

Summary

Fort Jackson is the largest and most active Initial Entry Training Center in the United States Army, training 52 percent of all Soldiers and nearly 80 percent of the women entering the Army each year. The primary mission of the installation is to provide the Army with trained, motivated, disciplined, and physically fit Soldiers who espouse the Army’s core values and are focused on teamwork. Accomplishing this mission means training more than 55,000 Basic Combat Training and Advanced Individual Training Soldiers annually. Over 3,500 active duty Soldiers and almost 4,000 civilians work at Fort Jackson in support of this primary mission.

The Fort Jackson Cultural Resources Program has completed initial archaeological inventory for all accessible portions of the installation and National Register eligibility determinations are complete for all recorded sites. To date, the installation has recorded over 670 cultural site locations with 52 currently eligible for listing on the National Register. Inventory and evaluations of historic buildings and structures on the installation have largely resulted in ineligible National Register determinations. This is due predominantly to the demolition, abandonment and rebuilding of the installation after World War I.

In fulfilling its obligation to state and federal preservation laws, Fort Jackson’s proactive environmental philosophy, its dedication to quality personnel and products, and its commitment to excellence has established it as a national leader for cultural resources management on an Army installation.

Highlights of the Fort Jackson Cultural Resources Program (Program) for the achievement period include:

- The completion of an initial ICRMP (2009-2013) with a focus towards integration and efficiency. The ICRMP provides guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to enable personnel to meet the legal requirements of resource management while accomplishing the military mission.
- The completion of a five year renewable Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) for the day to day routine management of resources. The PA enables the Program to conserve funds and be more efficient resource managers, an ICRMP objective.
- The completion of a settlement history of the lands that became Fort Jackson, providing the Program a framework for evaluating the significance of historic sites, an ICRMP objective.
- A partnership with regional DoD installations to complete an historic context for rural industries (Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program Legacy Project# 09-436). The context also provides a framework for evaluating the significance of historic sites.
- A U.S. Army Environmental Command’s PILOT Program excavation on the installation for the mitigation of adverse effects to a cultural site. The research design and field methodologies, a first for the region in their scope, were developed in partnership with the SCSHPO.



On the cover: Soldiers clear a path during combat training.

Introduction

Fort Jackson is the largest and most active Initial Entry Training Center in the United States Army, training approximately 52 percent of all Soldiers and 80 percent of the women entering the Army each year.

The primary mission of the installation is to provide the Army with trained, motivated, disciplined, and physically fit Soldiers who espouse the Army’s core values and are focused on teamwork.

Accomplishing this mission means providing basic and advanced individual training for over 55,000 Soldiers annually. Over 3,500 military and 4,000 civilian personnel work at Fort Jackson in support of this primary mission.

Located in the Central Midlands, Fort Jackson’s history reflects *a tradition of excellence* dating back to June 2, 1917, when a new Army Training Center was established to answer America’s call for trained fighting men in World War I. Today, the installation comprises 51,320 acres with 5,120 acres improved for housing and support activities, 46,200 acres remain unimproved grounds and include training areas, ranges, impact areas, wildlife areas, and wetlands.

Historically, the land that would become Fort Jackson was primarily the home of widely dispersed yeoman, subsistence, and tenant farmers of both white and black ethnicity. The installation boundary today is the result of the perceived needs of the U.S. Army at the time of two acquisition episodes in 1917 and 1939.

Background

The Fort Jackson Cultural Resources Program (Program) is housed in the Wildlife Branch of the Directorate of Public Works’ (DPW) Environmental Division and is comprised of three individuals: Ken Burghardt, Chief, Environmental Division; Doug Morrow, Wildlife Branch Chief / Cultural Resources Manager; and Chan Funk, Archaeologist, contracted through Engineering and Environment, Inc. The Program also receives much appreciated assistance when called upon from the extended members of the

Environmental Division team.

The Program is responsible for the development and administration of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) which covers the entire installation. The ICRMP is a component of the Fort Jackson Installation Master Plan and has a five year management cycle which began in 2009 and runs through 2013. The ICRMP provides guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to enable personnel to meet the legal requirements of resource



Members of the public view an experimental archaeology demonstration by Sean Taylor (SCDNR) as part of an archaeological open house for the 2010 Strategic Sourcing Initiative (PILOT) Excavation sponsored by the U.S. Army Environmental Command (photo by Chan Funk).

management while accomplishing the military mission.

Major resource features of the Fort Jackson ICRMP include integration of the Program SOPs into existing program areas throughout the installation which in turn promotes efficiency, conservation of program funds, and provides greater Program awareness and education and training opportunities.

Initial archaeological inventory is complete for all accessible portions of the installation. National Register eligibility determinations are complete for all sites except late discoveries and inadvertent finds, which continue to be identified and require additional considerations and consultation. Major undertakings and their Areas of Potential Effect (APE) are now considered on a case-by-case basis along with an eye towards critical analysis of previous survey coverage and methodologies, as current state guidelines are more intensive than previous decades.

To date, the installation has recorded over 670 cultural site locations with 52 currently eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). These sites are monitored throughout the year and their conditions and any recommendations reported and followed up annually.

Ongoing inventory for historic buildings and structures on the installation have largely resulted in ineligible eligibility determinations as they do not meet National Register criteria. This is due predominantly to the demolition, abandonment and rebuilding of the installation after World War I.

One building (a 1933 radio repair facility) is currently eligible, is adaptively reused, and has a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) in place for any future adverse effects. Two other eligible buildings were demolished after having their adverse effects programmatically mitigated with HABS /HAER recordation, now on file at the Library of Congress.

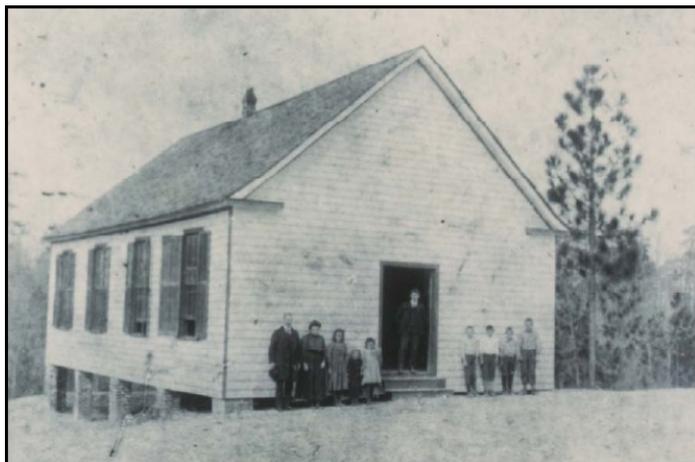
Program Summary

During the achievement period, the Program built upon a solid foundation established in previous decades. A close working relationship with colleagues at the SCSHPO is a hallmark of the program both

past and present. This frequently results in expedited project reviews as well as assistance with determinations of eligibility and valued networking opportunities with the local and statewide preservation community.

Several additional outstanding Program features of the achievement period include:

- The completion of the five year renewable ICRMP (2009-2013) establishes Program compliance SOPs, which is an ICRMP objective.
- The completion of a five year renewable PA with the SCSHPO for the day to day routine management of resources. The PA enables the Program to conserve funds and be more efficient resource managers, an ICRMP objective.
- The completion of a settlement history of the lands that became Fort Jackson, providing the Program a framework for the evaluation of historic properties, an ICRMP objective.
- Participation in an automated NEPA review process brought on-line by the Environmental Management Branch. Proactive project reviews are also completed through evaluation of the Project Priority List (PPL) supplied by the DPW, Business Operations and Integration Division. Both programs facilitate cultural resources integration into wider installation planning, an ICRMP objective.



Colonel's Creek Baptist Church, circa 1913, courtesy of James Dutton, from "As Other People Now": A Settlement History of the Fort Jackson, South Carolina Region (2009).

Accomplishments

Overall Cultural Resources Management

In addition to completing an ICRMP and meeting sixty percent of it's objectives during the achievement period, the Program successfully implemented a five year renewable PA with the SCSHPO for the day to day routine management of resources. Following are some Program highlights of the PA:

- The PA exempts low potential and hazardous areas from the Section 106 review process as well as routine undertakings associated with Land Use, Military Training, Maintenance, Forest Pest Control, and undertakings associated with resources subsumed under Nationwide Program Alternatives (Ammunition Storage, Personnel Housing, etc.)
- The PA establishes categories and methodologies for undertakings to be reviewed internally, treatments for human remains, late discoveries, and emergency situations, and consultation guidelines.
- The PA establishes a mechanisms for annual reporting to the SCSHPO for any resource actions which were carried out under the agreement.
- All other project types not identified in the PA are handled via traditional consultation with SCSHPO, consulting tribes, and the public. This facilitates Program efficiency.

The PA saves time and resources for the Program. By streamlining the review process, a greater concentration and resource allocation is placed on education and outreach, utilizing innovative methodologies, public products, and proactive resource assessments on the installation. This in turn places a greater emphasis for the program on mission readiness. The PA was developed over the last decade and in consultation with fourteen Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes (FRNAIT) who were invited to sign as concurring parties.

During the achievement period, the Program also benefitted from partnerships which were developed both on and off the installation:



Jim Errante (left), Archaeologist, South Carolina USDA/NRCS conducts artifact identification training on Fort Jackson for the agencies regional field representatives (photo by Chan Funk).

- The Program facilitates USDA/NRCS training for agency field personnel in artifact identification and site awareness as these may be encountered during implementation of the agencies rural projects.
- Cultural resources information and maps are provided to Range Control personnel in order to inform Training Area occupants. Range Control personnel are an additional set of eyes in the field and notify the Program when resource issues arise.
- A Program brief is included in monthly Environmental Management Branch training for the installations Environmental Compliance Officers.
- The Program collaborates and complies with the installation's Sustainability Management System (SMS) in that protecting natural and cultural resources is an integral component of the system.
- The Program collaborates with the installation Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) team which now includes Program information in their public outreach kiosks and their annual ITAM calendar (Archaeology Month in October).
- The Program collaborates with military and civilian planners in early project planning.

- The Program collaborated with the installation’s largest tenant, the South Carolina Army National Guard, in a number of areas including tribal relations, archaeological inventory and site evaluations, GIS technology, emergency site recordation, and environmental reviews for new undertakings.
- In association with other DoD sandhills installations (from west to east): Fort Benning, Robbins Air Force Base, Fort Gordon, Shaw Air Force Base, and Fort Bragg, the Program contributed data to an historic context for rural industries (Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program Legacy Project# 09-436). The context summarizes existing knowledge for historic rural industries found throughout the region and associated with mills, naval stores, timber and clay industries. The context provides a framework for determinations of eligibility associated with these types of ubiquitous resources.

Archaeological Resources

A milestone of the achievement period came in 2009 when the U.S. Army Environmental Command’s Strategic Sourcing Initiative (PILOT) sponsored an excavation on the installation for the mitigation of adverse effects to a cultural site. The research design for the proceeding excavation’s subsequent field methodologies were developed in partnership with the SCSHPO.

The approach exceeds state excavation guidelines and utilizes excavation techniques that isolate single occupation cultural components and geomorphological analyses of their sediments. A first for the region, the data will greatly contribute to the sandhills archaeological record for the time period studied.

A public media day and then open house at the site, coordinated in association with the Fort Jackson Public Affairs Office (PAO), drew 75 members of the public to an informative and enjoyable field outing. Public participants were invited to sign up for an informal email list addressing future Program updates, announcements, and opportunities.

The site proceedings, media day, and the open house were featured in articles in the Fort Jackson Leader, a regional newspaper, a regional television news

report, and the July 2010 DoD, Legacy Resource Management Program, Cultural Resources Update. An internet news segment of the project entitled “Digging Below Fort Jackson” was also completed and is hosted (and posted to You Tube) by the U.S. Army Environmental Command at (<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/newsroom/video00.html>).

Other notable archaeological successes include:

- A settlement history of the lands that became Fort Jackson was completed during the achievement period. The purpose of the document is to provide the Program a framework for evaluating historic properties, an ICRMP objective. The report fleshes out historic themes that can define the cultural systems operating from the colonial period to 1940, and then uses these themes as a framework to guide future archaeological efforts at appropriate sites, namely, historic farmsteads.
- A research report addressing existing National Register eligible sites and several late discoveries. The eligible sites required boundary definitions and/or site re-evaluations and determinations of eligibility. The identification and evaluation of the late discoveries resulted in one new eligible site.
- A research report addressing five known early church site locations on the installation and five known early school site locations. The effort resulted in five new eligible sites and a first of it’s kind historic context applicable to similar sandhills resource types.



Archaeological assessments conducted after 2010 prescribed burns (left) identified several previously undocumented historic sites, this historic sign was also recovered (photo by Chan Funk).

- A research report utilizing current state guidelines to inventory the APE for a new Basic Combat Training facility critically evaluated the methodologies and findings of an earlier 1990's survey in the same high probability location. Results indicate that the approach is warranted on a case-by-case basis as one new eligible site at-tests.
- Program collaboration with a Fort Jackson Geographer to update exiting GIS data layers, verify existing and new site boundaries, and establish a layer for late discoveries.
- Collaboration with Forestry and Wildlife Branch personnel for post-prescribed burn and post-vegetation control inventory on approximately 500 acres. Previously unidentified archaeological sites were identified and require evaluation and National Register determinations.

Historic Buildings and Structures

Fort Jackson has over 1,100 existing buildings and structures in it's Real Property inventory. The majority of which have been determined not eligible for listing on the National Register. The installation has one existing structure that is eligible for listing, is programmatically mitigated for adverse effects, and is adaptively re-used by Morale, Welfare, and Recreation personnel.

The Program collaborates with the SCSHPO in expedited reviews and building evaluation SOPs on a regular basis. Each review and evaluation resulting in a historic status determination is updated in the real property inventory. The collegial relationship built and now maintained between the Program and SCSHPO provides for a minimal process but maximum product and thus a greater public benefit. Requests from both parties are reasonable and honored in a timely manner.

Additionally for the period, personnel from the SCSHPO worked in close collaboration with installation personnel to research and compile information that resulted in a South Carolina state historic marker. The historical marker commemorated the site of one of the first schools in the state to

desegregate at it's opening in 1963.

Curation

During the preceding twenty years of archaeological inventory, the Program generated over 150 cubic feet of archaeological collections. Today, all Program collections are housed at the University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology which is the state repository. Newly planned facilities will bring all collections into compliance with 36 CFR 79 when completed.

Program collections are curated, maintained, and accessible for the purposes of education, research, cultural use and heritage preservation and display. The current curation manual in use in the state (2005) was vetted by a national panel of experts prior to it's implementation. Program collections are audited annually.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act inventories are complete and no human remains or funerary objects were identified.

Native American Program

The Program shares stewardship of the lands that comprise the installation with fourteen Federally Recognized Native American Indian Tribes. Per five year renewable Memoranda of Understanding, initially signed in 2004, informal communication, which comprises the majority, is conducted via email or telephone.

All consulting tribes are invited to participate in and sign major documents affecting the programs resource management decisions, such as the PA with SCSHPO and Memoranda of Agreement for adverse effect mitigations. All projects requiring at least an Environmental Assessment are sent to the tribes for comment.

The Garrison Commander represents the installation at formal face to face consultations. These are conducted every 18-24 months, as appropriate, in partnership with the South Carolina Army National Guard. Program personnel have also completed the Department of Defense, American Indian Cultural Communication Course.

Cultural Resources Awareness and Education

Two ICRMP objectives, program integration and efficiency, facilitate the development of the broad range of professional backgrounds and abilities present on the installation to reach military and civilian personnel:

- A Program brief is presented monthly to 20-30 unit representatives during the Environmental Compliance Officers (ECO) Course presented by the DPW's, Environmental Division. The brief addresses ECO responsibilities for resource protection on the installation. An offer for Program representatives to speak to their units and/or civilian organizations is also offered during the brief.
- Program information and artifact awareness pamphlets are available and presented to interested parties including ITAM (public kiosks and calendars), construction contractors, the MWR Hunting Check Station, and Range Control.
- Program developments and ongoing activities are a component of the weekly DPW, SITREP and quarterly Environmental Quality Control Committee briefs.

Community Relations

Building resource networks and developing stewardship partners in the local community provides the opportunity for the Program to reach a wider base. Several examples include:

- Program presentations for civilian groups at their request.
- Program presentations and project specific posters presented at state (2009) and regional (2010) professional conferences.
- A 2010 Earth Day information booth presented Program information as well as preliminary results from the 2010 PILOT Excavation to the community.
- A University of South Carolina Ph.D. candidate is utilizing archaeological data generated from the 2010 PILOT Excavation for a dissertation.
- Program members facilitated a media day, site open house, newspaper, television, and U.S. Army Environmental Command internet news coverage of the 2010 PILOT Excavation.



Public information booth at the 2010 Earth Day celebrations on the grounds of the South Carolina state house (photo by Chan Funk).

Environmental Enhancement

The Program is an integral component to environmental reviews completed for enhancement projects on the installation such as asbestos abatement, National Public Lands Day community tree plantings, irrigation projects, bridge replacements, the development of the Fort Jackson National Cemetery, the initiation of the Residential Community Initiative for officer and enlisted personnel housing, historic cemetery maintenance and access, the privatization of installation sewage contracts, and new public trail development and signage.

Mission Enhancement

Completion of the ICRMP and PA with SCSHPO, and the settlement history of Fort Jackson during the achievement period coupled with proactive project reviews, resource identification, evaluation, and mitigation projects, enable mission success through early planning, resource prioritization, methodological improvements and innovations, enhanced public products, and the development of alternative mitigation strategies.

Cultural Resources Compliance

In fulfilling its obligation to state and federal preservation laws, Fort Jackson's proactive environmental philosophy, its dedication to quality personnel and products, and its commitment to excellence has established it as a leader for cultural resources management on an Army installation.