COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR
JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION
PLANT, ILLINOIS

U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 60

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Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division

by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)
The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L. 101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for the compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS

Information Provided for Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Section 6 Summary

Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 60

December 1995
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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Joliet Army Ammunition Plant in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Joliet Army Ammunition Plant began with a search of the National Archæological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois and at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, also in Springfield. The records search was performed in December 1994 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed for each of these tribes (Appendices I and II), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix III).
RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

Archaeological work began on Joliet Army Ammunition Plant in 1984 with a survey conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. Subsequent surveys, tests, and excavations between 1985 and the present have identified a total of at least 40 known archaeological sites on Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Joliet AAP). This work was performed by:

Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (MARS), Harvard, IL, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, and
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Louisville, KY.

North of Joliet AAP is the Joliet Outdoor Training Area of the U.S. Army Reserve. The land was originally obtained for the ammunition plant, but was excised in the early 1960s. The Outdoor Training Area is a subinstallation of Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. Fort McCoy plans to conduct their own NAGPRA compliance work (telephone conversations, Mr. Art Holts, Joliet AAP, 13 September 1995 and Ms. Karyn Caldwell, Fort McCoy, 2 and 6 November 1995). Any collections generated from archaeological work on the training area are not included in this report.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 8 ft³ of archaeological material and an undetermined amount of documentation has been generated from the archaeological work on Joliet AAP. The archaeological sites on Joliet AAP are both prehistoric and historic. Material collected from the prehistoric sites includes stone tools, flaked stone chipping debris, ceramic fragments, and animal bone (deer). The historic sites have yielded at least seven classes of materials: ceramics, glass, metal, rocks, wood, cinder, and animal bone (cow). There are a number of known historic, presumably EuroAmerican, cemeteries on Joliet AAP (Stafford et. al. 1985), but no material has been collected from these cemeteries.
As of the date of this report, the archaeological collections are reported to be located at the following three repositories:

- MARS, Harvard, IL
- Northwestern University, Evanston, IL
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville, KY

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Joliet Army Ammunition Plant* (Appendix IV) provides detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts, and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

**NAGPRA-Related Items**

On Joliet AAP in 1985, Northwestern University tested site 11Wi-241 (Plenemuk Mound), as well as the surrounding area. Professionals from Northwestern University excavated a 1x2 meter test unit on the north flank of Plenemuk Mound. During this excavation, human skeletal material was observed in the wall of the unit, at which time the excavation ceased. The possible burial was photographed and mapped but left intact in the ground. No obvious funerary objects were observed with the burial, and no collections from the possible burial were made. Examination of the photographs by a specialist in skeletal analysis suggested that the exposed bone was part of a human pelvis (Doershuk 1988:71; telephone conversation, Mr. John Doershuk, 13 September 1995). Miscellaneous collected materials from this site are reportedly located at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois (telephone conversation, Mr. John Doershuk, 13 September 1995).

The final examination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with the culturally affiliated Native American tribes or lineal descendants according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.
REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Joliet AAP are attached: Appendix V contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research, and Appendix VI is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

A large number of Native American groups has been documented in the Great Lakes Region of the United States, and due to intertribal and European conflicts, many groups have occupied, hunted, raided, or migrated within the area of northern Illinois. Current Native American groups that may be culturally affiliated with materials from Joliet AAP include the Peoria (which includes the Illinois, Wea, and Piankashaw), Miami, Kickapoo/Mascouten, Shawnee, Fox (Mesquakie), Sauk (Sac), Ottawa, and Chippewa (Ojibwa) (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 1994).

Joliet AAP is located on land adjudicated to the Potawatomi during the 1978 Indian Land Claims decision (U.S.G.S. n.d.). Immediately adjacent to the Potawatomi land, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Kickapoo also have adjudicated land within Illinois (U.S.G.S. n.d.). Additionally, Miami, Sauk (Sac), Fox, Ottawa, and Chippewa have been adjudicated land within the surrounding states of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin (U.S.G.S. n.d.). A brief history of these Native American groups within northern Illinois is provided below.

At the time of initial European contact in the early 18th Century, the Illinois region was occupied by a group of 12 related Native American villages or tribes historically referred to as the Illinois Confederacy. These groups have been identified as Kaskaskia, Maroa, Cahokia, Tamaroa, Peoria, Tapouaro, Coriacointanoon, Moingwena, Espeminkia, Chinkoa, Michigamea, and Chepouossa. The Illinois occupied a roughly triangular area extending southwest from Chicago. Immediately to the east of the Illinois were the Miami, including the Wea and Piankashaw, who were later regarded as distinct groups. The Sauk (Sac), Fox (Mesquakie), Kickapoo, and Mascouten occupied the lower Michigan peninsula, and to the north of these groups were the Potawatomi (Bauxer 1978:594; Callender 1978a:681; Callender 1978b:673; Goddard 1978:668).

The Iroquois Wars of the mid-17th Century exerted extreme pressure on both the Illinois and the tribes to the east and northeast, pushing these groups to the south and west. The Miami and their associates moved westward to settle in northeastern Illinois. Tanner (1987:32-33) identifies three Miami villages between the Fox and Kankakee Rivers beginning in 1677. Although the main bodies of these groups were located elsewhere, several bands of Shawnee,
Miami, Wea, and Piankashaw settled near Fort Saint Louis on the Illinois River in 1682 for trading purposes and in alliance against the Iroquois (Bauex 1978:594-598; Tanner 1987:31-33; Callender 1978a:686-687; Callender 1978b:678). This community, however, was plagued by traditional intertribal mistrust, and between 1688 and 1689, the Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, and Shawnee withdrew from the area (Bauex 1978:594-598; Callender 1978c:630).

The 18th Century brought continued conflict between Native American groups in northern Illinois. The Illinois Confederacy groups, loyal to the French, were repeatedly attacked by pro-British neighbors, including the Fox (Mesquakie), Sauk (Sac), and Kickapoo [the Mascouten amalgamated with the Kickapoo after 1800 (Bauex 1978:668; Callender et. al. 1978:656; Goddard 1978:668)]. Compressed by the Sauk (Sac), Potawatomi, and Kickapoo advancing from the north and east, the Illinois were pushed southward. As they retreated, the interior of the Illinois country was exposed on the north, and the Kickapoo quickly moved southward along the Illinois River and beyond (Bauex 1978:596-599; Callender 1978b:678; Callender et. al. 1978:662). Toward the end of the century, the Potawatomi continued settling west of Lake Michigan, including the area near the mouth of the Des Plaines River (present location of the city of Joliet). The Illinois became confined to the headwaters of the Kaskaskia and Big Muddy Rivers in the south (Feest and Feest 1978:772; Tanner 1987:63).

The 19th Century saw the firm establishment of the Potawatomi in present-day northeastern Illinois. Potawatomi villages and hunting grounds encompassed lands from the Kankakee and upper Illinois River valley to the Rock River, particularly along the Kankakee, Des Plaines, and Illinois Rivers (Clifton 1978:725). Although predominately Potawatomi, the villages contained large numbers of Ottawa and Ojibwa (Chippewa), and frequently smaller numbers of Sauk (Sac) and Fox (Mesquakie) (Tanner 1987:63,98-99; Feest and Feest 1978:772). By 1810, the “United Bands of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi,” underwent a total population increase in northern Illinois, with continued influx of Michigan Potawatomi along with Ottawa and Ojibwa (Chippewa).

The Sauk (Sac) and Fox (Mesquakie) became situated along the course of the Mississippi River, and the last Sauk (Sac) and Fox (Mesquakie) village in Illinois, Saukenuk, moved to the west bank of the Mississippi in late 1830 (Callender 1978d:651-653). However, they continued to hunt on previously ceded land in Illinois between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers (Tanner 1987:139-141). The Illinois groups had moved west by 1832 and united with the Wea and Piankashaw, eventually taking the combined name Peoria (Callender 1978b:673). White settlements continued to advance into northern Illinois, and by 1840, all Indian lands in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin had been ceded, clearing them for American occupancy (Tanner 1987:151-154).

Section 3 of this report contains a list of the federally recognized tribes for the above mentioned Native American groups. The Chippewa/Ojibwa have a large number of federally recognized groups. It is not clear, however, which particular modern groups have ancestral connections in Illinois (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency 1994). All Chippewa/Ojibwa
groups [except for two tribes, one in Montana and one in North Dakota, who are descended from a northwestern expansion of the northern Chippewa (Johnson 1993:33; LaCounte 1994:399-401; Camp 1994:401-402)] have been listed as being potentially affiliated with materials from Joliet AAP.
SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans with federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendices I and II) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix III). The following are the federally recognized tribes for the Native American groups discussed previously.

CHIPPEWA/OJIBWA
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin
Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mill Reservation, Michigan
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians of Michigan
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L’Anse and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa Indians of the L’Anse Reservation, Michigan
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation of Wisconsin
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (six component reservations):
    Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)
    Fond du Lac Band
    Grand Portage Band
    Leech Lake Band
    Mille Lac Band
    White Earth Band
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Isabella Reservation
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan
Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation
KICKAPOO
Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas

MIAMI
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

OTAWA
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma

PEORIA
Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma

POTAWATOMI
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin
Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas

SAC AND FOX
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma

SHAWNEE
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

A number of potentially relevant Native American groups are currently in various stages of petitioning for federal recognition, but as yet, are not federally recognized. The petitioner is commenting on the proposed positive finding for the Huron Potawatomi, Inc., MI (published 31 May 1995). The Miami Nation of Indians of IN, who were denied acknowledgment effective 17 August 1992, are in litigation. The Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Potawatomi Indians of MI are currently waiting for active consideration.

Eleven groups have filed letters of intent to petition: Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Inc., MI; Consolidated Bawheteg Ojibwas and Mackinac Tribe, MI; Grand River Band Ottawa Council, MI; Kah-Bay-Kah-Nong (Warroad Chippewa), MN; Lake Superior Chippewa of Marquette, Inc., MI; North Eastern U.S. Miami Inter-Tribal Council, OH; Piqua
Sept of Ohio Shawnee Indians, OH; Shawnee Nation U.K.B., IN; Swan Creek Black River Confederated Ojibwa Tribes, MI; United Tribe of Shawnee Indians, KS; and Upper Kispoko Band of the Shawnee Nation, IN (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995).

Pursuant to Section 3 of P.L. 101-601, the appropriate Native American group must be notified of any inadvertent discovery of Native American remains and cultural items on federal lands, as defined in P.L. 101-601, as well as prior to the intentional excavation of any such remains or items. This applies to the in situ burial at site 11Wi-241 on Joliet AAP and any future Native American human remains and cultural items discovered on Joliet AAP.

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.
REFERENCES CITED

Bauxar, J. Joseph

Bureau of Indian Affairs
1995 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of July 11, 1995).* Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Callender, Charles


Callender, Charles, Richard K. Pope, and Susan M. Pope

Camp, Gregory
Cliffton, James A.

Doershuk, John

Feest, Johanna E. and Christian F. Feest

Goddard, Ives

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Johnson, Michael G.

LaCounte, Alysia E.

Stafford, Barbara, Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, and Keith Barr

Tanner, Helen Hornbeck
U.S.G.S.
APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER
FOR JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS
FOR POTAWATOMI GROUPS

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Joliet Army Ammunition Plant that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Joliet Army Ammunition Plant has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Joliet Army Ammunition Plant is responsible for collections that include approximately eight cubic feet of artifacts and associated documentation housed at three known repositories: Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Harvard, Illinois, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Kentucky. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavation conducted from 1984 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone tool fragments, ceramics, and animal bone (deer), and historic EuroAmerican materials such as glass, ceramics, wood, rock, metal, cinder, and animal bone (cow). Associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence are also part of the collections. One prehistoric burial was identified in 1985 (11Wi-241), but was not excavated. Our review of the collections documentation identified no known human remains or associated funerary objects were collected.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the Potawatomi, as referenced by the Indian Claims Commission. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will
provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Joliet Army Ammunition Plant and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MACOM  Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
      ATTN: AMacen-er (Maria Chuck Longo)
            5001 Eisenhower Avenue
            Alexandria, VA  22333

USAEC  Commander, US Army Environmental Center
       ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
             Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  21010-5401

MCX  Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
      ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
            1222 Spruce Street
            St. Louis, MO  63103-2833
APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER
FOR JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS
FOR GROUPS OTHER THAN POTAWATOMI

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Joliet Army Ammunition Plant that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Joliet Army Ammunition Plant has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Joliet Army Ammunition Plant is responsible for collections that include approximately eight cubic feet of artifacts and associated documentation housed at three known repositories: Midwestern Archaeological Research Services, Harvard, Illinois, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Kentucky. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and/or excavation conducted from 1984 to the present. The collections consist of prehistoric stone tools, stone tool fragments, ceramics, and animal bone (deer), and historic EuroAmerican materials such as glass, ceramics, wood, rock, metal, cinder, and animal bone (cow). Associated documentation such as field notes, reports, and correspondence are also part of the collections. One prehistoric burial was identified in 1985 (11Wi-241), but was not excavated. Our review of the collections documentation found that no known human remains or associated funerary objects were collected.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in, or around, the area thought to be part of the territory occupied or used historically by the [Tribe]. In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our
records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Joliet Army Ammunition Plant and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: MACOM  Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCEN-ER (Maria Chuck Longo)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA  22333

USAEC  Commander, US Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  21010-5401

MCX  Commander, US Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO  63103-2833
APPENDIX III

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT
FOR JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin
Elizabeth Drake, Chairwoman
Bad River Tribal Council
P.O. Box 39
Odanah, Wisconsin 54861
715-682-7111
715-682-7118 FAX

Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mill Reservation, Michigan
Jeff Parker, President
Bay Mills Executive Council
Route 1, Box 313
Brimley, Michigan 49715
906-248-3241
906-248-3283 FAX

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians of Michigan
Joseph C. Raphael, Chairman
Grand Traverse Tribal Council
Peshawbestown Community Center
2605 N.W. Bayshore Drive
Suttons Bay, Michigan 49682
616-271-3538
616-271-4861 FAX

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L’Anse and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa Indians of the L’Anse Reservation, Michigan
Frederick Dakota, President
Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 45
Baraga, Michigan 49908
906-353-6623
906-353-7540 FAX
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation of Wisconsin
Gaiashktbos, Chairman
Lac Courte Oreilles Governing Board
Route 2 Box 2700
Hayward, Wisconsin 54843
715-634-8934
715-634-4797 FAX

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin
Thomas Maulson, President
Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council
P.O. Box 67
Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538
715-588-3303
715-588-7930 FAX

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan
John C. McGeshick, Chairperson
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan
P.O. Box 249 - Choate Road
Watersmeet, Michigan 49969
906-358-4577/4578/4579
906-358-4785 FAX

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota
Norman DesChampe, President
Minnesota Chippewa Tribal Executive Committee
Box 217
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633
218-335-8581
218-335-6562 FAX

Six component reservations of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe:

Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)
Gary Donald, Chairman
Nett Lake Reservation Business Committee (Bois Forte)
P.O. Box 16
Nett Lake, Minnesota 55772
218-757-3261
218-757-3312 FAX
Fond du Lac Band
Robert “Sonny” Peacock, Chairman
Fond du Lac Reservation Business Committee
105 University Road
Cloquet, Minnesota 55720
218-879-4593
218-879-4146 FAX

Grand Portage Band
Norman DesChampe, Chairman
Grand Portage Reservation Business Committee
P.O. Box 428
Grand Portage, Minnesota 55605
218-475-2279/2277
218-475-2284 FAX

Leech Lake Band
Alfred R. Pemberton, Chairman
Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee
Rt. 3, Box 100
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633
218-335-8200
218-335-8309 FAX

Mille Lac Band
Marjorie Anderson, Chairperson
Mille Lacs Reservation Business Committee
HRC 67 Box 194
Onamia, Minnesota 56359
612-532-4181
612-532-4209 FAX

White Earth Band
Darrell Wadena, Chairman
White Earth Reservation Business Committee
P.O. Box 418
White Earth, Minnesota 56591
218-983-3285
218-983-3641 FAX
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
Rose Gurnoe, Chairperson
Red Cliff Tribal Council
P.O. Box 529
Bayfield, Wisconsin 54814
715-779-3700
715-779-3704 FAX

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota
Bobby Whitefeather, Chairman
Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota
P.O. Box 550
Red Lake, Minnesota 56671
218-679-3341
218-679-3378 FAX

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Isabella Reservation
Gail Jackson, Chief
Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council
7070 East Broadway Road
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48858
517-772-5700
517-772-3508 FAX

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan
Bernard Bouschor, Chairperson
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribal Council
206 Greenough Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783
906-635-6050
906-772-3506 FAX

Sokaogon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin
Arlyn Ackley, Chairman
Sokaogon Chippewa Tribal Council
Route 1, Box 625
Crandon, Wisconsin 54520
715-478-2604
715-478-5275 FAX
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation
Lewis Taylor, President
St. Croix Council
P.O. Box 287
Hertel, Wisconsin 54845
715-349-2195
715-349-5768 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas
Emery Negonsott, Chairman
Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas
P.O. Box 271
Horton, Kansas 66439
913-486-2131
913-486-2801 FAX

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Kendall Scott, Chairman
Kickapoo of Oklahoma Business Committee
P.O. Box 70
McCloud, Oklahoma 74851
405-964-2075
405-964-2745 FAX

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Raul Garza, Chairman
Kickapoo Traditional Council
P.O. Box 972
Eagle Pass, Texas 78853
210-773-2105
210-757-9228 FAX

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Floyd Leonard, Chief
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1326
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
918-542-1445
918-542-7260 FAX
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan
Daniel Bailey, Chairman
Litter River Band of Ottawa Indians, Inc.
409 Water Street
Manistee, Michigan 49660-1586
615-723-8288

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians of Michigan
Frank Ettawagshik, President
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indian, Inc.
P.O. Box 246-1345 U.S. 31 No.
Petoskey, Michigan 49770
616-348-3410
616-348-2589 FAX

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Charles Dawes, Chief
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 110
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
918-540-1536
918-542-3214 FAX

Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma
Donald E. Giles, Chief
Peoria Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1527
Miami, Oklahoma 74355
918-540-2535
918-540-2538 FAX

Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
John A. Barrett, Chairman
Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee
1901 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
405-275-3121
405-275-0198 FAX
Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin
Al W. Milham, Chairman
Forest County Potawatomi Executive Council
P.O. Box 340
Cranrod, Wisconsin 54520
705-478-2903
705-478-5280 FAX

Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Kenneth Meshigand, Chairman
Hannahville Indian Community Council
N1491 Hannahville Bl. Rd.
Wilson, Michigan 49896-9728
906-466-2342
906-466-2933 FAX

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Joseph R. Winchester, Chairman
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
53237 Town Hall Road
Dowagiac, Michigan 49047
616-782-6323
616-782-9625 FAX

Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians of Kansas
Mamie Rupnicki, Chairman
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
14880 K. Road
Mayetta, Kansas 66509
913-966-2255
913-966-2144 FAX

Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
Gailey Wanatee, Chief
Sac & Fox Tribal Council
3137 F Avenue
Tama, Iowa 52339
515-484-4678/5358
515-484-5424 FAX
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska  
Joan Rebar, Chairperson  
Sac & Fox of Missouri Tribal Council  
Rt 1, Box 60  
Reserve, KS  66434  
913-742-7471  
913-742-3785 FAX

Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma  
Elmer Manatowa, Jr., Principal Chief  
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma Business Committee  
Route 2, Box 246  
Stroud, Oklahoma  74079  
918-968-3526  
918-968-3887 FAX

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma  
Larry Nuckolls, Governor  
Absentee-Shawnee Executive Committee  
2025 S. Gordon Cooper Dr.  
Shawnee, Oklahoma  74801-9381  
405-275-4030  
405-275-5637 FAX

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
George J. (Buck) Captain, Chief  
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 350  
Seneca, Missouri  64865  
918-666-2435  
918-666-3325 FAX
APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM JOLIET ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox database file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The database will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY: The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.

REPOSITORY POC: The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.

TELEPHONE: The telephone number for the repository POC.

COLLECTION ID: The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.

SITE NUMBERS: The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.

FIELDWORK DATES: The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR: The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>Repository POC</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Collection ID</th>
<th>Site Numbers</th>
<th>Fieldwork Dates</th>
<th>Ei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern University, Department of Anthropology, Evanston, IL</td>
<td>Dr. James Brown</td>
<td>(708) 491-7982</td>
<td>By Project</td>
<td>11W241 (and Surrounding Areas) and 11W280</td>
<td>1985 - 1987</td>
<td>John Oth North Univ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern University, Department of Anthropology, Evanston, IL</td>
<td>Dr. James Brown</td>
<td>(708) 491-7982</td>
<td>By Project and Site Number</td>
<td>11W284-300; 348-351; 514-522</td>
<td>1987 - 1992</td>
<td>Roc Oth Res Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USACE Storage Facility, Louisville, KY</td>
<td>Mr. Donald Ball</td>
<td>(502) 582-6015</td>
<td>Joliet Material</td>
<td>No Site Numbers; 4-5 Historic Farmsteads; 1 Historic Schoolhouse</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>US Eng Dist</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Illinois [AMC]

### As of January 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Numbers</th>
<th>Fieldwork Dates</th>
<th>Excavator/Collector</th>
<th>Collection Size</th>
<th>Description of Materials</th>
<th>Antiquity/Archaeological Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>11Wi241 (and Surrounding Areas) and 11Wi280</td>
<td>1985 - 1987</td>
<td>John Doershuk &amp; Others from Northwestern University</td>
<td>~ 2 cu. ft. (~2500 Objects)</td>
<td>Prehistoric Lithics &amp; Fauna (deer); Historic Metal, Glass, Ceramics, &amp; Cinder</td>
<td>Various Time Periods Prehistoric; Historic</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Site Numbers; 4-5 Historic armsteads; 1 Historic Schoolhouse</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>US Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District</td>
<td>302 Objects (&lt; 1 cu. ft.)</td>
<td>Historic Metal, Glass, Ceramics, Rocks, &amp; Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>on Size</td>
<td>Description of Materials</td>
<td>Antiquity/Archaeological Period</td>
<td>Cultural Affiliation</td>
<td>Basis of Determination</td>
<td>Section 5 Materials</td>
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<td>Documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 (objects)</td>
<td>Prehistoric Lithics &amp; Fauna (deer); Historic Metal, Glass, Ceramics, &amp; Cinder</td>
<td>Various Time Periods Prehistoric; Historic</td>
<td></td>
<td>None Known, But See Text Regarding in Situ Burial</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prehistoric Lithics &amp; Ceramics; Historic Metal, Glass, Ceramics, &amp; Fauna (cow)</td>
<td>Various Time Periods Prehistoric; Historic</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.025 (elts)</td>
<td>Historic Metal, Glass, Ceramics, Rocks, &amp; Wood</td>
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APPENDIX V

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a database for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>DATA ENTERED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Subject Property</td>
<td>Army Installation name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Primary author's last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Primary author's first name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Initial</td>
<td>Primary author's middle initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Authors</td>
<td>Names of secondary authors, or in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date of publication or submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
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<td>Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable</td>
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</table>
The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sponsoring Agency</th>
<th>Agency for which the report was prepared</th>
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<tr>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>The agent contracted to perform the work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcontractor</td>
<td>The agent subcontracted to perform the work</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.
PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: ____________________________  Information obtained by: ____________________________

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

CELM Form 810  Previous Editions of This Form Obsolete  CELMS-PD-C
Feb. 1995
Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:
  Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)
  Human Skeletal Remains
  Objects
    Associated Funerary
    Unassociated Funerary
    Sacred
    Cultural Patrimony

Cultural Affiliation(s):
  Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:
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<tr>
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<td>John</td>
</tr>
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<td>F.</td>
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<td>F.</td>
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<td>Jeske</td>
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<td>Robert</td>
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<td>Rochelle Lurie, Martin R. Ingalls</td>
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<td>Title:</td>
<td>An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed RDX Facility Site at the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Will County, Illinois.</td>
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<td>Secondary Authors:</td>
<td>Mark Shaffer, Richard Johnson, Elizabeth Goldsmith, and M. Catherine Bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>First name:</td>
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<td>Secondary Authors:</td>
<td>Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith Barr, Edwin Hajio, Nancy Asch, David Asch</td>
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<tr>
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<td>An Archaeological Overview and Management Plan for the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Will County, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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APPENDIX VI

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE
REFERENCES FOR JOLIET ARMY
AMMUNITION PLANT, ILLINOIS

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Stafford, Barbara, Harold Hassen, Edward Jelks, Keith L. Barr, Edwin Hajic, Nancy Asch, and David Asch