 Quonset huts at the rifle range and 171 Quonset huts at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion were dismantled and sold or awarded to agencies in South Carolina and Georgia for use by schools. New housing at the Depot was constructed at Wake Village, Ribault Village, and additional personnel were housed at Page Field, the Argonne Trailer Park, and at Laurel Bay. Depot construction included a new restaurant, credit union, exchange, and water main from the Savannah River.

The appearance of the Depot continued to evolve during the 1970s and 1980s. The removal of additional World War II buildings included the razing of the main gate's two-story guardhouse. New construction included more quarters, a dental clinic, the Hostess House, recruit chapel, and a recruit receiving facility.





**Figure 14. Aerial of Mainside.**



**Figure 15. Master plan for Mainside.**

## 2.4 NATIONAL MILITARY CONTEXT

MCRD Parris Island evolved during three important military construction eras: the Civil War and National Expansion, 1860-1890 (beginnings of naval modernization); the Military and the Progressive Era, 1890-1918 (installations and schools); and the Inter-war Years, 1918-1940 (amphibious warfare and aviation).

Important themes associated with MCRD Parris Island include: Education (Military Education during the Progressive Era and World War I, 1890-1918) and Planning and Architecture (Industrial Eclecticism, 1790-1875 and Temporary and Permanent Construction, 1917-1918).<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940: Volume III*, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District. Final 1995. The *National Historic Context* is available in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet at [http://www.apgea.army.mil:8080/prod/files/nhc\\_03.doc](http://www.apgea.army.mil:8080/prod/files/nhc_03.doc)

### **3.0 STATUS OF KNOWLEDGE**

It is necessary to identify and evaluate sensitive and significant resources to integrate legal and stewardship requirements with military requirements so that defense preparedness is maintained.

#### **3.1 SUMMARY OF COMPLETED INVENTORIES/MANAGEMENT PLANS**

The MCRD Parris Island has completed inventories and management plans to varying degrees in each of the following areas: archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, historic landscapes, monuments and memorials, and documents.

##### **3.1.1 General Inventories and Plans**

- Archaeological and Historic Resources Management Plan, 1994

The Archaeological and Historic Resources Management Plan for MCRD (Depot Order 11000.1) was reviewed and approved in August 1994. This directive provides policy, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for the management of archaeological, historic architectural, and other cultural resources located within the physical boundaries of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. The NREAO, assisted by the Depot Planner, the Cultural Resources Officer (Museum Curator), and the Depot Architect, reviews all work that impacts cultural resources. The NREAO oversees renovation of historic buildings, cultural resources surveys, and reviews outside applications for archaeological work on Parris Island. The Museum Curator, who serves as the Depot's Cultural Resources Officer, works with the SC SHPO concerning the preparation of all necessary documents.

- Historic Preservation Plan, 1993

The Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for MCRD Parris Island was approved in April 1993. This Plan identifies the likelihood, based on scientific studies, of the presence of significant archaeological and historic properties; contains an inventory and evaluates all known archaeological and historic properties; and describes strategies for complying with requirements of various laws. It was developed in consonance with local, state, and other appropriate Federal historic preservation programs. The HPP will be replaced by the ICRMP.

- MCRD Parris Island Master Plan (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division), 1992

##### **3.1.2 Archaeological Sites**

Archaeological sites may be defined as the physical evidence of any past human activity. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Department of Navy Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) guidelines define an archaeological resource as "material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest, as determined under uniform regulations." Examples of archaeological sites include burials, artifacts, shell middens, cemeteries, rock piles, rockshelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, shipwrecks, earthworks, trash pits and piles, and building remains. The ARPA limits archaeological resources to sites or items that are more than 100 years old. However, under NHPA and other legislation, sites more than 50 years old, and in rare cases of exceptional significance less than 50 years old, must be evaluated for their historical significance (see Table 2 and Figures 16 and 17).

The following is a list of reports of archaeological investigation within the MCRD. Archaeological work in the immediate surrounding area of the MCRD is important to Cultural Resources Management at the

MCRD because each effort provides a glimpse of the otherwise invisible and inaccessible complex archaeological matrix beneath the MCRD.

- *Ribault's Fort* (DeSaussure, I., Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina No. 14:48-52. Charleston, South Carolina) 1907.
- Parris Island: The Site of the First Attempt at a Settlement of White People within the Bounds of What Is Now South Carolina (Salley, A.S., Jr., Historical Commission of South Carolina, Bulletin 5. Columbia, South Carolina) 1909.
- After Three Hundred and Fifty Years—Being the Story of “Charles’ Fort,” Built by Jean Ribault in 1562 on What Is Now Known as Parris Island, South Carolina (Osterhout, G.H., Marine Corps Gazette, June Issue: 98-109) 1923.
- *Charles Fort, South Carolina, Built by Ribault in 1562* (Cole, E.K., Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina No. 29:15-24. Charleston, South Carolina) 1924.
- *The Spanish Settlement of Santa Elena (Port Royal) in 1578* (Ross, M., Georgia Historical Quarterly IX (4): 352-379) 1925.
- Address Delivered by General Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C., on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Monument on the Site of Charlesfort (Cole, E.K., Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina No. 31:10-19. Charleston, South Carolina) 1926.
- The Site of Charlesfort (Salley, A.S., Jr., In: *The Whole and True Discovery of Terra Florida*, by Jean Ribault, pp 113-124. Florida State Historical Society, Deland, Florida) 1927.
- *The Sites of the French and Spanish Forts in Port Royal Sound* (Osterhout, G.H., Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina No. 41:22-36. Charleston, South Carolina) 1936.
- *Report on Relics from 1923 Excavation of Fortification Site on Parris Island, South Carolina* (Manucy, A.C., typescript on file, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, South Carolina) 1957.
- *The Search for Santa Elena on Parris Island South Carolina* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 150, Columbia, South Carolina) 1979.
- An Intensive Shoreline Survey of Archaeological Sites in Port Royal Sound and the Broad River Estuary, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Michie, J., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 167, Columbia, South Carolina) 1980.
- *The Discovery of Santa Elena* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 165, Columbia, South Carolina) 1980.
- *A Search for the French Charlesfort of 1562* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 177, Columbia, South Carolina) 1982.
- *Exploring Santa Elena 1981* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 184, Columbia, South Carolina) 1982.
- *Revealing Santa Elena 1982* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 188 Columbia, South Carolina) 1983.
- *Testing Archaeological Sampling Methods at Fort San Felipe 1983* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 190, Columbia, South Carolina) 1984.

- *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony* (Lyon, E., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript 193, Columbia, South Carolina) 1984.
- *Excavation of the Casa Fuerte and Wells at Ft. San Felipe 1984* (South, S., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 196, Columbia, South Carolina) 1985.
- *Discovering Santa Elena West of Fort San Felipe* (South, S., and W.B. Hunt, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 200, Columbia, South Carolina) 1986.
- *Spanish Artifacts from Santa Elena* (South, S., R.K. Skowronek, and R.E. Johnson, University of South Carolina, Anthropological Studies 7: Occasional Papers of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, South Carolina) 1988.
- *Charlesfort: The 1989 Search Project* (DePratter, C.B., and S. South, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 210, Columbia, South Carolina) 1990.
- *The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Historic Preservation Plan* (Gilbert, S.G., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Savannah, Georgia) 1993.
- Cultural Resources Survey, 1994 Timber Harvest Tracts, Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Butler, C.S., M. Roberts, D. Diener, and C.T. Espenshade, Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia) 1994.
- *Discovery at Santa Elena: Boundary Survey* (DePratter, C.B., and S. South, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 221, Columbia, South Carolina) 1995.
- *Discovery at Santa Elena: Boundary Survey: Artifact Catalogs, Appendices E, F, and G* (DePratter, C.B., and S. South, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 221, Columbia, South Carolina) 1995.
- *Discovery at Santa Elena: Block Excavation* (South, S., and C.B. DePratter, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 222, Columbia, South Carolina) 1995.
- *The Discovery of Charlesfort (1562-1563)* (DePratter, C.B., S. South, and J. Legg, Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina No. 101, Charleston, South Carolina) 1996.
- *Sixteenth Century Ceramics from Santa Elena: The Video Catalog Collection* (Legg, J., South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, South Carolina) 1996.
- Cultural Resources Survey of 720 Acres of the Marine Combat Training Area, Marine Recruit Depot, Parris Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Final Report) (Blick, J.P., R.L. Moore, and T.L. Lolley, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama) 1996.
- Santa Elena Excavations, Fall 1996: First Progress Report – March 14, 1997 (DePratter, and S. South, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, South Carolina) 1997.
- Santa Elena/Forts San Marcos, Felipe, Charlesfort, Excavation and Analysis: Second Progress Report (DePratter, C.B., and S. South, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, South Carolina) 1997.

- Research Design: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Civil War and Postbellum Sites (1862-1892), Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina (Final Report) (Hayward, M. H., and M.A. Steinback, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Depew, New York) 1997.
- An Intensive Archaeological Investigation at the Marine Combat Training Area, Marine Recruit Depot, Parris Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina (Hendryx, G.S., T.L. Lolley, M.D. Hartzell, J.E. Grover, J.P. Blick, M.A. Steinback, and M.H. Hayward, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama) 1997.
- “To Settle is to Conquer”: Spaniards, Native Americans, and the Colonization of Santa Elena in Sixteenth Century Florida (Paar, K.L., Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) 1999.

**Table 2. National Register listed, eligible, or potentially eligible sites.**

SITE	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
38BU51	National Landmark	Component of Santa Elena National Landmark
38BU162	National Landmark	Component of Santa Elena National Landmark
38BU1103	National Landmark	Component of Santa Elena National Landmark
38BU1102	National Register	Historic site at dry dock and Commanding General's home
38BU39	Eligible	75-acre multi-component site from Wake Village to Inchon Range. Includes historic cemetery. Usually combined as 38BU39/1619.
38BU1619	Eligible	75-acre multi-component site from Wake Village to Inchon Range. Includes historic cemetery. Usually combined as 38BU39/1619.
38BU924	Eligible	Contact period site at Page Field.
38BU958B	Eligible	Historic site, Habersham Plantation, Page Field along Means Creek.
38BU1399	Potentially Eligible	Prehistoric and historic site behind hole #2, Golf Course.
38BU1401	Eligible	Prehistoric and historic site, Elliott's Plantation site.
38BU1402	Eligible	Historic site, DeLaBerre/Rippon Plantation on Ribbon Creek.
38BU1620	Eligible	Historic site, Rear Beacon and Oil House site at Page Field.
38BU1622	Eligible	Historic site, Front Range Light and Light Keepers House on Means Creek.
38BU1895A	Potentially Eligible	Historic cemetery site behind maintenance.
38BU1895B	Eligible	Historic cemetery site behind maintenance.
38BU1633	Eligible	Prehistoric site on island in Ballast Creek.
38BU1834	Potentially Eligible	Prehistoric site across from Golf Course Clubhouse.
38BU1912	Eligible	Prehistoric site at Starlight and Chosin Ranges.
38BU1916	Eligible	Historic site at Hue City Range.
38BU1947	Eligible	Historic site on Horse Island.
38BU2045	Eligible	Woodland midden on Scout Island.
38BU1436	Potentially Eligible	Artifact scatter at mouth of Ballast Creek.
38BU1435	Potentially eligible	Site at the Officer's Club.
38BU1618	Eligible	Historic cemetery site (Elliott) at Nivers Beach.
As of Jan. 2004 Parris Island had 23 eligible sites, though 38BU39 and 38BU1619 (Santa Elena National Landmark) are sometimes listed as a single site. One potentially eligible site		
As of Jan. 2004 there are 119 isolated finds and 116 archaeological sites recorded on Parris Island.		







MCRD Parris Island ICRMP

2005-2010

### 3.1.3 Historic Buildings and Structures

Historic buildings and structures encompass a wide variety of historic properties, some of which are easily recognizable and some of which are not. The term historic building is instantly understood, and the types of buildings that might be historic are easily visualized. Historic structures, however, can include elements of the built environment not normally thought of as “historic” — especially when they are part of a larger historic district. Historic structures can include shelters or bridges; elements of the infrastructure such as roads, walkways, boat docks and wharves, railroad tracks, and airfields and their associated runways; a sewage treatment plant; and recreational facilities or monuments built to commemorate people, places, or events.

Following is an annotated listing of documents that begin to identify and evaluate the historic buildings and structures at MCRD Parris Island.

- Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1997

This report was produced to assist the Marine Corps in effectively managing the historic buildings at Parris Island. It was prepared by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center’s Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC/CERL), with the following three tasks in mind:

1. Assess the NRHP eligibility of all buildings at Parris Island that predate 1946. Three structures are already listed on the NRHP: Quarters 1, the Commanding Officer’s home, and Building 100, a circa 1903 bandstand and the dry-dock. Fifty-two additional buildings were identified in the report as being eligible for listing.
2. Define potential NRHP Districts comprised of historic buildings and structures at Parris Island. After analyzing the major missions and construction trends of Parris Island, one primary historic district was identified, comprised of three recognizable subdistricts. The subdistricts correspond to the three primary historic periods of the installation. First is Dry Dock, which represents the earliest history of the installation as a small Navy ship building/repair facility. It contains the earliest buildings remaining at Parris Island. Second, the World War I subdistrict contains some of the only remaining permanent structures from the World War I buildup, and contains the only housing designed specifically for the site and climate of Parris Island. Two additional buildings within this proposed subdistrict are located approximately 1-1/4 miles away, but are included because they contribute to the historic and architectural character of the district. The third subdistrict contains buildings constructed just prior to and during World War II. These buildings represent the period of most intense growth of Parris Island as a training and recruit facility. Except for one building, constructed in 1951, it was determined that there are no buildings constructed during the Cold War period, 1946-1989, that are eligible for listing in the NRHP at this time.
3. Complete Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level IV documentation on all buildings and structures at Parris Island that predate 1946. HABS Level IV documentation was completed on 327 buildings that predated 1946, and 1 building that was constructed in 1951. This is the War Memorial Building, Building 111, which now serves as the Parris Island Museum and Archives.

- 1996-1998, Parris Island Cultural Resources Management, Santa Elena Archaeological Site

Although this document deals primarily with the archaeological resources at Parris Island, some mention is made of several of the historic buildings and structures, which were identified in the 1997 ERDC/CERL report discussed in the previous paragraphs. Table 3 lists all National Register eligible and potentially eligible buildings.

**Table 3. National Register and National Register eligible buildings.**

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Structure Name</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Use Original/Present</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Condition</b>
1	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1884	Commanding Officer's Quarters	1	Excellent
1B	Garage	1930	Garage for Building 1	3	Good, no apparent alterations
1C	Orderly Quarters	1917	Garage for Building 1	3	Good, no apparent alterations
4	Officer Family Housing	1894	Officer Family Housing	2	Good
4A	Outbuilding for Building 4	1926	Orderly Quarters/Outbuilding	3	Good
4B	Garage	1924	Garage for Building 4	3	Good, no apparent modifications
8	Officer Family Housing	1894	Officer Family Housing	2	Good
8A	Outbuilding for Building 8	1926	Orderly Quarters/Outbuilding	3	Good
8B	Garage	1922	Garage for Building 8	3	Good, some alterations
10	Disbursing	1897	Commissary-Warehouse/Administration	2	Good
11	Storage and Office	1897	Warehouse/Warehouse, Administration, Package Liquor	2	Good, some alterations
12	Automotive Shop	1898	Office & Equipment Storage/Automotive Shop	3	Good, minor alterations
17	Administration Building	1903	Administration Building	2	Good, some modifications
18	Lyceum	1900	Blacksmith & Machine Shop/Recreation, Instruction	2	Good, some alterations
19	Correctional Center	1899	Correctional Center	2	Good
20	Hobby Shop	1899	Boat Shop, Barracks/Hobby Shop, Arts & Crafts	2	Good, some alterations
268	Dry-Dock	1895		1	Good, though silted in
25	Boat House	1942	Boat House & Marina Office	2	Good, no apparent alterations
66	Married Officers Quarters	1918	Bachelors Officers Quarters/Married Officers Quarters	1	Good, some alterations

MCRD Parris Island ICRMP

2005-2010

Building Number	Structure Name	Construction Date	Use Original/Present	Rating	Condition
66A	Outbuilding for Building 66	1926	Orderly Quarters/Outbuilding	3	Good
66B	Garage	1930	Garage for Building 226	3	Good, some alterations
67	Married Officers Quarters	1918	Bachelors Officers Quarters/Married Officers Quarters	1	Good, some alterations
67B	Garage	1930	Garage for Building 67	3	Good, some alterations
67C	Outbuilding for Building 67	1918	Maids Quarters/Outbuilding	3	Good
73	Exchange Warehouse	1918	Warehouse/Exchange Warehouse	2	Good, no apparent alterations
100	Band Stand	1903	Band Stand	1	Excellent
102	Teenage Canteen	1929	Gold Clubhouse/Youth Center	(2?)	Good, minor alterations
111	War Memorial Building	1951	Special Services Offices, Gym & Memorial/Museum & Gym	1	Excellent, minor alterations
144	Enlisted Barracks	1940	Barracks	2	Good, some alterations
145	Enlisted Barracks	1940	Barracks	2	Good, some alterations
146	Enlisted Barracks	1940	Barracks	2	Good, some alterations
147	Special Services Issue Room	1942	Special Services Issue Room	2	Good, no apparent alterations
148	Detached Facility Laundry	1939	Storehouse	3	Good, no apparent alterations
149	Mess Hall	1941	Mess Hall	2	Good, some alterations
150	Garbage House	1941	Garbage House	3	Good, no apparent alterations
151	Fire Station	1941	Fire Station	2	Good, some alterations
154	Administration Building	1942	Administration Building	1	Excellent, minor alterations
157	Dispatchers Office	1942	Administrative Office	3	Good, some alterations
158	Depot Laundry	1942	Depot Laundry	3	Good, some alterations
159	Computer Systems Support Facility	1942	Administration Office	2	Good, minor alterations

Building Number	Structure Name	Construction Date	Use Original/Present	Rating	Condition
160	Steam Power Plant	1942	Steam Power Plant 2	2	Good, some alterations
161	Chapel	1942	Chapel	1	Good, no apparent alterations
163	Naval Investigative Service (NIS) & Customs	1942	Water Transport/NIS & Customs	3	Good, minor alterations
172	Enlisted Barracks	1945	Enlisted Barracks	3	Good, some alterations
172A	Storage	1945	Storage for Building 172	2	Good, no apparent alterations
283	Visitors Center/Bank/Public Affairs/Library	1942	Visitors Center/Bank/Public Affairs/Library	2	Good, minor alterations
286	Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office	1942	Visitors Center/Bank/Public Affairs/Library	2	Excellent, no apparent alterations
287	Recreation Station	1943	Recreation Center	3	Fair, significant alterations
288	Headquarters – Recruit Training	1944	Recruit Training Headquarters	(3?)	Fair
292	Post Office	1944	Post Office	2	Good, no apparent alterations
295	Food Service Office	1943	Food Service Office	2	Good, no apparent alterations
295A	Storage for Building 295	1943	Storage for Food Service Office	3	Good, no apparent alterations
700	Enlisted Barracks	1939	Enlisted Barracks	2	Very good, no apparent alterations
903	Enlisted Women's Barracks	1944	Barracks, Instruction, Administration	3	Good, with reversible alterations
911	Drug and Alcohol Center	1943	Admin & Instruction Building/Drug & Alcohol Center	2	Good, minor reversible alterations

### **3.1.4 Historic Landscapes**

No historic landscapes have been deemed eligible on the Depot.

### **3.1.5 Monuments and Memorials**

The only monuments and memorials that are considered cultural resources would be those that are directly linked to a historic event, act, or place related to Parris Island. Cannon, guns, and other memorabilia that have no link and are randomly placed around the landscape of an installation are not considered cultural resources subject to the requirements of this document.

One monument was inventoried by ERDC/CERL in the report, *Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports for U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina* (discussed in 3.1.3). The Iwo Jima Monument was erected on the parade field and dedicated on 5 September 1952. No other monuments or memorials are noted.

Other monuments worthy of note include the World War I memorial statue (“Iron Mike”) and the Charlesfort monument located at the Santa Elena/Charlesfort archaeological site.

### **3.1.6 Documents**

Historic photographs, early site plans, original drawings, and old real property record cards are important tools in helping to identify historic buildings and evaluate their significance. Such documentation permits accurate repair or reconstruction of parts of a property, records existing conditions when planning for future rehabilitation projects, or may preserve information about a property that is to be demolished but whose history it is important to preserve. Old photographs and site plans also document sites that are long gone and forgotten and can be used to identify existing or potential environmental problems in an area being considered for development.

Original plans and documents related to the historic buildings of Parris Island are to be considered cultural resources in themselves according to Section 301 of the NHPA. The Parris Island Museum holds thousands of historic documents relating to the history of Parris Island, the Navy and Marine Corps presence there, and the surrounding area. The graphic records include photographic negatives and prints, slides, maps, and some building plans. Textural material includes personal papers of soldiers once stationed there and unpublished manuscripts.

These materials are being stored according to current archival standards and are in varying stages of being catalogued.

- negative file – catalogued – in the process of digitizing
- slide file – not yet catalogued –will eventually digitize
- print file – not yet catalogued – will eventually digitize
- map file – 200 maps/drawings, of which about half are of Parris Island – catalogued – (Public Works will digitize)
- personal papers – catalogued – will eventually digitize
- 600+ pages unpublished manuscript.

## **3.2 FUTURE INVENTORY/MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the initial survey work, this section describes remaining inventory and management requirements.

### **3.2.1 General Inventories and Plans**

1. It is recommended that a MCRD Web GIS be developed with layers relating to archaeology, historic buildings, historic landscapes, and monuments and objects to facilitate cultural resource management.
2. It is recommended that the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island Web Server expand installation-wide so all relevant commands and departments have access to this important resource tool, including the Parris Island Museum and its curator.
3. It is recommended that the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island ICRMP, MCRD Master Plan, and other pertinent installation-wide documents go onto the MCRD intranet as electronic documents.

### **3.2.2 Archaeological Sites**

An archaeological inventory is accomplished through a systematic survey of 100 percent of the installation landscape. Typically for archaeology this involves pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Archaeological sites discovered are further defined by their subsurface extent. This task is still ongoing at the MCRD and the results of this effort have been integrated with the MCRD Parris Island GIS database in which each period of historic significance is accompanied by a map overlay (including overlays for the prehistoric period). The context and overlays combined would identify not only the kinds and potential location of archaeological resources, but also the areas where there is no potential for significant archaeological resources (modern utility lines for instance). Once they are completed, the context study and maps could be used in a variety of ways to meet the MCRD compliance needs. For example:

1. In planning activities to give the MCRD CRM a method of determining if an undertaking has the potential to disturb significant archaeological resources and the Area for Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking.
2. Provide archaeologists conducting work at the MCRD with an additional tool for identifying archaeological remains or to refine predictive models in the course of ongoing field investigation.
3. Provide archaeologists and the MCRD with a series of research questions that will assist in determining the eligibility of archaeological resources discovered during ground disturbing activities.
4. As a method of fulfilling the MCRD Section 110 inventory responsibilities.
5. In the future, the same data could be rewritten into a popular volume for visitors and the public interested in MCRD history and disseminated through the Depot Museum.

### **3.2.3 Traditional Cultural Properties**

MCRD Parris Island has not yet completed an assessment of the presence of traditional cultural properties covered under the National Historic Preservation Act or sacred sites described under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and Executive Order (E.O.) 13007. A traditional cultural property is defined as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Guidelines for Evaluating

and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties – National Register Bulletin 38). Traditional cultural properties are not limited to Indian Tribes or Native American communities, but can be recognized by any living community with a history and cultural identity. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act simply instructs Federal agencies to ensure the free exercise of religion for American Indians. E.O. 13007 directs Federal agencies to accommodate access to, and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners. It directs agencies to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites and to maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites, when appropriate. A sacred site is defined as “any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal lands that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of the site.”

1. Identify federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native American communities, and existing communities historically affiliated with the area now occupied by MCRD Parris Island.
2. Contact the official representatives of these communities and Indian Tribes and discuss the potential for the presence of traditional cultural properties and Native American sacred sites, if appropriate. When Indian Tribes are contacted, observe the appropriate protocol for establishing government-to-government relations. Discussions with Indian Tribes about traditional cultural properties or sacred sites should be carried out in the context of formal consultation. It is recommended that the consultation process with Indian Tribes be documented in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that can be added to the ICRMP. Input from the Tribes will be needed to develop the protocol for consultation.
3. Document the results of the discussions and consultation. Assess the management implications of identifying traditional cultural properties and sacred sites. If traditional cultural properties are to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, sufficient evidence has to be provided to apply at least one of the National Register criteria. Access procedures may be necessary if sacred sites are identified. If the presence of traditional cultural properties is acknowledged, but the Tribes or communities do not want to provide sufficient information for the property to be formally nominated to the National Register, consider developing SOPs or an agreement that may facilitate management of these properties.

### **3.2.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)**

Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act have not been identified in collections that are controlled by MCRD Parris Island. However, because of ongoing ground-disturbing activities at MCRD Parris Island, the base should be prepared to deal with the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and materials pursuant to NAGPRA. SOPs that could be applied to such an inadvertent discovery are included in the ICRMP. To implement these SOPs, it is recommended that they be reviewed by the appropriate installation staff and by Indian Tribes affiliated with the MCRD Parris Island area.

### **3.2.5 Historic Buildings and Structures**

#### **INVENTORY**

The inventory of NRHP listed and eligible buildings and structures is up to date for buildings constructed prior to 1945. The ERDC/CERL report did identify one post-World War II building that is eligible for the NRHP. This is Building 111, built in 1951. This report further stated that there were no buildings constructed after 1945 – during the Cold War era – that were eligible for the NRHP. It is important for Parris Island to understand, however, that this does **not** mean that these buildings will never be eligible



for the NRHP. They simply are not eligible as resources significant to the Cold War military effort. Individually, none of these buildings meet the requirements of NRHP Criteria G - Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within The Past Fifty Years. (There are seven significance criteria, developed by the National Park Service, which are used to evaluate the eligibility of a cultural resource for listing in the NRHP.) Once these building reach 50 years of age, however, it will be necessary to reevaluate the significance of each structure under NRHP Evaluation Criteria A through F. It is quite possible that some of these buildings may be significant in the future for some, as yet unidentified reason. Additionally, under Criteria G, these resources may currently be eligible for the National Register if they are an integral part of a historic district, which is itself eligible for listing in the National Register. To be an integral part of a National Register district "a property must date from within the district's defined period of significance" and it must be "associated with one or more of the district's defined areas of significance" (National Register Bulletin 15).

With the age and criteria in mind, it is recommended that evaluations be conducted every 5 years to evaluate the significance of the buildings that have turned 50 years old since the previous evaluation. Since the ERDC/CERL study looked at buildings constructed before 1945, and an update was done in 2000 such a schedule would require an evaluation in 2005. It is recommended that an unfunded requirement (UFR) be developed, with a funding request developed for the budget cycle. Once the 5-year cycle has been set, out-of-cycle evaluations can be conducted as outlined below.

1. Reevaluate buildings or structures, which in previous evaluations have been determined ineligible for listing, **only** if the South Carolina (SC) SHPO, ACHP, or an interested member of the general public (as defined in the NHPA) specifically requests they be evaluated. Such evaluations shall be done during a regularly scheduled evaluation period.
2. Conduct out of cycle evaluations on an as-needed basis for buildings and structures that become 50 years old between scheduled evaluations. Such evaluations shall be scheduled when:
  - A significant undertaking is planned,
  - Consultation with the SC SHPO identifies buildings and structures that are eligible for the NRHP within the area of potential effect of a proposed undertaking,
  - An undertaking will adversely affect the identified historic buildings and structures.
3. Evaluate buildings and structures at the MCRD that are less than 50 years old and are not scheduled for demolition **only** if the USMC, the SC SHPO, or an interested member of the general public provides information that substantially supports the conclusion that the property is of exceptional importance. The definition of "exceptional importance" shall be that used in the National Register Bulletin "*Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years.*" The MCRD will consult with the SC SHPO prior to demolishing any structure that is between 45 and 50 years of age, provided it is not covered by a pre-existing agreement document.

## DETERMINING ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

Preserving the architectural integrity of individual historic buildings will preserve the integrity of the Historic District as a whole. Maintaining a building in good repair preserves integrity by preventing the loss of original building fabric and architectural details. But preserving integrity encompasses aspects of design as well as maintenance and repair. The replacement of deteriorated building elements, or the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of an entire building can significantly affect the architectural character and appearance of both a building and its surrounding district if not done in a manner that is sensitive to the architectural design of the building. To aid Federal agencies in this task, the National Park Service has developed *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, which describes standards for Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction projects. The Standards address issues as diverse as building materials, building elements, building interiors, building

site, setting (district/neighborhood), and special considerations, such as additions, energy conservation, handicapped accessibility, and fire/life safety.

To preserve the integrity of the historic buildings at MCRD Parris Island, the architectural character of every historic building should be analyzed and the character-defining features identified. For some buildings, it will be determined that the interiors are no longer significant. To make the task of defining the architectural character of the historic buildings at MCRD manageable, it will be necessary to prioritize the inspections of the buildings based on criteria developed by MCRD. The goal should be to have all the buildings inspected within 5 years. The following criteria can be used to determine the inspection schedule:

- Buildings listed on the National Register.
- Buildings within the Dry Dock subdistrict that have been determined eligible for the National Register.
- Buildings within the World War I subdistrict that have been determined eligible for the National Register.
- Buildings within the World War II subdistrict that have been determined eligible for the National Register.
- Buildings constructed after World War II.

Priority should be given to buildings that are scheduled for a major rehabilitation within the next 5 years. Priority should also be given to historic buildings that surround a proposed building site. To guide the design of new construction, it will be necessary to determine the architectural features that define the character of a group of buildings. This will ensure that appropriate design elements are incorporated into the design of the new structure(s) and the integrity of a district is maintained.

### **Building Zones**

To provide a general overview of the architectural significance of a building, preservation zones, or “Building Zones” should be assigned to the various parts of a building. Building zones establish the framework for planning for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of an individual building by dividing the building into logical areas consistent with their use, original design, public access, and integrity. The concept of zoning, while establishing a logical framework, is also consistent with techniques of original architectural programming, design, and construction where, for example, primary facades often have richer detailing and materials than secondary, i.e., side and rear facades. Interior spaces also are traditionally zoned into public, private, and circulation spaces. Areas of public access, ceremony, or authority often receive richer detailing and finer materials than do the more common areas.

### **Feature Ratings**

Within each building zone, each feature should also be given a “Rating,” which identifies how the element should be treated when repairs are necessary based on the significance of its contribution to the architectural character of the building and its physical condition.

Suggested “building zones” and “feature rating” definitions are included in paragraph 6.8, SOP #2C. Reports to determine architectural character should be prepared for all of the historic buildings at the MCRD Parris Island. It is further recommended that the SC SHPO review these reports and agree to the zone and treatment ratings assigned to the various building elements. This will be particularly helpful if MCRD proceeds with the development of a Programmatic Agreement for the treatment of historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. These reports should be used to guide design and maintenance personnel in determining the appropriate course of action when maintenance and repair activities are required on the historic buildings.

## **BUILDING CONDITION ASSESSMENT/MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

As alluded to in the previous section, historic district integrity depends on individual building integrity. Maintaining a building in good repair preserves architectural integrity by preventing the loss of original building fabric and architectural details. The MCRD Parris Island should develop a field inspection protocol to identify the maintenance and repair needs of each historic building and structure. Each inspection should follow a standard list of prompts/questions to ensure consistent and thorough assessments of all buildings and structures. Each building should be recorded on its own set of forms, with all physical items inspected at one time. Following the field inspection, an assessment of the condition of each building and structure should be made, with work requirements prioritized.

1. Develop field inspection form to track the physical condition of a building's structural elements, exterior envelope, and interior features or elements. Forms listed in NAVFAC MO-322 may need to be adapted to meet this requirement.
2. Inspect each building, noting maintenance deficiencies and code compliance issues. Include field photographs and/or sketches to assist in data analysis.
3. Compile and analyze data. Prioritize work requirements as critical, serious, and minor (see paragraph 6.7, SOP #2B). Develop an annual maintenance and repair plan for each building and for the installation as a whole to bring all buildings up to good condition. In general terms, building condition can be defined in the following manner.

**GOOD:** The building and its features are generally in good condition. There are either no maintenance problems, or the maintenance requirements that do exist are only cosmetic in nature, and will not lead to more serious deterioration of other building features. In general, the building needs only routine maintenance.

**FAIR:** There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration of the building, although the building is generally structurally sound. There may be moderate to severe deterioration of nonstructural elements, but no more than approximately 25 percent of these features. The deterioration of nonstructural elements is such that if not repaired within the next 5 years may lead to the deterioration of structural elements.

**POOR:** There is deterioration of structural elements that if not repaired within the next 12 months may lead to catastrophic failure and loss of the historic resource. There may be moderate to severe deterioration of nonstructural features as well.

4. Place all buildings on an installation-wide cyclical maintenance program to ensure their continued preservation at the Good level. Conduct periodic inspections to update condition assessment.

The goal of this requirement is to establish a baseline condition assessment for each historic building and structure at Parris Island, and to direct the maintenance and repair of each building in an effort to eliminate the backlog of maintenance and repair requirements.

## **PROJECT/WORK ORDER REVIEW**

As has been noted before, Section 106 of the NHPA requires all Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their activities on cultural resources that are listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP. Unless covered under a Programmatic Agreement between the installation, the SC SHPO, and other interested parties, all work performed on a historic building, or within the historic district, should be reviewed by the MCRD Parris Island Cultural Resources Manager, who also serves as the Museum Curator.

To aid in determining if the Cultural Resources Manager should review a project, it is recommended that a "work order review" form be developed. This form should contain a series of questions that will identify whether a project has the potential to effect cultural resources. Please note that these recommended changes apply to architectural, landscape, and archaeological resources alike.

1. Does the proposed work involve a building(s) on the historic properties buildings list (including open spaces and park areas)?
  - 1a. Is the proposed work limited to “replacement in-kind,” i.e., does the repair or replacement match exactly the existing location, type of material(s), color, shape, size, and appearance?
2. Is there any ground disturbance anticipated as a result of the proposed work?
  - 2a. Does the ground disturbance occur in a previously undisturbed area or in a previously disturbed area to a depth greater than the previous disturbance?
  - 2b. Does the ground disturbance occur in an area unsurveyed for archaeological resources?
3. Is the proposed work location visible from any historic building or district?
  - 3a. Will the proposed work result in any change in the view to or from the district, individual historic buildings, or landscapes/open spaces/parks?
4. If the ground disturbance is in historic landscape areas, does the project provide for protection of vegetation, sidewalks, buildings, and structures?

If the answer to questions 1-3 is “Yes,” or the answer to question 4 is “No,” consult with the Cultural Resources Manager.

To further ensure that the answer to question #1 can be accurately answered, it is recommended that all buildings that are listed in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing building of the district, or have been determined eligible for listing, be “flagged” in all data bases.

## STANDARD DESIGN DETAILS

Develop design details/standards for typical building elements such as window repair, window replacement, handicapped ramps, street lighting, light fixtures, and others as determined through consultation with the Public Works Division and the Facilities Maintenance Division. Such standard designs and details should also be coordinated through the SC SHPO. This will ensure that any details developed will be appropriate in terms of design and materials for the proposed location.

### 3.2.6 Historic Landscapes

The term *landscape* refers to the “collective surface features of a place and the spatial relationships among those features, including natural terrain, human affected terrain, and the built environment” (i.e., open space, buildings, roads, sidewalks, vegetation etc.). “A *military landscape* is a landscape that has been uniquely shaped through human activity in support of single or multiple military missions of the United States Department of Defense or its antecedents. A *historic military landscape* is a military landscape that is significantly associated with historically important persons or events, or is an important indicator of the broad patterns of history, or represents a significant example of design or construction. For the purposes of the NRHP, a historic military landscape is a category of property potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic site or district. To be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, a historic military landscape must have sufficient integrity to convey its significance.”<sup>22</sup>

## HISTORIC LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

A historic landscape inventory emphasizes historical changes in its landscape. The goal is to identify the different stages of landscape change as defined by military mission and historical processes. Through use

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<sup>22</sup> Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach, Suzanne Keith Loechl, Samuel A. Batzli, Susan I. Enscoe, USACERL, 1996, p 9. This document is available on the U.S. Army Environmental Center Website, <http://aec.www.apgca.army.mil> under Files for Download, Environmental Conservation Branch Documents, Cultural Resources.

of published materials and historical documents, photographs, and maps, along with consulting the *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach*, the historic landscape inventory reconstructs the landscape of MCRD Parris Island during its historic periods and documents significant changes over time.

## **HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CONDITION ASSESSMENTS**

To achieve the NHPA Section 110 requirements regarding the affected resources, the MCRD should develop and implement a comprehensive historic landscape maintenance management program. One piece of such a program is to identify the maintenance and repair needs of the historic landscape, through a detailed field inspection. Following the field inspection, an assessment of the condition of the historic landscape is made, with work requirements prioritized.

1. Inspect the historic landscape, noting disturbances to landscape features. Include field photographs and/or sketches to assist in data analysis.
2. Compile and analyze data. Prioritize work requirements as critical, serious, and minor based on criteria found in paragraph 6.7, SOP #2B. Develop an annual maintenance and repair plan for historic landscape character-defining features to bring the historic landscape up to good condition (see paragraph 6.9, SOP #2D).

Place the historic landscape on an installation-wide cyclical maintenance program to ensure their continued preservation at the **Good** level.

**GOOD:** The historic landscape features are generally in good condition. There are either no maintenance problems, or the maintenance requirements that do exist are only cosmetic in nature, and will not lead to more the serious deterioration of other landscape features. No views or open spaces are being impaired by noncontributing elements. In general, the landscape features need only routine maintenance.

**FAIR:** There are early signs of deterioration to landscape features including stressed or dead plant material, crack walkways, broken site features (lights, benches, etc.). View or open space interference due to noncontributing elements that are nonpermanent.

**POOR:** There is deterioration of historic landscape features that if not treated within the next 12 months may lead to catastrophic failure and loss of the historic resource.

### **3.2.7 Monuments and Memorials**

#### **INVENTORY**

A comprehensive inventory of all of the monuments and memorials should be updated as needed.

### **3.2.8 Documents**

Public Works holds many original drawings, some of which are of the earliest buildings and date from the Navy period of occupation on Parris Island. These drawings are not being properly stored to archival standards, nor are they catalogued.

1. Establish a protocol to store original drawings of buildings eligible for listing on the NRHP at the Parris Island archives. This will consolidate drawings which are now filed at Public Works and Facilities Management.
2. Catalogue, label, organize, prepare, and store all drawings in the archives.

3. Prepare reproducible copies of original drawings. These copies shall remain in the possession of the Public Works for everyday use.

## Part II

### Cultural Resources Management

## 4.0 MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this ICRMP is to outline the short- and long-term goals of the cultural resources management program and document the processes by which the Cultural Resources Manager can meet these goals. This plan provides the goals, processes for meeting these goals, and any reporting requirements for monitoring the status of the cultural resources program.

Clearly, the cultural resources program is not the primary mission of MCRD Parris Island, although the cultural resources program mission supports the primary mission of the military. Unless the primary mission of the military radically changes, MCRD Parris Island will never direct unconstrained labor to address its cultural resources needs. Realistically, the cultural resource staff has a limited effort it can apply to furtherance of installation goals. It makes sense then to work efficiently and effectively to accomplish real achievements and minimize risk to important cultural resources, taking into account the interests of outside parties, and supporting the military mission.

Efficient and effective cultural resources management comes from experience, understanding, and a consideration of the relevance of the cultural resources program. It derives from a contextual evaluation that in its relevant form leads to “integration” with other programs. This ICRMP defines ways to establish and perpetuate contact with the rest of the installation and outside entities, and to make the contact simple and relevant.

This chapter is organized to include the management goals of the plan, which should be carried out by qualified staff, management action descriptions that provide for the maintenance of the program, monitoring protocols that evaluate the success of the program, future management requirements for maintaining and improving the program, and a tool for analyzing economic aspects for the layaway of historic buildings.

**The only way to practice efficient and effective management in a program such as cultural resources is to reach out and maintain regular contact with the rest of the installation and outside entities.**

### 4.2 MANAGEMENT GOALS OF THE ICRMP

The management goals of this plan are:

1. To comply with Marine Corps and Navy standards, which are derived from Federal legislation pertaining to cultural resources management;
2. To maintain a cultural resources management program that meets its mission;
3. To assess the success of the program; and
4. To identify improvements that can be made in the management processes. The Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) plans to meet existing standards, implement program improvements, and be able to respond to new initiatives and emergencies as they arise. In developing this plan, the CRM can identify additional work that may be needed to more effectively meet existing standards. Responses to some emergencies can be standardized, such as dealing with the inadvertent discovery of an archaeological site or human remains. Processes have already been established to ensure compliance with Federal legislation. However, the CRM cannot always foresee new Marine Corps or Navy initiatives that may ultimately impact cultural resources management and cannot yet be reflected in the ICRMP. The only recourse for the CRM is to assess the success of the plan annually and to redirect efforts if necessary in the annual work plan. When the major 5-year review of the ICRMP is due, the overall plan can be re-evaluated.



### 4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES

The MCRD Parris Island ICRMP is intended for use by the MCRD Cultural Resources Staff, G-4 staff, as well as other activity offices. It is important for the first two offices to work together to coordinate the responsibilities and to ensure protection and management of cultural resources at the MCRD. This section lists and describes several basic CRM responsibilities.

Cultural resources management responsibilities are based with the CRM at the Parris Island Museum, yet G-4, Installations and Logistics performs most cultural actions at the MCRD.

Cultural Resources responsibilities are officially vested in the G-3, Operations and Training and then delegated to a full time Cultural Resources Manager. For official discussion of archaeological and historic resources management refer to Depot Order 11000.1 in Appendix A.

#### 4.3.1 Cultural Resources Staff Responsibilities

- Develop, manage, and implement the ICRMP.
- Coordinate with other MCRD components to manage cultural resources.
- Advise and educate other MCRD components, contractors, and tenants on cultural resource requirements.
- Monitor resource condition and management compliance.
- Carry out the Section 106 Process—in coordination with various G-4 departments—on installation-funded projects. Screen projects for referral to outside agencies design review.
- Maintain contracting capability for archaeological and other mitigation work.
- Fund required Section 110 cultural resource studies.
- Develop procedures for responding to unexpected needs.
- Foster (or encourage) public involvement/interpretation.
- Provide expert technical advice on cultural resource issues.
- Foster partnerships and communication within the cultural resources community.
  - DOD, USMC, and Navy cultural resource offices (NAVFAC, HQ USMC, Legacy, etc.).
  - Preservation agencies (SC SHPO, ACHP, private groups).
  - PW personnel executing projects that affect cultural resources.
- Carry out the Section 106 Process for MILCON scope projects.
- Complete cultural resources management reporting requirements and data calls to higher headquarters, including data to complete the Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on Federal Archaeological Activities (see Section 4.7).

### 4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An Archaeological and Historic Resources Advisory Committee (AHRAC) should be established to meet when needed to aid and give broad advice and recommendations on procedures, planning, and management for the protection of archaeological and historic resources on Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, and to carry out those specific duties as set forth in OPNAVINST 5091.1A (NOTAL), MCO 5090.2A Chapter 8, and MCO P5750.1G. The AHRAC should consist of the following members:

Chair: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Chairman  
Director: Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO)  
Secretary: Planning Director, Public Works Office  
Members: Depot Archaeologist  
Public Works Officer  
Facilities Maintenance Engineer Officer  
Manager of Cultural Resources  
Director, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation  
Public Works Architect  
Depot Archaeologist

Advisors to the members of the AHRAC should be:

Supervisory General Engineer  
Public Affairs Officer  
Director, National Trust, Southeastern Office  
Housing Manager  
Safety Officer  
Staff Judge Advocate

The Committee will meet as required on call of the chairman and will serve as part of the Depot Development Board.

#### **4.5 TYPES OF UNDERTAKINGS**

Undertakings, by definition, are “Any Federal, Federally assisted, or Federally licensed action, activity, or program, new or continuing, that may have an effect on National Register resources and thereby triggers procedural responsibilities under” the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 USC 470-470w.

This section provides explanations of the types of undertakings that can potentially affect cultural resources at the MCRD.<sup>23</sup>

- Administration of family housing, since such housing may be historic, or may be constructed in historically or archaeologically sensitive areas.
- Maintenance of buildings, structures, and landscapes that might be historic, and maintenance of the land in general if such maintenance could alter the character of the land.
- Changes in the use of older buildings, structures, and land areas, which might have historic or cultural values.
- Closure of facilities, which can deprive historic and archaeological resources of Federal protection through transfer to non-federal parties.
- Accessibility programs, which can impact historic buildings, structures, and landscapes.

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<sup>23</sup> General descriptions of potential undertakings listed here are based on a list developed for the HARP Guidance Document of the U.S. Navy.

- Energy conservation programs, which can result in the demolition or substantial alteration of historic buildings and structures.
- Hazardous materials removal, which can alter the character of historic buildings, structures, and landscapes, or disrupt archaeological sites and other resources.
- Implementation of corrective measures to manage encroachment, which can affect historic and archaeological resources in areas where such measures (e.g., acquisition of land and relocation of residents) may take place.
- Environmental programs, which can result in land-use changes, and other changes that can affect historic and archaeological resources.
- Master planning and other planning activities that shape the development of installations.

#### **4.6 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES/MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

- NEPA integration
- Archaeological Survey and Testing—contract out and in house
- Public access to cultural resources—museum is open to the public
- Access to collections: use and loans—museum is open to the public
- Curatorial/Archival standards
- Documentation of architecture/buildings and archaeological sites: level of local, regional, and national significance
- Cleanup of existing hazardous waste
- NHPA Section 106 compliance—<http://www.achp.gov/regsflow.html>
- NHPA Section 110 compliance
- ARPA Compliance
- NAGPRA Compliance
- Maintenance of Cemeteries
- Emergency spill response (hazardous material)
- Emergency Conditions, e.g., severe weather, flooding (reference 36 C.F.R. 800) — include emergency repairs: specifications on repairs, demolition, and documentation, and coordination with the SC SHPO
- Compliance with 36 C.F.R 79: Curation of Archaeological Collections

##### **4.6.1 Reporting Requirements**

The annual Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in Federal repositories. MCRD Parris Island's current amount of archaeological material is *in status*; therefore, the exact cubic feet of all archaeological material is undetermined at this time, although the Santa Elena/Charlesfort artifact collection currently curated, under agreement with the Depot, by the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) is estimated to be 755.5 cubic feet. The U.S Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, conducted a curation assessment study on the Depot in 1997.

#### **4.6.2 Inspection Requirements**

Inspections of Federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the CRO.
- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are temporarily stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures.
- Periodically inspect the collections in temporary storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage.
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records.
- Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned personal property in the possession of the CRO.

#### **4.7 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

As stated in the DoD Instruction 4715.3, D.3.e “an economic analysis shall be conducted on all NRHP eligible historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement (Section 2825 of 10 U.S.C., (reference (f)). The economic analysis should include an evaluation of life-cycle maintenance costs, utility costs, replacement costs, and other pertinent factors.”

##### **4.7.1 ECONPACK**

ECONPACK for Windows is a unique economic analysis computer package available to engineers, economists, master planners, accountants, and other personnel throughout the DoD and the Government. ECONPACK for Windows is a comprehensive program incorporating economic analysis calculations, documentation, and reporting capabilities. It is structured so it can be used by noneconomists to prepare complete, properly documented economic analyses (EAs) in support of DoD funding requests.

The analytic capabilities of ECONPACK for Windows are generic, providing standardized economic analysis methodologies and calculations to evaluate a broad range of capital investment categories such as barracks, hospitals, family housing, information systems, utility plants, maintenance facilities, ranges, runways, commercially financed facilities, and equipment.

DD1391/PAX Support

##### **4.7.2 Layaway Economic Analysis Tool**

Due to the number of historic buildings that the military must manage, the Army has developed a software tool to provide historic building lifecycle cost estimates for three management alternatives: (1) renovation and reuse, (2) layaway/mothball, and (3) demolition. The program is designed to estimate costs over a 20-year time period. The economic analyses included in the program are:

- the cost of each alternative over the life-cycle of the building,
- the possible alternatives and additional costs incurred, and
- the point at which one alternative becomes a more viable option than others.

The Layaway Economic Analysis Tool, Version 2.04 developed by the ERDC/CERL, is a Windows 95/98/NT-based software tool available to DoD users in CD-ROM Format.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Copies may be obtained by contacting the USAEC Technical Information Center ([USAECTIC@acc.apgca.army.mil](mailto:USAECTIC@acc.apgca.army.mil)).

The software can be downloaded directly by DoD users and contractors via DENIX (*user ID and password required*).

## **5.0 INTEGRATION**

### **5.1 MISSION**

The primary program management objectives of this ICRMP are to integrate the legal requirements for historic preservation compliance and Native American issues with the planning and accomplishment of military training, construction, and other mission essential activities, and to provide guidance for real property and land use decisions on MCRD Parris Island. Further objectives of this ICRMP are:

1. To establish specific procedures for compliance with all Federal laws and regulations governing the protection and preservation of historic resources with minimum degradation of the military mission and ongoing training activities.
2. To establish specific procedures for compliance with all Federal laws and regulations governing the relationship and associations with Native Americans with minimum degradation of the military mission and ongoing training activities.
3. To locate and evaluate the significance of archaeological sites on the MCRD Parris Island military reservation and to protect all sites that meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP.
4. To give priority to evaluating archaeological sites located in training maneuver areas and, for those sites eligible for nomination to the NRHP, to develop site protective strategies that do not impede ongoing or projected mission-related activities.
5. To protect and preserve the integrity of the historic buildings, structures, and districts, and develop a cohesive and comprehensive plan for rehabilitating, renovating, and replacing historic elements.
6. To enforce Federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archaeological sites and historic properties, including the casual collection of artifacts on the MCRD Parris Island military reservation.
7. To meet the curation standards set forth in 36 CFR § 79, within the 5-year period ending in 2005.
8. To conserve funds through the employment of more efficient management techniques and the initiation of mission-sensitive evaluation procedures for archaeological sites, buildings and structures, and other historic properties.
9. To contribute to the body of knowledge associated with the prehistoric and historical periods of South Carolina through the analysis and synthesis of all data collected as part of the compliance process with Federal historic preservation laws.

### **5.2 POLICIES**

All federal undertakings must be coordinated with the MCRD Parris Island Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) who will determine whether or not historic properties are present in the project area of potential effects (APE), and who will evaluate the significance of identified historic properties within the context of the NRHP criteria. In the event that an undertaking may adversely affect a historic property and the effect cannot be avoided, mitigation plans will be coordinated with the SC SHPO by separate MOA in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Policy statements for specific cultural resources management objectives are as follows:

1. Historic properties that are determined not eligible for the NRHP and that have no known Native American sacred sites or are not otherwise identified as Native American traditional cultural places will not be afforded further protection within the purview of this ICRMP. All cemeteries, whether prehistoric or historic, shall be preserved intact and undisturbed in accordance with South Carolina burial laws.

2. The illegal trafficking or disturbance of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony is prohibited by ARPA and NAGPRA.
3. In accordance with MCO 5090.2A, the recreational use of metal or density detectors, for the purpose of subsurface discovery, or the use of any means of ground or underwater disturbance for the purposes of removing or disturbing archaeological artifacts without a proper permit, is prohibited on all lands within the boundaries of the MCRD Parris Island military reservation.
4. Vandalism of archaeological sites is prohibited under ARPA and other related Federal and state laws. The MCRD Parris Island Provost Marshal shall be notified of any suspected vandalism of historic properties.
5. Inadvertent disturbance of archaeological sites shall be immediately reported to the MCRD Parris Island CRM. Any person observing or otherwise aware of the disturbance of a Native American grave site or the discovery of human remains is required, under NAGPRA, to protect the site from further damage, and to notify the land manager. The MCRD Parris Island CRM should be immediately notified.
6. The CRM shall monitor all construction activities within close proximity to known archaeological sites. Construction project managers shall furnish accurate maps of all planned construction activities, during the design phase, to the staff archaeologists for review.
7. The identification and evaluation of historic properties on MCRD Parris Island and MCRD Parris Island-controlled areas, shall consider the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for architectural historians who meet the applicable professional qualification standards.
8. This ICRMP will be reviewed and revised every 5 years, or as necessary, to ensure continued compliance with all applicable Federal laws and regulations.

### **5.3 INTERNAL COORDINATION PROCEDURES**

While the focus of this ICRMP is on the accomplishment of the necessary compliance actions for the management of cultural resources that may be affected by installation actions, the effectiveness of the ICRMP as a management tool largely depends on how well the procedures and policies in this plan are integrated into the daily operation of the installation. This ICRMP should be thoroughly integrated with other installation plans, including the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), the installation Master Plan, the facilities maintenance plan, training and range area management plans, mobilization and deployment plans, pest management plans, and information management systems. This plan **must** be regarded as an integral component of the installation Master Plan. Although the policy and procedures outlined and discussed within this ICRMP specifically address the management of the installation cultural resources program, the installation Master Plan must recognize the legal requirements that necessitate the cultural resource compliance and provide the appropriate legal and management setting within the installation Master Plan to facilitate the timely accomplishment of these procedures. The integration of this ICRMP with all land management programs and practices on MCRD Parris Island is an essential element in meeting the legal obligations mandated by Federal laws and regulations protecting the cultural resources located within the boundaries of the MCRD Parris Island military reservation.

Among the internal coordination considerations to be addressed are:

1. Procedures for consultation with all interested groups and individuals that represent an interest in cultural resources. Such consultation should include, but is not limited to, federally recognized Native American tribes, local and state government representatives, local and state historical societies, and the interested public.

2. Assessments by the installation CRM of the cultural resources section of each installation management plan referenced in the above overview. All assessments conducted by the installation CRM should be coordinated with applicable NEPA processes.

Good management practices, current manpower limits, and fiscal constraints dictate that organizational relationships and functional assignments be clearly and concisely defined. To effectively implement the ICRMP, cultural resources compliance activities must be fully integrated into the MCRD, Parris Island mission activities. Since the installation commander has an obligation to comply with cultural resource legislation, the commander must ensure that cultural resources are taken into account with respect to all installation activities. The ICRMP was developed to assist the installation commander with cultural resource compliance activities by incorporating cultural resource data into installation plans and anticipating potential conflicts.

The ICRMP identifies interface requirements between the cultural resources management program and other program areas including, but not limited to: natural resources management, master planning, facilities and housing, and mission-related training and testing activities. The ICRMP is a component plan to the installation Master Plan and should be prepared in conjunction with:

- master planning (installation development and land uses),
- natural resources management (Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans),
- real property planning, including facilities and housing, and
- installation operations and maintenance activities.

## **5.4 INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES AND PLANS**

An installation's ICRMP can be fully integrated with the mission only if it is well coordinated with other installation offices and plans that can impact cultural resources, including master planning, natural resource management, public works, tenants, etc. These offices were contacted early in the process of this ICRMP development. The ICRMP includes information about how these offices are addressing cultural resource issues, how information is shared, and what are the cultural resource management priorities as a result of mission activities.

### **5.4.1 G-3, Operations and Training**

The G-3, Operations and Training, functions as a General Staff Officer and exercises staff cognizance over the following: Operations Division, Training Division, and Combat Visual Information Center.

#### **5.4.1.1 *Operations Division***

- Coordinates official visits to the Depot;
- Plans, coordinates, and supervises Depot-level ceremonies;
- Plans, coordinates, interprets, and implements Command policy in intelligence/counter-intelligence matters, security operations, and special threats matters;
- Plans, coordinates, interprets, and implements Command policy in nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare;
- Prepares all Safety Investigation Reports (SIRs) for submission to HQMC;
- Develops and coordinates the planning for disaster preparedness plans and coordinates those plans with local government agencies and designated Marine Corps Headquarters;
- Prepares and delivers Command briefs;



- Conducts Mobilization Planning;
- Prepares Command chronology;
- Manages Command historical program;
- Provides guidance and supervision to the Museum Branch.

## **MUSEUM BRANCH**

The mission of the Parris Island Museum is to collect, preserve, exhibit, and hold in trust for research and training all objects; memorabilia; art; personal papers of lasting, historical, and traditional value for the education, training, enrichment, and inspiration of Marines and the general public interested in the Marine Corps, and to assist in the preservation and interpretation of historic sites on Parris Island.

The Parris Island Museum contains more than 10,000 square feet of displays, making it one of the largest museums in the Southeast. The museum features large exhibit halls on the history of recruit training, 20th Century Marine Corps history, and the history of Parris Island. Other displays depict low country military history starting with the 16th Century rivalry between the French and the Spanish through the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish American War, and the military facilities used during World War II. Temporary displays feature the history of Women Marines and famous Americans who served in the Marine Corps (see <http://parrisland.com/museum.htm>).

### **Cultural Resources Manager**

A team comprised of the Depot Planner, the Cultural Resources Manager (Museum Curator), the Depot Archaeologist (Museum Assistant Curator), the Depot Planning Director, the Depot Facilities Manager, the Natural Resources Manager, the NEPA Coordinator, and the Public Works Architect review all work that could affect cultural resources. The team oversees renovation of historic buildings, conducts cultural resources surveys, and reviews outside applications for archaeological work on Parris Island. The Museum Curator, who serves as the Depot's Cultural Resource Manager, works with the SC SHPO concerning the preparation of all necessary documents. The Museum Assistant Curator, who has advanced degrees in history and archaeology, is the Depot Archaeologist.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Review work requests that will affect cultural resources.
- Work with project proponent to minimize effects.
- For projects that will not adversely affect cultural resources, prepare the necessary documents required by Section 106 of the NHPA for review and coordination with the SC SHPO.
- For projects that will adversely affect cultural resources, contact SC SHPO under Section 106 of the NHPA on ways to mitigate the adverse effects.
- Provide current data regarding cultural resources inventories, assessments, and management plans. This should be presented in a format that is compatible with the current master plan. The CRM shall ensure that the data is kept current as cultural resource research activities are accomplished.
- Keep NREAO and Public Works Office (PW) abreast of yearly cultural resource activities in the form of an annual summary. The Public Works will be informed of cultural resource accomplishments particularly if they have the potential to affect how the master plan operates.

- Advise the PW as necessary, particularly in matters relating to the siting of new construction, planned building renovations and demolitions, proposed changes to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, utility construction, the historic landscape, and archaeological sites.
- Confer with the NREAO about cultural resources with outside agencies.
- Integrate cultural resources data, in the form of a GIS data layer, into the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island GIS.
- Consult with the PW on master planning activities that involve potential adverse effect to cultural resources that are not addressed in a cultural resources management plan.
- Integrate cultural resources inventories and management into the master plan. Provide master planning with GIS data in a compatible format including cultural resources activities projected over the next 5 years.
- Foster partnerships with outside entities, including the SC SHPO and the University of South Carolina and other universities when appropriate.
- Negotiate MOAs and Programmatic Agreements (PAs) with outside agencies to protect, preserve, and manage cultural resources.
- Follow curation guidelines in 36 CFR 79.

#### **5.4.2 G-4, Installation and Logistics**

The G-4. Installations and Logistics, functions as a General Staff Officer and exercises staff cognizance over the following: Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division, Housing and Quarters Division, Public Works Division, Facilities Maintenance Engineering Division (includes motor transport), Armory Division, Fire Division, and Computers and Telecommunications Division.

- Plans, coordinates, interprets, and implements Command policy pertaining to transportation, plant maintenance, equipment maintenance, public works, energy conservation, and natural resources management.
- Plans requirements for military construction projects.
- Compiles data for the Logistics Support Requirements and Basic Facilities Requirement List Projects.
- Conducts the New Work Review Board.
- Maintains base contingency plans for facilities.
- Evaluates requests for disposal of facilities.
- Prepares required reports to higher headquarters.
- Develops statistical data and other information as required to keep the Commanding General informed on logistical matters.

##### ***5.4.2.1 Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division***

The Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division (NREAD) plans, establishes, and conducts programs to protect the environment, prevent pollution, and preserve natural, cultural, and historic resources. Additionally it provides management functions to ensure that the Command remains in compliance with appropriate laws and regulations. The NREAD is further organized under the NREAO into Recycling, Hazardous Waste, Land Management, and Administrative sections. These sections manage hazardous material/waste, underground storage tanks, solid waste management and resource

recovery, oil and hazardous substances pollution contingency planning, multiple land use, installation restoration, forestry, wildlife, environmental assessments, air and water pollution abatement, and historic and archaeological resources.

#### **NREAO CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Send work requests that will affect cultural resources to the CRM.
- Work with the CRM and the project proponent to minimize effects.
- Apprise NREAO staff of cultural resources activities once annual summary is received from CRM.
- Confer with the CRM about cultural resources with outside agencies.
- Integrate cultural resources data, in the form of a GIS data layer, into the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island GIS.
- Consult with the Public Works Division and CRM on master planning activities that involve potential adverse effect to cultural resources that are not addressed in a cultural resources management plan.
- Provide master planning with GIS data in a compatible format including cultural resources activities projected over the next 5 years.
- Send a representative to the Cultural Resources Committee.

#### ***5.4.2.2 Housing and Quarters Division***

Administers the Family Housing Program and provides housing referral services for Depot and U.S. Naval Hospital personnel.

- Administers the Family Housing Program for the Depot, to include assignment of 355 units located at Laurel Bay, SC.
- Receives, stores, and issues furniture/equipment as required.
- Assists DoD personnel in locating suitable nondiscriminatory housing in the local community.
- Administers the billeting program for Officers and Staff NCOs as well as transient personnel.

#### **HOUSING AND QUARTERS DIVISION CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Conveys information to the Housing and Quarters Division staff to inform historic housing residents of how to reside in historic housing.

#### ***5.4.2.3 Facilities Maintenance Engineer Division***

Facilities Maintenance Engineer Division (FMED) plans, implements, directs, budgets, controls, and accounts for the maintenance and repair of real property (Class I and II), Family Housing, structures, roads, walks, paved areas, grounds, selected personal property (Class III and IV), utilities distribution system, equipment and services to include generation of power and heat, sewage treatment and disposal, treatment of potable water, maintenance/service of cold storage facility, ice plant, and swimming pools. The division supervises the Public Works Engineering Branch. The division performs miscellaneous services including collection and disposal of refuse, pest control, and operation of construction

equipment. They also prepare budget estimates and justifications for all maintenance, repair and operational functions, and provide statistical research as required.

#### **FACILITIES SUPPORT CONTRACTS BRANCH**

Provides facilities services contracting agreements for the Command.

#### **OPERATIONS BRANCH**

- Develops weekly, quarterly, annual, and long-range maintenance plans and work programs.
- Screens and classifies all work requests, including emergency and service work.
- Inspects real property.
- Prepares master weekly work schedules, and labor and materials estimates.
- Determines the need for engineering advice and assistance.
- Requests the Public Works Officer to arrange for contractual services.
- Recommends work for accomplishment by contract.

#### **MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR BRANCH**

- Maintains and repairs all Depot real property to include buildings, grounds, and structures.
- Accomplishes limited minor construction projects; provides maintenance, other than operator maintenance, for utility system.
- Provides service for refuse collection and disposal, pest control, and operation of construction equipment.
- Maintains and operates water/sewage/electrical/steam distribution systems.
- Performs maintenance of government-owned utilities systems; monitors utility usage and fuel requirements.
- Recommends long-term plant repair and component replacement programs.
- Maintains records and statistical data as required.

#### **PROPERTY MANAGEMENT BRANCH**

Maintains inventory and property management records for all equipment and property assigned to Maintenance.

#### **PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING BRANCH**

Public Works performs master planning, preliminary planning, and related engineering studies and investigations in support of the Marine Corps Facilities Planning System, the Military Construction Program, the Facilities Projects Program, the Family Housing Improvement Program and Non-Appropriated Fund Major Construction Programs. They also prepare engineering designs, plans, and specifications for construction contracts and work by Depot personnel. Public Works advises the Commanding General on matters of public works and public utilities, serves as liaison with Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and provides engineering support to the Depot. They prepare and maintain all Real Estate documents (easements, leases, licenses, out grants, and transfer/disposals), commercial utility contracts for the Depot, and files, drawings, and records related to the public works

functions. Public Works coordinates facilities programming with the Officer-in-Charge of Construction/ Resident Officer-in-Charge of Construction (ROICC) who is responsible for contract advertisement, award, and administration of major repair/new work projects and for oversight of military construction (MILCON) projects awarded by Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

#### **PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Integrate cultural resources inventories and management goals into the master plan.
  - Advise the CRM as necessary, particularly in matters relating to the siting of new construction, planned building renovations and demolitions, proposed changes to vehicular and pedestrian traffic, utility construction, the historic landscape, and archaeological sites.
  - Apprise Public Works Division staff of cultural resources activities once annual summary is received from CRM.
  - Send a representative to the Cultural Resources Committee.
  - Consult with the NREAD and CRM on master planning activities that involve potential adverse effect to cultural resources that are not addressed in a cultural resources management plan.
- **INCORPORATE GIS DATA LAYERS FROM NREAD INTO THE MASTER PLAN.**

#### **FACILITIES MAINTENANCE ENGINEER DIVISION CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Consult with the CRM before any routine maintenance ensues on historic buildings, in the historic district, or on archaeological sites eligible for the NRHP.
- Send a representative to the Cultural Resources Committee.
- Consult with the NREAD, Public Works, and CRM on activities that involve potential adverse effects to cultural resources that are not addressed in a cultural resources management plan.
- Any ground-penetrating activities planned outside of that area already subjected to archaeological survey will require consultation with Cultural Resources Committee.

##### ***5.4.2.4 Fire Division***

Provides fire fighting, rescue, paramedic life support, inspection, and prevention services for the Depot and Beaufort Naval Hospital Complex.

#### **FIRE DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- If problems arise related to fire safety, i.e., not enough access or window opening size, during a routine inspection of historic buildings contact the CRM before action is taken to mitigate the problem.

##### ***5.4.2.5 Computer And Telecommunications (CATS) Division***

Provides staff and functional responsibility for all matters pertaining to computer and telecommunications capabilities, and is responsible for coordinating and controlling all aspects of personnel, administration, and operation of the Computer Systems Support Facility (CSSF).

## **TELEPHONE SECTION**

Provides all official telephone support on the Depot, operates a digital, Private Branch Exchange (PBX) equipped to provide service for up to 2,400 subscribers, and maintains 52 miles of copper cable plant and over 37,000 feet of fiber optic cable plant.

## **COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE SECTION**

- Provides electronic maintenance on all ground communications equipment owned by the Depot.
- Repairs public address systems and Range Control Intercommunication systems.
- Coordinates the purchase and repair of commercial radio equipment.
- Provides technical support for other agencies.
- Performs as the Depot's Calibrations Control Facility.
- Provides tactical radios and portable public address systems for temporary loan.
- Assists in establishing disaster radio nets when the disaster control operations plan is activated.

### **CATS DIVISION RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Contact the CRM before any routine maintenance of the copper cable plant or fiber optic cable plant that involves digging into archaeological sensitive areas.
- Contact the CRM before any routine maintenance of the Depot communications system in the historic district or inside of historic buildings.
- Contact the CRM before any expansion of the Depot communications system that involves digging or trenching to place cables.

### **5.4.3 Staff Judge Advocate**

The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) provides legal services to the Commanding General, subordinate commanders, and all Depot military personnel and dependents. Administers for the Commanding General, Federal statutes including the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and Navy and Marine Corps Regulations. Administers claims for and against the government. Maintains liaison with civil authorities in matters concerning civil summons and warrants of arrest. Reviews and provides advice on other matters that may require legal review or opinion as requested by the Commanding General or other staff officers.

### **STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Review and comment on ICRMP for legal counsel.
- Review and comment on MOAs, PAs, and other legal documents developed under the MCRD CRM program.
- Consult with CRM regarding cases of vandalism against archaeological sites.

#### **5.4.4 Marine Corps Community Services**

The Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) provides morale, welfare, and recreation support through programs administered by the Special Services and Depot Clubs Branches, and provides administrative support to include consolidated purchasing, payroll, personnel, and accounting services for the Special Services and Depot Clubs Branches.

##### **SPECIAL SERVICES BRANCH**

Coordinates the Depot Special Services program and provides a varied program of wholesome, constructive, leisure-time activities designed to effectively contribute to the stimulation and development of the mental, physical, and social well-being of all authorized participants. Services are provided through the operation of:

- Bowling Center
- Library
- Marina
- Fitness Center
- Marina Hut
- Golf Course
- Nursery School
- Swimming Pool
- Auto
- Temporary Lodging Facility
- Ceramic
- Theater
- Wood
- Veterinarian Clinic
- Information, Tour, and Travel (ITT) Services
- Child Care Center
- Hobby Shops

##### **PROPERTY AND MAINTENANCE BRANCH**

Executes maintenance programs on MCCS property.

##### **MCCS RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Contact the CRM, PW, and NREAO before any construction or maintenance occurs at an archaeological site or historic building or within the historic district, regardless of how a project is being funded.

## **5.5 FUNDING MECHANISMS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command is commissioned for large MILCON projects. These are projects that typically cost \$500,000 or more.

Public Works Division dollars are used to fund maintenance and repair projects up to \$500,000 and new construction up to \$100,000.

### **SOUTHERN DIVISION, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Consult with the CRM and Public Works Division on MILCON projects that involve potential adverse effect to cultural resources.

### **PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION CULTURAL RESOURCES RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Consult with the CRM to determine which work requests will affect cultural resources.
- Pass work requests that will affect cultural resources onto the CRM for review.

### **CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Review work requests that will affect cultural resources.
- Work with project proponent to minimize effects.
- For projects that will not adversely affect cultural resources, prepare the necessary documents required by 36 CFR 800 for review and coordination with the SC SHPO.
- For projects that will adversely affect cultural resources contact the SC SHPO as required by Section 106 of the NHPA and 36 CFR 800 on ways to mitigate the adverse effects.

## **5.6 OUTSIDE AGENCIES AND ENTITIES**

The Depot must also respond to issues and concerns of outside entities. These include Native Americans, historic preservation organizations as well as Federal, state, and local agencies. The ICRMP provides guidance for effectively integrating cultural resources management activities with these interested groups.

### **5.6.1 South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office**

According to the NHPA, the SC SHPO must be consulted on all undertakings and actions that affect cultural resources at the MCRD. To date, consultation with the MCRD has been very good. The point of contact between the SC SHPO and MCRD is the Depot Cultural Resources Manager, which at present is the Parris Island Museum curator. This method of contact should continue in its current format.

Primary SC SHPO functions as directed by NHPA:

- In cooperation with Federal agencies, direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic properties and maintain inventories of such properties.
- Advise and assist Federal agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities.
- Cooperate with the Advisory Council, Federal agencies, and other interested parties to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development.
- Provide public information, education, and training and technical assistance relating to the Federal and State Historic Preservation Programs.



### **5.6.2 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent Federal agency created by the NHPA, and is the major policy advisor to the Government in the field of historic preservation. The ACHP is composed of 20 private citizens and experts in the field who are appointed by the President, Federal agency heads, and representatives of State, local, and tribal government.

The ACHP provides a forum for influencing Federal policy, programs, and decisions as they affect historic resources in communities and on public lands nationwide, and it administers Section 106 of NHPA. A small professional staff, with offices in Washington, DC, and Denver, Colorado, serves the ACHP.

Working with Section 106, Federal agency officials must consider the impact of their programs and projects on places of historic value. They incorporate ways to protect and enhance historic resources through their land-use planning, funding, and licensing actions. Federal agencies also consult with project proponents, members of the general public, state and local officials, and the ACHP to address adverse impacts on historic properties.

The Section 106 review process guarantees that state and local governments, Indian tribes, private citizens, and organizations will have meaningful involvement in Federal project planning when proposed actions affect historic resources they care about.

Primary ACHP functions as directed by NHPA:

- Advocate full consideration of historic values in Federal decisionmaking;
- Oversee the Section 106 review process, and mediate in controversial cases;
- Review Federal programs and policies to further improve preservation;
- Provide essential training, guidance, and public information to make the Section 106 review process operate efficiently and with full opportunity for citizen involvement; and
- Recommend administrative and legislative improvements for protecting the Nation's heritage with due recognition of other national needs and priorities.

### **5.6.3 Other Interested Parties**

Native American groups, university research staff, and the general public can all be considered other interested parties. The MCRD Cultural Resources Staff, specifically the Cultural Resources Manager, will handle relationships with and responses to these groups.

#### **MCRD CULTURAL RESOURCES STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Carry out public involvement and interpretation.

### **5.7 PUBLIC ACCESS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Any archaeological investigation on the MCRD has the potential for positive publicity for the Depot. Archaeologists working in the field are always good news items and since the Depot is in a tourist area, the Depot is missing an opportunity whenever archaeologists are conducting fieldwork and it is not publicized. A public program should be developed between the museum and any fieldwork such that tourists are channeled to the site of any excavations in progress when they exit the Depot museum or when taking the driving tour of the Depot. Any data recovery program should include adequate funding in its budget for a popular publication that can be sold in the Depot museum.

**MCRD CULTURAL RESOURCES STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- When the CRM perceives that public access to a particular cultural resource might be beneficial to the MCRD, contact the museum for coordination.

**MUSEUM RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- As the MCRD primary outreach activity for public involvement, the museum should coordinate outreach programs with the Depot Cultural Resources Staff.

## **6.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

### **6.1 PURPOSE OF THE SOPS**

A major goal of the ICRMP is to document the management processes that maintain the cultural resource program, provide for its continuity, and allow achievement of its mission. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were created to achieve these goals. SOPs are organized according to the various legislative drivers that shape the management of cultural resources at MCRD Parris Island: Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, 36 C.F.R. 79, and NAGPRA.

### **6.2 LIST OF THE SOPS**

SOP #1: National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106

SOP #1a: Section 106 Compliance For Buildings And Structures

SOP #2: Section 110 Compliance

SOP #2A Section 110 Compliance: Archaeological Resource Evaluations

SOP #2B Section 110 Compliance: Building Condition Assessments

SOP #2C Section 110 Compliance: Preserving Building/Historic District Integrity

SOP #2 D Section 110 Compliance: Historic Landscape Condition Assessments

SOP #2E Section 110 Compliance: Traditional Cultural Properties Inventory and Evaluation

SOP #3: Compliance with 36 C.F.R. 79: Curation of Archaeological Collections

SOP #4 Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance

SOP #4A Archaeological Resources Protection Act Compliance: Permits

SOP #4B Archaeological Resources Protection Act Compliance: Vandalism

SOP #5 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Compliance

SOP #6 Maintenance of Cemeteries [DRAFT]

### **6.3 SOP #1: NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, SECTION 106**

#### **Overview**

Each time the Marine Corps proposes to engage in an undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties, it will consider whether that undertaking is exempt from coordination and either record that the undertaking is exempt, or engage in consultation for Section 106 compliance as required by 36 CFR 800. The Corps will complete the Section 106 compliance process before irrevocably committing to the undertaking.

The term *undertaking* refers to all projects that have the potential for an effect or change to a historic property. As stated in the law, the definition of undertaking is intentionally broad, to take into account all types of undertakings and all types of cultural resources. In relation to historic properties, potential undertakings include, but are not limited to:

- Training and other ground-disturbing activities;
- Maintenance and repair activities performed on a building;

- Adaptive reuse projects;
- New construction within a historic district, adjacent to a historic district, or within visual range of a historic building or district;
- The demolition of a historic building;
- Landscaping (including tree removal, planting, or other landscape actions); and
- Actions that have potential impacts on traditional cultural properties.

The review of undertakings and effects begins early in the project planning process and continues throughout the process, ending at one of three points in the process:

1. When it has been determined that the undertaking (project) will not affect historic properties;
2. When effects have been identified and taken into account in project development and/or execution; or
3. When adverse effects have been identified and those effects have been mitigated as agreed to by MCRD Parris Island and all outside consulting parties.

In carrying out its responsibilities under Section 106, the Marine Corps should provide Indian tribes a reasonable opportunity to identify their concerns about historic properties, advise on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, articulate their views on the undertaking's effects on such properties, and participate in the resolution of adverse effects. An Indian tribe and the Marine Corps may enter into an agreement that specifies how the Corps will carry out responsibilities under Section 106, including concerns over the confidentiality of information. The Marine Corps will consult with Indian tribes in a manner that recognizes the government-to-government relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

### **Dictating Policy/Rule(s)**

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. Section 470 et seq.) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties that are eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Marine Corps will design all ground-disturbing, construction, or maintenance projects to avoid damage to historic properties that are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Historic properties may include archaeological sites, buildings, landscapes, structures, objects, and traditional cultural properties. Until NRHP eligibility is formally determined, the Marine Corps will treat each historic property as potentially eligible and avoid and/or protect it from damage. Unless exempted below, the Marine Corps will seek comment from the SC SHPO, affected Indian Tribes, and interested parties, and will take the comments into account in its decision-making process.

### **Procedures**

To take into account the effects of Marine Corps actions on historic properties, one or more of three separate activities will occur:

1. **Identification:** The Marine Corps will conduct project-specific assessments for major excavations, construction, and maintenance not exempted from review.
2. **Evaluation:** Until commitments for broad-scale evaluations of historic properties are fulfilled, the Marine Corps will use available information on historic properties' significance as it plans major excavations, construction, maintenance, and training activities. When the Marine Corps is unable to avoid or protect historic properties discovered in project-specific inventories, it will evaluate such properties for NRHP eligibility, if an evaluation has not been completed. The Marine Corps will plan such evaluation in consultation with the SC SHPO and with Native Americans for those sites that are of potential value to Native Americans. In determining the eligibility of historic properties for

inclusion in the NRHP in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 800.4(c), the Marine Corps will consult with SC SHPO and, when appropriate, Native Americans, and will refer to inventories and planning by the State of South Carolina, the Marine Corps's history and traditions, and previous surveys of historic properties. If the Marine Corps and SC SHPO fail to agree upon the NRHP eligibility of a resource, or if the ACHP or the Secretary of the Interior so request, the Marine Corps will obtain a final determination of eligibility from the Secretary of Interior pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 800.4(c)(2).

3. **Management and Treatment:** If properties at MCRD Parris Island are found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the Marine Corps may treat them as described in subparagraphs (a) and (b). The selection of either of these options depends both on the nature and circumstances of the impact and the nature of the property's importance. The Marine Corps will select these options in consultation with the SC SHPO and Native Americans, as appropriate. For archaeological sites, if protection, avoidance, or data recovery are not reasonable options, the Marine Corps will consult further to determine appropriate measures for consideration and treatment.
  - a. Treatment Option 1: Protect by avoiding the historic property so it is no longer subject to impacts from the Marine Corps undertaking. The Marine Corps will give every reasonable consideration to historic property protection in a manner consistent with applicable standards of the NPS, the ACHP, and the SC SHPO. If the historic property holds cultural significance to Native Americans, the Marine Corps will undertake such protection in consultation with them as well.
  - b. Treatment Option 2: Subject the historic property to data recovery in accordance with a scope of work developed in consultation with the SC SHPO, Native Americans, and other interested parties prior to continuing the undertaking. The Marine Corps will not implement this option if the exceptions to the criteria of adverse effect in 36 C.F.R. 800 are not met.
  - c. When the Marine Corps mitigates or negates effects to a historic property through Options 1 or 2 above, the effects of the undertaking are not adverse. When by application of 36 C.F.R. 800.5, the Marine Corps and SC SHPO agree that there is no adverse effect, or when this plan defines no adverse effect, the Marine Corps need not request further comment from the ACHP.

Figure 6-1 is a flowchart of the process.

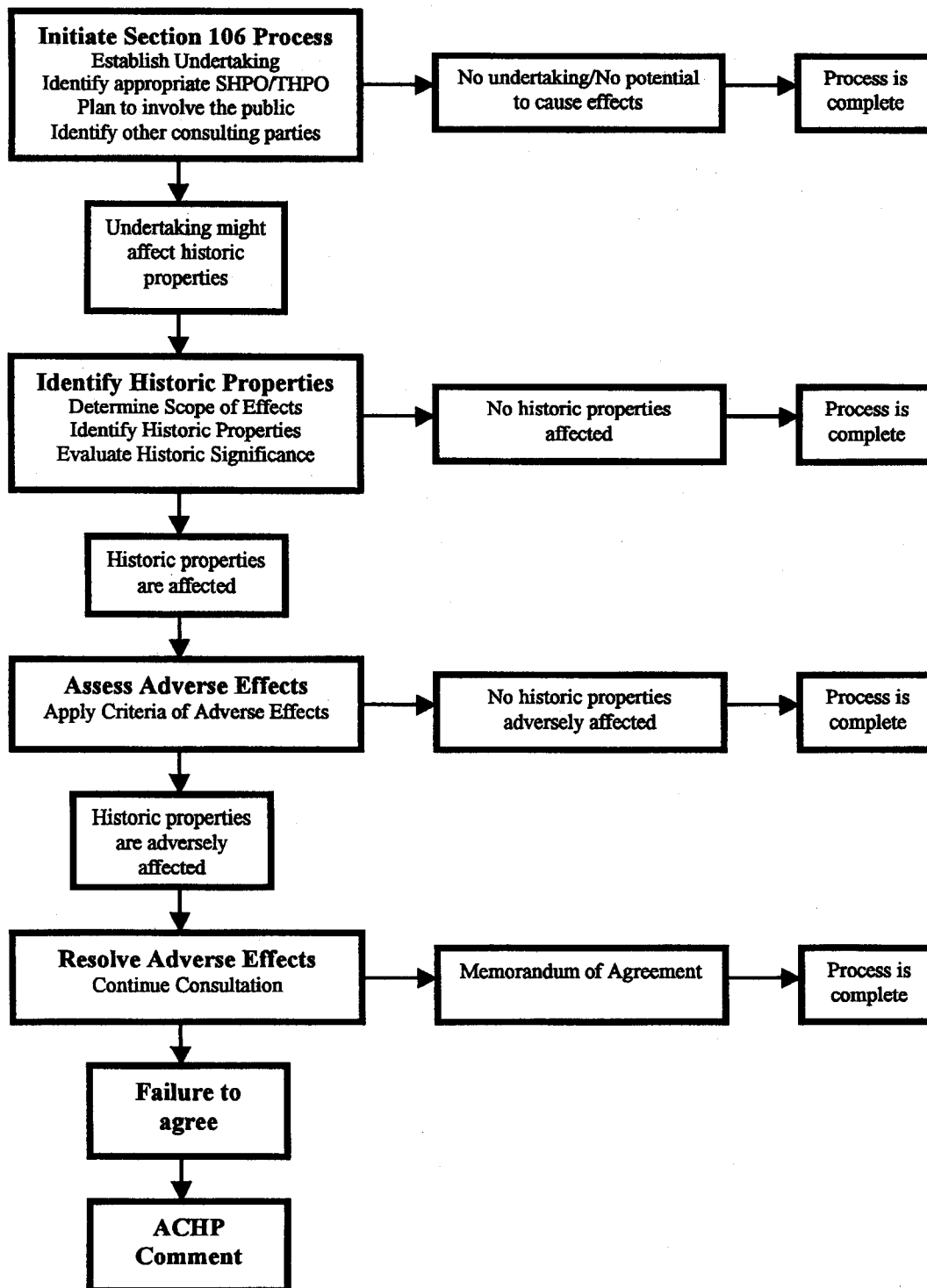


Figure 18. Flowchart of process to determine effects of Marine Corps actions on historic properties.

## Memorandum to Program Managers

This memorandum specifies that cultural resources survey requirements and/or additional information is needed so that a determination of survey requirements can be made.

### MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Compliance

1. I have received a copy of the following Project/Excavation Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_, which is subject to the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

2. Insert one of the following:

This project is considered an “undertaking” which requires a cultural resources survey before its onset. Please contact the installation’s cultural resources manager (CRM) at 525-3765 to make the necessary arrangements for the survey.

This project is an “undertaking” that may require an archaeological survey; however, more information is needed by the CRM prior to making a determination. Please provide the information requested below:

- 1) Description of project indicating the type of construction equipment that will be used and extent of earth removal or disturbance.
- 2) A map providing specific geographic location of project, including any borrow pits or fill removal locations.
- 3) A start date for the project
- 4) Name of project manager or point of contact for this project.

3. POC is the undersigned. For additional information, please contact the CRM at 525-3765.

NAME

Cultural Resources Officer

## **6.4 SOP #1A – SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

If it has been determined that a historic building or a historic district will be affected by an undertaking, the following documentation package (work plan) should be assembled and provided to the SC SHPO at the initiation of the consultation process. A sample transmittal letter to the SHPO is also included.

### **Work Plan**

A detailed work plan should be developed to fully explain the proposed undertaking, assess effects, identify the historic resources, and discuss the decision-making process that lead to the proposed course of action. A sample format is attached. The following information, as appropriate, should be included in the work plan:

- Detailed description of the undertaking.
- What is the Area of Potential Effect – a single building, an entire district, or the installation?
- What are the historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect? Are they listed/eligible for the National Register? Individually or as part of a district?
- Describe the historic resource including the physical development of the district or building, dating the changes that have occurred. How have these changes affected the original appearance/character of the resource?
- How will the undertaking affect the resource?
- Is the entire resource being affected or only part of the resource? Is the area/element being affected by a character-defining feature of the resource or is it a later modification that is not significant?
- Assess effects – no adverse effects or adverse effects?
- If the effects are adverse, what is being proposed to avoid or minimize effects?
- If a historic building is to be demolished, was adaptive reuse considered? If not feasible, why?
- If a historic building is to be demolished to make room for another facility, what was the decision process on siting the new facility?
- If a building is to be adaptively reused, what is being done to preserve, or possibly restore the original character?
- How is the appearance of new elements being designed to be compatible with the existing design?
- If new construction, how is the design being made compatible with the surrounding area? What are the design features of the original that are being incorporated into the new design?
- If entire systems are being replaced (i.e., a roof) describe the deterioration of the existing system and why repair is not feasible.

### **Photographs**

Photographs should show existing conditions at all levels of detail so a reviewer can fully visualize the historic resource(s). This includes overall shots of the resource within its larger context, character-defining features, later elements, or the extent of any deterioration. Photographs to accompany work



plans for new construction should include shots of typical buildings that surround the site of the proposed new facility, and/or details of existing buildings that are to be incorporated into the design of the new facility. Provide copies of historic views whenever possible, especially if the intent is to restore or recreate a historic appearance that has been heavily altered or lost.

### **Plans/Drawings**

Architectural floor plans, elevations, sections, and site plans, as applicable, should be included with the documentation package. It is best to provide these design drawings to the SC SHPO early in the process (i.e., at 35 or 65 percent completion), so changes recommended by the SC SHPO and others can be addressed and incorporated into the final design as appropriate. This will help avoid delays in the design and construction process.

If record drawings of the original construction are available, it may also be appropriate to include copies of these, as well as copies of the existing floor plan. These are particularly useful if the proposed undertaking includes significant changes to the floor plan of a building.

### **Miscellaneous**

If new features are to be introduced into a building, a picture or other documentation that shows what these elements will look like should also be included in the documentation package. Items of this nature can include lighting and/or plumbing fixtures, or samples of roofing materials.

## **SAMPLE WORK PLAN**

### **WORK PLAN**

#### **HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

#### **CRITERIA OF EFFECT**

#### **PROJECT TITLE**

#### **BUILDING NUMBER/NAME**

#### **MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT**

#### **PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

The MCRD intends to initiate an undertaking in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 and Section 106 of the NHPA.

1. BUILDING NUMBER/NAME:
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:  
☐ NEW CONSTRUCTION    ☐ DEMOLITION  
☐ REHABILITATION        ☐ REPAIR
3. ORIGINAL USE:
4. CURRENT USE:
5. PROPOSED USE:
6. CRITERIA OF EFFECT:  
☐ NO EFFECT        ☐ NO ADVERSE EFFECT    ☐ ADVERSE EFFECT
7. UNDERTAKING: *The description of the undertaking can be further broken down into sub-categories as applicable. It is not necessary to use this much detail but it can be useful for particularly complicated projects, or projects that involve several disciplines.*

#### **7.1 EXTERIOR WORK**

- 7.1.1 SITE
- 7.1.2 ARCHITECTURAL
- 7.1.3 MECHANICAL
- 7.1.4 ELECTRICAL
- 7.1.5 FIRE/LIFE SAFETY
- 7.1.6 HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

#### **7.2 INTERIOR WORK**

- 7.2.1 ARCHITECTURAL
- 7.2.2 MECHANICAL
- 7.2.3 ELECTRICAL
- 7.2.4 FIRE/LIFE SAFETY
- 7.2.5 HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBILITY

**SAMPLE LETTER TO SC SHPO TO INITIATE SECTION 106 REVIEW**  
**FOR BUILDING/STRUCTURE-RELATED PROJECTS**

Date

Name

Title, i.e., Environmental Review Coordinator

South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Address

RE: *(Name of Project)*, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, Request for Section 106 Review

Dear *(Name)*,

The United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), Parris Island, is planning to implement the subject project and submits it for your review and comment in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. *Provide a short sentence or two about the National Register eligibility of the building(s) being affected, including whether or not it is within a district. If not within a district, describe proximity to district. For larger project areas, define the boundaries of the site and/or give a brief description of the Area of Potential Effect.*

The MCRD has applied the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect, found in 36 CFR Part 800.9, to this undertaking, and has determined that it *(will/will not adversely affect/will not affect)* the *(building/district)*.

To aid in your review of this determination, the following documentation is enclosed: *at a minimum provide a location map that shows the building/site within the larger context of the installation; a work plan; applicable drawings such as a site plan, building plans showing either original or existing conditions, building plans/sections/details – whatever is appropriate, showing proposed design; photographs of existing conditions and historic views if available.*

These documents are being transmitted via Certified Mail-Return Receipt *(insert receipt number)*. MCRD acknowledges a 30-calendar day review period from the date we receive the return receipt. Should we not receive any comments within the accepted period, we will assume you do not object to our determination and we shall continue with the next step in the consultation process.

Please contact our Cultural Resources Manager, *(insert name of person)* at *(phone number)*, should you have any questions, or require additional information.

X Encls

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

Title

Office

CF:

## **6.5 SOP #2 SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE**

### **Overview**

MCRD Parris Island shall comply with Section 110 of the NHPA when resources are considered potentially significant. Compliance with Section 110 involves compiling an inventory of cultural resources whose significance is measured by eligibility for listing in the NRHP, and managing those significant resources to preserve the integrity of the information they represent. Because protective management requirements and procedures differ by resource category (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, and traditional cultural properties) each resource category is discussed separately.

### **Dictating Policy/Rule(s)**

Section 110 of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) requires that Federal agencies assess the significance of historic properties and assume responsibility for their preservation. Such properties may include archaeological sites, buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, objects, and traditional cultural properties. They are cultural resources if they meet the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP. The Marine Corps shall evaluate all known historic properties to determine which meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP. Included is the directive to inventory and manage all properties that appear to qualify for inclusion on the NRHP. The criteria are specified in 36 C.F.R. Part 60. Agencies are further cautioned not to allow historic properties to deteriorate significantly. Specifically, each DoD installation shall identify and evaluate all cultural resources under its control, including resources from the Cold War era.

### **Procedures**

See SOP 2A through SOP 2E following. Procedures are described within each resource category.

## **6.6 SOP #2A SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATIONS**

### **Description**

The majority of known archaeological sites previously located at MCRD Parris Island have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP, in accordance with criteria provided by the NHPA. The Marine Corps will engage in both short-term and long-term programs to complete NRHP evaluations of “potentially eligible” archaeological resources and determine which archaeological resources on MCRD Parris Island lands meet criteria for listing on the NHPA.

### **Procedures**

1. Establish current condition of known archaeological resources.
2. Categorize known archaeological resources into major and subordinate groups.
3. Define and coordinate criteria of significance for each set.
4. Determine which members of each set meet integrity thresholds and are subject to further NHPA evaluation.
5. Evaluate remaining members of each set in their own context and with reference to NHPA eligibility criteria.
6. Coordinate determinations of eligibility with SC SHPO and interested parties.
7. In the case of controversy over eligibility, refer issue to the Keeper of the NRHP for final determination.

## **6.7 SOP #2B SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE: BUILDING CONDITION ASSESSMENTS**

### **Description**

To achieve Section 110 requirements with regard to historic buildings, MCRD Parris Island should develop and implement a comprehensive building maintenance management program. One piece of such a program is to identify the maintenance and repair needs of each historic building and structure, through a detailed field inspection. Each inspection follows a standard list of prompts/questions to ensure consistent assessments of all buildings and structures. Following the field inspection, an assessment of the condition of each building and structure is made, with work requirements prioritized.

### **Procedures**

1. Track the physical condition of a building's structural elements, exterior envelope and architectural features, and interior features or elements using a standardized field inspection form. The inspection form should be compatible with the maintenance management system database used by the MCRD.
2. Inspect each building, noting maintenance deficiencies and code compliance issues. Include field photographs and/or sketches to assist in the data analysis.
3. Compile and analyze data. Enter data into the installation's maintenance management database. Prioritize work requirements as critical, serious, and minor based on definitions below. Develop an annual maintenance and repair plan for each building and for the installation as a whole to bring all buildings up to Good condition (see definition below). As repair work is completed, update maintenance management database.
4. Place all buildings on an installation-wide cyclical maintenance program to ensure their continued preservation at the Good level.

### ***Definitions***

#### **Building Condition Assessments**

The following supplementary material provides definitions of Feature Condition, Building Condition, and Work Priorities. The similarity of each definition is readily apparent and enforces the inter-relatedness of each definition. These definitions have been developed in cooperation with the National Park Service Technical Preservation Services division.

#### ***Work Priorities/Deficiencies***

A **CRITICAL** deficiency of an element exists where:

- there is advanced deterioration that has resulted in the failure of the building element or will result in the failure of the building element if not corrected within 2 years, and/or
- there is accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related building materials as a result of the element's deficiency, and/or
- there is a threat to the health and/or safety of the user.

**Critical** deficiencies can include, but are not limited to: undersized floor joists, which are inadequate for the load of the building, leaking roof, failed drainage system, or a furnace located in an unprotected crawl space.

A SERIOUS deficiency of an element exists where:

- there is deterioration which, if not corrected within 2-5 years, will result in the failure of the building element, and/or
- a threat to the health and/or safety of the user may occur within 2-5 years if the deterioration is not corrected, and/or
- there is deterioration of adjacent or related building materials and/or systems as a result of the element's deficiency, and/or
- there is a failure to meet a legislative requirement.

**Serious** deficiencies can include, but are not limited to: an old electrical system that is inadequate for present use, inadequate ventilation of the crawl space, a public building that is not accessible to the handicapped.

A MINOR deficiency of an element exists where:

- standard preventive maintenance practices and building conservation methods have not been followed, and/or
- there is a reduced life expectancy of affected or related building materials and/or systems, and/or
- there is a condition with long-term impact beyond 5 years.

**Minor** deficiencies can include, but are not limited to cracked window glass, cracked plaster on interior wall surfaces.

### ***Building Condition***

**GOOD:** The building and its features are generally in good condition. There are either no maintenance problems, or the maintenance requirements that do exist are only cosmetic in nature, and will not lead to more serious deterioration of other building features. In general, the building needs only routine maintenance.

**FAIR:** There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration of the building, although the building is generally structurally sound. There may be moderate to severe deterioration of nonstructural elements, but no more than approximately 25 percent of these features. The deterioration of nonstructural elements is such that if not repaired within the next 5 years may lead to the deterioration of structural elements.

**POOR:** There is deterioration of structural elements that if not repaired within the next 12 months may lead to catastrophic failure and loss of the historic resource. There may be moderate to severe deterioration of nonstructural features as well.

## **6.8 SOP #2C SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE: PRESERVING BUILDING/HISTORIC DISTRICT INTEGRITY**

### **Description**

Preserving the architectural integrity of individual historic buildings will, in turn, preserve the integrity of the Historic District as a whole. Maintaining a building in good repair (SOP #2B Section 110 Compliance: Building Condition Assessments) preserves integrity by preventing the loss of original building fabric and architectural details. But preserving integrity encompasses aspects of design as well as maintenance and repair. The replacement of deteriorated building elements, or the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of an entire building can significantly affect the architectural character and appearance of both a building and its surrounding district if not done in a manner that is sensitive to the architectural design of the building. To aid Federal agencies in this task, the National Park Service has developed *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (hereafter referred to as Secretary of the Interior's Standards), which describe standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction projects. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards address issues as diverse as building materials, building elements, building interiors, building site, setting (district/neighborhood), and special considerations, such as additions, energy conservation, handicapped accessibility, and fire/life safety.

### **Procedures**

1. Repairs are completed using appropriate designs, materials, and methods of construction.
  - a. Identify significant building elements, and whether repairs must be in-kind or of compatible design, depending on its importance in defining the architectural character of the building. Use the definitions of "Treatment Ratings" below to help determine the significance of individual building elements.
  - b. Develop design details/standards for typical building elements such as window repair, window replacement, handicapped ramps, street lighting, light fixtures, and others as determined by the Public Works Division (PWD).
  - c. Assemble technical files of building repair professionals/specialists.
2. Rehabilitation and adaptive reuse projects are designed to preserve the original architectural character and significant architectural elements of the building.
  - a. Consult Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
  - b. Identify significant areas or zones within a building, or elements of the floor plan organization, that would be important to preserve in a building rehabilitation or adaptive reuse project. See definitions of "Building Zones" below.
  - c. Identify significant building elements, and whether repairs must be in-kind or of compatible design, depending on its importance in defining the architectural character of the building. Use the "Treatment Ratings" in the definitions listed below to help determine the significance and appropriate treatment of individual building elements.
3. The design and materials used in new or replacement building elements preserve the architectural character of the building.
  - a. Consult Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
  - b. Develop design details/standards.
  - c. Assemble technical files of building component manufacturers.



4. New construction, either within the historic district, or visible from the historic district, is compatible with the historic buildings of the district, thereby enhancing the character of the district.
  - a. Consult the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
  - b. Scopes of Work should include a discussion of character-defining features of the historic district. At a minimum this should include a discussion of overall building scale and form, setbacks in relation to neighboring buildings, predominant building materials, and design elements.

### ***Definitions***

The following supplementary material provides definitions of building "Zones" and "Treatment Ratings." The similarity of each definition is readily apparent and enforces the inter-relatedness of each definition. These definitions have been developed in cooperation with the National Park Service Technical Preservation Services division.

### ***Summary of Zones***

#### ***LEVEL 1 – PRESERVATION ZONE***

Areas, both in plan and elevation, exhibiting unique or distinctive qualities, original materials or elements, or representing examples of skilled craftsmanship, or work of a known architect or builder, or associated with a person or event of preeminent importance. Concentrations of detailing or "richness" of finish material and detail will distinguish Level 1 areas from Level 2 areas.

EXAMPLE: Spaces or areas of a building representing the highest degree of detailing and finish level such as the main lobby or public spaces as might be found in an office building or public building, the foyer and parlors of a historic residence, the offices of the most "important" tenants within a building or space, assembly spaces such as courtroom or a library reading room, parlor, etc., or the primary building facade(s), i.e., that facade that is the most visible to the public.

GUIDELINE: The character and qualities of this zone should be maintained and preserved as the highest priority.

#### ***LEVEL 2 – PRESERVATION ZONE***

Areas exhibiting distinguishing qualities or original materials and/or features, or representing examples of skilled craftsmanship.

EXAMPLE: Areas generally with a lower density of original materials and detailing than the primary spaces rated Level 1. These may include circulation spaces, secondary offices, smaller meeting rooms, etc., side elevations or elevations that are less subject to public view.

GUIDELINE: Every effort should be made to maintain and preserve the character and qualities of this zone.

#### ***LEVEL 3 – REHABILITATION ZONE***

Areas that are more modest in nature, with a lower density of highly significant features, materials, or conditions, but which may be original and exhibit distinctive architectural character and retain substantial integrity.

EXAMPLE: Secondary and tertiary spaces generally including minor circulation areas, kitchens, work rooms, and areas generally out of public view, rear elevations that are less visible or have reduced integrity.

GUIDELINE: Undertake all work in this zone as sensitively as possible. However, contemporary methods, materials, and designs may be selectively incorporated, as long as original character and integrity are respected and maintained.

#### *LEVEL 4 – FREE ZONE*

Areas not subject to the above three categories and whose modification would not represent loss of character, code violation, or intrusion to an otherwise historically significant structure.

EXAMPLE: Generally undistinguished repetitive areas such as open offices, nonpublic living and work areas, hotel rooms, and elevations of newer additions to historic buildings that are not already significant.

GUIDELINE: Treatments in this zone, while sympathetic to the historic qualities and character of the building, may incorporate extensive changes or total replacement through the introduction of contemporary methods, materials, and designs, however sensitive design practices should always be applied in work within, or adjacent to, historic properties.

#### *LEVEL 5 – HAZARDOUS ZONE*

Areas exhibiting hazardous materials or conditions.

EXAMPLE: Exposed materials such as asbestos, flammable liquids, or lead paint. Hazardous conditions such as high voltage equipment (transformers), elevator equipment, and exhaust fans. Required exit through a mechanical room.

GUIDELINE: Special treatments in this zone are probably not required.

#### *LEVEL 6 – IMPACT ZONE*

Areas that are improperly used and may result in code violations or areas insensitively adapted, resulting in a general loss or concealment of character and/or loss or obscuring of significant historic fabric or features. Adequate extant fabric must be available to support or provide guidance for the rehabilitation of the zone and the restoration of the character of the original area.

EXAMPLE: Corridor walls constructed from non-rated materials creating potential fire hazards. Large stylistically distinctive public spaces such as a lobby or ballroom that has been subdivided into smaller spaces using full-height permanent partitions and that results in loss of character, spaces that have been insensitively rehabilitated using modern materials such as pre-finished wall panels over original decorative materials, or important elevations that have been insensitively modified.

GUIDELINE: Deficiencies in this zone should be corrected and loss of character, fabric, and/or features should be mitigated where possible.

#### ***Treatment Rating***

Maintenance personnel should be particularly concerned with the specific treatments associated with each numerical value, i.e., that a Level 1 rated element must be preserved, or that a Level 3 rated element should be preserved if at all possible; however, if it must be replaced, modern materials are acceptable when used in a manner sympathetic to the historic character of the building. The classification levels and corresponding treatment standards are intentionally general at the building level. Their purpose is to heighten awareness, guide management, prevent unnecessary (potentially irreversible) damage, and to promote sensitive management and maintenance. The treatment ratings for individual elements are as follows:

1. **PRESERVE.** Preservation: Defined as the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure.

Statement of Importance:

- a. the element is associated with those qualities for which the property was designated historic and dates from this period(s) of significance, **or**
- b. the element is highly distinctive architecturally and dates to the building's period(s) of significance, **and**
- c. the level of damage or deterioration is such that it is still feasible to preserve.

Condition: Poor to good - Preserve

Example: Highly ornamental and/or unique details such as carved stone door and window trim, decorative terra cotta elements, a handsome marble fireplace, etc.

2. PRESERVE WHEREVER POSSIBLE - IF TOO DETERIORATED TO SAVE, ELEMENT MUST BE REPLACED IN-KIND.

Statement of Importance:

- a. the element has acquired significance in its own right or makes an important contribution to other historic periods or levels of significance identified for the property, **or**
- b. the element makes a significant contribution either to the property's historic appearance or as an integral part of the building's historic construction, **or**
- c. the element meets Level 1 criteria except that preservation is not feasible.

Condition: Fair to good - Preserve  
Poor - Replace

Note Exception: If the feature is antiquated and no longer serves a functioning role, retain it, **in situ**, as a historic artifact, wherever possible.

Example: Original structural materials or windows, textured plaster or stucco surfaces.

3. PRESERVE WHEREVER POSSIBLE - IF TOO DETERIORATED TO SAVE, ELEMENT MUST BE REPLACED WITH COMPATIBLE MATERIAL AND DESIGN.

Statement of Importance:

- a. the element contributes to the historic appearance of the building and dates either to the period(s) of historic significance or represents later, sensitive repair or replacement work, **or**
- b. the element dates to the historic period(s) of significance of the building and represents a substantial amount of historic fabric.

Condition: Fair to good - Preserve  
Poor - Replace

Example: Relatively common and undistinguished materials such as flashing or roof sheathing, smooth plaster walls, or the structure of a later addition.

4. PRESERVE WHERE THERE IS NO COMPELLING REASON FOR REMOVAL, UNDERTAKE ALL NECESSARY ALTERATION WORK AS SENSITIVELY AS POSSIBLE, INCLUDING ANY DEMOLITION WORK.

Statement of Importance:

- a. the element dates to the historic period(s) of significance of the building or is a later, sensitive repair, but does not represent a substantial amount of historic fabric, is not distinctive, nor does it make any measurable contribution to the building's historic appearance or system of construction.

Condition: Fair to good - Preserve  
Poor - Alter/Replace

Example: Undistinguished elements that may or may not be original, but are in keeping with the building such as a vinyl asphalt tile floor in place of the original linoleum.

5. REMOVE/ALTER/REPLACE, UNDERTAKE ALL NEW WORK AS SENSITIVELY AS POSSIBLE.

Statement of Importance:

- a. the element is not significant and through design or condition detracts from the historic appearance of the building, **or**
- b. the element is a poor design and/or construction detail that contributes to the deterioration of the building, **or**
- c. the element creates a serious code violation, which cannot be mitigated. (In cases where mitigation is not possible, removal or alteration of the element may in some cases, take precedence over higher ratings normally assigned to the element.)

Condition: Poor to good - Remove/Replace

Example: An inappropriate replacement window or other insensitive design modifications.

6. SPECIFIED TREATMENT IS NOT REQUIRED, HOWEVER, IF ANY WORK IS DONE ON THIS ELEMENT IT SHOULD BE SYMPATHETIC TO THE SIGNIFICANT QUALITIES OF THE HISTORIC PROPERTY.

Statement of Importance:

- a. the element has no historic value.

Example: Exterior and/or interior paint recently applied, site improvements that are not original such as sidewalks or planting beds.

## **6.9 SOP #2D SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE: HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CONDITION ASSESSMENTS**

### **Description**

The treatment of historic landscapes is well documented in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.

Following is a sample of questions to ask when determining if an undertaking has an effect on the historic landscape.

1. Will any important views be obstructed or impaired? Consider this question in all seasons, with leaves on and off deciduous trees.
2. Will historic circulation systems be modified?
3. Will historic plantings be affected?
4. Will contributing structural elements be moved, modified, or damaged?
5. Will the overall feel of the landscape be in any way altered?

### **Procedures**

1. Inspect the historic landscape, noting disturbances to landscape features. Include field photographs and/or sketches to assist in the analysis of data.
2. Compile and analyze data. Develop annual maintenance and repair plan for historic landscape character-defining features to bring the historic landscape up to good condition (see following for definitions of condition).
3. Place the historic landscape on an installation-wide cyclical maintenance program to ensure its continued preservation at the GOOD condition level.

### **Historic Landscape Condition**

**GOOD:** The historic landscape features are generally in good condition. There are either no maintenance problems, or the maintenance requirements that do exist are only cosmetic in nature, and will not lead to more serious deterioration of other landscape features. No views or open spaces are being impaired by noncontributing elements. In general, the landscape features need only routine maintenance.

**FAIR:** There are early signs of deterioration to landscape features including stressed or dead plant material, cracked walkways, broken site features (lights, benches, etc.). View or open space interference due to noncontributing elements that are nonpermanent.

**POOR:** There is deterioration of historic landscape features that if not treated within the next 12 months may lead to catastrophic failure and loss of the historic resource.

### **Additional Studies:**

1. Develop a maintenance schedule for the historic landscape to bring it up to GOOD condition.

Develop an installation-wide maintenance management program to ensure that the condition of the landscape is maintained at a GOOD condition level. The maintenance management program shall include an inspection/monitoring schedule, a list of required reports and report formats, and a schedule of regular (annual, semi-annual, etc.) maintenance activities.

## **6.10 SOP #2E SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE: TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION**

### **Description**

Traditional cultural properties are eligible for listing in the NRHP, if one of the four criteria for eligibility applies. MCRD Parris Island will identify traditional cultural properties, evaluate them for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, and provide for their protection in consultation with Indian tribes and relevant communities. *National Register Bulletin 38* defines a traditional cultural property as a place that is: “eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in the community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.”

### **Procedures**

1. Identify traditional cultural properties by consulting with Indian tribes and living communities historically and culturally affiliated with the installation area. Published and unpublished sources may augment information necessary to identify traditional cultural properties eligible for listing in the NRHP.
2. Schedule visits to the installation by recognized cultural experts, if necessary, to ensure identification of traditional cultural properties.
3. Consult with Indian tribes in a manner that maintains government-to-government relations between the U.S. government and Indian tribes.
4. Evaluate the eligibility of traditional cultural properties for listing on the NRHP in consultation with Indian tribes and living communities historically and culturally affiliated with the installation area. Professional ethnographic or oral history research methods may be used to discover and document information regarding traditional cultural properties. Measures may be taken to address concerns about the confidentiality of information regarding the location and significance of traditional cultural properties. Provisions for addressing issues of confidentiality are provided in the NHPA [Section 304], Section 106 [36 C.F.R. 800.2(3); 800.6(a)(3), (4), and (5); 800.11(c)], ARPA [Section 9], and EO 13007.
5. Consider collecting only enough information necessary for land use planning to maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information. Protection of, access to, and consideration of impacts to traditional cultural properties are also covered under other Federal legislation, including the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), EO 13007, and NEPA, and by treaty rights.

## **6.11 SOP #3: COMPLIANCE WITH 36 C.F.R. 79: CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

### **6.11.1 Overview**

The Marine Corps must safeguard the archaeological collections and associated records generated on a yearly basis as a result of its ongoing field efforts in the areas of archaeological inventory survey, NRHP-eligibility assessments of archaeological resources, and archaeological data recovery operations associated with mitigation. Perhaps the most compelling reason for establishing and maintaining a proper curation facility for archaeological artifacts, aside from the fact that each Federal agency is required to do so by law, is that the collected prehistoric and historic material information will be the only lasting evidence of the historical past of MCRD Parris Island. Without the proper conservation and storage, archaeological artifacts deteriorate, become misplaced, or are otherwise subject to the many vicissitudes of time.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where artifacts are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data is entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the Federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79 is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of artifacts for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology of the region. Curatorial contracting services must have a collections and records repository with the capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial care IAW the standards set forth in 36 CFR 79.9.

### **6.11.2 Dictating Policy/Rule(s)**

36 CFR 79. *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*

### **6.11.3 Description**

As the cultural resources inventory of MCRD Parris Island continues, the number of artifacts collected from sites will continue to increase. MCO 5090.2A requires the installation commander to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a) are processed, maintained, and preserved IAW the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Currently, MCRD Parris Island itself does not have an artifact repository that meets the standards specified by 36 CFR 79. Until funding is approved, some MCRD Parris Island artifacts will continue to be curated temporarily in the CRM's office until they are turned over to a long-term curation facility that meets the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Currently, all archaeological work has resulted in the publication of final reports that are archived at the Parris Island Museum where they are made available to qualified researchers. The results of the surveys and excavations, along with certain artifacts, are used to create exhibits at the museum and in satellite displays located in the Depot's Visitor Center and Quarters 1. Other items have been loaned to the South Carolina State Museum, the Beaufort Museum, and the Charleston Museum, where they are currently on display.

By an agreement with the Depot, the curation of the Santa Elena/Charlesfort artifact collection is handled by the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) in Columbia, South Carolina. At the current time, this collection contains some 847 cubic feet of artifacts. Copies of all reports and artifact listings are archived at the SCIAA and the Parris Island Museum. Under the terms of the agreement, the curation is done at no cost to the government. The collection is available to the public and the Parris Island Museum monitors all use of the collection.

Artifacts recovered from other surveys on the Depot are stored at the Parris Island Museum. These artifacts are kept in airtight archaeological storage containers with field notes. All artifacts were cleaned and conserved by the archaeological contractors before they were returned to the museum. These items and their accompanying notes are available to the public. The Depot also has agreements with the SCIAA, the South Carolina State Museum, and the Coastal Heritage Society in Savannah, Georgia, for the curation of artifacts. At the current time, the South Carolina State Museum is conserving a prehistoric canoe for the Depot.

#### **6.11.4 Procedures**

1. Accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory, and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices; and
2. Comply with the following, as appropriate to the nature and content of the collection:
  - a. Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection;
  - b. Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment, and space in the Museum to properly store, study, and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, conservation and if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for noncuratorial purposes that would endanger or damage the collection;
  - c. Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study, and any exhibition areas;
  - d. Require staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;
  - e. Handle, store, clean, conserve, and if exhibited, exhibit the collection in a manner that:
    - Is appropriate to the nature of the material remains and associated records;
    - Protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects, rodents, and general neglect; and
    - Preserves data that may be studied in future laboratory analyses;
3. Store site forms, field notes, artifacts inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms, and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire;
4. Inspect the collection IAW 36 CFR 79.11 for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;
5. Conduct inventories IAW 36 CFR 79.11 to verify the location of the material remains, associated records, and any other Federal personal property that is furnished to the repository; and
6. Provide access to the collection IAW 36 CFR 79.10.



## **6.12 SOP #4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) COMPLIANCE**

### **6.12.1 Overview**

The Marine Corps is required to protect archaeological resources over 100 years old from vandalism and other sources of knowing destruction without adequate review under ARPA or other Federal statutes. The Marine Corps must issue permits for non-governmental exceptions to the Act.

### **6.12.2 Dictating Policy/Rule(s)**

Public Law 96-95 (93 Stat.721: 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), known as the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (or ARPA), and the final uniform regulations issued under the Act by the Department of Defense (32 CFR Part 229). The law makes it a Federal felony for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource located on Federal lands. The sale, purchase, or transfer of artifacts obtained in violation of the law is also a felony. The regulations contain definitions and guidelines for the enforcement of the Act and set forth procedures and standards for the issuance of permits for exceptions to the Act.

### **6.12.3 Procedures**

See items outlined below for Permits and Vandalism

### **6.12.4 Public Notice**

The CRM will ensure that a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited under ARPA and the criminal penalties assessed under the Act are published in the installation newspaper at least once each calendar year. This notice will include the prohibition of recreational use of metal detectors except when used by Marine Corps personnel, contractors, or permittees in association with official cultural resource management activities IAW MCO 5090.2A.

### **6.12.5 Antiquities Act of 1906**

Paleontological remains and deposits are considered to be objects of antiquity pursuant to the Act (16 USC 431-433). All paleontological remains and deposits on the MCRD Parris Island military installation belong to the installation and are protected under this Act from appropriation, excavation, injury, or destruction. The CRM will be notified of any discovery of remains or deposits suspected to be of paleontological origin and will institute appropriate measures for the protection and preservation of such objects in consultation with the installation commander.

### **6.12.6 Protection of Archaeological Sites**

Information documenting the condition of, and threats to, archaeological sites on MCRD Parris Island is completed during the Phase I inventory process. Follow-up information documenting the current condition of sites is generally lacking, as few sites are systematically monitored. The surface area of MCRD Parris Island, military activities, and limited manpower combine to restrict active site monitoring to those few sites most at risk. The effects of erosion and unauthorized collection of artifacts represent the greatest threat to archaeological sites on MCRD Parris Island. Protection of NRHP eligible sites will consider potential impacts from human activities, as well as the sites' physical location on the landscape.

#### **6.12.7 Site Protection Procedures**

Each site will be afforded a protection strategy that is appropriate to its setting and location. Other measures include surrounding the site with an artificial barricade appropriate to the nature of military mission or other activities that routinely occur in that area. All site protective measures will be documented appropriately before and after completion.

The proper MCRD Parris Island personnel will be notified of all sites that require protection so necessary measures may be instituted to preclude site damage during military testing and training exercises. Where protection of a specific site would degrade or prohibit the completion of the MCRD Parris Island mission, consultation will be conducted with the SC SHPO and the ACHP IAW 36 CFR 800.5.

Periodic monitoring of all protected sites will take place as time and funding permit. At these times, any change in the site's condition since the initiation of protection, or the last monitoring visit, will be reevaluated and appropriate actions implemented to ensure continued site protection.

## **6.13 SOP #4A ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT COMPLIANCE: PERMITS**

### **Description**

The Marine Corps must issue permits for nongovernmental exceptions to the Act. Exceptions to ARPA require a permit known as an ARPA permit. Under 32 CFR Part 229.2, any person may apply for an ARPA permit to excavate and/or remove archaeological resources from public lands. This regulation designates the Federal land manager as the authority to issue such permits. Navy-implementing regulations vest this responsibility in NAVFAC; while Marine Corps regulations do not specify who has authority but practice is that the installation commanding general is vested with this authority, upon review and approval by SHPO.

### **Procedures**

Individuals wishing to undertake archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources from MCRD Parris Island shall obtain a permit issued by the installation commander on the approval of the SC SHPO. The CRM will monitor the field investigations of persons with archaeological permits to ensure:

- Compliance with the requirements of 32 CFR 229, 43 CFR 10, and the terms and conditions of the permits,
- That valid interests of Federally recognized Indian tribes on the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA, and
- That permitted activities are performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
- The MCRD Parris Island CRM shall not be required to obtain a permit under the conditions established in 32 CFR 229.5(c).

## **6.14 SOP #4B ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT COMPLIANCE: VANDALISM**

### **Description**

The Marine Corps is required to protect archaeological resources over 100 years old from vandalism and other sources of knowing destruction without adequate review under ARPA or other Federal statutes.

### **Procedures**

Archaeological resources from USMC installations are the responsibility of the installation, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation to a lineal descendant or Indian tribe. The installation commander will ensure that military police, installation legal staff, the installation Public Affairs Office (PAO), and the natural resource management staffs are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. In instances where proof of violation may be insufficient to obtain a conviction under the Act, or where deemed otherwise advisable, the Staff Judge Advocate may choose to assess a civil penalty under the provisions of 32 CFR 229.15. Such actions may be particularly applicable to violations of Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800) and the procedures outlined in SOP #1 of this ICRMP. For the purposes of USMC compliance with ARPA, the installation commander is considered the Federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR 229.3(c). As the Federal land manager, the installation commander, in coordination with the installation CRM or other qualified archaeologist or historic preservation specialist, may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under his/her jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (IAW 32 CFR 229.3(a)(5)). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through the HQMC prior to final determination.

1. Engage the Provost Marshal and Staff Judge Advocate to vigorously enforce the law in cases where vandalism can be proved.
2. Assess whether a civil penalty under provisions of 32 CFR 229.15 can be applied in cases with no sufficient proof to obtain a conviction under ARPA, or where deemed otherwise advisable. This procedure is particularly applicable to violation of restrictions placed by installation staff archaeologists on digging permits that allow excavation in ranges and training areas, and to violation of areas identified by Seibert stakes as off-limits.

## **6.15 SOP #5 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT COMPLIANCE**

This SOP is an internal document only. As such it is intended solely to improve the internal workings of the MCRD Parris Island staff and does not in any way create any right or cause of action to any party.

### **Overview**

Pursuant to Sections 5 and 6 of NAGPRA, the Marine Corps inventoried archaeological collections in its control and determined, in consultation with Indian tribes, the disposition of certain items the law defines as belonging to Indian tribes rather than to the Federal government. All other material in archaeological collections must be stored so that it is preserved and remains public property.

MCRD Parris Island has surveyed 70 percent of the training area for archaeological sites and has assessed their eligibility for the NRHP. Indian and non-Indian historic cemeteries are located at MCRD Parris Island. Despite the MCRD Parris Island's efforts to designate known Native American sites as off limits to vehicle traffic and digging, there is a chance that Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony may be inadvertently discovered in carrying out ground-disturbing activities on the installation. Their identification, treatment, and disposition would be subject to NAGPRA.

### **6.15.1 Dictating Policy/Rule(s)**

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10) provide for the determination of custody, protection, and disposition of Native American human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. 36 CFR 79 establishes definitions, standards, procedures, and guidelines for Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains and associated records that are recovered in conjunction with Federal projects and programs.

### **6.15.2 Procedures**

If an inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony occurs at MCRD Parris Island:

1. Carry out preliminary assessment, protection, and identification of human remains to determine if NAGPRA applies.
  - a. Visit the site as soon as practical within twenty-four (24) hours of the discovery, to determine if the remains are (1) associated with a recent crime scene and (2) if not, whether the remains are of a person of Native American descent.
  - b. If, upon examination, the remains are identified as non-human, determine if archaeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 CFR 800] of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 USC 470-470w].
  - c. If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene of 75 years old or less, notify the Criminal Investigation Branch (CIB) of the Military Police Division. Protect the site until CIB assumes custody of the remains.
  - d. If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human, but are not associated with a crime scene, contact the SC SHPO.
  - e. If after consultation with the SC SHPO and any other necessary professionals, the remains are determined to be Native American, make a written field evaluation of the circumstances of the

discovery, the condition and contents of the burial, including any artifacts, the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, and their antiquity and significance. The human remains and cultural objects will be evaluated in situ. Destructive analysis is prohibited, unless consultation with lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes has been completed. The site will be protected according to standard installation practice for archaeological discoveries. Stabilization or covering may be used if necessary. Removal of material shall not resume until compliance with NAGPRA is completed.

2. Notify the Commanding General of the inadvertent discovery immediately, follow the notification with a written report based on the Template in paragraph 6.15.4, and receive written confirmation of the receipt of the notification within 48 hours of the initial discovery.
3. Notify the appropriate lineal descendants or Indian tribes within 3 working days after receipt of written notification by the Commanding General of the discovery of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.
  - a. Notify Indian tribes by telephone and in writing. Include a copy of the field evaluation. Send the notice by certified mail to the lineal descendant or tribal government official with a copy furnished to the NAGPRA contact person designated by the tribe. Make a follow-up phone call to the lineal descendants or NAGPRA coordinators of the Indian tribes contacted to determine if written notification of the discovery was received and to ascertain how the tribe wishes to proceed in determining cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the human remains or cultural objects.
  - b. Compile a List of Tribal Contacts based on priority of ownership of Native American human remains and cultural objects pursuant to 25 USC 3002(a) and 43 CFR 10.6. Priority of ownership is as follows:
    - i. Lineal descendants, as determined pursuant to 43 CFR 10.14(b)
    - ii. Indian tribe holding tribal lands, as defined in 43 CFR 10.2(f)(2)
    - iii. Culturally affiliated Indian tribe, as defined in 43 CFR 10.14
    - iv. Indian tribe recognized as the aboriginal owners of the land by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims
    - v. Indian tribe with the strongest demonstrated cultural relationship.
  - c. Refer to the List of Tribal Contacts, which will be verified and/or updated annually in coordination with tribal election schedules.
4. Determine lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes in consultation with potential lineal descendants and affiliated Indian tribes.
  - a. Follow criteria for determining cultural affiliation listed in 43 CFR 10.14.
  - b. Send preliminary determination of lineal descendants or closest tribal affiliation to the previously notified lineal descendants or tribes to review. Propose a time and place for consultations. Identify and consult with traditional religious leaders, if possible. Arrange for a site visit if requested by the tribes. Provide a list of all Indian tribes consulted to each consulting tribe.
5. Document the consultation in a written plan of action IAW 43 CFR 10.5(e) signed by the installation commander or his designee.
  - a) Provide copies of the written plan of action to the consulting lineal descendants and Indian tribes.
  - b) Include the following information in the written plan of action:
    - i. Kinds of material to be considered as cultural objects as defined in 43 CFR 10.2(d);

- ii. Specific information used to determine custody pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6;
  - iii. Treatment, care, and handling of human remains and cultural objects;
  - iv. Archaeological recording of the human remains and cultural objects;
  - v. Kinds of analysis for identification of human remains and cultural objects;
  - vi. Steps to be followed to contact Indian Tribe officials at the time of an inadvertent discovery or before any excavation of human remains or cultural objects;
  - vii. Kind of traditional treatment to be afforded the human remains or cultural objects;
  - viii. Nature of the reports to be prepared; and
  - ix. Disposition of human remains and cultural objects IAW 43 CFR 10.6.
6. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(d)(2), resume activity thirty (30) days after certification by the installation commander of the receipt of the notification sent by the CRM, if otherwise lawful.
    - a. Evaluate any impacts to the site pursuant to Section 106 (36 CFR 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470-470w).
    - b. Consider the need for assessing the activity under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
    - c. Remove or excavate Native American human remains and cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR 10.3.
  7. Or, document the treatment of remains and cultural objects in a written binding agreement between the installation and the affiliated Indian tribes; the document should adopt a plan for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and cultural objects, excavation, or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or Indian tribe(s) with priority of custody as defined in 25 USC 3002(a) and 43 CFR 10.
  8. Follow protocol for treatment and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

If intentional excavation of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony is planned:

1. Provide written notification to Indian tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated, aboriginally occupied the area, or are likely to have a cultural relationship with the human remains and/or cultural objects that may be excavated.
  - a. Describe in the notification the planned activity, its general location, the basis for the determination that human remains and cultural objects may be encountered during excavation, and the basis for the determination of likely custody pursuant to 43 CFR 10.6. Propose a time and place for meetings or consultations and the possible treatment and disposition of the human remains and cultural objects.
  - b. If no response to the notification is received in fifteen (15) days, make a follow-up telephone call.
2. Consult about priority of custody of the remains and/or cultural objects, and their treatment and disposition, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.5.
3. Document the consultation in a written plan of action IAW 43 CFR 10.5(e) signed by the Commanding General or his designee, which the consulting tribes have the option to sign.
4. If applicable, before proceeding, ensure that removal of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony does not occur until after (a) a permit is issued pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470aa-470ll), or

(b) compliance with Section 106 (36 CFR 800) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470-470w) is carried out.

5. Follow protocol for treatment and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

***Protocol for the treatment and disposition of Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony discovered inadvertently at MCRD Parris Island:***

1. Determine treatment and disposition of any Native American human remains and cultural objects recovered inadvertently from MCRD Parris Island lands only in consultation with lineal descendants or Indian tribes that can demonstrate priority of custody as outlined in NAGPRA.
2. Be aware that a tribe that wishes to claim custody of human remains or cultural objects must be able to meet one of the criteria listed in 43 CFR 10.6. Guidelines for determining the preponderance of evidence are found in 43 CFR 10.14.
3. If a single, legitimate claimant cannot be identified, continue consultation with the previously consulted tribes to consider possible alternatives for affiliation, treatment, and disposition. Retain the material in a safe and secure manner agreeable to the consulting parties as required by 43 CFR 10.6(c) and 10.15 until a plan for the treatment and disposition of the Native American human remains and cultural objects pursuant to 43 CFR 10 can be specified.
4. If no agreement can be reached, refer to dispute resolution below.
5. If the consulting parties determine that the in situ restoration of a burial site is not feasible, repatriate the contents of the burial to the lineal descendants or appropriate tribe(s), following the process outlined in 43 CFR 10.6. This process includes:
  - a. Prior to the disposition of human remains and cultural objects, publish notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains and cultural objects were discovered and in which the lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribe(s) currently reside.
  - b. Provide information in the notice as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody. Give the consulting tribes an opportunity to review the content of the notice before its publication. Do not include privileged information in the notice.
  - c. Publish the notices twice at least a week apart. Provide the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, Archaeological Assistance Division, and National Park Service with a copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspaper(s) the notice was published.
  - d. Wait at least 30 days after the publication of the second notice before repatriating the human remains and cultural objects. If additional claimants come forward and custody cannot be clearly determined, do not transfer custody of the human remains and cultural objects until the proper recipient is determined pursuant to 43 CFR 10.
6. Provide an opportunity for appropriate tribal religious ceremony or ceremonies pursuant to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) [42 USC 1996-1996a] and Executive Order 13007 for each restoration and reinterment.
7. If a claim is made for human remains and cultural objects, notify all of the tribes that were involved in the consultations regarding their disposition.
8. Unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural objects shall be returned in accordance with the regulations developed by the NAGPRA Review Committee.



Dispute resolution regarding NAGPRA compliance:

1. Resolve all disputes regarding the cultural affiliation of discovered human remains and/or cultural objects in accordance with Sections 3 and 7(e) of NAGPRA and the implementing regulations 43 CFR 10.
2. Follow the procedures set forth in this document regarding consultation with the interested tribes. Should any interested tribe make a conflicting claim of cultural affiliation or dispute the methods of treatment or disposition of human remains and/or cultural objects as delineated herein, notify HQ USMC and discuss resolution.
3. Continue consulting with the disputing parties, suggest that the disputing parties seek resolution among themselves, and, if the disputing parties concur, go before the NAGPRA Review Committee which is given the authority under 25 USC 3006(c)(4) and 43 CFR 10.16 and 10.17 to make recommendations on the resolution of disputes.

If, upon receipt of the recommendations of the Review Committee, the most appropriate claimant still cannot be determined, retain the disputed remains or cultural objects until the question of custody is resolved, as stated in 43 CFR 10.15(a)(2).

### **6.15.3 Definitions**

[Reference: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 25 USC 3001, Sec. 2, unless indicated otherwise.]

1. Burial site means “any natural or prepared physical location, whether originally below, on, or above the surface of the earth, into which as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, individual human remains are deposited.”
2. Cultural affiliation means, “that there is a relationship of shared group identity that may be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group” [43 CFR 10.14(c)].
3. Associated funerary objects means “objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a Federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects.”
4. Sacred objects means “specific ceremonial objects which are needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present day adherents.”
5. Cultural patrimony means “an object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual is a member of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and such object shall have been considered inalienable by such Native American group at the time the object was separated from such group.”
6. Indian tribe means “any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village (as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.”
7. For the purposes of this SOP, the term “planned excavation” refers to excavations that have been determined to have a high probability for recovery of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects.

8. For the purposes of this SOP, the term “cultural objects” specifically refers to associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.
9. For the purposes of this SOP, “tribal contacts” means those tribes that, based on prior consultations, have expressed an interest in being contacted if human remains or cultural objects of possible cultural affiliation are discovered on MCRD Parris Island lands.

#### **6.15.4 Template for Memorandum of Notification of the Commanding General**

1. PURPOSE:

- a. To notify the Commanding General that Native American human remains and/or cultural objects have been inadvertently discovered on MCRD Parris Island.
- b. Recommend an action plan that implements requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 USC 3001-3013] and [43 CFR 10], outlined in the NAGPRA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), #A-C.
- c. Request certification of this notification by the Commander to be directly forwarded to the Cultural Resources Manager, DPWE.

2. SITUATION:

- a. Describe circumstances of discovery: by whom, where, and how Native American human remains and/or cultural objects were discovered on the installation.
- b. Describe discovered items: condition and contents of the burial, including any grave goods; the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, including site location described according to standard MCRD Parris Island archaeological practice; probable age and significance of the remains and/or cultural objects.

3. ACTION PLAN

- a. Receive certification of notification from the Commander by the Cultural Resources Manager, DPWE within 48 hours of receipt of this notification by his office.
- b. Notify the federally recognized, culturally affiliated Indian tribes of the discovery by telephone and written report within 3 working days after receipt of certification of notification from the Commander.
- c. Consult the notified tribes about cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the remains and/or objects.
- d. Document the decisions made as a result of consultation in a written plan of action or implement a prior Comprehensive Agreement (CA) as specified in NAGPRA SOP #A, Identification of Native American Remains.
- e. Carry out treatment and disposition of remains and/or objects as agreed upon in consultations according to the process outlined in NAGPRA SOP #C.

#### **6.15.5 List of Tribal Contacts**

NOTE: The federally recognized Tribes culturally affiliated with MCRD, Parris Island lands are yet to be determined.

## **6.16 SOP #6 MAINTENANCE OF CEMETERIES**

### **6.16.1 Overview**

Historic cemeteries are a special kind of cultural resource. They may be deemed “historic properties” if they can be shown to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under a variety of criteria. In this case, treatment procedures would follow those specified in The Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1992) and applicable Navy regulations (see below). If they are not considered “historic properties,” they may still require special maintenance and protection procedures specified in state-level and Navy-specific regulation. In both cases, however, it is possible that they will still be in use for periodic visitation, and possibly, the placement of new burials. Minimally, standard operating procedures should be set forth for general operations and maintenance, grounds maintenance, gravestone and marker maintenance, public access, and the placement of new burials.

### **6.16.2 Dictating Policy/Rule(s)**

Policy for the maintenance of historic cemeteries on MCRD Parris Island are provided by the following Department of Navy regulations: NAVFAC 11010.70—Facility Planning and the Protection of Cultural Resources; OPNAV INST 5090.1A—Environmental and Natural Resources Program Manual, Chapter 20: Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection; and NAVFAC MO-913—Historic Structures Preservation Manual, and the Code of Laws of South Carolina Title 27, Chapter 43, Section 27-43-10—Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries.

### **6.16.3 Description**

There are four known historic cemeteries on Parris Island.

### **6.16.4 Procedures**

#### ***6.16.4.1 General Operation and Maintenance***

The installation Commander has jurisdiction over MCRD and private cemeteries located on the installation and the Commander maintains and operates these cemeteries as follows:

1. In all instances action will be taken to prevent damage to graves and grave markers.
2. For Post cemeteries, the following maintenance will be performed:
  - Standards of maintenance will be equal to those authorized for other intensively maintained grounds. Areas will be protected as required by fencing, and will be kept orderly. Care will be taken to prevent damage to monuments, markers, and headstones. These will be kept clean and will be reset and realigned when necessary.
  - As required, graves will be opened and closed, temporary headboards provided and placed, and permanent headstones set.
  - For Private cemeteries, the following maintenance will be performed except where relatives of those interred assume responsibility for performing the required maintenance functions:
    - All cemeteries will be fenced. Existing repairable fences will be maintained and fences will be installed where the fences are not repairable or are nonexistent.

- Cemeteries will be thoroughly policed and mowed twice each year. Normally, cleaning of the cemeteries will be done in May and September.
  - Sunken graves will be filled.
  - Grave markers will be maintained in an erect position.
3. Vehicular traffic in private cemeteries will be restricted to that necessary for repair work, or as authorized by the post commander.

#### ***6.16.4.2 Maintenance of Grounds***

1. Grass will be cut, as necessary, to maintain a height of not less than 3 inches or more than 5 inches. During the winter season, grass will be permitted to retain a growth of 3 to 5 inches to prevent frost damage.
2. Care will be taken to prevent damage to headstones during all cemetery maintenance operations, including fertilizing, seeding, pruning, tree spraying, and excavating and filling graves. Particular and continual care is necessary and will be emphasized to protect the headstones from chipping, scraping, scratching, breakage, or soiling during mowing and trimming of the grass. The following precautions are mandatory:
  - Power mowers, both rotary and reel-type, will be operated no closer than 12 inches from the headstones, markers, and trees. Bumper guards will be used. Such bumper guards will be provided with white or non-staining rubber or other resilient material at the points where they would contact the headstone.
  - The grass immediately around the headstones will be trimmed within 24 hours each time the lawn is mowed using a string trimmer.
  - No tools or other articles (lunch boxes or coats) will be placed on headstones at any time. Tools will not be leaned against the headstones, and personnel or visitors will not be permitted to sit on or lean against them.
  - Cemetery maintenance personnel will be thoroughly oriented in these requirements, and the Superintendent will see that they are observed at all times.
  - Both organic and inorganic fertilizers and weed killers will be used to maintain lawns in the best possible condition. Mechanical equipment for collecting and pulverizing leaves and returning them to the lawns may be used. To achieve the desired results, mowers 20 inches or less, which grind satisfactorily, should be used to the maximum and only those areas with low thatch content should be mulched. Oak leaf mulch will increase soil acidity. Applications of fertilizer and soil amendment will be in accordance with recommendations of the cemetery Horticulturist. Grass should be watered as often as necessary to prevent loss of turf. Bare spots in turf will be re-sodded or re-seeded when necessary and seasonal conditions permit. Aeration should be considered when upgrading existing turf. Aeration stimulates root growth and provides for better penetration of water and fertilization.
3. Flowerbeds will be permitted in Marine Corps cemeteries only upon approval of the Superintendent. A well-kept lawn with trees and shrubs located properly is more important and contributes more to the beauty and general appearance of the cemetery than the distribution of flowerbeds.
4. Trees, shrubs, or vines will be planted, altered, or removed to conform to plans approved by the Superintendent. Superintendents will acquaint themselves with the proper methods of planting and caring for trees and shrubs, especially those that thrive best in the cemetery vicinity.
5. Transplanting and new planting will not be undertaken in hot or very dry weather. Trees should be moved with a ball of earth at the most advantageous time of the year. A liberal amount of soil will be

removed with the plants, and special care will be taken to ensure that the roots are disturbed as little as possible and not exposed to the wind or sun for extended periods. Holes will be dug large enough for a considerable quantity of rich topsoil to be deposited before the plant is placed in position. Normally, plants will not be put deeper in the earth than before removal. Soil around new plantings will be kept loosened and mulched. Two or 3 inches of shredded bark or other suitable mulch should be placed over the plant saucer or bed. Roots will be kept well watered during dry seasons, and necessary insect and disease control will be maintained.

6. Dead, dying, or broken limbs and branches and destructive growths, such as honeysuckle, ivy, or brambles, will be removed from trees and shrubs. Serious injuries to trees and shrubs will be reported promptly to the Superintendent. Diseased plants will be treated and/or removed if the sources of infection cannot be arrested.
7. The Superintendent must specifically approve the removal of live lower limbs or branches of evergreen or deciduous trees.
8. Mistletoe will not be removed from trees unless there are indications it is doing harm to them.
9. Shrubs may be trimmed to give plants the full benefit of light and air and to assure that headstones are not obstructed. This will be accomplished by pruning some of the older branches or by thinning out some of the new shoots where they are dense. The cutting is to be done to the base of the shrub.
10. Trees and shrubs, especially those adjacent to buildings, will be kept trimmed to provide the benefits of air and light. They will be cabled, spliced and fertilized, when necessary. Cavities in trees will be filled when justified by reasonable life expectancy.
11. When trees are removed, care will be taken to avoid damage to buildings, monuments, headstones, shrubs, or other trees. When a tree is cut down, the entire stump will be removed, where possible; otherwise, the trunk will be cut at least 8 inches below ground level in order that proper re-sodding or seeding can be accomplished.
12. Nontoxic ivy or vines growing on the enclosure wall may be retained but will be kept trimmed or trained on a line parallel with the lower edge of the coping. The Superintendent must approve new plantings of ivy or vines. Ivy or ground covers in an open border will be maintained neatly, and kept free from grass, weeds, dead leaves, debris, and rubbish.
13. Planting of flowering vines, such as running roses and clematis, must conform to the approved landscape design or be authorized by the Superintendent. Flowers or other plants growing in boxes, tubs, or other types of receptacles will be permitted only when in conformity with plans approved by the Superintendent. This restriction does not apply to the interior living quarters of the Superintendent.
14. Developed areas will be kept free of weeds to the greatest extent possible. Obnoxious plants, such as poison ivy, poison oak, and sumac will be removed from the cemetery grounds, trees, walls, buildings, fences, and other facilities.
15. Brushwood, debris, or rubbish will not be burned in Marine Corps cemeteries.
16. When possible, brush and grass will be cut and turned under in undeveloped areas to assist in developing the soil, and/or minimizing fire hazards.
17. Eroded areas will be restored and preventive measures taken against recurrence.
18. Control measures will be taken where ground moles or other destructive animals or insects are found.
19. The cemetery will be policed, for the removal of trash, dead flowers, and flower receptacles (except those permanently installed).

#### **6.16.4.3 Maintenance of Grave Stones and Markers**

1. The natural surfaces of headstones and markers will be retained. They will not be painted, white washed, or calcimined.
2. Headstones and markers will be cleaned to remove objectionable accumulations, such as bird droppings, mud, tire or hose markings, grass stains, residue from trees, and fungi. The toning or patina of the stone will not be removed unless as a result of cleaning to remove such accumulations. In this instance, the stone should be cleaned in its entirety to present a uniform appearance.
3. The following methods will normally be used for cleaning headstones or markers.
  - For marble headstones and markers: Add one-half pound of calcium hypochlorite (Ca (OC1) 2) to 13 quarts of water and mix thoroughly. For best results, apply the solution with a long-handled brush and scrub the headstones until all foreign material is dissolved. Rinse with clear water.
  - For flat granite markers: To remove grass stains and mud, wet the marker with clear water. Apply a small amount of any standard household detergent, powder, or liquid, in accordance with manufacturer's directions. Allow emulsion to form, scrub with brush, and rinse.
  - To remove rust or stubborn dirt stains, wet marker with clear water. Apply, with a brush, a solution of 2 parts orthophosphoric acid and 1 part water. Rinse thoroughly when stain disappears. Failure to remove solution may result in discoloration and damage to the surface of the stone. Exercise extreme caution in using this solution. Personnel performing the work, mixing the solution, or pouring it from one container to another should be equipped with acid-proof face protectors, rubber gloves, aprons, and boots. Employees applying the solution should stand on the windward side of the stone. The following method may be tried in place of the orthophosphoric acid solution: wet the marker with clear water, apply a mild abrasive cleanser (diatomaceous earth or volcanic ash), and rub gently with a fiber brush until stain disappears.
4. Superintendents will exercise utmost care to prevent headstones and markers from being chipped, marred, or damaged.

#### **6.16.4.4 Access to Cemeteries and Coordination**

1. Persons wishing to visit any of the cemeteries should first contact the MCRD Public Affairs Officer to obtain permission. This may be done by writing to the following address:

Marine Corps Recruit Depot  
Public Affairs Office  
Parris Island, SC 29905
2. All visits to cemeteries must be coordinated in advance with both Chief of Operations (G-3) and the Chief Engineer, Public Works (G-4).

#### **6.16.4.5 Burials**

Burial of family members is permitted on a space available basis in existing cemeteries. It is limited only to those who are directly related to persons already interred in the cemetery. "Directly related" is defined as a parent, spouse, child, brother, or sister. Authority for burial is granted on a case-by-case basis upon application to the Directorate of Public Works. This may be done by writing to the following address:

Marine Corps Recruit Depot  
Directorate of Public Works  
Parris Island, SC 29905

## Part III

### Appendices



## **7.0 APPENDIX A: DEPOT ORDER 11000.1**

### DEPOT ORDER 11000.1

From: Commanding General

To: Distribution List

Subj: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5090.1A (NOTAL)

(b) MCO 11000.19

(c) MCO P5750.1G

(d) Historic Preservation Plan, Marine Corps Recruit Depot,  
**Parris Island (NOTAL)**

Encl: (1) Glossary

1. Purpose. To provide policy, prescribe procedures and assign responsibilities for the management of archaeological and historic architectural and other cultural resources located within the physical boundaries of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island; including waters, wetlands, and land areas.

#### 2. Background

a. A program to preserve historic properties in the United States was established by the National Preservation Act, 1966, as amended, and states that "The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency. With the advice of the Secretary of Interior and in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation officer for the state involved, each Federal agency shall establish a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of Interior all properties under the agency's ownership or control by the agency that appear to qualify for inclusion on the National Register. Each Federal agency shall exercise caution to assure that any such property that might qualify for inclusion is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly. " Sections 110 (g) and 302 of the National Preservation Act authorize expenditure of funds for preservation purposes. Section III of the Act authorizes leases, exchanges and management contracts to be used for ensuring preservation of cultural resources.

b. As early as possible before an agency makes a final decision concerning an undertaking, Section 106 of the law requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of an undertaking of any project, program, site, building, structure or object listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The State of South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be afforded an opportunity to comment on any undertaking which will affect eligible or listed National Register property.

c. The Secretary of Interior, through the National Park Service (NPS), administers the NRHP. The NRHP is a listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant on the national, regional or local level in American History, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. The NPS also

creates standards for the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic buildings, provides interagency archaeological services and offers technical assistance for recording historic properties prior to destruction.

d. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and implementing regulations provides for the protection against unauthorized excavation, removal, alteration or defacement of archaeological resources and requires permits be issued for authorized excavations. "Persons who, without authorization, excavate, remove, damage, alter or deface archaeological resources may be assessed civil penalties. The civil penalties may be the full cost of restoration and repair of the archaeological resources plus the full archaeological or commercial value of archaeological resources destroyed or not recovered. Criminal penalties may include a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment of up to one year, and are more severe depending upon the value of the archaeological resource and/or previous violations. Previous violators of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 or its implementing regulations may be assessed double the costs mentioned above." (See 32CFR229, Uniform Regulations, Protection of Archaeological Resources as amended by 52 Fed. Reg. 47720 of 16 December 1987).

e. The 1984 Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 4710.1 established a policy of integrating archaeological and historic preservation requirements with the planning and management of DoD activities.

f. In 1986, MCO 11000.19, identified development and implementation of Historic Preservation Plans (HPP) as the means of compliance with the DoD directive.

g. Under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island initiated a HPP with the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. This HPP will be used by planners, engineers, land and natural resources managers, military training personnel, construction personnel, archaeologists, historians, architects and

cultural resource managers in the management of the archaeological and historic resources at Parris Island.

h. This directive formally establishes a program to direct and coordinate the archaeological and historic resources management program in and on the waters and land of Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. The enclosure is a glossary of terms commonly used in this program.

### 3. Action

a. Organizational commanders, general and special staff must, on a continuing basis, integrate the Archaeological and Historic Resources Plan with other applicable activities, programs and plans. Responsibilities include but are not limited to:

(1) Report all planned construction and exterior maintenance activities under their jurisdiction to the Planning Director, Public Works no later than sixty days prior to beginning of work for completion of approval process.

(2) Ensure that architectural, archaeological and historic resources are protected.

(a) All sites on or eligible for the NRHP will be protected.

(b) As sites are surveyed and tested, those eligible for the NRHP will be protected.

(c) Any operations on or in the vicinity of these sites must be reported to the Planning Director, Public Works Office.

(d) If any archaeological sites are discovered during construction, military maneuvers or other activities, immediately stop all ground-disturbing activity in the site vicinity and notify the Planning Director, Public Works Office who will notify the appropriate officials for compliance.

(e) If human remains are discovered that appear to have archaeological value, immediately stop activities. Notify the Cultural Resource Manager so that a determination can be made as to whether the remains are archaeological or not.

(f) Ensure that all architectural resources that are on the NRHP or are eligible for the NRHP are properly protected. Eligibility will be considered for all structures fifty years or older.

Any work on such structures must be reported to the Planning Director, Public works Office and the Public Works Architect.

(3) Listings of known archeological, architectural and historically significant sites listed or eligible for the National Register Historic sites on MCRD, Parris Island will be kept by the Cultural Resource Officer.

(a) Additional sites may be added to the NRHP/Archeology lists upon the completion of surveys.

(b) The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (NREAO), Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, is designated as the activity point of contact to establish, direct, maintain and coordinate the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, archaeological and historic resources management program. All official correspondence to state and federal authorities must originate from this office. The NREAO will be assisted in accomplishment of specific tasks by the Public Works Office, the Manager of Cultural Resources (Museum Curator), the Public Works Architect. Other responsibilities are:

1 Monitoring the condition of, and impacts on, all archaeological and historic resources under the management of Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. Responsibilities include oversight of the Manager of Cultural Resources and the Planning Director, Public Works.

a Development of a concise action plan in accordance with the HPP with short and long-term objectives. The action plan must result in the location, inventory, and ultimate nomination to the Secretary of Interior of all sites which appear to qualify for the National Register. Such action is mandated by 16 U.S. C. 470h29 (a) - (2) .

b Establishment of priorities for inventory protection and evaluation of cultural resources.

c Compliance with federal and state regulations and permitting procedures.

d Identification of program requirements and projects and forwarding of funding requirement information to Headquarters Marine Corps (LFL) as part of the Annual Operation Plan.

e Development of a plan to establish a permanent repository for all historic and archaeological material from Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

f Development and implementation of an information and education program.

g On-site support to commanders, staff offices and project managers for training exercises, construction and maintenance projects.

h Site inspection reports on resource quality.

i Recommendations for program projects.

2 The Planning Director, Public Works Office is responsible for broad planning and management issues which relate to the accomplishment of the goals and objectives of the MCRD, Parris Island HPP.

a Integration of cultural resource management into all projects planned for Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

b Submission of documentation with the Manager of Cultural Resources on all undertakings that affect a site on the NRHP or a site eligible for the NRHP to the proper state and federal offices.

c Ensuring that copies of all documentation are filed with the Manager of Cultural Resources and the Director, NREAO.

d Ensuring that all work planned for buildings on the NRHP or eligible for the NRHP is reviewed by the Public Works Architect.

e Ensuring that activity that affects or potentially affect a site on the NRHP or a site eligible for the NRHP is reported to the Director, NREAO.

3 The Manager of Cultural Resources (Museum Curator, Parris Island Museum), responsibilities include:

a Documentation of cultural resources.

b Liaison and coordination with federal and state historical preservation offices and the Advisory Council.

c Documentation of Depot Commemorative Naming Program.

d Review of all documentation of reports generated by archaeological, architectural or historical surveys and storage of said records and reports.

4 The Public Works Architect responsibilities include:

a Ensuring that before any project is started on the exterior of any NRHP structure, any

NRHP eligible structure and any structure 50 years or older, that the plans and scope of work is sympathetic to the structure's historical integrity.

b Ensuring that before any project for a new structure is started its design does not adversely impact on an existing NRHP district, structure or site or a NRHP eligible structure, district or site.

c Ensuring that all designs that have the potential to impact on NRHP structures, districts and sites or eligible NRHP structures, districts and sites are forwarded to the Planning Director, Public Works and the Manager of Cultural Resources.

5 The Public Works Officer shall:

a Protect and store archaeological and historic properties and records that accrue as a result of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot historic preservation program until they are turned over to cognizant authorities.

b Ensure that funds budgeted for historic renovation, rehabilitation and restoration are obligated specifically toward the historically significant characteristics of the structure.

c General and specific guidance are contained in the following documents:

(1) Reference (a) provides Department of Defense

(DoD) policy, prescribes DoD procedures and assigns responsibilities for the management of archaeological and historic resources under DoD control.

(2) Reference (b) implements reference (a) by providing Marine Corps policy, responsibilities and guidance for the management of archaeological and historic resources under USMC control.

(3) Reference (c) is the Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program. This Order provides Marine Corps policy concerning surveys, legal requirements, historic site registration and naming of commemorative structures.

(4) Reference (d) is the Historic Preservation Plan (HPP) for MCRD, Parris Island. This document provides information on existing archaeological and historic resources at MCRD, Parris Island, legal requirements and procedures for management of these resources and long-range objectives and goals.

d The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, via the Museum Curator is responsible for integration of archaeological and historic resources into the Marine Corps Recruit Depot's Command Historical and Museum Program as established by reference (d).

e An Archaeological and Historic Resources Advisory Committee (AHRAC) is established to provide advice and recommendations on procedures, planning and management for the protection of archaeological and historic resources on Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island and to carry out those specific duties as set forth in references (a), (b) and (c). The AHRAC will consist of the following members:

Chair: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Chairman

Director: Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs

Officer

Secretary: Planning Director, Public Works Office

Members: Public Works Officer

Facilities Maintenance Engineer Officer

Manager of Cultural Resources

Director, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

Public Works Architect

f Advisors:

Supervisory General Engineer

Public Affairs Officer

Executive Director, Historic Beaufort Foundation  
Director, National Trust, Southeastern Office  
Housing Manager  
Safety Officer  
Staff Judge Advocate

The Committee will meet as required on call of the chairman and will serve as part of the Depot Development Board.

4. Applicability and Scope. This policy and guidance applies to all Department of Defense agencies, military organizations and other authorized activities located on the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island; and applies to all archaeological and historic resources under the management of Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

J. J. KISBERT  
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION: A





## GLOSSARY

1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). An independent federal agency tasked with formulating cultural resources protection policy and with commenting on federal agency undertakings which affect National Register Properties.
2. Antiquities Act Permit. A permit to conduct archaeological work upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, under the 1906 Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. Requests to conduct such work on USMC lands are reviewed and commented upon by USMC and then forwarded to Department of the Interior (DOI) (interagency Resource Management Division) for processing and issuance of permits.
3. Archaeology. The scientific discipline responsible for studying the social and cultural past through material remains with the goal of ordering and describing the events of the past and explaining the meaning of those events.
4. Archaeological Assessment. Evaluations of the archaeological resources present in an area, their scientific significance, and the cost of protecting or properly investigating them.
5. Archaeological Data. Information embodied in material remains, artifacts, structures, refuse, etc., produced purposely or accidentally by human beings and embodied in the spatial relationships among such remains.
6. Archaeological Data Recovery. The systematic removal of a portion or all of scientific, prehistoric and/or archaeological data that qualify a property for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
7. Archaeological Excavation. The scientifically controlled recovery or salvage of a site designed to yield maximum information about the life of the inhabitants, their ways of solving human problems, and of adjusting to and modifying their natural environment. Such work should be programmed during final planning stages or at least during the early stage of project construction.
8. Archaeological Inventory. A presentation and summation of the data presently known concerning an area. This is called by some agencies a records-check. Only in very rare instances is present information sufficient to assess adequately the archaeological resources or to estimate the cost of mitigating the impact of a proposed project on those resources.
9. Archaeological Resource. Any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)).
10. Artifact. A material object made or modified in whole or in part by man. Among the most common artifacts on archaeological sites are fragments of broken pottery (sherds), stone tools, chips (debitage), projectile points, and similar lithic debris.
11. Consensus Determination. A case where USMC and the State Historic Preservation officer (SHPO) agree on eligibility for listing in the National Register.
12. Consultation. The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of appropriate parties about USMC undertakings that might affect NRHP properties. Appropriate parties ordinarily include SHPO and ACHP. National Park Service (NPS) may also be consulted, as appropriate. Consultation is very formal and procedurally oriented. Correct procedures are promulgated in 36 CFR 800.
13. Criteria of Effect. Standards promulgated by ACHP (in 36 CFR 800) and applied by USMC to determine whether an undertaking will affect any property on NRHP. Effect--The Federal action on a National Register Property or Eligible Property that results in a change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality or characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in NRHP. Adverse Effect--The Federal

action that results in the total or partial destruction or alteration of a National Register Property or Eligible Property. Adverse effect may also result if a property is isolated from its surrounding environment, if neglect of the property results in the deterioration or destruction of the property, and/or if the land occupied by the property is sold or transferred, and there are no provisions in the deed or transfer agreement to provide for the preservation, maintenance, or use of the property, etc.

14. Criteria for Evaluation. Criteria published in 36 CFR 60 to be applied in determining whether a cultural resource is eligible for listing on NRHP.

15. Cultural Resource. Any building, district, site, structure, or object of historical, archaeological, architectural, engineering, or cultural significance.

16. Cultural Resources Professional. An anthropologist, archaeologist, architectural historian, historical architect, or other professional with specialized training/experience in work required to comply with cultural resources legislation (USMC 1986).

17. Cultural Resources Specialist. A staff person tasked with developing sufficient familiarity with cultural resources guidelines and procedures to perform routine cultural resources program functions. The cultural resources specialist will contract out for cultural resources professional expertise on specific projects, as needed.

18. Cultural Resources Inventory. A detailed descriptive listing of an activity's cultural resources, including evaluations of significance according to NRHP criteria.

19. Cultural Resources Management Plan. Includes inventory and categorization of an activity's cultural resources, serving as a basis for on-going maintenance and protection from adverse effects of planned undertakings.

20. Cultural Resources Protection. Not always the same as preservation, protection includes (1) routine maintenance and security, (2) consideration of effects under any undertaking could have on cultural resources, and (3) formal, documented consultation with SHPO, ACHP, and NPS.

21. Cultural Resources Guidelines. Advice on selected aspects of cultural resources protective management, promulgated to other federal agencies in periodic publication issued by ACHP, NPS, and others tasked with interagency cultural resources responsibilities.

22. Cultural Resources Survey. The systematic process of locating and identifying cultural resources so as to comply with the National Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. There are two types of survey: (1) the "reconnaissance" survey, and (2) the "detailed" or "intensive" survey.

23. Data Recovery. Recovery prior to destruction of information contained in archaeological resources which are significant mainly for their value in scientific study.

24. Debitacre. Lithic debris resulting from the manufacture of stone tools.

25. Departmental Consulting Archaeologist. An office of NPS that provides policy and technical assistance to Federal agencies regarding protection of archaeological properties.

26. Determination of Eligibility. Decision as to whether or not a property meets criteria of eligibility published in 36 CFR 60 for listing in the National Register. USMC cooperates with SHPO in locating properties likely to meet the criteria, but only the Keeper of the National Register is empowered to make formal determination of eligibility.

27. Eligibility Property. Any district, site, building, structure, ruin, or object that meets National Register Criteria for Eligibility (36 CFR 60.6).

28. Environmentally Sensitive Area. Any location containing endangered or protected plants, animals, or archaeological properties.

29. Evaluation. The process of applying NRHP criteria of significance to apparently eligible resources and the categorizing of resources in preparation of an activity's cultural resources management plan.
30. Executive Order 11593. Signed into law on May 13, 1971, the order requires that federal agencies, in consultation with ACHP, institute procedures to assure that their plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties; and locate, inventory, and nominate historic and cultural properties under their jurisdiction or control to NRHP.
31. Feature. An area in or on the ground where evidence of past human activities can be seen or detected. Among the most frequent features on archaeological sites are fire pits, storage pits, burial pits, hard-packed house floors, and postholes.
32. HABS/HAER. The commonly used abbreviation for two closely allied units of NPS: Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Both units provide information and assistance to federal agencies concerning standards, techniques, and procedures for recording and otherwise documenting non-archaeological cultural resources.
33. Historic District. A geographically definable area which has a concentration of cultural resources.
34. Historic Site. A location where a significant event took place or where a significant cultural resource is now or used to be situated.
35. Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance. An on-the-ground surface survey and testing of an area sufficient to permit determination of the number and extent of the resources present, their scientific importance, and the time factors and cost of preserving them or otherwise mitigating any adverse effects on them. This level of investigation is most appropriate once a specific region or area to be affected has been determined or the choice has been narrowed to one of a few prime locations.
36. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is a 5-year plan that outlines how an installation will manage its cultural resources in compliance with culture resources statutes, executive orders, presidential memorandum, regulations, and other requirements. It is a component of the installation master plan and serves as the commanding general's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures.
37. Interagency Resource Management Division. A division of NPS which brings together the resource identification, evaluation, designation, and planning aspects of resource protection. It incorporates most functions of the former Interagency Archaeological Services (IAS) (including issuance of Antiquities Permits), along with NRHP and Natural Landmarks Program.
38. Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NPS official formally responsible for maintaining and publishing the list of cultural resources that meet NRHP criteria of eligibility and for determining additions to and deletions from NRHP.
39. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). A written agreement among USMC, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulate how an undertaking will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects and otherwise to protect cultural resources.
40. Mitigation. Planning that is intended to minimize damage to cultural resources.
41. Mitigation by Excavation. Archaeological excavation sufficient to recover data necessary to mitigate the adverse effect(s) of the proposed project on an archaeological site determined eligible for listing on NRHP.
42. Multiple Resource Area. A National Register listing composed of individual properties or a combination of properties and districts within a specific geographical area. Within the Multiple Resource

Area, only the lands occupied by each property and/or district are subject to the benefits and protections accorded by the National Historic Preservation Act.

43. National Historic Landmark. A property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the nation's history. National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed on NRHP and subject to all preservation requirements.

44. National Historic Preservation Act. The Act, passed by Congress in 1966 and amended several times, requires among other mandated actions that a register of locally, regionally, and nationally important historic and cultural properties be created and expanded (36 CFR 60.2), that an independent agency of the federal government be created to advise the President and Congress regarding historic preservation matters, and that the independent agency formulate regulations to preserve and protect historic and cultural properties located on federal lands or that might be affected by federal undertakings (Section 106 of the Act).

45. National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60.6). The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion in NRHP. Archaeological sites are generally considered if they have yielded, or may yield, information or data important for understanding prehistory or history.

46. National Park Service (NPS). A service agency of the Department of Interior tasked with interagency cultural resources advising, coordinating, records keeping, and reporting functions. USMC has dealings with four major units within NPS: Interagency Resources Management Division, HABS/HAER, Preservation Assistance Division, and the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist.

47. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The federal government's official list, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, of all sites, buildings, districts, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

48. National Register Property. Any cultural resource listed or eligible for listing on NRHP.

49. Nomination. Formal notification to the Keeper of the National Register that a property appears to meet criteria of eligibility.

50. Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance. As defined in 36 CFR 66, a detailed on-the-ground surface examination of selected portions representing a statistical sample of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the archaeological resources probably present, project this assessment to the entire area, assess the probable impact of a project, and estimate the cost of mitigating the impact. This level of investigation is appropriate to preliminary planning decisions.

51. Preliminary Case Report. Formal, written report prerequisite to consultation with ACHP, prepared by the undertaking agency. The Preliminary Case Report must describe the undertaking and the affected cultural resources, assess any adverse effects, and discuss alternatives to avoid or to mitigate those effects.

52. Preservation Assistance Division. A division of NPS that sets technical preservation standards for work undertaken on NRHP properties, disseminates technical preservation information to federal agencies, and reports annually to Congress on endangered National Historic Landmarks (Section 8 Report).

53. Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA). A written agreement among USMC, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulates how a program or a class of undertakings repetitive in nature or similar in effect will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.

54. Questionable Eligibility. The situation where any question exists about eligibility for listing in NRHP (e.g., when the SHPO officer evaluates a resource as eligible and USMC evaluates it as not meriting nomination).

55. Recordation. Drawings, photographs, and other formats permanently recording resources that must be destroyed or substantially altered.
56. Regulations for the protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800). Regulations promulgated by ACHP to implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and Executive Order 11593 (13 May 1971). These regulations require federal program and project agencies to consider historic and cultural properties when planning any federal action, federally assisted program, or federally licensed action, activity, or program that might cause an effect those resources. The regulations also define a consultation process in which the federal program or project agency meet with SHPO to determine what actions are necessary to identify historic and cultural properties that may be located within the area of the program's or project's potential environmental impact, apply the National Register Criteria to steps that will be taken to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any finding of Adverse Effect.
57. Salvage Archaeology. The systematic collection of surface and subsurface cultural remains by professional archaeologists from an area to be damaged or destroyed.
58. Section 8 Report. A list of all NRHP properties that exhibit known or suspected damage, prepared annually for Congress by NPS under Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976 (PL 94-458).
59. Section 106 Re-port. Action to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires that USMC (1) consider effects of its undertakings on NRHP properties, and (2) afford ACHP an opportunity to comment on undertakings that are likely to affect National Register properties.
60. Sherd. Fragment of ceramic or glass.
61. Significance. Significance of cultural resources is evaluated in terms of NRHP criteria published in 36 CFR 60.
62. Site. Any area or location occupied as a residence or utilized by humans a sufficient length of time to construct features or deposit a number of artifacts.
63. State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Official appointed by the governor of each state and U. S. Territory, responsible for administering cultural resources programs.
64. Survey. Initial assessment level for historical and archaeological sites; discovers and identifies sites within chronological and geographical framework; data usually not of sufficient detail to determine NRHP eligibility. Generally involves field inspection or reconnaissance level work. Intensive survey includes subsurface testing.
65. Technical Assistance. A sharing by cultural resources specialists of their knowledge about cultural resources laws, regulations, guidelines, and instructions, their interpretation and their practical application.
66. Testing. Archaeological sampling or excavations sufficient to define the spatial extent, nature, and cultural significance of an archaeological site and determine NRHP eligibility.
67. Undertaking. The term used in cultural resources contexts to cover what USMC calls "actions", "projects", and "programs". The term applies to indirect actions such as neglect, as well as to direct actions such as demolition, alteration, or transfer of a Property.

## **8.0 APPENDIX B: CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

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#### **Code of Laws of South Carolina (Unannotated) Current through December 1999**

### **TITLE 27. PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCES**

#### **CHAPTER 43. REMOVAL OF ABANDONED CEMETERIES**

##### **SECTION 27-43-10.** Notice of proposed removal; due care required.

A person who owns land on which is situated an abandoned cemetery or burying ground may remove graves in the cemetery or ground to a suitable plot in another cemetery or suitable location if:

- (1) It is necessary and expedient in the opinion of the governing body of the county or municipality in which the cemetery or burying ground is situated to remove the graves. The governing body shall consider objections to removal pursuant to the notice under item (2) or otherwise before it approves removal.
- (2) Thirty days' notice of removal is given to the relatives of the deceased persons buried in the graves, if they are known. If no relatives are known, thirty days' notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property lies. If no newspaper is published in the county, notice must be posted in three prominent places in the county, one of which must be the courthouse door.
- (3) Due care is taken to protect tombstones and replace them properly, so as to leave the graves in as good condition as before removal.

##### **SECTION 27-43-20.** Removal to plot agreeable to governing body and relatives; board may determine suitable plot in case of disagreement.

The plot to which the graves are removed shall be one which is mutually agreeable between the governing body of the county or municipality and the relatives of the deceased persons. If a suitable plot cannot be agreed upon between the parties concerned the matter shall be finally determined by a board of three members which shall be convened within fifteen days after final disagreement on the new location of the plot. The board shall be appointed as follows: One member shall be appointed by the county or municipality, one member shall be appointed by the relatives, and a third member shall be selected by the two. The decision of the board shall be final.

##### **SECTION 27-43-30.** Supervision of removal work; expenses.

All work connected with the removal of the graves shall be done under the supervision of the governing body of the county, who shall employ a funeral director licensed by this State. All expenses incurred in the operation shall be borne by the person seeking removal of the graves.

**SECTION 27-43-40.** Evidence of abandonment.

The conveyance of the land upon which the cemetery or burying ground is situated without reservation of the cemetery or burying ground shall be evidence of abandonment for the purposes of this chapter.

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TITLE 16. CRIMES AND OFFENSES

CHAPTER 17. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY

SECTION 16-17-600. Destruction or desecration of human remains or repositories thereof; liability of crematory operators; penalties.

(A) It is unlawful for a person willfully and knowingly, and without proper legal authority to:

- (1) destroy or damage the remains of a deceased human being;
- (2) remove a portion of the remains of a deceased human being from a burial ground where human skeletal remains are buried, a grave, crypt, vault, mausoleum, or other repository; or
- (3) desecrate human remains.

A person violating the provisions of subsection (A) is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both.

A crematory operator is neither civilly nor criminally liable for cremating a body which (1) has been incorrectly identified by the funeral director, coroner, medical examiner, or person authorized by law to bring the deceased to the crematory; or (2) the funeral director has obtained invalid authorization to cremate. This immunity does not apply to a crematory operator who knew or should have known that the body was incorrectly identified.

(B) It is unlawful for a person willfully and knowingly, and without proper legal authority to:

- (1) obliterate, vandalize, or desecrate a burial ground where human skeletal remains are buried, a grave, graveyard, tomb, mausoleum, or other repository of human remains;
- (2) deface, vandalize, injure, or remove a gravestone or other memorial monument or marker commemorating a deceased person or group of persons, whether located within or outside of a recognized cemetery, memorial park, or battlefield; or

(3) obliterate, vandalize, or desecrate a park or other area clearly designated to preserve and perpetuate the memory of a deceased person or group of persons.

A person violating the provisions of subsection (B) is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than ten years or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

(C) It is unlawful for a person willfully, knowingly, and without authority to destroy, tear down, or injure only fencing, plants, or flowers located upon or around a repository for human remains, human graveyard or memorial park.

A person violating the provisions of subsection (C) is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Injury or loss of property less than two hundred dollars is a misdemeanor triable in magistrate's court. Upon conviction, the person must be fined, imprisoned, or both, not more than is permitted by law, without presentment or indictment by the grand jury, and further must be required to perform up to five hundred hours of community service in an amount to be determined by the court.

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14. ABSTRACT  Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) for the Marine Corps are required by Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2A, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 5090.1B CH-1 23-5.2.1, OPNAVINST 5090.1B CH-1 23-5.2.2, and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3. An ICRMP is a 5-year plan that outlines how an installation will manage its cultural resources in compliance with cultural resources statutes, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and other requirements. It is a component of the installation master plan and serves as the Commanding General's decision document for cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. ICRMPs are internal Marine Corps compliance and management plans that (1) integrate the entirety of the installation cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, (2) allow for ready identification of potential conflicts between the installation's mission and cultural resources, and (3) identify compliance-driven actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.  This ICRMP for Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, provides a forum to examine long-term management goals, to explore the intended focus of efforts on critical issues, and to achieve consensus about these things.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island    Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)    environmental management cultural resources management    National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)    military installations					
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