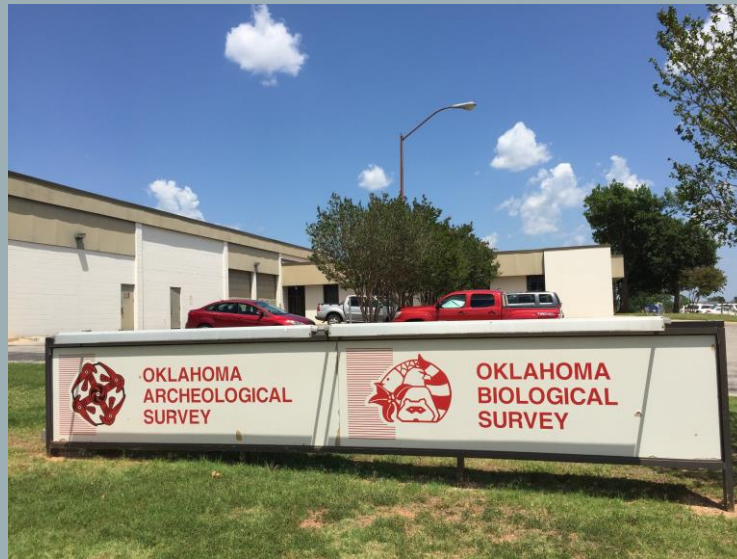


# SECTION 106 PROCESS: COORDINATING WITH THE OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Kary Stackelbeck, State Archaeologist  
Debra Green, Assistant State Archaeologist

Southern Plains Indian Housing Association  
Durant, Oklahoma  
July 18, 2018

# WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?

- Archaeology is the study of the ancient and recent human past through material remains.
- It is a subfield of anthropology, the study of all human culture across all space and time.



# OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGY

Calf Creek points from  
a site in Grant County



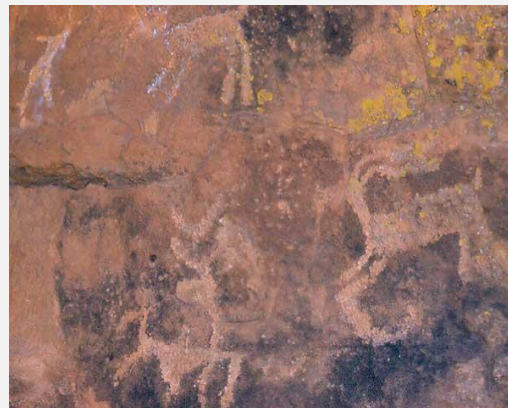
Artifacts from a Paleoindian (ca.  
11,200 BP) Mammoth kill site in  
Caddo County



Bison Kill site in Harper County



Rock Art from a cave site in Cimarron County



Log cabin on a historic  
archaeological site in Coal  
County

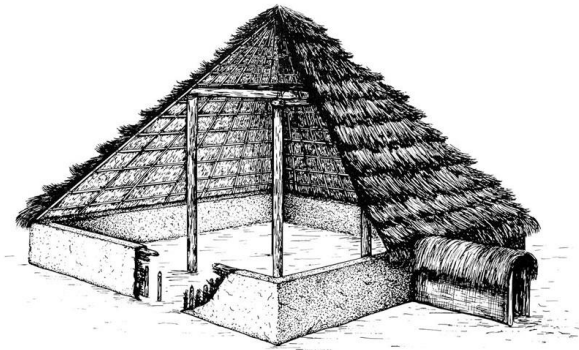
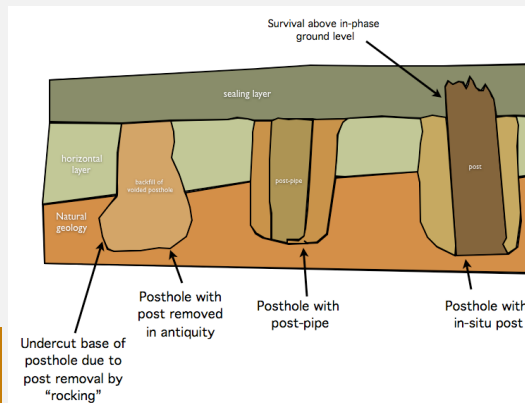
# OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGY



Zimms Site house, A.D. 1250-1450



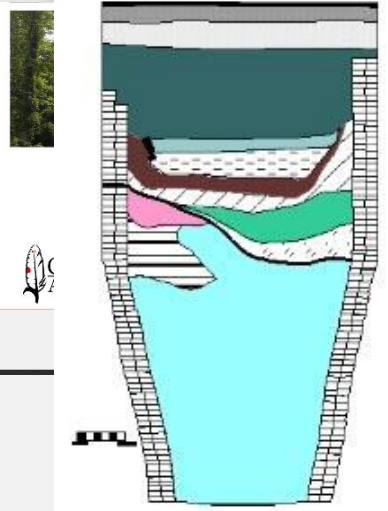
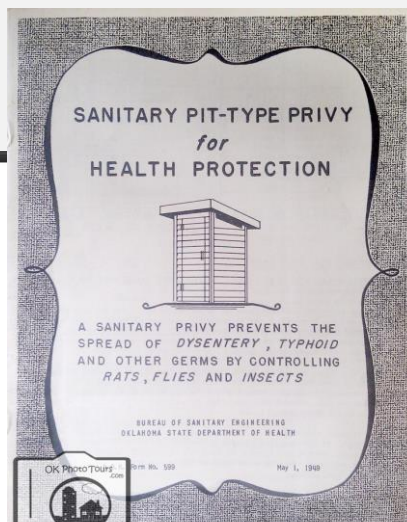
Upper Canark Stone slab house,  
A.D. 1100-1500



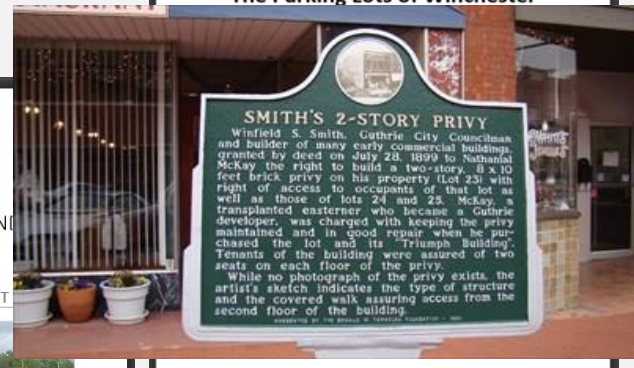
Reconstructed mound and house  
from Spiro, A.D. 850-1450

# CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND OTHER HISTORIC RESOURCES

- Archaeological resources: below ground
- BUT may be connected to resources with above-ground components.
- May be the remnants of resource that was once above ground, but is now in ruins or removed.



**"A Tour of Places No Longer There"**  
**The Parking Lots of Winchester**



The building that caused the greatest uproar in Winchester when it was razed was the old railroad station on Depot Street. The depot was built in 1907 as a joint passenger station for the C&O and L&N railroads. The Kentucky Heritage Commission declared that the station "is one of the richest and most authentic in detail in addition to being the earliest of its type in Kentucky." By 1981, the old depot sat unused, and the city was negotiating with L&N officials about acquiring the building. A developer had expressed interest in converting the station to a restaurant. The front page story in the Winchester Sun for Monday, July 27, 1981, reported that "an L&N crew, beginning before daylight on a foggy Saturday morning, leveled the building." The depot was destroyed without notice and "came as a complete surprise to citizens and officials alike."



- <http://img.groundspeak.com/waymarking/display/c7e6c6c9-6b35-450a-b3f7-1e615b753118.JPG>
- <https://www.roadsideamerica.com/story/29012>

# OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY (OAS)

- OAS established in 1970
- Mission:
  - Research Oklahoma's archaeological record
  - Work with state and federal agencies, and the citizens of Oklahoma to preserve significant archaeological sites
  - Disseminate information about Oklahoma's cultural heritage through publications and public presentations



# OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY (OAS)

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 34SQ352:  
A LATE ARCHAIC SITE ON LEE CREEK  
IN  
SEQUOYAH COUNTY OKLAHOMA  
by  
Robert Bartlett



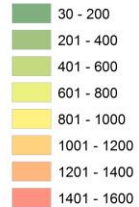
Oklahoma Department of Transportation  
Environmental Programs Division  
Cultural Resources Program,  
200 NE 21<sup>st</sup> Street  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Reports in Highway Archeology, Number 21  
February, 2016

- OAS is state's repository for archaeological data
  - Over 26,500 sites
  - Some 20,000 reports
- Archaeological sites represent a wide range of time periods and activities
  - Paleoindian (12,000+-8000 BP)
  - Archaic (8000-2000 BP)
  - Woodland (2000-1200 BP)
  - Villagers (1200-500 BP)
  - Historic Period (500-50 BP)

**Number of Sites**

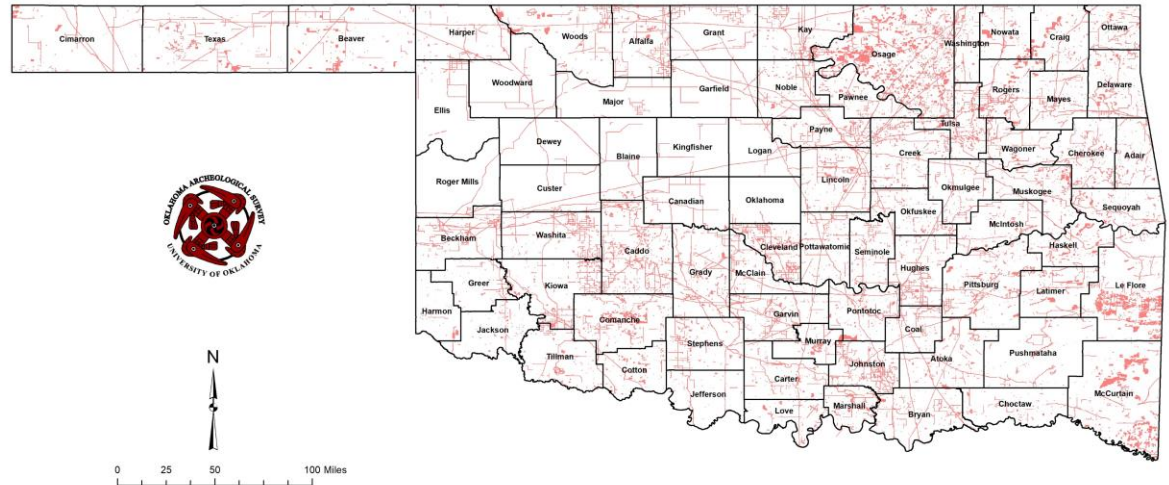
- 30 - 200
- 201 - 400
- 401 - 600
- 601 - 800
- 801 - 1000
- 1001 - 1200
- 1201 - 1400
- 1401 - 1600



# OAS SITE FILE DIGITIZATION AND GIS PROJECT

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF OKLAHOMA

The map displays the state of Oklahoma, divided into its 77 counties. Each county is labeled with its name. Red lines and dots are scattered across the map, representing archaeological survey locations. The density of these markers varies by county, with some areas showing a high concentration of surveys. To the left of the main map, there are three smaller rectangular insets showing survey locations in Cimarron, Texas, and Beaver counties. Below the map, there is a north arrow pointing upwards and a scale bar indicating distances of 0, 25, 50, and 100 miles. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular logo for the Oklahoma Archaeological Society, featuring a stylized red and black design with the text "OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY" and "UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA" around it.



# SECTION 106 REVIEW: OAS' ROLE

- Entered into cooperative agreement with SHPO in 1976
- OAS' role in Section 106 review process
  - Review projects for potential impacts to significant archaeological resources
  - Review initial submissions
  - Review archaeological reports
  - Provide comments and recommendations on these and other documents

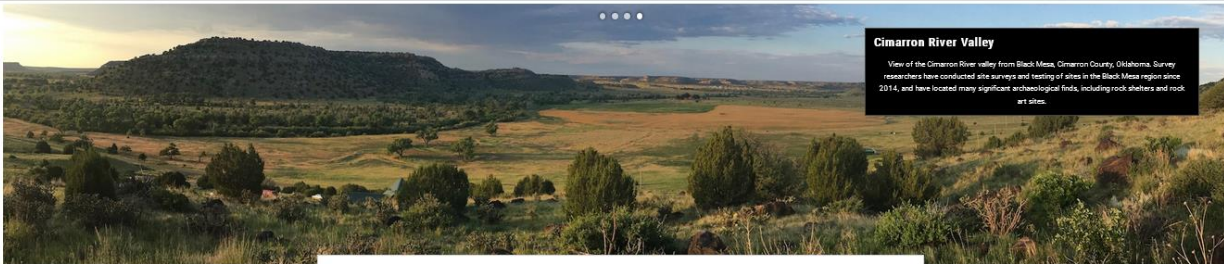


## 36 CFR PART 800

- *Initiate* the process
- *Identify* historic properties
- Assess adverse effects
- *Resolve* adverse effects – Avoid, minimize or mitigate

# OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY: NEW WEBSITE

- <http://www.ou.edu/archsurvey>



#### Cimarron River Valley

View of the Cimarron River valley from Black Mesa, Cimarron County, Oklahoma. Survey researchers have conducted site surveys and testing of sites in the Black Mesa region since 2014, and have located many significant archaeological finds, including rock shelters and rock art sites.

#### Oklahoma Archeological Survey Home

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Department of Anthropology

#### Survey Hours

Monday - Friday  
8am-5pm  
Closed between 12pm-1pm daily

#### Holidays and Emergency Closings

May 28th, 2018

• All Day Memorial Day 2018 - Campus Closed

#### Mission Statement

To research Oklahoma's archeological record; to work with state and federal agencies, and the citizens of Oklahoma to preserve significant archeological sites; and to disseminate information about Oklahoma's cultural heritage through publications and public presentations.

#### Awards

Congratulations to Debra Green and Lee Bement for receiving the FY2017 Historic Preservation Fund Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Services

#### Archeological Survey in the News



Oklahoma Archeological Survey's Scott Hammerstedt comments on the potential for undiscovered sites and artifacts in the State of Oklahoma in this article from the Tulsa World.

John Klein: Archeologists have barely scratched the surface in Oklahoma for ancient artifacts

#### 25th Anniversary of the Cooper Site

This year is the 25th Anniversary of the first excavation at the Cooper Site in Harper County, Oklahoma. This extraordinary site has given us rare insight into Folsom hunting practices and rituals. If you would like to read more about this marvelous site, click on the link below.

COOPER SITE



#### Upcoming Events

# OAS WEBSITE (CON'T.)

- Cultural Resource Management Page



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*The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA*

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/ Cultural Resource Management

## Cultural Resource Management

*In cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, the Archeological Survey works to preserve and protect Oklahoma's significant archaeological resources.*



## State and Federal Laws Pertaining to Archeology

Through a variety of state and federal laws, the staff of the Survey works to preserve and protect important archeological resources. Among the most important of these laws are:

**Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act** (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, requires that Federal agencies and their designees/authorized representatives take into account the effects of their federal undertakings on cultural resources that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The process of complying with Section 106 in Oklahoma provides OAS with a role in commenting specifically on potential impacts to significant archaeological resources. For more on Section 106, visit our [Resources Page](#).

The **Oklahoma Antiquities Law** (53 Oklahoma Statute § 53-361) protects archaeological sites on the State Register of Historic Places or on property owned by or under the control of the State of Oklahoma or any of its political subdivisions that are subject to taking, salvage, excavation, restoration, or scientific or educational studies.

- Excavation of such sites must be done by trained researchers who have been issued a permit from the State Archaeologist, Oklahoma Archeological Survey.
- All artifacts recovered from excavations on state lands must be deposited in an Oklahoma museum or repository. The policy of the State Archaeologist, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History is to make archaeological materials available to qualified researchers for study and to responsible museums for display.
- A provision in the law can also help landowners protect their archaeological sites against unauthorized relic digging.
- Violators of the provisions of this law are guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be fined up to \$500 and/or be imprisoned up to 30 days in the county jail.

The **Burial Desecration Law** (21 Oklahoma Statute § 21.1168.0-1168.6) extends protection to human remains and associated burial goods in unmarked graves on both state- and privately-owned land. Among the provisions of this law:

- It is illegal to knowingly disturb, buy, sell, or barter human skeletal remains or associated items from unmarked graves. Also, these items may not be displayed for profit or in any commercial enterprise.
- People who encounter or discover unmarked graves and their contents should stop any further disturbance activities and report the find to an appropriate law enforcement officer in the county.

# OAS WEBSITE (CON'T.)

- Agencies and Applicants Page



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*The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA*

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← / [Cultural Resource Management](#) / [Agencies and Applicants](#)

## Agencies and Applicants

*For agencies and applicants that are directed to coordinate with OAS and seek our comment regarding potential impacts to archaeological resources, please refer to the following guidance on the submission process.*

### Initial Submission

To ensure timely responses from the OAS and to reduce the OAS's need to request additional information, submission letters must contain the following information:

- A cover letter that provides:
  - your agency's complete return address;
  - a detailed description of the proposed project, including what, if any ground disturbing activities are going to occur;
  - the agency that is funding, licensing, or permitting the project;
  - the size of the project area (preferably in acres) and the legal description (quarter section, section, township, and range), city and county, and
- A color map (preferably a portion of a USGS 7.5' quadrangle topographic map) and/or aerial photograph illustrating the exact location of the project area.

For more detailed information about submitting a Section 106 request please refer to the SHPO's [Review and Compliance Manual \(pdf\)](#).

These submissions should be sent to the attention of Dr. Kary Stackelbeck, State Archaeologist at the following address:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
University of Oklahoma  
111 Chesapeake Street  
Norman, OK 73019-5111

We encourage you to review our response letter upon receipt as it may contain a request for further information—either in the form of additional documentation required to complete our initial review or to recommend that an archaeological survey of the project area be completed.

### Archaeological Survey

Upon reviewing a given project, OAS may recommend that an archaeological survey is warranted based on the presence of or potential for significant archaeological sites in the project area. Such surveys must be completed by qualified archaeologists who meet or exceed the [Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology](#).

[Archaeological Consultant Contact List \(docx\)](#)

### Archaeological Report

Upon completion of a survey, the archaeological consultant should provide you with a professional technical report of their investigation, including their findings and recommendations pertaining to any archaeological resources they may have identified. Such reports that are submitted to our office for review and comment shall include a cover letter sent to the attention of Dr. Kary Stackelbeck, State Archaeologist at the following address:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
University of Oklahoma  
111 Chesapeake Street  
Norman, OK 73019-5111

### Contact the Oklahoma Archeological Survey

**Hours of Operation:** M-F 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, closed for lunch between 12:00-1:00 pm.

**Location:** [Oklahoma Archeological Survey](#)

**Office Phone:** 425-325-7211

**Office Fax:** 425-325-7604

# COORDINATION WITH OAS: COMMON ISSUES WITH SUBMISSIONS

## COMMON ISSUES

- Inaccurate location
- Inaccurate County
- Inaccurate 'legacy' information from previous versions of letters
- Lack of detail in project description

## BEST PRACTICES

- Accurate location
  - Coordinates (latitude/longitude)
  - PLSS Legal description (Section, Township, Range)
  - Physical address
- Legible Map that matches the location description
  - USGS Topographic Quadrangle map
  - Google Earth/Maps
- Specific details in project description



GWYB D&P  
CHEROKEE NATION®  
P.O. Box 948 • Tahlequah, OK 74465-0948 • 918-453-5000 • cherokee.org

Office of the Chief

Bill John Baker  
Principal Chief  
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S. Joe Crittenden  
Deputy Principal Chief  
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# GOOD EXAMPLE SUBMISSION

June 26, 2018

Kary Stackelbeck  
State Archeologist  
Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
111 E. Chesapeake, Room 102  
Norman, OK 73019-5111



Dear Ms. Stackelbeck:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs respectfully requests your opinion on the possible impacts/effects of the following project:

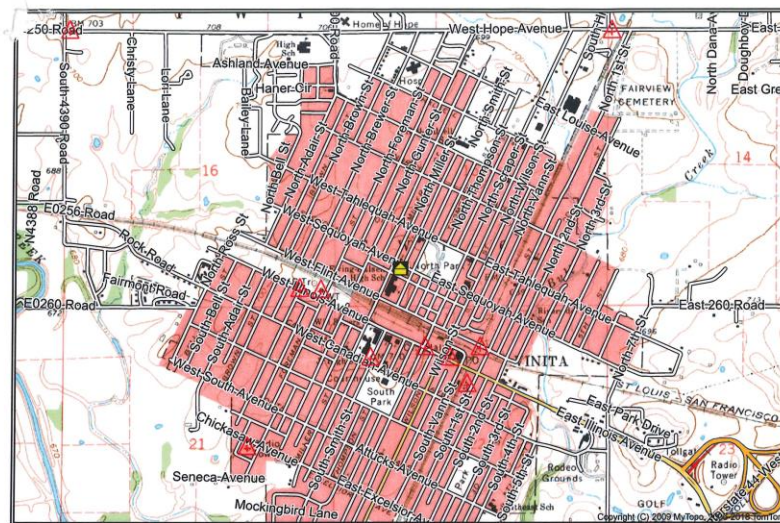
## PROJECT

The proposed project involves rehabilitation to the interior and exterior of one single-family dwelling (circa 1970). There are currently no other structures on site and none have been removed in the recent past. The proposed project is located in the **Vinita, OK** USGS quadrangle(s) in **Craig County, OK**. The physical/legal description is: **407 W. Sequoyah Ave. Vinita, OK 74301 (Lots 3 & 4, Block 43, in the City of Vinita, Oklahoma).**

The project described above will be completed with funding provided by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development through the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act. A map of the project area is attached. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact my office at (918) 453-5118. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Linda Pence, Environmental Specialist III  
Cherokee Nation Environmental Programs



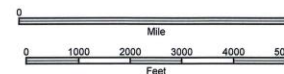
## Project

Project Description:  
Rehabilitation to the interior and exterior of a single family dwelling built in 1970.

407 W. Sequoyah Ave.  
Vinita, OK 74301  
Craig County

Photographer: Linda Pence  
Direction of Photo: South

SCALE 1:24000



Produced by MyTopo Terrain Navigator  
Topography based on USGS 1:24,000  
Maps

North American 1983 Datum (NAD83)  
Polyconic Projection

To place on the predicted North American  
1927 move the projection lines 10M N and  
22M W

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
MEAN SEA LEVEL

VINITA, OK  
1971

## INITIAL SUBMISSIONS: COMMON OAS RESPONSES

- Request more information
- Archaeological survey recommended
- No archaeological field inspection necessary
  - **Note: If you have an inadvertent discovery during construction despite receiving this comment, you must stop work and reopen consultation**

# OAS WEBSITE (CON'T.)

- Agencies and Applicants Page



## OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY *The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA*

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### Survey Hours

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**8am-5pm**  
**Closed between 12pm-1pm daily**

[/ Cultural Resource Management](#) / [Agencies and Applicants](#)

## Agencies and Applicants

*For agencies and applicants that are directed to coordinate with OAS and seek our comment regarding potential impacts to archaeological resources, please refer to the following guidance on the submission process.*

### Initial Submission

To ensure timely responses from the OAS and to reduce the OAS's need to request additional information, submission letters must contain the following information:

- A cover letter that provides:
  - your agency's complete return address;
  - a detailed description of the proposed project, including what, if any ground disturbing activities are going to occur;
  - the agency that is funding, licensing, or permitting the project;
  - the size of the project area (preferably in acres) and the legal description (quarter section, section, township, and range), city and county; and
- A color map (preferably a portion of a USGS 7.5' quadrangle topographic map) and/or aerial photograph illustrating the exact location of the project area.

For more detailed information about submitting a Section 106 request please refer to the SHPO's [Review and Compliance Manual \(pdf\)](#).

These submissions should be sent to the attention of Dr. Kary Stackelbeck, State Archaeologist at the following address:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
University of Oklahoma  
111 Chesapeake Street  
Norman, OK 73019-5111

We encourage you to review our response letter upon receipt as it may contain a request for further information—either in the form of additional documentation required to complete our initial review or to recommend that an archaeological survey of the project area be completed.

### Archaeological Survey

Upon reviewing a given project, OAS may recommend that an archaeological survey is warranted based on the presence of or potential for significant archaeological sites in the project area. Such surveys must be completed by qualified archaeologists who meet or exceed the [Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology](#).

[Archaeological Consultant Contact List \(docx\)](#)

### Archaeological Report

Upon completion of a survey, the archaeological consultant should provide you with a professional technical report of their investigation, including their findings and recommendations pertaining to any archaeological resources they may have identified. Such reports that are submitted to our office for review and comment shall include a cover letter sent to the attention of Dr. Kary Stackelbeck, State Archaeologist at the following address:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
University of Oklahoma  
111 Chesapeake Street  
Norman, OK 73019-5111

### Contact the Oklahoma Archeological Survey

**Hours of Operation:** M-F 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, closed for lunch between 12:00-1:00 pm.

**Location:** [Oklahoma Archeological Survey](#)

**Office Phone:** 425-325-7211

**Office Fax:** 425-325-7604

# OAS WEBSITE (CON'T.)

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## OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY *The UNIVERSITY of OKLAHOMA*

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## Archaeological Consultants

*OAS maintains the Oklahoma Archaeology Site File Repository and other information that is useful for professional archaeologists conducting background research in support of a given project. Prior to completing fieldwork, archaeologists examine OAS records to determine if previously-identified sites occur within or near the project area and whether the project area has been subjected to previous investigations. These records are maintained within the Community Assistance Program (CAP) office at OAS. Below is information for consultants to keep in mind when planning a visit to the CAP office to review the site files or when preparing site forms and reports for submission to OAS.*

### Visiting the CAP Office

**Hours of Operation:** M-F 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, closed for lunch between 12:00-1:00 pm.

**Location:** [Oklahoma Archeological Survey](#)

**Office Phone:** 425-325-7211

**Office Fax:** 425-325-7604

**Email**

**Coordinating Your Visit:** Most of the site files are currently in paper form. We have staff archaeologists who can help answer any questions and navigate you through the process of accessing these records. If you have a particularly large or complicated project, it is recommended that you contact our office in advance of your visit to ensure that sufficient staff will be available to assist you with your records search and that adequate workspace is available.

Consultants are required to complete an [OAS File Search Request Form \(docx\)](#) to access the records. This may be done in-person at the time of your visit or you may download, complete, and print the form in advance. NOTE: this form includes a non-disclosure agreement that must be signed by the Principal Investigator of the project. If upon reviewing the records, you determine that previously-identified sites are located in or near your project area, you may request copies of those site forms. The File Search Request Form for the project should be amended to include the request for site forms and list the relevant site numbers.

A copier is available for use to produce copies or scans of selected paper documents. Photocopies are \$20 per 8 1/2 x 11" page or \$30 per 11 x 17" page. CAP staff archaeologists can assist with the use of the copier. All site form requests will incur a fee of \$1.00 per form. We are unable to accept payments by credit card or money order.

### Other Useful Resources for Background Research

For some other useful resources in conducting background research beyond the OAS site files in the CAP office, please refer to the [Resources Page](#).

### Site Form Submission

A draft of each site form must be submitted prior to receiving a site number. These may be submitted either electronically as an attachment to [Dr. Debra Green](#), Assistant State Archaeologist, or in hard copy format to Dr. Green's attention at the above-listed address for OAS.

Trinomials will be assigned upon initial review of the site form, typically within one to two days **if the forms are completed adequately and accurately**. A final unbound hard copy of each site form must be submitted shortly after issuance of the number or with the associated project report.

Occasionally, OAS will request some revisions or changes to the form based on obvious errors or omissions; such revisions generally don't preclude the issuance of a site number, provided the changes are addressed in the final versions of the forms that are submitted.

Common Issues with Site Forms:

- Incomplete sections (e.g. Soils, Elevation/Slope)
- Incorrect legal descriptions
- Inaccurate UTM's (reversing the Northing and Easting coordinates)
- Missing sketch and/or USGS topographic maps

# OAS WEBSITE (CON'T.)

- Resources Page



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## Resources

*Addition information on cultural resources and historic preservation in Oklahoma can be found below.*

### Sites in Oklahoma

The following table provides a listing of known prehistoric sites within Oklahoma by county and broad time periods. (Last updated 2005)

For a more detailed account of known archeological surveys and sites see the 2005 [Atlas of Archeological Sites and Management Activities \(pdf\)](#)

Search for a County

County	Paleo	Archaic	Woodland	Plains Village
Adair	2	30	9	9
Alfalfa	0	0	0	1
Atoka	5	112	27	21
Beaver	5	34	13	53
Beckham	1	15	6	50
Blaine	0	8	3	67
Bryan	3	55	1	19
Caddo	19	27	19	115
Canadian	3	4	2	58
Carter	0	0	0	0

« ‹ 1 2 3 4 5 ... › »

### Additional Resources for Archaeology in Oklahoma

[State Historic Preservation Office \(SHPO\)](#)

[Oklahoma's National Register of Historic Places and Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory](#)

[SHPO's Determination of Eligibility Search](#)

[Information on Prehistoric Contexts](#)

[Information on Historic Contexts](#)

[Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan](#)

### Additional Resources for Section 106

[36 CFR Part 800 \(pdf\)](#)

[SHPO Fact Sheet #10: Frequently Asked Questions about Section 106 Review \(pdf\)](#)

[SHPO's Section 106 Review and Compliance Manual \(pdf\)](#)

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: COMMON RESULTS & OAS RESPONSES

- Archaeological Survey (Phase I) Report:
  - Request more information
  - No archaeological sites present
  - Archaeological sites present
    - Site(s) is/are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
    - Site(s) is/are/may be NRHP-eligible (typically under Criterion D)
- NRHP Assessment (Phase II testing) and report
  - Request more information
  - Site(s) is/are not NRHP-eligible
  - Site(s) is/are NRHP-eligible
    - Assess and Resolve adverse effects (avoid, minimize, mitigate)

## CHANGES TO YOUR PROJECT OR NEW INFORMATION?

- Re-open consultation
- Make a new submission
- Reference the original project and associated information
  - Original date of submission
  - SHPO # indicated in their response letter
  - Responses from SHPO and OAS (summarized or copies of originals)
- Note the ways in which the project has changed and/or the new information pertaining to historic resources that has come to light since previous correspondence

# ARCHAEOLOGY – CASE STUDY I

## Riverside Marketplace, Ludlow, Kentucky

- Archaeological survey conducted
- No intact, significant archaeological resources identified
- But, NR-eligible structures



# ARCHAEOLOGY – CASE STUDY 2

## Downtown Scholar House

- Northern section of Old Louisville, KY
- Mid-19<sup>th</sup> to Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century archaeological site
- Remnants of structures, cellars, cisterns, privies and other deposits
- Historic German/German-Jewish immigrant lifeways
- Social, economic issues

amec

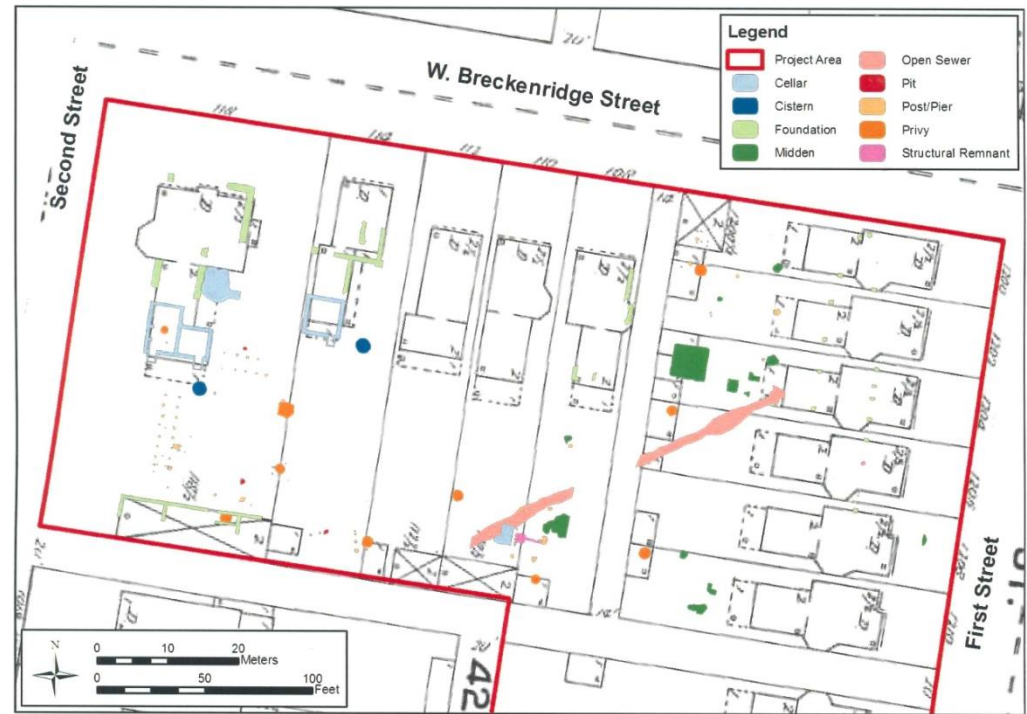


Figure 5.1. 1892 Sanborn map of the excavated portion of the project area showing the feature locations and classes.

Phase III Data Recovery for Site 15JF767 at the  
Proposed Scholar House Project, Louisville, Kentucky

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Figure 4.1. Modern aerial map taken prior to building demolition showing disturbances encountered during the excavations.

Phase III Data Recovery for Site 15JF767 at the  
Proposed Scholar House Project, Louisville, Kentucky

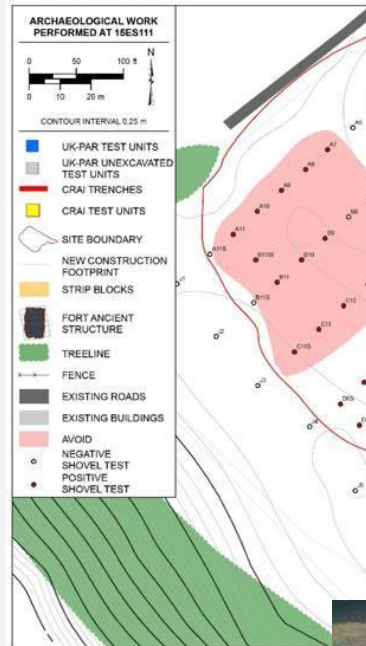
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Two images from AMEC Earth & Environmental draft mitigation report (Andrews and Schatz 2011)

# ARCHAEOLOGY – CASE STUDY 3

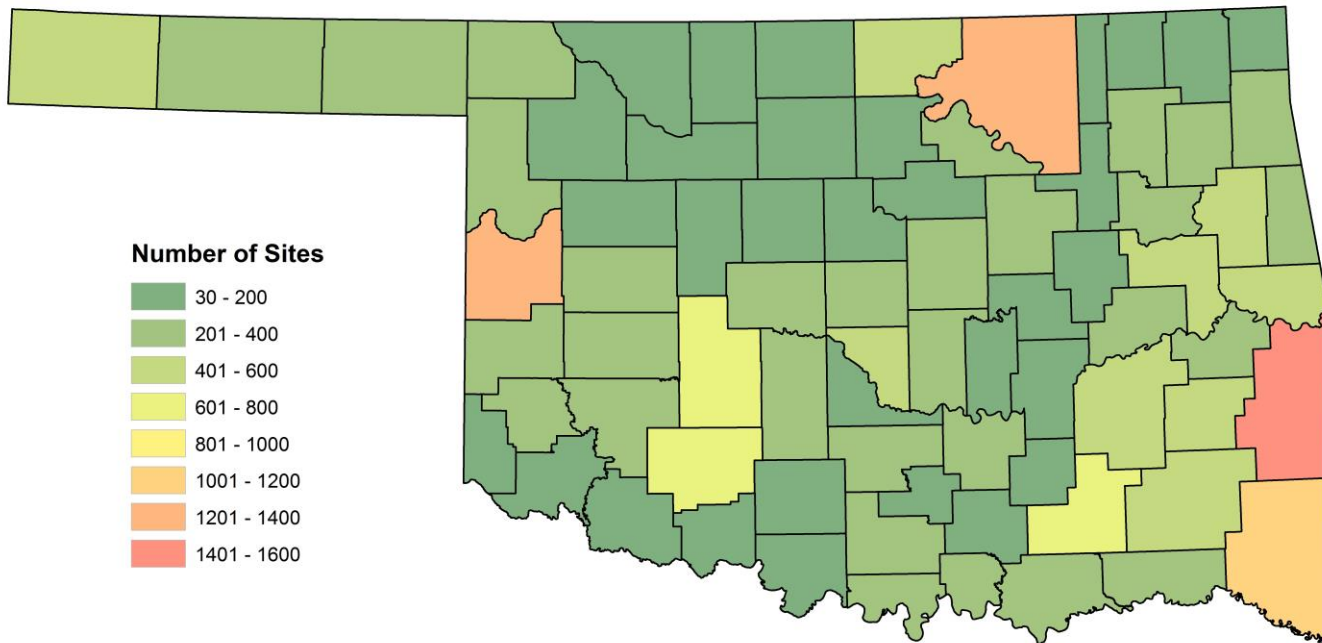
## Estill-Irvine, KY Wastewater Plant

- Wastewater Treatment Facility
- Late Prehistoric Village (~500-1000 years ago)
- Remnants of structures, trash pits, and hearths and a variety of artifacts
- Economy, social organization, diet, technology, ritual activities



# IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT COMPLIANCE...

Number of Archaeological Sites Per County



Prehistoric Indian (ca. 1000-1500 AD) arrowheads from a kill site in



A historic site in Coal



Bison Kill site



# DOCUMENTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- Archaeological sites are unique, non-renewable resources
- Site forms serve as the principal record of an archaeological site, in addition to the associated report(s)
- Baseline data for the site's current condition
- Will be accessed and used by archaeologists today and for generations to come
- In some instances, these forms and reports are the only information on sites that have since been destroyed

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