



This bibliography contains references to the exhaustive studies of Cold War era Army and DoD historic properties, including documentation from project specific actions, broad national-level historic contexts, and HABS/HAER and historical documentation of Cold War properties.

Aaron, Jayne

2008

**Cultural Resources Inventory and Determination of Eligibility of Post-World War II Cultural Resources At Wake Atoll**

This report records 128 buildings and structures that were evaluated as a historic district and individually for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Wake Atoll's Pacific location served as a crossroads and played a minor role in the global commerce and military developments of the post-WWII and Cold War era. Wake Island Airfield is the only remaining airfield managed by the CAA (later the FAA) and used by Pan Am during the post-WWII years. Wake Island's location midway between Hawai'i and Japan, Korea, and elsewhere in southeast Asia, made it a key asset in the geopolitics of the post-WWII and Cold War years. Wake Island Airfield served as a commercial airport and refueling stop until development of the Boeing 747 in the early 1970s made refueling stops unnecessary. The buildings and structures were determined not to be eligible.

USAF

1701

Aaron, Jayne

2009

**Legacy Project No. 07-342: Nationwide Context and Inventory of a Building Type, the Test Cell or Hush House, on DoD Installations.**

This report provides a context that extends from World War II through the Cold War. It was produced to aid with National Register eligibility determinations and uses eighteen installations as case studies in order to provide information about the evolution of the property type. More than 100 of these structures were DoD real property when the report was produced.

DoD Legacy

304

Aaron, Jayne

2009

**Terminal Building (1502) Wake Island Airfield HABS UM-2-A**

This report documents the Wake Island terminal prior to modifications resulting from damage caused by typhoon Ioke. Wake Island airfield served as a key refueling station for transpacific flights until the early 1970s when technological advances in aircraft design resulted in higher-efficiency jet aircraft with longer-range capabilities and lessened the need for refueling stops. Building 1502 is associated with the events on Wake Island and in the Pacific that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of commercial transpacific flight from 1962 to ca. 1972, terminating with the last Pan Am commercial flight through Wake Island airfield

HABS

1700

### **Regional Cold War Historic Context for the Military Installations, Including Air Force, Navy, and Army in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands**

This Legacy Project provides a Regional Cold War Context for Guam and the CNMI and presents a framework for determining National Register of Historic Places eligibility within a definitive context. This context is a means to more evenly and expediently evaluate resources from the U.S. military response during the Cold War period of significance. This relevance of U.S. military installations on Guam and the CNMI is emphasized during two primary events when the Cold War went “hot,” namely, the Korean and Vietnam wars and the proximity of Guam and the CNMI to these conflicts.

Legacy/Denix

1702

Aaron, Jayne

2011

### **Legacy Project No. 09-431: Historical and Architectural Overview of Aircraft Hangars of the Reserves and National Guard Installations from WWI through the Cold War.**

This study provides a national level historic context for military aircraft hangars. It includes 408 hangars from the combined inventory of the U.S. National Guard, U.S. Navy Reserves, USAF Reserves, and USMC Reserves (U.S. Army Reserve was not included). Many, if not most, of the hangars managed by the National Guard and the Reserves were built using standard plans developed by their respective regular, full-time service. The report recommended that local and regional historic contexts should be developed when hangars are being evaluated for the National Register.

DoD Legacy

233

Aaron, Jayne

2015

### **Legacy Project No. 14-737: Program Comment under the NHPA for DoD Hangars and Associated Flight Line Facilities.**

The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy) awarded Legacy project 14-737, “Program Comment under the NHPA for DoD Hangars and Associated Flight Line Facilities” in fiscal year 2014 to develop a program alternative for certain DoD properties. It was determined early in the project that developing a program alternative for standard-design Cold War-era hangars and flight line resources was redundant with another program alternative effort. The purpose of this effort was modified to provide proof of concept for collecting and analyzing the existing level and types of mitigation already completed for a Cold War historic property resource.

DoD Legacy

1652

Aaron, Jayne

2016

### **Legacy Project No. 14-739: Vietnam War-Era Helicopter Training and Use on U.S. Military Installations Historic Context Sub-Theme.**

This report provides context and typology for Vietnam War (1962–1975) helicopter-related resources on DoD installations in the U.S. and contains an analysis of the development and use of rotary-wing aircraft during the war. Military action in Vietnam is addressed in general terms only to fortify the overall context describing the use of helicopters in the war and how their increased use affected DoD installations in the U.S.

DENIX

1670

**Legacy Project No. 16-518: Vietnam War-Era Special Warfare and Logistics on U.S. Military Installations Historic Context Subtheme.**

This study provides two separate national historic contexts for logistics training and special forces training on Continental United States (CONUS) installations in support of the Vietnam War. During the Vietnam War, logistics were necessary for the procurement and storage of supplies; movement and transport of troops, cargo, equipment and supplies to the war zones; removal of casualties; and, finally, removal of evacuees from the country. The Vietnam War was like no other previously fought by the U.S. Military. The enemy was adept in guerilla-style operations and specialized teams of soldiers were required to fight this enemy. This led the U.S. military into unconventional warfare, counterinsurgency, psychological warfare, and riverine warfare. New training camps and schools were established at U.S. DoD installations to develop, test, and train in these specialized operations. These reports include examples of resources from U.S. DoD installations.

DoD Legacy

1647

Aaron, Jayne

2018

**Legacy Project No. 17-835: Vietnam War Pilot and Air Combat Support Training and Other Special Schools on U.S. Military Installations Historic Context Subthemes.**

This study provides two separate national historic contexts for pilot training and other special schools on Continental United States (CONUS) installations in support of the Vietnam War. New training curriculums and schools were established at U.S. DoD installations to train military troops for this unique war. These reports include examples of resources from U.S. DoD installations.

DoD Legacy

1648

Aaron, Jayne, and Karstin Carmay-George

2011

**Legacy Project No. 10-347: A Case Study for Assessing Cultural Resources on U.S. Military Installations through the Eyes of the Servicemen (Application of Criterion B).**

This DoD Legacy Resource Management Program report explores the trends for the use of Criterion B, association with persons significant in our past, when listing properties in the NRHP. The report also provides guidance for the use of Criterion B, including methods for the identification of properties that may be listed under Criterion B and guidelines to assess a property's significance under Criterion B through a written history. The report provides management recommendations for properties eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B and proposes five principles to guide mitigation measures for adverse effects to such properties.

DENIX

1673

**Cultural Resources Evaluation at Klamath Falls - Kingsley Field Air National Guard Base Klamath County, Oregon.**

In compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA and the requirements of Air Force Instruction 32-7065, this report includes the results of a cultural resources evaluation that was conducted at the Klamath Falls-Kingsley Field Air National Guard (ANG) Base in Klamath County, Oregon. Of 71 buildings and structures evaluated in the report, only Building 400 (alert hangar) was recommended eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criteria Consideration G. Until an inventory and evaluation of structures associated with the fighter-interceptor squadron (FIS) alert program have been conducted on a state or national level and official determinations regarding the significance of this program and the potential National Register eligibility of its associated structures have been established, the authors stated that Building Number 400 should be regarded as potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The report also includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

ANG

1764

**Architectural survey at Joint Base Langley-Eustis of Fort Eustis Buildings and Structures Built 1946-1975. Volume 1, ERDC/CERL TR-15-37**

This document is Volume I of the two-volume report of an architectural survey of 125 buildings and structures located at Joint Base Langley-Eustis (Eustis), Virginia, constructed from 1946-1975, for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There were 67 additional buildings and structures on the original list that were covered under other agreements or processes. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these buildings and structures for inclusion on the NRHP. It is recommended that, based on this work's survey, only Building 415 (Landship Training Facility) is significant and retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for the NRHP.

CERL

1724

**Technical Memoranda -Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey 2006 Update Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey 2006 Update Hanscom Field, 2012 Environmental Status & Planning Report**

This survey was conducted for the Massachusetts Port Authority. This report contains a historic resources reconnaissance survey update were to verify current information and conditions and to update as needed the 2006 survey. The study area included numerous sites.

The 2006 field survey within Hanscom Field proper identified 10 historic resources that were 50 years old or older. One of these resources, the MIT Draper Laboratory Flight Test Hangar 24 has since been demolished. Hanscom Field currently contains 10 historic resources that are 50 years or older. In addition to Hangar 12A the resources consist of six hangars, a maintenance building, a terminal, and the MIT Draper Laboratory Centrifuge Building. The MIT Draper Laboratory Centrifuge Building is the oldest extant structure at Hanscom Field, constructed in 1948. The most recent building surveyed is Hangar 12A erected in 1963.

Portions of Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB) are located within the reconnaissance study boundary. The sections of Hanscom AFB within the study boundary contain approximately 22 individual historic buildings constructed between 1952 and 1955. These buildings are located in six areas classified by function: the Administrative Complex, the Base Center, Civil Engineering, the Hangars Area, Hospitality, and Lincoln Labs. One resource in the general study area, but outside the reconnaissance study boundary, the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District, has been determined eligible for National Register.

The largest single historic resource is the Minute Man National Historical Park (MMNHP), a National Register-listed district in Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln with four separate Battle Road, North Bridge, Wayside, and Col. Barrett Farm units that contains numerous historic buildings and places, including individual NHLs. The updated list of historic resources, including the historic farming fields that were identified as key resources in each of the four units at MMNHP.

USAF

1728

**Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey Information in Support of: 2005 Hanscom Field Environmental Status and Planning Report, Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts.**

This report is a reconnaissance survey of historic resources for Hanscom AFB and provides baseline data about the locations and types of architectural resources and historic neighborhoods that are known and expected to be present in the study area. This information was intended to be used by Massport for future land management and planning purposes within Hanscom Field and to evaluate potential operations impacts in the surrounding communities.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

750

**Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District - Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Building No. 1104**

This mitigation document contains a context, photograph and drawings of building 1104. Building No. 1104 (B1104) was a contributing resource within the U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District (AFCRL Historic District). Built in 1963, the building stored hazardous materials used in support of scientific research conducted at other laboratories within the AFCRL Historic District.

USAF

1731

### **Recordation For Facility 1077 Mark I Engineering Lab 12V High Bay Interior Lighting Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee**

This report records the lighting modifications to the interior of the Mark I Engineering Lab 12V High Bay (Facility 1077), pursuant to the programmatic agreement for management of historic properties at Arnold Air Force Base (USAF 2004). The Mark I Engineering Lab and the 12V High Bay are located within the northeast corner of the industrialized area at Arnold Engineering Development Complex (AEDC). Construction of Mark I Engineering Lab was completed in 1964. The Mark I Engineering Lab was conceived and designed as a set of three space environmental chambers with thermal/vacuum environments. Testing of high performance interceptors and surveillance sensors as well as thermal balance testing of small vehicles and components with solar simulation capability take place in the chambers.

USAF

1693

Ainsworth, Troy, Scott Murdock, and Karen Weitze

2009

### **Whiteman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Survey Database, Photos, and Summary.**

This package includes a photograph file, database, and summary for Cold War buildings that have been inventoried and evaluated. The data includes a Cold War history of Whiteman AFB with an overview of the associated Cold War missions and a list of Cold War facilities that are identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

788

Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

1998

### **Galena Air Force Station Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation.**

This report provides a historic context for Galena AFS from prior to World War II through the Cold War. The primary context is for the Cold War. At the time of evaluation, Galena AFS was less than 50 years old. The operations at the base, and its air intercept defense mission, was determined to be exceptionally important as part of the nation's defense of the northern tier of the U.S. during the Cold War. Galena was placed in caretaker status after the fall of the Berlin wall.

AK SHPO

1612

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology

1996

### **Site Summit Nike Hercules Missile Installation.**

A 20-page brochure which provides a brief history on the Cold War and Nike sites in Alaska, a description of the installation and buildings, how the system operated, and closure.

AK SHPO

1633

Alberts, Don, and Allan E. Putnam

1982

### **A History of Kirtland Air Force Base 1928–1982.**

This report is a historical narrative of Kirtland AFB from inception, training during World War II, and activities conducted during the Cold War.

NM SHPO

485

Allen, Michael

2013

**Building 285 Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, Altus AFB**

This form records Building 285. Building 285 is a multi-bay, flatroofed, metal-siding-clad, double-cantilever aircraft maintenance hangar. Facility 285 is a second-generation doublecantilever maintenance hangar built from a standard plan developed for the United States Air Force by the engineering firm Kuljian Corporation. Completed in 1956, the hangar was among the first buildings built by the Strategic Air Command (SAC) at Altus AFB to service to newly-arrived B-52 aircraft which had an alert mission. The hangar would also accommodate the B-47 and other sized aircraft; adaptability was part of the standardized plan. The 2003 inventory of Cold War resources at Altus AFB found Facility 285 eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for Military for its association with the early SAC B-52 alert missions and under Criterion C for Architecture for being a good example of the second-generation Kuljian Corporation double-cantilever alert maintenance hangar.

USAF

1694

Allen, Michael

2013

**Section 110 Survey, Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, Altus AFB**

Eleven identification forms for Cold War-era buildings and structures at Altus AFB. Forms include buildings 72 - Intelligence training facility, 82 - airman dormitory, 87 - training facility (classrooms and offices), 88 - and 89 - flight simulators, 156 - recreational facility, 170 - classroom, 171 - warehouse, 193 - squad operations, 369 - commissary, and 518 - maintenance dock (hangar). All were determined not to be eligible for listing.

USAF

1695

Allen, Rebecca, and Katherine Anderson

2014

**HAER No. CA-2310: Douglas Missile Test Facility, Bounded by White Rock Road, Douglas Road, Sunrise Boulevard and Grant Line Road, Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, California.**

This is documentation of the Douglas Missile Test Facility that was used for the development of the Thor, Titan, and NASA Saturn S-IVB booster. The remaining structures and landscape at the testing facility illustrate the specialized uses and development that occurred at the Test Facility. Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) CA-2310 documents the Douglas Missile Test Facility site as a whole. The individual buildings documented include:

- HAER CA-2310-A: Alpha Test Complex, West of Security Park Drive
- HAER CA-2310-A-1: Alpha Test Complex, Control Test Center
- HAER CA-2310-A-2: Alpha Test Complex, Test Stand No. 1
- HAER CA-2310-A-3: Alpha Test Complex, Test Stand No. 2
- HAER CA-2310-E: Sigma Test Complex
- HAER CA-2310-F: Solid Propellant Assembly Area, East and west of Security Park Road

Library of Congress

999

Allen, Timothy J.

1992

**Hunting The Soviet Bear: A study of the Soviet Aircraft Intercepts near Alaska, 1961–1991.**

This study provides statistical information on the number of officially recorded intercepts of Soviet aircraft in the Alaskan theater during the "Cold War" period. This is a historical account that focuses on the Soviet aircraft intercept activities from 1961 when the first recorded intercept was made until the end of 1991. The Alaskan NORAD Region, because of its adjacent location to the former Soviet Union, has had more Soviet aircraft intercepts conducted in its area than any other NORAD region.

AK SHPO

1624

Anderson, Kenneth L.

1996

**HABS No. SD-21-B: Ellsworth Air Force Base, Readiness Building, 810 Kenny Road, Blackhawk, Meade County, South Dakota (Building No. 606).**

This is documentation of the Alert Facility at Ellsworth AFB, which played a key role by providing a dormitory near the flight line where, at a moment's notice, on-duty aircraft crews could be mobilized for takeoff to protect the base from outside attack.

Library of Congress

934

Anderson, Richard K., Jr.

1995

**HAER No. CA-170: Edwards Air Force Base, North Base, North Base Road, Boron, Kern County, California.**

This is documentation of North Base, a remote, secret facility that was used for the testing and development of important Cold War aircraft, including the Northrop YB-49 Flying Wing, XP-80 Shooting Star, North American F-86 Sabre, North American Aviation XB-45 Tornado, Douglas XB-43 Versatile II, Convair XB-46, North American Aviation F-100 Super Sabre, McDonnell F-101 Voodoo, Lockheed XFV-1 Pogo, Lockheed U-2, and many others.

Library of Congress

926

Anonymous

2002

**Defense's Nuclear Agency 1947 – 1997. Defense Threat Reduction Agency, U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.**

This book traces the development of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) and its descendant government organizations from its original founding in 1947 to 1997. After the disestablishment of the Manhattan Engineering District in 1947, AFSWP was formed to provide military training in nuclear weapons' operations. Over the years, its sequential descendant organizations have been the Defense Atomic Support Agency from 1959 to 1971, the Defense Nuclear Agency from 1971 to 1996, and the Defense Special Weapons Agency (DSWA) from 1996 to 1998. In 1998, DSWA, the On-Site Inspection Agency, the Defense Technology Security Administration, and selected elements of the Office of Secretary of Defense were combined to form the Defense Threat Reduction Agency. The history of AFSWP and its descendant organizations is presented in eight narrative chapters that cover logical periods of evolution and development. Chapters are arranged in chronological order and cover the evolution of the agency as portrayed against the larger backdrop of military and political currents. Each chapter addresses external influences, internal program response, ancillary programs, and transitions. This study also includes architectural drawings, historic photographs, maps, and schematics.

USAF

1741

Archibald, Dan, Adam Smith, Sunny Adams, and Manroop Chawla

2010

**Military Training Lands Historic Context: Large Arms Ranges.**

This report includes a historic context for large arms ranges on military training lands for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Army Air Corps/USAF, and the USMC. It documents five types of military training: small arms ranges, large arms ranges, training villages and sites, bivouac areas, and large-scale operation areas. The recommendations were that military training lands are significant and should be surveyed for National Register eligibility and that training lands should be viewed as a whole. The authors stated that individual buildings on a range are rarely eligible on their own.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

810



**Military Training Lands Historic Context, Training Village, Mock Sites, and Large Scale Operations Areas**

To satisfy Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966 as amended, this study provides a historic context for military training lands. This overall project covers five types of military training: small arms ranges, large arms ranges, training villages and sites, bivouac areas, and large-scale operation areas. This document provides a historic context of training villages, mock sites, and large-scale operations areas on military training lands for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Army Air Corps/U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marines, with a focus on the landscape outside the developed core of military installations. The report includes historic photographs and drawings for further research.

CERL

1742

**Military training lands historic context training village, mock sites, and large scale operations areas, ERDC/CERL TR-10-10**

This work provides an historic context for military training lands, written to satisfy a part of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended. Cultural resources personnel at the installation level and their contractors will use this historic context to determine whether military training resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and whether an adverse effect will take place. This overall project covered five types of military training: small arms ranges, large arms ranges, training villages and sites, bivouac areas, and large-scale operation areas. This document provides an historic context of training villages, mock sites, and large scale operations areas on military training lands for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Army Air Corps/U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marines, with a focus on the landscape outside the developed core of military installations. This work determined that that military training lands are significant enough in our nation's history to be surveyed for eligibility to the NRHP. However, training lands must be viewed as a whole; individual buildings on a training range are rarely eligible for the NRHP; buildings in their larger context (and the integrity of that larger context) are important.

CERL

1720

**Military Training Lands Historic Context Large Arms Ranges, ERDC/CERL TR-10-8**

This work provides an historic context for military training lands, written to satisfy a part of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended. Cultural resources personnel at the installation level and their contractors will use this historic context to determine whether military training resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and whether an adverse effect will take place. This overall project covered five types of military training: small arms ranges, large arms ranges, training villages and sites, bivouac areas, and large-scale operation areas. This document provides an historic context of large arms ranges on military training lands for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Army Air Corps/U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marines, with a focus on the landscape outside the developed core of military installations. This work determined that that military training lands are significant enough in our nation's history to be surveyed for eligibility to the NRHP. However, training lands must be viewed as a whole; individual buildings on a training range are rarely eligible for the NRHP; buildings in their larger context (and the integrity of that larger context) are important.

CERL

1721

**Defending Attack from the North: Alaska Forward Operating Bases during the Cold War.**

This is a 12-page booklet on the Alaskan forward operating bases (FOBs), which played a significant role in the U.S.' strategic air defense in the early Cold War. Because the Alaskan FOBs were located close to the Soviet Union, and more importantly, close to Soviet bases used for bomber operations, the fighters stationed there could and did intercept the major share of Soviet aircraft that ventured into American airspace. The report includes fighter interceptor aircraft.

AK SHPO

1121

Army National Guard

2017

**Programmatic Agreement Among the NGB, AKARNG, Alaksa DMVA, the AK SHPO, and the ACHP Regarding the Divesiture of Readiness Center Buildings and Lands in Alaska**

This si a programmatic agreement for adverse effects from the transfer of 66 readiness centers out of military control. Stipulations included the development of a poster and historic context booklet about the readiness centers and AKARNG. Distribution inlcuded to cities museums, VA hospitals, villages, Joint Base Elmendorf Richarson, and Nationally.

AK SHPO

1683

Aubuchon, Ben, Gary Quigg, and Janice L. Campbell

2012

**Test and Evaluation of 8OK18191, 8OK2117, and 8OK2693 Cultural Resources Management Support, Elgin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida.**

This is a report on Phase II site evaluations under BRAC 2005 for structures on a test range; a mobile radar site associated with Vietnam; and remains of a Matador missile. The report determined that each of the properties in the study were not eligible.

FL SHPO

885

Baker, Cindy L., and Mary L. Maniery

2007

**Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of U.S. Army Reserve 63D Regional Readiness Command Facilities.**

This is a survey report that includes a context and recommends facilities as potentially eligible: three under Criterion C and one under Criterion A for its Cold War significance. The report includes a Cold War context and summaries of the resources that were surveyed.

AZ SHPO

1081

Ballard, Tracy, University of Alaska, et al.

2001

**Nike Site Summit Market Analysis.**

Nike Site Summit is a significant Alaska Cold War Era site listed on the NRHP. It offers the public a unique opportunity to interpret a nationally significant historic site in a location that also presents an extraordinary view of surrounding regional landforms of Alaska. This report examines the potential market for visitors to such a site.

AK SHPO

1628

Bard, James, Sara Scott, and David Schwab	1997
<p><b>Base and Missile Cold War Survey: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.</b></p> <p>DID NOT This report documents an inventory and evaluation of Cold War resources at Malmstrom AFB, including 214 buildings and structures, 4 Capehart and Wherry housing units, and 8 Minuteman Missile facilities. These resources represent the USAF alert posture, weapons delivery potential, and deterrence.</p> <p>USAF 73</p>	
Baron, Kristin	2016
<p><b>HABS No. CA-2919: Presidio of San Francisco, AAA Battalion Headquarters Facility Administration Building, Langdon Court, East of Battery Godfrey, San Francisco, San Francisco County, California.</b></p> <p>This is documentation of the 740th Antiaircraft (AAA) Battalion Headquarters that oversaw operations for the Presidio's Nike missile operations at Battery Caulfield. This Nike battalion building is listed on the NRHP NRIS Number: 6600023.</p> <p>Library of Congress 987</p>	
Beard, Jerry W., and Edward Achenbach	2017
<p><b>Determination of Eligibility Application Form, 612th Radar Squadron, SAGE, Ajo, Arizona.</b></p> <p>This is data sent from the friends group about the radar tower, hoping for it to be nominated to the National Register. Includes historic photos, ownership status, and brief history. The form states that USAF, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), Western Air Defense Sector is the owner, but the site is managed by Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>AZ SHPO 1072</p>	
Beard, Jerry W., and William Collins	2017
<p><b>612 Radar Squadron Tower (612 ACW Squadron; FPS 26 Tower).</b></p> <p>This is a draft National Register nomination form for the old Ajo AFS radome that became operational in 1958 and is no longer in DoD control. Friends of 612th Radar wants to nominate the tower to the National Register, and the State Historic Preservation Office started the form, however both are unclear on defining the significance and relating it to the larger Cold War themes, although the draft form is leaning towards nomination.</p> <p>AZ SHPO 1071</p>	
Bedford, Steven, and Linda Perelli Wright	1995
<p><b>HAER No. CT-180-A: Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Bowditch Hall, 600 feet East of Smith Street and 350 feet South of Columbia Cove, West Bank of Thames River, New London, New London County, Connecticut.</b></p> <p>This is documentation of a Cold War laboratory that went through BRAC in 1996. It was constructed by the U.S. Maritime Commission as part of the Officers Service School. In later years it housed a variety of laboratories and computing spaces. It is significant as a key element of the World War II Maritime Officer's School and as a Cold War laboratory.</p> <p>Library of Congress 983</p>	

**Historic Context Statement: The United States Navy in the Cold War**

The historic context for understanding the potential significance of Navy Cold War properties offers a brief overview of the Cold War, role of the Soviet Union in pushing naval technological advances forward, and biographical data on Chief Naval Officers and their contributions throughout the conflict. The authors identify four themes: 1) strategic deterrence; 2) sea control; 3) research, development, testing, and evaluation; and 4) command, control, communication, and intelligence as relevant to the Navy’s Cold War mission to contain and defeat the Soviet Union. Based on these themes, a property’s historical significance (for properties over 50 years of age) or exceptional importance (for properties under 50 years of age) can be assessed. The authors also provide information on assessing the integrity of Navy resources, which is especially helpful for those resources associated with highly technical functions.

US Navy

1733

Bedford, Steven, Polly Cosson, Jeffrey Dodge, and David Franzen

2005

**U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Ford Island Polaris Missile Lab & U.S. Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center, southwest side of Ford Island, Pearl City, Honolulu County, HI,HAER HI-86**

The HABS documentation for Facility 39, which is located within the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark, portrays the construction and ensuing modifications through the evolution of Navy activity at Ford Island, with periods of significance pre-war, WWII, and the CWE. Pre-war significance is tied to its function as a Navy aircraft servicing facility in the newly established NAS. During WWII, its expansion reflected the increased demand for aircraft repair activities at the NAS, and contributed to the readiness for Pacific air battles, which made the final victory possible. Its Cold War significance derives from its association with training, as the training devices within Facility 39 served as the center of training for missile submarines in the Pacific. These specific training activities, from servicing and launching a missile, to plugging leaks, to making a submarine hover, were absolutely crucial to the conduct of the Cold War because they enabled the Navy to maintain the most survivable of all the nuclear deterrent weapons in this period. Further, it appears that the missile and dive training performed at Facility 39 on Ford Island were initially unique to the Navy nationwide, and the missile-training lab is the only survivor of its type. This document includes large-format photographs and written historical and descriptive data of the facility that consists of maps, original drawings, and black and white photographs.

HI SHPO

1790

Benson, Lawrence R.

1992

**History of Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) Mission, Organization, and Policy.**

This report defines the various categories of Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) and summarizes the historical evolution of operational testing by the USAF since World War II. It discusses changing policies, basic procedures, and political influences.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

528

<div>Best, Brooke V., Eliza H. Edwards, and Leo P. Hirrel</div> <div> <b>Legacy Project No. 2: Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context: Resources Associated with the Navy's Guided Missile Program, 1946–1989.</b> <p>This report provides a methodological and historical framework for the identification and evaluation of significant Cold War resources associated with the U.S. Navy's guided missile program. The study examines the technological developments associated with the U.S. Navy's guided missile program, as well as the evolution of its research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&amp;E) mission; educational and training activities; and logistical operations.</p> </div> <div>AFHRA Curation/USAF</div>	<div>1995</div> <div>572</div>
<div>Best, Brooke V., Katherine Grandine, and Stacie Y. Webb</div> <div> <b>Navy Cold War Communication Context: Resources Associated with the Navy's Communication Program, 1946–1989.</b> <p>This context provides a historical and thematic overview of the U.S. Navy's Cold War communication program between 1946 and 1989. It serves as a companion volume to the Legacy-funded Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context. The study presents comparative data about U.S. Navy installations and the property types associated with the U.S. Navy's communication efforts. The report included the development of a chronological overview of the U.S. Navy's role in shore-based communication activities during the Cold War.</p> </div> <div>AFHRA Curation/USAF</div>	<div>1997</div> <div>619</div>
<div>Bilderback, Daniel R., and Michael S. Binder</div> <div> <b>Early DoD-Sited Nuclear Warhead Infrastructure.</b> <p>This document is a study of historic resources associated with manufacture, assembly, and storage of nuclear weapons during the first two decades of the Cold War. The sites examined by this project include two nuclear weapon explosive component manufacturing sites and ten nuclear weapon storage sites that can further be subdivided into four national nuclear stockpile sites, and six operational storage sites.</p> </div> <div>AFHRA Curation/USAF</div>	<div>1999</div> <div>663</div>
<div>Bischoff, Matt C.</div> <div> <b>An Architectural Survey of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.</b> <p>This is an update of a survey that was completed in 1984 using HABS/HAER forms. The goal of this re-survey was to develop a historic context and survey 19 buildings to aid in developing management and planning strategies. The report documents previous work, historic context, a survey, and recommendations. Themes include World War II, Cold War, Materiel Development and Testing, and Environmental Testing. Buildings included headquarters, quarters and baseops, range control, hangar, research and development (R&amp;D) Administration, tank maintenance, and storage magazines.</p> </div> <div>AZ SHPO</div>	<div>1999</div> <div>1063</div>

Bittner, Judith E.

1996

**The Coldest Front: Cold War Military Properties in Alaska.**

This document provides a study of Alaska's Cold War properties. The properties are divided into the Cold War programs of detect and monitor, communicate, intercept and respond, guard and defend, and research. In addition to examining the defenses as a system, the study addresses the Cold War's impact on the state.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

598

Blackwell, Chad, and Marjorie Nowick

**Legacy Project No. 10-127: Cultural Resources Public Outreach and Interpretation Source Book.**

At its heart, this project seeks to be an inspiration for developing more effective public outreach and interpretation efforts while providing practical considerations and guidance that include: federal agency and DoD regulations and mandates; best practices, guidelines, and standards; budget, time, and labor constraints; and the logistics of planning, developing, and evaluating historical interpretation and public outreach projects. The goals of this project are to: (1) collect information on best practices and guidelines for historical interpretation and public outreach project, (2) collect examples of innovative historical interpretation and public outreach projects, (3) develop a rubric for evaluating the effectiveness and success of a variety of types of historical interpretation and public outreach projects, and (4) evaluate the collected projects using the developed evaluation rubric.

DENIX

1672

BLM

**Titan II Missile Site**

A single page brochure on the Missile site in Green Valley Arizona. The brochure provides a brief historic overview of the missile site, graphics of the underground facilities and location and site maps of the site. The brochure also provides information on the tour of the site, the Titan Missile Museum in Green Valley ([www.titanmissilemuseum.org](http://www.titanmissilemuseum.org)). The missile site is located within the Ironwood Forest National Monument (managed by BLM)

USAF

1689

Boehm, William B.

1997

**From Barren Desert to Thriving Community: A Social History of White Sands Missile Range, 1945–1954.**

This is a history of the White Sands Missile Range that details the social development at the installation, the impact of the Operation Paperclip scientists, and the U.S. missile program. It is divided into the Early Years, Maturing into a Permanent Installation, and Escalating Cold War that Accelerated Community Growth. An interesting social perspective about a Cold War installation.

NM SHPO

481

Bohn, John T.

1976

**Development of Strategic Air Command, 1946–1976.**

This report provides a brief chronological account of the command's contributions to the Nation's defense during this 30-year period. It is written by the Office of the Historian, Command Historian.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

500

**HABS No. AK-256: Fort Greely, Army Training Support and Arctic Indoctrination School, Delta Junction, Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the Cold War training and testing mission at Fort Greely. The mission was to train military personnel and test equipment to perform in all temperatures. Army Arctic Test Center, and the Army Arctic Indoctrination and Survival School at U.S. Troops, Big Delta, were created to provide a more permanent cold weather test facility. Individual training was offered to personnel from all services, addressed arctic survival techniques, mountaineering, skiing, and "solutions to tactical, technical and logistical problems in cold regions."

This is documentation of the Cold Regions Test Center in Alaska as a whole. Buildings that were individually documented include:

- HABS AK-256-A: Army Training Support and Arctic Indoctrination School Facilities, 200 Enlisted Men's Barracks and Mess, (Building P661)
- HABS AK-256-B: Army Training Support and Indoctrination School Facilities, Converted 200 Enlisted Men's Barracks (medical and dental facility)
- HABS AK-256-E: Indoor Training Facility (Gymnasium Building P503, recreation)
- HABS AK-256-I: Post Headquarters and Telephone Exchange (Building P501)
- HABS AK-256-N: Arctic Test Board Area Administration (Cold Regions Test Center Headquarters Building P609)
- HABS AK-256-O: Arctic Test Board Laboratory, (Photography Laboratory, Building P610)
- HABS AK-256-P: Arctic Test Branch Shop (Tank Repair Shop, Building P612)
- HABS AK-256-U: Arctic Indoctrination School Administration and Class Rooms (headquarters for school), (Building P655/Building P655A)

Library of Congress

1008

Bowlin, L.

1994

**Nike Missile Site Lauderick Creek—Individual Property MD Historical Trust NR-eligible Review Form.**

This is a state site form for the Nike missile site at Lauderick Creek Military Reservation at the Proving Ground, Harford County. The site was one of seven Nike-Ajax launch sites constructed to protect the Washington-Baltimore area.

MD SHPO

834

Brehow, Mark A., and David Gustafson

2011

**The Guardian at Angels Gate Fort MacArthur Defenders of Los Angeles.**

This document includes a historic context for Fort MacArthur from 1950–1982, and specifically the NIKE site LA-43C and the U.S. Army Nike program in general. Fort MacArthur became the headquarters of the U.S. Army's air defenses in the Los Angeles area.

CA SHPO

1195

Brenner, William

1984

**Historic Properties Report: Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, Arizona. Final Report.**

This report includes a brief history and forms for a range control building that was constructed in 1979, headquarters constructed in 1948, and storage magazines, as well as properties that do not pertain to the Cold War or its missions. Survey was documented on HABS/HAER Level IV forms.

AZ SHPO

1064

**HAER No. CA-133-1: Vandenberg Air Force Base, Space Launch Complex 3, Napa and Alden Roads, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California.**

This is documentation of Space Launch Complex 3 (SLC-3), which was one of the first operational installations of the U.S. military space program. SLC-3 played an important role in the Cold War defense strategy by supporting surveillance and early warning system satellite programs throughout the 1960s and into the early 1970s. The complex consists of two launch pads, SLC-3 East and SLC-3 West.

This documents the complex as a whole. Individually documented Cold War buildings include:

- HAER CA-133-1-A: Launch Operations Building, Building No. 763
- HAER CA-133-1-D: Vehicle Support Building, (Building No. 766)
- HAER CA-133-1-E: Technical Support Building (launch control) (Building Nos. 762, 762A)
- HAER CA-133-1-F: SLC-3 Air Force Building (launch control) (Building No. 761)
- HAER CA-133-1-G: Meteorological Shed & Tower, (Building No. 756)
- HAER CA-133-1-H: Traffic Check House
- HAER CA-133-1-J: Entry Control Point (Building No. 768)
- HAER CA-133-1-M: Pyrotechnic Shed
- HAER CA-133-1-N: Azimuth Alignment Shed

Bulleted information available online at: <http://afspacemuseum.org/vandenberg/SLC3W/>

Library of Congress

1007

Brockington & Associates, Inc. and Parsons

2012

**Digital Historic Textual Records for Fort Gillem.**

This document is a component of a mitigation package for the closing of Fort Gillem as a result of BRAC. The package includes a hard drive containing digital files of documents, photographs, architectural and engineering drawings, as well as other related materials. Files include additional material obtained during background research as well as a history of the installation, called “Supply and Demand: A History of Fort Gillem,” which was produced as part of this project.

GA SHPO

1058

Brown, Michael, and Laura Ziemke

2007

**Historic Resources Survey and Evaluation Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, New York.**

This report was developed in response to a historic context data gap identified during the development of the "Cold War Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, New York" in 2005. It included 46 properties associated with three themes: Training (Sustained Forces), Military Hangars, and Family Housing. There are also six properties strictly associated with the Strategic Missile Defense theme, which is part of the Cold War historic context. There were no buildings, structures, sites, or objects identified at the ARS that were considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

757



Buchanan, David G., and John P. Johnson	1983
<b>HAER No. NC-15: Tarheel Army Missile Plant, Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina.</b>	
This is documentation of the Tarheel Army Missile Plant that was under the operational control of U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM) at the time of the report. It was used for research, engineering, production, and refurbishment of missile systems and components. It is located in Burlington, North Carolina, on a 32-acre site, and its 23 buildings provide approximately 700,000 square feet of manufacturing and assembly space.	
Library of Congress and U.S. Army	157

Buchanan, David G., and John P. Johnson 1984

**HAER No. MA-52: Natick Research and Development Laboratories, Massachusetts.**

This is documentation of the Climatic Chambers Building (Building 2), an environmental test facility with arctic and tropic test chambers. The installation was established in 1953 and at the time of the report included 56 buildings on 78 acres.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army 207

Buchanan, David G., and John P. Johnson	1984
<b>HAER No. AL-9: Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama.</b>	
This is documentation of the Redstone Arsenal, which is the headquarters of the U.S. Army Missile Command (MICOM). The plant is located on approximately 40,000 acres in northern Alabama near the town of Huntsville, and has 1,838 buildings including laboratories, flight test ranges, and other specialized buildings and equipment. In 1950, the Ordnance Guided Missile Center was established at the site and Redstone Arsenal became the Ordnance Department's principal center for rocket research and development.	
U.S. Army	212

Buchanan, David G., John P. Johnson, and William A. Brenner 1984

**HAER No. NM-1: White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.**

This is documentation of a missile range. White Sands is the largest and most highly instrumented range of its kind and supports missile development and test programs for the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, USAF, NASA and other organizations. Prior to its establishment in 1945, White Sands, Missile Range was the site of the detonation of the first atomic bomb. The installation also played an important role in early missile development with the testing of captured German V-2 rockets and later American-made rockets.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army 215

**Historic Properties Report: White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico and Subinstallation Utah Launch Complex, Green River, Utah.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, and subinstallation Utah Launch Complex, Green River, Utah, both under the operational control of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command. White Sands Missile Range supports missile development and test programs for the Army, Navy, Air Force, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and other organizations. Established in 1945, the main range excluding extension areas covers nearly 4,000 square miles and includes the 230-square mile White Sands National Monument. The Utah Launch Complex in Green River, Utah, is a subinstallation to White Sands. Category I historic properties at White Sands are Trinity Site (including Ground Zero, Jumbo, six camera and instrumentation bunkers, the George McDonald ranch house, and Base Camp) and Launch Complex 33 (the Army blockhouse and V-2 gantry crane). Category II historic properties are the Holloman Test Track, located on the Holloman AFB Supplemental Area adjacent to White Sands, and the 100,000- and 500,000-pound Static Test Stands. The Holloman track and the two static test stands are both closely associated with early rocket and space-related research. Category III historic properties are the V-2 Assembly Building (Building 1538), Launch Complex 35 (the Navy blockhouse, launch towers, and U.S.S. Desert Ship), the Estey City Mining Ruins, the Eugene Manlove Rhodes Grave Site, the Hardin Ranch, and the Propulsion Unit Calibration Stand Blockhouse. The report also includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

NPS

1752

Buechler, Casey R.

1997

**HAER No. AK-75: Pillar Mountain White Alice Site, Kodiak, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the Pillar Mountain site. The White Alice Communications System (WACS) in Alaska is significant for its role in national defense during the Cold War. It is an example of a technology that evolved so rapidly that its development, achievement peak, and obsolescence occurred within 10 years.

Construction photographs are on the University of Alaska website: <http://jukebox.uaf.edu/site7/media-gallery/detail/2811/15115>.

Library of Congress

1010

Building Technology, Inc.

1984

**HAER No. AL-10: Historic Properties Report: Anniston Army Depot and Coosa River Storage Annex.**

This report is noted as HAER Level IV documentation, but it is primarily a brief context/survey report to evaluate historic properties. It is one report in a group of 74 installations that were surveyed for U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. The report documents the earlier periods but includes descriptions of Cold War properties: seven tank repair shops; dynamometer building test stand for engines; vehicle test track; Lance Missile Fueling Facility; and three ammunition maintenance buildings completed in 1969 and leased to Rockwell for assembly of the Hellfire Laser Guided Anti-Armor Missile.

The report is located in Calhoun County, Folder 16 at AL SHPO. File includes report and forms; also should be in Library of Congress.

AL SHPO

855

**Draft Final Historic Context Study, Army National Guard, Volume V: Cold War Era (Post-World War II Era) (1946–1989).**

This study provides an overall historic look at the U.S. Army National Guard, describes important historic events within geographic regions, defines and categorizes property types, represents and describes architectural styles, and discusses the work of known significant architects. The study is divided into five volumes, each representing one of five different time periods. Each volume includes a historic overview, a timeline of events, geographic overview of the states visited as part of this study, an architectural overview of the armory design, and a list of architects or master craftsmen involved in the construction of the armories for that period. The term “armories,” used throughout this report, refers to facilities that are currently called “Readiness Centers.” The volumes are noted below:

Volume I: Pre-Civil War Era (prior to 1861)

Volume II: Post-Civil War Era (1866–1910)

Volume III: Post 1910 Era (1911–1932)

Volume IV: New Deal Era (1933–1942)

Volume V: Cold War Era (Post-World War II Era) (1946–1989)

GA SHPO

1059

Butowsky, Harry A.

1984

**Man in Space, National Historic Landmark Theme Study, Phase II.**

There is a Phase I study that includes a context. This report, Phase II, adds properties to the study.

NM SHPO

466

Callisto, Christina M., Ben Aubuchon, and Sarah Deihl

2012

**Cultural Resources Survey of X-1146 (Task Order CR-11-0041) Contract #W9128F-07-02-0001, Cultural Resources Management Support, Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida.**

This is a report of archaeological investigations of Cold War sites that were associated with Test Area B-70 and included a bomb proof shelter; markers associated with a photogrammetric array; and a phototheodolite calibration target. The bomb proof shelter (8OK2873) was determined "potentially eligible" and it was recommended that it should be protected until an "unequivocal evaluation" could be made. The report includes an overview of Eglin AFB, a context, (including prehistory), and descriptions of the resources including photographs.

FL SHPO

894

Carlisle, Rodney P

1996

**Management of the U.S. Navy Research and Development Centers during the Cold War Era, a Survey Guide to Reports.**

This report, structured as a chronological review of reports on management of research and development of the research, development, testing and evaluation (RDT&E) centers, covers the period from WWII to 1992, with emphasis on restructuring and reorganization since the 1960s. The survey includes studies sponsored by various groups not only within the Navy but also within the DoD. Furthermore, the document provides a useful timeline of major events that occurred throughout the Cold War period.

the Navy Historical Center

1743

**HAER No. IL-117: Nike Missile Base SL-40, Beck Road between Nike and M Roads, Hecker, Monroe County, Illinois.**

This is documentation of Nike Missile Base SL-40 one of five batteries built to defend St. Louis, Missouri. The St. Louis Air Defense System was activated in June 1959 and deactivated in January 1969. The site was adaptively reused as a vocational school. The base was being used as the Beck Vocational Center in 1994, and used for storage for antique cars; it was sold in 2014.

There is online information at: <http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/sl40.php> and <http://srmsc.org/nik0020.html> with photos and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbOmDQoYUbK> prior to auction of sale.

Library of Congress

970

**HAER No. IL-116: Nike Missile Base C-84, East of Quentin Road between Lake Cook and Long Grove Roads, Barrington, Cook County, Illinois.**

This is documentation of Base C-84, which was one of 23 Nike installations that comprised the Chicago-Gary Air Defense System, was active from 1956–1963. Base C-84 was designed to accommodate Ajax missiles, the first generation of Nike missiles. Due to the size of the missile storage areas and the cost of conversion, the larger and more powerful Nike Hercules missiles were never deployed at Base C-84.

Information is online: <http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/c84.php> and [http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/c-84\\_photos.php](http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/c-84_photos.php) using HABS photos and <http://lakecountyhistory.blogspot.com/2010/04/nike-missile-defense.html> brief interpretation.

Library of Congress

971

**Last Line of Defense: Nike Missile Sites in Illinois.**

This is documentation of two of the most well preserved Nike missile sites in Illinois.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

590

**Phase II Assessment at Military-Era Site 8OK2147, Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida.**

This is a resurvey of Nike Missile sites at Eglin AFB. During the survey the Nike Missile Site was renamed the Nike Radar Site and determined not eligible; the Nike Missile Complete Resource Group was renamed Range 4A Resource Group and all facilities on Range 4A were determined not eligible; and other resources were all found to be ineligible.

FL SHPO

902

**HAER No. RI-37: Nike Missile Battery PR-79, East Windsor Road south of State Route 101, Foster, Providence County, Rhode Island.**

This is documentation of the Foster Nike Missile Battery PR-79, which is significant as a representative example of Nike batteries in New England and in Rhode Island.

This was documentation of the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- Launch Area - HAER RI-37-A (HAER Level III)
- Control Area - HAER RI-37-B (HAER Level III)

Library of Congress

937

CEMML

2008

**Annotated Bibliography: Distant Early Warning (DEW) System, Alaska.**

The Annotated Bibliography of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) System is divided into three sections. The first section of the document provides a brief historic overview of the DEW System. The overview is meant to be a historical framework for the annotated bibliography. The second section of the document is the annotated bibliography itself. Annotated bibliography entries are listed in alphabetical order by author and/or title if the author is not present. The third section of the document consists of indices including a Medium Index, a Repository Index, a Site Index, and a Subject Index. The document is over 200 pages in length.

AK SHPO

1636

CEMML and Argonne Labs

2013

**History of The Aircraft Control And Warning System In Alaska: Air Defense of The Arctic Skies.**

This document provides a historic context of the Alaskan air defense system and documents 11 former sites. The aircraft control and warning system was one of the first technological defense systems developed by the U.S. during the Cold War. The system consisted of coastal surveillance early warning sites, interior ground control and intercept sites, and control centers sites strategically located throughout Alaska along possible Soviet bomber approach routes.

AK SHPO

1120

CERL

2014

**Legacy Project No. 12-518: Vietnam on the Home Front Brochure.**

Popular brochure that summarizes report.

DoD Legacy

1678

CERL

2016

**Legacy Project No. 14-727: Vietnam War-Era Ground Combat Training and Associated Facilities Historic Context Sub-Theme.**

DoD Legacy

1651

**Site Summit Retention Plan.**

The Site Summit Retention Plan was developed for the preservation and maintenance of the Site Summit Historic District, a remaining Nike missile site in Alaska with a high degree of historic integrity. The 2009 Site Summit PA provided the framework for procedures to be followed for the buildings that will be demolished and those that will be retained. Components of the Retention Plan include:

- Action Plans based on Preservation and Restoration Standards and maintenance of historic materials
- Buildings to be retained and the action for the maintenance and preservation of each

The Retention Plan identifies procedures for managing the stabilization of retained buildings and structures with minimal maintenance and limited interior access. The goals of the Retention Plan are as follows:

- To prepare for long-term maintenance of the closed Nike Site Summit Missile site
- To preserve the historic properties at Site Summit while continuing to fulfill the various missions of the installation
- To define methods of preserving and stabilizing the buildings and structures at the site while minimizing the cost
- To provide the measures needed to secure and maintain the site

AK SHPO

1627

Cherry/See Architects

2003

**Re-Use Study for Tierra Amarilla AFS P-8 Radar Site Historic District.**

This is a report on a 1957 DoD radar site that was transferred to the New Mexico Forestry and Resource Conservation Division, which in turn transferred it to Northern New Mexico Community College for educational purposes. It is on both the State Register (SR #1790) and the National Register. The State Legislature funded a project to determine the best adaptive reuse for the site. The report documents the historic context for radar sites in New Mexico, evaluates similar sites and adaptive reuses for radar and missile sites, as well as specific recommendations for this site.

NM SHPO

467

Clayton, Brian, Todd Croteau, Ashley T. Walker, Brian Grogan, and Erhard Koehler

2009

**Sperry, Suisun Bay Reserve Fleet, Benicia, Solano County, CA. Survey Number HAER CA-342.**

The project includes the HAER documentation for Sperry, a significant example of a submarine tender built during WWII. The ship was in service from 1941 until 1982. After upgrades completed as part of the second Fleet Rehabilitation and Modernization Program, the Sperry's primary duties shifted from repairing and replenishing diesel-powered submarines to performing similar tasks on nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines and attack submarines. This document includes large format photographs and written historical and descriptive data of Sperry that also consists of historic photographs.

CA SHPO

1786

Clayton, Brian, Todd Croteau, Ashley T. Walker, Jet Lowe, and Erhard Koehler

2009

**Wichita, Suisun Bay Reserve Fleet, Benicia, Solano County, CA. Survey Number HAER CA-356**

The Wichita is significant as the first of seven ships designed as auxiliary replenishment oilers (AOR) that served in the U.S. Navy. The HAER documentation for the (AOR-1) depicts the Wichita class design based on the Sacramento (AOE-1), which was a fast combat support ship. The AOR was slightly smaller and slower and carried less cargo than the AOE but it retained the same configuration for transferring supplies. Over a 24-year period, the Wichita served the U.S. Navy and earned four battle stars in the Vietnam War. This documentation consists of large-format photographs, measured drawings, and written historical and descriptive data of AOR-1.

CA SHPO

1787

Clayton, Brian, Todd Croteau, Ashley T. Walker, Jonathan Dowsett, David Haas, and Erhard Koehler	2011
--	------

**Arthur M. Huddell, James River Reserve Fleet, Newport News, Newport News, VA. Survey Number HAER VA-132.**

The record is the HAER documentation for the Arthur M. Huddell, which is significant as an example of the Liberty class. This type of ship has been described as the workhorse of WWII. Due to the standardized design and use of pre-fabricated parts, mass production of the Liberty class was possible. The Arthur M. Huddell carried fuel pipeline from the U.S. to England for use in Operation PLUTO (pipeline-under-the-sea). The Arthur M. Huddell was later instrumental in efforts to lay communication cables for American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Cold War's Sound Surveillance System, later the Integrated Undersea Surveillance System. This documentation includes large-format photographs, measured drawings, and written historical and descriptive data of the Arthur M. Huddell.

Navy

1796

Clemens, Janet, and Russ Sackett

1995

**NRHP No. 96000691: Site Summit (AHRs Site No. ANC-789).**

This is a nomination for Site Summit which was a Nike-Hercules missile installation in the Chugach Mountains near Anchorage, Alaska and one of eight Alaska Nike-Hercules sites. Construction began in 1957 and the site was operational by 1959 and encompassed 244 acres with a Battery Control Area and a Missile Launch Area, with a weapons magazine located between the two areas. The site stood down in 1979 and guards patrolled until 1986. The site has been preserved to the alert period and includes 27 contributing resources; is eligible under Criterion A; and the period of significance is 1959–1979.

NPS, NRHP

1018

Cleveland, Todd M., and Jeffrey L. Holland

1999

**Historic Context and Methodology Report: Cold War Building Inventory and Evaluation, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.**

This is a Cold War context for Lackland AFB and a methodology for the survey of resources at the installation.

TX SHPO

1140

Cleven, Brian, and Mark Edwards

2013

**Inventory of Facilities to Evaluate Eligibility for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Homestead Air Reserve Base, Dade County, Florida.**

This report documents the inventory of 32 facilities and sites at Homestead AFB and evaluate them for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Facilities identified for survey were previously unevaluated resources that had reached or soon would reach 50 years of age. Of the 32 resources surveyed in this study, 31 were found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance under the NRHP Criteria or loss of integrity from significant alterations since their original construction. The K-9 Cemetery was determined to be eligible.

USAF

270

Cloe, John H.

1982

**Chronology of Significant Events: The Air Force in Alaska, 1920–1980.**

Brief chronology of USAF events in Alaska from Jun 1920 through Nov 1980. Also includes Fact Sheets on the history of Cape Newenham and Cape Lisburne Aircraft Control and Warning Sites from Office of History Alaskan Air Command from 1982.

AK SHPO

1621

Cole, Alexandra C. and H. Michael Gelfand

1999

**Draft Management Strategy for Air Combat Command Cold War Historic Properties**

With a fair number of Cold War historic contexts and surveys completed (as noted in the above documents) Cole and Gelfand provide a summary of the themes, associated property types, and approaches for determining NRHP eligibility of DoD Cold War cultural resources. Noting that the Army and Navy abided by more concrete, functional themes than did the Air Force, the authors combine the various approaches and identify seven themes for classifying Cold War resources: (1) Materiel Development; (2) Strategic Weapons Systems and Support; (3) Command/Control/Communications; (4) Intelligence; (5) Training Facilities; (6) Operational Support; and (7) Social Support. Cole and Gelfand posit that a broader thematic view is the most beneficial in formulating a set of common themes applicable to all branches of the military. The report also discusses exceptional significance, provides a brief historical context for the four historical phases enumerated in the Mariah Associates report, and supplies examples of specific properties meeting the criteria for exceptional significance for each temporal phase.

USAF

1732

Cole, Alexandra C., and Terri Caruso

1995

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation: K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Marquette County, Michigan.**

This is a historic building inventory and evaluation that was conducted at K. I. Sawyer AFB in Marquette County, Michigan. The purpose of this study was to provide the information necessary to develop a determinations of eligibility for potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. A field survey and background research resulted in the identification of no eligible historic buildings or structures.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

571

Converse, Elliot V., III, and Glen R. Asner

2012

**History of Acquisition in the Department of Defense, Volume I: Rearming for the Cold War 1945–1960.**

This volume is a history of the acquisition of major weapon systems by the U.S. armed forces from 1945 to 1960, the decade and a half that spanned the Truman and Eisenhower administrations following World War II. These instruments of warfare—aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, guided missiles, naval vessels, and supporting electronic systems—when combined with nuclear warheads, gave the postwar American military unprecedented deterrent and striking power.

Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)

1045



Cook, Jody

1992

**Architectural and Historical Survey of Langley Air Force Base and Inventory of Historic Resources Langley Field, Virginia.**

This report presents the results of a reconnaissance survey of Langley AFB.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

531

Corbett, Michael

1994

**Architectural Study of Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County, California: A Preliminary Survey and Historical Overview of World War II and Cold War Era Properties.**

This draft study includes a historical overview of Beale AFB and a tabular inventory and evaluation of buildings. Available as a PDF file at the Air Combat Command library, Langley AFB, Virginia; not available online.

AFHRA Curation/USAF and Cold War Theme study

845

Corcoran, Jennifer G., and William M. Brockenbrough

2011

**HABS No. GA-##: Range House.**

This is documentation of Range House, a good example of a basic structure type, used by the U.S. Army, to perform the necessary task of marksmanship training. Permanently constructed in 1959, its use coincides with both the Vietnam and Cold War periods in American History.

GA SHPO

1087

Corcoran, Jennifer, and Brockington and Associates, Inc.

2011

**Supply and Demand: A History of Fort Gillem.**

On May 12, 2010, the U.S. Army and the GA SHPO signed a MOA stipulating the documentation of Fort Gillem's history. The purpose of this work is to document the history and architectural development of Fort Gillem through text, maps, and photographs and to provide the public with a record of the installation after its closing. The depot operated from 1941–2011.

GA SHPO

1089

Cramer, Dayna, and Arlan Kalina

2016

**Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA) Historic Properties Tour 16–17 May 2016.**

These are papers that document a tour for officials of the Joint Base San Antonio, which includes the 502nd Air University Wing.

TX SHPO

1178

**HABS No. NV-33-A-C: Naval Air Station Fallon, 800 Complex, (part of Semi-Automatic Ground Environment [SAGE] Air Defense System), Off Carson Road Near Intersection of Pasture and Berney Roads, Fallon, Churchill County, Nevada.**

The 800 Complex was a Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) air defense system. The period of significance is 1961–1975. This project documents the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include: HABS NV-33-A: A 100-man Fallout Shelter (Building No. 80), HABS NV-33-B: Power Plant (Building No. 86), and HABS NV-33-C: Fuel Tank (Building No. 82).

Library of Congress

942

Cronauer, Adrian

**Bringing the Vietnam War to the Classroom: The Vietnam Archive as a Teacher's Resource.**

This file is a list of documents that was used for a presentation, clipped to a DVD with the lecture series on it from Texas Tech University.

TX SHPO

1169

**HABS No. IN-301-B: Grissom Air Force Base, Building No. 747, Peru, Miami County, Indiana.**

Building 747 was used by the USAF to support three major Cold War missions: the Strategic Air Command (SAC) ground alert, to act as a deterrent to Soviet attack; the Post Attack Command Control System mission, which supported the flying command post in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack of the SAC ground base at Offutt AFB; and the National Emergency Airborne Command Post mission to shelter the President of the U.S. in case of nuclear attack. The building served as alert quarters for pilots.

Library of Congress

969

**HAER No. ND-9: Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, Nekoma, Cavalier County, North Dakota.**

This is documentation of the Safeguard Complex, which was the only operational Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) facility completed in the U.S. The complex was the culmination of 15 years of research and development in anti-ballistic missile efforts. The components utilized the achievements of the earlier developmental Nike-Zeus and Nike-X ABM systems. It is generally recognized by Cold War historians that its construction and activation were instrumental in successfully negotiating the ABM and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) Treaties with the Soviet Union.

This is documentation of the Safeguard complex as a whole. The site is now owned by the Spring Creek Hutterite Colony of Forbes, North Dakota. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER ND-9-B: Missile Site Control Building
- HAER ND-9-C: Universal Missile Building (Missile Site Radar Complex, Building No. 455).
- HAER ND-9-D: Exclusion Area Sentry Station
- HAER ND-9-E: Warhead Handling Building
- HAER ND-9-F: Missile Launch Area
- HAER ND-9-G: Fresh Waterpump House
- HAER ND-9-H: Installation Headquarters Building
- HAER ND-9-I: Area Engineer, Administration Building
- HAER ND-9-J: Industrial Building
- HAER ND-9-K: Family Housing Units
- HAER ND-9-L: Post Chapel
- HAER ND-9-M: Gymnasium
- HAER ND-9-N: Community Center
- HAER ND-9-O: Limited Area Sentry Station
- HAER ND-9-P: Perimeter Acquisition Radar Building
- HAER ND-9-T: Remote Sprint Launch Site No. 1
- HAER ND-9-V: Remote Launch Operations Buildings
- HAER ND-9-Z: Remote Launch Operations Building
- HAER ND-9-AD: Remote Launch Operations Building
- HAER ND-9-AH: Remote Launch Operations Building

Library of Congress

939

**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Semi-Automatic Ground Environment.**

This is a National Register Registration Form for the SAGE building at McGuire AFB in New Jersey. The building was constructed in 1956–1957 as a control center for communications and remote missile launching for the Nike and BOMARC missile systems. The SAGE system was designed and developed in the mid-1950s to coordinate all air defense components of U.S. air defense system. It was born out of a need to replace the Manual Air Defense System used extensively in World War II to track enemy aircraft.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

599

Curran, Christine A., and Jeffrey A. Hess	1997
<b>HAER No. CO-84: Minuteman III ICBM Launch Control Facility November 1, 1.5 miles North of New Raymer and State Highway 14, New Raymer, Weld County, Colorado.</b>	
This is documentation of a Minuteman launch control facility, one of 20 installations in “Wing V” of the Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) force.	
Library of Congress	986

Dale, Tracy L.

**HABS: Oliktok Long Range Radar Site.**

This is the HABS documentation for Oliktok LRRS, which was one of the original Alaska Distant Early Warning (DEW) Stations. The purpose of the DEW line was to constantly monitor for possible enemy aircraft and ballistic missile threats during the Cold War era. Point Lay is representative of the typical modular DEW Line construction technique.

AK SHPO 1617

Dale, Tracy L.	
<b>HABS: Barter Island Long Range Radar Site.</b>	
HABS documentation for Barter Island Long Range Radar Site (LRRS), which was one of the original Alaska Distant Early Warning (DEW) Stations. The purpose of the DEW line was to constantly monitor for possible enemy aircraft and ballistic missile threats during the Cold War era. Building train "A" is representative of the modular DEW Line construction technique.	
AK SHPO	1618

Daly, John J., and Virginia H. Adams 2010

**Hanscom Air Force Base National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluations, Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, Massachusetts.**

This report presents the results of an architectural survey and a National Register eligibility evaluation of historic resources at Hanscom AFB in Massachusetts. The properties within Hanscom AFB and off-base area facilities evaluated comprise two areas on Hanscom AFB, two areas at off-base facilities, and six individual buildings totaling 58 individual properties.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 811

Daly, John J., and Virginia H. Adams	2014
<b>Archival Historical Documentation United States Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Katahdin Hill Area, Building Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1138, 1140, 1141, and 1142, Lexington, Massachusetts.</b>	
This report includes archival historical documentation for an USAF laboratory. This includes documentation on the complex and eight individual buildings (Buildings 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1138, 1140, 1141, and 1142). The project includes a historic context, index to photographs, and photographs.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	826

**Mesa Research Site, Arizona: Building 570 Historic Building Evaluation**

This report provides a historic context for Building 570 at Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Mesa Research Site, Mesa, Arizona. The property was constructed during the Cold War-era and is directly associated with the military's mission to provide flight training facilities for Williams Air Force Base (AFB). Building 570 was constructed in a vernacular utilitarian style. It was a large building that could house any project or training program that required the use of a taller than normal space. It has been periodically renovated and extensively altered to support the changing needs of the pilot training and human resources programs. The original 1958 appearance as the Flight Simulation Training Laboratory as been altered. Building 570 does not have sufficient historical association or physical integrity to be recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register. However, the history of the flight training program at Williams AFB should be preserved.

USAF

1688

Dase, Amy E.

2014

**Cold War Landscapes at Fort Hood, Texas.**

This report documents the Cold War role of Fort Hood with photos and text. Air cavalry, Q Area storage, and headquarters.

TX SHPO

1131

Dase, Amy E., and Stephanie Katauskas

2011

**For Love of Country: The Kileen Base Oral History Project.**

This is an oral history of 18 men who served at atomic weapons storage site.

TX SHPO

1136

Dase, Amy E., and Stephanie Katauskas

2011

**Inventory and Assessment of 71 Buildings and Structures at Fort Hood, Texas.**

This was written as a supplement for the 2007 survey that documented 1942–1963, but missed the 71 resources included in this report. This 2011 report documented 1917–1966. Only buildings that were not Cold War mission-related were considered eligible.

TX SHPO

1151

Dase, Amy E., Joseph C. Freeman, and Julian W. Adams

**Written Description and Historical Data: Charlie Range Observation Towers Buildings 1060 and 1067, Avon Park Air Force Range, Polk County, Florida.**

This file includes information (text and photographs) related to HABS/HAER documentation of the Charlie Range Observation Towers Buildings 1060 and 1067 at Avon Park Air Force Range. The project is not on file with HABS/HAER, nor in the Library of Congress.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

703

Dase, Amy E., Joseph C. Freeman, Mikel Travisano, Michelle D. Wurtz, Brandie Carrier-Jones, and Julian W. Adams	2006
---	------

**Hangar T-44, Avon Park Air Force Range, Written Descriptive and Historical Data.**

This is documentation of Hangar T-44 at Avon Park Air Force Range. Since its World War II-era construction, Hangar T-44 has been a significant component of maintaining aircraft used to train and practice bombing targets at Avon Park Air Force Range. Although this is noted as HABS/HAER documentation, it is not located at the Library of Congress.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

740

Davis, Janet

1982

**CE-1284 Bainbridge Naval Training Center (Complex).**

This is a report about the U.S. Navy's East Coast training center for enlisted men from 1942 to 1976. Included in the installation is the former Tome School for Boys (CE-1285) which may be nationally significant in educational, architectural, and military history. The Center is a complex of about 500 temporary and permanent buildings.

MD SHPO

406

Defense Special Weapons Agency	1997
--------------------------------	------

**Defense Special Weapons Agency 1947-1997: The First 50 Years of National Service.**

This booklet, produced to commemorate the 50 years of DSWA, traces the development of the agency, which emerged as one of the key stewards of the U.S.'s weapons capability. The study describes the evolving dynamics of the Cold War along with the corresponding technologies developed in each theme such as atomic age, strategic deterrence, nuclear parity, and the like. The consequent chapters include extensive visual materials that provide a vivid image of the Cold War.

Defense Special Weapons Agency

1744

DeFreece Emory, Sherry N., and Michelle Wurtz Penton

2016

**National Register Evaluation of Cold War-Era Properties, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona.**

The study included an overview of Yuma Proving Ground and an evaluation of resources. None of the 256 resources were considered eligible, as they were not yet 50 years old. One resource, a firing range, was recommended for future study as a cultural landscape. The report recommended that resources be evaluated in a timely manner.

AZ SHPO

1083

DeFreece, Sherry, and Daria Gasparini	2005
---------------------------------------	------

**Historic and Architectural Resources of the Early Cold War Period: 1950–1965, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

This report updates the historic context and boundaries of two historic districts.

USAF

164

**Historic Building Survey of the Camp Navajo Ordnance Depot, Bellemont, Arizona.**

This project includes limited research for Cold War period at the depot. A reassessment of the historic district was made and the Cold War structures were deemed non-contributing.

AZ SHPO

1067

Del Papa, Dr. E. Michael, Mary P. Warner

1987

**A Historical Chronology of the Electronic Systems Division 1947-1986**

The report is a Historical Chronology of the Electronic Systems Division, its predecessor organizations, its major programs in the field of Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I), its relationship with Air Force Systems Command and the United States Air Force, and its present and past commanders and authorized and assigned strength. The Electronic Systems Division (ESD) of Air Force Systems Command (AFSC), with headquarters at Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts, is the United States Air Force center of command, control, communications and intelligence (C3I) expertise. The background, development, and maturity of this vitally important segment of America's armed forces is of concern and interest to all students of American military history. The chronology traces the historical background of ESD from its earliest origins in post-World War II America up to 1986.

USAF

1729

Deming, Joan and Patricia Slovinac

2012

**Historical Survey and Evaluation<sup>[1]</sup> of Facility 49635/ Environmental Health/Health Physics Facility (BOSU), Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

In compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, the aim of this report is to evaluate the significance of the BOSU in terms of the Criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 60.4). USAF constructed the BOSU between 1964 and 1965 to house the Launch Site Recovery Command Post for the Launch Recovery Support Team (LRST), as well as a completely equipped surgical suite. The LRST was a group of military personnel, specially trained to rescue astronauts in the event of an emergency during the launch sequence. The study addresses that the BOSU is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, in the area of Space Exploration. Because the facility is less than 50 years in age, Criteria Consideration G applies. The BOSU demonstrates one of the roles the USAF played in the U.S. Manned Space Program. Its period of significance is considered to be from 1964, when it was designed, through 1972, when the building was transferred to NASA for use as an occupational health clinic. The report also includes photographs, drawings, and schematics that prove useful for building evaluations.

NASA

1753

Dempsey, Charles A.

1985

**Fifty Years of Research on Man in Flight.**

This document is a "gala review" of the last half century of research in aviation medicine. This research fundamentally shaped the evolution of aircraft design from the wood and wire biplanes to the Space Shuttle. The authors state that published literature from 1935 to 1985 set the standard for air vehicle design in the U.S. and abroad.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

516

**The Cold War in Alaska: A Management Plan for Cultural Resources, 1994–1999.**

During the Cold War, the military in Alaska played a significant role in the development of the territory and state - a closer relationship than in any other state. This management plan is an effort to maximize preservation of Cold War features within the framework of fiscal and other restraints. This management plan was developed to set goals for the preservation of Cold War military facilities in Alaska. One goal is to preserve at least one of each major type of operational facility. If it cannot be physically preserved, the type shall be preserved on paper through recordation.

U.S. Army

364

Denfeld, D. Colt

1994

**The Cold War In Alaska: A Management Plan For Cultural Resources, 1994–1999.**

This management plan identified and described all major Cold War mission and installations in Alaska, with the goal of preserving at least one of each major type of operational facility. Missions include communication, radar, training, operational support, ground defense, warning systems, intelligence, air defense and others.

AK SHPO

1635

Denfield, D. Colt

1987

**HAER No. AK-18A through D: Nike Hercules Missile Battery Summit Site, Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the Alaska Nike Hercules Missile batteries that were the only Nike antiaircraft installations in the U.S. that fired missiles from their tactical sites. The Alaska Nike sites were unique in their engineering aspects to operate in subarctic conditions. The complex is a 27-building command and control facility at the Summit Site that was documented under HALS AK-9. In 2009, the U.S. Army, the NPS, State of Alaska, and local preservation groups reached an agreement that preserves most of Nike Site Summit and will allow guided tours. Friends of Nike Site Summit began restoration efforts in June 2010.

The site was documented as a whole. Individual buildings include:

- HAER AK-18A: Battery Control Administration & Barracks Building
- HAER AK-18-B: Missile Assembly
- HAER AK-18-C: Missile Launch
- HAER AK-18-D: High Explosives Magazine

Online resources regarding the site are at: <https://www.nikesitesummit.net/about-site-summit.html> and <http://nikealaska.org/summit/siteSUMMIT.html>

Library of Congress

1015

Dherty, Joanna M., Matthew A. Kierstead, Christine M. Longiaru, Jeffrey D. Emidy, and Virginia H. Adams

2003

**Architectural Building and Inventory Survey, Hanscom Air Force Base: Volume I and II: Bedford, Concord, Lexington, Lincoln, and Various Off-Site locations, Massachusetts.**

This report presents the results of a historic inventory survey and National Register eligibility evaluation of properties at Hanscom AFB and four off-base facilities. The historic contexts presented include the historic land use of the installation prior to its construction; the history and development of the base; the research and development mission history at Hanscom AFB, including its Cold War-era achievements.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

712



**HAER No. NY-326: Plattsburgh Air Force Base, U.S. Route 9, Plattsburgh, Clinton County, New York.**

This is documentation of an entire installation. For over 100 years, the U.S. has maintained a military presence at the site of the now closed Plattsburgh AFB. During the Civil War, Union troops organized and departed from the base; during the Spanish-American War, the 21st Infantry departed for Cuba from the base; the first Reserve Officer Training Corps originated at the base; and during the height of the Cold War, the strategic bomber units and refueling wings based at Plattsburgh AFB proved to be the U.S. foremost deterrence against Soviet nuclear aggression.

This includes documentation of a SAC bomber facility. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER NY-326-A: Security Police Entry Control Building
- HAER NY-326-B: Crew Readiness Building
- HAER NY-326-D: Alert Fire Team Facility
- HAER NY-326-K: Base Operations Building
- HAER NY-326-N: General Purpose Aircraft Maintenance Shop
- HAER NY-326-O: Maintenance Hangar

Library of Congress

940

Dockendorf, Richard

1993

**HAER No. UT-84-BM: Ogden Arsenal, Debooster Barricade, East of Ironwood Lane, South of Browning Street, Layton, Davis County, Utah.**

This is documentation of a facility that supported rocket testing. Building 11647, the debooster barricade, provided images of the processes involved in testing rockets at Ogden Arsenal in the 1940s and 50s. In addition, it contributes to an understanding of the early U.S. military expansion that occurred during the early years of the Cold War.

Library of Congress

929

Dockendorf, Richard

1996

**HAER No. UT-84-AO: Ogden Arsenal, Locomotive Repair Shop, 6233 Aspen Avenue, Layton, Davis County, Utah.**

This is documentation of the Cold War targets that were originally rail that was a critical element of early regional military activity. This building provides particularly vivid images of the processes involved in the maintenance, repair, modification, and mobilization of locomotives at Ogden Arsenal. Building 1701 was one of only two such facilities organized by the U.S. Army in the 1940s. Additionally, this building provides insight into the use of locomotives by the U.S. military during the Cold War. The railroad facilities were used to challenge the radar skills of B-52 and B-3 pilots during training and there were flight simulators in the Pullman cars.

Library of Congress

930

Dodge, William, and Timothy Sawyer

2009

**Winged Victory: The History of the Nike Missile Training Program.**

Provides contextual history of the Cold War and Nike missile program, as well as specifics on the Nike missile training the squadrons completed at Fort Bliss prior to deployment.

Fort Bliss

1042

**Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form: Building E3244.**

This is a survey for Building E3244 is a rectangular building constructed of concrete masonry units and exhibiting a shallow-, side-gable roof. The building is closely associated with the work of Dr. Robert E. Sheridan, who was an expert in biological toxins and methods of transmittal to humans. Building E3244 eventually received Centers for Disease Control classification as a bio-surety facility and the procedures and guidelines. Although Dr. Sheridan worked in the building for only three years during the Cold War, his contributions to chemical research hold nationwide significance; therefore, the authors stated that Building E3244 merits further consideration for eligibility to the National Register under Criterion B for its association with an individual who made substantial contributions to the mission of Edgewood Arsenal.

MD SHPO

415

Doerrfeld, Dean

2009

**Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form: Building E3300.**

This is a survey form for Building E3300 is known as the Amos A. Fries Research Laboratory. This 44,500 square-foot building was constructed between 1963 and 1966. Building E3300 is associated with the Chemical-Biological-Radiological Agency and its successor agencies during the Cold War as the principal facility for advanced studies in chemical research at Edgewood Arsenal under the themes of basic research and materiel development and testing.

MD SHPO

833

Donovan, Mary J., R. Paul Hampson, and James H. Cleland

1984

**Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of Excess Area Beale Air Force Base, California: Report and Appendix A (Volume 1).**

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey at Beale AFB. The purpose of the survey was to provide an inventory of cultural resources in excess parcels planned for public sale, and to evaluate their significance and eligibility to the National Register. Two prehistoric sites (one new and one previously recorded) and eight prehistoric isolates were recorded as a result of this survey as well as nine historic sites and 16 historic isolates or features. The two prehistoric and four historic resources are recommended as eligible for the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

513

Drew, Linda

**The History of Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland.**

This is a brochure with photographs, timeline, and brief descriptions of history of the installation. No Date.

DON

1025

Duran, Meliha, J. K. Finney, Toni Laumbach, Martha Yduarte, Peter Eidenbach, and William Boehm

1997

**Jewels of the Desert: Collections from the First Dump at White Sands Proving Ground.**

This report details one of the first Cold War archaeological projects in New Mexico. During construction of the new commissary, a Cold War dump site was discovered and excavated. Some 1,379 artifacts were collected from the site.

NM SHPO

482

Durst, Donald M., and Charissa Y. Wang

1996

**Historic Preservation Plan for Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida: Planning Manual.**

This historic preservation plan (HPP) was developed to provide recommended actions to bring Tyndall AFB into compliance with federal historic preservation laws, categorized into immediate, short term, and long term actions. The HPP also provides recommendations for the routine maintenance of both National Register eligible and potentially eligible archaeological and architectural resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

607

Dutton & Associates, LLC

2012

**Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of Architectural Resources at Fort Story.**

This survey involved review and expansion of existing historic context data, field inspection of previously recorded architectural resources, and the recordation of 33 additional previously unrecorded buildings and structures that were constructed prior to 1965. Virginia Department of Historic Resources Data Sharing System survey records were completed for all newly recorded architectural resources. Of the newly recorded resources, 25 are considered contributing elements to the Fort Story Historic District. These resources fall under two primary themes of historical association occurring at Fort Story during the time period 1953–1964. The majority are related to the Nike Missile site active at Fort Story from 1958 through 1974 and the ongoing transportation and amphibious landing training mission at Fort Story that began in 1940.

VA SHPO

404

Dutton & Associates, LLC

2013

**Categorization of the Built Environment Resources at Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story, Volumes 1 and 2.**

This report was produced as a preparatory step to incorporating Fort Story into a Regional PA for the treatment of historic resources throughout U.S. Navy Hampton Roads installations. The purpose of this study was to assign a Preservation Priority Rating for all buildings and structures at the fort. Specifically, the study was designed to focus on those resources that are individually eligible and those that have been determined to contribute to the National Register-eligible Fort Story Historic District through coordination between the U.S. Navy and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources that remain the responsibility of the U.S. Navy. The results of this effort are summarized in the Volume 1 narrative report. Copies of field forms and representative photographs are contained in Volume 2.

VA SHPO

402

E2M, Inc.

2006

**Architectural Resources Survey at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.**

This was a survey to evaluate Cold War properties that had reached 50 years of age but had not been previously surveyed. Of the 75 buildings surveyed, most were base operations, and only Facility 540, the USCENTCOM [U.S. Central Command] Building was identified as a historic property. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a historic context, descriptions of each building, and appendices with photographs.

FL SHPO and AFHRA Curation/USAF

896

**HAER No. ME-64: Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.**

This is documentation of the airfield that was the center of the strategic mission of Loring AFB; it one of the earliest airfields designed specifically for the B-36. The airfield was designed and built using specialized construction techniques, including heavy earthwork, the establishment of on-site quarries, the unusual 70-inch foundation thickness, the bituminous concrete pavement that provided a flexible base for aircraft landings and take-offs, and the dimensions of the runway. With a length of 12,000 feet, the runway was one of the world's longest at that time.

This is documentation of the base as a whole. There are five associated resources that are documented separately and each is significant in its own right, so each are included in this bibliography.

USAF

158

**Brooks Air Force Base, Texas: Man-in-Space Era Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation.**

This report inventories and develops the historic context for 32 buildings and structures associated with the United States Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine (USAFSAM) at Brooks Air Force Base (AFB), Texas. All 32 properties were constructed during the Cold War era in American history and are directly associated with America's efforts during the 1960s to put man in space. Of the 32, 15 were recommended as eligible (within the USAFSAM district) and 17 are recommended as not eligible. The USAFSAM 100-Area was determined to be a historic district based on its association with an event important to the Cold War (Criterion A).

The USAFSAM area is a good example of campus-style architectural siting strongly reinforced by uniformity of materials and stylistic expression, which relate historically and aesthetically by both plan, physical development, and function. The USAFSAM was designed as a single facility and reflects one principal activity: research and development associated with sending a man to the moon and bringing him back safely. The buildings that add to the district's historic character possess physical integrity and are of red brick, international style construction.

USAF

77

**HAER No. ME-64-E: Loring Air Force Base, Alert Area, Southeastern Portion of Base, East of Southern End of Runway, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.**

This is documentation of the Alert Area at Loring AFB, which represents special, strategic modifications of standard USAF design in response to Soviet weapons advancements. The Alert Area is the physical embodiment of the SAC alert mission and continues to convey its Cold War character. The mission-critical structures represent the ground alert concept of SAC. All aspects of alert duty are illustrated: living in close quarters, working with top-secret materials, quick and easy access to aircraft, high-security operations, and swift execution of the takeoff of the alert force in time of emergency.

Library of Congress

963

**HAER No. ME-64-D: Loring Air Force Base, Weapons Storage Area, Northeastern Corner of Base at Northern End of Maine Road, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.**

This is documentation of a Weapons Storage Area that was the first operational storage site constructed for atomic weapons under control of SAC during the Cold War and has been cited as having the highest storage capacity throughout the command. The area is an early example of an operational storage facility and weapons distribution site. Its remote location and integration into the landscape, its association with an established USAF base, its use of heavily reinforced concrete construction, its integration of maximum security measures, and its integration of storage, maintenance, and administrative functions all reflect its advanced design and functional capability.

Library of Congress

964

**HAER No. ME-64-C: Loring Air Force Base, Double Cantilever Hangar, East of Arizona Road, West of Southern Portion of Taxiway J, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine (Building No. 8280).**

This is documentation of a Double Cantilever Hangar that was an integral part of Loring AFB aircraft maintenance system, responsible for sustaining the aircraft’s ready condition. It was the only hangar at the base capable of housing five B-36 bombers simultaneously. The hangar is at the center of the base aircraft maintenance facilities that were constructed to assist SAC in the execution of its Cold War mission and was one of the first double-cantilever hangars built for the USAF. Important construction features include the caisson foundation, the longitudinal arched trusses that allowed maximum vertical clearance, and the 35-ton trusses cantilevering 95 feet at both ends from the center supports.

Library of Congress

965

**HAER No. ME-64-B: Loring Air Force Base, Arch Hangar, East of Arizona Road near Southern End of Runway, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.**

This is documentation of the Arch Hangar at Loring AFB, which was one of the first structures specifically built as an element of the SAC mission of deterrence. It was the first hangar completed at the base, and was an integral part of the early aircraft maintenance system built in response to the demand for efficient aircraft service facilities. The Arch Hangar was one of two structures simultaneously constructed, and they were the largest monolithic arch roof structures up to that time in the U.S. The hangar contained several unique construction features including the foundation set on bedrock, the extensive column-on-pedestal-on-footing abutment construction, the intricate formwork required, the elaborate system of rail and jacks required to move the formwork, the thinness of the concrete slab roof, and the 340-foot span of the arch.

Library of Congress

966

Earth Tech, Inc.

2002

**HAER No. ME-64-A: Loring Air Force Base, Airfield, Central Portion of Base, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.**

This is documentation of a B-36 airfield that was the center of the strategic mission of Loring AFB and was one of the earliest airfields designed specifically for the B-36, which was the newest aircraft in the SAC inventory at that time. The airfield was designed and built using specialized construction techniques in response to difficult and unusual site condition, and the enormous weight and size of the B-36 bomber. Important construction features included the extent of the heavy earthwork, the establishment of on-site quarries, the unusual 70-inch foundation thickness, the bituminous concrete pavement that provided a flexible base for aircraft landings and take-offs, and the dimensions of the runway. With a length of 12,000 feet, the runway was one of the world's longest at that time.

Library of Congress

967

Eckles, Jim

**American Institute of Aeronautic and Astronautics: Historic Aerospace Site, White Sands Missile Range.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

NM SHPO

498

Edwards, Erin, and Alexis Thomas

2015

**Historic Resources Survey (Built Environment): Naval Air Station Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida.**

This report is an inventory and evaluation of 75 properties. In the front matter, it notes that there had been 14 previous projects that surveyed historic resources at Naval Air Station (NAS), Pensacola, and numerous HABS projects (primarily for housing or World War II properties). The report determined that all 75 Cold War properties were not eligible for the National Register (most were base operations, a few were training). The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report included a brief background and detailed descriptions/photographs of each building.

FL SHPO

911

Edwards, Erin, and Alexis Thomas

2015

**Historic Resources Survey (Built Environment): Naval Air Station Kingsville, Kleberg County, Texas.**

This report includes a brief historic background and evaluation of 90 properties. Many are base operations, but the Cold War mission-related properties include hangars, command headquarters, antennae, test cells, and laboratories.

TX SHPO

1142

Eidenbach, Peter, and Rick Wessel

**Reach for the Sky: The Military Architectural Legacy of Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, 1941–1961.**

This report evaluates 134 World War II and Cold War properties constructed between 1943 and 1957. The report includes World War II, Early Missile Development, and reorganization for the Air Research & Development Center. The survey resulted in 20 properties recommended eligible including hangars, storage buildings, missile launch facilities, recreational facility, Horizontal Static Test Stands, and instrumentation and tracking facilities. Guidelines for management were included and it was recommended that several nominations be complete.

NM SHPO and AFHRA Curation/USAF

492

**Cudjoe Key Air Force Station (CKAFS) Current Mission and Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 72.36 Acres and Architectural Survey of 13 Cold War-Era Resources at Cudjoe Key Air Force Station, Monroe County, FL**

This study presents the results of Phase I archaeological investigations and an architectural survey of CWE structures at Cudjoe Key Air Force Station. The authors located no new archaeological remains in-situ. Four surveyed architectural resources (Nos. 932, 933, 937, and 938) are eligible to be included in the NRHP due to their association with the CWE. If further measures are taken for these assets, the authors state the necessity of undergoing the Section 106 process following Florida SHPO's guidance. The report also includes photographs and schematics that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

1754

Ellis Environmental Group, LC

2003

**Historical Building Survey Report: Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia.**

The report documents the survey of 672 Cold War-era buildings. Only 61 were considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The buildings and structures include airfield facilities, fueling, logistics, training, warehouses and storage, headquarters, radar, and offices

USAF

236

Ellis Environmental Group, LC

2004

**Addendum to 2003 Historical Building Survey Report, Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia.**

This report documents a survey of 95 buildings evaluated. A total of 22 are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Of the 22, only three were constructed during the Cold War. Building 149 was constructed in 1954 and was previously used for F-15 production and repair. Building 210 was constructed in 1955 was a National Command Center. Building 215 was constructed in 1955 as the new base headquarters.

USAF

49

Emerson, Stephen

1999

**HAER No. WA-134-B: Fairchild Air Force Base, Bomber Alert Facility, 803G South Taxi Way, Spokane, Spokane County, Washington.**

This is documentation of a SAC Alert Facility, which is significant at the national level for its association with the American military policy of vigilance and deterrence during the Cold War years.

Library of Congress

928

**Fort Story World War II and Cold War Building Inventory, Virginia Beach, Virginia.**

This is a survey of 286 buildings, the study team felt that 57 permanent U.S. Army structures met National Register Criteria for contributing buildings in a potentially eligible historic district because of Fort Story's role in national defense and Cape Henry's place in state and national history. This historic district is defined by the installation's boundaries. Two of the 57 structures individually meet National Register Criteria: Cape Henry House, the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building #734), and the Chesapeake Transit Company Railroad Station (Building #591). The survey included a Nike-Hercules Missile launch area.

VA SHPO

395

Enscore, Susan

**Legacy Project No. 12-518, Brochure: Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Changed, 1962–1975 (Ties to Database 384).**

Project included a brochure.

1671

Enscore, Susan I.

1998

**Operation Paperclip at Fort Bliss.**

This is a brochure with text, sketch, and photos documenting the early missile program at Fort Bliss. CD with report.

TX SHPO

1157

Enscore, Susan I., Julie L. Webster, Angela M. Fike, and Martin J. Stupich

2008

**HAER Level II Documentation Launch Complex 31/32, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This was HAER Level II documentation in the form of a state report of a launch complex designed to bring systems to operational readiness using specialized facilities. This site was operational in 1961 and used to test Minuteman missiles in three different configurations and was the first complex to launch a fully active missile. the complex was also used to test mobile missiles such as Pershing, Alpha Draco, and Jason. Testing ended at 31/32 in 1973. The Challenger Space Shuttle debris was stored at the site after the accident. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a written history, large format photos, and reproductions of historic drawings.

FL SHPO

901



**HAER No. FL-8-AO: Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Launch Complex 21/22, 4126 Lighthouse Road, Cape Canaveral, Brevard County, Florida.**

This is documentation of Launch Complex 21/22, which is significant for early missile development testing for the USAF. Information gathered from these tests also assisted the early missile and space program. Launch Complex 21/22 served as a research and development missile launching site from 1957 through 1963. During this time, it hosted launches of the Bull Goose/Goose, and Mace missiles.

- Individual buildings documented include:
- HAER FL-8-AO-B: Facility No. 5912
  - HAER FL-8-AO-C: Facility No. 5959
  - HAER FL-8-AO-D: Facility No. 5914

Bulleted information is available at: <http://afspacemuseum.org/ccafs/CX21-22/>

Library of Congress

981

Enscore, Susan I.; Hartman, Ellen R.; Webster, Julie L

2017

**Fort Riley Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1964-1974, Volume 1, ERDC/CERL TR-17-28**

This report documents an architectural survey of 102 buildings and structures constructed from 1964 to 1974 at Fort Riley, Kansas. During the covered period, Fort Riley's primary mission was training recruits for deployment to South Vietnam. As a result, the relevant theme developed for determining historical significance at Fort Riley is Recruit Training for Ground Combat in Vietnam. The report contains a historic context, building types, and determinations of eligibility to the NRHP.

CERL

1714

Enscore, Susan I.; Smith, Adam.; Stone, Sunny

2006

**Fort Bliss Main Post early Cold War BASOPS Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1951-63, ERDC/CERL SR-06-53**

This report inventories all of the Base Operations (BASOPS) buildings constructed at Fort Bliss Main Post between the years of 1951 and 1963. Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are then made based on the significance of the buildings and the degree to which they retain their integrity for conveying that significance. The authors inventoried and evaluated 160 properties on the installation constructed during these years. As previous studies had established the Fort Bliss properties that are directly related to exceptionally important Army Cold War activities, this research effort will contribute to the future determinations of standard eligibility to the NRHP for properties at Fort Bliss. The currently existing Program Comments for Unaccompanied Personnel Housing was taken into consideration when making DOEs for relevant buildings.

CERL

1727

**Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Era BASOPS Building on the New Mexico Ranges at Fort Bliss, 1956-1961**

This report inventories and evaluates, in terms of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), all of the Cold War Base Operations (BASOPS) range properties constructed between 1956 and 1961 on the New Mexico ranges of Fort Bliss, TX. The authors inventoried and evaluated 150 properties on the ranges constructed during these years. Properties were located at Orogrande Range, Doña Ana Range, McGregor Range, North McGregor Range, and Meyer Target Range, New Mexico. Since previous studies had established the Fort Bliss properties that are directly related to exceptionally important and important Army Cold War activities, this research effort sought to determine standard eligibility to the NRHP of the BASOPS buildings.

CERL

1726

**HAER Level II documentation of Launch Complexes 1/2, 3/4, 9/10, 14, and 34 at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, ERDC/CERL MP-16-1**

This report presents Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Level II documentation of Launch Complexes 1/2, 3/4, 9/10, 14, and 34, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS), Florida. These facilities have played an important role in the American missile and manned space programs that began largely as a result of the Cold War. As the "arms race" expanded in the 1950s and 1960s, missile systems with increasing range and destructive power were deployed on both American and foreign soil. To bring these systems to operational readiness, long and complicated testing programs were necessary and required specialized facilities to support them. A national effort to put men on the surface of the moon also required specialized facilities at Cape Canaveral. These five complexes were constructed in the 1950s and early 1960s, with Launch Complexes 1/2, 3/4, and 9/10 used exclusively for rocket and missile testing, and Launch Complexes 14 and 34 also used for manned spaceflight. Launch Complexes 14 and 34 are part of the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station National Historic Landmark District established in 1984.

CERL

1718

**Comprehensive Inventory and Determinations of Eligibility for Fort Riley Buildings: 1857-1963 ERDC/CERL MP-09-1,**

This report represents the public release version of ERDC/CERL TR-09-37: "Comprehensive Historical and Architectural Documentation Report for Fort Riley, Kansas." It inventories all buildings and structures constructed at Fort Riley, Kansas, from 1855-1963, with the exception of buildings already covered under national Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Program Comments. In three separate studies (1993-1994, 2007, and 2008), ERDC-CERL inventoried and evaluated 373 properties on the installation that were constructed during 1855-1963. Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were then made, based on the significance of the buildings and the degree to which they retain their integrity for conveying that significance. As a result, 272 of those buildings and structures have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

CERL

1716

**Inventory and Evaluation of Buildings in the Industrial Area, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, ERDC/CERL TR-15-34**

This report inventoried 85 buildings and structures constructed from 1951-1968 at the Industrial Area, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS), Florida, that were not previously documented by the installation. Determinations of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are based on the buildings' significance and the degree their physical integrity conveys that significance. The period of significance is the Cold War Era, 1946-1989. It was determined that 19 of the 85 facilities are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, some individually and all but one as part of a proposed CCAFS Industrial Area Historic District (CCAFSIAHD). Of those 85, 66 facilities are considered not individually eligible and non-contributing to the historic district, lacking either significance or integrity. A further 15 previously surveyed buildings were re-evaluated. Of those 15, this report recommends that 4 buildings previously determined individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, along with 5 other previously surveyed facilities now determined to be contributing properties (and 1 determined individually eligible), be included in the CCAFSIAHD, leaving 6 previously surveyed facilities considered non-contributing. In total, 28 facilities were determined eligible, but because 1 is outside the boundaries of the proposed district, this report recommends 27 facilities be included in the CCAFSIAHD.

CERL

1717

Enscore, Susan, Adam Smith, and Sunny Stone

2006

**Fort Bliss Main Post Early Cold War BASOPS Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1951-63.**

The study provides an inventory of all Base Operations (BASOPS) buildings constructed at Fort Bliss Main Post between the years of 1951 and 1963. The authors determine the NRHP eligibility of the properties based on the historic significance and the degree to which they retain their integrity for conveying that significance. The authors inventoried and evaluated 160 properties on the installation constructed during these years and conclude that among this built environment, 136 structures, buildings associated with soldier instruction for the various Cold War missile programs and buildings associated with unaccompanied personal housing should be evaluated for historic significance.

CERL

1755

Epsilon

2015

**White Sands Missile Range: Cold War Newspaper Collection Finding Aid, 1950–1990.**

This is a list of newspaper articles that pertain to the range that would be useful to anyone conducting research there.

NM SHPO

478

Evans, Frank H.

2000

**Whites Point Nike Air Defense Missile Launcher Site: 43L California State Site Forms.**

This file contains the California State site forms for the Nike site district and individual buildings and structures that comprise the district. The resources include: tank repair building (B 1008), liquid propellant fuel storage shed (B 1018), underground missile storage magazines section A (B 1019) and section B (B 1020), generator building (B1021), sentry station admin area (B 1023), sentry station exclusion area (B 1024), sentry station access area (B 1025), Nike Hercules missile warheading building (B 1026), Nike Hercules assembly and service building (B 1027), sentry dog kennels (B 1029), sentry dog training area (B 1034), sentry dog equipment storage building (B 1028), ready room building (B 1030), underground gun fortification/Battery Paul bunker (B 1031), Nike Ajax liquid fuel station (B 1032), flammable storage shed (B 1033), administration building (B 1050), Nike Ajax launcher control trailer (LCT) pad, and Nike Hercules launcher control group (LCG) trailer pad.

Site forms provide descriptions and historic context.

CA SHPO

1183

Fay, David

1984

**HAER No. WI-8: Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Baraboo, Wisconsin.**

This is a survey of a 7,417-acre site with 1,612 buildings, 1,338 of which were constructed during World War II. The Ball Powder facilities were constructed during 1954–1955, and are deemed in the report as a good example of a highly intact industrial process, and the only such facilities at a government-owned, contractor-operated plant in the U.S.

Library of Congress

195

Feit, Rachel, Julian Sitters, Heather Barrett, and Kurt Korfmacher

2014

**Cultural Assessment of the Green River Test Site, Utah.**

This is a survey of a test site that is associated with White Sands Missile Range and was developed in 1962 as part of the DoDs Anti-Ballistic Re-entry System program. Missiles would be launched from the facility and would impact at the range. The missiles were scaled ICBMs and were used to test advanced re-entry concepts and it tested Athena and Pershing missiles from 1962–1975. Thirteen sites were recorded during this effort.

NM SHPO

479

Ferguson, John

2011

**Westover Air Reserve Base, Massachusetts, Section 106 Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.**

This report is a survey for National Register eligibility for resources at Westover Air Reserve Base in Massachusetts. The installation has undergone considerable alterations since its period of significance (1940–1973). The alterations resulted in a substantial loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and setting for the base as a whole and the individual resources. The base, while historically significant, does not contain an eligible district due to its substantial loss of historic integrity. However, two of Westover's World War II buildings (Buildings 1502 and 1520) retain enough significance and integrity to be considered individually eligible.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

817

Ferguson, John

2015

**Addendum to the National Register Determination of Eligibility Westover Air Reserve Base, Massachusetts.**

This report presents a determination of eligibility for the National Register for the base's historic resources over 50 years of age. This report is an addendum to the July 2011 evaluation. The addendum report includes: (1) the identification and evaluation of all Westover Air Reserve Base buildings that have reached 50 years of age since the 2011 evaluation; (2) a reconnaissance survey of all Westover Air Reserve Base buildings, structures, and features less than 50 years old; (3) a reconnaissance survey of former base properties with photographs that could be obtained from the public right-of-way; and (4) additional information for Building 1800, Building 1850, Building 5100, and Buildings 5101–5105.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

827

Ferguson, Robert

1984

**HAER No. TX-5: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texarkana, Texas.**

This is documentation of the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command.

U.S. Army

203

Ferguson, Robert

1984

**HAER No. KS-3: Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Desoto, Kansas.**

This is documentation of an ammunition plant on 9,063 acres. Major modernization construction projects undertaken since the Korean War include: mechanized facilities for rolling rocket propellant paste, developed at and still unique to the plant; continuous nitroglycerin production facilities; and the first nitroguanidine manufacturing plant in the U.S., which was completed in 1983.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

213

Ferguson, Robert

1984

**Historic Properties Report: Newport Army Ammunition Plant, Newport, Indiana**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Newport Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), which is a part of the Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM). The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. To this end, the report concentrates on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. Constructed in 1942–1943, Newport AAP (then called the Wabash River Ordnance Works) was the first large-scale American plant to manufacture the military high explosive RDX and related compounds. Facilities for the production of heavy water were added in 1943–1944. In 1959 the Army constructed a facility at Newport AAP for the manufacture of Chemical Agent VX, a nerve agent. Newport AAP comprises 339 buildings, 175 of which date from the original construction period. None of them are eligible as Category I, II, or III historic properties. The report includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

1756

Flynn, Jack, Stephen Gerky, Donna Morgan, Bill O'Donnell, Bill, and Rene Parker	1995
<b>New Mexico National Guard Armories: Through These Doors Walk the Finest Men.</b>	
This report is a history of the National Guard Armories and its buildings in New Mexico. It is divided by geographic area and batteries and detachments within that area.	
NM SHPO	468

Foster Wheeler, and JRP Historical Consultants 2000

**California Historic Military Buildings and Structures, 4 volumes.**

The California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory (Statewide Inventory) is a four-volume document that analyzes the way in which historic buildings and structures have been evaluated by the various military branches in California and provides a methodological and contextual framework to guide future work. This document has two essential purposes: to report on the status of historic building and structure inventories that have been conducted on California military bases, and to move toward a statewide and interservice approach to completing the work that remains to be done. It may be useful to military planners and cultural resource specialists in other states as well, as an example of thematic and context-based historic property evaluation.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 683

Freeman, Joseph C., Scott D. Murdock, and Marsha Prior	2006
<b>Operations Building and Control Tower (Building No. 103), Naval Air Station Patuxent River, St. Mary's County, Maryland. HABS Level I Documentation.</b>	
This document is the HABS Level I documentation brief of the Operations Building and Control Tower (Building 103), NAS Patuxent River, St. Mary's County, Maryland. The tower was built in 1943 as part of the U.S. NAS at Cedar Point, Maryland, known as NAS Patuxent River, and home to the Naval Air Test Center. Designed by the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks and implemented and funded through the Public Works Administration. The tower has served the changing aviation needs of the Navy since WWII and throughout the Cold War. Changes to the control tower have followed the development of new air traffic control technologies and aircraft design. The documentation brief includes measured drawings, large-format photographs, written history, and descriptive information of the structure.	
	1757

Freeman, Joseph, and Julian W. Adams, and Marsha Prior 2006

**HABS No. TX-3526-A: Medina Base National Stockpile Site, Building 400 (Lackland Air Force Base, Lackland Training Annex, Building 400).**

This is documentation of a "s" structure constructed 1954–1955 at a stockpile site. First owned by Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and then USAF. File includes 4" x 5" photographs.

TX SHPO 1175

Friends of Nike Site Summit	
<b>Nike Site Summit Brochure.</b>	
Short, single page, brochure for with brief description of the site and a historic time line.	
AK SHPO	1629

**Historic Resources Survey: Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, Texas.**

This document includes Cold War context and evaluation 90 properties. None were considered eligible under Criterion Consideration G and all were recommended as likely not eligible once the properties turned 50. Context is brief and includes jet training, naval school, all weather flight training, Korean War, Vietnam War, and the end of the Cold War.

TX SHPO

1146

Fulton, Jean, and Sonya Cooper

1996

**Legacy Project No. ??: Full Moral and Material Strength: The Early Cold War Architectural Legacy at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico (ca. 1950–1960).**

This project includes a Level IV HABS/HAER architectural assessment of 73 Cold War-era properties owned and/or managed by Holloman AFB. It has both a national and a local historic context to provide a framework within which to view the Holloman AFB properties. The remainder of the report addresses each property. The properties are organized into five broad property types, with an historic context for each property type provided as necessary. Completed field forms for each of the buildings and structures convey information regarding the determination of eligibility for the National Register. Recommended maintenance actions are given for each property.

USAF and NM SHPO

5

Gaither, Steve

1997

**Looking Between Trinity and the Wall: Army Materiel Command Cold War Material Culture within the Continental United States, 1945–1989.**

This report presents a national historic context for the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) and its predecessor technical service organizations, covering their operations in the continental U.S. during the Cold War. The objective of this document is to present the themes and events that brought about the construction, modification, and use of buildings and structures by the AMC and its predecessor organizations. This report presents a global and national perspective of the Cold War era; various themes associated with the AMC's operations during the Cold War; and a field methodology.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

639

oclc/318682361?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%  
2F%2Fhandle.dtic.  
mil%2F100.2%2FADA476351%26checksum%3Decd08bea01  
86ca2fdb745dfdbb5738c7  
&linktype=digitalObject.

Garbinski, John C.

1998

**The United States Air Force in Maine.**

Report documents the USAF construction and presence in Maine from World War II through the end of the Cold War. It includes a context of the installations and the units.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

1198

**Evaluation of Selected Historic Properties at Vint Hill Farms Station: Testing of Archeological Site 44FQ137, Preparation of Civil War Context, and Development of Cold War Context and Inventory.**

This is a survey of 203 buildings that were built and functioned at Vint Hill Farms Station. When wide-band data extraction was at its height, the station served as “U.S. Monitoring Station No. 1” during the Cold War era, with Building No. 260 and 2400 serving as the nerve center of intelligence data gathering. None of the buildings, however, were designed specifically for intelligence data gathering, nor do they still contain wide-band extraction equipment. Therefore, no buildings at the site are considered significant regarding participation and use during the Cold War.

VA SHPO

391

GeoMarine, Inc.

2003

**Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991): Sheppard Air Force Base.**

To meet the requirements of the NHPA and to assess the eligibility of the buildings and the structures under the NRHP criteria, this document focuses on Sheppard AFB, Texas, and provides an inventory and assessment of the CWE built environment. Only Building 2560 (current headquarters group building) and the alert apron are recommended eligible for the NRHP as examples of elements of a SAC dispersal base alert facility. This study includes Texas Historical Commission (THC), Texas Historic Sites Inventory forms completed for properties, photographs, and schematics.

USAF

52

GeoMarine, Inc.

2003

**Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991): Randolph Air Force Base**

The study focuses on Randolph AFB, Texas, and provides an inventory and assessment of the CWE built environment to meet the requirements of the NHPA and to assess the eligibility of the buildings and structures under the NRHP criteria. Two of the buildings (Buildings 40 and 41, hangars) have a direct connection to WWII and Korean Conflict B-29 training and are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, C, and G. This study includes photographs and schematics that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

53

GeoMarine, Inc.

2003

**Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991): Laughlin Air Force Base.**

This report focuses on Laughlin AFB, Texas, and provides an inventory and assessment of the CWE built environment to meet the requirements of the NHPA and to assess the eligibility of the buildings and the structures under the NRHP criteria. One Korean War-era resource, the gun alignment facility, is recommended for HABS/HAER Level III documentation. This study includes photographs and schematics.

USAF

54



**Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991): Lackland Air Force Base.**

To meet the requirements of the NHPA and to assess the eligibility of the buildings and the structures under the NRHP criteria, this study focuses on Lackland AFB, Texas, and provides an inventory and assessment of the CWE built environment. Of the 1,018 Cold War inventoried buildings at Lackland AFB, the authors recommend 131 as eligible to be listed in the NRHP under Criterion Consideration G. The majority of these buildings are located at the Q Area at Lackland Training Annex (Medina). Buildings 2000, 2028, and 2081 are also recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP for their association with CWE intelligence operations. This study includes photographs and schematics.

USAF

55

GeoMarine, Inc.

2004

**Historic Evaluation: Buildings 351 and 1362, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.**

This report presents the results of a historic evaluation of two buildings at Langley AFB, Virginia. The two buildings are Building 351, Double Cantilever Basic Fighter Maintenance Hangar, Completed in 1957 (not eligible). Building 1362, Fighter-Interceptor Alert Hangar, constructed in 1953 is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C.

Langley AFB

389

GeoMarine, Inc.

2005

**Air Combat Command Pilot Study: Cold War Document Preservation.**

This project was designed as a demonstration to identify Air Combat Command (ACC) materiel culture and assess conditions of historical textual and architectural documents; evaluate storage conditions; duplicate selected examples.

USAF

50

GeoMarine, Inc.

2012

**Lackland Air Force Base: Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (dating through 1976).**

This report is an inventory and NRHP assessment of Lackland AFB including the main base, training area, and Kelly Field and annex. Includes many base operations buildings; the mission-related properties are primarily training. NEED TO MERGE with existing data of RECORD 820 in DATABASE.

TX SHPO

1154

Gerow, Peggy A.

2003

**New Mexico Army National Guard Historic Structures: Pre-1960 Cold War Era and Earlier.**

This report was designed to survey buildings constructed prior to 1960 on all U.S. Army National Guard facilities in New Mexico. The report is divided into two parts: (1) methodology, a list of properties in New Mexico, and recommendations for eligibility; and (2) detailed descriptions of each property by installation with discussions about the eligibility recommendations.

NM SHPO

489

Gerrard-Gough, J. D., and Albert Christman

1978

**The Grand Experiment at Inyokern: History of China Lake, Volume 2.**

This is a history of China Lake, California. During the three years of the postwar era, China Lake evolved into a command with an exceptionally broad span of capabilities as a permanent center for the development of advanced weapons. By 1948, in addition to testing rockets, China Lake was involved in the full spectrum of research, development, and pilot production of these weapons, as well as guided missiles, underwater ordnance, and other systems. The U.S. Navy additionally assumed from the California Institute of Technology the management of the Salt Wells Pilot Plant that through the postwar years continued to provide components for the nuclear weapons being produced by the Manhattan Project and its successor, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

Naval History Division

1112

Gibbs, Victor

1998

**Documentation of Building S-111 Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico.**

This is documentation of Building S-111, located on Cannon AFB, New Mexico, was conducted to determine the significance of the structure. Building S-111 is a low pressure chamber that was used to train combat pilots during World War II and the Cold War. Level II documentation was conducted prior to the demolition of the building. Architectural documentation included a review of materials (plan maps, architectural drawing, building notes).

AFHRA Curation/USAF

653

Giese, Regan, Moira Ernst, Carolyn Barnes, with contributions by Mark Sale, Melinda Landreth, Tina Powell

1997

**South Main Base and High Speed Test Track Site National Register Eligibility Evaluations: Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.**

The study outlines evaluation methodologies and provides NRHP eligibility recommendations for the 23 prehistoric, four historic, 12 military, and six multicomponent sites at Holloman AFB. Out of twelve military sites, the authors recommend that two (HAR-018/LA 107798, also known as MART or George 47, a missile site; and HAR-075/LA 107799, also called Able 51 or the ZEL site, a missile site) are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, based on their distinctive architecture, association with important events during the Cold War, and their potential to yield further important information. One military site (HAR-037/LA 104256), with three possible tent pads and an artifact scatter from the early 1940s, is considered potentially eligible based on its association with important events and its potential to provide additional important information. The remaining nine sites (HAR-010/LA 99789, also called Thunder Road 1 during the German Air Force Tornado Complex Project; HAR-040/LA 105442, a military site represented by concrete pads and associated construction debris dating to 1943 and 1961; HAR-050/LA 103409, a military site with a survey tower from 1948; HAR-082/LA 104440, a target and gunnery area related to military training maneuvers during World War II; HAR-084/LA 105379, a military instrumentation facility from early 1940s; HAR-085/LA 105380, a military site from 1943, HAR-179/LA 108115, a military site with 17 CWE military features and an associated artifact scatter; and HAR-181/LA 108117, a military site from WWII) are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on the lack of providing additional important information. The report also includes drawings, photographs, schematics, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

348

**M 29-52-3 Subsonic Wind Tunnel Complex Buildings 139, 141, and 163.**

This is an evaluation of the Subsonic Wind Tunnel Complex at the Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division (NSWCCD), which was established in 1943 to augment the U.S. Navy's aeronautical research program. The Subsonic Wind Tunnel Complex is an integral part of the larger naval test complex at NSWCCD. In 1996, the six buildings and structures associated with the Subsonic Wind Tunnel Complex were identified as contributing elements within the larger NSWCCD Historic District. The same year, the Subsonic Wind Tunnel Complex was fully documented using HAER standards in anticipation of its adaptive reuse. This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form provides documentation for the Subsonic Wind Tunnel No. 2 (Building 139), Cooling System No. 2 (Building 141) and the Compressor House (Building 163) prior to demolition. These buildings are no longer operational and were decommissioned in 1991.

MD SHPO

408

Godfrey, Anthony Ph.D

1999

**Alpha-01 Launch Control Facility (LCF) National Register Nomination Form**

This NRNF document MAFB's role in the Cold War and Alpha-1 Launch Control Facility (LCF). Alpha-01 LCF represents an example of Cold War construction of launch control facility. Alpha-01 LCF, constructed and put on "strategic alert" in late October 1962. Alpha-01 LCF was a compact complex of aboveground and below ground buildings and structures.

USAF

1709

Godfrey, Anthony Ph.D

1999

**Alpha-06 Launch Facility (LF) National Register Nomination Form**

This NRNF document MAFB's role in the Cold War and Alpha-06 Launch Facility (LF). Alpha-06 LF represents an example of Cold War construction of launch facility. Alpha-06 LF, constructed and put on "strategic alert" in late October 1962. Alpha-06 LF was a compact complex of aboveground and below ground buildings and structures.

USAF

1710

Grandine, Katherine

2004

**U.S. Army Ordnance Assembly Plant, Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground.**

This report provides context for ordnance plant. Fifty-five buildings were determined not eligible.

MD SHPO

831

**Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations.**

Concerned that significant Cold War properties might be lost before key historic contexts and studies would be available, the Air Force produced this interim document, which still forms the basis for evaluations today. With the Cold War having just ended, many potentially eligible properties were still under 50 years of age, thus, particular attention was paid to the criterion for exceptional significance. Arguing that a property must be directly associated with a Cold War mission, ten “military factors” that define Air Force Cold War strategy were identified. These factors influenced military operations, and in turn, the built environment. The ten identified factors are:

- ☐ Forward power projection
- ☐ Capability to engage at all scales: limited/theater/global
- ☐ Rapid deployment
- ☐ Rapid resupply
- ☐ Large standing force
- ☐ 24-hour vigilance
- ☐ Worldwide intelligence gathering
- ☐ Short warning/response time
- ☐ High levels of security
- ☐ Emphasis on high technology (quality over quantity)

Intentionally broad enough to cover all types of Air Force buildings and structures, this document also identified categories for classifying property types. These categories include: (1) Operational and Support Installations; (2) Combat Weapons Systems and Combat Support Systems; (3) Training Facilities; (4) Materiel Development Facilities; and (5) Intelligence Facilities.

Thus, when considering the historic significance of an Air Force resource, it became evident, for example, that a resource falling under the category of Operational and Support Installations would not be associated with one of the ten military factors, would not have a direct association with an important Cold War mission, and thus, would not hold exceptional historic significance for eligibility. This reasoning formed the basis for many evaluations across the DoD, is still applied today for properties under 50 years of age, and may also be applicable for properties over 50 years of age in assessing historic significance. Guidance was signed by James E. McCarthy, Brigadier General, USAF.

USAF

257

Gregory, Carrie J.		2010
<b>Homing All the Way Killer (AKA Hawk) Guided Missile System: Target Detection at the Fort Bliss Radar Park.</b>		
This is a popular report on the history of guided missiles.		
TX SHPO		1150

**Legacy Project No. 09-351: Managing Cultural Resources: Compiling and Storing the Data.**

This Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy)-funded study was completed by Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), and Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC (VCHP) as a combined phase two of Legacy projects 07-285 and 07-351. In 2008, SRI identified DoD Cold War facilities and associated documentation at four USAF bases and created a systematic approach for identifying, compiling, and analyzing Cold War data (07-285). Also in 2008, VCHP established a standard methodology for the collection, storage, and retrieval of cultural and historical resources information and historical assets of DoD lands (07-351). For this project, the team populated the document organizer with Cold War documents; acquired facility-specific data for pre-1945 facilities from four USAF bases; scanned the Legacy library's hard-copy reports and added them to the document organizer; and captured the labor and expense metrics of the process. The team captured facility-specific data for 297 pre-1945 facilities and prepared 108 cultural resources management documents for eventual upload to DENIX. Data collection costs ranged from \$8,000-\$19,000, and 38 documents a week can be scanned for \$6,650, or \$175 per document. The eventual goal is of permanent maintenance and sharing of the collected documents and data by DoD CRM managers.

1674

Gregory, Carrie J. and Martyn D. Tagg

2008

**Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations—Kirtland Air Force Base.**

See Record #766, which is the larger report. Do we need to include each of the sampled bases? Alternatively, should we delete this record?

USAF

334

Gregory, Carrie J. and Martyn D. Tagg

2008

**Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations—Monthan Davis Air Force Base.**

See Record #766, which is the larger report. Do we need to include each of the sampled bases? Alternatively, should we delete this record?

USAF

335

Gregory, Carrie J. and Martyn D. Tagg

2008

**Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations—Hill Air Force Base.**

See Record #766, which is the larger report. Do we need to include each of the sampled bases? Alternatively, should we delete this record?

USAF

336

**Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations—Vandenberg Air Force Base.**

See Record #766, which is the larger report. Do we need to include each of the sampled bases? Alternatively, should we delete this record?

USAF

337

**Legacy Project No. 07-285: Managing Cold War Resources: Identifying and Compiling the Data.**

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), with Legacy Resource Management Program funding, conducted a pilot project to determine the cost and effort to create a systematic approach for identifying, compiling, and analyzing Cold War data on four USAF bases. SRI documented the existence, availability, and locale of Cold War resources, including facility data, and established data-collection processes. The bases had from 2 to 22 inventory and evaluation reports, with 45 percent digitally formatted; 355–1,123 facilities, with 3–100 percent evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (27–100 percent had SHPO concurrence); and GIS layers with 63.7 percent of the facilities present. SRI also collected information on Cold War documentary resources, such as photographs and maps, but these data were too extensive for this project. Project results indicated data collection at other DoD installations would cost from \$8,000 to \$19,000 depending on size and number of resources, and DoD could spend as much as \$37 million dollars to complete data collection on all installations. This pilot study provided an opportunity to define clear methods, identify potential pitfalls, and create cost and time metrics. With these data, DoD can plan for additional data collection, permanent data storage, and data access. (IS this a DUPLICATE?)

DoD Legacy

279

**Legacy Project No. 07-285: Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations.**

This report presents the results of a pilot project to determine the cost and effort to create a systematic approach for identifying, compiling, and analyzing Cold War data on four USAF bases. The existence, availability, and locale of Cold War resources, including facility data, and established data-collection processes was documented. The bases had from 2 to 22 inventory and evaluation reports, with 45 percent digitally formatted; 355–1,123 facilities, with 3–100 percent evaluated for listing in the National Register (27–100 percent had State Historic Preservation Office concurrence); and GIS layers with 63.7 percent of the facilities present. Information on Cold War documentary resources, such as photographs and maps were collected, but these data were too extensive for this project. This pilot study provided an opportunity to define clear methods, identify potential pitfalls, and create cost and time metrics.

DENIX and AFHRA Curation/USAF

766

Groesbeck, Sarah

2012

**Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Walter Reed: Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form, M: 35–173.**

This is a survey of the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI), which was formally established on May 12, 1961 as a joint agency under the three military services with management control of the Secretary of the U.S. Navy. The complex comprises eight buildings. The mission of AFRRI, as stated in the DoD directive that established the institute, was to "conduct scientific research in the field of radiobiology and related matters that are essential to the medical support of the U.S. military services, to national welfare, and to the well-being of mankind." The survey form provides context and the property was recommended eligible under Criterion A.

MD SHPO

829

Grossnick, Roy A.

1997

**United States Naval Aviation, 1910–1995.**

This report documents achievements in Naval aviation from 1910–1995. The Naval Historical Center's Aviation History Office expanded on previous editions to make this chronology an important reference. This work is designed to provide a general background on Naval aviation history and highlights the significant events and developments that shaped Naval aviation.

Naval Historical Center

1100

Guymon, Gail L., and Sandra Smith

2007

**Modified Level III HABS Documentation of the OGMS Historic District and Building #3323, Redstone Arsenal, Madison County, Alabama.**

This is documentation of the Ordnance Guided Missile School (OGMS) Historic District and Technical Library (#3323). Each property includes a documentation form, written history in HABS format, large format photos on cards, and measured drawings. The file also includes SHPO correspondence and the project MOA. It is modified HABS documentation of properties including a district and one building.

It is on file at AL SHPO, Madison County, tall grey file.

AL SHPO

872

Hach, Steve

2004

**Cold War in South Florida: Historic Resource Study.**

This historic resource study covers the Cold War and historic resources related to it located in south Florida. The study deals with Cold War-related activities and resources in four units of the NPS as well as nearby areas. This study is a first step in understanding the unique role played by Florida and Florida National Parks in the history of the Cold War. The hope is that it will service as a catalyst for the preservation of Cold War-related resources throughout the state of Florida. The study has already resulted in a National Register nomination for the HM-69 Nike Missile Base within Everglades National Park.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

729

HAER	1995
<b>Historic American Engineering Record: The Minuteman Missile.</b> This study preceded the creation of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site, South Dakota, in 1999. The study contains a history of the Minuteman system, site descriptions, environmental and socioeconomic assessments, and alternatives for preservation and visitor center locations.	
NPS	846

Hallion, Richard	1998
<b>A Career in Test and Evaluation: Reflections and Observations.</b> This document presents information gathered through interviews with Charles E. "Pete" Adolph who retired as Director of Test and Evaluation in the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense on 31 January 1994. This completed more than 30 years of federal service, almost all of it within the challenging field of test and evaluation.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	649

Hampton, Roy, Maria Burkett, and Christine Trebellas	2012
<b>Legacy Project No. 11-448: Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings.</b> This report is a context that can be used to evaluate mid-century architecture of military buildings constructed between 1950–1970 for architectural significance under National Register Criterion C.	
DoD Legacy	181

Hardlines	
<b>HABS No. FL-384-E: MacDill Air Force Base Photography Laboratory, 2617 Florida Keys Avenue, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida (Building No. 25).</b> This is documentation of a photography laboratory, which, because of its contribution to the Korean War/Cold War, is considered an integral part of MacDill AFB's historic character. The laboratory was part of the comprehensive training routine that prepared troops for combat in both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.	
Library of Congress	978



Hardy, Heck, Moore & Associates, Inc.

1995

**Culutral Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserves Centers within the Geographical Area of Responsibility of Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command Charleston, South Carolina.**

This study examined 75 Naval Reserve Centers. At the time of the report, the majority of the centers were less than 50 years old and did not possess exceptional importance to be considered eligible for the National Register. The report did state that the following centers were likely to be eligible upon reaching 50 years of age; if integrity remained intact:

- . NRC Augusta, GA (1947)
- . NRC Savannah, GA (1948)
- . NRC Jackson MS (1948)
- . NRC Milwaukee, WI (1953)
- . NRC Hutchinson, KS (1955)
- . NRC Akron, OH (1955)
- . NRC Waco, TX (1956)
- . NRC Mobile, AL (1962)

GA SHPO

1092

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.

1992

**Historic Resources Survey and Assessments: Naval Air Station (NAS) Chase Field, Beeville, Texas.**

This report includes a historic context and evaluation of over 150 buildings. Although the context covered Cold War, only two were considered eligible and they were from World War II.

TX SHPO

1141

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.

1994

**Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers within the Geographical Area of Responsibility of Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command Charleston, South Carolina, Volume I: Report.**

This report was funded by Legacy Resource Management Program to survey Naval Reserve facilities in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division. Includes a history and property types.

TX SHPO

1132

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.

1994

**Legacy Project No. ??: Cultural Resources Management Model for Naval Reserve Centers within the Geographical Area of Responsibility of Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston, South Carolina.**

This is a project that provides a historic context, documentation of field investigation for each site, a list of property types, evaluation, and recommendations. Eighty-four centers were under naval control for this project.

TX SHPO

1180

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.	1995
<b>Historic Resources Survey and Assessments: Naval Air Station Kingsville, Kingsville, Texas.</b>	
This report includes a historic context and includes evaluation of resources constructed between 1942–1953. Most were base operations, but it did include a hangar and special training structure.	
TX SHPO	1145

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.	1995
<b>Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers within the Geographical Area of Responsibility of Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command Charleston, South Carolina: Volume II, Naval Reserve Centers, Texas.</b>	
This is a notebook that includes contact sheets and photologs, negatives, and slides of each property that was surveyed.	
TX SHPO	1170

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.	1997
<b>HABS No. TX-3468: Naval Air Station, Kingsville, Texas.</b>	
This is documentation of a site that is significant as a training center for jet-powered fighter aircraft.	
TX SHPO	1138

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.	1999
<b>Historic Resources Survey: Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Dallas County, Texas.</b>	
This report includes historic context for this aircraft manufacturing plant and property evaluations.	
TX SHPO	1147

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.	2000
<b>Historic Resources Survey: Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Dallas County, Texas, 2000 Update.</b>	
This report includes historic context for this aircraft manufacturing plant and property evaluations.	
TX SHPO	1148

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.	2002
<b>Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas: Historic Documentation of Buildings 1, 6, 7, 16, 49, 94 and 97.</b>	
This is documentation of the buildings using HABS/HAER standards, but the work was not sent to the Library of Congress.	
TX SHPO	1156

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.

2002

**HABS No. TX-3521: Brooks Air Force Base.**

This documents base as a whole throughout its history. During the Cold War it housed AeroMedical Division and supported space initiatives for USAF and NASA. Developed space suits, evacuation for Vietnam. 1959–1973. In notebook with CD.

TX SHPO

1174

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.

2002

**Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas: National Register of Historic Places Nominations of Buildings 1, 6, 7, 16, 49, 94 and 97.**

These are filled out nomination forms for the buildings in the title. Unsure of whether they were ever sent to the Keeper of the Register.

TX SHPO

1182

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Associates, Inc.

2004

**Naval Reserve Force, Cultural Resource Survey: Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center Amarillo, Texas. Final Report.**

This notebook includes brief context and tabbed evaluation sections for each reserve area.

TX SHPO

1172

Hardy-Heck-Moore & Myers, Inc.

1999

**Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.**

This is a notebook with survey forms and black-and-white photographic prints.

TX SHPO

1181

Hartman, Ellen R., Susan Enscoe, and Adam D. Smith

2014

**Legacy Project No. 12-518: Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Changed, 1962–1975.**

This report is a broad overview from 1962 through 1975 and it highlights the Vietnam-influenced construction on many installations. This new construction augmented the existing World War II-era infrastructure that became heavily utilized in support of the Vietnam War. This report was intended to be used to develop more detailed installation research that would aid in the identification and evaluation of Vietnam-era facilities at DoD military installations in the U.S.

DoD Legacy

384

**Vietnam and the home front: ground combat training, 1962-1975, ERDC/CERL TR-17-1**

This report focuses on resources built in the United States to support the Vietnam War (1962-1975) ground combat training efforts. This work supplements a previous report produced by ERDC-CERL in 2014, Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Adapted, 1962-1975, that established the overarching historic context for Vietnam War-related construction on many U.S. installations, providing background and context. That report identified specific installations and resource types related to ground combat training. This report expands on that information to address the role of ground combat training in preparing troops for fighting in Vietnam, and it can be used as a starting point for identifying and evaluating historic Vietnam War-related ground combat training resources.

CERL

1715

Harvey, Bruce G., Guy Weaver, and Eric C. Poplin

1999

**Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama: Historic Building Maintenance Plan. Final Report.**

This report includes flightline properties that were constructed in 1920s and 1930s, but were used during Cold War. It has an historic and architectural background, a planning overview, analysis of threats to buildings, and discussion of general maintenance issues. It then details recommendations by area.

Maxwell AFB

853

Hathaway, Rover, and Hasishi Bill Sugaya

1984

**HAER No. PA-79: Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.**

This is documentation of the Letterkenny Army Depot, part of the Army's Depot System Command, located on 19,511 acres. The majority of the approximately 1,800 buildings at the depot were constructed as storage facilities. About two-thirds of them were built during World War II, with most of the remainder constructed in the 1950s.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

200

Hatheway, Roger, Alan P. Schilz, and Stephen Van Wormer

1987

**Historical Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of the Nike Missile Sites in the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California.**

This study was conducted to determine the eligibility of several Nike sites within the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest in relation to the National Register. The sites investigated were Mt. Gleason (LA-04-L), Barley Flats (LA-09-L), Los Pinetos (LA-94-C&L), and Magic Mountain/Lang (LA-98-C&L). These sites were not yet 50 at the time of the report, as they were constructed from 1954-1956, and were considered of exceptional importance. Ultimately, it was determined that the Nike installations located at Barley Flats and at Magic Mountain/Lang were not eligible to the NRHP.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

521

**1903–2003 Flight: The 100th Anniversary: One Hundred Years of Flight, USAF Chronology of Significant Air and Space Events, 1903–2002.**

This popular report includes significant air and space events that occurred after the Wright brothers first demonstrated in 1903 that humankind could fly in heavier-than-air machines. Although focused on the evolution of the USAF, it also includes major developments in military, naval, civil, and international air power.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

706

Hawthorne-Tagg, Lori

2002

**Cold War-Related Sites in Maneuver Areas 1 through 8 Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico.**

This is a survey report of an area at Fort Bliss. The fort played a pivotal role in U.S. Army Air Defense Training during the Cold War, this document researched eight maneuver areas with 49 locations investigated in the field. Twenty-six were confirmed to be related to the Cold War, four were recommended eligible and 13 ineligible, with nine requiring additional research. Includes a historic context from 1849–1989.

NM SHPO

462

Herbert, Rand, and Joseph Freeman

2017

**Legacy Project No. 15-779: Works of a Master? Addressing Evaluation of Routine or Prosaic Architecture by Famous Architects on Military installations.**

The guidance document is meant to assist cultural resources managers and consultant historians evaluate military facilities under the work of a master standard of NRHP Criterion C. The document provides tips and instructions on researching master architects with the intention of evaluating them under work of a master standard. It also details guidelines for performing the evaluation, including paths for meeting the unique challenges posed by this aspect of the NRHP Criteria. Case studies included in the document serve as examples of how such evaluations can be satisfactorily completed.

DENIX

1669

Herbert, Rand, and Toni Webb

2006

**HAER No. CA-353: Naval Ordnance Test Station Inyokern, Randsburg Wash Facility Target Test Towers, Tower Road, China Lake, Kern County, California (Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Buildings 70021 and 70022).**

This is documentation of the Randsburg Wash Target Test Towers (Buildings 70021 and 70022), which are significant for their role in the naval testing of proximity or variable time fuzes, a vital element of the U.S. Navy's weapons program. The towers played a key role in the Cold War proximity fuze test program at the Randsburg Wash facility, a program that eventually led to the U.S. Navy adapting the use of these fuzes to guided missiles. The towers are important on a national level during the period of significance between 1952 and 1960: the years in which the most important achievements in the U.S. Navy's developments of the properties and attributes of proximity fuzes. The towers are also significant for their unique engineering achievement, as 360 foot-tall, pyramidal wood towers.

Library of Congress

1001

**Moody Air Force Base: World War II and Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey.**

This report provides an inventory and assessment of 42 World War II and Cold War buildings and structures built between 1941 and 1965 at Moody AFB, Georgia. Of the 42 resources inventoried, 26 were constructed between ca. 1940 and 1961, the remaining 16 resources were built between 1961 and 1965. Of the 12 total buildings and structures dating from World War II surveyed for this report, all but Resource 101 were found ineligible. Of the 30 properties dating from the Cold War, all were found to lack historic significance due to their role as support or base operations facilities or lack of architectural significance. None of the evaluated resources are recommended eligible for NRHP listing.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

818

Hersch, Bill, and Marsha Prior

2012

**Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (dating through 1976): Maxwell Air Force Base.**

This report is a survey of select resources constructed through 1976 at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, which includes the Maxwell main base and Gunter Annex. The primary purpose of this survey was to: 1) survey and evaluate those resources constructed in or prior to 1976 that were unevaluated during previous studies; 2) survey and re-evaluate those resources that lacked exceptional importance under Criterion Consideration G, but may now be eligible under standard NRHP Criteria (A–D) upon reaching 50 years of age; 3) provide potential eligibility recommendations for those selected resources that will become 50 years of age within the next 14 years; and 4) clear as many properties as possible from further National Register survey efforts. The report also presents recommendations for the sustainability of historic buildings at the installation to meet the presidential memorandum to dispose of unneeded real estate by leveraging the USAF initiative “20/20 by 2020,” which aims to reduce USAF real property and associated operating costs 20 percent by the year 2020.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

819

Hersch, Bill, and Marsha Prior

2012

**Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (dating through 1976): Sheppard Air Force Base.**

This report provides a survey of select resources constructed through 1976 at Sheppard AFB, which includes the Sheppard Main Base, the Sheppard Recreation Annex, and a portion of the Frederick Municipal Airport. Three-hundred-sixteen resources were initially identified on the real property list as buildings, structures, or infrastructure that should be evaluated; however, base operations buildings and properties covered under a Program Comment were eliminated. The remaining 133 resources constructed through 1976 were evaluated because they had reached 50 years of age. However, none of the properties were recommended eligible for the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

821

Hess, Jeffery A.

1984

**HAER No. IN-55: Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Charlestown, Indiana.**

This is documentation of an ammunition plant that is part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, a government-owned, contractor-operated installation on 10,650 acres. The installation was reactivated for major production runs during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. In the 1970s, the plant received authorization to build a new black-powder manufacturing facility and two modern propellant-loading lines. By 1983, the black-powder operation had been constructed, tested out, and placed in standby condition; the two loading-line projects were still in progress.

U.S. Army

198

**HAER No. IA-13: Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middletown, Iowa.**

This is documentation of an ammunition plant that is part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command. In addition to conventional munitions lines, the plant also operated an atomic-bomb production complex, constructed for the Atomic Energy Commission during the late 1940s and 1950s. This facility ceased operation in 1975.

U.S. Army

199

**HAER No. MS-4: Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.**

This is documentation of a plant that is part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command. It began construction in 1978 and occupies 7,100 acres on the northern half of NASA's National Space Technology Laboratories compound. The installation is also the country's first integrated production facility for artillery projectiles, combining at one location metal-parts manufacturing, loading, and assembling operations. Its chief product is a grenade-loaded, 155-mm projectile with both armor-piercing and anti-personnel capabilities.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

206

**HAER No. AR-2: Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.**

This is documentation of an arsenal that is part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command. The arsenal occupies 14,454 acres and in 1981, construction began on a manufacturing facility (Building 53220) designed to produce one chemical component of a binary nerve-agent munition.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

208

**HAER No. CO-22: Pueblo Depot Activity, Pueblo, Colorado.**

This is documentation of a depot that occupies 22,654 acres in and is part of the U.S. Army's Depot System Command. During the 1960s, depot diversified its activities by becoming a major maintenance and rebuild center for guided missiles.

U.S. Army

209

**HAER No. TX-4: Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas.**

This is documentation of a depot that occupies approximately 20,000 acres and is part of the U.S. Army's Depot System Command. Constructed in 1941–1942 as an ammunition depot, it was soon expanded with a large warehousing area for general military supplies, a combat vehicle repair complex, and an Ordnance Department training center. Its combined roles as a storage, repair, and training facility continued up to the time of the report. The most significant change in the installation's operation occurred during the late 1950s and 1960s, when the depot became a major guided missile assembly and maintenance center.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

211

Hess, Jeffrey A.

1984

**Historic Properties Report: Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Independence, Missouri.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Lake City AAP, which is a part of AMCCOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. To this end, the report concentrates on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. The Lake City AAP installation is a GOCO plant occupying 3,900 acres in Independence, Missouri. Constructed during 1940–1942 for the manufacture of small arms ammunition, Lake City AAP was reactivated during the Korean War. During the 1950s, the installation's technological capabilities were expanded with 20-mm manufacturing facilities, and during the late 1970s, the plant received a new, highly innovative production system for 5.56-mm ammunition developed under the Small Caliber Arms Modernization Program. The report includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1758

Hess, Jeffrey A.

1984

**Historic Properties Report: Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Marshall, Texas.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Longhorn AAP, which is a part of the AMCCOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. The document focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. The Longhorn AAP installation was built in 1942–1943 to manufacture trinitrotoluene (TNT) and expanded in 1944–1945 to manufacture propellants. During the Korean War, the plant's industrial mission expanded to include loading, assembling, and packing rocket motors and pyrotechnic ammunition. Located on a wooded, 8,492-acre site in east central Texas, the facility comprises 452 utilitarian buildings, none of which are eligible as Category I, II, or III historic properties. The report also includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1759

Hess, Jeffrey A.

1984

**Historic Properties Report: Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middletown, Iowa.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Iowa AAP, which is a part of the AMCCOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. The document focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. The Iowa AAP installation is a GOCO plant occupying 19,124 acres in Des Moines County, Iowa. Constructed in 1941 to load, assemble, and pack bombs, mines, and artillery shells, as well as constituent boosters, detonators, fuses, and primers, Iowa AAP was active during the Cold War. The production at the time of writing this report focused on loading, assembling, and packing large-caliber artillery projectiles, missile warheads, and explosive train components. In addition to conventional munitions lines, Iowa AAP also operated an atomic bomb production complex that ceased operation in 1975. The report includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1760



**Historic Properties Report: Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Pine Bluff Arsenal, which is a part of the AMCCOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. The document focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. Constructed during 1941–1943, Pine Bluff Arsenal was originally designed to manufacture magnesium and aluminum-based incendiary munitions, but its industrial function was soon expanded to include production facilities for war gases, smoke munitions, and napalm bombs. Of the 830 buildings at the arsenal, there are no Category, I, II, or, III properties. The report also includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1761

**Historic Properties Report: Red Stone Arsenal, Alabama with the George G. Marshall Space Flight Center.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama, including NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. The Redstone Arsenal has a history of chemical munitions manufacture and research and development in the field of rocketry. The Arsenal is the headquarters of the U.S. Army Missile Command, the major DARCOM subordinate command that manages the Army's missile and rocket program. Redstone's major responsibilities include research, development, procurement, and continued support of the Army's missile and rocket weapons systems. Occupying approximately 40,000 acres of land, the Arsenal's facilities include administrative buildings, laboratories, flight test ranges, and other specialized buildings and equipment. The George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, situated on 1,840 acres in the center of the arsenal, is one of NASA's primary centers for the design and development of space transportation and orbital systems, and scientific applications and payloads. Among the historic properties, there are several eligible for the NRHP as Category I, II, or III. The Redstone Rocket Test Stand (Building 4665), located at the Marshall Space Flight Center, is a Category I historic property listed on the NRHP. Several specialized test facilities at the Marshall Space Flight Center are significant engineering structures associated with the national space program and are Category II historic properties: Neutral Buoyancy Simulator, Solid Rocket Motor Propulsion and Structural Test Facility, Structures and Mechanics Laboratory, Acoustic Model Engine Test Facility, Structural Dynamics Test Facility, Propulsion and Structural Test Facility, and High Reynolds Number Wind Tunnel. There are two Category III historic properties: Fire Station #3 (Building 7102) and the Harris Residence (Building 8012). Both are of local importance to the history of Redstone Arsenal. The report also includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1762

**Historic Properties Report: Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Red River Army Depot (RRAD), which is a part of the Army's Depot System Command. Constructed in 1941–1942 as an ammunition depot, RRAD was soon expanded by the addition of a large warehousing area for general military supplies, a combat vehicle repair complex, and an Ordnance Department training center. During the late 1950s and 1960s, the depot became a major guided missile assembly and maintenance center. The facility comprises about 1,390 buildings, none of which are eligible as Category I, II, or III historic properties. The report also includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1763

HHM, Inc.

2004

**Marine Forces Reserve Historic Resources Survey, Marine Corps Reserve Center, Montgomery, Alabama.**

This report includes a brief context on the USMC Reserve, including the Cold War and "post-Vietnam to present." Post World War II, there was a vision for reserve centers networked throughout the U.S. They were to include training, small ranges, and armories. The buildings at this site were recommended not eligible. The document includes brief context for the USMC Reserve and evaluation on individual buildings.

AL SHPO

867

HHM, Inc.

2004

**Naval Reserve Force Cultural Resources Survey, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Phoenix, Arizona. Final Report.**

This was a re-survey of properties that were assessed in 1990 as not eligible because they had not yet reached 50 years of age. This re-survey includes a project history, legal requirements, context, summary of property types (training and hangars apply to the work of this project). In the end, the recommendations of the 1997 report stood and a number of new resources were identified as being "not evaluated" because they were not yet 50 years old. Once again, no properties were recommended eligible under Criterion Consideration G, but it was recommended that they be resurveyed when they reach 50 years of age.

AZ SHPO

1076

HHM, Inc.

2004

**Naval Reserve Force Cultural Resources Survey, Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center, Tucson, Arizona.**

This was a re-survey of properties that were assessed in 1990 as not eligible because they had not yet reached 50 years of age. This report includes a project history, legal requirements, context, summary of property types (training and hangars apply to the work of this project). In the end, the recommendations of the 1997 report stood and a number of new resources were identified as being "not evaluated" because they were not yet 50 years old. Once again, no properties were recommended eligible under Criterion Consideration G, but it was recommended that they be resurveyed when they reach 50 years of age.

AZ SHPO

1077

Hightower, Barbara

1984

**HAER No. PA-78: Tobyhanna Army Depot, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania.**

This is documentation of an U.S. Army depot that is approximately 1,300 acres. A part of the U.S. Army Depot System Command, its functions are to: (1) receive, store, assemble, and ship Army material; and (2) assemble, overhaul, rebuild, modify, repair, inspect, and test Army electronics and communications equipment. The site was used periodically for military purposes between 1913 and 1945, and 30 structures remain from these years. The present installation was constructed as a Signal Corps storage depot in 1951–1954, and housing, warehouse, and maintenance facilities have been expanded since that time. The number of structures in 1984 was 129.

U.S. Army

214

**A Pocket Guide to Historic Fort Sam Houston.**

This is a guide that outlines the history of Fort Sam Houston using text, photos, and drawings. It includes the history of regular Army, reserves, and training role during the Cold War.

TX SHPO

1125

Hoffecker, John F., and Mandy Whorton

1995

**Historic Properties of the Cold War Era 21st Space Wing.**

This report presents an inventory of historic properties of the Cold War Era on installations of the 21st Space Wing (USAF Space Command). Although the 21st Space Wing was not activated until 1992, after the end of the Cold War, all of the wing installations contain facilities dating to the Cold War Era. These installations include six geographically separate units (GSUs) widely distributed across North America (which were the primary focus of this Cold War inventory) and a number of domestic and foreign installations where the wing is a tenant (which were a secondary focus of the study). To a significant extent, the 21st Space Wing facilities at these installations are devoted to early warning of ballistic missile attacks, detection of foreign space launches, and space surveillance, which reflect the mission of the wing.

GSUs include Peterson AFB, Thule AB, Clear AS, Cavalier AS, Cape Cod AS, and Eldorado AS.

AK SHPO

1614

Hoffecker, John F., and Mandy Whorton

1996

**Historic Properties of the Cold War Era: 21st Space Wing, Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado.**

This report presents an inventory of historic properties of the Cold War on installations of the 21st Space Wing, USAF Space Command (21 SW). Although 21 SW was not activated until 1992, after the end of the Cold War, all of the wing installations contain facilities dating to the Cold War Era. These installations include eight geographically separate units widely distributed across North America (which were the primary focus of this Cold War inventory) and a number of domestic and foreign installations where the wing is a tenant (which were a secondary focus of the study). To a significant extent, 21 SW facilities at these installations are devoted to early warning of ballistic missile attacks, detection of foreign space launches, and space surveillance, which reflect the mission of the wing.

591

**Cold War Historic Properties of the 21st Space Wing, Air Force Space Command.**

This report, which delivers the inventory and evaluation of facilities dating to the Cold War era, was conducted for the USAF 21st Space Wing (AFSPC). Data for the following installations are included: Cape Cod Air Station (AS) (Massachusetts), Cavalier AS (North Dakota), Clear AS (Alaska), Eldorado AS (Texas), Peterson AFB (Colorado), and Thule AB (Greenland). The mission of the Wing includes early warning of missile launches and detection and tracking of space objects. The authors conclude that most of the facilities on the installations of the 21st Space Wing do not meet the criteria of exceptional significance for historic properties that are less than 50 years old. Several facilities, however, possess considerable historical value within the context of the CWE. These facilities are potentially eligible for the NRHP both in terms of their association with critical events and embodiment of distinctive characteristics of design of the CWE (36 CFR 60.4). They include (1) Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) Site II (Bldgs. 102, 104, 105, 106, 735, 736, and 737) at Clear AS. BMEWS Site II represents the only remaining intact site of the first system constructed for early warning of Soviet ICBM attack across the polar region (1958–1961); (2) Perimeter Acquisition Radar (PAR) Building (Building 830) at Cavalier AS. The PAR Building at Cavalier is the sole surviving component of the only ABM system (“Safeguard”) constructed in North America (1970–1975), and the design of the structure (which possesses a single phased-array face) is unique; (3) PAVE PAWS Site 1 (Building 002) at Cape Cod AS. This phased-array radar facility represents the first operational site of the early warning system designed to guard the ocean flanks of North America from Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles (1978); and (4) AFSPC HQ (Building 1) at Peterson AFB. The building constructed for AFSPC headquarters reflects the strategic military importance of space. The unique futuristic design of the building was created to symbolize the space-age mission of the command. This report does not include any architectural drawings, maps, photographs, schematics, or survey forms that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

88

Hoisington, Daniel J.

1995

**A Cultural Resource Survey: Field Summary Report.**

This report presents the results of a cultural resource survey of properties associated with Offutt AFB. The study inventories and evaluates properties built between 1958 and 1989. A total of 236 properties and 111 landscape features, including two sites in Iowa, were surveyed. The report concludes with a preliminary recommendation of two National Register districts.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

585

Hoisington, Daniel J.

1997

**The Cold War Era at Offutt Air Force Base.**

This two-volume document provides a survey that evaluates 236 structures and 111 related landscape features associated with Offutt AFB constructed between 1958 and 1989. Volume I provides the historic context with a discussion of the methodology used in the study, the related properties, the developments at the base during the Cold War, architecture, cultural landscape, and further recommendations for the heritage resources. Volume II describes all of the properties listed with the Air Force designation and the assigned Nebraska SHPO inventory number. This section provides detailed site records of administrative buildings and structures, aircraft hangars, barracks and temporary housing, industrial buildings and structures, recreational buildings and structures, service buildings and structures, and single dwellings. The survey recommends NRHP eligibility for the Project Looking Glass Historic District. The survey also recommends eligibility for the Silver Creek Communications Site Historic District. That property, however, has been dismantled under conditions established in a Memorandum of Agreement between the Air Force and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The study includes architectural drawings, maps, photographs, schematics, and survey forms that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

1765

Hoisington, Daniel J.

2000

**HAER No. NE-9-M: Offutt Air Force Base, Strategic Air Command Headquarters and Command Center, Headquarters Building, 901 SAC Boulevard, Bellevue, Sarpy County, Nebraska.**

This is documentation of the SAC Headquarters, which in 1948, SAC moved to Offutt AFB (OAFB), occupying a World War II complex built for the Martin Bomber Company and designed by the firm of Albert Kahn. In 1954, SAC built a new headquarters, including a hardened underground facility. From the headquarters, the Commander directed an international military force of long-range bombers and missiles, supported by more than 200,000 personnel. The USAF made significant additions to the original buildings in 1959, 1962, and 1970. In 1987, a new underground command post was constructed.

This is documentation several buildings that are connected as one, including the primary headquarters (OAFB Facility 501), an above ground office structure. The command center (OAFB Facility 501) is an underground building built in 1956 and 1987. The traffic check house (OAFB Facility 506) is a simple brick and metal structure used for security control.

Library of Congress

943

Hoisington, Daniel J.

2006

**HAER No. CO-89: Titan One Missile Complex 2A, .3 miles West of 129 Road and 1.5 miles North of County Line Road, Aurora, Adams County, Colorado.**

This is documentation of a Titan missile site. Titan I complexes were the first hardened missile sites, capable of surviving all but a direct hit from a nuclear attack. The two-stage missiles were stored in underground silos and raised to ground level for launch. The missile was deployed at six squadrons, each consisting of three dispersed launch complexes, at five USAF bases across the western U.S. Each complex consisted of three missile silos controlled by a single launch center and supported by a network of underground fuel storage tanks, equipment terminal, antennas, and connecting tunnels. These facilities played a crucial role in the Cold War until removed from active service in 1965, replaced by the more advanced Titan II and Minuteman I missiles.

Video on YouTube with scary music <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vjDhj2UkgI>

Library of Congress

984

Holland, Jeffrey L.

2006

**Under One Roof: The Story of Air Force Plant 6.**

This is a report on the history of Plant 6 from 1942–2006. To help counter the Soviet threat, in the early 1950s the USAF ordered the long-range, jet powered B-47 Stratojet, designed by Boeing and built by three different companies at several locations, including Lockheed's facility at Government Aircraft Plant 6. However, it was cargo planes that would form the backbone of Lockheed's operation in Marietta, first with the C-130, then with the C-141 and C-5. The C-130 especially would prove to be one of the most versatile aircraft ever manufactured, perfectly suited to military airlift and airdrop, rescue and humanitarian missions, and day-to-day hauling.

GA SHPO

1062

**Nike Hercules Operations in Alaska: 1959–1979.**

This report was designed to provide a personal history, documenting what it was like for young servicemen to live and work at Alaska's Nike batteries where the weather, isolation, and pressures of being on the front lines of the Cold War culminated in a unique and unforgettable experience.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

728

Holz, Molly

2003

**The Minuteman Missiles in Montana.**

This is a M.A. Thesis from Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana.

USAF

370

Holz, Thomas, Barbara Hightower, and William Brenner

1984

**HAER No. KY-11: Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity, Lexington, Kentucky.**

This is documentation of a depot that was a part of the U.S. Army Depot Systems Command to receive, store, issue, and dispose of ammunition and designate general supplies; and services radiological, electronic warfare, and general electronic equipment. The largest of the post-war building projects occurred in 1953 when 100 igloos were built in the ammunition storage area.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

201

Hopkins, J. C.

1976

**Development of Strategic Air Command, 1946–1976.**

This document provides a brief chronological account of the command's most important activities and major contributions to the nation's defense. The document is organized around the following categories: assigned resources, command leadership, organization, and operations. The report includes historic photographs of aircraft, Air Force bases, and personnel that prove useful for research on the history of the Air Force. The document, however, does not have any statistical information regarding the reconnaissance aircraft.

USAF

1782

Hopkins, J. C.

1982

**The Development of Strategic Air Command, 1946-1981: A Chronological History.**

This report provides a brief chronological account of the command's most significant activities and major contributions to the nation's defense. This edition differs slightly from the 1976 version in the coverage of the first 30 years of command's existence. Several new subjects have been added.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

510

Hudlow, Scott M.

**HAER No. CA-163 Addendum: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Edwards Air Force Base.**

This report is an addendum to a 119 page report previously transmitted to the Library of Congress in 1995. This addendum expands the historic context, evaluation of cultural resources, and descriptions of testing and processes.

CA SHPO

1185

Hufstetler, Mark, and Mary McCormick

1994

**HABS No. SD-21-A: Ellsworth Air Force Base, Readiness Hangar, Kenny Road, Southeast Corner of Intersection with G Avenue, Blackhawk, Meade County, South Dakota (Building No. 605).**

This is documentation of Ellsworth AFB Readiness Hangar, which played a key role in this changing mission by housing and maintaining aircraft prepared to take off at a moment's notice to protect the base from outside attack. The hangar is also significant for its design, which was widely used for new hangar construction during World War II, particularly after wartime restrictions on steel were imposed in 1942. The hangar's configuration typifies the basic form preferred for a readiness hanger by military planners of the early 1950s.

Library of Congress

935

Hufstetler, Mark, and Mary McCormick

1994

**HABS No. SD-21: Ellsworth Air Force Base, County Road 223, 1.1 miles North of Interstate Highway 90, Blackhawk, Meade County, South Dakota (Rapid City Army Air Base and Rapid City Air Force Base).**

This is documentation of Ellsworth AFB, a SAC facility.

Library of Congress

936

Hufstetler, Mark, Mary McCormick, and Jeff Buechler

1997

**Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota: Cultural Resources Survey Report.**

This study examines the history and development of the base, and identifies the on-base buildings associated with Ellsworth AFB. This information was planned to serve as a prelude to future planning documents designed to properly manage Ellsworth's significant cultural resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

648

Human Systems Research, Inc.

1996

**Star Thrower of the Tularosa: The Early Cold War Legacy of White Sands Missile Range.**

This is a study to identify properties at White Sands Missile Range associated with the Cold War during the period from 1945–1964. The properties that were investigated represent a range in function from launch and instrumentation facilities to barracks, administration, laboratories, and missile-assembly buildings, including U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and NASA structures. The document includes a synthesized historic context and timeline of installation’s role during the Cold War. The report’s coverage is immense in such a short span of pages:

- World War II and the Tularosa Basin
- Birth of White Sands Proving Grounds
- Development of an Integrated Range
- Missile Programs at WSPG/WSMR, 194–1964
- Examples of Early Cold War Historic Properties
- Lessons Learned

NM SHPO

350

Hutson/Gallagher

2017

**Fort Wolters Nike Missile Site: Historic Preservation Plan for the Texas Military Department.**

This is a preservation plan for stewardship of the missile site.

TX SHPO

1137

Isemann, James L.

2009

**To Detect, To Deter, To Defend: The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line and Early Cold War Defense Policy, 1953–1957.**

This is a Ph.D. dissertation.

Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS

376



**Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, Remote Launch Operations Buildings, Near Service Road exit from patrol Road, Nekoma, Cavalier County, ND. Survey Number HAER ND-9**

This study presents the HAER documentation for SRMSC, Nekoma, Cavalier County, North Dakota. The SRMSC was the only operational ABM facility ever completed in the U.S. The SRMSC was the culmination of 15 years of research and development in ABM efforts. It is generally recognized by Cold War historians that its construction and activation were instrumental in successfully negotiating the ABM and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks treaty with the Soviet Union. This documentation includes measured drawings and written historical and descriptive data. This study includes HAER documentation for Remote Sprint Launch Site No. 1<sup>[17]</sup><sub>SEP</sub> (Building 1110). It is believed that the plans for deployment and initiation of construction of this facility were instrumental in obtaining Soviet agreement to the ABM Treaty and a subsequent decline in Cold War hostilities between the Superpowers. This documentation includes large format photographs and written historical and descriptive data. This record is HAER documentation for Remote Sprint Launch Site No. 3 (Building 3110) at Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex, Nekoma, Cavalier County, North Dakota. his record is the HAER documentation for Missile Site Radar (MSR) Complex (Building 430) at SRMSC, Nekoma, Cavalier County, North Dakota. This structure was nuclear hardened, that is, designed to withstand a nearby nuclear blast. Both the MSR with its data processing center and its power plant were nuclear hardened. The MSR was designed to be self-contained in case of attack. The MSR was a phased array radar; its beams were steered electronically instead of using heavy moving antennas. Rather than a large dish, this radar has thousands of small antenna built into each face. The MSR had a detection range of several hundred miles. It provided more precise, close-in target data than the PAR. The MSR was to ready interceptors (Spartan and Sprint missiles) for launch and then guide them to intercept. The MSR had four faces, allowing it to operate against attackers from any direction. A research and development version of the MSR had been built at the Kwajalein Missile Range (in the Marshall Islands). However, that version was not built partially underground like the MSR at SRMSC. This documentation includes large format photographs and written historical and descriptive data.

ND SHPO

1794

Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc.

2010

**Northern Defenders: Elmendorf Air Force Base in the World War II and Cold War Eras.**

This brochure includes a history of Elmendorf, a historic time line, descriptions of the World War II historic districts and Cold War buildings.

AK SHPO

1634

Jenks, Jim, Matthew Cuba, and Deborah Dobson-Brown

2015

**National Register Eligibility Recommendations of the Mule Peak Site, Lincoln National Forest in Otero County, New Mexico.**

This report provides a context for Mule Peak at White Sands Missile Range. Mule Peak was used to advance optical tracking during early rocket testing. During the survey 11 buildings were documented and the site was recommended eligible as a historic district under Criteria A and C.

NM SHPO

480

Jmikesell, Stephen

2000

**California Historic Military Buildings and Structures Inventory, Volume II: The History and Historic Resources of the Military in California, 1769–1989.**

This is Volume II of a series and it presents an interservice and region-wide history and historic themes statement for the military in California from 1769 to 1989. It provides an understanding of the significant properties eligible for the National Register in past studies and provides a statewide context for future studies.

??

1108

Johnson, John P., David G. Buchanan, and William A. Brenner

1984

**HAER No. MD-48: Harry Diamond Laboratories, Maryland, and Satellite Installations, Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, and Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Maryland.**

This is documentation of the Harry Diamond Laboratories, an important Army research, development, and test facility. It is one of seven laboratory complexes of the U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command and is composed of 22 buildings constructed between 1969 and 1983.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

197

Jones, Paul L., Richard W. Estbrook, and Kelly Nolte

2000

**An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Liquid Separation Facility for the Buccaneer Gas Pipeline in Pasco County, Florida.**

This is an archaeological survey that includes an analysis of historic buildings at the Anclote Missile Tracking Annex associated with Eglin AFB. It began operations in 1958 to track BOMARC missile tests on the Gulf Range and continued operations through 1969. The buildings in the survey included a control center, air-to-ground transmitter, tropospheric scatter relay, telemetry building, storage, electrical station, guard house, and water pump. The annex was deemed "potentially eligible." The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a context and descriptions of each of the surveyed properties.

FL SHPO

887

Joyce, John

**Lakehurst Lighter-Than-Air Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.**

This National Register registration form documents the Lakehurst Lighter-Than-Air Historic District at Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst. The district is comprised of 74 contributing properties and 10 non-contributing properties. Contributing properties are buildings and structures constructed between 1919 and 1953 as part of the U.S. Navy's Lighter-Than-Air aviation program that involved operation of both rigid and non-rigid airships.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

825

**U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Operations & Message Center, Behind Facility No. 1, corner of Avenue E & Seventh Street, connected to Facility Nos. 1B & 1D by wooden bridges, Pearl City, Honolulu County, HI. Survey Number HABS HI-454.**

This record is the HABS documentation for Navy Yard, Communications Office (Facility No. 178), U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Shipyard. Completed as part of the initial build-up to WWII, Facility 178 is located within the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. Most bombproof construction is associated with the response to the December 7th attack, but this facility is significant in that it was planned before the attack. It was the hub of communications during WWII and up through the Cold War. This facility was in communication with intelligence facilities located in Building 167 and the Signal Tower. This documentation includes large-format photographs and written historical and descriptive data that also consist of historical photographs.

HI SHPO

1789

**Architectural Historic Property Inventory U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Yuma County, Arizona.**

In order to provide for effective cultural resources management and to comply with Section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) is required to develop a program to inventory and evaluate all properties under its jurisdiction to determine whether they meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. This report, which presents a historical context of the development and activities of YPG and intensive inventory and NRHP evaluation of 104 buildings on post, will assist the installation meet its NHPA compliance requirements. This study recommends that none of the survey population buildings be considered eligible for the NRHP, whether considered individually or as contributors to a historic district. The report also includes drawings, photographs, schematics, and maps that prove useful for further research.

US Army

1783

**Historical Significance of the Askania Cinetheodolite Towers Located on Holloman Air Force Base and White Sands Missile Range.**

This report provides a discussion of the cine-theodolite towers located at Holloman AFB within the context of Cold War activities at the base and White Sands Missile Range. The report examines the attraction of the Tularosa Basin area for missile testing and the origin and development of the two military facilities. It discusses the testing that was carried out at both facilities and the need for more accurate and rapid instrumentation to record those tests, which was addressed in 1954 with the design and construction of the eight two-story cinetheodolite towers. The report also includes an appendix, offering a description and statement of significance for each tower.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

620

**HAER No. AK-30-A: Clear Air Force Station, Ballistic Missile Early Warning System Site II, One mile West of Mile Marker 293.5 on Parks Highway, 5 miles Southwest of Anderson, Anderson, Denali Borough, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) that was constructed in 1958–1961 in response to the threat of a potential ICBM attack from the Soviet Union. BMEWS Site II at Clear AFS in Alaska was one of three radar sites (the others were located in Greenland and Britain) that covered the polar regions. BMEWS was an expansion of existing radar technology and it represented a major engineering achievement. It was an important part of the deterrence strategy developed by both sides in the Cold War. It provided a minimum of 15 minutes advance warning for a nuclear counterstrike, but not missile defense.

Library of Congress

1011

Katherine Grandine, and R. Christopher Goodwin &amp; Associates, Inc.

2009

**Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form: APG, Building E7821, Building E7822, and Antenna.**

These are survey forms for Buildings E7821, E7822, and an associated antenna that were constructed in 1972 in the Graces Quarters area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. These structures comprise a transmitter station constructed as one component of the Decision Information Distribution System (DIDS). This low-frequency radio network was designed by the Office of Civil Defense in the Department of the Army during the late 1960s to supplement existing broadcast warning systems to deliver warnings to state and local governments, institutions, and individual homes in the event of enemy nuclear attack. While DIDS was considered important, the buildings were determined not eligible for the National Register.

MD SHPO

419

KAYA

2007

**Langley Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation.**

This reports assesses 422 Cold War buildings and structures at Langley AFB, Virginia, to determine eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Because of a significant loss of integrity, none of the properties are recommended as eligible.

VA SHPO

400

Kelley, Kim

2015

**Mitigation of Adverse Effects of the Dismantling of the Building 12 Alert Apron Control Tower and Removal of Cab at Robins Air Force Base (RAFB).**

This is documentation of Building 12, a Control Tower that was a component of the SAC Alert Apron that was constructed in 1957. It was positioned at the southwest corner of Building 12. The SAC Alert Apron was designed to accommodate nine B-52 bombers, which were maintained and available to quickly counter any threat during the Cold War. The SAC Alert Apron at the installation is the only intact example of this type of apron design remaining in Georgia. In 2013, the SAC Alert Apron was determined eligible for the National Register.

GA SHPO

1061

**The Barksdale Air Force Base Historic District: Project Overview, History, and Maintenance Plan.**

This document is a maintenance plan for the Barksdale AFB Historic District. Researchers analyzed building documentation such as base histories and the National Register nomination to provide the background necessary to develop building inventory forms and field inventory procedures and to prepare an installation history. Researchers then developed a computerized data management system. Photos and floor plans were generated electronically to be incorporated into the management system. This Historic District Overview and Maintenance Management Plan at Barksdale AFB resulted in a comprehensive inventory of the properties within the district as well as a detailed analysis of the properties.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

573

**Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations Report.**

This is a survey of Vint Hills Farm Station, which developed in three distinct periods: (1) development of the Vint Hill Farms estate (ca. 1860–1942), (2) purchase by the U.S. Army and conversion to a field monitoring station during World War, and (3) use as a center for research, development, acquisitions and maintenance of intelligence equipment during the Cold War.

VA SHPO

390

**Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Properties at Offutt Base, Nebraska**

Offutt AFB’s built environment reflects the evolution of the base from an army post to a national military headquarters. The report includes the survey of 245 facilities and evaluates landscape features associated with Offutt constructed between 1893 and 1958. Four historic contexts were developed in relation to the base: Fort Crook; Offutt Field; Glenn L. Martin-Nebraska Bomber Plant; and Offutt AFB and SAC. A total of nine property types were identified during the survey including Administrative<sup>[1]</sup>Buildings and Structures, Aircraft Hangars, Automobile Garages, Barracks and Temporary Housing, Industrial Buildings and Structures, Multiple Dwellings, Recreational Buildings and Structures, Service Buildings and Structures, and Single Dwellings. Each facility was evaluated in terms of its historical and architectural importance within its respective period of significance. This document also contains an extensive bibliography and current and historic photographs of facilities on base.

NPS

1766

**Offutt Air Force Base Nebraska: Cultural Resource Survey Report.**

This report is a survey 245 facilities and an evaluation of landscape features associated with Offutt AFB constructed between 1893 and 1958. Four historic contexts were developed in relation to the base including: Fort Crook, Offutt Field, Glenn L. Martin-Nebraska Bomber Plant, and Offutt AFB and SAC. A total of nine property types were identified during the survey including Administrative Buildings and Structures, Aircraft Hangars, Automobile Garages, Barracks and Temporary Housing, Industrial Buildings and Structures, Multiple Dwellings, Recreational Buildings and Structures, Service Buildings and Structures, and Single Dwellings. Each facility was evaluated in terms of its historical and architectural importance within its respective period of significance. This document also contains an extensive bibliography and current and historic photographs of facilities on base.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

567

**Determination of Eligibility Report: Survey and Evaluation of Historic Properties Turning 50 Years of Age, Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico.**

This report includes a brief context and evaluation of base operations facilities, training, electronic equipment, non-baseops storage, and ranges. Thirteen properties were considered eligible.

TX SHPO

1134

Kuranda, Katherine M., Kirsten G. Peeler, Jennifer L. Evans, and Kevin F. May

2012

**Architectural Investigations at U.S. Army Garrison, Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, Arizona.**

This report includes a brief Cold War context and a detailed context of Yuma Proving Ground with building descriptions. All buildings in the survey were determined not eligible.

AZ SHPO

1084

Kuranda, Katherine, M., and R. Christopher Goodwin &amp; Associates, Inc.

1995

**Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context: Resources Associated with the Navy's Guided Missile Program, 1946–1987.**

This report provides guidance in identifying, evaluating, and treating Cold War resources that played a major role in the U.S. Navy's guided missile program from 1946–1989. The report provides a nationwide historic context and a methodology for evaluating Cold War resources.

DoD Legacy

1095

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Katherine E. Grandine, Brian Cleven, Thomas W. Davis, and Nathaniel Patch

2002

**Historic Context for Army Fixed-Wing Airfields, 1903–1989. Final Draft.**

This project was designed to support the U.S. Army Environmental Center in developing a nationwide historic context for U.S. Army fixed-wing aviation for the period of 1903 to 1989. The objective of the historic context is to develop a framework for the evaluation of Army fixed-wing airfield applying the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines and guidance developed by the National Register program.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

693

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Kathryn Dixon, Dean A. Doerrfeld, Rebecca Gatewood, Kirsten Peeler, Christine Heidenrich, and Katherine E. Grandine

2009

**Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage During the Cold War, 1946–1989.**

This report expands and complements an earlier historic context, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the U.S., 1775–1945.

DENIX

1046

**Architectural Investigations at U.S. Army Garrison, Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona.**

In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, this report includes an architectural survey and NRHP eligibility evaluations of 110 buildings and structures located at the U.S. Army Garrison, YPG that are 45 years old or older. A total of 101 resources located at the Castle Dome Heliport, Castle Dome Annex, Cibola Range, Kofa Firing Range, Laguna Army Airfield, and Yuma Test Center ultimately were studied. The authors stated that the majority of buildings do not possess those qualities of significance or integrity to merit further consideration for the NRHP (36 CFR 800 and 36 CFR 60). The buildings at YPG lack associations to individuals or events significant in local, state, or national history; the ability to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or exhibit diminished integrity due to frequent adaptation and alteration. While important testing occurred at YPG and the testing enabled the U.S. to successfully conduct Cold War activities, testing at YPG generally consisted of a component of a larger RDT&E campaign. This document contains an extensive bibliography and current and historic photographs of facilities on base as well as State of Arizona historic property inventory forms.

US Army

1767

**Architectural and Historical Investigations of Selected Standing Structures Constructed between 1946–1960 on Redstone Arsenal, Madison County, Alabama.**

This document includes historic context of World War II and Cold War at Redstone Arsenal and evaluation of 360 structures. Nine OGMS structures were considered eligible under Criterion A; five rocket buildings under Criterion A and one test stand of the five under both A and C. The remainder of the 360 were considered not eligible. The Cold War missions at the installation included guided missile research and development; guided missile training; missile manufacture; and multiple test areas.

It is on file at AL SHPO, Madison County, tall grey file. Folder includes CDs of report.

AL SHPO

873

**HAER No. MI-12: Detroit Arsenal and Subinstallations Pontiac Storage Facility, Michigan and Keweenaw Field Station, Michigan.**

This is documentation of a tank plant that was under U.S. Army's Tank Automotive Command.

U.S. Army

196

**HAER No. OH-31: Lima Army Tank Plant, Ohio.**

This is documentation of a plant that was part of the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command. During the Korean War it reinitiated the modification and preparation of tanks for combat, but following the war there was only minor activity until August 1976 when it became the initial production site for the M-1 tank.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

202

Lankton, Larry D.

1984

**Historic Properties Report: Lima Army Tank Plant, Ohio**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Lima Army Tank Plant, which is a part of the TACOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. To this end, the report concentrates on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. The Lima Army Tank Plant is a GOCO facility responsible for manufacturing, shipping, and testing M-1 Abrams tanks and for providing select major tank components to Detroit Arsenal for assembly. Constructed in 1942, the Army conceived of the facility as a <sup>[1]</sup> ~~se~~ plant for manufacturing centrifugally cast gun tubes, but before production began it converted it to a tank depot for modifying and processing combat vehicles for export and domestic shipping. After WWII, as the Lima Ordnance Depot, the installation principally stored and preserved military vehicles. During the Korean War, it reinitiated the modification and preparation of tanks for combat, but following the war there was only minor activity until Lima was selected in August 1976 as the initial production site for the M-1 tank. None of the 48 buildings evaluated in this report are Category I, II, or III. The report includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1768

Larsen, Steve A.

2006

**Heritage and Legacy: A Brief History of the 22nd Air Refueling Wing and McConnell Air Force Base.**

This document includes a timeline, history of the group, refueling history and roles, and history of the base.

USAF

1047

Lassell, Susan, Shahira Ashkar, Monte Kim, and Dana McGowan

1995

**HAER CA-236: Edwards Air Force Base, Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory, Leuhman Ridge near Highways 58 and 395, Boron, Kern County, California.**

This is documentation of Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory (AFRL) rocket and space flight test areas. Test Area 1-100 played an important role in the development of the Minuteman missile program and in the research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) of performing “hot-firings” from underground missile silos. USAF engineers at AFRL developed the technology and designed the first silo facility in the U.S. that could perform hot firing, which reduced launch time to 30 minutes or less, putting the U.S. on par with Soviet launch capabilities.

Test Area 1-115 was the first testing facility constructed at the AFRL and was important in the advancement of both USAF and contractor testing and evaluation of four Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) programs: Atlas, Thor, Titan, and BOMARC. Early tests of the rocket-assisted takeoff system at Test Area 1-115 reflect the AFRL’s early association with the Air Force Flight Test Center.

Test Area 1-120 provided the USAF and industry with testing facilities. Test Stand 1-A originally was constructed to accommodate a fully assembled Atlas. After the launch of Sputnik and the ensuing focus on the Apollo Saturn V program, new construction and existing facilities were turned over to NASA and Rocketdyne to perfect the E-1 and F-1 engines. The superstructure of Test Stand 1-A was rebuilt to accommodate the Rocketdyne F-1 engine, which eventually propelled the Saturn V lunar rocket.

This documentation was completed prior to demolition.

Library of Congress

1004



**HAER No. SD-50: Ellsworth Air Force Base, Delta Flight, 10-mile Radius around Exit 127 off Interstate 90, Interior, Jackson County, South Dakota (Minuteman II ICBM).**

This is documentation of a Minuteman II missile complex that was a component of Ellsworth AFB, Delta Flight. The complex is an important icon of the American participation in the arms race and the Cold War and is now in NPS control.

This documented the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER SD-50-A: Launch Control Facility
- HAER SD-50-B: Launch Control Vehicle Storage Building
- HAER SD-50-C: Launch Facility
- HAER SD-50-D: Missile Roll Transfer Building
- HAER SD-50-E: Launch Facility D-6

Information available online at: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/128mimi/128locate2.htm> and <http://npshistory.com/publications/mimi/srs/intro.htm>

Library of Congress

932

Lauber, John F., and Jeffrey A. Hess	1993
--------------------------------------	------

**HAER CO-75: Glenn L. Martin Company Titan Missile Test Facilities, Denver, Colorado.**

This document is HAER documentation for Titan missile test facilities in Littleton, Colorado. The documentation is for four Captive Test Stand stands, two control buildings, a cold flow laboratory, and a catch basin. When the Glenn L. Martin Company completed its new Titan missile plant near Denver in the late 1950s, the USAF described it as the first completely integrated missile facility "in the western world, and probably the entire world." Although the plant included extensive facilities for project administration, engineering, and production, its most unusual feature was a "backyard" testing complex, consisting of four enormous captive test stands where the completed missiles' rocket engines could be test fired under controlled conditions prior to launch. These facilities played a crucial role in the development of the Titan I and Titan II intercontinental ballistic missiles, the largest and most powerful weapons in the nation's nuclear deterrent force.

AFHRA Curation/USAF	554
---------------------	-----

**Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties.**

This document provides a national historic context for the U.S. Army's military-industrial involvement in the Cold War. The goal of the project was two-fold: (1) to develop a thematic study on historic properties associated specifically with the military-industrial theme of the Cold War, and (2) to provide guidelines for the identification and evaluation of Cold War-era military-industrial historic properties in the U.S. Army.

Designed to facilitate the identification and evaluation of Army Cold War resources, this document contains a historic context, relevant themes, property types organized by theme, facility types organized by command, and Army installations by state. Particular emphasis is placed on exceptional significance for evaluating properties less than 50 years of age. Nine themes are identified: (1) Basic Scientific Research; (2) Materiel Development; (3) Wholesale Logistical Operations; (4) Air Defense, Ballistic Missile Defense, and Army Missiles; (5) Command and Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence; (6) Army School System; (7) Operational Forces; (8) Army Medical Activities; and (9) Miscellaneous Themes (nuclear power program, Army aviation, and activities associated with other services or DoD agencies).

AFHRA Curation/USAF

724

Lavin, Mary K.

1998

**Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties.**

This document emphasizes the specific relevance of the Cold War to the U.S. Army's military-industrial history, rather than the general context of the U.S. Army during the Cold War period. The document was designed for use by cultural resource managers and provides the general overview to identify, evaluate, and eventually manage the U.S. Army's Cold War Inventory.

Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)

1023

Legacy Resource Management Program

1994

**The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation: U.S. Department of Defense, Commander's Guide.**

This document is meant to aid commanders in understanding the need for historic preservation and how it can support the mission needs while "enhancing the quality of living and working environments."

Duplicate?

TX SHPO

1161

Leonard, Barry

2005

**History of Strategic Air and Ballistic Missile Defense, 1945–1972.**

This work analyzes the strategies that the U.S. and the Soviet Union each employed to defend against nuclear missile and aircraft attacks, and the missile and air defense systems that each side developed during the Cold War through 1972.

U.S. Army, Center for Military History

838

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-7: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Ellsworth Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Ellsworth AFB. During this research seven resources were further documented and evaluated. Eligibility to the National Register is recommended for the Bomber Alert Facility, Large Aircraft Maintenance Dock, Missile Launch Complex, and the Segregated Storage Igloo. Stewardship and further documentation are also recommended for these four resources. Finally, the Tanker Alert Facility is recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register, with stewardship and further documentation also recommended.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

612

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-4: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Castle Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Castle AFB. From the research and inventory, three resources were determined to be important in their relationship to the base's Cold War mission and history: a Documentary Collection, the Bomber Alert Facility, and the Fighter Alert Facility. These resources were documented and evaluated for their importance to the training and alert missions of the base. Recommendations for the Documentary Collection include further documentation, stewardship, and conservation. The two alert facilities are recommended as eligible to the National Register, and further documentation and stewardship are also recommended for these resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

626

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-2: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Beale Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Beale AFB. Four resources were further documented and evaluated as important to the Cold War during the course of the survey, including a collection of Architectural Drawing Files, a Bomber Alert Facility, a Semi-Automatic Ground Environment Facility, and the Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) Facility. Recommendations for the Architectural Drawing Files include inventory, stewardship, and conservation in a permanent curatorial facility. The SAGE facility and the Bomber Alert Facility are both recommended as ineligible to the National Register due to the buildings' lack of integrity. The PAVE PAWS Facility is recommended as eligible to the National Register, with stewardship and further documentation also recommended.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

645

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-10: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Holloman Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Holloman AFB, New Mexico. Eleven properties were evaluated as important properties within the base Cold War context. The majority of these are related to research, development, and testing of rockets and missiles that were conducted between 1947 and 1968.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

646

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume I: Historic Context and Methodology for Assessment.**

This document includes a national Cold War context for USAF installations. It has a section on the challenges when working with Cold War properties, a Cold War timeline, history of the development of the USAF, Cold War missions and roles, tables, charts, and graphics to aid in defining significance, and a methodology for evaluating resources. It includes properties from all Management Categories and many of the property types, functions, and Cold War themes.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

574

Lewis, Karen, Katherine J. Roxlau, Lori E. Rhodes, Paul Boyer, Joseph S. Murphey, Paul Green, James A. Lowe, A. Blake Roxlau, David P. Staley, John A. Evaskovich, Patience Elizabeth Patterson

1995

**United States Air Force ACC and the Legacy of the Cold War: A Systematic Study of ACC Cold War Materiel Culture.**

Mariah Associates was tasked with evaluating and prioritizing Cold War cultural resources at 27 Air Force ACC bases (Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; Beale AFB, California; Cannon AFB, New Mexico; Castle AFB, California; Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona; Dyess AFB, Texas; Ellsworth AFB and Badlands Air Force Range (AFR), South Dakota; Fairchild AFB, Washington; Griffiss AFB, New York; Holloman AFB and Melrose AFR, New Mexico; Homestead AFB, Florida; Howard AFB and Balboa AFR, Panama; Sawyer AFB, Michigan; Langley AFB, Virginia; Little Rock AFB, Arkansas; Loring AFB, Maine; MacDill AFB and Avon Park AFR, Florida; McConnell AFB, Kansas; Minot AFB, North Dakota; Moody AFB and Grand Bay AFR, Georgia; Mountain Home AFB and Saylor Creek AFR, Idaho; Nellis AFB, Nevada; Cuddeback AFR, California; Offutt AFB, Nebraska; Pope AFB, North Carolina; Seymour Johnson AFB and Dare County AFR, North Carolina; Shaw AFB and Poinsett AFR, South Carolina; and Whiteman AFB, Missouri). This multivolume report includes a well-developed historic context that recognizes four temporal phases emphasizing the policies, strategies, and technological advances that influenced the Cold War built environment. The themes identified for understanding Cold War properties are: (1) policy/strategy; (2) technology; (3) architectural/engineering design; and (4) social impacts. Although focused on ACC properties, as with other studies, the temporal phases and themes are applicable across the Air Force, if not DoD in general. The report provides pertinent information on Air Force commands during the Cold War along with tools for evaluating military Cold War properties. In addition, the report incorporates the perspective of Cold War researcher Joseph Murphey (Lewis et al. 1995:123) who has also identified four Cold War themes: (1) opposing economic and political ideologies; (2) research and development of technology; (3) deployment of offensive/ defensive systems for protection and survivability; and (4) omnipresent potential use of nuclear devices, leading to the concept of mutual assured destruction. Similar to others who use functional categories, Murphey also develops seven categories for organizing Cold War resources: (1) research and development; (2) command, control, communications, and intelligence complexes and systems; (3) strategic weapons systems and support; (4) strategic materiel production facilities; (5) operational support facilities; (6) training facilities; and (7) social support facilities (Lewis et al. 1995:130–131).

USAF

1784

**Chronology: From the Cambridge Field Station to the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory, 1945–1985.**

This chronology covers the history (1945–1985) of the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory and its three predecessor organizations: the Cambridge Field Station, the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, and the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories. The chronology lists major organizational developments and events relating to scientific programs. It also includes illustrations and appendices. The work is intended to provide a historical reference for staff at the Laboratory and at related government agencies.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

517

Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc.

2001

**Shooting the Sky: Cold War Archaeology of Air Defense Training on McGregor Range.**

This report documents the historic context of McGregor Range during the Cold War and located/documentated remains that were representative of that period. Ten sites were evaluated and none were deemed to have exceptional importance. However, the authors felt that two could be eligible once the sites became 50 years old, as they were associated with the 1953 Desert Range, retained all seven aspects of integrity, and were the best-preserved conventional anti-aircraft artillery training sites at Fort Bliss. Includes context from 1940–1990.

NM SHPO

464

Lonnquest, John C., and David F. Winkler

1996

**Legacy Project No. 94-1264: To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program.**

This document traces the growth of the U.S. Army and USAF missile programs during the Cold War. The goal of the project was to develop a history and reference guide suitable for use in identifying and evaluating the historical significance of missile-related cultural resources.

DoD Legacy

600

Louis Berger Group

1991

**Phase II Historic Architectural Assessment of Cameron Station Military Reservation, Alexandria, Virginia.**

This report presents the results of a Phase II architectural assessment of Cameron Station, historic Washington Quartermaster Depot, Alexandria, Virginia. This assessment was conducted on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation in conjunction with environmental studies being conducted for the Cameron Run/Eisenhower Avenue Valley in Alexandria, Virginia. The purpose of the architectural assessment is to determine whether any buildings present at Cameron Station meet the Criterion A for listing in the Virginia or National Register, and therefore, potentially be affected by the proposed construction of the Clermont Avenue interchange of the Capital Beltway (Routes I-95 and 495).

VA SHPO

393

Louis Berger Group

2000

**Historic Architectural Resources Naval Air Station Patuxent River.**

This is a historic context of the early Cold War 1945–1965 at Naval Air Station Patuxent River.

MD SHPO

850

Louis Berger Group

2004

**Semper Fidelis: A Brief History of Onslow County, North Carolina, and Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.**

This document presents the history of the area prior to the establishment of the USMC Camp Lejuene, the factors that led to the selection of this part of Onslow County as the ideal location for an amphibious training base, and the continuing development of the base in training troops for preparedness in battle. The report covers from the Paleoindian Period through the Gulf War.

Camp Lejuene

1097

**Historic Context Statement: The United States Navy in the Cold War.**

This document presents a historic context statement for the role and actions of the U.S. Navy during the Cold War (1946–1989). The context and the accompanying Appendix on property types offers guidance for identifying U.S. Navy Cold War cultural resources that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Part I of the context statement has an overview of the Cold War’s global reach, the threat (real and perceived) posed by the Soviet Union, and the role of the Chief of Naval Operations in the U.S. Navy’s approach to countering the Soviet threat. Part II of the context focuses on the U.S. Navy’s strategic responses to Cold War developments and actions. It is framed in terms of the platforms the U.S. Navy employed for deterrence, control of the seas, communications, and intelligence. Development, construction, and support of these platforms required construction and/or re-use of buildings, sites, and complexes. Appendix A (“Property Types, Significance and Integrity”) considers the range of U.S. Navy cultural resources (excluding “objects,” such as aircraft, vessels, and weapons) that may have Cold War significance.

Headquarters, Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1094

Lowe, James A., David P. Stahley, and Katherine J. Roxlau	1997
---	------

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-16: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Loring Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Loring AFB. Four resources were selected to further document and evaluate as important to the base's Cold War context: the Bomber Alert Facility, two Large Aircraft Maintenance Docks, and a Segregated Storage Igloo. These facilities represent the USAF alert posture, deterrent capability, and weapons delivery potential during the Cold War.

AFHRA Curation/USAF	614
---------------------	-----

Lowe, James A., David P. Stahley, and Katherine J. Roxlau	1997
---	------

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-9: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Griffiss Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Griffiss AFB. During this research three resources were selected for further documentation and evaluated as important to the base's Cold War context. These include the Rome Laboratory Headquarters, the Command Center of the Northeast Air Defense Sector/Sector Operations Control Center, and the Bomber Alert Facility. The Rome Laboratory Headquarters and Command Center are both recommended as eligible to the National Register. Due to an unknown level of integrity, the Bomber Alert Facility is recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register. Further documentation and stewardship are recommended for all three resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF	611
---------------------	-----

**A Reconnaissance Inventory of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture Little Rock Air Force Base: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture.**

This report presents the results of a cultural resource inventory at Little Rock AFB, Arkansas to identify extant Cold War resources important to the base, its history, and Cold War mission. Four resources were selected for documentation and evaluation due to their importance within the base Cold War context. The Bomber Alert Facility represents the USAF alert posture and deterrence capabilities indicative of the Cold War era. Recommendations include further documentation, National Register eligibility, and stewardship. The Base Newspaper Collection, Documentary Collection, and Office Files illustrate the development of the base during the Cold War, describe historical base events, and provide information on specific base properties. Recommendations include further documentation, stewardship, and conservation for the two collections, and stewardship for the Office Files.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

587

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-24: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Pope Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Pope AFB, North Carolina. Based on the information gathered, the field team chose three resources for further documentation and evaluation based on their Cold War importance. These resources include the former USAF Tactical Airlift Center, a Documentary Collection in the Civil Engineering Office, and a Photograph Collection in the Environmental Office. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for the latter two resources. As the first resource is already listed on the National Register, continued stewardship is recommended.

Tactical Airlift Center was listed on the NRHP for 1930s architecture.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

622

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-1: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Barksdale Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. Five resources were selected for documentation and evaluation due to their importance within the base Cold War context. Two Bomber Alert Facilities and a Segregated Storage Igloo represent the USAF alert posture and deterrence capabilities indicative of the Cold War era. Recommendations for all three of these resources include National Register eligibility, stewardship, and further documentation. Two Documentary Collections illustrate the development of the base during the Cold War, describe historical base events, and provide information on specific base properties. Recommendations for these resources include further documentation, stewardship, and conservation.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

628

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-26: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina. Four resources were chosen for further documentation and evaluation: the Bomber/Tanker Alert Facility, the Fighter Alert Facility, and two Documentary Collections. The facilities represent the USAF alert posture and deterrence capabilities indicative of the Cold War era at Seymour Johnson AFB. Both facilities are recommended as eligible to the National Register. Stewardship and further documentation are also recommended. The Documentary Collections illustrate and record the effect of the Cold War on the base mission and development. It is recommended that these collections be inventoried and copied, with the originals curated in a permanent curatorial facility.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

630

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-15: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Little Rock Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Little Rock AFB, Arkansas. Four resources were selected for documentation and evaluation due to their importance within the base Cold War context. The Bomber Alert Facility represents the USAF alert posture and deterrence capabilities indicative of the Cold War era. Recommendations include further documentation, National Register eligibility, and stewardship. The Base Newspaper Collection, Documentary Collection, and Office Files illustrate the development of the base during the Cold War, describe historical base events, and provide information on specific base properties. Recommendations include further documentation, stewardship, and conservation for the two collections, and stewardship for the Office Files.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

637

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-8: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Fairchild Air Force Base.**

This report presents an inventory of Fairchild AFB, Washington. Seven resources were selected for documentation and evaluation. These resources include buildings, objects, and records/documents. These resources represent the USAF alert posture, weapons delivery potential, and deterrence capabilities during the Cold War era. Recommendations for these resources range from stewardship to National Register eligibility. Two resources are recommended as currently eligible to the National Register and one as eligible in the future.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

596

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-22: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Nellis Air Force Base.**

This is one in a series of 27 reports completed by ACC in association with a national context. Report includes context and survey of Nellis AFB and Cuddeback Gunnery Range. Most of the Cold War resources related to training. The important resources that were identified were: Command Center, Thunderbird Maintenance Hangar, RED FLAG Facility, Weapons School, and Threat Facility Collection.

USAF

9



**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-21: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Mountain Home Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. Two buildings were identified for documentation and identification: the Bomber Alert Facility and the Over the Horizon Backscatter Facility. These facilities represent USAF alert posture and deterrence capability during the Cold War era at Mountain Home AFB. The Wing Historian's Office Files, Public Affair's Base Newspaper Collection, and Civil Engineering's Documentary Collection were also evaluated for their illustration of base development throughout the Cold War. Recommendations for the Base Newspaper Collection and Documentary Collection include stewardship, further documentation, and conservation. Stewardship alone is recommended for the Office Files. The Bomber Alert Facility is recommended as eligible to the National Register, with stewardship and further documentation the recommended actions. The Over the Horizon Backscatter Facility is also recommended as eligible for NRHP listing; stewardship and further documentation are recommended.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

624

Lowe, James A., Lori E. Rhodes, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1997

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-22: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Nellis Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Nellis AFB. A significant amount of material culture was identified as relating to the Cold War era, and thus to the scope of this study, most involving important training activities. As a result, 10 resources on the base were further documented and evaluated as important within the base Cold War context. Recommendations for these resources include further documentation, stewardship, and National Register eligibility for the Command Center (Real Property No. 620), Maintenance Hangar (Real Property No. 292), RED FLAG Facility (Real Property No. 201), Weapons School (Real Property No. 282), and the Threat Facility Collection (located in Real Property No. 470). Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for four Documentary Collections and one Photograph Collection.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

617

Lowe, James A., Patience Elizabeth Patterson, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1997

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-6: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Dyess Air Force Base, June 1997.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Dyess AFB, Texas. From this research and inventory, two resources were determined to be important in their relationship to Dyess AFB's Cold War mission and history. These resources are both mission oriented and one is the direct result of research and development in the 1980s. Recommendations for the resources include stewardship, further documentation, and National Register eligibility for the Bomber Alert Facility, and stewardship and further documentation for the Large Aircraft Maintenance Dock.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

635

MacDonald, Stuart

1984

**HAER No. TX-8: Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Marshall, Texas.**

This is documentation of a ammunition plant that was reactivated for the Korean War when the plant's industrial mission expanded to include loading, assembling, and packing rocket motors and pyrotechnic ammunition. These operations have continued to the present as part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command.

U.S. Army

204

**HAER No. NV-5: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada.**

This is documentation of a Plant that was constructed in 1929 and transferred to the U.S. Army in 1977.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

221

**Historic Properties Report: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the Hawthorne AAP, which is a part of the AMCCOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. To this end, the report concentrates on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. The Hawthorne AAP installation is a GOCO plant occupying 146,994 acres in Mineral County, Hawthorne, Nevada. Constructed during 1929–1931, the plant served as a high explosive ammunition depot supporting the Pacific Fleet. During the Cold War, manufacturing activities at the plant expanded to include loading, assembling, and packing warheads for Zuni rockets and Sidewinder, Falcon, and Terrier missiles, and beginning in 1977, production of hydraulically powered, wire-rope pulling equipment. The report includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

NPS

1769

**HAER No. LA-3: Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, near Shreveport, Louisiana.**

This is documentation of a plant that was constructed beginning in 1941 for loading, assembling, and packing a variety of types of conventional ammunition. The plant was expanded during the Korean War and is located on a 14,974 acre site. The facility is part of the U. S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command and at the time of the report comprised 674 buildings, 364 of which date from World War II. One production area was destroyed in a 1968 explosion.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

205

**Historic Properties Report: McAlester Army Ammunition Plant McAlester, Oklahoma.**

The report presents the results of a historic properties survey of the McAlester AAP, which is a part of the AMCCOM. The study provides assistance to the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the NHPA of 1966 and its amendments. To this end, the report concentrates on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the installation. The McAlester AAP, one of two ammunition facilities constructed by the Navy in 1942, was enlarged continuously during WWII and further expanded during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. In addition to 1,863 storage structures, the plant includes 102 production and 337 residential, administrative, and support structures. Since 1977, the U.S. Army has operated the plant for the production, renovation, demilitarization, and storage of conventional ammunition. There are no Category I or II properties at McAlester AAP. Category III properties include the “C-Tree School,” a small schoolhouse that predates the plant construction, and typical examples of “barrel vault” and “Corbetta beehive” explosives storage structures. The barrel vaults served as prototypes for construction of storage facilities at other installations; the beehives were a test for this type of construction, which was not repeated at any additional Navy installations. The report includes drawings, photographs, and maps that prove useful for building evaluations.

US Army

1770

**HAER No. VA-37: Radford Army Ammunition Plant, (including the New River Unit), Radford, Virginia.**

This is documentation of an ammunition plant that is part of the U.S. Army's Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command. The facility consists of two units: the 4,111-acre Radford Unit near the city of Radford and the 2,840-acre New River Unit. Beginning in the late 1960s, the Radford Unit underwent further expansion with the construction of new continuous-process facilities for the manufacture of TNT, and single- and multi-base propellants. During this same period extensive portions of the New River Unit, including all the manufacturing buildings, were sold.

Library of Congress and U.S. Army

210

Maggioni, Joseph P.

2007

**Hunter Air Field: A History.**

This is a popular report called, Fort Stewart Popular Report Series 6. It is a brief, illustrated public history brochure covering history of installation from 1929 through 2007.

GA SHPO

1090

Maggioni, Joseph Paul

2016

**Building 8629: Mitigation Report Photographic Building Recordation of Building 8629, Hunter Army Airfield.**

This report fulfills stipulations of a MOA between the U.S. Army and the Georgia SHPO concerning demolition of Building 8629 a SAC special weapons building at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia. The report includes a physical description of Building 8629, a history of both the building and the larger Ammunition Storage Complex it is a part of, color photographs of the building and its surroundings, and scans of original construction design drawings. Building 8629 is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a contributing component of a SAC historic district.

GA SHPO

1060

Maggioni, Joseph Paul and Robert Bowman

2018

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SERVICES COLD WAR SURVEY: HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY AT JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, ALASKA**

This report documents the survey and evaluation of 52 facilities for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), Alaska. Of these resources, 49 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP. Three resources, 104M, 124M, and 143M (formerly 101, 134, and 135, respectively) are NRHP-eligible but mitigated under the 2005 Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949-1962).

AF

1685

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES SERVICES COLD WAR SURVEY: HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY AT EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA**

This report documents the survey and evaluation of 67 facilities for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska. The report recommends five wooden guard towers as NRHP-eligible, sharing the identical facility number of 87205. The resources are contributing components to the Engineer Hill Munitions Historic District. All other resources evaluated were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

USAF

1686

Maley, Bridget

2000

## **HABS No. CA-2615: Mill Valley Air Force Station, East Ridgecrest Boulevard, Mount Tamalpais, Mill Valley, Marin County, California.**

Mill Valley AFS played a significant role in air defense during the Cold War. The first major U.S. construction project resulting from Cold War hostilities was the system of early warning radar stations of which Mill Valley AFS was one. The NPS leased the station in 1983. Also, in the possession of the NPS is a Nike Missile Site located at Fort Barry. Together these two sites represent a major part of the air defense system utilized by the U.S. during the Cold War period.

Library of Congress

998

Maniery, Mary L., and Cindy Baker

2006

## **HABS No. CA-2788-C: March Air Force Base, Strategic Air Command, Cooling Tower, 5220 Riverside Drive, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.**

This project documented the facility that allowed the SAC operations Command Center to be self-sustaining. The Cooling Tower worked in tandem with Building 2606 to maintain the primary Combat Operations Center. The Combat Operations Center is associated with the Cold War SAC operations as the command center for 10 SAC bases and controller of assets constituting 80 percent of the nation's ICBM force. In addition, the Center also controlled all of SAC's reconnaissance aircraft (U-2, RC-15, SR-17) and 30 percent of the SAC's bombers and tankers.

Library of Congress

988

Maniery, Mary L., and Cindy Baker

2006

## **HABS No. CA-2788-B: March Air Force Base, Strategic Air Command, Utility Building, 5220 Riverside Drive, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Building No. 2606, March Air Reserve Base).**

Building 2606 provided water and air purification for the SAC Combat Operations Center at March AFB, which allowed the building to be self-sustaining. The Combat Operations Center is associated with the Cold War SAC operations as the command center for 10 SAC bases and controller of assets constituting 80% of the nation's ICBM force. In addition, the Center also controlled all of SAC's reconnaissance aircraft (U-2, RC-15, SR-17) and 30% of the SAC's bombers and tankers.

This project documented the facility that allowed the SAC operations Command Center to be self-sustaining.

Library of Congress

989

**HABS No. CA-2788-A: March Air Force Base, Strategic Air Command, Combat Operations Center, 5220 Riverside Drive, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Building No. 2605, March Air Reserve Base).**

This project documents a SAC operations Command Center. The Combat Operations Center (Building 2605) has strong associations with the Cold War SAC operations as the command center for 10 SAC bases and controller of assets constituting 80 percent of the nation's ICBM force. In addition, the Center also controlled all of SAC's reconnaissance aircraft (U-2, RC-15, SR-17) and 30 percent of the SAC's bombers and tankers. The structure provides a secure environment against attack or surveillance from the nation's Cold War enemies and is "self-contained" with its own supplies of water and air purification systems housed in adjacent facility Building 2606 (HABS CA-2788-B) and the Cooling Tower for Utility Building 2606 (HABS CA-2788-C).

This is documentation of a Cold War combat operations building that was leased to an outside agency.

Library of Congress

990

Maniery, Mary L., Cindy Baker, and David DeVries

2004

**HABS No. CA-2788-A: March Air Force Base, Strategic Air Command Combat Operations Center (Building 2605).**

This is documentation of Building 2605, which was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register in 1995. The Combat Operations Center building has strong associations with the Cold War SAC operations as the command center for 10 SAC bases and controller of assets constituting 80 percent of the nation's intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) force. In addition, the Center also controlled all of SAC's reconnaissance aircraft (U-2, RC-15, SR-71) and 30 percent of the SAC's bombers and tankers. The structure's architecture reflects the designer's intention to provide a secure environment against attack or surveillance from the nation's Cold War-era enemies and is literally "self-contained" with its own supplies of water and air purification systems housed in adjacent facility Building 2606 (HABS No. CA-2788-B) and the Cooling Tower for Utility Building 2606 (HABS No. CA-2788-C). The building was leased by USAF to 63D RRC, the Army Regional Readiness Command HQ.

Library of Congress

1024

Marston, Roseline H., Alan Tabachnick, Sarah L. Farley, and Robert F. Panepinto

2003

**Recordation of Buildings 9, 126, 178, and 261, Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey.**

This is "HABS"-like documentation for Buildings 9, 126, 178, and 261 located at Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

711

Martin, C., and D. Bert

1997

**Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal HR-Eligibility Review Form M 33-25: Naval Ordnance Lab.**

This is a state form for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, which is significant as the first Cold War-period naval weapons research and development facility in the U.S.; for its association with, and employment of several of the county's top scientists, and scientists brought from Germany during and after World War II; and its architectural character and design, with several buildings designed by Eggers & Higgins, one of the largest firms in the country. Most important under Criterion C is the engineering significance of many facilities where specialized ordnance development and testing occurred, including several unique buildings and structures.

MD SHPO

429

**HABS No. AK-240: Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.**

This is documentation of Elmendorf AFB, which was particularly important to the national defense strategy during the Cold War. Because of its northern defense role, the base became known as “Top Cover for North America.” The 1970s marked a turning point in the Alaska air defense system, prompted by major technological advances in communications technology. JBER, which comprises Fort Richardson and Elmendorf, is the home of the Alaskan Command (ALCOM) Headquarters, NORAD. ALCOM is responsible for integrating military activities within Alaska to maintain mission assurance and maximize readiness of theater forces in support of contingencies.

Library of Congress

1009

Martin, Casey, Terri Asendorf Hyde, and Phyllis Callina

2015

**HABS No. AK-10: Alaska Cold War Defense Sites - Alaska Air Depot, Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the Alaska Air Depot, which was the result of the rapid and intense efforts of the U.S. Army Air Corps to plan and construct a central maintenance and repair hub for all aircraft operated in Alaska by the 11th USAF during World War II. The depot was also used during the Cold War to support and maintain intercept aircraft. It is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the military operations of the Aleutian Campaign, and as a front-line setting for military activities throughout the latter part of World War II. Although the site is eligible under World War II, one building that was constructed during the Cold War (Building 6265) is individually eligible for the National Register for its association with the interceptor mission of the Cold War and 12 World War II buildings were reused during the Cold War.

Library of Congress

1016

Martin, Katherine

2014

**HABS No. AK-9: Nike, the Cold War, and World Significance: Nike Hercules Missile Battery Site Summit, Mount Gordon Lyon, Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.**

This is documentation of Site Summit (NRIS #96000691), a former U.S. Army Nike Hercules missile installation that is one of the most intact examples of American military defense against potentially nuclear airborne missile attacks during the Cold War. It is listed on the National Register as an historic district under Criterion A for its contributions to military defense during the Cold War and Criterion C for its technological designs that were implemented for subarctic climate conditions. It is the only remaining battery of the eight front-line (Alaskan) Nike Hercules batteries that protected U.S. forward military bases. Site Summit retains exceptional physical integrity, fully conveying the historical feel of a Nike Hercules installation, and was one of just a few Nike Hercules batteries in the U.S. that routinely test-fired the Hercules missile. The period of significance is 1959–1979.

There is a website for public interpretation (<http://nikealaska.org/summit/siteSUMMIT.html>); site is extant; in 2005 it was enlisted as endangered by Alaska Association for Historic Preservation; NPS was expressing interest.

Library of Congress

1017

Martinez, Louis

2001

**Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem: The First Hundred and Sixteen Years, 1885 to 2001.**

This is a written history of Fort McPherson. A revision of "The First Hundred Years 1885–1985," written by Louis Martinez; the revision was updated by Jimi Dale and Ronald Martin. The report includes a chapter on post World War II, and includes building construction.

GA SHPO

1056

Cold War Historic Context and Architectural Inventory for Naval Base Guam

This report documents a Cold War historic context study and inventory for Naval Base Guam. The overall intent of the project was to document the significance of Guam’s Naval bases during the Cold War era. One hundred and fifty one facilities were identified for the inventory survey. One hundred forty-nine of these were individually selected by NAVFAC PAC in the areas of the Main Base, Polaris Point, Piti Power Station, and Drydock Island. One facility was selected by NAVFACMAR (Facility 400 at the Ordnance Annex), and one was selected by the Guam Historic Preservation Division (the stone wall at the entrance to the Naval Hospital). The general parameters for the design of the inventory survey were to include all facilities built during the Cold War period from 1945 to 1991. The report concludes that eight facilities are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. They include Lima Wharf, Mike Wharf and November Wharf on Main Base for criteria A, C (local/state significance); Warehouse #2 and COMNAVMAR Hq on the Main Base for criteria C (local significance); Electric Power Plant and Power Multi Complex at Piti Power station for criteria A, C (local/ state significance); and the Sumay Cemetery on the Main Base for criteria A.

Navy

1705

Mattson, Wayne O., Martyn D. Tagg, and George House

1995

We Develop Missiles, Not Air!: The Legacy of Early Missile, Rocket, Instrumentation, and Aeromedical Research Development at Holloman AFB.

This report contains the initial investigation of the history of missile, rocket, instrumentation, and aeromedical research programs conducted at and around Holloman AFB. Research was completed for 11 programs, including six missile and rocket development complexes, a series of instrumentation facilities used to support missile testing, and four programs involved in aeromedical research. Newspapers, magazines, formerly classified military records, and interviews with people involved provided information about the innumerable testing programs carried out in the area. Archaeological investigations were also conducted at the various sites to document and identify those remains still existing today. The results of this research indicates that the installation played a primary role in the early Cold War development of many programs which represented the beginnings of the U.S. space program. Recommendations of potential eligibility to the National Register and management considerations for the archaeological sites, suggestions for future studies of the programs, as well as an overall analysis of the project are also included to help other installations considering a project of this type avoid the pitfalls encountered here. The information presented in this report is not all-inclusive. Additional data is constantly being obtained and retained for incorporation into future investigations of the early military days at the base.

USAF and NM SHPO

6

May, Kevin

2010

Naval Research Laboratory—Pomomkey Nike Missile Battery W-54, Pomomkey CH-1006.

This is a state form for the Naval Research Laboratory-Pomomkey Nike Missile Site W-54 (POM), which is located near the community of Pomfret, Maryland. Only the launch area of the Nike Missile Battery is at POM, with the control area located approximately one mile northeast of the site. The Control area is now owned by Charles County. The Pomomkey Nike Missile Battery was one of 21 Nike missile batteries established to defend the Washington-Baltimore area during the Cold War. The POM Nike Missile Battery operated between 1956 and 1961. After its closure, the site was transferred to the U.S. Department of Navy in 1962. It currently is used by the Naval Research Laboratory as a research facility.

MD SHPO

423

McCarthy, Sheila, Geoffrey Burt, Susan Enscoe, and Patrick Nowlan

1996

**Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Structures and Landscapes at Fort Bliss, Texas, Volumes I through V.**

This report includes a context from the early fort through the Cold War with recommendations for districts and thematic groupings of properties. Report includes HABS/HEAR Level IV forms as the survey portion of the work, which is why there are four volumes.

TX SHPO

1153

McCarthy, Sheila, Patrick Nowlan, Chad Randl, Virge Jenkins, and Ring-Ru Lin

1993

**Determination of Eligibility of Launch Complexes and Related Facilities for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Cape Canaveral, Florida.**

This is a report for launch complexes that follows previously completed reports. In 1980, an inventory and evaluation of sites associated with the early space program was initiated, at the conclusion 25 sites were designated as NHLs and one site was listed in the NRHP. A 1984 study recommended that 16 sites were "potentially eligible" and this report evaluated those sites. The report recommended that six launch complexes be nominated to the National Register and that the remaining be documented. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a context and detailed photos and descriptions of each resource.

FL SHPO

904

McCarthy, Sheila, Roy McCullough and James Gorski

1996

**HAER No. TX-25: Dyess Air Force Base, Atlas F Missile Site S-8, Approximately 3 miles East of Winters, 500 feet Southwest of Highway 177, Winters, Runnels County, Texas.**

This is documentation of the Atlas F missile, which represents the culmination of this pioneering ICBM efforts and the Atlas F Missile Site S-8 at Winters, Texas is a good example of one of the first operational ICBM launch complexes in the U.S.

This is documentation of an Atlas missile site. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER TX-25-A: Launch Control Center (LCC)
- HAER TX-25-B: Launch Facility

Online information about site: [http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/atlas/dyess\\_afb.php](http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/atlas/dyess_afb.php)

Library of Congress

931

McChristian, Douglas

1998

**HAER No. MO-88: Whiteman Air Force Base, Minuteman Missile Launch Facility Trainer T-12, Northeast of Oscar-01 Missile Alert Facility, Knob Noster, Johnson County, Missouri.**

This is documentation of the Launch Facility Trainer, which replicated the conditions of a Minuteman silo in the field and provided a full-scale model where some 400 missile maintenance personnel honed their skills in both routine and emergency procedures vital to the readiness of the system.

Library of Congress

946



**HAER No. MO-87 : Whiteman Air Force Base, Oscar O-1 Minuteman Missile Alert Facility, Southeast corner of Twelfth and Vandenberg Avenues, Knob Noster, Johnson County, Missouri.**

This is documentation of the Oscar-01 Missile Alert Facility (MAF) at Whiteman AFB, which was an integral part of the Minuteman system. Oscar-01 was used by the 510th Strategic Missile Squadron of the 351st Strategic Missile Wing, which encompassed 150 Minuteman missile silos. Oscar-01 was the only MAF in the nation that was built within the confines of an USAF base; other MAFs were constructed in rural areas surrounding bases. Oscar-01 was also the first MAF to schedule all-female, mixed-gender, and all-Black crews. In addition, Oscar-01, which was the designated Squadron Command Post for the 510th Strategic Missile Squadron, is significant for its association with the Emergency Rocket Communications System (ERCS). As part of ERCS, ten Minuteman missiles of the 510th Strategic Missile Squadron carried Ultra-High Frequency transmitters in their nose cones, in lieu of warheads. In the event of war, the President of the U.S. would direct missile combat crews to record emergency action messages on the ERCS system. Once launched, the missiles' ERCS messages would then be repeatedly transmitted to SAC forces worldwide.

Library of Congress

947

**HAER No. MO-86: Whiteman Air Force Base, Bomber Alert Facility S-6, 1300 Alert Road, Knob Noster, Johnson County, Missouri.**

This is documentation of the S-6 Bomber Alert Facility that was part of SAC. The bomber facility was designed to enable air crews to access their airplanes and be airborne within 15 minutes or less. The facility is also an outstanding example of one of the three standard designs peculiar to Readiness Crew Buildings during the height of the Cold War. The building housed both air and maintenance crews serving B-47 and B-58 bombers, as well as KC-135A tankers supporting tanker operations.

Library of Congress

948

**Arsenal of the Cold War: A Survey of Potentially Significant Facilities on Property Administered by Hill Air Force Base, Utah.**

This report supplements a previous survey of properties associated with World War II at Hill AFB. The report includes the former Ogden Army Arsenal and the adjoining Hill Air Field. Accordingly, the 1995 study provided important baseline data for this survey by authoritatively identifying those buildings and other structures built prior to 1946, as well as defining their uses through 1945. The survey constitutes an initial step toward protecting those properties determined to have exceptional significance within the Cold War historic context.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

659

**A Cold War along the Flight Line, Eielson Air Force Base.**

This report provides contextual documentation and inventory of historic properties. The context connects the base's historic resources (in particular, the flight line resources) to larger patterns and events related to the Cold War era of intercontinental bomber missions and surveillance data gathering. The document affirms the importance of the Eielson missions and their formative place in national military policy and planning during the period, 1947–1960. Historic building inventories undertaken between 1995–2001 concluded that properties along the flight line are eligible for nomination to the NRHP as a historic district under Criteria A and C. Remaining properties throughout the base are ineligible for nomination, due to a lack of significant association with the period 1947–1960, compromised integrity.

AK SHPO

1608

McCroskey, Lauren

2002

**Architectural Documentation of Historic Buildings and Structures, Volume I, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama.**

This document includes information by area including four World War II and one Cold War facility. The Cold War facility is under the theme of rocket and missile development (1950–1960). In the report, it is called the Guided Missile Center Historic District.

AL SHPO

875

McCroskey, Lauren

2006

**Architectural Documentation of Historic Buildings and Structures: Final Documentation of Cold War Properties, 1946–1960.**

This is final documentation of two historic districts and two individually eligible properties at Redstone Arsenal. The report includes an historical overview from 1946–1960. The report included Ordnance Guided Missile School with context, forms, and text regarding evaluation. Districts include: Ordnance Guided Missile School and Static Test Site Area 5. The individually eligible buildings include: Thiokol Motor Casting and Preparation Building; Rocket Auditorium; and Ordnance Missile Laboratories.

It is on file at AL SHPO, Madison County, tall grey file.

AL SHPO

869

McCroskey, Lauren

2006

**Modified Level III HABS Documentation of the Test Division Engineering Building #4566, Redstone Arsenal, Madison County, Alabama.**

This is documentation of World War II Huntsville Arsenal Plant Area 2; Ordnance Guided Missile School (OGMS) District; Test Area 5 District; and Buildings: 4566, 7120, 7625. Includes MOA and correspondence in file. Called HABS Level III, but includes historic drawings. Buildings were NASA property, but were being transferred to the U.S. Army. Sites were important for missile testing and ordnance training. The project is modified HABS documentation of two districts and three individual buildings. All were originally NASA and transferred to U.S. Army. Documentation includes written history, large format photos, reproduction of drawings, correspondence, and CDs with report. It is on file at AL SHPO, Madison County, tall grey file.

AL SHPO

870

**Missiles at the Cape: Missile Systems on Display at the Air Force Space and Missile Museum, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, ERDC/CERL SR-01-22**

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS) has played a pivotal role in the research, development and testing of the majority of the United States' missile and space programs. The Air Force Space and Missile Museum at CCAFS has assembled an impressive array of rockets, missiles and other associated hardware that highlights this role and that conveys a sense of the evolution of rocketry and the rapid advances in missile technology. All branches of the service are represented by these displays. Taken together, the displays at the Air Force Space Museum at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station tell an impressive story about the United States' first efforts in the field of rocketry and subsequent stunning advances in missile technology. This report is intended to provide a brief background for each of the missile systems on display in the Air Force Space Museum's 'Rocket Garden.'

CERL

1725

McDonald, Heather, and Michelle Michael

2007

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Update, 1951–1961.**

This report and survey documents a survey update to identify and evaluate all properties constructed from 1951 to 1961 that have not been previously studied. As part of this survey, 281 properties were identified and evaluated. Of those properties, five were identified as meeting NRHP eligibility for their role in the community development of Fort Bragg during the 1950s under Criterion A and in a few cases for their individual significance under Criterion C for a distinctive type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master. In addition to the individually eligible properties, the survey recognized one potential historic district, the 82nd Airborne Division Historic District. The district is significant for its role in the development of a permanent self-contained campus-like area for the 82nd Airborne Division.

Fort Bragg

1597

McDougall, Tanya, and Marsha PriorMcDougall, Tanya, and Marsha Prior

2013

**Avon Park Air Force Range Architectural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Potential Historic Districts (Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie Ranges) and 14 World War II, Cold War, and Post-Cold War Resources Built between 1942 and 1995.**

This report presents the results of the inventory and assessment of three potential historic districts (Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie ranges) and 14 WWII, Cold War, and post-Cold War resources built between 1942 and 1995 at Avon Park Air Force Range (APAFR) in Polk and Highlands Counties, Florida. Also included in the report is a brief historic context on APAFR, Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms, and HABS Level III documentation for Facility 1053 (Bravo Right Flank Tower). The project resulted in all three potential historic districts and seven resources recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and seven resources recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. This study includes photographs and schematics.

USAF

1771

McLucas, John L., Kenneth J. Alnwick, and Lawrence R. Benson	2006
--	------

**Reflections of a Technocrat: Managing Defense, Air, and Space Programs during the Cold War.**

This report is an autobiography that ends as a biography. John McLucas died on the first of December 2002, at the age of 82, with all but the last chapter remaining to be started. The biography goes into detail about the institutions, technical achievements, and national security issues with which John McLucas was associated with through his civilian career with Army Air Forces right after World War II and continued with the USAF as a reserve officer, defense contractor, government executive, and consultant.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

742

McMakin, Todd, Bruce G. Harvey, and Eric C. Poplin

1996

**U.S. Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker, Alabama: Historic Preservation Plan, Cultural Overview. Final Report.**

This document was part of the first steps towards the development of an ICRMP. Most of the document is dedicated to archaeology. However, there is context that documents the installation as an infantry training base for the Korean War and that the installation was adapted for continued training in the Cold War. New construction included a Luria hangar. The installation was important in the development of the helicopter as a modern warfare tool and specialized in helicopter training. This document is primarily useful for its brief historic context of Fort Rucker and documentation of the helicopter training mission.

It is on file at AL SHPO, Coffee County, Section 106 Documentation, File 1.

AL SHPO

864

McMakin, Todd, Jeffrey W. Gardner, Bruce G. Harvey, and Eric C. Poplin	1997
--	------

**Archaeological Survey and Cold War Assessment of Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Annex, Montgomery, Alabama.**

This report presents the results of a historic resources survey of Maxwell AFB, Gunter Annex, Maxwell Heights Housing Area, the Lake Martin Recreation Area and the Lake Jordan/Vigilant Warrior Training Area. During the course of this survey, previously identified sites were revisited, high probability areas were surveyed, and Cold War structures were assessed. No structures are recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP beyond those previously identified at the base.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

609

McNamara, Daniel L., and Pedro Castro

**Mount Moffett Transmitter Site.**

This files includes photo documentation and information form. The form includes a brief description of the site, buildings, and history. The facility provided telecommunications support to Navy Fleet and National Consumers in the Pacific theater from 1951 to 1995.

AK SHPO

1610

Melhuish, Geoffrey E, Scott E. Sheehan

2016

**Archival Historical Documentation Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District – Air Cambridge Research Center, Building No. 1102 (AKA 1102C) (Sciences Laboratory)**

This HABS-like documentation includes written descriptions, photographs, and drawings. It documents Building No. 1102 (aka 1102C), which is a contributing resource within the U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District (AFCRL Historic District). Built in 1956, the facility is one the four original laboratories in the complex designed for electronics, geophysics, and air defense work. The AFCRL Historic District is comprised of the AFRL Cambridge Research Center (aka AFRL Phillips Labs) and AFCRL Katahdin Hill areas within Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB). The U.S. Air Force established the AFCRL (later the Air Force Research Laboratory or AFRL) as the Cambridge Research Center (CRC) in 1950 for basic scientific research and applied science for air defense programs.

USAF

1712

Melhuish, Geoffrey E., Scott E. Sheehan

2016

**Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District - Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Building No. 1102**

This report, photographs and drawing is mitigation for the demolishing of building 1102. Building No. 1102 (aka 1102C) is a contributing resource within the U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Historic District (AFCRL Historic District). Built in 1956, the facility is one the four original laboratories in the complex designed for electronics, geophysics, and air defense work. The AFCRL Historic District is comprised of the AFRL Cambridge Research Center (aka AFRL Phillips Labs) and AFCRL Katahdin Hill areas within Hanscom Air Force Base (AFB). The U.S. Air Force established the AFCRL (later the Air Force Research Laboratory or AFRL) as the Cambridge Research Center (CRC) in 1950 for basic scientific research and applied science for air defense programs. The property is exceptionally significant under Criteria A and C and under Criterion Consideration G at the national level because of its association with Cold War-era defense research and development programs.

USAF

1730

Messick, Denise P.

1999

**Survey of Historic Buildings and Structures at Moody Air Force Base, Lowndes and Lanier Counties, Georgia.**

This report presents the results of an inventory of buildings, structures, and landscapes. Approximately 200 buildings and structures, excluding family housing, were constructed at Moody AFB during the Cold War era. No properties appeared to meet the criteria for "exceptional significance."

AFHRA Curation/AF and GA SHPO

664

Messick, Denise P.

2000

**Historic Context Study: World War II and Cold War Era Buildings and Structures, Fort McClellan.**

This historic architecture context study for Fort McClellan, Alabama includes permanent World War II (1940–1945) and Cold War-era (1946–1989) buildings and structures within the main post area. Facilities completed after 1940 were evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Of the approximately 870 buildings and structures completed at the fort during the Cold War era, only one property (a district consisting of portions of the Chemical Decontamination Training Facility) appears to meet the criteria for "exceptional significance," and was recommended eligible.

AFHRA Curation/AF and AL SHPO

684

Metcalf & Eddy

1993

**Historical Overview of the DEW System in Alaska, and Documentation of Facilities at POW-3, Bullen Point, Alaska.**

The historical and architectural information presented in this report documents the important and unique elements of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line site at Bullen Point, Alaska. The site, known as POW-3, is important because of its role as part of the DEW Line in Alaska. The DEW Line consisted of seven radar sites and other smaller transmitter sites across the north slope of Alaska and represented the development of a new pattern of military defense in the U.S. and Alaska region, and illustrated new technological and engineering design solutions for both military and cold regions development. POW-3 was one of the first of the DEW Line sites in Alaska that were constructed in the mid-fifties and became operational in 1957. POW-3 was one of the few sites constructed according to the original USAF design and site plan. Once constructed, the USAF realized that the configuration of modules and some construction materials were not conducive to the harsh conditions of the Arctic. The USAF subsequently modified the design at the remaining sites in Alaska. Unlike the remaining sites, POW-3 was abandoned in 1972.

AK SHPO

1619

Michael A. Carr

2005

**McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey: Supplement to Reconnaissance Survey of Cold War Properties: McGuire Air Defense Missile Site, Plutonium Remediation Site, Historical Preservation Report, New Egypt, New Jersey.**

This is a historic preservation report on the BOMARC Missile Site located at McGuire AFB. The installation also became the earliest operational SAGE complex in mid-1958.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

732

Michael, Michelle, Adam Smith, and Jennifer Sin

2011

**The Architecture of the Department of Defense: A Military Style Guide.**

This project showcases the wealth of historic architecture within the fence line of military installations (both open and closed). This Style Guide is intended to provide guidance and assist cultural resources managers with identifying character-defining features and communicating effectively with State Historic Preservation Officers, planners, project managers, and commanders. Styles that apply to Cold War begin on page 70.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

781

Mikesall, Stephen D., and Bryan T. Larson

1999

**B-4 High Speed Test Track Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake.**

This nomination focuses on a 2.75 mile high-speed test track but also includes the control building from which test runs were controlled. The test track is called the B-4 Track; the building is called the Fire Control Building, but is also known as Building 30145 in the numbering system of the U.S. Navy. The track was not assigned a building number. In its initial function, the track was used to pull targets for moving target tests by aircraft. Over time, the track was used for "captive flight" tests, in which rocket-powered sleds were propelled down the track.

CA SHPO

1192

Mikesall, Stephen D., and Janice C. Calpo

1997

**China Lake Pilot Plant Historic District, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake: National Register Nomination Form.**

This NRHP nomination form documents the remains of China Lake Pilot Plant or test production facilities constructed at this site in 1944. The China Lake Pilot Plant, now called the China Lake Propulsion Laboratory, included six groups of buildings: the 12" press line, the 18" press line, motor loading buildings, static firing buildings, an experimental line, and a group of administrative and support buildings.

CA SHPO

1191

Mikesell, Steven D.

2000

**California Military Buildings and Structures Inventory.**

This four-volume study of the California Military Buildings and Structures Inventory was an ambitious project to identify the state's military resources associated with all relevant service branches. For the purpose of the current study, only the section dealing with the Cold War applies. Themes identified with California Cold War military include (1) Weapons Research and Development; (2) Weapons and Aircraft T&E; (3) Early Warning Systems and Electronic Warfare; (4) Strategic Nuclear Capabilities; (5) ICBM and ABM Installations; (6) Man in Space Sites; (7) Support for Troops Overseas; (8) Total Army and Navy: Coordination of Regular Forces, Reserve/National Guard; and (9) Military Architecture of the CWE. Although the themes are descriptive of the resources that exemplify them, because they pertain to only one state, they are not all applicable to the resources found throughout the nation.

USACE

1750

Millstein, Cydney E., Mary Ann Warfield, and Victoria Vargas

2004

**Draft Historic Context Study: Army National Guard.**

This report supports the U.S. Army National Guard efforts to develop a nationwide PA for Cold War Readiness Centers located on the Continental U.S. and Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam. The project included analysis of 3,154 armories and research was conducted for 13 states: Alabama, Alaska, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Two sites in each state were used in the study, except New York, which included three. The project was planned to develop a historic context, property types, and properties eligible for listing in the NRHP. It was anticipated that the report would be used to evaluate properties in the future. Twelve 35-mm images were taken of each property. The context included a national overview, a state-by-state overview, and an overview of readiness center architecture. Eligible armories include all historic periods, not just Cold War.

On file at AL SHPO on a CD with a partner CD that includes photographs. They are stored in the "tall grey file."

AL SHPO

879

Millstein, Cydney E., Renee Hylton, Mary Ann Wardfield, Victoria Vargas, and Kristin Leahy

2008

**Final Armory Historic Context: Army National Guard, National Guard Bureau.**

This was a survey of resources in 13 states: Alabama, Alaska, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Two armories in each state were chosen to field survey. The report includes a brief context, property types, and results of sample surveys. Some were recommended National Register-eligible, but the majority were recommended as requiring, "further evaluation prior to making a final determination."

AZ SHPO

1085

Mitchell, Lawrence A. and David L. McSpadden

1986

### **History of Building D**

The pamphlet chronicles one of America's most significant historic military aircraft assembly plants: Building D at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. The plant became operational on 1 January 1942, and the first production effort, a drilling operation on a number of small clamps for the plexiglass nose of B-26C bombardier compartments, began. In 1959, SAC turned the building into a guided missile assembly facility with the advent of intercontinental missiles. In 1965, the missile activities were inactivated. Since then, Building D has hosted a variety of activities and missions from the world's largest computer complex at Air Force Global Weather Channel to recreational activities such as bowling and indoor tennis. Building D is also the home of the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, the 55th SRW Supply Squadron, 55th CSG Civil Engineering Squadron, 55th Transportation Squadron, 3428th Technical Training Squadron, 544th Target Materials Squadron, 544th Intelligence Exploitation Squadron, and the 1000th Satellite Operations Group. This document also includes historic photographs of the building and the base, which is useful for any further research on the Air Force and the Cold War.

USAF

1772

Moeller, K. L. , D. A. Walitschek, M. Greby, and J. F. Hoffecker

1995

### **An Archaeological and Historic Resources Inventory of McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey.**

This report presents the results of an inventory and evaluation of archaeological and historic resources at McGuire AFB. A field survey was conducted consisting of a pedestrian survey and shovel-testing. World War II structures and one Cold War structure were also documented. One historic structure, the SAGE building, was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

569

Mondl, Captain Mark C.

1989

### **Space Launch Complex 10.**

This is a nomination form for the Space Launch Complex 10 (SLC-10), which is part of the Headquarters Air Force Systems Command Western Space and Missile Center at Vandenberg AFB in Lompoc, California. Built in 1958 for the USAF's Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) Testing Program, this complex was adapted for space flight purposes. SLC-10 is comprised of a blockhouse and two launch pads (east and west) and was one of two launch pads built by the Douglas Aircraft Company to support combat training launches of the SM-75 Thor IRBM. Vandenberg AFB was under SAC. HAER Level II documentation was completed in 2001 (see HABS/HAER list).

The site is interpreted online:  
<https://www.nps.gov/articles/space-launch-complex-10.htm>

NPS, NRHP

922



**A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era.**

This report delivers contextual information to identify, document, evaluate, and manage cultural resources under DoD stewardship. By providing biographical and historical information regarding architecture and engineering (A/E) firms that designed military buildings and structures during the CWE, the document aids in the assessment of the significance of cultural resources under NRHP Criterion C. The authors identify a number of trends and themes prevalent at the time. First, many of the practitioners who gained military contracts were veterans. Second, there were significant interrelationships between A/E firms. Many of the firms discussed evolved from common predecessor firms, or eventually were merged together as a larger firm. The study also indicates that DoD policies and processes for funding construction projects, selecting architects, and issuing contracts were highly complex and individualized during the CWE. The study also includes a compilation of historical photographs of the discussed architectural examples, which facilitates visualizing the Cold War built environment.

Legacy

1746

Moore, David W., Justin B. Edgington, and Emily T. Payne		2008
<b>Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers (Project Number 06-295).</b>		
This report includes an in-depth historic context, property types, photos, drawings, and evaluations.		
TX SHPO		1128

**Legacy Project No. 09-434: A Guide to Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era.**

This is a document that is to serve as a reference guide for the architects and engineers of military structures during the Cold War.

DoD Legacy

1048

Moore, David W., Richard E. Mitchell, Jennifer R. Ross, and Laurie A. Gotcher		2000
<b>Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio.</b>		
In compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800), this report is a comprehensive inventory of all extant properties at the federally owned engine manufacturing plant. The authors inventoried 22 buildings and structures within the plant that were associated with the development and operation of the plant and its facilities. All of the 22 properties are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP because they lack significance or integrity and/or they do not possess exceptional significance, as defined by federal regulations.		
Navy		1773

**Cultural Resource Assessment of Naval Air Station Atlanta, Cobb County, Georgia.**

In compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800), this report includes a comprehensive inventory of all extant properties at the federally owned reserve air station. The authors inventoried 139 buildings and structures within the air station that were associated with the development and operation of the air station and its support structures during the Cold War. All of the 139 properties are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP because they lack significance or integrity and/or they do not possess exceptional significance, as defined by federal regulations.

Home of the Marine Aircraft Group 42, Carrier Air Wing Reserve Twenty, three U.S. Navy squadrons (flying the F/A-18, E-2 and C-9 aircraft), two USMC squadrons (flying the F/A-18 aircraft, and AH-1W and UH-1 helicopters) as well as several other commands

USAF

110

**Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Air Station Atlanta, Cobb County, Georgia.**

In compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800), this report includes a comprehensive inventory of all extant properties at the federally owned reserve air station. The authors inventoried 139 buildings and structures within the air station that were associated with the development and operation of the air station and its support structures during the Cold War. All of the 139 properties are recommended as ineligible for the NRHP because they lack significance or integrity and/or they do not possess exceptional significance, as defined by federal regulations.

Navy

1774

**Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Dallas, Dallas County, Texas**

This report includes a comprehensive inventory of all extant properties at the federally owned plant near the former NAS Dallas in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The authors inventoried 159 buildings and structures within the plant that have significance within the context of aircraft production during WWII and the early years of the Cold War. They recommend that Facility 1 (manufacturing building from 1941), Facility 6 (manufacturing building from 1943), and Facility 16 (hangar from 1943) are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. They are significant for their historical associations (Criterion A) and not their physical attributes

Navy

1775

Moore, David W., Thomas P. Eisenhour, Richard E. Mitchell, Laurie A. Gotcher, Jennifer R. Ross, Karl W. Kibler, and Ross C. Fields	2002
--	------

**Naval Space Command: Naval Space Surveillance Field Stations.**

This is a survey and system-wide analysis of the Area of Responsibility for the Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command: Tattnall, Hawkinsville, Jordan Lake, Silver Lake, Red River, Lake Kickapoo, Elephant Butte, Gila River, and San Diego—from California to Georgia. The properties were constructed from the mid-1960s to 1991. Report includes a context and summary of each station. A number of properties were considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AZ SHPO

1080

Moore, David W., Thomas P. Eisenhour, Richard E. Mitchell, Laurie A. Gotcher, Jennifer R. Ross, Karl W. Kibler, and Ross C. Fields	2002
--	------

**Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of Nine Naval Space Command Field Stations**

In compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA, this report examines the eligibility of nine field stations within the Naval Space Surveillance system for NRHP eligibility. Since the late 1950s, the Naval Space Command has operated a network of satellite surveillance stations across the southern U.S. whose function is to detect, monitor, and predict the orbit of every artificial body circulating the earth. The authors propose three principal themes associated with these field stations and their operations: (1) detection of satellites during the Cold War, (2) assistance with monitoring of the Soviet Space program; and (3) maintenance of the integrity and operation of satellite systems. Within the network, the study analyzes nine field stations (Tattnall, Hawkinsville, Jordan Lake, Silver Lake, Red River, Lake Kickapoo, Elephant Butte, Gila River, and San Diego). The authors recommend that buildings and structures within these field stations are exceptionally significant under NRHP Criteria Consideration G for their historical associations within the context of the Cold War and the Space Race. These are resources directly related to the field station's primary mission and are critical to the system's function. Properties in this category include operations buildings, antenna arrays, bay driver buildings, and preamp houses.

Engineering Command North Charleston

1745

Morgenstern, John	2009
-------------------	------

**Very Heavy Bomber (VHB) Hangar, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota: National Register Registration Package.**

This file includes the NRHP registration form for the Very Heavy Bomber (VHB) Hangar at Ellsworth AFB and the associated digital images. This building was central to the development of Ellsworth's mission as a heavy bomber (B-36) base. At the time of construction, the 13-rib, concrete-arched hangar was reported to be the largest monolithic (having no visible internal supports) structure in the world.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

804

Morrison, Dawn A., and Susan I. Enscoe	2005
--	------

**Legacy Project No. 05-194: The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen.**

The final report concluded Cold War Era servicewomen left a significant signature on the built environment of our country's military installations. The potential for the existence of buildings incorporating modified features to accommodate women is great. Further, this study suggests that barracks complexes more than 30 years old at installations that accommodated female units hold great potential for historic value in terms of their design features. The report is primarily about barracks, but does include context for women's training and occupations in the DoD.

DoD Legacy and DENIX

360

Morrow, Kathryn Black

2012

**A History of the Rockport Air Force Station, 1958–1963.**

This is a short, unbound report on the history of the station whose mission was to use radar to monitor air traffic to ensure enemies did not enter U.S. air space.

TX SHPO

1124

Murdock, Scott

1990

**HAER No. ME-98: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Moscow, Somerset County, Maine.**

This is documentation of an Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar network that was an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building on over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it began operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was a critical step forward in air defense.

Library of Congress

962

Murdock, Scott

2007

**HAER No. OR-154-A through Q: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Christmas Valley Radar Site Transmit Sector Four through Six, on Unnamed Road West of Lost Forest Road, Christmas Valley, Lake County, Oregon.**

This is documentation of the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar network, which was an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building on over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it began operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was a critical step forward in air defense.

Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER OR-154-A: Sector Four Transmitter Building
- HAER OR-154-B: Sector Four Antenna Array
- HAER OR-154-C: Sector Four Water Storage Tank
- HAER OR-154-D: Sector Four Substation
- HAER OR-154-E: Sector Four Transmitter Garage
- HAER OR-154-F: Sector Four Sounder Antennas
- HAER OR-154-G: Sector Four Communications Antennas
- HAER OR-154-H: Sector Five Transmitter Building
- HAER OR-154-I: Sector Five Antenna Array
- HAER OR-154-J: Sector Five Water Storage Tank
- HAER OR-154-K: Sector Five Substation
- HAER OR-154-L: Sector Five Sounder Antennas
- HAER OR-154-M: Sector Six Transmitter Building
- HAER OR-154-N: Sector Six Antenna Array
- HAER OR-154-O: Sector Six Water Storage Tank
- HAER OR-154-P: Sector Six Substation
- HAER OR-154-Q: Sector Six Sounder Antennas

Library of Congress

938

**HAER No. ME-101-A through K: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Columbia Falls Radar Site, Receive Sector One through Three Receiver Building, at the End of Shadagee Ridge Road, Columbia Falls, Washington County, Maine.**

This is documentation of the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar network that was an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building on over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it began operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was a critical step forward in air defense.

This is documentation of the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER ME 101-A: Sector One Receiver Building
- HAER ME-101-B: Sector One Antenna Array
- HAER ME-101-C: Sector One Water Storage Tank
- HAER ME-101-D: Sector One Garage
- HAER ME-101-E: Sector One Communications Antennas
- HAER ME-101-F: Sector Two Receiver Building
- HAER ME-101-G: Sector Two Antenna Array
- HAER ME-101-H: Sector Two Water Storage Tank
- HAER ME-101-I: Sector Three Receiver Building
- HAER ME-101-J: Sector Three Antenna Array
- HAER ME-101-K: Sector Three Water Storage Tank

**HAER No. ME-100-A through P: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Moscow Radar Site, Transmit Sector One through Three, at the End of Steam Road, Moscow, Somerset County, Maine.**

This is documentation of the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar network that was an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building on over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it began operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was an amazing step forward in air defense.

This is documentation of the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER ME-100-A: Sector One Transmitter Building
- HAER ME-100-B: Sector One Antenna Array
- HAER ME-100-C: Sector One Water Storage Tank
- HAER ME-100-D: Sector One Substation
- HAER ME-100-E: Sector One Garage
- HAER ME-100-F: Sector One Sounder Antennas
- HAER ME-100-G: Sector One Communications Antennas
- HAER ME-100-H: Sector Two Transmitter Building
- HAER ME-100-I: Sector Two Antenna Array
- HAER ME-100-J: Sector Two Water Storage Tank
- HAER ME-100-K: Sector Two Sounder Antennas
- HAER ME-100-L: Sector Three Transmitter Building
- HAER ME-100-M: Sector Three Antenna Array
- HAER ME-100-N: Sector Three Water Storage Tank
- HAER ME-100-O: Sector Three Substation
- HAER ME-100-P: Sector Three Sounder Antennas

Library of Congress

960

**HAER No. ME-99: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Bangor Air National Guard Base Operations Building, at the end of Maine Road, Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine (Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network).**

This is documentation of an Over-the-Horizon Backscatter site that was part of the radar network, an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building on over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it began operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was a critical step forward in air defense.

Library of Congress

961

**HAER No. ID-44: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Mountain Home Air Force Operations Building, on Desert Street at 9th Avenue Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Elmore County, Idaho (Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network).**

This is documentation of the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar network that was an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it was only starting operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was a critical step forward in air defense.

The west coast operation building is located at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. Signals received by the backscatter arrays were analyzed by technicians in this building, which was the only operations building for the West Coast Radar System.

Library of Congress

973

**HAER No. CA-2258-A through K: Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Tule Lake Radar Site, Receive Sector Four, Five, and Six, Unnamed Road West of Double Head Road, Tule Lake, Siskiyou County, California.**

This is documentation of the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter radar network that was an important physical and scientific product of the Cold War. From theories that had been conceived in the days of early long-distance radio transmissions and building on over three decades of research into the subject, the network was a tremendous technological and military accomplishment. Although it began operation as the Cold War was ending, the ability of a radar system to warn against low-flying aircraft at distances of up to 1,800 miles away was an amazing step forward in air defense. The buildings are in “warm storage” ready to be rebooted should the USAF need them.

This is documentation of the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER CA-2258-A: Sector Four Receiver Building
- HAER CA-2258-B: Sector Four Antenna Array
- HAER CA-2258-C: Sector Four Water Storage Facility
- HAER CA-2258-D: Sector Four Garage
- HAER CA-2258-E: Sector Four Communications Antenna
- HAER CA-2258-F: Sector Five Receiver Building
- HAER CA-2258-G: Sector Five Antenna Array
- HAER CA-2258-H: Sector Five Water Storage Tank
- HAER CA-2258-I: Sector Six Receiver Building
- HAER CA-2258-J: Sector Six Antenna Array
- HAER CA-2258-K: Sector Six Water Storage Plant

Library of Congress

1000

Murdock, Scott D., Marsha Prior, Julian W. Adams, and Duane E. Peter

2007

**The Arsenal for Peace: An Atlas of the Air Force During the Cold War.**

This public outreach document highlights a number of major Cold War weapons systems that were built and operated in the continental U.S. The focus is on USAF systems, with some reference to closely-related programs of the other service branches. It cannot be forgotten or understated that the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy also had nuclear weapons and performed important Cold War missions that were vital to the security of the U.S. The information presented in this atlas is a compilation of programs and systems that existed at various times during the Cold War period.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

759

Murdock, Scott, and Karen J. Weitze

2009

**Seymour Johnson Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Database, Photos, and Summary.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Seymour Johnson AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

679

Murphey, Joseph

1995

**Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal HR-Eligibility Review Form: PG;61-45 Adelphi.**

This is a state form for the Army Research Laboratory in Adelphi, the U.S. Army determined that the Aurora Pulsed Radiation Simulator is exceptionally significant for its association with the Cold War and for its unique engineering qualities of its construction that reflect high technology research and development. Aurora tests the effects of x-rays and gamma rays produced by thermonuclear blasts which allowed the U.S. Army to develop defense systems capable of surviving the radiation. Aurora has been operating continuously since 1972.

MD SHPO

430

Murphey, Joseph

1998

**McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey: Supplement to Reconnaissance Survey of Cold War Properties, McGuire Air Defense Missile Site, New Egypt, New Jersey.**

This report is a reconnaissance survey of the McGuire Air Defense Missile Site, to ascertain if the site, or portions thereof, meet the requirements of the National Register. This report is supplemental to a reconnaissance survey of Cold War properties conducted at McGuire AFB. The main report finds at the installation, only one group of structures is National Register eligible; the SAGE complex. The McGuire Air Defense Missile Site was an integral part of the SAGE network from 1959–1972. The site is found eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district that embodies specific Cold War themes through its design and construction.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

650



Murphey, Joseph	1998
<b>Reconnaissance Survey of Cold War Properties, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey.</b>	
This document provides baseline information for McGuire AFB regarding potentially significant Cold War buildings and structures. The installation has approximately 749 buildings and structures on 3,500 acres dating from 1945–1989, comprising approximately 93 percent of the entire base inventory. Approximately 75 percent of the buildings and structures predate the Cuban missile crisis of 1963.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	651

Myers, Nate, and Phillip S. Esser 2017

**NHPA Section 106 Recommendations for the Proposed Navy Advanced Gunfire Project, Launch Complex 35, White Sands Missile Range.**

This report includes an in-depth historic context and a determination of effect. The U.S. Navy's Launch complex 35 is central to the testing of U.S. Navy Air Defense and weapons management systems; this complex was one of the major launch complexes throughout the Cold War. It supported the V-2, Aerobee, Viking atmospheric sounding rocket programs, and air defense systems such as Talos, Typhon, and Standard.

NM SHPO 473

Myers, Nate, Brad Beacham, and Phillip Esser	2015
<b>A National Register Inventory and Evaluation of the Talos Defense Unit at White Sands Missile Range, Dona Ana County, New Mexico. Draft Report.</b>	
This report is a re-survey effort and includes an in-depth context from early years through World War II and the Cold War. Descriptions of building types, styles, uses, and provides a National Register-eligibility evaluation. None of the properties were recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, but the contractor recommended that adverse effects be consulted upon with the New Mexico SHPO.	
NM SHPO	477

Myers, Nate, Brad Beacham, and Phillip Esser 2016

**A Historic Context for the White Sands Missile Range AN/FPS-16 Radar Facilities, Dona Ana County, New Mexico.**

This report contains a comprehensive historic context for the AN/FPS-16 radar system and its associated facilities at White Sands Missile Range. It was written to facilitate evaluation of historic properties as Section 106 undertakings occur that affect the resources that were part of the U.S. missile and space programs.

NM SHPO 474

Myers, Nate, Brad Beacham, and Phillip S. Esser	2016
<b>A National Register Inventory and Evaluation of the Small Missile Range at White Sands Missile Range, Dona Ana County, New Mexico.</b>	
This report includes an in-depth historic context and an evaluation of buildings at the Small Missile Range. The facilities were slated for demolition and this was an evaluation prior to that undertaking. Most of the buildings were considered not eligible for the National Register as individual structures, but it was recommended that there was a historic district with 101 contributing properties.	
NM SHPO	476

**Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of Naval Reserve Centers within the Geographic Area of Responsibility of Southern Division, NAVFAC, Charleston, South Carolina, Volume II: Naval Reserve Centers, Alabama.**

This project includes contact sheets, photologs, negatives, color slides, and survey forms in a notebook. There is also a brief report on Huntsville Naval Reserve Center (2 buildings, 6 structures, 2 objects), which served as a Cold War training center, considered not eligible due to age. It includes a brief report on the Mobile Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center (5 buildings, 5 structures), which is training center and underwater warfare unit for USMC considered not eligible due to age and the Gadsden Armed Forces Reserve Center (2 buildings, 5 structures, 2 objects), which is a training center with integrity impacted and not yet 50 years of age, and considered not eligible. Although no properties were considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, it was because they were not yet 50 years old. The document includes a brief Cold War history, photos of each property, and an evaluation.

Located at AL SHPO, Etowah County, File 4.

AL SHPO

865

Myhrer, Keith

**Delineation of Range 62 Target Disturbance Zone, Nevada Test and Training Range, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada.**

This document presents data to demonstrate that the expansion of reconfigured targets on and adjacent to Dog Bone Lake in Range 62 is within a zone of target disturbance created beginning in the late 1950s at the Nevada Test and Training Range. The document presents a brief history of target uses, discussion of the cultural history and environment, sources used to identify the size and range of disturbance, definition of the Range 62 target disturbance zone, and results including the Nellis AFB determination.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

661

National Guard

**Still Serving: Reusing America's Historic National Guard Armories.**

This report is about National Guard armories which are in nearly 2,700 communities and many of the buildings no longer meet the modern needs of the guard. As such, the National Guard developed a report to aid communities in developing plans for adaptive reuse of the historic buildings. It highlights successful projects and uses five of them as case studies to aid local communities do the same.

NM SHPO

469

National Park Service

1995

**Minuteman Missile Sites: Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota (Special Resource Study, Management Alternatives.**

This is a report on a military site that was to become an NPS site. As soon as the site was deactivated the installation and NPS began discussions to find a Minuteman site that could be used for long-term preservation. This report summarizes alternatives; discusses needs for parks; and includes HAER drawings, context, and documents for the Minuteman site.

TX SHPO

1155

**The Development of Ballistic Missiles in the United States Air Force, 1945–1960.**

In this report, Neufeld focuses on the first generation of ballistic missiles (Atlas, Titan, and Thor), and describes the difficult technological competition with the Soviets. The USAF also had to overcome interservice rivalries, budgetary constraints, administrative complications, and engineering problems. This first series of long-range strategic missiles was the forerunner of the modern U.S. nuclear arsenal, especially Minuteman and cruise missiles.

USAF, Office of Air Force History

840

**Military Showplace of the South: Fort McClellan, Alabama: A Historic Building Inventory.**

This report is focused on pre-1942 properties; however it includes a historic context and a few paragraphs about post-war activities at the fort. The fort was inactivated after the war, but reactivated in 1951 to operate a Chemical Corps School, which was later called the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School with new facilities were constructed in 1954. The curriculum included eight weeks of basic training followed by specialized chemical training. WACs was added in 1954. The school was closed in the 1970s and the school was relocated to Anniston in 1979.

It is on file at the AL SHPO, Calhoun County, Folder 34.

AL SHPO

856

**Cold War Building Technologies and Landscape Context, Fort Bliss, Texas and New Mexico.**

This report is a historic context and property types.

TX SHPO

1130

**Nike Site Summit Task Force Management Recommendations.**

The task force helped Fort Richardson stabilize Nike Site Summit and halt further deterioration. The task force provided technical assistance to develop a site stabilization plan and the concept design for a new roof for the Battery Building. The task force organized a roundtable discussion among Alaskan tourism industry representatives to explore Nike Site Summit's potential as a Cold War visitor attraction. This discussion led the U.S. Army to commission a market feasibility study for Nike Site Summit. The University graduate students completed the marketing feasibility study of Nike Site Summit during spring semester 2001.

The U.S. Army created the Nike Site Summit Task Force to: (1) Identify management requirements for Nike Site Summit, (2) Identify partnership opportunities at Nike Site Summit, and (3) Recommend preferred management option to the U.S. Army. Participants at task force meetings included the following agencies and organizations: NPS, BLM Land Specialists, U.S. Army Training Facility Managers, Fort Richardson Public Works Staff, Private Sector Contractors, Military Veteran Organizations, and the University of Alaska.

Special task force activities and programs addressed critical issues affecting the preservation of Nike Site Summit. Among these were:

- Site stabilization plan and concept design for temporary roofing of the Battery Building - Spring and Summer 2000
- Anchorage Visitor and Convention Bureau Tourism Focus Group Roundtable - September 2000
- Nike Site Summit Marketing Feasibility Study; University of Alaska Anchorage College of Business and Public Policy - May 2001.

The report includes finding and recommendations.

AK SHPO

1622

No Author

**Howard Air Force Base: Real Property Cards.**

These are Real Property Cards for buildings at Howard AFB. Cards are available for Buildings 1 through 6301.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

501

No Author

**Albrook Air Force Station: Real Property Cards.**

Real Property Cards for buildings at Albrook AFS. Cards are available for Buildings 1 through 885.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

507

No Author

**Building 786, Nitration House, CH-815.**

This is a state site form for Building 786, which was constructed in 1953 to house the Biazzi process, modern nitroglycerin. It was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Indian Head Naval).

MD SHPO

830

No Author

**Appendix G: Photographs of Cold War Era Buildings for Redstone Arsenal.**

This is an undated appendix to the Redstone Arsenal Cold War building demolition list of "not eligible" properties. It is a notebook with a table for 21 buildings, most of which are standard base operations. However, two Test Area 2 structures are included: Vibration Test Lab and Loading Dock Ramp (appears to be a ramp that led to a test stand). The photos in the notebook are 8" x 10" color in archival sleeves.

AL SHPO

878

No Author

**HAER No. MN-100: Nike Missile Battery MS-40, County Road No. 260, Farmington, Dakota County, Minnesota.**

This is documentation of Nike Battery MS-40, in Farmington Minnesota, which is the best-preserved Nike installation in Minnesota. After decommissioning, missiles, fueling and guiding systems were removed but the remaining buildings provide a rich level of material. The Farmington site typifies the Nike system in its technical, operational, and architectural elements and is a physical manifestation of American military history and of our nation's involvement in the Cold War.

Library of Congress

949

No Author

**HABS No. CA-2774: Naval Ordnance Test Station Inyokern, China Lake Pilot Plant, Pilot Plant Road, China Lake, Kern County, California.**

This is documentation of the China Lake Pilot Plant, which is nationally significant for its role in the development and production of propellants, chiefly solid rocket motors, installed in the earliest U.S. Navy rockets used during World War II and its role in research and development, testing and evaluation of the first generation of Cold War Navy rockets. It contains a unique set of buildings designed as a functional group for work with a specific type of propellant used for the first generation of American air-to-air and surface-to-air missiles.

There are 76 original structures and 68 newer structures in the China Lake Pilot Plant complex.

Library of Congress

991

No Author

**HABS No. CA-2669-A: Travis Air Force Base, Building No. 925, W Street, Fairfield, Solano County, California.**

Building 925 represents an important link in the design and development of nuclear weapons storage facilities during the early Cold War. It is one of only five alert nuclear weapons storage facilities of this type built in the U.S. It is a contributing element of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project Q Area at Travis AFB.

Library of Congress

997

No Author

**HAER No. AK-20: Nike Hercules Missile Battery, Tare Site, Fairbanks, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the Alaska Nike Hercules Missile batteries that were the only Nike anti-aircraft installations in the U.S. that fired missiles from their tactical sites. Other batteries only trained at White Sands Missile Range. The Alaska Nike sites were unique in their engineering aspects to operate in subarctic conditions. Individual buildings documented include HAER AK-20-A (Launch Control Building) and HAER AK-20-B (Launching Structure).

Online information: <http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/sites/tare-ifc.php>

Library of Congress

1014

No Author

**Texas National Guard Facility, Fort Wolters, Mineral Wells, Parker and Palo Pinto Counties, Texas.**

This is an unbound report. In 1957, the site became a Nike missile battery to protect the Dallas/Fort Worth area.

TX SHPO

1160

No Author

**Boundary Revision for Kelly Field Historic District.**

This is Section 10 of a NRHP nomination form that revises the boundaries; however, there are Cold War academic buildings included in the historic district.

TX SHPO

1168

No Author

**File with miscellaneous photographs of Fort Bliss.**

These photos appear to be collected from various Section 106 undertakings during various periods.

TX SHPO

1171

No Author

**Folder with Fort Sam Houston photographs.**

These photos are derived from various projects, some from NPS.

TX SHPO

1173

No Author

0

**Michelson Testing Laboratory, Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake: National Register Nomination Form.**

This nomination form documents Building 5, the Michelson Laboratory. The context for evaluation is the rocket and guided missile program of the U.S. Navy during the early years of the Cold War. The period of significance extends from 1948 through 1958. Building 5 was one of the first buildings planned and one of the last to be built during the first great wave of construction at the Naval Ordnance Test Station. Building 5 is associated with the development of the guided missile program of the U.S. Navy, as well as other weapons research and development that achieved massive technological advances for the U.S. Navy.

CA SHPO

1193

No Author

0

**Supersonic Naval Ordnance Research Track (SNORT): National Register Nomination Form.**

The nomination form documents buildings 25000, 25010 , 25013, 25014, 25031, and 25035 at the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake. This nomination is for the Supersonic Naval Ordnance Research Track, a 4.1-mile high-speed test track that was used in the research and development and testing and evaluation of virtually every major missile system developed by the U.S. Navy, as well as for weapons and aircraft components for the USAF, U.S. Army, and NASA. The nomination also includes the essential control buildings needed to make the track work. Specifically, the track (Building 25000); the Test Control Building (Building 25010); the blockhouse (Building 25014); the booster pump (Building 25013); the Loader's Barricade Shelter (Building 25035); and an underpass along the track (Building 25031).

CA SHPO

1194

No Author

0

**Fact Sheet: Nike Site Summit Fort Richardson, Alaska.**

This is a one-page fact sheet on the Nike Summit Site. It includes an overview of Cold War and other Nike sites.

AK SHPO

1630

No Author

0

**Photographs of Unattended Distance Early Warning (DEW) Radar Sites.**

Photographs of Distance Early Warning (DEW) sites: Bullen Point, Point Lonely, and Wainwright.

AK SHPO

1631

No Author

1970

**Historic Structure Inventory, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.**

This is a typed report for Fort Sam Houston, Brooks Army Medical Center, and Camp Bullis. Includes history and tables identifying and categorizing buildings. Fewer than 10 buildings dated to the post-World War II period. It was produced ca. 1970s.

TX SHPO

1149

No Author

1980

**8" x 10" Color Photographs of Cold War Hangars at Corpus Christi Army Depot.**

These are labelled photos (on back), ca. 1980s: Hangars 41, 44, 45, 46, 51, 55, 56, 57, and 58.

TX SHPO

1166

No Author

1987

**HAER No. AK-23: Rabbit Creek White Alice Site, Anchorage, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the White Alice Communications System (WACS) in Alaska, an example of a technology that evolved so rapidly that its development, achievement peak, and obsolescence occurred within 10 years. Militarily, the system is a significant example of the extent to which the U.S. government would go to avoid another attack like Pearl Harbor.

USAF

163

No Author

1989

**Cultural Resources Investigations, Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Program, Eaker Air Force Base, Mississippi County, Arkansas.**

This report is a context and survey of the Peacekeeper Rail Garrison, a mobile missile system that was developed by the USAF during the 1980s as part of a plan to place fifty MGM-118A Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missiles on the U.S. rail network. The railcars were intended, in case of increased threat of nuclear war, to be deployed onto the nation's railroads to avoid being destroyed by a first strike counterforce attack by the Soviet Union. However the plan was cancelled as part of defense cutbacks following the end of the Cold War, and the Peacekeeper missiles were installed in silo launchers as LGM-118s instead.

USAF

116

No Author

1992

**Cold War Task Area, TA0010: Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War.**

This report summarizes the efforts that the DoD took in response to the Congressional mandate to "inventory, protect, and conserve" the heritage of DoD during the Cold War. These activities were conducted by the Cold War Task Area, under the Legacy Resource Management Program. The program determined the types of cultural resources to be studied and the kinds of information to be collected in order to record the U.S. military's role during the Cold War. This report describes the early investigations, sets out an action plan for the Task Area, provides a general typology of Cold War resources, and offers recommendations for the future.

DoD Legacy

100

No Author

1993

**Memorandum of Agreement to Modify Space Launch Complex 3 (SLC-3) at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

MOA between California SHPO and USAF to modify Space Launch Complex 3 (SLC-3) at Vandenberg AFB, California, to accommodate the Atlas II family of launch vehicles; stipulations include HABS/HAER to be determined by NPS and donation of equipment to museums.

CA SHPO

1598



No Author

1994

**Maxwell Legacy Project: Historic Tour and Slide Presentation.**

Could not find the final deliverables, but there is correspondence about the project on file at Maxwell AFB. Need to follow up with DoD Legacy.

Maxwell AFB

854

No Author

1995

**Memorandum of Agreement: Maxwell Air Force Base Flightline Facilities.**

In 1995, Maxwell AFB was planning to demolish Hangar 690. In order to raze the structure, the installation and SHPO agreed to HABS/HAER documentation, but additionally included a stipulation that "Maxwell AFB is dedicated to preserving and maintaining the remaining historic flight line buildings (Building Nos. 689,841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, and 848). Maxwell AFB shall make every effort to carry out this commitment unless these buildings are specified by name in legislation issued by Congress." If Congress were to call out the buildings for demolition, then the Section 106 process would be followed.

This MOA calls for an Act of Congress should the USAF ever determine that the listed buildings should be razed.

Maxwell AFB

880

No Author

1995

**3" x 6" Photobook of Naval Air Station Corpus Christi, Hangar 42, Exterior and Interior Details.**

These are labelled photos in plastic sleeves of Cold War hangar.

TX SHPO

1165

No Author

1995

**White Alice Communication System.**

Alaska Heritage Resources Survey inventory cards for the Alaska White Alice Communication System (WACS) stations. Alaska's WACS is significant as an example of communications and military preparedness during the Cold War era. The 71 stations in this system linked remote areas of the state by means of UHF radio signals beamed up to the sky (troposphere) by parabolic antennas and back down to receiving antennas, microwave signals were also used. Some stations combined both tropo and microwave. The communications function provided by WACS was perceived during the 1950s to be a vital part of an over-the-Pole national defense system. WACS technology evolved and peaked rapidly: soon after its development in the early 1950s it was rendered obsolete by the advent of long distance satellite communication in 1962. The primary facilities at these sites consisted of a composite building and antennas.

Most of the facilities have been demolished, some were transferred to private entities, while some of the land are active and inactive military sites.

AK SHPO

1638

**ANC-00798: High Power Acquisition Radar Site on Nike Site Summit.**

This is an Alaska Heritage Resources Survey card for High-Power Acquisition Radar Tower Foundation (Building 39602). The foundation is immediately west of the High Power Acquisition Radar Building (ANC-00799). The 25' x 25' concrete foundation is all that remains of the radar tower. A U.S. Army Nike Hercules missile installation, Site Summit is a manifestation of American military defense during the Cold War. The site was an element of the extensive U.S. defense network which spread across Alaska as part of the Cold War. Site Summit operated as an active missile battery from May 1959 to July 1979. During the 1960s, live practice firings from the site indicated its readiness to deter enemy aircraft from attacking the nearby U.S. Army and USAF bases and the City of Anchorage. Although less than fifty years old, Site Summit is the only Nike site of eight built in Alaska to retain physical integrity. It also represents unique design adaptations made to all Alaskan Nike sites to accommodate subarctic conditions. It is the last intact Missile Installation in Alaska, listed in the NRHP.

AK SHPO

1646

No Author

1996

**Programmatic Agreements and Historic Structure Analysis for Historic Properties, Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF AGREEMENT

USAF

329

No Author

1996

**Memorandum of Agreement between USAF and CA SHPO for the Construction of a New Chabot Observatory and Science Center in the City of Oakland, California.**

Stipulations include HABS/HAER documentation to be determined by NPS and relocation of science equipment.

CA SHPO

1603

No Author

1996

**Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, Point Barrow Long Range Radar Site (LRRS), Alaska: HABS Photographs, April 1996.**

Black and white archival photographs of Point Barrow Long-Range Radar Site (LRRS)

AK SHPO

1620

No Author

1997

**Cultural Resources Investigations for Air Force Plant 6, Marietta Georgia.**

This is a survey of USAF Plant 6, which is currently owned by the USAF and operated by Lockheed Martin Aeronautics. The site includes facilities used for the fabrication and assembly of large aircraft. Plant 6 provides repair, retrofit and overhaul of F-22A, C-130 and other USAF aircraft currently in the inventory, as well as providing technical support.

USAF

115

No Author

1997

**Memorandum of Agreement between CA SHPO and USAF for the Demolition of Buildings 370, 902, 903 and 943, Travis Air Force Base, California.**

Stipulations include California site inventory forms and 35 mm photographs for four Cold War-era buildings.

CA SHPO

1602

No Author

1999

**Cold War Historic Building Survey: Rome Research Site, Rome, New York 13441.**

This report is a survey conducted for the Air Force Research Laboratory, Rome Research Site and five Geographically Separated Units (the Verona, Ava, Forestport, Newport and Stockbridge Test Annex sites). The purpose of the study was to identify any structures that might have potential Cold War importance. Sixty-four structures were evaluated, 12 of which had been addressed in previous research. Additional research was recommended for several structures in order to determine if the Cold War-related research conducted within or around them was of a natural significance or uniqueness. Twelve of the structures recommended for additional evaluation are located at the Verona Annex (the so-called "Space Command" cluster); three are found at the Newport Test Annex; and one other is location at Stockbridge.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

667

No Author

1999

**Cold War Buildings Proposed for Demolition From 1999–2003, Eligibility/Non-eligibility Pending for National Register Listing, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.**

This includes two notebooks with lists of buildings, 8 x 10" photographs, some supporting text, but no evaluation.

AL SHPO

876

No Author

1999

**Memorandum of Agreement between USAF and CA SHPO for the Recordation of Two Cold War Era Historic Districts and a Cold War Era Hangar, Travis Air Force Base, Solano County, California.**

The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project Q Area (Q Area), the Air Defense Command Readiness Area and Hangar 810 were to be recorded in accordance with the level of HABS documentation.

CA SHPO

1601

No Author

2000

**Legacy Project No. 98-1754: Cold War Needs Assessment: A Legacy Project, The Fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989.**

This document presents an agency-wide DoD framework for evaluating Cold War properties. The assessment included in the report is a review of the methods used in 11 completed interservice Cold War building and structure evaluations (USAF, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Army). This document was planned to support the ongoing development and refinement of the USAF's guidance for the evaluation of Cold War resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

685

**Paxtuxent Naval Air Station.**

This report is an evaluation of World War II and Cold War buildings. Individually National Register-eligible buildings include:

**I. Testing Facilities**

- I42 Armament Test Firing Tunnel (w/143, Instrument Building) 1948
- I44 Interference Test Lab (Shielded Hangar) 1949
- I49 Jet Engine Test Cell Maintenance Facility 1950

**III. Mission Support Facilities**

- I08 Landplane Catapult (w/108A, Control Pit) 1945
- I19 Catapult XE-2 (Electric) 1945
- I60 Arresting Gear 1954
- I62 Catapult TC-7 (Steam) 1954
- I96/197 Theodolite Towers 1960

MD SHPO

836

No Author

2001

**WSMR Facility: Launch Complex 32 (LC-32).**

A description of the Launch Complex at White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), which is divided into three areas that include the Sergeant Launch area, Hawk Launch area, and the Multiple Drone Launch area. Document does not include context or evaluation.

NM SHPO

499

No Author

2001

**Thomasville Air Force Station.**

This file contains information about a building that was used at the former USAF Station and those that wanted it reused as the Thomasville Mental Health Rehabilitation Center. The file has 2001 correspondence that notes that a man would like to have the building restored with interpretation of base history inside. The center was seeking to nominate the building to the state register. It is unknown whether this went anywhere.

AL SHPO

861

No Author

2001

**Popular History of Maxwell Air Force Base/Gunter Annex.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

Project was funded in FY 2001 as noted in Maxwell files.

None Yet

882

**Memorandum of Agreement between CA SHPO and USAF Addressing the Effects of the Demolition of Buildings Associated with the South Base Rocket Sled Track Facility, Edwards Air Force Base, California.**

MOA for the demolition of buildings associated with the South Base Rocket Sled Track Facility, Edwards AFB. Stipulations included contacting NPS to determine level of HABS/HAER and within 18 months following removal of Buildings 502, 513, 520, 521, 540, and 545, AFFTC was to complete a re-evaluation of the South Base Rocket Sled Track test Site District to determine if the district still qualifies for inclusion in the NRHP.

CA SHPO

1604

**Programmatic Agreement between Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, and the CA SHPO regarding the Management of Exceptionally Important Cold War Historic Properties under the Jurisdiction of Vandenberg Air Force Base.**

This is a PA Between Vandenberg AFB and the California SHPO regarding Cold War Historic Properties at the installation.

USAF

328

**Memorandum of Agreement between USAF and CA SHPO for Demolition of Four ICBM Launch Facilities as required by the New START Treaty, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

MOA for demolition of four ICBM Launch Facilities as required by the New START Treaty, Vandenberg AFB, California. Stipulations included: (1) Cold War Properties Evaluation—Phase II Inventory and Evaluation of Minuteman, MX Peacekeeper, and Space Tracking Facilities at the installation; (2) A HAER for LF-02, an MX Peacekeeper ICBM launch facility identical to LF-05; (3) A joint effort between the USAF and the NPS to establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in South Dakota and public outreach via the World Wide Web; and (4) Curation of original architectural and engineering design plans for each launch facility at the Air Force Historical Research Center at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, where they will be preserved and available for research.

The USAF was also to complete state forms for each building and create a brochure.

CA SHPO

1605

**HAER No. CA-319: Beale Air Force Base, PAVE PAWS.**

This is documentation of one of four large phased-array radars designed and built by Raytheon. The original mission of the Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) was to monitor potential Soviet Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) launches and to serve as early warning of an attack on the U.S. In 2002, Air Force Space Command initiated a major upgrade of the PAVE PAWS at Beale AFB. the ballistic missile defense shield currently proposes to use PAVE PAWS as a platform for enhanced early warning radar, and to combine the system with missile interceptors.

USAF

74

No Author

2008

**Memorandum of Agreement between USAF and CA SHPO for the Demolition and Salvage of Space Launch Complex 5.**

Vandenberg AFB, California, proposed demolition of Space Launch Complex 5 (SLC-5), recycling some launch hardware for reuse. Stipulations include HAER documentation and reuse of equipment.

CA SHPO

1600

No Author

2009

**HAWKS in the Desert: The 700 Area, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

This is a popular report that was intended to provide background as to why the missile facilities were necessary.

TX SHPO

1139

No Author

2010

**Buildings of Launch Complex 38: 23680 and 24064.**

This is a four-color brochure that provides a popular history of the Air Force Launch Complex.

NM SHPO

472

No Author

2010

**Korean War Oral History Project.**

This is a file with a small number of interviews concerning the Korean War. They are few in number in comparison to interviews collected for the Vietnam effort.

TX SHPO

1179

No Author

2011

**Memorandum of Agreement between USDVA, CA SHPO and USAF for Mitigation of Impacts to Historic Structures from Closure and Reuse of Onizuka Air Force Station, Sunnyvale, California.**

This MOA for adverse effect on Buildings 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 10031 and 10032, interconnected buildings that are contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible USAF Satellite Test Center Historic District. Stipulations included HABS Level II, and also short format HABS. The Veterans Administration was to prepare an interpretive display documenting the story of the District with emphasis on the Corona Program. The display will be housed in the Department of Veterans Affairs, Building 1002, in Sunnyvale, California.

CA SHPO

1599

No Author

2012

**Buildings 425/435 and Buildings 426/436, Lackland Air Force Base, Medina Base Nuclear Weapons Storage and Handling Facility.**

This is a notebook with photologs, color photographs and negatives of storage units, copies of drawings, and survey forms. Its cover sheet is formatted like a HABS/HAER document without HABS number or written history.

TX SHPO

1129

No Author

2013

**When the Lone Star State Met the Iron Curtain.**

This document is a collection of files with hand-written oral history interview forms.

TX SHPO

1163

No Author

2013

**When the Lone Star State Met the Iron Curtain: Recollections of Texas in the Cold War, An Oral History Training Workshop.**

This is a training notebook for those collecting oral histories.

TX SHPO

1164

No Author

2014

**Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form: Building 393.**

This is a survey form for Building 393 is associated with the Ballistic Research Laboratory at Aberdeen Proving Ground during the Cold War. Testing completed in Building 393 contributed to the development of improved weapons systems during the Cold War era.

MD SHPO

835

No Author

2015

**Memorandum of Agreement between USAF and CA SHPO Regarding the Demolition of Thirty Contributing Elements to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Historic District, Edwards Air Force Base.**

Stipulations included Levels I and II HAER recordation for all contributing structures. The 412 Test Wing was to preserve, maintain, and interpret Test Stand E, and then re-Evaluation of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Historic District after the undertaking.

CA SHPO

1606

Nolan, Patrick M.

1999

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss.**

This is a multiple property nomination form that includes a historic context and a description of property types that are associated with that context.

NM SHPO

487

Nolte, Karen, Mark A. Steinbeck, and Amber I. Courselle

2006

**Legacy Project No. 03-175: Military Historic Context Emphasizing the Cold War including the Identification and Evaluation of Above Ground Cultural Resources for Thirteen Department of Defense Installations in the State of Georgia.**

This is a Cold War context. The objective was to establish commonalities between the installations to aid in timely identification of resources and accurate assessment of their significance.

DoD Legacy

284

**HABS No. GA-2392-F: Fort Benning, Infantry Hall, North Side of Karker Street between Chesney and Holtz Streets, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Chattahoochee County, GA (Building No. 4).**

This is documentation of Infantry Hall (Building No. 4), which was constructed in 1964. The document includes the entrance landscape that includes the 100' flagpole, Facility No. M9799; the statue "The Infantryman/Follow Me"; the semicircle of flagpoles used to display state flags; as well as York Field are eligible for the National Register. The building was used for training, testing, and doctrine development from 1945–1965.

Library of Congress

977

Nowakowski, Matt, and R. Wade Schlafley

2006

**Cultural Resources Survey for Texas Air National Guard, 147th Fighter Wing, Ellington Field, Texas. Draft Final.**

This report starts with the Paleo Indian period, includes 24 pages of Cold War history, then there is an assessment of potential for archaeology and forms for building survey. The buildings were constructed between 1957 and 1989. None were found to be eligible.

TX SHPO

1135

Nowick, Marjorie, Melissa Wiedenfeld, Timothy McGrath

2009

**Punta Salinas Radar Site, Radome 4, Off PR 868, approximately 0.5 miles north of Levittown, Levittown, Toa Baja Municipio, PR. Survey Number HAER PR-50.**

The record is the HAER documentation for the Punta Salinas Radar Site, Levittown, Toa Baja Municipio, Puerto Rico. The exterior of Radome 4 is significant as a local landmark marking the Punta Salinas peninsula to residents of Toa Baja, and on this basis was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the ANG with the concurrence of the Puerto Rico SHPO. Built in 1964, it was the first radome structure at Punta Salinas Radar Site and originally housed a GPA-89 radar antenna. A second radome (Radome 6) was erected in 1966 to house an AN/FPS-67 radar antenna. The antennae in both radomes worked together. The Punta Salinas Radar Site was established by the Puerto Rico ANG in June 1959 as a directional search radar site in support of the ANG alert fighters at the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport ANGB, for drug interdiction and for other missions. The exteriors of both Radomes 4 and 6 are significant as local landmarks. The Radar Site contains five NRHP eligible resources including three coastal defenses built for WWII Fort Mascaró: Battery Buckey (coastal defense 261/Punta Salinas Radar Site Building 3), Battery Pence (coastal defense 262/ Punta Salinas Radar Site Building 9), a small pillbox (no ANG real property number), and the two CWE radomes (Radomes 4 and 6). This documentation includes large-format photographs and written historical and descriptive data.

ANG

1795

Nowlan, Patrick

1999

**Identification and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas.**

This report includes a historic context from World War II through the Cold War, including the early Army missile program, Army Air Defense, and Air Defense and Guided Missile role at Fort Bliss. Weapons systems and missions included AAA gun units, Nike Ajax, Nike Hercules, Army Air Defense, Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, Safeguard, and anti-aircraft artillery. The report includes evaluation criteria for Cold War properties at Fort Bliss.

NM SHPO

488



**Inventory and Evaluation of Minuteman, MX Peacekeeper, and Space Tracking Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base.**

This document provides an extensive historic context, an inventory and evaluation of Minuteman ICBM. MX Peacekeeper ICBM and space tracking facilities at Vandenberg AFB. Due to their direct contribution to operational missions of exceptionally important U.S. military and/or civilian programs carried out during the Cold War, the following properties evaluated are eligible for listing on the National Register Historic Places: the contributing elements of seven Minuteman Launch Facilities (LFs -03, -06, -04, -07, -09, -10, -26); the contributing elements of three MX Peacekeeper Launch Facilities (LFs -02, -05, -08); six Missile Alert Facilities (MAFs -D0, -80, -01A, -01B, -01E); Facilities 8195 and 7304. housing Missile Procedures Trainers; two antenna structures at the Vandenberg Tracking Station (Facility 23201 and Facility 23235); and seven components that make up a Rail Garrison Historic District (Facilities 1819, 1886, 1862, 1894, 1900, the Test Loop and the Rail Spur).

CA SHPO

1196

Nowlan, Patrick, and Roy McCollugh		1997
<b>Inventory and Evaluation of ATLAS, TITAN, BOMARC, and Blue Scout Junior Launch Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base.</b>		
This document provides an extensive historic context, an inventory and evaluation of the Atlas, Titan, Bomarc, and Blue Scout, Jr. launch facilities at North VAFB, and the former U.S. Coast Guard Life Boat Rescue Station and Lookout Tower at South VAFB. Complex 395-C qualifies for listing on the NRFP as a site based upon its direct contribution to operational missions of the exceptionally importance Titan II ICBM program.		
CA SHPO		1197

**National Landmark Nomination: Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.**

This is an NHL nomination form. In 1947, Cape Canaveral AFS was elected as the site for a U.S. Missile Testing Range and construction began in 1950. The first missile, an adapted German V-2 rocket was launched on July 24, 1950. Continuous advancement in technology made possible the launching of the NASA Saturn IB in 1961, the USAF Titan III in 1974, and the U.S. Navy Trident missile which began testing in 1977. Thirty-three launch complexes have been constructed on the Cape, but only seven remain active missile launch sites.

NRHP No. 94001377: "Cape Canaveral AFS"

NPS, NRHP

923

**White Sands V-2 Launching Site.**

This is a nomination form that was filled out as part of the Man in Space Theme Study. The site is listed for its Cold War role in developing missile technology. The site is a historic rocket launch complex at White Sands Missile Range. It is now known as Launch Complex 33 and was originally called Army Launch Area Number 1. It was here that the U.S. first performed test launches of German V-2 rockets that had been captured toward the end of World War II. These tests were the first step in both military advances in rocketry, and in the development of the U.S. space exploration programs.

In October 1985, the NPS notified the Department of the Army that Launch Complex 33 (LC-33), located 6.5 miles east of post headquarters, at White Sands Missile Range was now a National Historical Landmark (NHL). Two years earlier on Feb. 16, 1983, the complex was named a State of New Mexico historical monument. The designation was based on the fact the launch complex was this country's first major rocket launch facility. Work conducted at LC-33 started a chain of events in the U.S. that led to orbiting satellites, manned space flight, trips to the moon and the space shuttle. The complex consisted of a blockhouse, several concrete launching pads, a 100-foot tall launching tower for small rockets, gantry and blast pit.

Information online: <https://www.nps.gov/articles/white-sands-v2-launching-site.htm> and [http://www.wsmr.army.mil/PAO/WSHist/Pages/LaunchComplex33\(NationalHistoricLandmark\).aspx](http://www.wsmr.army.mil/PAO/WSHist/Pages/LaunchComplex33(NationalHistoricLandmark).aspx)

NPS, NRHP

924

**National Register Nomination: Pentagon Office Complex.**

Listed as an NHL. It is one of the world's largest office buildings, with about 6,500,000 square ft., of which 3,700,000 square ft. are used as offices. Approximately 23,000 military and civilian employees and about 3,000 non-defense support personnel work in the Pentagon. It has five sides, five floors above ground, two basement levels, and five ring corridors per floor with a total of 17.5 mi of corridors. The Pentagon includes a five-acre central plaza, which is shaped like a pentagon and informally known as "ground zero," a nickname originating during the Cold War on the presumption that it would be targeted by the Soviet Union at the outbreak of nuclear war

NPS, NRHP

925

**Westover Air Reserve Base Cultural Resources Survey.**

This report presents the results of a data review at Westover AFB, Massachusetts. The summary discusses information on the results of the data review phase of the survey, including an overview of previous archaeological investigations at the base, descriptions of recorded archaeological sites, an overview of the existing national framework for assessing World War II and Cold War architectural properties, and a listing of the World War II and Cold War-era properties that are considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

814

**SAC Missile Chronology: 1939–1988.**

This report documents the significant decisions and events that have made missiles an integral part of SAC's history. The chronology also enriches our heritage by describing the manner in which SAC made guided missiles an essential part of the nation's deterrent force.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

512

Office of the Historian, Headquarters Strategic Air Command, Offut AFB

1990

**From Snark to Peacekeeper: A Pictorial History of Strategic Air Command Missiles.**

This report documents the SAC guided missiles: Snark, a winged intercontinental missile; Atlas; Titan; Minuteman; and Peacekeeper.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

522

Orist, Mark

1999

**NRHP No. 64500017: Titan II ICBM Launch Complex Sites Associated with the 308th Strategic Missile Wing in Arkansas.**

This nomination includes three Titan II Missile Launch Complex sites that served under the 308th Strategic Missile Wing at Little Rock: 374-5 near Springhill; 373-5 near Center Hill; and 374-7 near Southside on a multiple property documentation form. The above ground portion at each site consisted of 3.3 acres. In 1980, there was an accident at 374-7 that resulted in an explosion that destroyed the launch duct, killed an airman, and cause the nuclear warhead to dislodge. There were originally three Strategic Missile Wings nationally with six squadrons.

NPS, NRHP

1020

Palmer, Kevin (Lex)

1999

**Central Coast Continuum, from Ranchos to Rockets: A Historic Overview for an Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Sites, Buildings, and Structures, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

This report includes a contextual history for sites dating from 1802 to 1966. The context covers the historic architectural and historical archaeological sites. Six general historic themes apply to Vandenberg AFB: Agriculture, Defense, Extractive Industry, Transportation, Ethnic Heritage, and Settlement. These themes are interpretive, related to the field effort, and reflect many of Santa Barbara County's land-use patterns, historic landscapes, and ethnohistoric trends.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

658

**Military Historic Context Emphasizing the Cold War, including the Identification and Evaluation of Above Ground Cultural Resources for Thirteen Department of Defense Installations in the State of Georgia.**

This report is a historic context emphasizing the Cold War for 13 DoD installations in the state of Georgia, which included the identification and evaluation of "above ground" cultural resources. The thirteen installations included in this investigation are: Fort McPherson (1885), Fort Benning (1918), Fort Stewart (1940), Hunter Army Air Field (1940), Moody AFB (1940), Fort Gillem (1941), Robins AFB (1941), Fort Gordon (1941), Naval Air Station Atlanta (1941), Dobbins Air Reserve Base (1942), Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany (1952), Naval Supply Corps School Athens (1954), and Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay (1978). Individual installation and overall contexts provided. Note: This may provide an example for future mitigation.

GA SHPO

1086

Paonessa, Laurie J., Elizabeth B. O'Brien, Susan L. Bupp, and Donald E. Bender

2002

**Architectural Inventory and Evaluation: U.S. Army Support Element Charles E. Kelly, Support Facility Oakdale, Pennsylvania. Draft Report.**

This is an architectural inventory and evaluation for the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility in southwestern Pennsylvania. The site is composed of four discontinuous parcels linked by their Cold War functions (1954-1974). These four areas consist of the Main Post (formerly the Oakdale Army Air Defense Base or Nike Missile Master), Site 62C (the Nike Control Area, Site PI-62C), Site 62L/63 (the Nike Launcher Area, Site PI-62L), and the Neville Island Support Facility. Fifty-four buildings were inventoried. Twenty-eight buildings and structures at the C. E. Kelly Support Facility are considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for the Nike Missile program: Missile Master, Control, Launcher, and Missile Maintenance. The Oakdale Nike Missile Site Historic District consists of five discontinuous parcels which exemplify the separate functional areas of the Nike Missile system.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

698

Pasi, Gino

2005

**Legacy Project No. 05-268: Cold War/Aerospace Technology History.**

This report documents biographies of those involved in the Cold War. The genesis of the project was recognizing that there is a significant need to preserve the history of the development of Cold War Aerospace Technology from the very people who created it. Many efforts to preserve Cold War geographic history have proliferated, while published literature focuses on the diplomatic, political, economic, or sociological perspectives. Biographies and memoirs offer “insider” views while scholarly works examine corporations and government institutions. However, the Cold War’s technological significance, which many scholars regard as one of the primary reasons for the eventual success of the U.S. remains under-explored.

DoD Legacy

101

Patterson, Patience Elizabeth, David P. Stahley, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1996

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-18: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at McConnell Air Force Base.**

This report presents an inventory of McConnell AFB, Kansas. From the reconnaissance, on-site inspection, and research, three resources were determined to be important to the base and national Cold War history. One of the resources is a building and two are bodies of data in the form of historical documentation, architectural drawings, photographs, and maps. Stewardship, further documentation, and nomination to the National Register is recommended for the building. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for the two documentary collections.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

597

Patterson, Patience Elizabeth, David P. Stahley, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1997

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-27: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Whiteman Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Whiteman AFB. Five resources were determined to be important to the base Cold War history. Two of the resources are buildings, one is a structure, and two are collections of records and documents. Stewardship, further documentation, and eligibility to the National Register is recommended for the Bomber Alert Facility, Missile Launch Control Facility, and Missile Launch Facility Trainer. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for the two Documentary Collections.

Note: SAC Alert Facility was reused for Reserve Training.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

618

Patterson, Patience Elizabeth, David P. Stahley, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1997

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-5: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Davis-Monthan AFB. From the information gathered and the on-site inspection, four buildings and two sources of documents were selected for further documentation and evaluated as important within the base's Cold War context. Two of these resources relate to Operations and Support Installations, three are Combat Weapons and Support Systems, and one is a Training Facility. One of the evaluated facilities is a missile installation that has been converted into a museum and is currently an NHL. Continued stewardship is recommended for this facility. National Register eligibility, further documentation, and stewardship are recommended for the Bomber/Tanker Alert Facility, the Fighter Alert Facility, and the Ground Launched Cruise Missile Training Facility. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for the two Documentary Collections evaluated. There are also two resources that, although they were not evaluated, are recommended for further work due to their importance to the base's history outside of the Cold War context.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

625

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-20: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Moody Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Moody AFB, Georgia. Using the inventory and the information gathered on base history, resources were selected for further documentation and evaluation according to their importance to the base Cold War context. No structures or buildings were determined to be significant to the base Cold War history. However, two sets of documents were identified that significantly contribute to knowledge of base Cold War history and development. These two resources include the Documentary Collection kept in the Wing History Office and the Documentary Collection located in the Drafting Section of Civil Engineering. Further documentation in the form of inventory, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for both of these resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

629

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-11: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Homestead Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Homestead AFB, Florida. From the inventory, on-site inspection, and research, three resources were determined to be important to the base's Cold War history. Two of the resources are buildings, and one is a set of architectural diagrams. Recommendations for the resources include stewardship, further documentation, and National Register eligibility for the Air Force Conference Center; further documentation for the Bomber Alert Facility; and stewardship, further documentation, and conservation of the Documentary Collection.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

638

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-17: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at MacDill Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of MacDill AFB and Avon Park Air Force Range, Florida. From the inventory, on-site inspection, and research, seven resources were evaluated as important within the base's Cold War context and were more fully documented. Six of these relate to Operational and Support Installations on the base, and one relates to Combat Weapons and Support Systems. Four of the resources evaluated are documentary. Architectural drawings, maps, aerial photographs, history office files, a bound base newspaper collection, and early maps and layout plans for the bombing range at Avon Park Air Force Range are all present. One particular 1940 layout plan of MacDill Army Air Field has the signature of General Remy "Hap" Arnold and is framed. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for these resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

642

**Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangars: A General History, Thematic Typology, and Inventory of Aircraft Hangars Constructed on Department of Defense Installations.**

This study is intended to facilitate DoD's future assessment of any hangar's historical or architectural significance. It was conceived to expand a previous DoD-sponsored study on World War II temporary buildings. The current study specifically addresses aircraft hangars and covers most of the 20th century.

AFHRA Curation/USAF/CERL/DoD Legacy

681

**Launch Complex 21/22 District, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This is a report about Launch Complex 21/22 for its association with early missile and rocket development for the U.S. military, and in particular, Mace missiles. It was used to launch missiles during the 1950s and 1960s; consists of four buildings; and is currently abandoned. The NPS had proposed an NHL district at the time of the report and was planning HAER documentation. The report includes a detailed context, descriptions of missile programs, detailed history of the launch complex, and architectural descriptions of the structures. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief context, a history of the complex and associated missile programs, details on the missiles, and detailed evaluation of the buildings.

FL SHPO

898

Penders, Thomas E.

2010

**A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey: Jupiter Missile Crash Site (8BR2087), Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report assesses the Jupiter missile crash site is located at Cape Canaveral and includes the final debris from Missile AM-9 that launched on October 10, 1958. The site was determined "potentially eligible." The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. This report details the pre-history and history of Florida, as well as the Jupiter missile. Relates the missile to the fragments found at the site.

FL SHPO

900

Penders, Thomas E.

2011

**An Update and Revision of Three Historic Properties Surveys: Patrick Air Force Base, Brevard County Florida, Volume I: Report.**

This report evaluates World War II and Cold War resources. It includes such resources as BOMARC, SAGE, and missile instrumentation. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. It is a substantial report with a context and individual property evaluations.

FL SHPO

907

Penders, Thomas E.

2012

**Determination of Eligibility for Area 55: Delta Operations Support Area, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Cape Canaveral, Florida.**

This report is one in a series that was completed to determine whether launch complexes at Cape Canaveral were eligible to the National Register. It was determined that Area 55 had a direct Cold War relationship and was of "premiere importance" for its association with the manned and unmanned space programs. In 1980, the area became a support facility for the Delta II missile program. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes historic context; evaluation of each structure with historic photos, aerials, and current photos.

FL SHPO

893

**Determination of Eligibility for the Facility 49800: Heavy Equipment Shop (8BR2480), Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report is one in a series that was completed to determine whether launch complexes at Cape Canaveral were eligible to the National Register. Facility 49800 was recommended eligible for its unique construction and for its associated with the Goose/Bull Goose missile program for its use as a prototype launch shelter. The report includes historic context; evaluation of the structure with historic photos, aerials, and current photos. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes historic context; evaluation of the structure with photos and aerials.

FL SHPO

895

**Determination of Eligibility for Launch Complex 18, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report determines that Launch Complex 18, constructed in 1957, as a whole is ineligible, but that the blockhouse is significant for its Cold War context. The blockhouse is included in the ICRMP and the installation General Plan. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief context, a history of the complex and associated missile programs, details on the missiles, and detailed evaluation of the buildings.

FL SHPO

913

**Determination of Eligibility for Facility 70000—Solid Motor Assembly Building, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report is one in a series that was completed to determine whether launch complexes at Cape Canaveral were eligible to the National Register. The Solid Motor Assembly Building was constructed in 1964 and recommended as eligible for its association with the Titan IIIc Missile program (under A, C, and D). The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes historic photographs, a context, the original drawing set, and a detailed description. While it is not HAER Level II documentation, it includes the components of that level.

FL SHPO

919

**Determination of Eligibility for Launch Complex 30, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report assessed 16 properties at the Launch Complex 30 as a historic district for their association with the Army's Pershing Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) program as well as the U.S. Navy's Trident submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) program. The district was recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief historic context, and in-depth discussion of the missile programs associated with the complex, and detailed assessments.

FL SHPO

905



**A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey for an Enhanced Use Lease of the Lamagar Transmitter Annex, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report surveys 12 cultural resources, including a non-military canal, World War II airfield, a historic district and seven historic properties. The district is the Malabar Transmitter Annex Historic District (8BR3123) that was used during the Cold War as a high frequency facility used for ship-to-shore and air-to-ground communications and an optical tracking and recording site using telescopes. Additionally, the Transmitter Building (8BR3138); Astrodome (8BR3139); South Astrodome (8BR3140); NOS Operational Support Building (8BR3141); North Instrumentation Building (8BR3142); and Storage Building (8BR3143) were all considered eligible.

The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. This report includes a context and an in-depth history and evaluation of each resource.

FL SHPO

916

**Determination of Eligibility for the Launch Complex 5/6 Spin Test Facility, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report evaluates the Spin Test facility (LC 5/6), which was determined to have a direct Cold War relationship with the manned and unmanned missile programs, as well as the development of SLBMs. It was also recommended to be included in the Man in Space NHL District (8BR216), which had previously been assessed by Butowsky in 1984. Five properties were recommended as eligible under Criteria A-D. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes context and descriptions/photographs of each of the resources.

FL SHPO

917

**A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey: Launch Complex 16 (8BR2321), Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report is a survey of nine properties at Launch Complex 16; it was determined that they were eligible under Criteria A, B and D for the association with the Titan I and II missile programs, as well as the Gemini space mission. The complex was later used for Pershing missiles. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief historic context; and in-depth discussion of the missile programs associated with the complex; and detailed assessments.

FL SHPO

912

**Determination of Eligibility for Launch Complex 20 (8BR3272), Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida.**

This report assessed Launch Complex 20 which consisted of 14 facilities and determined that they were not eligible. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief historic context; and in-depth discussion of the missile programs associated with the complex; and detailed assessments.

FL SHPO

914

**Cultural Resources Assessment Surveys for the Proposed Skid Strip Area Development Plan, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida 2009–2015, Volume I: Report.**

This report evaluates resources at the Skid Strip Historic District (8B3186) and includes 11 resources and the Control Tower Road Tracking Sites Historic District (8BR3433) that includes 10 resources. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes historic context and detailed descriptions of the contributing properties.

FL SHPO

908

Pendleton, Philip E., and Rob Tucher

2011

**HAER No. HI-97: Ka'ena Point Satellite Tracking Station, Ka'ena Point, Wai'anae Mountains above Keawaula Bay, Waialua, Honolulu County, Hawaii.**

This is documentation of the Ka'ena Point Satellite Tracking Station (KPSTS) that is a radio receiving and transmitting facility that occupies approximately 153 acres of land leased from the State of Hawaii, including easements and rights-of-way. KPSTS was originally established in 1958 to support the CORONA/Discoverer Satellite Program. As a result of the programs, KPSTS is significant for its contribution to the U.S. science and space exploration advances during the Cold War. KPSTS was a vital part of the U.S. military reconnaissance mission during the early development of our nation's Satellite Command and Control Network.

This is documentation of satellite reconnaissance of a tracking station. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER HI-97-A: Warehouse Supplies and Equipment Base
- HAER HI-97-B: Radome Tower Building
- HAER HI-97-C: Building 21, guard shack
- HAER HI-97-D: Building 11, guard shack
- HAER HI-97-E: Building 35, Satellite Control Station
- HAER HI-97-F: Building 39005, Antenna support
- HAER HI-97-G: Building 39006, Satellite Tracking Antenna, Antenna Support Structure/Pedestal with Associated Radome

Library of Congress

975

**Historic Architectural Resources Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Historic Contexts and Evaluation Criteria.**

This document constitutes the NRHP multiple property documentation form that includes the historic and architectural resources at the NAS Patuxent River, Maryland. The report identifies and evaluates the NAS Patuxent River and Webster Field during WWII (1941–1945) and the early Cold War period (1945–1965). The authors associated these property types with the nomination: testing facility, air transport facility, mission support facility, station operational support facility, personnel support facility, and housing. The form includes drawings, maps and photographs that prove useful for building evaluations. This document constitutes the NRHP multiple property documentation form that includes the historic and architectural resources at the NAS Patuxent River, Maryland. The report identifies and evaluates the NAS Patuxent River and Webster Field during WWII (1941–1945) and the early Cold War period (1945–1965). The authors associated these property types with the nomination: testing facility, air transport facility, mission support facility, station operational support facility, personnel support facility, and housing. The form includes drawings, maps and photographs that prove useful for building evaluations. This document constitutes the NRHP multiple property documentation form that includes the historic and architectural resources at the NAS Patuxent River, Maryland. The report identifies and evaluates the NAS Patuxent River and Webster Field during WWII (1941–1945) and the early Cold War period (1945–1965). The authors associated these property types with the nomination: testing facility, air transport facility, mission support facility, station operational support facility, personnel support facility, and housing. The form includes drawings, maps and photographs that prove useful for building evaluations.

Navy

1776

Perrin, Natalie K., Heather Lee Miller, and Amanda Bennett,

2013

**Alaska Federal Scout Readiness Centers**

The Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRC), constructed from 1959 and throughout the Cold War era, are the built record of Alaska’s Scout Battalions. The Scout Battalions were a unique, small-unit organization of the National Guard formed in 1949, which served as a vigilant force in the relative isolation of the arctic tundra. During the Cold War, the AKARNG Scout Battalions were one of the United States’ first line of defense against Soviet aggression, and the FSRCs served as mobilization centers for state and federal activation of troops. The built resources of the AKARNG FSRCs are located throughout Alaska in remote village locations with limited access. As of 2012, seventy-eight FSRC buildings remain in communities throughout the state (see Table 1). This number does not include larger Army Aviation Operations Facilities (AAOF) like those found in Juneau (constructed in 1989) and Kotzebue (1984), or other Office(s) of Military Support (OMS). Instead, FSRCs are diminutive buildings located in relatively remote locations that were built and used during the Cold War era as readiness centers for the AKARNG Federal Scout Battalions.

AKARNG

1682

Perrin, Natalie K., Heather Lee Miller, Ph.D., and Amanda Bennett,

2013

**Alaska Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRCs), 1959 - 1974**

The Federal Scout Readiness Centers (FSRC), constructed from 1959 and throughout the Cold War era, are the built record of Alaska’s Scout Battalions. The Scout Battalions were a unique, small-unit organization of the National Guard formed in 1949, which served as a vigilant force in the relative isolation of the arctic tundra. During the Cold War, the AKARNG Scout Battalions were one of the United States’ first line of defense against Soviet aggression, and the FSRCs served as mobilization centers for state and federal activation of troops. The built resources of the AKARNG FSRCs are located throughout Alaska in remote village locations with limited access. As of 2012, seventy-eight FSRC buildings remain in communities throughout the state.

US Army

1734

Peter, Duane, Brandi Carrier-Jones, and Barbara Vargo

2010

**Cudjoe Key Air Force Station Current Mission and Tethered Aerostat Radar System: Phase I Archaeological Investigation of 72.36 Acres and Architectural Survey of 13 Cold War-Era Resources at Cudjoe Key Air Forces Station, Monroe County, Florida.**

This report included the inventory and evaluation of 13 Cold War resources. Of those, seven did not meet National Register requirements and four were recommended eligible. Eligible properties included the south and north launch pads (932 and 933) and the Aerostat Mooring Support Buildings (937 and 938), all of which had a direct association with SEEK SKYHOOK, a Cold War mission that was responsible for monitoring Cuban activities. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a context and detailed photos and descriptions of each resource.

FL SHPO and AFHRA/USAF

891

Peter, Duane, Marsha Prior, and Joe C. Freeman, with contributions by Troy Ainsworth, Diane E. Williams, Martha Doty Freeman, Mikel Travisano, Scott D. Murdock, Michelle D. Wurtz, Deborah Anglin, and Tanya McDougall

2005

**Legacy Project No. 04-231: A Historic Context and Database for the Military-Industrial Complex in the State of Texas.**

This report provides a statewide historic context on the military built environment and landscape of Texas from 1685 through the end of the Cold War in 1991. During this expansive period, numerous military sites and installations of nearly every type were located in Texas from the simplest camp to the most complex radar. The Cold War section of the study covers distinct property types of the era, including types such as hangars, alert facilities, missile facilities, radar facilities, training facilities, and Capehart/Wherry housing. Accompanying this report is a database with relevant information on a vast number of military installations, past and present, along with data on National Register-eligible military properties.

DoD Legacy

1664

Peyton, Paige M.

2003

**Architectural/Engineering Documentation Silver Creek Transmitter Site, Nebraska.**

This documentation was prepared for the Silver Creek Transmitter Site as part of an agreement between the USAF and the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. The documentation serves as mitigation for the decommissioning and dismantling of the facility.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

720

Peyton, Paige M.

2007

**Cold War-Era Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation.**

To determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, this report evaluates 422 CWE buildings and structures at Langley AFB, Virginia. Because of a significant loss of integrity, the author recommends none of the properties as eligible. The study is also significant in providing the technical infrastructure and information regarding how to determine NRHP eligibility.

USAF

1748

Peyton, Paige M.,

2005

#### **Air Combat Command Pilot Study: Cold War Document Preservation**

This report focuses on four ACC installations (Ellsworth, Langley, Whiteman, and Nellis AFBs) that in prior investigations had been determined to be the focus of documentation related to ACC materiel culture. The study assesses the conditions of historic textual and architectural documents and provides recommendations for effective ways to preserve them, evaluates the storage conditions of documents, develops treatment options and guidelines to ensure their preservation, and duplicates selected examples from the CWE collections (up to 700 drawings and 5,500 textual pages).

USAF

1747

Peyton, Paige M., Geo-Marine, Inc.

2005

#### **HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY AND EVALUATION ARNOLD AIR FORCE BASE, TENNESSEE**

This report surveyed and evaluated 563 resources within the boundary of the base that were built in or before 1989. The report completes and expands previous efforts to inventory historic properties at Arnold AFB, which assessed seven large technical complexes within the Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC), including the Aeropropulsion Systems Test Facility (ASTF) as well as administrative and support facilities. The report concluded that 101 of the 563 resources are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a proposed discontinuous Arnold AFB Historic District. The remaining 462 of the 563 resources were recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register individually or as a contributing element of the historic district. The ASTF was erected to test weapons systems, aircraft, and spacecraft.

USAF

1687

Peyton, Paige, and Andréa Urbas,

2001

#### **Cold War Needs Assessment**

This report is a DOD framework for evaluating Cold War properties. The report also contains a review of the methods used in 11 completed interservice Cold War building and structure evaluations (Air Force, Navy, and Army). Along with other studies currently being conducted (e.g., preparation of a comprehensive Cold War historic context), this document is designed to support the ongoing development and refinement of the Air Force's guidance for the evaluation of Cold War resources. The report also Summarizes the surveys and evaluations of Loring Air Force Base, Maine; Vandenburg Air Force Base, California; Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Test, Igloo and Rail Garrison Launch Site, At Vandenburg Air Force Base, California; Air Force Plant 6, Georgia; Building 602 At Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri; Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky; Naval Air Facility, Michigan; Navy Underwater Sound Reference Laboratory, Florida; Naval Air Station, Illinois; and Cold War-era Properties at U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll.

USAF

1696

Potomac-Hudson Engineering, Inc.

2001

#### **Cold War Facility Survey and Report, Robins Air Force Base.**

This report recommends that the SAC facilities be eligible at the state -level as a historic district. Buildings and structures include the crew readiness facilities (mole hole) and hangars,

USAF

85

Price, Katherine

2006

**Tracking the Unthinkable: The Donnelly Flat MIDAS Ground Station and the Early Development of Space Warning Systems, 1959–1967, Fort Wainwright Donnelly Training Area, Alaska.**

Provides a context for the MIDAS program and Donnelly Flats. Describes the facilities there existed during operation, and evaluates the remaining facilities.

AK SHPO

1632

Price, Katherine

2013

**Army Cold War Context at Fort Wainwright.**

This Cold War context covers the known missions and activities and Cold War property types associated with the U.S. Army at Fort Wainwright during the 1961–1989 period. It is a preliminary report intended as guidance to identify properties on the cantonment of Fort Wainwright, which may be considered exceptionally significant under this context.

The U.S. Army Cold War context at Fort Wainwright falls into several periods, with dividing points occurring in 1973 and 1986. The first period from 1961–1973, marks the time from when the U.S. Army assumed responsibility for Fort Wainwright until reorganizations in major commands occurred around 1973. The second period, from 1973–1986, began with the worldwide downsizing in the U.S. military. In 1986, the 6th Infantry Division (Light) was established at Fort Wainwright. The 6th LID had one critical change in mission— to be prepared for rapid worldwide deployment in support of U.S. national interests. This change reflected the direction the U.S. Army would take in the post-Cold War world.

Property types are divided into three primary categories: ground defense, Nike, and ground/air support: aviation.

AK SHPO

1611

Price, Kathy, and Russell Sakett (CEMML)

2001

**Northern Defenders: Cold War Context of Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks 1947–1961.**

This report provides a historic context for Ladd AFB under the theme of USAF Alaskan Cold War operations, and describes USAF missions in Alaska including Strategic Aerial Reconnaissance, Air Defense, Search and Rescue, and Research.

AK SHPO and AFHRA Curation/USAF

1117

Prior, Marsha

2012

**Additional Evaluation and Character Defining Features of Selected Buildings at Dyess Air Force Base, Taylor County, Texas.**

This is a report on architectural investigations at Dyess AFB. It includes: (1) a list of character defining features for National Register-eligible Cold War properties (Buildings 4314, 5020, 7007, 8129, 8130, 8131, and 9139), (2) evaluation of a potential historic district (including Buildings 4314, 5020, 4312, 4315, 4316, 4317, and Aprons 541, 542, 543), and (3) re-evaluation of an ammunition storage facility (Building 9136). The proposed historic district is not recommended eligible for listing on the National Register. Building 9136 is also recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of historical significance; however, it is covered under a program comment for ammunition storage facilities.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

822

Prior, Marsha and Jessica M. Forbes

2009

**Little Rock Air Force Base Reassessment of 26 Buildings Built Before 1962.**

As the title suggest, the authors were tasked with an inventory and assessment of CWE buildings built in Little Rock AFB, Pulaski County, Arkansas, in accordance to meet the requirements of Section 110 of the NHPA. The authors state that none of the buildings have a specific association with events or trends that were important to Cold War military strategy or to a specific Cold War mission or initiative. Therefore, no property evaluated in this document was found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The document also includes the completed Arkansas Architectural Resources forms of the properties.

USAF

1777

Prior, Marsha, and Duane E. Peter

2002

**Ellsworth Air Force Base: Landscape Survey and Evaluation of Five Historic Resources.**

This report provides the results of a landscape survey and evaluation of five historic resources at Ellsworth AFB. The historic resources evaluated were Buildings 3005 (waste treatment building), 6401 (family housing), 88289 (ammunition storage igloo), 7430 (bomber alert facility), and the Minuteman missile trainer. Due to lack of integrity, Buildings 3005, 6401, and 7430 are not recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Building 88289 (along with Buildings 88106 and 88257) are recommended eligible because they reflect nuclear technological development and its importance to U.S./Soviet Union Cold War relations. The landscape inventory and assessment, conducted to determine the significance of the runways and associated features in relation to the landscape, found four specific buildings and structures (Buildings 7504, 88289, 88257, and 88106) to be of exceptional significance within the B-36 bomber mission, but World War II and earlier runways were either obliterated or were significantly impacted by Cold War construction. The eight Luria wing hangars (7610, 7612, 7614, 7616, 7618, 7620, 7622, and 7624) are recommended to be potentially significant pending more detailed study of their remaining historic fabric and comparison with similar structures throughout the USAF.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

692

Prior, Marsha, and Edward Salo

2003

**Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991).**

This report provides a national historic context for the Cold War material culture associated with Air Training Command and Air University—the two Major Commands that now constitute the modern-day Air Force Air Education and Training Command (AETC). As part of the work for this project, inventories and assessments of Cold War properties were conducted at six AETC installations: Lackland, Laughlin, Little Rock, Maxwell/Gunter, Randolph, and Sheppard Air Force bases. Research for the historic context and the building assessments at the six installations indicates that there are at least 27 AETC Cold War property types. Of these 27 property types, six are considered to have a high potential for being significant to the Cold War effort and two are considered to have a moderate potential for Cold War significance. The remaining AETC property types have either a low or no potential for Cold War significance.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

719

**Inventory and Assessment of Cold War-Era Buildings Constructed between 1956 and 1991 (2 volumes): Tyndall Air Force Base.**

This report is a survey of 132 Cold War buildings built between 1956 and 1991 at Tyndall AFB, Florida. Of the 132 buildings inventoried, 40 were constructed between 1956 and 1960, making them at least 50 years of age and potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register under the standard Criteria A through D. The remaining 92 buildings were built between 1961 and 1991, and evaluated under Criterion Consideration G. Of the 132 buildings, 69 were found to lack historic significance due to their role as support or base operations facilities upon further investigation. The remaining 63 resources were evaluated for their potential significance to the Cold War. Florida Master Site File Historical Structure Forms were completed for resources built between 1956 and 1960, and those built between 1961 and 1991 that were identified as having potential significance to the Cold War.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

805

**Tyndall Air Force Base: Inventory and Assessment of Cold War Era Buildings Constructed between 1956 and 1991, Volume I.**

This report is an assessment of buildings constructed at Tyndall between 1956–1991. During the project, 613 resources were identified, 132 surveyed, and 63 were deemed to have a direct tie to the Cold War mission (the remainder were base operations). Although they had the contextual tie, the buildings were found to not be eligible to the National Register. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a context; separation of mission-related properties from base operations; discussion of previous survey efforts; and detailed evaluation of the buildings included in the effort.

FL SHPO

892

**Mountain Home AFB Innovation The Evolution of World War II and Cold War Architecture.**

In this project, the authors were tasked with the assessment of the evolution of WWII and CWE buildings at Mountain Home AFB (MHAFB), Idaho. The book is an anthology of individual military architectural examples in the context of these two wars. Although early conditions at the base were harsh to say the least, MHAFB was an important installation that was crucial to WWII and Cold War missions—a fact reflected in the existing buildings, structures, and infrastructure located throughout the base. Home to significant twentieth century Air Force architecture, the MHAFB built environment is a visible reminder of ground-breaking technology, world-renowned architects, and significant missions that were vital to U.S. defense. Furthermore, internationally re-nowned engineers and architects such as Leo Daly, Richard Neutra, Peter Strobel, and the firm of Black & Veatch, as well as the Idaho firms Hummel, Hummel and Jones and J.A. Terteling and Sons are represented at MHAFB. Their work reflects the importance of MHAFB especially during the CWE. This study includes drawings, maps, photographs and schematics that constitute a visual background that tell the story of the architecture at the base.

USAF

1778



Prior, Marsha, Joe C. Freeman, Scott Murdock, and Paige M. Peyton

2005

**Davis-Monthan Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation of 10 Buildings.**

This report presents the results of a historic evaluation of 10 buildings at Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona. The 10 buildings evaluated include: Buildings 1440 (Maintenance Hangar), 1540 (Maintenance Hangar), 129 (Maintenance Hangar), 128 (Fighter-Interceptor Alert Hangar), 1246 (Medium Aircraft Maintenance Dock), 131 (Flight Simulator Facility), 70 (ground launched cruise missile [GLCM] Operations Training Facility), 72 (GLCM Maintenance Training Building), 73 (GLCM Vehicle Wash Building), and 74 (GLCM Field Training Facility). Based on archival research, personnel interviews, on-site inspection, and photography, Buildings 1440, 1540, 129, 128, 1246, and 131 are not recommended eligible for the National Register. Buildings 70, 72, 73, and 74 maintain their integrity and are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration G.

AFHRA Curation/AF and AZ SHPO

735

Prior, Marsha, Joe C. Freeman, Scott Murdock, and Paige M. Peyton

2006

**Seymour Johnson Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation, Buildings 5015, 2130, and 4828 (amended version).**

This report presents the results of a historic evaluation of three Cold War buildings at Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina. The three buildings evaluated are: Building 5015 (Fighter-Interceptor Alert Hangar constructed in 1957), Building 2130 (Readiness Crew Building constructed in 1959), and Building 4828 (Dock, A/C Fuel System Maintenance [Wing Hangar], constructed in 1963). Two buildings (5015 and 2130) meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration G for properties under 50 years of age and are also recommended eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. Building 4828 is not recommended eligible for listing on the National Register as it does not meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration G or Criteria A, B, C, or D.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

746

Prior, Marsha, Karen Van Citters, and Duane Peter

2017

**National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for Air Force, Army, and Navy in The Cold War.**

This report provides a context and themes for assessing the historic significance of DoD Cold War-era resources for NRHP eligibility. Based on earlier guidelines and investigations, which have highlighted many important military functions, the themes developed for this task allow one to assess the significance of resources within the broader military context common to all DoD Components. It is also beneficial for recognizing the historic significance of resources under and over 50 years of age, and provides a stronger case for the national level of significance as opposed to state and local levels. This document is intended to help all those responsible for DoD Cold War resources to move forward in evaluating resources in a consistent manner.

DoD Legacy

1680

### **National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War.**

This study delivers context and themes for assessing the historic significance of DoD CWE resources for NRHP eligibility. Based on earlier guidelines and investigations that have highlighted many important military functions, the themes developed for this study allow one to assess the significance of resources within the broader military context common to all DoD Components. It is also beneficial for recognizing the historic significance of resources under and over 50 years of age and provides a stronger case for the national level of significance as opposed to state and local levels. This document is intended to help all those responsible for DoD Cold War resources to move forward in evaluating resources in a consistent manner.

USAF

1749

Prior, Marsha, Rebecca Procter, Mark Swanson, and Mary Beth Reed

1996

### **Evaluation of Selected Cultural Resources at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Context for Cold War Era, Revision of Historic Properties Documentation, and Survey of Evans Area and Sections of Camp Charles Wood.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army

141

Prior, Marsha, Scott D. Murdock, and Julian W. Adams

2005

### **Management Summary: A Historic Context and Database for the Military-Industrial Complex in the State of Texas.**

This management summary documents the development of a state-wide historic context and database for historic resources in Texas that relate to the military-industrial complex.

AFHRA Curation/AF

737

oclc/318682361?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%  
2F%2Fhandle.dtic.  
mil%2F100.2%2FADA476351%26checksum%3Decd08bea01  
86ca2fdb745dfdbb5738c7  
&linktype=digitalObject.

Prior, Marsha, Troy M. Ainsworth, Martha Doty Freeman, Duane E. Peter, and Julian W. Adams

2006

### **Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War-Era Resources: Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis, San Antonio, Bexar County (THC #201702008) - Volumes I and II.**

This is a survey report of 295 resources that were recommended as not eligible. THC did not concur and recommended three buildings eligible, including the headquarters and hangar-heliport facilities. THC also requested more information on seven buildings when they reached 50 years.

TX SHPO

1152

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Update, 1962–1972, Fort Bragg.**

This report redefines the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School Historic District (JFKSWCSHD) boundary, which led to the inclusion of the previously determined individually National Register-eligible John F. Kennedy Memorial Chapel (D-3116) and three new contributing properties: D-3601, D-3705 and D-3404. The JFKSWCSHD is significant under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration G for: (1) the key role it played in the development of Special Forces and Psychological Operations, both of which were critical to mission objectives relevant to combat and tactical coordination during the Vietnam War; (2) the importance of the district’s architecture, principally designed by one of North Carolina’s most prominent modernist architects, Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.; and (3) for achieving significance when one or more of the resources was less than 50 years old.

Fort Bragg

1114

**A Cultural Resources Survey of Cold War Era Resources at Arnold Air Force Base, TN, Volume IV: Addendum**

As part of this current survey, 119 resources were evaluated for NRHP eligibility both individually and as possible contributing elements to a historic district or historic landscape. All 119 resources were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP individually or as contributing elements due to a lack of historic and/or architectural significance or age. Additionally, it was found that the 119 resources did not have a direct and significant association with the Cold War mission of the Arnold AFB.

USAF

1692

**Inventory of Historic Properties for the Lynn Haven Fuel Depot, Lynn Haven, Bay County, Florida.**

This survey report was completed for Tyndall AFB and included 15 properties under the World War II and Cold War context. None of the properties were considered eligible (they were primarily base operations facilities). The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report included a brief context and descriptions/evaluation of each property individually.

FL SHPO

903

### **A Cultural Resources Survey of Cold War Era Resources at Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee**

This report is divided into three volumes. Volume I is intended as a desk reference and includes the project summary (Section 1.0), an environmental context (Section 2.0), a historic context (Section 3.0), methodology (Section 3.0), previous surveys (Section 4.0), a summary of the resources and National Register of Historic Places assessments (Section 5.0), recommendations and conclusions (Section 6.0), and references (Section 7.0). Volume II is comprised completely of the building descriptions, National Register of Historic Places recommendations, mapping, and relevant photographs. Volume III is the appendices and includes the Tennessee Historical Commission architectural forms and extra photographs.

The survey documented 563 resources that were evaluated for their NRHP eligibility individually and as possible contributing elements to a historic district or historic landscape. The resources were divided into three categories based on their functions: Test Primary (resources directly associated with the testing mission of the facility); Test Secondary (support buildings to the test mission of the facility); and Administrative. The findings of this survey resulted in the NRHP recommendation of 101 resources as contributing elements to a proposed Arnold AFB Historic District, while the remaining 462 resources were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP individually or as contributing elements due to a lack of historic and/or architectural significance or age.

USAF

1691

### **A Cultural Resources Survey Of Cold War Era Resources At Arnold Air Force Base Coffee And Franklin Counties, Tennessee, Vol 1 - 3**

This report documents the survey results and recommendations for 563 Cold War Era resources at Arnold Air Force Base. Arnold Air Forces Base was a research, development, test, and evaluation facility. A total of 86 resources are recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places either individually (Buildings 101, 350, 451, 1476, and 1478) or as contributing elements to the proposed Arnold Air Force Base Test Facilities Historic District, which is comprised of three components. A total of 67 resources are recommended as contributing to the proposed Arnold Engineering and Development Complex; a total of 4 resources contributing to the proposed Elk River Dam and Woods Reservoir Historic Landscape; and a total of 10 resources as contributing to the proposed Test Utilities Historic Landscape. The remaining 428 resources are recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, of which 49 have been demolished.

This report is divided into three volumes. Volume I is intended as a desk reference and includes a historic context, methodology, a summary of the resources and National Register of Historic Places assessments, and recommendations and conclusions. Volume II contains building descriptions, National Register of Historic Places recommendations, mapping, and relevant photographs. Volume III is the appendices and includes the Tennessee Historical Commission architectural forms and extra photographs.

USAF

1706

### **U.S. Army in Alaska.**

This report covers the U.S. Army's history in Alaska from the 1800–1960s. It provides a brief history during the Cold War era.

AK SHPO

1607

**Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Seven National Guard Readiness Centers in Alabama.**

This report documents themes and surveys seven National Guard installations and includes a brief context and good overall sense of each complex. All buildings were deemed "not eligible"; however the document includes a brief history that extends from 1636 to 2000. The context includes the development of armories, testing for "Operation Minuteman," Korea and Vietnam, and construction of a new headquarters. The report includes details and maps for each guard center.

It is located at AL SHPO, Calhoun County, File 40.

AL SHPO

859

Puckett, Heather R.

2016

**Building Inventories and Evaluations: Fort McClellan Army National Guard Training Center in Calhoun County, Alabama.**

This report identified and filled research gaps, documented SHPO response to previous reports, and evaluated resources that had reached 50 years of age (primarily bridges, roads, gates and two ranges). The ranges were grenade and auto pistol. The report determined that nothing was eligible, but it includes a context for the facility, including 44 training areas and ranges.

Located at AL SHPO, Calhoun County, File 41.

AL SHPO

860

Puckett, Heather, Andrea Urbas, Barbara Zeman, Julia Cantrell, Gabriel Gonzales, Judy Keith, and Christopher D. Wolf

1998

**Cold War Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Security Hill, Kelly Air Force Base.**

The nature of the intelligence operations conducted at Security Hill on Kelly AFB, Texas, led to a design for a planned complex of buildings that would provide operational, administrative, residential, and recreational facilities for the personnel working and training at the Air Intelligence Agency. The results of an inventory and evaluation of Cold War significance for buildings and structures situated at Security Hill constitutes the subject of this document. The authors state that Security Hill meets the National Register Criterion A as a historic district for its association with the intelligence (training, cryptological, research, and development) mission. The district also meets Criterion Consideration G for its exceptional role in U.S. intelligence efforts during the Cold War. Along with THC historical sites inventory forms for the properties, this study also includes photographs and schematics that prove useful for building evaluations for eligibility for the NRHP.

USAF

86

Quinn, Michael C.

1986

**HAER No. NM-18: American V-2 Rocket Facilities, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, 1945–1952.**

This is documentation of a range that assembled and tested 67 V-2 rockets between 1946 and 1952. The tests provided the U.S. invaluable experience in the assembly, pre-flight testing, handling, fueling, launching, and tracking of large missiles. In the late 1940s, several V-2s were combined with a smaller rocket, the WAC Corporal, to become the first large, multi-stage rockets to be launched in the Western Hemisphere. Additionally, scientific experiments conducted in conjunction with the V-2 program yielded significant information about the upper atmosphere and other areas of research, including the effects of space on mammals.

NM SHPO

465

**Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register-Eligibility Form: HA-1995.**

This is a state form for the Nike missile site at Lauderick Creek Military Reservation. The missile site is significant for its association Aberdeen with military technology and U.S. defense operations of the Cold War. The site was built in 1955–1956 to accommodate the Nike Ajax missile, one of seven missile launch sites to protect the Washington-Baltimore area. The missile launch site was then quickly modified in 1958–1959 for the Nike Hercules missile. The Lauderick Creek facility consists of six magazines which supported 12 missiles of each type. This site retains the essential components of a Nike facility such as the magazines and Launch pads, administration and housing, and radar and control area. Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Nike Missile system letter report by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in vertical files, Maryland Historical Society Magazine, Fall 1985.

MD SHPO

422

**Built on Strong Foundations: Constructing Our Nation's Military Heritage.**

This four-color brochure summarizes military themes and history with photos, text, and timeline.

DENIX

1668

**Individual Property/District Maryland Historical Trust Internal National Register-Eligibility Form.**

This is a state form evaluating the entire NSWCCD for inclusion in the NRHP for all buildings built through 1958. The SHPO concurred with a district called the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division Historic District. Although the inventory identified many new resources, the centerpiece of the district is the David Taylor Model Basin Historic Site, which was listed in the National Register in 1985.

MD SHPO

410

**Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form: Building E5951.**

This is a survey form for the Ralph J. Truex Laboratory, Building E5951. This building is associated with the Chemical-Biological-Radiological Agency and its successor agencies during the Cold War Era as the principal facility for advanced studies into supertoxic chemical compounds, radioactive materials, and toxins at Edgewood Arsenal. The building served as a principal research facility for the successful completion of the materiel development and testing mission at Edgewood by providing laboratory facilities for the analysis of nuclear matter and reactions, ignition bomblets and simulants, obscuration methods, and Raman Spectroscopy. It was recommended eligible to the NRHP.

MD SHPO

412

**Historic Architecture Survey Report for the MacDill AFB Facilities Inventory**

The report documents a survey of 91 Cold War-era buildings at MacDill AFB. The resources surveyed on the basis of their architectural merits and for their potential association with the Tactical Air Command (TAC) Cold War mission of MacDill AFB. None of the resources rose to a level of architectural importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C. Each resource was assessed individually and, in some cases, as a component of a potential district for its historic value in the context of MacDill AFB's Cold War history. Many of the resources were not relevant to the Cold War mission—for example, a number of resources were recreational or storage facilities. While some resources supported the Cold War mission of MacDill AFB, none rose to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. None of the 91 surveyed resources are eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C, either individually or as part of districts.

USAF

1707

Reed-Hoffman, Inez, and Lauren Archibald

1996

**Historic Structures Survey at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina.**

This report presents the results of a historic resource survey of 166 resources at Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina. Eight properties dated from World War II and all other structures were built beginning in 1956. Upon evaluation of architectural and historic significance, none of the buildings surveyed at Seymour Johnson AFB is recommended as eligible for the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

593

Reyes, Victor J., Kevin M. Wald, and Carroll E. Gowins

1980

**A History of Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota.**

This report presents a historical overview of Ellsworth AFB starting with prehistory and continuing through the 1980s.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

508

Reynolds, Kristen

2015

**Re-survey of previously evaluated Cold War properties that reached 50 years of age (no report, just forms)**

This is a re-survey of 24 previously evaluated Cold War properties using Criteria A through D and documenting the buildings on the state Historic Cultural Property Inventory form. It confirmed the previous analysis completed by Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC under Criterion Consideration G.

NM SHPO

463

Reynolds, Kristen

2016

**Wings of War: An Illustrated History of Kirtland Air Force Base, 1941–1960.**

This is a popular report that consists primarily of photographs with captions that graphically communicates the history of Kirtland AFB from 1941–1960.

NM SHPO

483

Reynolds, Michael	2004
-------------------	------

**Intensive Architectural Survey Anniston Army Depot, Calhoun County, Alabama.**

This survey includes World War II and Cold War facilities with dates of construction up to 1955 for buildings that had "historical or functional significance," as well as significant properties that were constructed between 1953–1958. The Administration Building and two historic districts (Ammunition Storage Area and Nichols Industrial Complex) were recommended eligible. The storage area included igloos and magazines for the storage of ammunition, explosives, small arms, projectiles, conventional missiles, and chemical warfare agents, and was recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. The Nichols Industrial Complex (also known as The East Area) included the tank rebuild area and was recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. The context states that the installation was used for general defense rather than a specific Cold War threat. The report includes a 30-page context and descriptions of the important areas, as well as survey forms in the appendices.

Located at AL SHPO, Calhoun County, File 38.

AL SHPO	858
---------	-----

Reynolds, Michael, and Patricia Stallings	2015
---	------

**Architectural Survey of Sixteen U.S. Army Reserve Centers: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Puerto Rico.**

This is an intensive survey of multi-state resources. Only the log sheet was provided by SHPO.

FL SHPO	899
---------	-----

Rhodes, Lori E., Karen Lewis, and Katherine J. Roxlau	1997
---	------

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-3: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Cannon Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Cannon AFB, New Mexico. From the research and on-site inspection, three resources were evaluated as important to the base and national Cold War history. A photograph collection and two documentary collections contain photographs, plans, maps, drawings, and literary resources that document the development of Cannon AFB throughout the Cold War. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation were recommended for all three resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF	636
---------------------	-----

Rhodes, Lori E., Patience Elizabeth Patterson, and Katherine J. Roxlau	1997
--	------

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-23: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Offutt Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Offutt AFB, Nebraska. Twenty resources on the base were more fully documented and evaluated as important to the base and national Cold War context. The most significant buildings evaluated are those related to SAC Headquarters and the Commander in Chief, and to the Post-Attack Command & Control System and National Emergency Airborne Command Post operations, and to reconnaissance and communications survivability. One building, the SAC Memorial Chapel, was identified as an important property reflecting the social aspects of the Cold War period. The Silver Creek low-frequency transmitter site, located off-base, was an additional focus of this study due to its significant role as a vital, survivable communication link for SAC during the last two Cold War phases. Archival resources and memorabilia were evaluated as well, many of them associated with these significant resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF	647
---------------------	-----



**HAER No. MI-80: Newport Nike Missile Battery D-57/58, Newport Road, Carleton, Monroe County, Michigan.**

This is documentation of the Newport Nike Missile Battery D-57/58, which is one of 16 original Nike Missile Batteries that surrounded the city of Detroit, Michigan in 1958. D-57/58 is an intact example of a Dual Nike Missile Battery significant for its role in the Detroit Defense Area.

Information is available online at: <http://nikehercules.tripod.com/d-57.html> and [http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/d57-58\\_photos\\_3.php](http://www.themilitarystandard.com/missile/nike/d57-58_photos_3.php) includes HAER photos.

Library of Congress

957

**HAER No. CA-169: Variable Angle Launcher Complex, CA State Highway 39 at Morris Reservoir, Azusa, Los Angeles County, California (Other Title: Morris Dam Test Facility [MDTF])**

This is documentation of the Morris Dam Test Facility (MDTF) that was built at the Morris Dam Reservoir to obtain basic hydrodynamic data for use in design and development of Naval Ordnance, particularly air-to-water projectiles. The Variable-Angle Launcher (VAL) and its predecessor, the Fixed-Angle Launcher were a consolidated effort between the scientific and military research and development communities. The VAL was the only structure in the nation where full scale, air launched projectiles could be tested at high velocities and variable entry angles into a body of water. MDTF served as a valuable resource during World War II and the Cold War, spanning over 50 years.

This is a unique complex that represents the Cold War. Individually documented buildings include:

- HAER CA-169-A: Variable Angle Launcher
- HAER CA-169-B: Control Station
- HAER CA-169-C: Camera Stations
- HAER CA-169-D: Camera Car & Track

Website has some information: [http://www.heritagearchitecture.com/pro\\_val.html](http://www.heritagearchitecture.com/pro_val.html)

Library of Congress

1006

**HAER No. NE-9-A: Offutt Air Force Base, Looking Glass Airborne Command Post: Looking Glass Avenue between Comstat Drive and Nightwatch Avenue, Offutt Air Force Base, Bellevue, Sarpy County, Nebraska.**

This is documentation of the SAC airborne command post. During the Cold War, SAC launched an airborne command post that would guarantee retaliation should SAC's underground headquarters at Offutt AFB be incapacitated by a nuclear attack. Named "Looking Glass" because it mirrored the capabilities of the underground facility, the mission began round-the-clock operations in 1961.

Library of Congress

944

**HABS No. SD-21-W: Ellsworth Air Force Base, Group Administration and Secure Storage Building, 2372 Westover Avenue, Blackhawk, Meade County, South Dakota (Building No. 7810).**

This is documentation of Building No. 7810 that was a group administration and secure storage facility. It was constructed in 1953 as part of the substantial expansion of the base and was one of the largest office buildings to be constructed at the base. It represents Ellsworth’s significant growth in both size and function during the Cold War. The installation served as a repository of a larger portion of the nation's nuclear weapons arsenal and became home to a nuclear missile wing.

This is documentation of a large administrative building associated with the nuclear mission.

Library of Congress

933

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume III: Summary Report and Final Programmatic Recommendation.**

This report summarizes the individual base findings of the Cold War material cultural study and provides programmatic recommendations. The document describes the study's historic context and project methodology, summaries individual base descriptions and histories, compares base layout and land use patterns, describes resources selected for evaluation, and presents preliminary recommendations for the evaluated resources at each base. The priority ranking system applied during the study is discussed, along with the results. Finally, a programmatic approach to management and treatment of these evaluated resources is provided.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

643

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-19: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Minot Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Minot AFB. During this research, 98 resources were inventoried and photographed. Of these, nine resources were further documented and evaluated during the course of the survey as important to the Cold War. These include three alert facilities, three sets of architectural drawings, a collection of historic objects, a missile silo replica, and a radar site. Recommendations for the nine evaluated resources vary. The Bomber Alert Facility, Fighter Alert Facility, SAGE, and Missile Launch Facility Trainer are all evaluated as eligible to the National Register, with stewardship and further documentation also recommended. The Tanker Alert Facility is recommended as potentially eligible to the National Register, with stewardship and further documentation also recommended. The three sets of Architectural Drawing Files are recommended for further documentation, stewardship, and conservation. Finally, the Museum Collection is recommended for further documentation and stewardship.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

613

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-13: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of K.I. Sawyer AFB. During this research, 130 resources were inventoried and photographed. Based on the inspections and the information gathered, five resources were selected for further documentation and evaluation as important to the base's Cold War context. These resources include the Bomber Alert Facility, Tanker Alert Facility, Fighter Alert Facility, SAGE, and a Documentary Collection. All three alert facilities are recommended as eligible to the National Register, with further documentation and stewardship also recommended. SAGE, which has compromised integrity, is recommended as ineligible to the National Register, with further documentation recommended to record the historic use of the building. Finally, further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for the Documentary Collection.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

615

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-14: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Langley Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Langley AFB. Of the 191 resources, three resources were further documented and evaluated during the course of the survey as important to the Cold War. These include the Fighter Alert Facility, a Major Command Headquarters, and a Documentary Collection. The Fighter Alert Facility is recommended as eligible to the National Register, with further documentation and stewardship also recommended. The Major Command Headquarters has already been determined eligible for National Register listing for its pre-Cold War associations and is included in a proposed National Register district. This resource is recommended as eligible to the National Register based on its Cold War associations and stewardship of the building is recommended. Inventory, conservation, and stewardship are recommended for the Documentary Collection of maps and architectural drawing files.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

616

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture Volume II-25: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Shaw Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Shaw AFB, South Carolina. During this research, 127 resources were inventoried. During the course of the inventory, one resource, a Documentary Collection, was selected for documentation and evaluation due to its importance within the base Cold War context. This resource illustrates the development of the base throughout the Cold War era. Recommendations for the management of this resource include further documentation, stewardship, and conservation.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

623

**Minot Air Force Base Cold War Material Culture Inventory.**

This report identifies and evaluates the extant Cold War resources at Minot AFB, North Dakota. Of 99 resources inventoried and photographed, the study identifies nine resources that correspond to the operations and missions Phase II of the Cold War. These include three alert facilities, three sets of architectural drawings, a collection of historic objects, a missile silo replica, and a radar site. The document recommends the wing headquarters, the small aircraft maintenance dock, the crew readiness facility (bomber), and the crew readiness facility (tanker) eligible for the NRHP and suggest further documentation of these resources. The report also highlights the importance of the stewardship of these structures as well as the Heritage Center collection, drawing files, Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) construction drawings, and crew readiness facility (bomber) drawings. The NRHP recommendations in this report are preliminary; a comprehensive national evaluation will be completed at the conclusion of the base inventories.

USAF

1779

Ruhan, Jonathan

2012

**HAER No. NH-51: New Boston Air Force Station, 317 Chestnut Hill Road, New Boston, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.**

This is documentation of the New Boston AFS, which is part of a network of tracking facilities supporting the military space program. Six Cold War resources at the station are significant. These historic resources are primary mission facilities and associated facilities which retain integrity and are associated with high technology functions. The New Boston AFS and these resources have played and continue to play a significant role in the military defense system of the nation.

This is documentation of the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER NH-51-A: Boresight Tower
- HAER NH-51-B: Angle Tracker Antenna (Building 102)

Library of Congress

941

Rutter, William

1996

**HAER No. MI-116-ZZ: Selfridge Field, Building No. 1585, South of East Joy Boulevard, west of Taxiway C, Mount Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan.**

This is documentation of a radar site that was erected to support crews manning the 661st radar units which provided long range search and identification radar to NORAD for continuous surveillance of North America to protect against nuclear attack. It was an important locus in the daily regimen of personnel associated with the U.S. Army radar complexes.

Library of Congress

950

Rutter, William

1996

**HAER No. MI-116-YY: Selfridge Field, Building Nos. 1582, 1583 and 1584, South of East Joy Boulevard, west of Taxiway C, Mount Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan.**

This is documentation of radar unit buildings that provided information to NORAD. They were erected to support crews manning the 661st radar units which provided long range search and identification radar to NORAD for continuous surveillance of North America to protect against nuclear attack. It was an important locus in the daily regimen of personnel associated with the Army radar complexes.

Library of Congress

952

**HAER No. MI-116-RR: Selfridge Field, Building Nos. 1424 and 1425, South of Carswell Street, West of Castle Avenue, Mount Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan.**

This is documentation of SAC hangars. The two SAC hangars retain their essential massing and define the taxiway leading to the West Ramp, occupied by the former SAC complex, a distinct self-contained district at Selfridge that was isolated from the rest of the base for functional and security reasons.

Library of Congress

953

**HAER No. MI-116-PP: Selfridge Field, Building No. 1050, Northwest Corner of Doolittle Avenue and D Street, Harrison Township, Mount Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan.**

This is documentation of Building No. 1050 is a blast proof and electromagnetic-shielded structure that served as the command node of the NORAD regional launch and interceptor center protecting the Great Lakes area during the Cold War. It was linked to the national NORAD center in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. It still functions in an aircraft communication role. The significance is the core structure in the entire NORAD installation, a distinct complex at Selfridge that was contained and isolated from the rest of the base for functional and security reasons.

Library of Congress

954

**HAER No. MI-116-CC: Selfridge Field, Building No. 562, Ammo Road northeast of Taxiway A, Mount Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan.**

This is documentation of an ADC alert building, Building 562, that housed shifts of ADC alert forces support crews who scrambled to prepare and service aircraft for operation during an alert.

Library of Congress

955

**HAER No. MI-116-W: Selfridge Field, Building Nos. 20 and 21, East Ramp South of Intersection of Wilbur Wright and Birch Streets, Mount Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan (USAF Ready Shelter, Fighter Aircraft, Aircraft Shelter).**

This is documentation of an ADC alert site. The buildings were constructed to service the ADC alert fighter aircraft mission. The ADC occupied fighter shelters on the East Ramp and a flight complex in the northern portion of the base. These buildings represent Selfridge's role in the Cold War fighter alert capability and as a regional fighter node of the Detroit area.

Library of Congress

956

**HABS No. HI-522-B: U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Radio Station, AF/FRD-10 Circularly Disposed Antenna Array, Wahiawa, Honolulu County, Hawaii.**

This is documentation of an important Pacific intelligence facility, one of 14 worldwide AN/FRD-10 Circularly Disposed Antenna Array (CDAA) that were a part of the Cold War efforts to gather foreign intelligence. This array was at Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station (Facility 314). The CDAA technology, designed by the Naval Research Laboratory and deployed as the FRD-10, was a radical improvement in the performance of high-frequency direction finding. Its design uses monopole and dipole elements uniformly spaced outside the rings of reflector screens. This, the system could intercept and detect the direction of high-frequency radio transmissions covering 360 degrees.

Library of Congress

974

Ruzicka, Dee

2009

**U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Additional Piers and Quay Walls, S13 to S19, Northeast end of Magazine Loch, Pearl City, Honolulu County, HI. Survey Number HAER HI-84.**

The study presents the HAER documentation for U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Submarine Base U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Sail Docks S13 to S19<sup>[SEP]</sup> U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Sierra Wharfs S13 to S19 Facility Nos. S15/S16, S17/S18, S19, and portion of S10-S14. The piers and quays at the end of Magazine Loch, designated as berths S13 to S19, are significant for their association with the increase in the Pacific submarine fleet during WWII and as one of the Navy's most important overhaul and maintenance sites for submarines. Berths S13 to S19 are contributing facilities to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark. They are also significant for their association with Cold War submarine operations as a homeport and as a servicing port. This documentation includes large-format photographs, and written historical and descriptive data that also consists of maps, aerial photographs, and original drawings.

HI SHPO

1791

Ruzicka, Dee

2009

**U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Radio Station, Type "D" Casualty Station, Center Street & Midway Drive, Wahiawa, Honolulu County, HI. Survey Number HABS HI-522-C.**

The record is the HABS documentation for U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Radio Station, Dispensary, Building 22 NCTAMS PAC, Medical Clinic, Facility 22. Facility 22 is significant for its association with the history of base development at NCTAMS and the building activity undertaken by the U.S. Navy in response to the U.S. entry into WWII. An important Cold War activity at NCTAMS PAC Wahiawa was the collection of signals intelligence. This is the interception of message traffic by someone other than the message sender or the intended recipient. In addition, it is significant as an example of a modern style splinterproof medical facility constructed during WWII. It is one of three extant medical buildings in Hawaii to follow similar plans. The other two structures, Facilities 43 and 45, are situated at West Loch and the Puuloa Training Facility. This documentation includes written historical and descriptive data that consists of aerial photographs, maps, and original drawings.

HI SHPO

1792

Sackett, Russell

**Safeguard Missile Training Program, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

This is a popular report that documents the missile training role at Fort Bliss.

Fort Bliss

1049

**HABS/HAER Recordation Form: 2300 Area, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

These are unbound pages of text, photos, and drawings using HABS/HAER format, but not delivered to NPS. Associated with Nike training.

TX SHPO

1176

Sackett, Russell

2008

**HABS/HAER Recordation Form: Buildings 2322 and 2323, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

These are unbound pages of text, photos, and drawings using HABS/HAER format, but not delivered to NPS. Associated with Nike training.

TX SHPO

1177

Sage, Cindy

1988

**HAER No. CA-56: Los Pinetos Nike Missile Site.**

This package documents the Los Pinetos NIKE, which played an integral role in the Los Angeles Defense Area from 1955 to 1958. Los Pinetos is unique among Nike sites in the Los Angeles Area in that the launch, administrative, and battery control facilities are located within a single line-of-sight. The report includes history, and description of site and facilities.

CA SHPO

1186

Sage, Cindy

1988

**HAER No. CA-57: Mt. Gleason Nike Missile Site.**

This package documents the Mt. Gleason Nike facility. It was the first Nike unit planned and constructed in the Angeles National Forest. It also operated for the longest period of time amongst the Angeles National Forest System (1955 to 1974). As the first unit under Nike construction, it set the precedent for future Forest Service action involving all Nike units. The site included barracks, administrative area, and underground storage units. Mt. Gleason is the highest Nike installation in the U.S. The package provides historic context, construction history, and description of the site and facilities.

CA SHPO

1187

Salo, Edward G., Nick Linville, Jennifer Salo, and Christie McLaughlin

2014

**Built Environment Survey of the Cold War-Era Resources at Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida.**

This report assessed 64 facilities and recommended two as eligible under the Cold War context: Building 1000, which is a maintenance hangar and Building 966 a Naval Reserve Readiness center constructed in 1981 in the Brutalist style. It includes a context and detailed descriptions with current photos of each property in the survey.

FL SHPO

915

**Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Annex, Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This report is an inventory and assessment of 210 Cold War properties at Maxwell AFB and Gunter Annex. During the Cold War Maxwell AFB was the headquarters for Air University and Gunter served as the Air Defense Command Center. Thirteen properties were evaluated for Cold War significance and seven were evaluated as eligible: Buildings 1400–1406 at Maxwell AFB for their association with Air University and Building 857 at Gunter for its use as a SAGE building.

AFHRA Curation/AF and Maxwell AFB  
 oclc/318682361?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%  
 2F%2Fhandle.dtic.  
 mil%2F100.2%2FADA476351%26checksum%3Decd08bea01  
 86ca2fdb745dfdbb5738c7  
 &linktype=digitalObject.

699

**Randolph Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This report is a survey of Randolph AFB, Texas. Many of the buildings on the base inventory list were removed from consideration because they were part of the base infrastructure and had no apparent Cold War mission. Ten buildings held a more direct association with the Cold War and were evaluated. Two of the buildings (Buildings 40 and 41) had a direct connection to World War II and Korean Conflict B-29 training and are recommended eligible for the National Register. Four of the other buildings evaluated were determined to lack exceptional Cold War significance, and the four B-29 crew barracks that were assessed have been architecturally altered and no longer retain their integrity.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

701

**Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Columbus Air Force Base.**

This report provides a survey of the Cold War properties at Columbus AFB, Mississippi. Of the 655 Cold War properties at the installation, only 22 were further evaluated based on their association with the Cold War missions. Of the 22 buildings or structures evaluated, three were recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register. The Crew Alert Facility (Building 1944) and the Alert Apron are recommended eligible under Criterion A for their association with the SAC alert mission, and under Criterion C as examples of the structures constructed for SAC alert operations. The Hound Dog Missile Multiple-Cubicle Storage Magazine (Building 1830) is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with U.S. Cold War nuclear strategy and the deployment of the first generation U.S. cruise missile and under Criterion C as an example of a building constructed during the late 1950s/early 1960s as part of SAC's deployment of a new weapons system.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

709



**Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Keesler Air Force Base.**

This report provides a survey of the Cold War properties at Keesler AFB, Mississippi. Of the 1,424 Cold War buildings inventoried at the installation, 144 were further evaluated based on their association with the Cold War missions. Seven of those buildings are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register as Cold War resources. Buildings 1002, 6901, 6902, 6903, and 6918 are recommended eligible under Criterion A for association with radar and electronics training during the Cold War. Buildings 4116 and 4331, both over 50 years of age, are recommended eligible under Criterion A for their association with electronics training for the Korean War effort and recommended eligible under Criterion C as examples of state-of-the-art electronics training facilities from the early Cold War/Korean War period.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

710

**Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This report is a survey of the Cold War properties at Altus AFB, Oklahoma. Of the 1,056 Cold War properties inventoried, only 17 were further evaluated based on their association with the Cold War missions of Altus AFB. Of the 17 evaluated resources, only one building (Building 285) and one structure (alert apron) were recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The maintenance hangar, Building 285, is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the 1950s Strategic Air Command (SAC) crew alert mission and under Criterion C as a medium size, second generation, steel, double-cantilever, SAC maintenance hangar designed by Kuljian Corporation. The alert apron was determined eligible under Criterion A for its association with the 1950s SAC crew alert mission and under Criterion C as an example of the double alert apron design.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

717

**Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment**

This report provides a survey of the Cold War properties at Goodfellow AFB, Texas. Of the 343 Cold War buildings inventoried at the installation, only eight were further evaluated based on their association with the Cold War missions. Buildings 447, 448, 501, 519, 521, 523, 525, and 530 retain their integrity and are recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the training of USAF intelligence personnel, and under Criterion C as examples of buildings especially designed or, in the case of Building 501, renovated to house classified or top-secret intelligence training. No properties at the base were determined to be associated with the High Altitude Sampling Program or Emergency Reaction Unit missions.

AFHRA Curation/AF and AFCEC

718

**Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This report provides a survey of the Cold War properties at Vance AFB, Oklahoma. Most of the buildings constructed during the reactivation of Vance AFB in the early 1950s have been renovated to the point that they no longer retain their architectural integrity. A review of the historic documents at the base and an investigation into the 619 Cold War buildings and structures determined that, although some of the flying training buildings at the base are associated with the base's Cold War missions, none of the buildings or structures have a direct, significant connection or they do not convey their mission. Therefore, none of the Cold War resources at the base were further assessed, and none are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register due to the inability to meet the exceptional level of Cold War significance required for resources under 50 years of age.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

721

**Andersen Air Force Base, North Field, Pati Point, Yigo, Guam, GU. Survey Number HAER GU-9.**

The HAER documentation for North Field (Site 66-07-1064) portrays its association with Andersen AFB's role as an important strategic and logistical location during the Cold War. North Field was originally constructed during WWII to serve as an airfield for B-29 bombers as part of the strategic bombing campaign over Japan. After the war, the USAF took control of the base and used it as a bomber base for the Far East Air Force and later as the only SAC bomber base in the Pacific Rim. During the Vietnam conflict, Andersen's runways supported major B-52 bomber operations against North Vietnam, including Operations ARC LIGHT, BULLET SHOT, and LINEBACKER I and II, a crucial portion of the American strategy during the war. This document includes large-format photographs, and written historical and descriptive data that also consists of original measured drawings.

Anderson AFB

1788

**Sheppard Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment**

This report provides a survey of the Cold War properties located at Sheppard AFB, Texas. Two-hundred fifty-six buildings and structures constructed during the Cold War were identified for inventory and assessment. Of the identified properties, architectural information on 12 properties was recorded on Texas Historical Commission Texas Historic Sites Inventory Forms. Digital photographs were taken for documentation. Only Building 2560 and the alert apron are recommended eligible for the National Register as examples of elements of a SAC dispersal base alert facility. The other buildings evaluated lack either architectural integrity or exceptional Cold War significance for listing under Criterion Consideration G.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

700

**Laughlin Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This is a survey of the Cold War built environment at Laughlin AFB, Texas. Many of the buildings on the base inventory list were removed from consideration because they were part of the base infrastructure and had no apparent Cold War mission. Eight resources were further evaluated because of their association with Cold War missions. Seven resources (Buildings 50, 210, 301, 338, 401, 404, and 414) that were evaluated as possible Cold War resources were determined to either lack integrity or lack exceptional Cold War significance and were recommended not eligible for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G. One Korean War-era resource, the gun alignment facility, is recommended for Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Level III documentation.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

702

Salo, Edward, Marsha Prior, and Joe C. Freeman

2002

**Little Rock Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This report provides a survey of Cold War properties at Little Rock AFB, Arkansas. Out of a total of 320 properties, 33 were identified as potentially significant Cold War resources and were thus evaluated for National Register eligibility under Criterion Consideration G. Of the 33 evaluated properties, only two buildings had retained their integrity at the time of assessment and were considered to be important Cold War resources. Building 250, a maintenance hangar, was recommended eligible under Criterion Consideration G for its exceptional Cold War significance, under Criterion A for its association with the 1950s SAC bomber alert mission, and under Criterion C as an example of a Kuljian Corporation-designed three-bay, second generation, steel, double-cantilever, SAC maintenance hangar, one of only ten constructed. Building 258, an Aircraft Shelter, is recommended eligible under Criterion Consideration G for exceptional Cold War significance, under Criterion A for its association with SAC bomber alert operations, and under Criterion C as an example of a 1960s hardened aircraft shelter.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

705

Salo, Edward, Marsha Prior, and Michelle Wurtz

2002

**Lackland Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.**

This report provides a survey of the Cold War properties at Lackland AFB, Texas. Lackland was established as a training facility to support Kelly Field during World War II. After the war, the base continued as the primary USAF basic training installation and remained so throughout the Cold War. The base has acquired the former Q Area at Lackland Training Annex (Medina Base) and parts of the former Kelly AFB, including the Security Hill intelligence operations center. Of the 1,018 Cold War inventoried buildings at Lackland, only 193 were further evaluated because of their association with the Cold War missions. Of the 193 buildings evaluated, 131 were recommended eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion Consideration G. The majority of these eligible buildings were part of the Q Area at Lackland Training Annex (Medina). A reassessment of the proposed historic district at Security Hill determined that Buildings 2000, 2028, and 2081 are recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register for their association with Cold War intelligence operations. The remaining buildings evaluated lack the exceptional Cold War significance required for listing under Criterion Consideration G.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

690

Sawyer, Timothy

2009

**Peace is Our Profession: The Story of Strategic Air Command at Eglin Air Force Base.**

This is a popular report with Cold War and SAC history, as well as information about the SAC area at Eglin AFB. Oral histories were completed to support document.

Eglin AFB

1040

Sawyer, Timothy

2010

**Truth in Testing: A History of the Antiaircraft Artillery Board, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

History of the Artillery Board and their oversight of tests. Includes history of U.S. Army weapons programs under the group.

Fort Bliss

1043

Sawyer, Timothy

2010

**Fire in the Sky: Air Defense Training at Abernethy Park, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

This is a popular report for a missile training area. Buildings, numbered between 5843 and 5864, were first conceived in the late 1950s as a training ground for guided missile instruction on the systems that resulted from the U.S. Army's air defense development programs. The new buildings were necessary additions to the Fort Bliss inventory, partly because guided missile training was already causing overcrowding of existing facilities at Fort Bliss.

Fort Bliss

1044

Schaffel, Kenneth

1991

**The Emerging Shield: The Air Force and the Evolution of Continental Air Defense, 1945–1960.**

This report traces the development of defenses to counter bomber attacks, the primary nuclear weapons delivery system before the advent of ICBMs in the 1960s. By the end of the 1950s, the defenses included an early warning radar network stretching across Alaska and Canada, as well as radar picket ships, ocean platforms, and ground observers. Defensive weapons included antiaircraft artillery and air-to-air and surface-to-air missiles. A computer-driven command and control system coordinated the defensive array. Over the decade, the defensive network, weapons, and control system evolved to meet new Soviet challenges until ICBMs became the principal threat.

USAF, Office of Air Force History

841

**HAER No. MT-138: Malmstrom Air Force Base, 564th Missile Squadron, Great Falls, Cascade County, Montana (Minuteman III Missile Facilities).**

This is documentation of the 564th, an ICBM squadron based at Malmstrom AFB. The 50 Minuteman ICBMs maintained and controlled by the 564th Missile Squadron were integral components of a massive Cold War defense system developed between the early 1960s and mid-1970s designed to protect the U.S. from a possible nuclear attack as well as to provide a strategic deterrence. At the peak of the program, the nation's Minuteman arsenal had a total of some 1,000 operational missiles deployed at a series of northern AFBs, including 200 at Malmstrom.

This is documentation of a Minuteman squadron. Individual properties are also documented:

- HAER MT-138-A: Papa Missile Alert Facility
- HAER MT-138-B: Quebec Missile Alert Facility
- HAER MT-138-C: Romeo Missile Alert Facility
- HAER MT-138-D: Sierra Missile Alert Facility
- HAER MT-138-E: Tango Missile Alert Facility
- HAER MT-138-F: Quebec-15 Launch Facility
- HAER MT-138-G: Quebec-16 Launch Facility
- HAER MT-138-H: Quebec-19 Launch Facility

Library of Congress

945

**HABS No. DE-347-A: Dover Air Force Base, Building 1303, Dover, Kent County, Delaware (Strategic Air Command [SAC] Crew Readiness Building and Alert Apron).**

Building 1303 was designed by Omaha, Nebraska, architect Leo A. Daly and constructed in 1960 to house crews flying KC-97 refueling tankers while on alert status. Its large herringbone-shaped alert apron allowed for rapid deployment of Cold War aircraft. The building and Christmas Tree apron are eligible to the National Register for the association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "New Look" policy of increased airpower, the "molehole" design, and the refueling technologies used between 1959 and 1965.

This is documentation of a KC-97 tanker molehole and Christmas Tree apron.

Library of Congress

982

**HAER No. CA-308-A: Edwards Air Force Base, South Base, X-1 Loading Pit.**

This package documents the X-1 loading pit. The pit was constructed to attach the X-1 aircraft to the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, from which it was air launched during its historic flights. The pit is strongly associated with the X-1 program and with Captain Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, the test pilot who exceeded Mach 1 in the X-1 on October 14, 1947. Not only was the X-1 the first aircraft to surpass the speed of sound, the X-1 program yielded information about stresses on aircraft and pilots at transonic and supersonic speeds and began to explore issues associated with high altitude flight. The X-1 program set the stage for later experimental flight research and represents the first step in a series of accomplishments that culminated with space flight. The package provides historic context and descriptions.

CA SHPO

1188

**Preliminary Assessment and Determination of Eligibility of the USAF Mount Lemmon Radar Base/UA Observatory.**

This was an USAF radar site originally constructed in the 1950s for the 684th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron. In 1961, the mountain became the site of a SAGE facility and then the site was deactivated in 1969. In 1978, Fort Huachuca installed a radar tracking device at the mountain. Currently there is a communications squadron associated with Davis-Monthan at the site. Eight properties were considered eligible, but each of these is a typical Base Operations resource.

AZ SHPO

1078

Schweigert, Kurt, and Carrie Schomig

2009

**Wyoming Military Historic Context, 1920–1989.**

This historical context addresses military activity in Wyoming from 1920 to 1989, or roughly the period from the end of World War I to the end of the Cold War. This document is a compilation of information currently available regarding military activities in Wyoming, rather than an exhaustive treatment of particular activities or sites. The objective of this study is to identify historical themes, property types associated with the themes, specific properties associated with the themes and types, and criteria for evaluating the significance of properties to relevant historic themes. Military activity addressed herein includes the U.S. Army, Army National Guard, USAF/ Army Air Force, Air National Guard, Reserve forces, Civil Defense, and veterans affairs of the state and federal governments in Wyoming. Other quasi-military themes addressed herein include the World War II State Guard, military involvement with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Selective Service System.

WY SHPO website

1098

Scientific Information Center, U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Alabama

1983

**Annotated Bibliography of U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory (USAARL) Technical and Letter Reports: June 1963–April 1983.**

Scientific reports and documents published at the U. S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory from June 1963 through April 1983 are included in this annotated bibliography of reports.

Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)

1022

Scott, Paula

2016

**National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation and Architectural Documentation of the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, Army National Guard, Roosevelt Readiness Center, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.**

This is a National Register evaluation of a readiness center, which was recommended not eligible prior to transfer from U.S. Army.

AZ SHPO

1079

**Phase II Site Assessments of Two Historic Archaeological Sites: 8OK2331 and 8OK2336, Santa Rosa Island, Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida.**

This report documents two Cold War archaeological sites that had been previously reported upon with the recommendation for further study. The included a parking area for mobile radar units and a historic structure that was possibly a guard house associated with the JB-2 missile program. Both were determined ineligible in this report.

The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The document includes an historic overview; summary of past survey efforts; and descriptions of each site with maps and photos.

FL SHPO

888

Seay, Seay and Litchfield Architects

1995

**HABS No. AL-957-B: Maxwell Air Force Base, Building 690 (Hangar 8).**

Maxwell AFB, Building 690 (formerly Hangar 8), was built in 1944 to accommodate and service a variety of aircraft, primarily the B-29. This hangar represents one of the last World War II expansion projects to take place at Maxwell AFB. Building 690 is one of the few buildings from this era of construction to maintain much of its original architectural integrity. The hangar was used for the B-29 until 1952. Argument could be made that this was built in World War II, but served Cold War without adaptive reuse alterations.

In sum: 690 demolished, 689 retained (exactly the same), and other hangars on flightline to remain in perpetuity unless Congress agrees to demolish.

Maxwell AFB

852

Sexton, Cameron Dewberry

2011

**Fort McPherson The Building of a Worthy Post**

This is a popular report that tells the story of the U.S. Army post near Atlanta, Georgia, that was established in 1885 and closed in 2011. In 2005, DoD BRAC concluded that Fort McPherson was no longer critical to its mission. The closure of the post was deemed an adverse effect on Fort McPherson's National Register-eligible historic resources, and the U.S. Army subsequently signed a MOA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office under which the U.S. Army agreed to take steps to document and preserve Fort McPherson's historic resources. Prepared as part of that documentation effort, this report seeks to tell the story of Fort McPherson through the lens of the built environment while providing enough historic context to make clear the significance of the post in America's military history. Note: Chapter 6 covers the Cold War and may be an example of future mitigation.

GA SHPO

1057

**Cold Weather Testing in Alaska: 1940–1970.**

In September of 2009, U.S. Army Garrison Fort Wainwright (USAG FWA) entered into a PA with the Alaska SHPO (a.k.a. AK SHPO), the ACHP, the NPS, Tanana Yukon Historical Society, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough Historic Preservation Commission regarding Aviation Stationing at Fort Wainwright, Alaska. The agreement stipulated that USAG FWA would develop a historic context on military cold weather experimentation at Fort Wainwright. This document was developed in fulfillment of that stipulation.

Fort Wainwright was established as the Ladd Field Cold Weather Test Detachment in 1939. The original purpose of the Test Detachment was to ensure all U.S. Army planes and equipment could function in extreme cold down to -60 degrees F. While the installation has been given a number of new missions over the years, cold weather testing has continued to be a vital part of its development. Even after the headquarters of the Cold Weather Test Detachment was transferred to Eglin AFB in 1947, cold weather testing continued to be a major component of the installation through the work of the Permafrost Division, later the Cold Regions and Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), the 46<sup>th</sup>/72<sup>nd</sup> Reconnaissance Squadron, the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Ice Island Research Stations, and the Cold War missions of the installation.

AK SHPO

1625

**Forging the Sword: Defense Production During the Cold War.**

This study is a contextual overview to assist with research of Cold War industrial facilities in the U.S. It gives a broad overview of the structure of the government-owned portion of the defense industrial base and discusses the various trends that affected that structure from the 1940s to the 1980s. This report is not a general history of defense production, but focuses on production by government-owned facilities.

DoD Legacy

633

**Legacy Project No. 2: The Coldest Front: Cold War Military Properties in Alaska, Revised and Expanded.**

This report provides a thematic contextual history and illustrates that in Alaska individual Cold War properties are interrelated parts of a larger unit. It includes the major radar systems that operated in Alaska; the White Alice system; Nike-Hercules batteries and forward operating interceptor bases; U.S. Army and U.S. Navy installations that protected Alaska from invasion and overflight; and efforts to develop and apply advanced technology to both the Cold War “battlefield” and the home front.

AK SHPO

1119



**The Missile Plains: Frontline of America's Cold War: Historic Resource Study, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site, South Dakota.**

The purpose of this study is to bring to light the history and context of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. The Historic Resource Study is divided into three main sections: (1) Section I, The Cold War and National Armament will provide the global and national context for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site; (2) Section II, Life on the South Dakota Plains: Before, During, and After Minuteman will present the history of the Minuteman missile in South Dakota; and (3) Section III, Peace Movement, Nuclear Disarmament, and the Future will return to the national and international arenas discussing the opposition to nuclear armament, the end of the Cold War, and the future for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

716

Slocumb, Katharine

2004

**HAER No. HI-69: Kahuku Nike Missile Battery OA-17, North Shore Area, Foothills Southwest of Kahuku, Honolulu County, Hawaii.**

This is documentation of a site that was significant as an intact example of a Cold War Nike missile site and reflected an important development in the history of American civil air defense. The site was also important as part of the Nike missile program, as the Hawaii and Alaska Nike missile sites were the only Nike anti-aircraft installations in the U.S. that actually fired missiles from their tactical sites. The Kahuku site has substantial importance as the most intact of the Nike missile sites remaining in Hawaii.

This is documentation of the site as a whole prior to demolition. Individual buildings documented include:

- Launcher Area - HAER HI-69-A (HABS Level II). The Launcher Area was where the missiles were assembled and prepared for launch at this area of the Nike Missile Battery. They were a contributing element to what was the most intact remaining Nike missile site in Hawaii.
- Control Area - HAER HI-69-B (HABS Level II). The Battery Control Area included radar that was used in support of launches at the Nike Missile Battery. They were a contributing element to what was the most intact remaining Nike missile site in Hawaii.
- Administration Area - HAER HI-69-C (HABS Level II). The Battery Administration Area included administration and barracks that supported the Nike Missile Battery. They were a contributing element to what was the most intact remaining Nike missile site in Hawaii.

Library of Congress

976

**Travis Air Force Base Architectural Inventory, ERDC/CERL SR-13-2,**

This document is an architectural and landscape survey of 314 buildings, structures, and landscapes located at Travis Air Force Base, California, for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The list contains 2 buildings and structures dating to World War II; 5 buildings dating from post-World War II; 72 buildings dating from the early Cold War-Strategic Air Command (SAC) era; and 36 buildings dating from the late Cold War era. The remainder of the buildings, structures, and landscapes were previously evaluated and determined ineligible for the NRHP or else could not be located. This survey satisfies Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and it was used to determine the eligibility of these buildings and landscapes for inclusion on the NRHP. As a result of this work, no buildings, structures, or landscapes were recommended for nomination to the NRHP.

CERL

1719

Smith, Adam.; Stone, Sunny.; Enscore, Susan I

2007

**FLW Rolling Pin Barracks and Associated Buildings Context and Inventory, ERDC/CERL SR-07-8,**

This report inventories all of the unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) and other associated buildings constructed at Fort Leonard Wood between the years of 1960 and 1972. The UPH designed and constructed during this time period are commonly known as rolling pin barracks due to the outline of their plan. Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were then made based on the significance of the buildings and the degree to which they retain their integrity for conveying that significance. The authors inventoried and evaluated 246 properties on the installation constructed during these years. The currently existing Program Comments for UPH was taken into consideration when making DOEs for relevant buildings. It is the determination of this report that the 600-area of rolling pin barracks is eligible for the National Register, and that Building 450 (Main Post Chapel) is individually eligible to the National Register.

CERL

1722

Smith, John Q., and David A. Byrd

1991

**Forty Years of Research and Development at Griffiss Air Force Base, June 1951–June 1991.**

This historical monograph describes the accomplishments of the Rome Air Development Center and Rome Laboratory (RADC/RL) from its inception in June 1951 through June 1991. Information contained in the report includes facts on RADC/RL technical achievements, administrative policies, and miscellaneous points of interest.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

674

Snyder, John

**HABS No. CA-2669-Q: Travis Air Force Base, Rocket Checkout and Assembly Building, W Street, Air Defense Command Readiness Area, Fairfield, Solano County, California.**

The ADC Readiness Area at Travis AFB is at a segregated area of the installation that included a Fighter Interceptor Squadron alert hangar. Of the installations surveyed for Air Materiel Command during 1995-96, only this readiness area maintained its integrity. The ADC Readiness Area is complemented the role of SAC bomber and tanker compounds (Buildings 810 and 1175). The readiness area, including Building 1204, is significant for its tactical role in USAF air defense during the 1950s.

This was documented as an air defense FIS checkout and assembly building at the installation.

Library of Congress

992

Snyder, John

**HABS No. CA-2669-P: Travis Air Force Base, Small Arms Ammunition Building, W Street, Air Defense Command Readiness Area, Fairfield, Solano County, California.**

The ADC Readiness Area at Travis AFB is at a segregated area of the installation that included a Fighter Interceptor Squadron alert hangar. Of the installations surveyed for Air Materiel Command during 1995-96, only this readiness area maintained its integrity. The ADC Readiness Area is complemented the role of SAC bomber and tanker compounds (Buildings 810 and 1175). The readiness area, including Building 1204, is significant for its tactical role in USAF air defense during the 1950s.

This was documented as an air defense FIS small arms ammunition facility.

Library of Congress 993

Snyder, John

**HABS No. CA-2669-O: Travis Air Force Base, Readiness Maintenance Hangar, W Street, Air Defense Command Readiness Area, Fairfield, Solano County, California.**

The ADC Readiness Area at Travis AFB is at a segregated area of the installation that included a Fighter Interceptor Squadron alert hangar. Of the installations surveyed for Air Materiel Command during 1995-96, only this readiness area maintained its integrity. The ADC Readiness Area is complemented the role of SAC bomber and tanker compounds (Buildings 810 and 1175). The readiness area, including Building 1204, is significant for its tactical role in USAF air defense during the 1950s.

This was documented as an air defense FIS Ready Maintenance Hangar at the installation.

Library of Congress 994

Snyder, John

**HABS No. CA-2669-N: Travis Air Force Base, Squadron Operations and Readiness Crew Facility, W Street, Armed Forces Special Weapons Project Q Area, Fairfield, Solano County, California.**

The ADC Readiness Area at Travis AFB is at a segregated area of the installation that included a Fighter Interceptor Squadron alert hangar. Of the installations surveyed for Air Materiel Command during 1995-96, only this readiness area maintained its integrity. The ADC Readiness Area complemented the role of SAC bomber and tanker compounds (Buildings 810 and 1175). The readiness area, including Building 1204, is significant for its tactical role in USAF air defense during the 1950s.

This was documented as an air defense FIS Squadron Operations & Readiness Crew Facility at the installation.

Library of Congress 995

Snyder, John

**HABS No. CA-2669-B: Travis Air Force Base, B-36 Hangar, Between Woodskill Avenue and Ellis, Adjacent to Taxiway V and W, Fairfield, Solano County, California.**

Building 810 is significant as an excellent example of a double-cantilever, medium bomber hangar used for maintenance of the B-36 that were constructed nationwide. It was one of the first double-bay bomber hangars erected by SAC. The B-36 was SAC's first long-range, intercontinental bomber carrying nuclear weapons, the only aircraft during the early years of the Cold War capable of reaching, and returning from, the Soviet Union. Similar structures were built at other SAC installations between 1952 and 1957. The double-cantilever, B-36 hangar was one of the first symbolic military structures of the Cold War; its physical size foreshadowed the moleholes and alert apron of the B-52 and KC-135 tanker.

Library of Congress

996

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. and Hardy-Heck-Moore, Inc.

2012

**A Comprehensive History of the Navy Presence in Texas During the Twentieth Century.**

This is a historic context on CD.

TX SHPO

1123

Spearman, Leroy M.

**Historical Review of Missile Aerodynamic Developments.**

This is a history of missiles from the hurling of rocks to the development of missiles through 1970. In the early 1900s, the development of guided missiles was begun. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, there was a proliferation in the development of missile systems in many countries. These developments were based primarily on experimental work and on relatively crude analytical techniques. This paper will consider the following: some of the missile systems that were developed up to about 1970 and problems encountered, the development of an experimental database for use with missiles, and early efforts to develop analytical methods applicable to missiles.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

673

SpecPro, Inc.

2003

**45th Space Wing Historical Building Survey, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida.**

This is a survey that included 67 buildings, of which 26 were World War II era and 41 Cold War. Apparently, there were disputes over the eligibility of the World War II properties that had been evaluated by CERL, but project-by-project Section 106 was working as the base affected properties. The same was true for 25 Cold War buildings that had been previously evaluated by CERL; two of those buildings were determined not eligible in this report. Other Cold War buildings were found not eligible, but six were deemed eligible (408, 504, 505, 506, 685, and 985). Because of the disagreements, the report recommended that the 45th should re-evaluate all Cold War buildings and in the interim treat each building as if it were eligible. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report does not include a general context, but it does address the individual history of each building in the survey, as well as baseline and photographs for each structure.

FL SHPO

890

Spradlin, Carla, and Richard Bierce

1994

**Historical and Architectural Documentation Report of Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa Beach, Florida.**

This project included World War II and Cold War properties and documented them on HABS Level IV property cards with one page of written data, a sketch plan and a 35 mm photo dry mounted to the card. Negatives were submitted separately. A database was used to prepare the reports for 150 buildings. The report includes a historical overview that includes early history through Cold War; a rating system of Categories 1–5; and recommendations of eligibility to the NRHP consisting of six properties eligible to the National Register under the Cold War context (associated with missile programs) and two historic districts (Administration and Technical). The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a context and detailed photos and descriptions of each resource.

FL SHPO

889

Stacy, Susan M.

2009

**Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Test Area North, Scoville, Butte County, ID. Survey Number HAER ID-33-E.**

The HAER documentation for Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Test Area North, Scoville, Butte County, Idaho, includes the site of the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion (ANP) Project of the USAF and the Atomic Energy Commission. The Cold War goal of the ANP was to develop a turbojet bomber propelled by nuclear power. Test activities took place at five locations within Test Area North. These locations included the Assembly area, the Maintenance area, the Initial Engine Test cluster, an administration area, and a Flight Engine Test facility (hangar) built to house the anticipated nuclear-powered aircraft. Between 1955 and 1961 experiments proved that a jet engine could be powered by a nuclear reactor. However, shortly afterwards, in March 1961 President John F. Kennedy canceled the project and ANP facilities were adapted for new reactor projects. Of these projects, the most important were Loss of Fluid Tests, part of an international safety program for commercial power reactors. Other projects included NASA's Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power and storage of Three Mile Island meltdown debris. This documentation includes large-format photographs, and written historical and descriptive data of the area.

ID SHPO

1793

Stahley, David P., Patience Elizabeth Patterson, and Katherine J. Roxlau

1997

**A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-12: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Howard Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of a Cold War resources inventory of Howard AFB and Albrook AFS, Republic of Panama. From the inventory, research, and on-site inspection, three resources were determined to be significant to the Cold War history of the base and station. Recommendations for the Inter-American Air Force Academy Headquarters include potential National Register eligibility, further documentation, and stewardship. Further documentation, stewardship, and conservation are recommended for two Documentary Collections.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

627

**From Shermans to Strykers: Industrial Maintenance at the Anniston Army Depot, 1940–2007.**

This report is a narrative history of the installation that was a result of a 2005 MOA that recognized that the Nichols Industrial Complex at Anniston had been determined eligible for the National Register, but that the mission requirements meant that it could not be preserved in place. As such, a detailed narrative was contracted to serve as mitigation for the complex.

n file at AL SHPO, Calhoun County, tall grey cabinet.

AL SHPO

862

**Intensive Architectural Survey and Cold War Assessment of the Anniston Army Depot, Calhoun County, Alabama.**

This is a survey that consisted of previously unidentified resources that had been constructed through 1966 and evaluated as "functionally significant resources through 1970." The document also includes a Cold War context through 1991. Twenty-nine resources were constructed between 1955–1966 and 28 functionally significant buildings through 1970. Of those, 10 contributed to the Nichols Industrial Complex; a LANCE missile fueling complex was recommended as eligible under A and C; a review of real property cards that noted that 79 resources were constructed between 1971–1991 and of those 29 possessed Cold War significance; and that all resources in the Nichols Industrial Complex were associated with the tank rebuild mission.

On file at AL SHPO, Calhoun County, tall grey cabinet.

AL SHPO

863

**Cold War Architectural Inventory (1966–1970) of MacDill Air Force Base, Hillsborough County, Florida.**

This report identified 27 resources within the project area and only one resource was considered eligible. Not enough info from SHPO to determine context.

FL SHPO

906

**Phase I Archaeological Survey and Intensive Level Architectural Survey of Waller Depot, 5001–5003 Waller Road, Henrico County, Virginia.**

This report includes a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 9.4 acres and intensive level architectural survey of the Waller Depot, Virginia. The depot is now owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia, but originally served as a central distribution and storage facility for the Virginia Army National Guard. The depot consists of six warehouse-type buildings. The work described herein was conducted to update documentation on the resources and re-evaluate their National Register-eligibility. It is recommended that Waller Depot is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for its role as the primary Virginia National Guard distribution and storage depot during the years after World War II through the Cold War.

VA SHPO

396

**HAER No. AK-21: Boswell Bay White Alice Site, Cordova, Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska (Chugach National Forest, Boswell Bay Alascom Site).**

This is documentation of the Boswell Bay White Alice Communication System (WACS) site (49COR312) that is significant for its role as an essential part in air defense for the U.S. as one of the communication links between the radar systems of the Distance Early Warning (DEW) line to the military command centers and air fields in Alaska and the Lower 48 states. It is also significant as a representative of a type of technology and facility which was considered state-of-the-art from 1954–1971.

Records (54 cubic feet) for the station are located at UAA/APU Consortium Library (<https://archives.consortiumlibrary.org/collections/specialcollections/hmc-0001/>)

Individual buildings documented include:

- Tropospheric Antennas - HAER AK-21-A (HAER Level III), six tropospheric antennas.
- Radio Relay Building - HAER AK-21-B (Level III HAER).
- Fire Control Building - HAER AK-21-C (HAER Level III).
- Dormitory - HAER AK-21-D (HAER Level III).
- Warehouse - HAER AK-21-E (HAER Level III).

Library of Congress

1013

Stine, G. Harry

1991

**ICBM: Making of the Weapon that Changed the World.**

This 300-page hard back book that documents the history of the development of the ICBM.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

1199

Stokes, Anne V.

2003

**A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of Six Florida Army National Guard (FLARNG) Facilities in Florida.**

This report includes a detailed prehistory, but no historic context for the Cold War. It dismisses from the survey effort any property that was 1970 or newer and considered the properties not historic. It concluded that properties constructed between 1942 and 1961 were not eligible to the NRHP.

FL SHPO

910

Stuhler, James E.

1988

**HAER No. AK-23: Rabbit Creek White Alice Site, Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.**

This is documentation of the White Alice Communication System (WACS) in Alaska that is significant for its role in national defense during the Cold War. It is an example of a technology that evolved so rapidly that its development, achievement peak, and obsolescence occurred within 10 years.

Includes individual documentation of:  
HAER AK-23-A: Radio Relay Station

Records (0.4 cubic feet) for the station are located at UAA/APU Consortium Library (<https://archives.consortiumlibrary.org/collections/specialcollections/hmc-0001/>).

Library of Congress

1012

**Air Force Facility Missile Site 8 (Titan II ICBM Site 571-7): National Historic Landmark (NHL) Nomination.**

This is a nomination for the Titan II Missile Site 8, which is the home of the Titan Missile Museum that opened on May 21, 1986 on land that is leased to Pima County by the USAF (DACA 09-1-86-322). It is the sole remaining Titan II ICBM complex of the 54 that were on alert from 1963 and 1987 and includes 10 acres of restored above and below ground facilities and equipment for the USAF Titan II ICBM of the 571st Strategic Missile Square under the 390th Strategic Missile Wing, headquartered at Davis-Monthan AFB. The site has been preserved to the alert period and includes 46 contributing resources; is eligible under Criteria A and C; was designated a National Historic Landmark under Criteria 1 and 4; and the period of significance is 1962–1982.

NPS, NRHP

921

Stupich, Martin

2001

**HAER No. CA-296: Vandenburg Air Force Base, Space Launch Complex 10, North End of Aero Road, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California.**

This is documentation an important test site for Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs), as well a satellite defense and meteorology. SLC-10 was nominated as an NHL in 1986 as the best surviving example of a launch complex built in the 1950s at the beginning of the U.S. effort to explore space. SLC-10 is significant for its direct contributions during the Cold War period to: the Thor IRBM training program and subsequent Thor deployment to the United Kingdom under "Project Emily"; anti-satellite testing and training activities under Program 437; and the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program.

This is for the site as a whole. Individually documented buildings include:

- HAER CA-296-A: Blockhouse (Facility No. 1654)
- HAER CA-296-B: Metal Building
- HAER CA-296-C: Office & Administration Building (Facility No. 1657)
- HAER CA-296-D: Technical Support Building (Facility No. 1659)
- HAER CA-296-E: Hydrogen Peroxide Facility
- HAER CA-296-F: East Launch Pad (Facility No. 1651)
- HAER CA-296-G: Maintenance Support Building
- HAER CA-296-H: West Launch Pad
- HAER CA-296-I: Construction Storage Building
- HAER CA-296-J: Power Substation
- HAER CA-296-K: LE-8

Property is on a NPS website: <https://www.nps.gov/articles/space-launch-complex-10.htm>

Library of Congress

1003

Sullivan, Richard B., and Allan Schilz

1999

**National Register Eligibility Evaluation: Building 20438 (Hangar 1) and 20344 (Hangar 2), Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.**

This report is a brief historic context with a National Register-eligibility evaluation of two hangars.

NM SHPO

484



Tagg, Lori S.

**Development of the B-52: The Wright Field Story.**

This report describes the role of Wright Field and Lieutenant Colonel Remy "Pete" Warden in the post-World War II struggle to acquire a high-speed, intercontinental bomber for the USAF. Beginning in 1946, USAF leadership sought a new bomber for the strategic mission of delivering atomic weapons. No other mission had a higher priority, and the Bombardment Branch at Wright Field awarded a design study contract to the Boeing Airplane Company. Their task was to create an aircraft to replace the B-36, a massive piston-engine bomber that even then was a questionable vehicle for this important mission.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

691

Tagg, Martyn D.

1992

**Alpha Blockhouse (Bldg. 1175) Repair: Cultural Resource Documentation, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.**

This report presents the results of cultural resources documentation of Alpha Blockhouse (Building 1175) repair at Holloman AFB. The Alpha Blockhouse (Building 1175) is considered potentially eligible for inclusion to the National Register because of its association with the historically significant High Speed Test Track. The proposed remodeling of the interior of the building will allow for more effective use of the facility as a control room for upcoming test track projects. The project will have no effect on the integrity of the structure since previous remodeling and construction episodes from 1949 to the present have covered or modified all of the original fabric of the interior walls and floors.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

529

Tagg, Martyn D.

1992

**FY 92 Building Demolitions Cultural Resource Evaluation Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.**

The study delivers the process of demolishing five buildings: Building 21 BE Maintenance shop, Building 98 Communications Facility, Building 598 MWR Storage Facility, Building 801 Shop A/SE Storage Facility, and Building 802 Dining Hall at Holloman AFB. Building 98 and 598 were built in 1944 and 1943 and are listed on the Holloman AFB PHMRP list; yet they are highly modified and lack integrity. Buildings 21, 801, and 802, which were built in the 1950s, are not listed on the PHMRP as being potentially eligible. They have also been heavily modified since their construction. The official letter attached to the document notes the demolished buildings and notifies the removal of their names from the real property inventory. This document also includes two maps showing the exact location of the projects.

USAF

1781

Tagg, Martyn D.

1993

**Building 1249 (Sole Site) Disturbance: Cultural Resource Investigation, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.**

This report presents the results of a disturbance investigation to the Sole Site Missile Theodolite Tower at Holloman AFB. The site had recently been disturbed by a military maneuver and vandalized by private individuals. The documentation of the site, and disturbance to it, resulted in the survey of approximately 4 acres. It was recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

534

Tagg, Martyn D.

1995

**Missile and Drone Recovery: Cultural Resource Documentation, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.**

This report is cultural resources documentation of five historic missiles and target drones recovered from the Oscura Bombing Range and transferred to the International Space Hall of Fame storage yard.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

570

Tagg, Martyn D.

1995

**Missile Sites: Cultural Resource Documentation, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.**

This report presents the results of cultural resources documentation of two known archaeological sites (HAR-018r [LA 107798] and HAR-075 [LA 107799]) relating to early missile and rocket development at Holloman AFB. The investigations resulted in the survey of approximately 11 acres. HAR-018r (LA 107798) and HAR-075 (LA 107799) are considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, C, and D. The sites are associated with the early Cold War missile and rocket testing conducted at the installation, which initiated the U.S. space program.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

586

Tagg, Martyn D.

1998

**Airplanes, Combat and Maintenance Crews, and Air Bases: The World War II and Early Cold War Architectural Legacy of Holloman Air Force Base (ca. 1942–1962).**

This document contains a national context that includes World War II and the Cold War, and applies the context to Holloman AFB. It includes an architectural survey by property type: Operational and Support; Combat Weapons and Support Systems; Training Facilities; Materiel Development Facilities. It also includes a discussion on patterns of use and modification, construction methods. Fourteen Cold War properties were considered eligible.

NM SHPO

4

Tagg, Martyn D., Marlesa Gray, Teresita Majewski, Scott Thompson, and Terry H. Klein

2006

**Legacy Project No. 05-285: A Workshop on Updating Guidance for Management of Cold War-Era Properties on Military Installations, Tucson, Arizona, 7–9 February 2006.**

This reports on a workshop of national experts that gathered to develop strategies for more efficient and consistent management of USAF Cold War resources. The workshop was held in Tucson, Arizona on 7–9 February 2006. Workshop attendees included DoD and private-sector participants with a variety of expertise in the Cold War arena. Building inventories and evaluations have been and continue to be a primary USAF cultural resources priority area as large numbers of these Cold War resources began reaching the 50-year mark and may be eligible for the National Register. The "Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations" (1993) has been instrumental to the Cold War inventory process, but it is in need of an update to address issues and problems recognized since its creation. Workshop participants examined the current status of the DoD Cold War Initiative and the issues within the program today. They identified and analyzed key issues such as the lack of updated program guidance and centralized databases, discussed successful approaches to addressing these issues, and developed action plans for the DoD to consider.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

748

TAMS Consultants, Inc.	1991
<b>Fort Huachuca, Arizona.</b>	
This report includes design guidelines for the installation. Includes two historic zones: Old Fort and Annex. Not technically a preservation plan, but includes overall guidance.	
AZ SHPO	1070

Temme, Virge Jenkins, David Dubois, David Winkler, John Lonnquest, and Aaron Chmiel 1995

**Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Calumet Air Force Station, Calumet, Michigan.**

The study presents an assessment of the WWII and early Cold War facilities that were identified at Calumet AFS, Calumet, Michigan. The report was produced to assist Calumet AFS in complying with Section 106 of the NHPA. The report is developed to HABS Level IV documentation standards and will serve as a baseline inventory for Calumet AFS. The authors state that the primary historic context for Calumet AFS is the national defense radar program. Buildings that contributed directly to this mission included the height finder and search radars. However, all of these structures have been partially to completely demolished or removed from the site, and none of the original equipment involved in the radar program remains. Therefore, the integrity of the site has been largely compromised. The remaining buildings, which consist of a collection of empty maintenance and service buildings, housing, and recreation facilities, have a temporal relationship with the Cold War era, but the site as a whole retains only a remote affiliation with its mission. Thus, the station and its structures and buildings hold no significance under Criterion A, B, C, D, or G. The study includes maps, photographic documentation of the architectural resources, and HABS/HAER inventory cards.

This report used HABS Level IV documentation standards to inventory Calumet AFS. The station was used for radar by USAF and NORAD. Documentation not on file with HABS/HAER.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 579

Temme, Virge Jenkins, David Dubois, David Winkler, John Lonnquest, and Aaron Chmiel	1995
<b>Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Havre Air Force Station, Havre, Montana.</b>	
This report uses HABS Level IV documentation standards to inventory Havre AFS, which served as an ADC defense site, general surveillance radar station, SAGE, and a NORAD Control Center. The station closed in 1979. The documentation not on file with HABS/HAER.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	580

Temme, Virge Jenkins, David Dubois, David Winkler, John Lonnquest, and James Eaton 1995

**Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Gibbsboro Air Force Station, Gibbsboro, New Jersey.**

This report uses HABS Level IV documentation standards to inventory for Gibbsboro AFS, which served as a general surveillance radar station and now supports NORAD. The station was released to the Federal Aviation Administration in 1994. The documentation not on file with HABS/HAER.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 581

Temme, Virge Jenkins, David Dubois, John Lonnquest, David Winkler, Aaron Chmiel, and James Eaton	1995
--	------

**Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of North Truro Air Force Station, North Truro, Massachusetts.**

This report uses HABS Level IV documentation standards to inventory North Truro AFS, which was a Surveillance Radar Station during the Cold War. The documentation not on file with HABS/HAER and the property left DoD inventory in 1994, and is now run by NPS.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

578

Temme, Virge Jenkins, David Winkler, and John Lonnquest	1995
---	------

**Historical and Architectural Documentation Report of Keno Air Force Station, Keno, Oregon.**

This report uses HABS Level IV documentation standards to inventory for Keno AFS, which served as a general surveillance radar station and now supports NORAD. The station was released to the Federal Aviation Administration in 1988. The documentation not on file with HABS/HAER.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

582

Temme, Virge Jenkins, David Winkler, and John Lonnquest	1995
---	------

**Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Finley Air Force Station Finley, North Dakota.**

This report uses HABS Level IV documentation standards to inventory for Finley AFS, which served as a general surveillance radar station and now supports NORAD. The station was released to the Federal Aviation Administration in 1994. The documentation not on file with HABS/HAER.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

584

Texas, California, Georgia, and Massachusetts SHPOs	1998
---	------

**Programmatic Agreement between U.S. Air Force and TX, CA, GA, and MA SHPOs for PAVE PAWS Facilities.**

This is an Agreement that arose because the USAF proposed to dismantle all or portions of the Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) facilities at Eldorado Air Station and Robins AFB and make modifications to the PAVE PAWS facilities at Cape Cod Air Station, Massachusetts and Beale AFB, California. The stipulations included HABS/HAER Level II and III documentation, and preparation of a volume on the PAVE PAWS system, including the history of the PAVE PAWS system with photographs and facility designs of the system. This volume was to be published and distributed to organizations identified by the USAF in consultation with each State Historic Preservation Office, which was also to receive copies of the volume.

GA SHPO

1093

Thomas, Natalie, Mikel Travisano, and Karen J. Weitze

2009

**Shaw Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Summary, Database, and Photographs).**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Shaw AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters ACC database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

785

Thomason and Associates

2005

**Cultural Resource Survey of Cold War Properties, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.**

This is a survey of properties constructed between 1946 and 1989 at Fort Bragg. They were reviewed for their potential to meet National Register eligibility within the U.S. Army Cold War context. Of these properties, 22 were inventoried and one historic district and one individual building were recommended eligible to the National Register under Criterion A, and Criterion Consideration G. The properties are the Special Warfare Historic District and the John F. Kennedy Memorial Chapel. The Special Warfare Center Historic District is important for its role in the development of the U.S. Army's Special Operations Forces. The John F. Kennedy Memorial Chapel is significant under National Register Criteria Consideration A for its artistic merit. This building contains notable stained-glass windows and has served as the religious and commemorative center for the Special Forces since its construction in 1966.

DTIC and Fort Bragg

1026

Thomason and Associates

2008

**Evaluation of Historic Buildings: Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee.**

This report presents an evaluation of Cold War significance for Arnold Engineering Development Center. As a result of the research and evaluation of Arnold AFB, a large area encompassing the majority of the facility's Cold War buildings and structures meets the standard Criteria for listing in the NRHP as an historic district. The proposed Arnold AFB Historic District is nationally significant under National Register Criteria A and C for its significance in the areas of military and engineering. It is also significant under Criterion Consideration G for having achieved exceptional significance within the past 50 years and its period of significance extends from 1952 to 1989.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

765

Thompson, Jennifer L.

2007

**Architectural Survey of Facility No. 2: A 1950s Hangar on Martindale Army Aviation Support Facility, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.**

This is a report with a brief context, historic photos, construction photos, and all properties were determined not eligible to the NRHP.

TX SHPO

1126

Thompson, Scott

2004

**Gateway to Combat: A Historic Context for Military Aviation Training on the Barry M. Goldwater Range East, Arizona, World War II and Early Cold War Eras.**

This report presents a historic context for military aviation training on the Barry M. Goldwater Range East (BMGR East) for World War II and the early Cold War under the 56 Range Management Office. The project includes limited survey of select inactive targets and military structures on the range. A National Register Multiple Property documentation form for resources and properties on BMGR East has been prepared as part of this project.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

723

Thompson, Scott

2015

**An Architectural Survey, Documentation, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona.**

This is a survey of Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, a tactical training base for air-to-air and ground-to-air gunnery training (1951–1959). It was determined that the installation did not have an important Cold War function and none of the properties were determined eligible.

AZ SHPO

1065

Thompson, Scott, and Martyn Tagg

2007

**Legacy Program No. 04-211: Identification and Categorization of Cold War-Era Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation Property Types.**

This project seeks to identify and categorize property types associated with research, development, testing, and evaluation activities during the Cold War and present them as an addition to the current Interim Guidance list. As a result, a more complete USAF Cold War property typology for material development facilities that augments the current typology was developed.

AFHRA Curation/AF and DoD Legacy

763

Tomberlin, Joseph

2008

**Legacy Project No. 06-295: Nationwide Historic Context Study of United States Army Reserve Centers.**

The report summarizes trends in the U.S. Army Reserve's current inventory of buildings and delineates the primary standard plans developed in the post-World War II era. In addition, the report establishes general guidelines for evaluating the eligibility and integrity of Reserve Centers for inclusion in the NRHP. Finally, the report sets forth recommendations for future survey and research to better understand and evaluate individual U.S. Army Reserve Centers.

DENIX

1675

Tomes, Angela, and Scott Thompson

2013

**Architectural Survey, Documentation, and Evaluation of 110 Buildings and Structures at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.**

This report includes a historic context, 57 properties evaluated under the Cold War context, most were considered eligible under an earlier context and the recommendation was made that the fort develop a context for the Electronic Proving Ground.

AZ SHPO

1069

**Fort Monroe: Historic Landscape Inventory, Evaluation, and Recommendations.**

This report is a result of a PA for the Closure and Disposal of Fort Monroe that was executed between the U.S. Army, Virginia SHPO, the Advisory Council, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority, the NPS, and 27 other stakeholders interested in the preservation of Fort Monroe (signed May 2009). This report divides the fort into seven component landscapes: the Fort, Ordnance Yard and School, Ingalls Road, Endicott Batteries, Inter-war and World War II, Recreation and Training, and the Cold War. The following are included for each landscape: (1) a developmental history, (2) an inventory of the existing conditions, (3) an evaluation of significance and integrity, (4) a list of character-defining features, and (5) management recommendations. The Cold War component of the document encompassed Wherry Housing.

VA SHPO

401

Tooker, Megan W., Ellen R. Hartman, and Adam D. Smith

2013

**Historic Landscape Survey, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.**

This is a landscape study of the cultural influences that determined the physical layout and construction of Maxwell AFB. It identifies landscapes at the installation and provides recommendations for the maintenance and preservation of them.

Maxwell AFB

884

Tooker, Megan W.; Adams, Sunny.; Hartman, Ellen R.; Smith, Adam.

2012

**The United States Air Force Academy Historic Landscapes and Buildings Survey, ERDC/CERL SR-12-16**

This report documents and evaluates the United States Air Force Academy's (USAFA) historic landscapes including the design intentions of the original master plan, significant views and viewsheds, and the historic building context. The results serve to meet the requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any pre-historic or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. In April 2004, the USAFA Cadet Area was nominated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), creating the Cadet Area National Historic Landmark District (NHLDD). This district was determined historically significant because of the design that architectural firm Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill (SOM) developed for the area. Based on International design style principles, SOM created a Cadet Area that visually represented the ideals of the technologically advanced Air Force. This report expands the historic significance of the USAFA design to include the entire site because of the extensive planning SOM accomplished to incorporate the natural features of the location into the programmatic functions of the Academy. Areas evaluated include the Cadet Area, the Community Center, Falcon Stadium, Eisenhower Golf Club, the Douglass and Pine Valley Housing Areas, the Airfield, and the Service and Supply Area as well as the road network.

CERL

1723

Travisano, Mikel, Michelle Wurtz, and Marsha Prior

2006

**Nellis Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation of 251 Buildings.**

This report presents the National Register eligibility recommendations for 251 Cold War resources constructed prior to 1961 at Nellis AFB and Creech AFB, a Nellis sub-installation. Among the 251 resources that were evaluated, numerous buildings and structures were used for general base support, including both non-mission related functions mission related functions. The work resulted in one proposed historic building (1039) and one proposed historic district (the Military Storage Area historic district). In 2007, during BRAC, the State Historic Preservation Office concurred with Nellis that none of the properties should be considered eligible.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

751

**Nellis Air Force Base Historic Evaluation of 9 Buildings.**

This report presents the National Register eligibility recommendations for 251 CWE resources constructed prior to 1961 at Nellis AFB and Creech AFB, a Nellis subinstallation, to assist Nellis AFB in meeting the requirements of Section 110 of the NHPA. Among the 251 resources evaluated, numerous buildings and structures were used for general base support, including both non-mission-related functions (e.g., water distribution, dormitories, and recreation) and mission-related functions (e.g., aircraft hangars, weapons storage, aircraft maintenance, and weapons maintenance). There is one proposed historic building (1039) and one proposed historic district (the WSA/MSA historic district) included in this report. The report includes photographs and schematics that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

1780

Travisano, Mikel, Michelle Wurtz, Marsha Prior, and Tarin E. Erickson

2009

**Nellis Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation of 64 Buildings. 2 volumes.**

This report presents the National Register eligibility recommendations for 64 World War II and/or Cold War-era resources constructed prior to 1961 at Nellis AFB and Creech AFB, a Nellis sub-installation. Of these resources, three World War II buildings were recommended eligible. Although the weapon storage facilities were previously recommended eligible, the Program Comment for World War II and Cold War ammunition storage facilities (constructed between 1939 and 1974) applies to them; therefore, no Cold War properties were considered eligible.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

768

Tuttle, Christine

1999

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation: 377th Air Base Wing, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.**

This survey report includes World War II and Cold War history. The report recommends 27 buildings as eligible, including original airport terminal, two hangars, five buildings at Sandia School, 16 New Mexico Proving Ground facilities, and three Manzano storage plants. Only the Manzano structures are Cold War.

USAF and NM SHPO

174

Tuttle, Dwight W.

**82 TRW/HO Special Study: A History of Missile Training at Sheppard Air Force Base.**

This is a history of missiles and training at the installation.

TX SHPO

1122

Tuttle, Dwight W.

**STTC Special Study, Harvest BARE: The Development of a Recoverable Mobile Air Base Support Package.**

This report is a history of mobile air bases.

TX SHPO

1159



U.S. Army Training Center

2017

**The History of Fort Dix, New Jersey: 50 Years of Service to the Nation, 1917–1967.**

This document presents a historic context for the development of Fort Dix (Camp Dix) beginning with World War I and extending through 1967. The role of the installation during the Cold War was to train men as "The Ultimate Weapon." The Berlin Airlift, invasion of South Korea, Hungarian Revolt, Lebanon Affair, Berlin Crisis, Cuban Missile Confrontation, U.S. participation in the Dominican Republic, escalation of assistance to the South Vietnamese exemplify the continuing role that the ground soldier plays in the conduct of our nation's foreign policies.

U.S. Army

806

Unknown

**Architectural Survey and Evaluation, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot, Bourbon and Fayette, Kentucky.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army

66

Unknown

**The Story of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base 1940-1976**

This report provides a historic context for Davis-Monthan AFB. It contains chapters on the prehistory of the area (1539 – to statehood), early aviation, and World War II. There is a chapter on the thirty years as a SAC base for a bomber mission, air defense, missile, and combat crew training. The final chapter covers the aircraft storage mission.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

509

Unknown

**History of the 438th Military Airlift Wing and McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey.**

This pamphlet documents the history of the 438th Military Airlift Wing and McGuire AFB. It includes the mission statement, wing emblem and motto, chronology of significant events, brief history of the wing, and list of commanders and vice commanders as well as aircraft assigned to the wing.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

514

Unknown

**The Command House, Langley Air Force Base.**

This document presents a historic overview of Langley AFB and the Command House, including past residents of the house.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

518

Unknown

**Brooks Air Force Base: The First Seventy-Five Years.**

This popular brochure presents a historic context of Brooks AFB, beginning with the exploration and settlement of the area up through the Vietnam War.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

519

Unknown

**Legacy Project No. 95-10005: Recordation of Ballistic Missile Blast Door Art. (3 CDs)**

This file is a three-CD set of scans related to the ballistic missile blast door art. Scans include those at Grand Forks, Warren, Minot, Whiteman, Ellsworth, and Malmstrom AFBs.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

655

Unknown

**Westover 2000.**

The Westover 2000 Plan is presentation of Westover Air Reserve Base development and facility improvements. The plan refines and updates the Base Comprehensive Plan. It outlines Westover's long and proud heritage and provide a strategy for the future. It integrates the long-range planning goals of the USAF Reserve and provide a matrix for decision making in preparing for the next century. The plan will also assist in BRAC reviews to consolidate under one cover the attributes and shortcomings of this facility.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

812

Unknown

**Westover Air Reserve Base Area Development Plan for the Historic Core.**

The purpose of the Westover Air Reserve Base Historic Core Area Development Plan is to thoughtfully reestablish the symbolic historic core as the center of activity and identity for the base. In doing so, land use patterns will be organized for future development, while both functionality and visual character within this area will also be improved. In essence, the plan aims to instill a "sense of place" in the historic heart of the installation.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

815

Unknown

**An Historical Walking Tour of Westover Air Reserve Base.**

This brochure is a historical walking tour of Westover Air Reserve Base in Massachusetts. The brochure provides a short historic context for the base and identifies 16 stops along the tour and provides a historic context for each of the buildings identified during the stop.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

816

Unknown

**BOMARC Photographs.**

This file contains color and black and white photographs and as built for BOMARC facilities. In addition, it includes an Excel document detailing the as built files.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

828

Unknown

**Maxwell Historic Trail.**

This is a brochure about a trail at Maxwell AFB with rules, description of historic points of interest, and maps.

Maxwell AFB

1109

Unknown

**Cold War Oral History Programs and Museums in Texas.**

This is a collection of military oral histories. Participants included: Vietnam Center and Archive, Texas Tech University; Voices Oral History Project, University of Texas; Voices of Veterans, Texas Veterans Land Board; Texas Oral History Association; Baylor University's Institute for Oral History; Perrin AFB Historical Museum; National Vietnam War Museum; National United States Armed Forces Museum; Civil Defense Museum; Amon Carter Museum of American Art; Library of Congress, Veterans History Project.

TX SHPO

1115

Unknown

**HAER No. CA-234: Edwards Air Force Base, South Base Sled Track.**

This package documents the South Base Sled Track historic district at Edwards AFB. The sled track is one of four major high-speed test tracks used to develop supersonic aircraft and rocket-propelled missiles during the 1950s and 1960s. Originally constructed as a 10,000-foot-long track in 1948, the track was expanded to 20,000 feet in 1958 to accommodate testing at higher speeds. The track closed in 1963. Though the rails of the track have been removed, the foundations of the track remain, as do several support buildings and protective berms.

CA SHPO

1184

Unknown

**Cold War Sites, Travis Air Force Base, Draft HAER.**

This package documents the Cold War Sites at Travis AFB. It provides context on developing the atomic bomb, the Cold War, Travis AFB, the Q Area, ADC Readiness Area. The package also include individual HAER reports for Q area and ADC buildings. This document is not final, and it has not been assigned a HAER number.

CA SHPO

1190

Unknown

1983

**A Historical, Archaeological, and Architectural Survey of Fort Stewart Military Reservation, Georgia.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT; it was not located at the GA SHPO (JA).

U.S. Army

17

Unknown

1986

**History of Building D Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska.**

This pamphlet depicts significant events of one of America's most historic military aircraft assembly plants—Building D at Offutt AFB, Nebraska. The purpose of this pamphlet is to inform both military and civilian personnel at the installation and citizens of the surrounding communities of the historic significance of Building D from its inception to the present.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

520

Unknown

1987

**Cultural Resources Inventory of Eight Titan Missile Silos in the Greater Tucson Area, Pima County, Arizona.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

114

Unknown

1987

**Survey and Evaluation of the Nike Missile Site at Fort MacArthur, White Point, Los Angeles, California**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army

355

Unknown

1987

**Nomination Form for Austin Hall (Building 800).**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

National Register nomination form for Austin Hall (Building 800) for its association with USAF training (and two other housing facilities). Documented in a 1987 letter on file at Maxwell.

Maxwell AFB?

881

Unknown

1988

**A Summary of Chemical Munitions Testing and Disposal Operations at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah (1946–1988).**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army

18

Unknown

1988

**Memorandum of Agreement regarding Demolition of 19 Installations in the White Alice Communication System, Alaska, negotiated between the Alaskan Air Command and the SHPO and accepted by the ACHP.**

This is a MOA for 19 White Alice Communication System (WACS) sites in Alaska. It was negotiated between the Alaskan Air Command and the SHPO and accepted by the ACHP on April 29, 1988.

U.S. Army

283

Unknown

1988

**White Alice Communication System: Historical Overview and Inventory.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army

386

Unknown

1990

**Defending the Nation's Heritage: A DoD Training Series on Cultural Resource Stewardship, Cultural Resources in the DoD.**

This is a training video on stewardship in the DoD produced in 1990s.

TX SHPO

1133

Unknown

1991

**A Cultural Resource Survey of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility Cholla Heights, San Diego, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

Online info <http://www.militarymuseum.org/ChollasHeights.html>

DON

13

Unknown

1991

**Assessment of the Historic Significance of Space Launch Complex 3-East, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, According to 36CFR60.4 Criteria.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

69

Unknown

1991

**Historical and Archaeological Resources Survey: Robins Air Force Base, Georgia.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF THIS REPORT

USAF

224

Unknown

1991

**Request for Determination of Eligibility SLC-2 W and SLC-2 Blockhouse Structures, Vandenberg Air Force Base.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

338

Unknown

1991

**Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities.**

This report presents an analysis that responds to concerns on the part of the scientific community that efforts to preserve or protect historic scientific and technological resources through compliance with Federal historic preservation law might impede efforts to stay at the forefront of international research and achievement.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

523

Unknown

1992

**A Historical Significance Assessment and Effects Determination of Space Launch Complex 3, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

16

Unknown

1992

**Information Book No. 62, 1992 Previewing New Construction Projects in Historic Areas.**

This booklet is meant to encourage responsible, rational decisions by providing preservation commissions an outline of the basic documents and procedures that are essential to the public design review process of new construction projects in historic districts.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

524

Unknown

1992

**Information Summary of U.S. Air Force Operations at Cuddeback Gunnery Range.**

This report s an overview of Cuddeback Gunnery Range which incorporates existing records and "corporate knowledge" for documentation prior to its closure.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

525

Unknown

1992

**Architectural Inventory and Assessment of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant and Arsenal Acres, Warren, Michigan.**

This report fulfills identification and assessment efforts stipulated in a 1991 Programmatic Agreement to cover concerns that result from inactivation activities on select Army Material Command installations. Built in 1941, Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant was the first plant constructed for mass production of tanks in America. Over 22,000 tanks were produced from 1941 to the end of the war, and the plant continued to produce tanks during the Cold War. The facility was also used for research, design, and development work related to tanks and automotive production during the era. In addition, the document includes HABS Level IV Survey Cards for pre-1946 buildings and structures, historic documents, original construction drawings, and review of archival records of Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant architect, Albert Kahn and Associates.

USACE

1751

Unknown

1993

**Legacy Project No. 931304: Cold War in Alaska: A Sourcebook and Preservation Plan.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DoD Legacy

90

Unknown	1993
<b>Historic Resources Survey of McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF THIS REPORT  Used to manufacture conventional ammunition from 20mm shells to the 11-ton Massive Ordinance Air Blast.	
U.S. Army	218

Unknown	1993
<b>History of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1948–1993.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT  DON	
	248

Unknown	1993
<b>U.S. Army Materiel Command, Army Materiel Command Evolution, 1962–1993.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
U.S. Army	379

Unknown	1993
<b>Air Force Materiel Command: A Legacy in Military Aviation Logistics and R&amp;D.</b> This document presents a historical overview of military aviation beginning with the use of balloons during the Civil War through the 1990s and Desert Storm.  AFHRA Curation/USAF	
	533

Unknown	1993
<b>Cultural Resources Report for MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.</b> This is a survey of structures at MacDill AFB. Buildings 1-5, 23,184,594, 809-815, 817-821, 864,865, 1064, 1069, 1074 and 1102 are more than 50 years of age. Further information was gathered concerning these buildings, regarding their initial function and use, their subsequent history, and their current condition. This information was used to evaluate the buildings' potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	537

Unknown

1993

**Historic Architectural and Engineering Survey Report, Atlas ABRES-A, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

This is documentation of the Atlas ABRES-A missile launch complex at Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, California, including a literature search and site field investigation. Due to a substantial loss of integrity, neither the Atlas ABRES-A launch site, nor the MOD-1 guidance site, is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Both sites, however, are of national historic significance for the events that occurred at Atlas ABRES-A on Vandenberg AFB during the late 1950s, and are deserving of honorary recognition and continued study.

Although this is called HAER, the document is not included in the Library of Congress.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

540

Unknown

1993

**Structural Fabric Analysis, Building 1301, Department of the Air Force, Air Mobility Command, Dover Air Force Base, Delaware.**

This report presents the existing condition of Building 1301 at Dover AFB.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

541

Unknown

1993

**Request for Determination of Eligibility: Atlas 576 G, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

This report is an evaluation of the Atlas 576 G facility which documents the results of an historic architectural and engineering survey of the Atlas 576 G missile launch complex at Vandenberg AFB, California. The site is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP at the national level of significance, the Atlas 576 G launch complex is comprised of 32 site components. Of these, 31 are interpreted as contributing to the complex's potential eligibility.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

542

Unknown

1994

**Evaluation of Eligibility and Effect: Space Launch Complex 6, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

website: <http://afspacemuseum.org/vandenberg/SLC6/>

USAF

139

Unknown

1994

**Historic Eligibility and Effects Determination for the Missile Maintenance Facility at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

186



Unknown	1994
<b>Historic Eligibility and Effects Evaluation of Santa Ynez Peak Optical Site.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
USAF	187

Unknown	1994
<b>Historic Eligibility and Effects Evaluation: AN/TPQ-18 Radar Facility, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
Online: <a href="http://www.vandenberg.af.mil/News/Commentaries/Display/Article/737190/antpq-18-radar-turns-50/">http://www.vandenberg.af.mil/News/Commentaries/Display/Article/737190/antpq-18-radar-turns-50/</a>	
USAF	188

Unknown	1994
<b>Historic Evaluation of the Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Test Igloo and Rail Garrison Launch Site, San Antonio Terrace, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
USAF	190

Unknown	1994
<b>Historic Preservation Plan Fort Gordon, Georgia.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
Basic training during the 1950s, airborne infantry training during Vietnam	
U.S. Army	193

Unknown	1994
<b>Stabilization Plan for NR Property # 580 (Launch Complex 33 [WSMR V-2] Launch Site).</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT - White Sands	
U.S. Army	349

Unknown	1994
<b>Technical Synthesis of the Cultural Resources on U.S. Army Installations at Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem, and the FORSCOM Recreation Area, Fulton, Clayton, DeKalb, and Bartow Counties, Georgia.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
USA	357

Unknown	1994
<b>Minuteman ICBM National Historic Landmark: National Historic Landmark Nomination, HAER Drawings, Photographs.</b> DUPLICATE?? This is a NHL nomination for the Minuteman ICBM Launch Control Facility D-1 and Launch Facility D-9 at Ellsworth AFB.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	538

Unknown 1994

**Steppingstones to the Moon: The Role of Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in the Early Man in Space Program.**

This file contains software and files associated with the video" Steppingstones to the Moon: The Role of Cape Canaveral AFS in the Early Man in Space Program."

AFHRA Curation/USAF 543

Unknown	1994
<b>Determination of Eligibility, Building 602, Richards-Gebauer Air Force Base, Missouri.</b> This report presents a determination of eligibility regarding Building 602 for submittal to the Keeper of the National Register requesting a final determination of eligibility. Report recommendation is that Building 602 is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	553

Unknown 1994

**Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluations of Historic Properties at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska.**

This report is a survey of Offutt AFB and the associated Elkhorn Transmitter Site and Scribner Receiver Station installations. A total of 181 properties were surveyed including: single and multiple family dwellings, automobile garages, service buildings and structures, administrative operations buildings, recreational buildings and structures, aircraft hangars and towers, and industrial infrastructure buildings and structures. All of the properties were evaluated for their architectural integrity and historical significance in association with historic contexts established for Offutt AFB, Nebraska.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 555

Unknown	1994
<b>Letter Report on Nike Missile Sites and National Register Nomination for the World War I Barracks Historic District.</b> This report presents a historic context for the Nike Missile Sites and a National Register nomination for the World War I barracks historic district at Edgewood Arsenal.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	556

Unknown

1994

**The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation Commander's Guide.**

This book is the result of the Department of the Navy initiating a study to analyze the benefits of conserving cultural resources located on DoD lands.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

557

Unknown

1994

**Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluations of Historic Properties at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska: Hastings Installation; Field Summary Letter/Report.**

This report presents the results of a cultural resources inventory of the Hastings installation. Sixty-four facilities were inventoried and evaluated. Two potential National Register districts were identified.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

564

Unknown

1995

**An Architectural Inventory of Naval Air Station Key West, Key West, Florida.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

This installation was used for aerial combat training, and then in 1962 a radar site was added, as well as a SAGE facility. During the Cuban Missile Crisis a Nike Hercules battery was constructed. During the 1970s, reconnaissance attack wings were added and in the late Cold War the Pegasus-class hydrofoils operated there. The station remains operational.

DON

62

Unknown

1995

**Cultural Resource Evaluation of the North Base Complex (The Muroc Flight Test Base and the Rocket Sled Test Track), Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California, Volume 1.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

111

Unknown

1995

**Cultural Resources Survey, Naval Security Group Activity Winter Harbor, Maine.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DON

119

Unknown

1995

**Historic Eligibility Evaluation of the Vandenberg Tracking Station, Vandenberg Air Force Base. Draft report.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT - Is this the same as the radar site (database record #188, KVC note)

USAF

189

Unknown

1995

**Historic Structures Survey: Griffiss Air Force Base.**

DON'T HAVE COPY OF REPORT

USAF

223

Unknown

1995

**Historical Eligibility Evaluation of Anderson Peak Optics Site.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

239

Unknown

1995

**Historical Eligibility Evaluation of EWA Beach HF Transmitter Station.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

240

Unknown

1995

**Historical Eligibility Evaluation of Molokai High Frequency Site, completed by Vandenberg Air Force Base.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

241

Unknown

1995

**Historical Eligibility Evaluation of Pillar Point Air Force Station. Draft report.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

242

Unknown

1995

**Historical Evaluation and Eligibility Determination for Building 8310.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

243

Unknown

1995

**Intensive Survey of Historic Properties, Naval Air Facility Detroit: Harrison Township, Macomb County, Michigan.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DON

255

Unknown	1995
<b>Intensive Survey of Historic Properties, Naval Air Station Glenview, Cook County, Illinois.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT Naval Air Reserve Training Command	
DON	256

Unknown	1995
<b>Nomination Package for Historic District Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for Tinker Air Force Base Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT USAF	
	313

Unknown	1995
<b>Phase 1: Determination of Eligibility of Launch Complexes and Related Facilities for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Draft report.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
USAF	322

Unknown	1995
<b>Phase II Architectural Evaluation for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Closure Project, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT USAF	
	324

Unknown	1995
<b>Support and Utility Structures and Facilities (1917–1946): Overview, Inventory, and Treatment Plan [many resources continue to be used in Cold War era]</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
DON	353

Unknown	1995
<b>Legacy Project No. ??: The Cold War in South Carolina, 1945–1991: An Inventory of Department of Defense Cold War Era Cultural and Historical Resources in the State of South Carolina, 4 volumes.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT DoD Legacy	
	365

Unknown

1995

**Minuteman Missile Sites: Management Alternatives Environmental Assessment.**

This is a public outreach document providing a historic context for the Minuteman ICBM missile sites.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

566

Unknown

1995

**Historic Property Evaluation: BOMARC Facility and SAGE Building #1907, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey.**

This report presents the results of an evaluation of the BOMARC facility at McGuire AFB and the SAGE facility (Building 1907). The BOMARC facility at McGuire AFB was the first and largest such installation to be activated in the U.S., and the last facility to be deactivated. Abandoned since 1972, it is the only remaining intact BOMARC facility. The SAGE facility at the base is one of a number of remaining such buildings, all of which are significant as examples of the U.S. defensive systems in the early stages of the Cold War. Both the BOMARC and SAGE facilities meet the standard Criteria for inclusion in the NRHP, and the USAF criteria for significance detained in the Interim Guidance for Treatment of Cold War Resources, as nationally significant resources.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

577

Unknown

1995

**Site Summit, Nike Hercules Missile Installation, Fort Richardson, Alaska.**

This document is a historical overview of Site Summit the last intact Nike Hercules Missile installation in Alaska.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

588

Unknown

1996

**Building 810: Double-Cantilever Hangar in Travis Air Force Base Fairfield California: Inventory of Cold War Properties.**

DID NOT FIND A COPY OF THIS REPORT

USAF

1

Unknown

1996

**Historic Context and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level IV Cards for Cold War Architectural Resources Post-1945 in Detroit Arsenal Cultural Resources Management Plan.**

DID NOT FIND A COPY OF THIS REPORT

Property was used for the mass-production of tanks and operated from 1940–1996. It was designed by Albert Kahn. Part of the facility remains under the U.S. Army and is used for tank research and development.

U.S. Army

2

Unknown

1996

**Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Minot Air Force Base. In Minot Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

64

Unknown

1996

**Cold War Properties Evaluation, Phase I: Inventory and Evaluation of Launch Complexes and Related Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

95

Unknown

1996

**Documenting the Cold War Significance of Wright Laboratory Facilities, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Greene and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

129

Unknown

1996

**Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield Historic Preservation Plan: Technical Synthesis.**

DO NOT HAVE COPY

U.S. Army

149

Unknown

1996

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 3, Tulsa, Oklahoma.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

169

Unknown

1996

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 44, Tucson, Arizona.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

171

Unknown

1996

**Historical Survey of Test Operations Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) Warfare Test Programs.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Army

247

Unknown

1996

**Nomination Packages for Buildings 230, 240 and 4029 Tinker AFB Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

314

Unknown

1996

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey.**

This report is a survey at McGuire AFB, which contains approximately 749 buildings and structures dating from 1945–1989 comprising approximately 93 percent of the entire base inventory. Approximately 75 percent of the buildings and structures predate the Cuban missile crisis of 1963. Only two groups of structures are currently of exceptional importance for properties less than 50 years of age: the SAGE complex (operational 1958–1968) consisting of buildings 1907–1909 and the BOMARC missile site (operational 1959–1972), which is five miles south of New Egypt, New Jersey.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

594

Unknown

1997

**Cold War Properties Evaluation, Phase II: Inventory and Evaluation of Minuteman, MX Peacekeeper, and Space Tracking Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

96

Unknown

1997

**Cold War Properties Evaluation, Phase III: Inventory and Evaluation of Atlas, Titan, BOMARC, and Blue Scout Junior Launch Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

97

Unknown

1997

**Determination of Eligibility, National Register of Historic Places: Naval Underwater Sound Reference Laboratory, Orlando, Florida.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF THIS REPORT

DON

127



Unknown

1997

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 4, Fort Worth, Texas.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

170

Unknown

1997

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant Peter J. Kiewit and Sons (PJKS), Jefferson County, Colorado.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

Peter J. Kiewit and Sons

Rocket assembly, engine testing, and research and development plant for Titan missiles

USAF

172

Unknown

1997

**Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

Online interpretation: <http://www.militarymuseum.org/AFPlant42.html>

USAF

176

Unknown

1997

**Legacy Project No. 97-1603: Historic Context for Disposal of Cold-War Era Ships.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DoD Legacy

180

Unknown

1997

**Historic Resources Survey: Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF THIS REPORT

USMC

219

Unknown

1997

**Historical Context for Evaluating Buildings and Structures on the Ranges: Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DON

237

Unknown

1997

**Architectural Survey, Moody Air Force Base.**

This report presents the results of an architectural survey of Moody AFB, Georgia. Twelve facilities were documented during the study and none were considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

641

unknown

1997

**Mountain Home Defending the Planet**

This is a video about Mountain Home AFB during the Cold War.

USAF

1697

Unknown

1998

**Cultural Resources Study and Architectural History Evaluation, Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine (Q: is the following reference more accurate?) Date is estimated**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

118

Unknown

1998

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation: Griffiss Air Force Base, Volumes 1 and 2.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

168

Unknown

1998

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War-Era Buildings at Brooks Air Force Base.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

173

Unknown

1998

**Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of the South Base Sled Track at Edwards Air Force Base, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

325

Unknown

1998

**Updated Building Evaluations for Historic Significance at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

380

Unknown	1998
<b>Summary Document and Quick Reference Guide: National Register Eligibility of Cold War Properties at Vandenberg Air Force Base.</b>	
<p>This manual is intended as a companion volume to CERL's three-phase inventory and evaluation of Cold War-related properties at Vandenberg AFB. It presents the methodology and results of this project in tabular form, and is intended to serve as a quick reference guide to assist Vandenberg Air Force personnel in the management of Cold War-related cultural resources on the installation.</p>	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	652

Unknown 1998

**Survey and Evaluation of Cold War Resources: New Boston Air Station, New Boston, New Hampshire.**

This report presents the results of a survey and evaluation of Cold War properties at New Boston Air Station, New Hampshire. The air station is not significant under Criterion C for its architectural merit. It is significant under Criterion A for its historic associations. The proposed New Boston Air Station Historic District comprises the built area of the installation. It was originally a bomb range, but in 1959 was re-established as a satellite tracking station.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 654

Unknown	1998
<b>Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&amp;W) Sites.</b>	
<p>This report presents the results of an inventory and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and structures at 10 Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&amp;W) sites. The AC&amp;W system was installed at multiple locations throughout Alaska in 1950–1958 to provide aircraft surveillance and monitoring information; the system was used until the 1970s. In 1996, the USAF initiated a comprehensive program, called "Clean Sweep," to remediate and demolish AC&amp;W and other remote installations in Alaska that were no longer necessary to support the defense mission, making the sites available for other uses. This Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation was prepared as part of the USAF's compliance requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act for the Clean Sweep program. An associated MOA stipulated that the USAF would evaluate AC&amp;W installations to identify those that retain a high degree of integrity, possess the distinctive buildings and structures of the AC&amp;W system, and continued to reflect the original mission. One installation (Cape Lisburne) was to be documented using HABS Level 2.</p>	
AK SHPO	1615

Unknown 1999

**1997 Fort Benning Historic Resource Survey Update, Volume 1: Survey Report.**

DID NOT FIND A COPY OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Army 7

Unknown	1999
<b>BOMARC: The Missile Test and Training Facilities at Eglin Air Force Base Test Range A-15, Santa Rosa Island, Florida.</b>	
<p>DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT</p>	
USAF	76

Unknown

1999

**Draft Management Strategy for Air Combat Command Cold War Historic Properties.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

134

Unknown

1999

**Historic Context Report for Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

182

Unknown

1999

**Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures on the Ranges, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DON

259

Unknown

1999

**Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Cold War-era Buildings and Structures, Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

Surveillance, now owned by Federal Aviation Administration.

DON

260

Unknown

1999

**McGregor Range: Safeguarding Our Nation.**

This report explains how military, ranching, natural, and recreational uses have coexisted on McGregor Range and how the U.S. Army plans to continue to work with the people of New Mexico and Texas, as well as federal, state, and local agencies, to ensure that the value of the range is preserved for the nation.

NM SHPO

494

Unknown

1999

**Air Traffic Control Tower, Hunter Army Air Field.**

This is a project developed to evaluate Building 8058, an Air Traffic control tower that was constructed in 1954, as part of a SAC base—one of 38 CONUS SAC bases. The package includes an inventory form, photographs and plans, and MOA. It does not include a historic context.

GA SHPO

1055

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of King Salmon Airport, Alaska.**

This report presents the results of an inventory and evaluation of buildings and structures at King Salmon Airport, Alaska. It provides a historic context of the Cold War and an overview of the specific themes that are relevant to the role of the forward operating bases in Alaska. There are detailed results of the inventory and evaluation of the buildings and structures at the airport, including a description of the site, a vicinity map, an installation site plan, and a list of buildings. Seventy-one buildings and structures at the airport were inventoried and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register. Eleven buildings were determined to contribute to a historic district. They include an alert hangar, communication tower, communication facility, radome, two power stations, dormitory, officers quarters, wash rack, and two maintenance shops.

The White Alice Communication System (WACS) facilities were determined to be eligible for nomination based on a system-wide evaluation. These buildings have not been re-assessed in this study.

AK SHPO

1613

**Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of The Distant Early Warning (DEW) System.**

This report presents the results of an inventory and evaluation of Cold War-era buildings and structures at eight Distance Early Warning (DEW) installations. These eight installations represent the original, experimental Alaska segment of DEW installations that provided the first comprehensive, defensive working system for possible attacks aimed at the North American continent during the period of 1953–1969. The eight installations and their function within the system include: Barter Island Long-range Radar (LRRS) Site-a main station, Bullen Point Short-range Radar Site (SRRS)-an auxiliary station, Cold Bay LRRS-a main station for the 1957 extension of the DEW, Lonely SRRS-an auxiliary station, Oliktok LRRS-an auxiliary station, Point Barrow LRRS-a main station, Point Lay LRRS-an auxiliary station, and Wainwright SRRS-an auxiliary station.

AK SHPO

1616

**The Cultural Legacy of the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range.**

This public outreach booklet provides a historic context for the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range, an air-to-ground training range in Kansas.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

682

**Draft National Guard Armories, Cold War-Era Historic Context Study, Volume V, Texas (1946–1989).**

DID NOT FIND A COPY OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Army

3

**On the Front Line of R&D: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in the Korean War, 1950–1953.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

319

Unknown	2002
<b>Building Inventory Fort Stewart, Georgia: An Inventory of DoD Buildings Built Prior to 1989.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
U.S. Army	78

Unknown	2002
<b>Cold War-era Building and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Sheppard Air Force Base.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
SAC Aerospace rescue schools and weather instruction/SAC bombers and tankers	
USAF	102

Unknown	2002
<b>Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
Flying Training Wing, Reconnaissance Wing with U-2s	
USAF	105

Unknown	2002
<b>Eglin Air Force Base Inventory of Historic Properties 2001–2003, Parts 1–3. Draft report.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
USAF	137

Unknown	2002
<b>Rings of Supersonic Steel: Air Defenses of the United States Army, 1950–1979: An Introduction and Site Guide.</b>	
THIS LOOKS LIKE A BOOK PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF DOD - DELETE??	
<a href="https://www.amazon.com/Rings-Supersonic-Steel-1950-1974-Introductory/dp/0615120121#reader_0615120121">https://www.amazon.com/Rings-Supersonic-Steel-1950-1974-Introductory/dp/0615120121#reader_0615120121</a>	
	340

unknown	2002
<b>2002 Grand Forks AFB Cold War History</b>	
This folder contains histoirc photographs, copies of articles, bibliography and a brief context of the Cold War history of Grand Forks AFB.	
USAF	1698

Unknown	2003
<b>Hill Air Force Base Historic Buildings and Structures Reassessment.</b>	
DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
USAF	160

Unknown 2003

**Positioner Evaluations Newport and Stockbridge Research Facilities Herkimer and Madison County, New York.**

This report presents further evaluation of the Positioners at the Newport and Stockbridge Facilities in Herkimer and Madison County. Through archival research and on site examination, it was determined that the airframe research conducted at both facilities within the past 50 years has been of exceptional importance to the continued "super power" status of the U.S.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 713

Unknown	2003
<b>Legacy Project No. 02-171: U.S. Navy Nationwide Cold War Context.</b>	
DoD Legacy	1666

Unknown 2004

**The Cold War at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma, 1946–1989: Summary Context and Associated Cultural Resources.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army Ground Forces Air Training School, helicopters

U.S. Army 362

Unknown	2004
<b>Hunter Air Field, Building 1155, 1156, and 1157.</b>	
This project is mitigation under Georgia requirements to document buildings in current state, included HABS/HAER type black and white archival photograph and plans. No context in file. The buildings were SAC squadron operations, constructed in 1955.	
GA SHPO	1053

Unknown 2004

**Legacy Project No. 03-197: DoD Historic Landscape Guidelines and Model Inventories.**

DoD Legacy 1665

Unknown

2004

**Legacy Project No. 03-196: Department of Defense Heritage Showcase.**

Is the link the correct document?? Produced under Preserve America...may be different...there are also Military Heritage Maps

DoD Legacy

1667

Unknown

2005

**Legacy Project No. 05-265: Department of Defense Ranges and Training Areas Historic Context.**

This project provides a historic context of military training lands, with a focus on the landscape outside the developed core of military installations. This report covers five types of military training sites: small arms ranges, large arms ranges, training villages and sites, bivouac areas, and large-scale operation areas across all military Services nationwide from pre-Civil War to 1989. The study outlines the historical context for military training, identifies changes in history and use over time, notes important chronological periods, establishes a geographical context, and identifies historical themes.

DoD Legacy

1101

Unknown

2005

**Legacy Project No. 04-211: Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation of Cold War Property Types.**

This report identifies and categorizes property types associated with RDT&E activities during the Cold War and presents them as an addition to the current Interim Guidance list. RDT&E refers to the development of the technology base on which the military's current and future materiel, equipment, and weapons systems rely. RDT&E encompasses a wide range of activities, including basic research, applied research, advanced technology development, and the testing and evaluation of individual components or their higher systems. Nine military installations (representing the Air Force, Army, and Navy) were selected for visitation and research of property types: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Arnold AFB, Tennessee; Dugway Proving Ground, Utah; Edwards AFB, California; Hill AFB, Utah; Holloman AFB, New Mexico; Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California; Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; and Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona. Over 30 RDT&E property types and subtypes were identified.

Properties can be grouped into three general categories: buildings, structures, and sites. Buildings include laboratories, control centers, assembly plants, hangars, munitions magazines, and observation bunkers. Examples of structures are gun positions, launch pads, missile silos, wind tunnels, and engine test cells and stands. Sites include test tracks, biological and chemical test grids, and vehicle proving grounds. This study describes properties in terms of their function and, in the case of functionally specific buildings and structures, their character-defining elements.

DoD Legacy

1662

Unknown

2005

**Legacy Project No. 04-171: U.S. Navy Nationwide Cold War Context.**

DoD Legacy

1663



Unknown

2006

**Legacy Project No. 06-261: A Historic and Native Context Study of the Role of Alaska's Military Complex during the Cold War.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DoD Legacy

15

Unknown

2006

**Fort Lewis Division Areas Barracks: Meeting the Challenges of the Cold War Era, an Interactive CD-ROM.**

This file includes all the files associated with an interactive CD and program for the Fort Lewis Division Areas Barracks.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

739

Unknown

2006

**Historical Site Assessment: BOMARC Missile Site, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey.**

FORT DIX OR MCGUIRE???

This document is a radiological historical site assessment for the BOMARC Missile site located on the Fort Dix Military Reservation. The purpose of the site assessment is to: (1) identify potential, likely, or known sources of radioactive contamination, (2) identify areas that need further action, (3) assess the likelihood of contaminant migration, (4) identify areas as impacted or non-impacted, (5) identify data gaps in impacted areas; and (6) provide information useful for designing subsequent radiological site surveys.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

745

Unknown

2006

**Legacy Project No. 05-261: A Historic and Native Context Study of the Role of Alaska's Military Complex During the Cold War.**

DoD Legacy

1659

Unknown

2006

**Legacy Project No. 05-285: Cold War Needs Assessment.**

The assessment provided in this document includes a review of the methods used in 11 completed interservice (Air Force, Navy, and Army) Cold War building and structure evaluations. Since 1993, the USAF and other DoD services have been evaluating facilities at military installations to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under the Cold War historic context. The studies have been conducted under Sections 106, 110, and 111 of the NHPA, as amended, and have been prepared by either government agency staff or private consultants to the DoD. In an effort to improve the evaluation process, this report includes summaries of historic context statements, examples of various inventory and historic evaluations of military facilities, and the National Park Service (NPS) guidance for developing historic contexts.

DoD Legacy

1660

Unknown

2006

**Legacy Project No. 05-171: Support of U.S. Navy Nationwide Cold War Context Project.**

DoD Legacy

1661

Unknown

2007

**An Architectural Survey, Documentation, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures on Hill Air Force Base Lands.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

USAF

63

Unknown

2008

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Update, 1951–1961, Fort Bragg Military Reservation.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army

166

Unknown

2008

**Blueprints for the Citizen Soldier: A Nationwide Historic Context Study of the United States Army Reserve Centers.**

This report recounts the history of the U.S. Army Reserves, its formation, and the construction, policies and the cultural/political climate of the Reserve Centers. It focuses on post World War II to early Cold War structures, but covers the time period from 1908 to 2008. It has nationwide applicability and covers multiple building types: armories, reserve centers (compact, sprawling, and vertical), maintenance shops, and support structures.

??

1104

Unknown

2008

**The 564th Missile Squadron and the Minuteman Missile, Malmstrom Air Force base**

This brochure provides the brief history of the Minuteman Missile System in Montana and the 564th Missils Squadron. Malmstrom Air Force Base (MAFB) has undertaken a range of efforts to preserve the history of the 564th Missile Squadron and its associated facilities since the start of its deactivation in 2007. Topics ocvereed include: introduction to the Cold War and the Arms Race, end of the Cold War and deactivation of the 564th missile squadron, the minuteman missile, local impact, life of a missileer, Minuteman Missile alert facilities and launch facilities, the origins of Malmstrom Air Force Base, and Minuteman missiles in Montana.

USAF

1708

Unknown

2009

**564th Missile Squadron Minuteman III Missile Alert and Launch Facilities, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Pondera, Toole, and Chouteau Counties, Montana.**

DID NOT FIND A COPY OF THIS REPORT

This was the first SAC missile squadron to go on operational alert status. The squadron was inactivated in 2008, do not know what happened with resources.

USAF

8

Unknown

2009

**Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

This EIS is included in the bibliography because it may have interpretive value.

USAF

132

Unknown

2009

**Legacy Project No. 03-171: U.S. Navy Nationwide Cold War Context.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

DoD Legacy

381

Unknown

2009

**Intensive-Level Architectural Survey for the Aircraft Carrier Aviation Integrated Test and Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment Facility at Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, Ocean County, New Jersey.**

This document provides a command-specific Cold War historic context and an intensive-level architectural survey of 24 buildings built prior to 1990 that will be affected by the proposed construction of an Aircraft Carrier Aviation Integrated Test/Aircraft Launch and Recovery Equipment Facility at the Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst, located in Lakehurst, Ocean County, New Jersey. The context discussion addresses the entire installation; however, the survey was limited to affected resources, rather than all Cold War buildings associated with the installation. The buildings consist of shops, storage, administrative, and test facilities scattered among various test sites at Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst. Twenty-two of the buildings were constructed during the Cold War era (1946–1989); of these, 16 were constructed between 1957 and 1959. The two remaining surveyed buildings are post-1990.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

767

Unknown

2009

**Addendum to the 2004 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Report Onizuka Air Force Station, Sunnyvale, California.**

This report is an addendum to the 2004 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Onizuka AFS, California that was undertaken by the USAF, Headquarters, Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment, in conjunction with the disposal and reuse of the installation. The installation was initially established to serve as the command and control center for Corona Program, the first reconnaissance satellite program. The Corona Program provided the first satellite reconnaissance photographs of the Soviet Union and China, among other countries. The report includes 30 buildings and structures on a 23-acre parcel and recommends a six-building USAF Satellite Test Center Historic District, under Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration G, for its national, state, and local significance.

CA SHPO

1110

Unknown

2009

**Legacy Project No. 08-404: Legacy Cultural Resources Bibliography and Document Library.**

DoD Legacy

1656

Unknown

2009

**Legacy Project No. 08-405: Index and database of Cultural Resources Agreement Documents.**

DoD Legacy

1657

Unknown

2009

**Legacy Project No. 07-340: It's a Cold World: The Air National Guard's Role in Defending America, 1946–1989.**

DoD Legacy

1658

Unknown

2010

**Historic Building Survey of North Carolina National Guard Armories and Field Maintenance Shops of the Cold War Era: Statewide.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

armories and maintenance

USAF

175

Unknown

2010

**Legacy Project No. 09-404: Legacy Cultural Resources Bibliography and Document Library, Part II.**

DoD Legacy

1655

unknown	2010
<b>Selfridge Air National Guard Base Building Documentation For Buildings 104, 162, 165, 198, 298, 411, 412, 413, and 414, 309, 310, 327, 538, 826, 835, 836, 880, 1522, 1589 and 1590, 1617 Covered under the 2002 Programmatic Agreement</b> HABS documentation for 21 buildings and structure at Selfridge Air National Guard Base. The cold War-era buildings include buildings 104 (Automotive Shop constructed 1953), 162 (gas station constructed in 1967), 327 (dining hall constructed in 1959), 538 (shed constructed in 1959), 835 (store constructed in 1959), 836 (animal clinic constructed in 1964), 880 (warehouse constructed in 1955), 1522 (dining hall constructed in 1955), 1589 and 1590 (Nike Missile Storage constructed in 1958), and 1617 (Reserve Forces General Training constructed in 1955).	
USAF	1699

Unknown 2011

**Army Findings Regarding Historic Properties Present within the Area of Potential Effects for the Closure and Transfer of Property Out of Federal Control at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.**

DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT

U.S. Army 67

Unknown	2011
<b>Supplement to Fort Hood Building and Landscape Inventory with World War II and Cold War Context: Inventory and Assessment of 71 Structures.</b> DID NOT FIND COPY OF REPORT	
U.S. Army	352

Unknown 2011

**Cudjoe Key Air Force Station, Florida: Historical Structure Forms, Photos, Maps, and Survey Log Sheets for Buildings 932, 933, 937, 938, and 957.**

This file contains historic structure forms for five buildings (Buildings 932, 933, 937, 938, and 957) that were used for Missile tracking during the Cold War at Cudjoe Key AFS in Florida. Included in the file are the forms, maps, and photographs.

AFHRA Curation/USAF 813

Unknown	2011
<b>It's a Cold War: The Air National Guard's Role in Defending America, 1946–1989.</b> This report provides a nationwide historic context study of the Air National Guard (ANG) during the Cold War era. A brief history of the ANG is provided as well as an overview of the Cold War. The role played by the ANG in various operations such as Korea, Latin America, the Berlin Crisis, and Vietnam is discussed. Importantly, changes in aircraft development throughout this time period are highlighted. Resources included in this study are: maintenance hangars, “molehole” alert crew dormitories, armaments, medical emergency shelters, and other related facilities.	
DoD Legacy	1105

Unknown

2011

**Legacy Project No. 10-116: Operation Earth Guard: Energy Census Teams at Cold War Department of Defense Facilities.**

DoD Legacy

1654

Unknown

2012

**Lackland Air Force Base: Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (dating through 1976).**

This report is a survey of select resources constructed through 1976 at Lackland AFB, which includes the Lackland main base, Lackland Training Annex, the former Kelly AFB, and Kelly Annex. Four-hundred-sixty-five resources were initially identified on the real property list as buildings, structures, or infrastructure constructed through 1976 that were unevaluated or in need of evaluation. A large number, however, were eliminated. The remaining 138 resources constructed through 1976 had never been evaluated or had failed to meet the requirement of significance under Criterion Consideration G, but as resources now 50 years of age or older, are in need of re-evaluation. None was recommended eligible for listing in the National Register. However, one resource, Facility 1740, has the potential to be National Register-eligible under Criterion C once it reaches 50 years of age.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

820

Unknown

2013

**Section 110 - Eligibility Assessment (pre-1967 Resources) for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst.**

This report is a survey of 167 previously unrecorded, pre-1967 buildings at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst. All 167 facilities were researched during the survey: 20 were found to have been demolished, constructed after 1968, or could not be located in the field; therefore, no formal recordation or National Register) eligibility review was undertaken for these facilities. The other 147 facilities were recorded on New Jersey Historic Preservation Office site forms and recommendations about eligibility were made: 138 facilities were recommended as not eligible. Six of the facilities (447, 1506, 3209, 9004, 9362, 9363) recommended as eligible to the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

824

Unknown

2014

**Legacy Project No. 13-715: National Context for Department of Defense Land-Based Airfields.**

DoD Legacy

1653

Unknown

2015

**Legacy Project No. 14-741: Peeking Over the Iron Curtain: Historic Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Cold War Aerial and Satellite Reconnaissance Cultural Resources on DoD Installations.**

DoD Legacy

1650

Unknown

2016

**Legacy Project No. 15-775: Inventory of Ethnic Segregation in the Military Built Environment: Civil War to 1948.**

DoD Legacy

1649

**HAER No. CO-88: Air Force Plant PJKS, Systems Integration Laboratory, Waterton Canyon Road and Colorado Highway 121, Lakewood, Jefferson County, Colorado.**

This is documentation of a laboratory that was constructed on USAF property adjacent to the Glenn L. Martin Company in order to conduct system integration evaluations for the fuel (hydrazine-based) and oxidizer (nitrogen tetroxide) supply systems, which were the hypergolic propellants that ignited upon contact with each other and the fuel for the Titan II ICBM, the largest and most powerful weapon in the U.S. nuclear arsenal during the Cold War.

This is documentation of the missile system integration laboratory as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

Components Test Laboratory - HAER CO-88-A (HAER Level I). This is documentation of the missile components test laboratory, the testing, handling, and storage of the propellant system components.

Laboratory Building - HAER CO-88-B (HAER Level I). The laboratory building served for testing and evaluation of underground storage, temperature conditioning, and pressurized transfer of propellants, as well as rinse water collection and vapor disposal, in this building were critical to missile research and development and contributed to the success of the exceptionally significant Titan II program.

Signal Transfer Building, HAER CO-88-C (HAER Level I). This is documentation for the structure that housed controls for propellant transfer, instrumentation for testing, test data transmission receivers, data verification equipment, and centralized utilities for the testing, handling and storage of the Titan II’s propellants.

Long-Term Oxidizer Silo - HAER CO-88-D (HAER Level I). This is documentation for the structure that was designed to assess long-term environmental impacts on storage of the missile’s oxidizer as part of the complex that contained facilities for testing, handling, and storage of the Titan II’s propellants.

Oxidizer Conditioning Structure - HAER CO-88-E (HAER Level I). This is documentation for the structure that was designed to condition nitrogen tetroxide, the oxidizer propellant used in the missile’s fuel system, to specified temperatures.

Long-Term Hydrazine Silo - HAER CO-88-F (HAER Level I). This documentation is for the structure that was designed to assess long-term environmental impacts of storage of the missile's fuel as part of the complex that was constructed to test, handle, and store the Titan II’s fuel system propellants.

Library of Congress

985

USACE	2001
<b>White Alice Communication System.</b>	
A 18-page interpretative brochure on the White Alice Communication System (WACS) in U.S. and Canada. The brochure provides a historic overview, and describes the technology, equipment, installations, and the replacement of the system.	
AK SHPO	1626

**Strategic Air Command Flight Line Mitigation Report for Hunter Army Airfield, Vol. 1: Historic Narrative.**

This is documentation of 18 former SAC maintenance and operations buildings at Hunter AFB that were to undergo alteration or demolition within the next decade. The report consists of four volumes:

- Volume I: illustrated historic narratives explaining the buildings' roles in base development and their changing relationships with each other and the flight line.
- Volume II: photographic documentation.
- Volumes III and IV: miscellaneous documentation.

GA SHPO

1054

USACE, Seattle District

2002

**White Sands Missile Range Historic Building Inventory and Eligibility Determination, Draft report.**

This is a survey report that does not include a historic context, as the context was planned to be developed when completing a nomination form during a later stage (form not found in research to-date). The survey included 60 properties, ranging from base operations to laboratories.

NM SHPO

470

USAF

2002

**Programmatic Agreement Between the US Air Force and MT SHPO for MAF Alpha -01 and LF Alpha -06**

This programmatic agreement includes stipulations for mitigation for alterations. Attachments to the PA include descriptions, significance, and background of each property, consultation letters, a memorandum of agreement from 1997, consultation letters on archeological resources, description and drawings of the antenna and communication systems.

USAF

1711

USAF and NPS

1992

**Preserving a Heritage: Using Historic Buildings to Fulfill the Air Force Mission.**

This is a video that documents the need to preserve buildings that reflect the history of the U.S. and the USAF. It calls for preservation while maintaining the usefulness to fulfill the mission in the twenty-first century. It was produced ca. 1992 and is 33 minutes in length.

TX SHPO

1158

Valenzuela, Elizabeth S.

2011

**FY 2012 SRM Facilities and Demolition Projects: Documentation and National Register Evaluation of 29 Buildings on Fort Huachuca.**

This was an intensive level architectural survey and National Register evaluation of 29 buildings and structures at the fort. Fourteen buildings associated with a variety of contexts, including Cold War missions were recommended eligible. The Cold War facilities included: Radar Test, Artillery Bunker (associated with specialized training), Compass Swing Base (associated with advance avionics testing), and a rotary wing hangar (associated with advanced testing).

AZ SHPO

1082



Van Citter, Karen

2015

### **National Register Evaluation of Ramey Solar Observatory Site**

This report provides a historic context detailing the U.S. Air Force organizations, their missions, and relationship to World War II and the Cold War. During World War II, the site was called the Radio Range Annex. The buildings associated with the Radio Range Annex were removed in 1961 for construction of a new communication system, which was itself removed in 1966 to allow for construction of a new solar observatory. Two different telescope buildings were constructed on site, and these had a number of nondistinct support structures. While the history of the site is interesting, the buildings and structures had a significant loss of integrity and are not recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

1703

Van Citter, Karen

2017

### **National Register Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Sand Island, Midway Atoll**

During the Cold War, Midway concurrently housed a Naval Air Station, Naval Operating Base, Naval Facility, and Submarine Base. The following significant Navy missions are detailed in this Cold War context: 1. Marine Base, AWS - an early Cold War unit stationed at Midway to provide security for the installation. 2. Pacific Barrier - the activity at Midway was developed to fill the gap in the Distant Early Warning Line. 3. Anti-Underwater Warfare, Unit 0402. 4. Missile Impact Location System - included a fanned, hydrophone listening cable on the ocean floor, and was associated with the Pacific Missile Range. 5. Navy Undersea Sound Surveillance Program - was part of the Pacific Network to track Soviet submarines. 6. Radar and Communications - critical in the Pacific and on Midway for the tracking of aircraft, air defense, flight control systems, and communication with ships, aircraft, other installations, and the mainland. 7. Water supply. Thirty properties were evaluated, five were determined to be eligible, and 25 were not eligible.

USFWS

1704

Van Citters, Karen

2000

### **Historic District Preservation Plan for NASA Saturn S-II Complex at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach.**

This report is a preservation plan intended to aid those who maintain or provide upgrades to the complex in meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

DON

185

Van Citters, Karen

2000

### **National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of Air National Guard Buildings, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.**

This report is a National Register evaluation of the Air National Guard area at Kirtland AFB.

USAF

295

Van Citters, Karen	2000
<b>National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of Buildings Affected by the CV-22 Program, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.</b>	
<p>This is a report about eight properties that were evaluated for the National Register in an area at Kirtland AFB that was going to be reused for the CV-22 program. The eligible properties included three hangars that had been constructed for the B-52 and B-36, and two flight simulator bays for the C-130.</p>	
USAF	296

Van Citters, Karen 2002

**Level III Documentation of Downwind Grid and Target S, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.**

This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. Downwind Grid covers approximately 90 square miles and has a dense array at the south end called Target S (U.S. Army DPG 1958, 34). Because of its great size, during the Cold War it served as a grid for both aerial spray testing (tanks) and for multiple point source (bombs and cluster bombs) testing of special weapons.

U.S. Army 1030

Van Citters, Karen	2002
<b>Level III Documentation of East Wig Grid, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.</b>	
<p>This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. The creation of higher speed aircraft in the early 1950s spurred the U.S. Navy and USAF to develop new spray tank systems for aerial delivery of toxic agents in 1953. The tanks were to provide a “line release at low level which would achieve coverage of a hostile area” and they were tested at this grid.</p>	
U.S. Army	1031

Van Citters, Karen 2002

**Level III Documentation of Horizontal Grid, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.**

This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. The Horizontal Grid hosted most of the open-air release tests of special weapons using small prototype munitions at Dugway. The Horizontal Grid was designed specifically to “obtain estimations of the area coverage and data for estimating casualty fractions of [weapons] fired from a point source or line source.”

U.S. Army 1032

Van Citters, Karen	2002
<b>Level III Documentation of North Wig Grid, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.</b>	
<p>This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. The North Wig Grid was a simple square grid. Unlike other DPG grids that featured numerous arrays to take advantage of different wind directions, the North Wig Grid had no provision for downwind sampling. For this reason, testing at the grid seemed to focus more on the efficiency of the munitions, and less on the behavior of the agents dispersed though this was still important in determining the performance of the munitions.</p>	
U.S. Army	1033

**Level III Documentation of Tower Grid, U.S. Army Dug way Proving Ground in Utah.**

This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. Tower Grid was used for point source testing of special weapons.

U.S. Army

1034

**Level III Documentation of V-Grid, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.**

This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. V-Grid's design is more intricate than the other grids at Dug way. It consists of several grids superimposed on one another for numerous types of testing. V-Grid has facilities not only for horizontal and vertical sampling.

U.S. Army

1035

**Level III Documentation of West Vertical Grid, U.S.Army Dugway Proving Ground in Utah.**

This work followed HAER Level III standards, but was not delivered to NPS. The West Vertical Grid was constructed with a special moveable sampling array within its dense array, that could take advantage of any wind direction, unlike other grids that had permanent sampling arrays set up for specific wind directions

U.S. Army

1036

**Kirtland Air Force Base: "The TRESTLE."**

This was documentation using HAER Level I standards, but the package was not sent to the NPS. TRESTLE is said to be the largest all wood structure in the world and it was designed and used to test B-1, B-52, and Airborne Command aircraft to harden against the eventuality of electromagnetic pulse that would result from a high-altitude nuclear burst.

NM SHPO

453

**Documentation of the Vertical Dipole and Hardness Surveillance Illuminator at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.**

This is documentation that follows HAER Level II standards, but was not submitted to the NPS, of the Air Force Weapons Laboratory ACHILLES I and III electromagnetic pulse test stands at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico. They were the Vertically Polarized Dipole and Ellipticus, respectively and were used to test aircraft and electronics for hardening so they would withstand a high-altitude nuclear burst and the resulting electromagnetic pulse.

USAF and NM SHPO

128

Van Citters, Karen

2004

**Kirtland Air Force Base: A Guide to the History and Buildings.**

This is a popular report that was developed to provide to the public and command. It provides a brief history of the installations and its missions from early development through the Cold War.

NM SHPO

454

Van Citters, Karen

2009

**McKinley Climatic Laboratory Preservation Plan.**

The McKinley Climatic Laboratory, although it is one of a number of military climatic laboratories, it is the only climatic lab in the world that can hold and test a full-scale, operational aircraft and was listed as a Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark in July of 1985, by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and on the National Register in 1997. The laboratory has been used to test military aircraft; insulation on space shuttle tiles; de-icing fluids for aircraft wings; and arctic personnel survival. The laboratory has tested more than 350 aircraft, 70 missile support systems, and 2,000 other items of military equipment for all agencies of the DoD, as well as for private industry.

Eglin AFB

1041

Van Citters, Karen

2015

**HABS No. ID-118-E: Mountain Home Air Force Base, Ready Alert Facility, 12 Bomber Road, Mountain Home, Elmore County, Idaho (Building 291).**

The bomber ready alert facility at Mountain Home AFB represents the best extant example of a SAC bomber alert complex. The complex was home to four squadrons of the 9th Bombardment Wing under SAC's 15th Air Force and was equipped with B-47 Stratojets and KC-97 Stratotankers ready to be airborne 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Mountain Home AFB was one of 65 installations that provided the capability for SAC to have one-third strike force ready for a counterattack within minutes in the event that there was a Soviet-initiated aggression, and during the late 1950s to the mid-1960s, this strike force was considered the backbone of the SAC deterrent posture.

Library of Congress

972

Van Citters, Karen (Karen Lewis)

1998

**Planning Level Survey for Historic Building and Structures, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County, Utah.**

This report provides history of the establishment of Dugway through the Cold War. Dugway was an experimental station for special weapons with many test ranges.

U.S. Army

326

Van Citters, Karen (Karen Lewis)

1998

**Documentation of Building No. 2010, Dugway Proving Ground.**

This was considered HABS Level III documentation, using Utah State Forms and meeting HABS standards for drawings and photos. Building No. 2010 was used to load and arm special weapons for open-air testing at Dugway from 1952–1968. The facility continued to be used for simulation testing after the open air ban and until 1990.

U.S. Army

1028

**Documentation of Building No. 3352, Dugway Proving Ground.**

This was considered HABS Level III documentation, using Utah State Forms and meeting HABS standards for drawings and photos. Building No. 8226 was used for wind tunnel testing to calibrate and determine sample efficiency for special weapons.

U.S. Army

1029

Van Citters, Karen, and Brian Lione

2013

**Legacy Project No. 12-516: Safeguarding Military Information in Historical Studies: A Handbook about Classified Information for Military Cultural Resource Managers**

This handbook is designed to aid the DoD cultural resource manager (CRM) and his or her contractors in understanding the potential for the unauthorized disclosure of national security information that should be protected from public release and how to avoid such a disclosure on cultural resource projects. As a CRM, it may seem that the content of your cultural resource reports is benign or that it could not possibly contain information that should be protected from public release (other than protected archaeological information); however, it is important to remember that if you have not been trained in protecting national security information, you probably will not recognize military information that should be safeguarded when you see it. Something that seems minor to the cultural resource professional may, in fact, be a critical piece of information that could aid a U.S. adversary.

DENIX

1679

Van Citters, Karen, and Deborah Butcher

2003

**National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Manzano Base, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.**

This report includes a history of the base. The administrative area had lost integrity and was recommended as not eligible; the storage area retained integrity and 122 properties were recommended eligible.

USAF

316

Van Citters, Karen, and Kristen Bisson

2003

**National Register of Historic Places Historic Context and Evaluation for Kirtland Air Force Base.**

This document uses a thematic approach to the World War II and Cold War context at Kirtland AFB. It includes written data, charts, and timelines. Over 400 properties were surveyed and 86 properties were recommended as eligible, as well as three historic districts.

USAF and NM SHPO

301

**HABS No. FL-411-D: Eglin Air Force Base, Range 22 Armament Research Shop, Range 22, East End adjacent to Eglin Boulevard, Valparaiso, Okaloosa County, Florida (Building 411).**

Building 411 is on Range 22 at Eglin AFB and was used for gunnery tests that were designed to gather information on guns and gun sight installations pertaining to accuracy, field of fire, reliability and durability, and base provisions. Each gunnery test consisted of a ground inspection and ground firing test, as well as an air firing test. These armament tests were for operational suitability. The proving ground was used to test aircraft coming off the production line, not yet tested for tactical suitability, and to make recommendations for possible improvements to equipment in the factory and in the field. The proving ground testing personnel were directed to “place themselves in the position of the combat crews” to ensure the materiel was operational.

Library of Congress

979

Van Citters, Karen, and William A. Dodge

2004

**Historic Land Use Patterns at Kirtland Air Force Base.**

This study details the changes in land use that occurred on the East Mesa in Albuquerque, New Mexico and describes the development of the installation and test ranges that played a significant role in the Cold War. Includes electromagnetic pulse testing, laser weapons testing, and other test ranges/facilities.

Kirtland AFB

1037

Van Citters: Historic Preservation

2003

**TRESTLE: Landmark of the Cold War. (video)**

This is a public outreach video documenting the TRESTLE at Kirtland AFB. The Trestle is the largest horizontal electromagnetic pulse generator in the world and is determined eligible for the National Register. The video presents an overview of the documentation of the Trestle through three-dimensional scanning and HABS/HAER documentation.

NM SHPO

455

Van Citters: Historic Preservation

2006

**Historic Resource Survey and NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Site A-15, BOMARC Missile Test and Training Facility, Santa Rosa Island, Eglin Air Force Base.**

This was a re-evaluation of the BOMARC Test and Training Facility that had previously been determined eligible for the National Register, but without a site boundary or Florida site file forms. The re-survey evaluated the site as a whole and each building for individual significance. It was determined that all buildings at the site were contributing properties and that three properties were individually eligible as well. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief context, descriptions of the site and buildings, and a re-evaluation.

FL SHPO

897

**Test Area B-12 at Eglin Air Force Base.**

This is a report on Cold War structures at Test Area B-12; because the hardened aircraft structures at B-12 date from 1970–1971. They were not yet 50 years old at the time of the survey and were recommended for resurvey once they turned 50.

Eglin AFB

1038

**Range C2-A: Target Railroad Track Historic District (OK02662), Eglin Air Force Base.**

This report is a survey of target on test range at Eglin AFB.

Eglin AFB

1039

**Legacy Project No. 13-701: Programmatic Approaches to the Management of Cold War Historic Properties.**

DoD held a workshop at the ACHP offices with interested parties including the NPS; SHPO representatives; U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and USAF representatives; National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers; the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and the Department of Energy. During the workshop strategies for programmatic alternatives were developed, which established the direction for the following projects. The strategies included the development of: Management Categories for DoD Cold War Properties; Cold War themes; a prototype programmatic agreement for use at the installation level; a research/gap analysis; and a program alternative for the management and treatment of utilitarian historic properties.

DoD Legacy

1676

**Legacy Project No. 15-785: DoD Inventory: Procedures for Evaluation and Treatment of Classes of Cold War Historic Properties**

The contractor carried out the development of programmatic approaches to meet the regulatory requirements of the NHPA for DoD Cold War Mission Properties. The project team developed a draft Cold War Mission Properties Program (Program). The original intent was to include stakeholder review of the draft document, but DoD requested that the team rework the Program, produce a framework and analysis tool (previously referred to as a matrix) that would be used to identify property types that would be included in the Program, and then submit an additional proposal to the Legacy Program that would continue the effort.

DoD Legacy

1677

**A series of typed, copywritten poems by Vietnam soldiers.**

This file includes poems written by veterans during the period between 1966 and 2013.

TX SHPO

1167

Verhaaren, Bruce

1998

**A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Manzano Storage Area, Kirtland AFB, Part II: Cold War Resources, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.**

This document includes a national historic context of the Cold War; national context of weapons storage areas; a state and local context of the area; and a history of Manzano Base. It also includes an evaluation of buildings at the administrative area and the weapons storage area that includes igloos, plants, surveillance structures, supply area, security structures, and other buildings.

USAF and NM SHPO

11

Verhaaren, Bruce

2009

**An Inventory of Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.**

This document presents the results of an inventory conducted in May 2007 of Cold War-era structures at Elmendorf AFB. Of the 163 structures inventoried, 10 were judged to have specific and important association with historically important Cold War themes. This includes structures in two proposed historic districts, the North Flightline Historic District, and the Elephant Cage Historic District, and two additional structures located in the historic core of the base. These structures are all associated with one of three historically important Cold War themes: (1) command, control, and communications, (2) intercept capability, and (3) intelligence gathering.

AK SHPO

1637

Waddell, Karen

2003

**Cold War Historical Context 1951–1991 Fort Richardson, Alaska.**

This report provides a Cold War context for evaluating resources at Fort Richardson. Cold War themes include defense, ammunition storage, interception and response, communication, warehousing, administration, recreation and housing.

AK SHPO

1116

Wagner, Richard

1996

**Preserving a Heritage: Standards and Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Air Force Buildings and Structures.**

This document was prepared to assist cultural resource managers, architects, engineers, facility managers, and others in rehabilitating historic buildings, structures, sites, and districts on USAF bases and stations. The Standards and Guidelines are intended to aid in preserving the functionality, integrity, and historic character of USAF buildings and districts in a cost-effective manner that supports the mission. The Standards and Guidelines should be applied to all historic buildings and structures regardless of their materials, methods of construction, size or style of architecture. To illustrate how the Standards and Guidelines should be applied, examples of how they have been used to rehabilitate and upgrade historic buildings and structures on USAF bases are included in this publication.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

589



Waller, J. M.

2004

**Fort Stewart Mitigation for Buildings 840, 841, 847, 814, 816, and 820.**

This project is HABS type (archival) photographs and plans; no context found. GA SHPO guidance for mitigation is for photographs, relies on previous survey reports for context. The documentation includes:

816: SAC bomb site storage unit in 1960, constructed 1940 as paint storage

840: maintenance dock, 1956

841: maintenance dock 1956

B803 and 816: bomb storage

GA SHPO

1050

Waller, J. M.

2004

**Building 842 Ft. Stewart Photographs.**

Photographs building 842 maintenance hangar built in 1956 (same as 840 and 841). No context presented.

GA SHPO

1051

Waller, J. M.

2004

**Buildings 8658, 8659, 8661, 8662, 8663, Water Tower, Parking Apron (Alert): Hunter Air Field.**

This is mitigation under Georgia requirements to document buildings in current state, included HABS/HAER type black-and-white archival photographs and plans. There is no context or written history in file. The alert area constructed 1958–1960.

GA SHPO

1052

Warnock, A. Timothy, Daniel L. Haulman, Forrest L. Marion, and Jeffrey P. Sahaida (Frederick J. Shaw, editor)

2004

**Locating Air Force Base Sites: History's Legacy.**

This work consists of a historic context tracing the history of USAF bases from 1907 to 2003 and documents their changes in function over time. The historic context is divided into four chronological chapters, 1907–1947, 1947–1960, 1961–1987, and 1988–2003, with the middle two devoted to the Cold War era.

USAF History and Museum Program

843

Webster, Julie L.; Enscoe, Susan I.; Stupich, Martin J.

2012

**Level II documentation of Space Launch Complex 5 at Vandenberg. ERDC/CERL MP-12-1,**

This was HAER Level II documentation of a launch complex designed specifically for launching the NASA Scout missile between 1962 and 1994. Scout missions have studied aerosol contamination, helped scientists map planet's magnetic and thermal fields, discovered new X-ray sources in space, studied quasars and black holes, helped prove Einstein's gravitational and relativity theories, tested different materials to determine their tolerance to reentry heat, and studied how to protect spacecraft from micrometeoroids. Additionally, NASA relied on Scout missions to focus on specific problems pertaining to the manned space programs. The report includes a written history, historical photographs, and large format photos.

CERL

1713

**Fort Hood Building and Landscape Inventory with World War II and Cold War Context.**

This is a context of Fort Hood, which played a vital role in testing and training. At time of report, it was home to Headquarters Command, the 4th Infantry Division, and the 1st Cavalry Division. Significant historic themes related to the history of Fort Hood and applicable to the properties under study: Vehicular Training and Transport, Army Aviation: Fixed and Rotary Wing, Headquarters and Ceremonial Activities, and Special Weapons Storage Program: Killeen Base.

U.S. Army

146

Wee, Stephen R., Bryan Larson, Heather Norby, Steven Melvin, Leslie Trew, Heather Miller, and Rebecca Flores

2014

**Evaluation of 121 Buildings at Nellis Air Force Base, Clark County, Nevada.**

To assist Nellis AFB comply with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, under 36 CFR Parts 60 and 800, this report addresses a total of 121 buildings that require survey and evaluation for potential NRHP eligibility in accordance with the anticipated energy conservation program at the installation. The proposed energy reduction project is being undertaken with fiscal year 2014 funding under a Corps of Engineers contract. The project includes energy reduction measures at multiple buildings in five separate projects, which may result in impacts that adversely affect the cultural resources. This report, in this context, recommends six buildings eligible for the NRHP, all under Criterion A: Buildings 222 (SHPO #B13548), 224 (SHPO #B13549), 226 (SHPO #B13550), and 228 (SHPO #B13551), as contributors to an as-yet undefined "Red Flag" historic district (though not individually eligible); Building 282 (SHPO #B13558), Waxman Hall, individually eligible as home of the Air Force Fighter Weapons School; and Building 292 (SHPO #B13561), an aircraft hangar, individually eligible as the "Home of the Thunderbirds." The report includes photo-graphs and schematics that prove useful for building evaluations.

USAF

1785

Weitze, Karen J.

1994

**National Register of Historic Places Evaluation: Peacekeeper Rail Garrison, San Antonio Terrace, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California.**

SAME AS 190??

This report presents the documentation and National Register evaluation of the Rail Garrison Complex at Vandenberg AFB. The field study included both exterior and interior inspection of all buildings and structures associated with the property.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

547

Weitze, Karen J.

1994

**Aeromedical Evacuation: Annotated Bibliography.**

This document is an annotated bibliography which includes journals, newspaper articles, unit histories, operation plans, correspondence, diaries, drawings, interviews, lectures, monographs, pamphlets, manuals, photographs, and reference files.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

561

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland.**

This is a survey of 28 properties at Andrews AFB, including the ANG and ADC air defense areas. No properties inventoried have been listed on or formally evaluated as eligible for the National Register, and only one property inventoried is interpreted as potentially eligible. Building 3032, the ANG alert hangar, c. 1946-1947, is potentially eligible under Criterion C and Criterion consideration G as a rare, intact, and superior example of a Cold War prototypical structure; it is also one of four known to survive nationally.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

601

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware.**

This is a survey of 23 properties at Dover AFB. An ADC readiness/maintenance hangar has yet to be surveyed. Building 1303, the SAC readiness crew facility, inclusive of its apron, were recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration G. Ten additional buildings (714, 1269–1277) were recommended for reevaluation under Criteria A and C in 2004 and 2006 when they reach 50 years of age.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

602

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina.**

This is a survey of 70 buildings and structures at Charleston AFB and North Charleston AFS. None of the buildings or structures inventoried are considered eligible for listing on the National Register. Both installations utilized many existing World War II buildings for Cold War infrastructure, adding minimal new structures for their programs at a late date.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

603

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington.**

This is a survey of 29 properties at McChord AFB, including alert and readiness buildings of 1951–1962, AC&W command and control buildings of 1950–1953, an ADC nuclear weapons storage compound of 1957–1962, the SAGE buildings of 1955–1958, and Tactical Air Command buildings of 1983–1985. Building 300 is recommended potentially eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, as well as Criterion Consideration G. It is a rare, little modified structure associated with a nearly continuous significant alert mission from the first years of the Cold War to its end and is one of the first standardized fighter interceptor squadron alert hangars erected nationwide, additionally unusual is its expansion to a double-squadron capacity.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

604

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois.**

This is a survey of 60 properties at Scott AFB, including radar facilities at Turkey Hill and Plum Hill. No buildings are recommended eligible. However, Building 3200, the ANG alert hangar, ca. 1946–1947, is a rare example of the earliest standardized Cold War fighter-interceptor alert hangar, modified in a secondary configuration and moved in 1952. It was recommended that the facility be re-evaluated in the year 2002 when it was to turn 50 years of age.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

605

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California.**

This is a report of Travis AFB Cold War resources that total 50 buildings and structures. These include: (1) the 33-building SAC Q Area, also known as the West River Depot, (2) the 10-building ADC alert area, (3) the immediately adjacent U.S. Army Nike missile assembly shops, (4) the SAC long-range bomber area, with its related munitions storage area, and (5) the SAC tanker readiness area facility and alert apron.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

606

**Inventory of Cold War Properties, Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota.**

This is a survey of 242 buildings properties at Grand Forks AFB. These included 27 at the base, 165 off-site buildings and structures of the Minuteman II/III infrastructure of 1964–1973, directly commanded by the 321st Missile Group, and 50 buildings and structures at Finley AFS, an AC&W radar station of 1951–1962. The Minuteman II/III emplacements was recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion Consideration G as a historic district. In addition, Building 714 was recommended eligible for the National Register as one of only three SAC surveillance and inspection structures designed and built for the Minuteman I Project Big Star of 1959, and subsequently enlarged for the Minuteman III in the late 1960s.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

608

**HAER No. MD-144: Aurora Pulsed Radiation Simulator.**

This study contains an extended narrative and historic contexts for a U.S. Army pulsed radiation simulator of the late 1960s.

Library of Congress

848

**California State Site Forms for Buildings 370, 902, 903 and 943, Travis Air Force Base.**

This file contains the California State site forms for Buildings 370, 902, 903 and 943 at Travis AFB, Solano County, California. These four buildings were part of a larger Air Force Special Weapons Project Q Area historic district. The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) Q Area is associated with the Cold War. The AFSWP was responsible for development of military uses of atomic energy, and worked with the Atomic Energy Commission to create weapons stockpile and to further nuclear knowledge. Facilities called Q Areas were designed in which research, assembling, testing, and storing of nuclear weapons and their components were conducted. The Q Areas were designed in conjunction with ADC and SAC facilities, as the Q Areas stored the nuclear warheads which would eventually be placed in ADC or SAC aircraft. Twenty Q Areas were located worldwide, 13 of which were in the U.S. Q Areas were either main stockpile sites or operational (alert) storage sites; the latter were responsible for achieving maximum war effort in a minimum number of hours. The Q area at Travis AFB was one of five alert storage sites. These buildings include:

B 370 - squad operations

B 902 - base spares (inert) office

B 903 - check and assembly of bomb components

B 943 - surveillance and inspection shop

CA SHPO

1189

Weitze, Karen J.

1997

**Guided Missiles at Holloman Air Force Base: Test Programs of the U.S. Air Force in Southern New Mexico, 1947–1970.**

This study closely examines the years 1947 through 1959 while offering a broader assessment of the Missile Development Center during the 1960s. Research focuses on the development and testing of USAF ground and air launched guided missiles systems. The project reviewed approximately 42 test programs. The document also touches upon the history of instrumentation and the construction sequence of the High Speed Test Track at Holloman AFB.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

644

Weitze, Karen J.

1999

**PAVE PAWS, Beale Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation and Context.**

This report includes the documentation and National Register evaluation of the Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) facility at Beale AFB. The PAVE PAWS facility is recommended potentially eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C at the national level of significance. Under Criterion A, the PAVE PAWS facility is associated with the development of radar and computer technologies for large phased-array systems. Under Criterion C, it is associated with the distinctive architectural and engineering characteristics embodied in the Cold War Large Phased Array Radar (LPAR). The property meets Criterion Consideration G as a highly intact example of the mature phase of LPAR radar, which was the most expensive and time-consuming element to build for the early warning and anti-ballistic missile air defense systems of the Cold War.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

660

Weitze, Karen J.

1999

**Cold War Infrastructure for Air Defense: The Fighter and Command Missions.**

This report presents historic contexts focused on the Cold War bomber, fighter, and command/control missions within SAC, ADC, and Tactical Air Command. The contexts address the history of flight line real property supporting these missions from 1947 to 1991, with an emphasis on buildings and structures of the 1947 and 1963 period.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

665

Weitze, Karen J.

1999

**Cold War Infrastructure for Strategic Air Command: The Bomber Mission.**

This report presents historic contexts focused on the Cold War bomber, fighter, and command/control missions within SAC, ADC, and Tactical Air Command. The contexts address the history of flight line real property supporting these missions from 1947 to 1991, with an emphasis on buildings and structures of the 1947 and 1963 period.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

666

Weitze, Karen J.

2001

**Eglin Air Force Base, 1931-1991: Installation Buildup for Research, Test, Evaluation, and Training.**

This document closely examines the contextual history of Eglin AFB and its associated ranges from its beginnings as Valparaiso Airport through the formal conclusion of the Cold War. The study focuses on architectural-engineering history as supportive of military mission. Test programs discussed are also linked to other research and development efforts across historic Air Force Materiel Command bases and ranges, with an effort made to address the history of Eglin as a continuous installation within Air Force Materiel Command.

USAF

849

Weitze, Karen J.

2003

**Keeping the Edge: Air Force Materiel Command Cold War Context (1945–1991), Volumes I, II, and III.**

This historic context is a three-volume set that includes an in-depth discussion of the history of Air Force Materiel Command (and its predecessors) as the USAF's research, development, testing, evaluation, and logistics command and the part it played in the Cold War; a chapter on each of the bases and plants, with the focus on the primary and most significant host and tenant missions accomplished at the installation during the Cold War, especially how these related to the built environment.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

707

**Cold War Properties at West Fort Hood, Texas: Research Overview and Preliminary Identification.**

This is a preliminary survey of Killeen Base, which was the first National Storage Site (NSS) to become operational and was the only functioning NSS in the U.S. from March 1948 until the spring of 1949. Located in West Fort Hood, Bell County, Texas, Killeen Base and the adjacent Gray AFB played key roles in the first half of the Cold War, from ca. 1946 to 1962, as the U.S. and Soviet Union developed their nuclear weapons capabilities. The study provides an annotated list of properties at West Fort Hood, intended to function as a first-stage inventory. In support of the inventory compilation, the report also offers some tentative National Register assessments, along with broader management recommendations. An annotated bibliography completes the study, with a number of the entries containing additional detailed historic discussion.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

736

**HAER No. CA-319: Beale Air Force Base, Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased-Array Warning System, End of Spencer Paul Road, North of Warren Shingle Road (14th Street), Marysville, Yuba County, California (Beale Air Force Base, PAVE PAWS).**

This is documentation of a structure at Beale AFB that is one of four large phased-array radars designed and built by Raytheon. The Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) was the first solid-state, phase-phase steered array radar operational in the world. The PAVE PAWS at Beale and that at Otis AFB at Cape Cod, were the first two radars completed in the system. The original mission of PAVE PAWS was to monitor potential Soviet SLBM launches and to serve as early warning of an attack on the U.S. A second pair of PAVE PAWS radars followed in the middle 1980s, sited in Texas and Georgia are no longer operational. In 2002, Air Force Space Command initiated a major upgrade of the PAVE PAWS at Beale AFB. the ballistic missile defense shield currently proposes to use PAVE PAWS as a platform for enhanced early warning radar, and to combine the system with missile interceptors.

This is documentation of the site as a whole. Individual buildings documented include:

- HAER CA-319-A: Technical Equipment Building
- HAER CA-319-B: Power Plant
- HAER CA-319-C: Guard Tower
- HAER CA-319-D: Bus Shelter
- HAER CA-319-E: Gate House
- HAER CA-319-F: Civil Engineering Storage Building
- HAER CA-319-G: Emergency Generator Enclosure
- HAER CA-319-H: Clean Lubrication Oil Storage Tank and Enclosure
- HAER CA-319-I: Supply Warehouse
- HAER CA-319-J: Microwave Equipment Building
- HAER CA-319-K: Electric Substation
- HAER CA-319-L: Satellite Communications Terminal

Library of Congress

1002

Weitze, Karen J.

2007

**Historic Range Context: Air Armament Center, Eglin Air Force Base (Volumes I and II).**

This report presents the history of the land and over-water ranges and test sites at Eglin AFB. The narrative discusses the organization and program management for the ranges, a cross-section of representative instrumentation and support infrastructure, test and training missions over time, and the historic radar and countermeasures test environments, concluding with a brief discussion of major off-site test locations. Appendices A and B provide summaries for approximately 100 individual ranges and test sites, with collated historic maps and photographs. Related small ranges and test sites are treated as extended single entries. Each summary identifies all discovered alternate historic names for the range or test site; its operational dates; locational information; a description of layout and infrastructure; and a synopsis of historic missions. Appendix A contains summaries for the radar and instrumentation sites, including Santa Rosa Island, and the over-water test areas; Appendix B, the summaries for the land test areas.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

758

Weitze, Karen J.

2007

**National Stockpile Sites Alpha, Baker, Charlie, and Dog Design and Development, 1946–1955. Draft report.**

This report provides a detailed contextual history of the design-and-construction process for the first NSS of Manzano, Killeen, Clarksville, and Bossier bases in New Mexico, Texas, Kentucky/Tennessee, and Louisiana.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

761

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**Ford Island Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This document is a seven-page summary of the history of Naval Air Station (NAS) Pearl Harbor on Ford Island during the Cold War. As of 1946, much of the infrastructure on Ford Island was in suspended use. Many of the buildings were vacant. The first Cold War mission on Ford Island overlapped the end of World War II for NAS Pearl Harbor. Focused on aircraft engine testing and repair, the mission helped to address the U.S. Navy's war-weary aircraft. As time passed, the mission also acknowledged the effects of mothballing on aircraft not in active service. Personnel tested and refurbished aircraft turbine engines at NAS Pearl Harbor during 1946-1949. With the advent of jet engines, the runway on Ford Island could not accommodate the transition from propeller aircraft to jets. At the height of the Korean War, in 1952, NAS Pearl Harbor became an auxiliary landing field for NAS Barbers Point. The U.S. Navy decommissioned NAS Pearl Harbor a decade later.

USAF

1588

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**Makalapa Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a four-page summary of the history of The Makalapa area within the Pearl Harbor complex during the Cold War. It was a compact complex of headquarters, intelligence, and technical information operations sites defined by the volcanic Makalapa crater and its immediate surroundings. Although the Makalapa area originated during early World War II, the command-intelligence mission associated with the site primarily developed during the Cold War.

1589



Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**NAVMAG LLL Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a six-page summary of the Cold War history of the Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) Pearl Harbor, located at Lualualei. It was a well-established munitions storage site at the outset of the Cold War. Originally opened in 1934, the site was first known as Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) Oahu and served not only as a secured munitions storage compound, but also as a headquarters for a branch site at West Loch. Whereas the majority of the more significant weapons storage and maintenance missions would occur at the NAVMAG located at West Loch, several activities assigned to the NAVMAG at Lualualei were definitive, and illustrate the combined urgency and austerity of the first years of the Cold War as the conflict unfolded for Hawaii's Naval installations.

USAF

1590

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**NAVMAG West Loch Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a brief, six-page, summary of the history of the Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) Pearl Harbor, located at West Loch, was a companion munitions complex to NAVMAG Lualualei on Oahu at the outset of the Cold War. As originally established in the early-middle 1930s, NAVMAG West Loch was a branch ordnance depot. The pre-Cold War mission at NAVMAG West Loch included munitions receipt at a small number of assigned shipping berths physically located in West Loch (wharves W1–W5), as well as ordnance inspection and surveillance (checkout and assembly) and storage. During the Cold War, NAVMAG West Loch became a major ordnance depot, with a special weapons capability. NAVMAG West Loch grew to encompass nearly 4,000 acres. Several phases of construction occurred to augment NAVMAG West Loch. Added buildings and structures accommodated not only early U.S. Navy missions of the middle and late 1950s, but also sequential new missions of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. The final layout and composition of facilities at NAVMAG West Loch reflected the mature phases of the Cold War.

1591

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**NCTAMS Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a five-page summary of the Cold War history of the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS). By 1940, the U.S. Navy had initiated the planning for a receiving station to complement the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) in the Lualualei Valley. The new radio receiving site was located inland, at a secluded spot in Wahiawa. Operations at Wahiawa would mature during the Cold War, and the size of the radio receiving site nearly doubled to 684 acres in 1946.

1592

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**NRTF LLL Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a four-page summary of the Cold War history of the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) in the Lualualei Valley near the Waianae coast. The missions were partially derived from a communications installation established at the site in the early 1930s. Operations at Wahiawa would mature during the Cold War as the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station (NCTAMS) for the Pacific. The paired communications sites were about 10 miles apart. The U.S. Navy added another transmitting station in the Haiku Valley, with power-enhanced equipment capable of communicating with vessels at long remove from the command headquarters for the Pacific in Hawaii.

1593

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a 13-page context for the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Bonham AFB. The first major Cold War mission arrived at Bonham AFB in 1956. The U.S. Navy became a tenant at the airfield, making a five-year arrangement with the USAF for the use of 37 acres to support a training mission for the Regulus guided missile.

1594

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**Shipyard Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a seven-page summary of the Cold War history of the U.S. Navy Shipyard at Pearl Harbor. The shipyard provided the U.S. Navy with multiple repair and maintenance capabilities for its surface ship and submarine fleet during the Cold War. To support new and evolving missions, the U.S. Navy modified and adapted many existing buildings and structures in the Pearl Harbor shipyard during 1945–1991, also adding new facilities at the site. The earliest Cold War activities at the shipyard centered on supporting atomic testing at the Pacific Proving Ground in the Marshall Islands during 1946–1951; making vessels fit for use in the Korean War during 1950–1953, including some conversions to upgrade diesel submarines; and continuing to serve as an intermediate stop for the U.S. Navy fleet between installations in the continental U.S. and those further west.

1595

Weitze, Karen J.

2008

**SUBASE Cold War Historic Context Statement.**

This is a six-page summary of the history of the SUBASE at Quarry Point, southwest of the Makalapa during the Cold War. It was the location for the command and intelligence facilities associated with the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC) and northeast of the Naval shipyard, Submarine Base (SUBASE) was a well-established area at Pearl Harbor by the outset of the Cold War in 1945–1946. The U.S. Navy continued to use the prominent structure for similar training well into the Cold War and by early 1962, almost a half million submariners had trained in Facility 659.

1596

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Ellsworth Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Ellsworth AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes: facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

789

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Minot Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Minot AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes Cold War buildings that were inventoried and evaluated. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

790

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Avon Park Range: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Avon Park AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

791

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Barksdale Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Barksdale AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

792

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Beale Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Beale AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

793

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Davis-Monthan Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Davis-Monthan AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, NRHP status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

795

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Holloman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Holloman AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes Cold War buildings that were inventoried and evaluated. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

797

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Cold War summary of Mountain Home AFB**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Mountain Home AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes Cold War buildings that were inventoried and evaluated. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

798

Weitze, Karen J.

2009

**Nellis Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Nellis AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes Cold War buildings that were inventoried and evaluated. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

799

<div> <p>Weitze, Karen J.</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Air Combat Command Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summaries.</b></p> </div> <div> <p>This file contains the Cold War summaries for 15 Air Combat Command bases. The summaries each include an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the databases as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.</p> </div> <div> <p>AFHRA Curation/USAF</p> </div>	<div> <p>2009</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Historic Facilities Groups at Air Combat Command Installations: A Comparative Evaluation of Selected Resources U.S. Air Force-Wide.</b></p> </div> <div> <p>This report includes discussions to support the comparisons presented within, but are secondary to the tables and weighted analysis ranking the facilities. Historic facilities groups pertinent to Air Combat Command are outlined in the Introduction. A recommended reading list replaces a traditional bibliography at the conclusion of this volume.</p> </div> <div> <p>AFHRA Curation/USAF</p> </div>
<div> <p>Weitze, Karen J.</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Guidebook to Selected Air Force Historic Facilities; USAF Civil Engineering Historic Facilities As-Builts and Record Drawings; and Development of a Historic Facilities Collection at the AFHRA (Vol I – III)</b></p> </div> <div> <p>This three volume report is the compilation of a special collection of United States Air Force (USAF) Civil Engineering Historic Facilities As-Builts and Record Drawings at the Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA). Approximately 35,000 drawings were selected from participating Air Force installations in the continental U.S. and overseas, and from former Air Force properties. Documents supporting the USAF Civil Engineering Historic Facilities As-Builts and Record Drawings collection at the AFHRA include three volumes:</p> </div> <div> <p>Volume I: Guidebook to Selected Air Force Historic Facilities (a catalog for the special collection at the AFHRA)</p> </div> <div> <p>Volume II: USAF Civil Engineering Historic Facilities As-Builts and Record Drawings (a finding aid for the special collection at the AFHRA)</p> </div> <div> <p>Volume III: Development of a Historic Facilities Collection at the AFHRA (a project summary, with details of participating parties and their contributions; rationale for drawings selected for transfer; highlights for especially rare sets of drawings; drawings desired, but not achieved)</p> </div> <div> <p>Part I of the Guidebook, and the finding aid, are set up in 10 corresponding sections: Hangars; Combat Operations and Control Centers; Radar and Communications Facilities; Research, Test and Training Facilities; Operational Weapons Systems Facilities; Air Force Plants; Warehouses; Alert Crew Quarters; Family Housing; and Barracks and Dormitories.</p> </div> <div> <p>AFHRA</p> </div>	<div> <p>2010</p> </div> <div> <p>2018</p> </div> <div> <p>1684</p> </div>

**Inventory and National Register Evaluation Selected Buildings in the Baker Area.**

This report presents the results of an inventory and National Register evaluation of buildings and structures in the Baker Area at the Dugway Proving Ground. Buildings and structures assessed were Buildings 2000/2001/2002, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2021/2022/2023, 2028, and 2032. The U.S. Army constructed these facilities during 1951 (Buildings 2000/2001/2002, 2010, 2021/2022/2023, 2028 and 2032), 1955 (Building 2008), and 1960 (Building 2006). To support the National Register evaluation a historic context for the Baker Area and for its associated biological warfare mission is presented. Buildings 2010 and 2028 are recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

760

Weitze, Karen J., Marsha Prior, and Michelle D. Wurtz; field team Mikel Travisano

2009

**Offutt Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Database, Summary, and Photographs.**

Together, these three documents provide a survey of all the buildings and structures at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, that are representative of the major Cold War missions. Offutt AFB hosted predominantly atypical but highly significant Cold War missions from 1946 to 1991. Tied to its role as the headquarters installation for SAC, Offutt sustained strategic reconnaissance-and-intelligence, global com-munications, and ground-based and airborne-alert command-post missions from the 1950s forward. Other Cold War missions associated with Offutt AFB were also major, but existed only during the first half of the 1960s: three regional Atlas ICBM sites; two Nike Hercules emplacements for the Army’s Offutt Defense Area; and a strategic bomber wing, coupled with an air refueling squadron, on the flightline. ADC did not have a tenant mission on Offutt AFB, although an FIS was based nearby at Sioux City AFB to the north, coupled with a SAGE Direction Center at that location. Regional AC&W squadrons manned reporting radar stations, such as the 789th AC&W Squadron at Omaha AFS. The study is instrumental in observing the architectural context accompanying the developing military technologies and sciences during the Cold War at Offutt AFB. This study includes photographs and schematics.

This is a database of Cold War buildings that were inventoried and evaluated. Information included in the database is facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

677

Weitze, Karen J., Mikel Travisano, and Julian W. Adams

2006

**Mountain Home Air Force Base: Historic Building Inventory and Evaluations, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Elmore County, Idaho.**

This report presents the results of a survey and National Register evaluation of 97 buildings at Mountain Home AFB. This investigation included the evaluation of buildings and structures at the installation dating between 1943 and 1961, including both World War II and Cold War resources not previously evaluated. Among the 97 buildings are two proposed National Register districts. The first proposed district is the SAC Nose Dock Historic District, which consists of five buildings (1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, and 1333) recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. The second proposed district, the Special Weapons Area Historic District, encompasses 17 buildings, 13 of which are contributing components to the proposed district (Buildings 3000, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, and 3015), and four buildings considered noncontributing elements (Buildings 2998, 3013, 3014 and 3016) due to loss of integrity and date of construction. The Special Weapons Area Historic District is recommended eligible under Criteria A and C. The remaining 75 buildings are recommended not eligible for the National Register.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

743

Weitze, Karen J., Scott Murdock, and Mikel Travisano

2009

**Dyess Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database, and Photographs.**

This document presents a Cold War summary of Dyess AFB which includes an overview of the associated Cold War missions, Cold War facilities identified in the Headquarters Air Combat Command database as potentially eligible to the National Register. There is an associated database and photograph file. The database includes facility name, address, architect, original building name, category code, prior category codes, original drawing number, original building use, construction type, inception date, National Register status, opinion date, opinion source, notes, key words, and installation. There is an associated photograph file and Cold War summary.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

796

Weitze, Karen, Marsha Prior, Michelle Wurtz, Scott Murdock, and Natalie Thomas

2009

**Cannon Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey: Summary, Database and Photographs.**

This document contains a Cold War context defining periods of significance for Cannon AFB and identifies buildings that are representative of that context. The report concurred with the 1997 report that recommended that no buildings at the installation were eligible for the National Register.

NM SHPO and AFHRA Curation/USAF

80

Weitze, Karen, Scott Thompson, and Mikel Travisano

2009

**Davis-Monthan Air Force Base: Cold War Era Historic Property Survey.**

This is a survey with a context that outlines the base roles of SAC, nuclear stockpile, ADC fighter-interceptors, Titan II, and Vietnam training. The report defines Cold War context and outlines the significant structures including the SAC B-47 and KC-97 missions (bomber and tanker). SAC reused many existing flight line facilities, but constructed two hangars in 1955 and 1958 to support the mission. SAC also developed a special weapons area and training during the early Cold War.

AZ SHPO

1074

Whetsell, Robert C.

2004

**New Boston Air Force Station Archaeological District: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.**

This NRHP registration form documents the New Boston AFS Archaeological District in New Hampshire. The 2,826-acre District contains a diverse and wide-ranging array of archaeological sites beginning with the Archaic Period (10,000-3000 years B.P.) and ending with the early Cold War.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

727

Whorton, Mandy

2000

**HAER No. MA-151: Cape Cod Air Station, Massachusetts Military Reservation, Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.**

This is documentation of one of four Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) sites in the U.S. It was designed to provide early warning and tracking for submarine launched ballistic missiles designed to provide sufficient warning to provide a credible second-strike deterrent to counter the Soviet threat of forward deployment of missiles along the coast of North America.

Library of Congress

958

**Deter and Defend: The History of the Development and Operation of the PAVE PAWS Radar Network.**

This document provides a system-wide historical context for the development and operations of the Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle-Entry Phased Array Warning System (PAVE PAWS) network.

AFHRA Curation/USAF

688

Whorton, Mandy, and John Hoffecker

1997

**Historic Properties of the Cold War Era, Clear Air Station, Alaska.**

This report presents the results of an inventory of cold war era buildings and structures at Clear Air Station, which has operated as a missile early warning radar installation beginning in the late 1950s and managed by the 21 Space Wing. The purpose of the inventory was to evaluate the facilities at Clear Air Station for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places within the historical context of the Cold war. All of the facilities at this installation were constructed less than 50 years ago at the time of the evaluation.

The three BMEWS sites provided the primary ballistic missile early warning system for North America. The BMEWS complex at Clear is unique and played a crucial role in the earlier Cold War. In the Cold War context, the Clear BMEWS radar facilities (Buildings 101 , 702, 704, 105, and 106, and Structures 735, 736, and 737) possess "exceptional importance" under National Register Criteria A and C and warrant designation as historic properties.

AK SHPO

1609

Widell, Chery, and Melissa Wiedenfeld

2008

**U.S. Army Air Defense School, Technical Report.**

The project included this technical report on the history of the school, a popular report, and HABS Level II documentation.

TX SHPO

1162

Widell, Cheryl

**Army Air Artillery Defense School: First to Fire, Fort Bliss, Texas.**

This is a popular report about the air defense school.

TX SHPO

1127

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

2012

**Intensive Architectural Survey and Evaluation of 22 Virginia Army National Guard Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop Properties.**

This study consisted of intensive architectural survey of 17 armories and five organizational maintenance shops. The 17 armories included Alleghany (Clifton Forge), Blackstone, Charlottesville, Danville, Farmville, Leesburg, Lexington, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Sandston, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and West Point. The five organizational maintenance shops comprised Danville, Fredericksburg, Gate City, Lynchburg, and Portsmouth. Each resource was documented at the intensive level and evaluated according to potential to meet standard Criteria for listing in the NRHP. None of the resources surveyed was found eligible.

VA SHPO

405



Williams, Diane E.	2005
<b>Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of Texas National Guard Armories and Related Facilities Built between 1945–1958, Volume I: Report and History.</b>	
This report was completed for 50 Texas National Guard armories. Forty-nine of the 50 armories are owned by Texas and one is leased to the DoD. Most properties lacked integrity and were considered not eligible. Report includes detailed context.	
TX SHPO	1143

Williams, Diane E.	2005
<b>Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of Texas National Guard Armories and Related Facilities Built between 1945–1958, Volume II: Individual Facilities Assessments</b>	
This report completed for 50 Texas National Guard armories. This volume includes detailed data about each of the 50 facilities in the survey.	
TX SHPO	1144

Winkler, David F.	1997
<b>Legacy Project No. 95-10092: Training to Fight: Training and Education During the Cold War.</b>	
This report provides a contextual foundation for the documentation and, in some cases, preservation of the hundreds of Cold War military training and education facilities within the U.S. The intent is to foster an appreciation and understanding of these places by future generations.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	632

Winkler, David F.	1997
<b>Searching the Skies: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Defense Radar Program.</b>	
The purpose of this study is to provide a tool for military installation cultural resource managers tasked with the proper stewardship of their historic and cultural resources. The study provides the basis for identifying, understanding, and evaluating DoD radar facilities associated with the Cold War.	
AFHRA Curation/USAF	640

Winter, Kirsten Erickson, Michael Corbett, and A.E. (Gene) Rogge	2003
<b>Inventory and Historical Evaluation of Arizona Army National Guard Buildings and Structures Built between 1945 and 1960. Appendices in a separate document.</b>	
This report is a historic context and architectural history of the U.S. Army National Guard nationally and in Arizona that includes survey of 58 buildings in seven counties. The study primarily focused on readiness centers and all were determined not eligible. Even so, the report recommended that the U.S. Army maintain the plans and facility files for the buildings, as they may require re-evaluation once they reach 50 or if they are to be disposed of.	
AZ SHPO	1073

Cool Barge Resupply of Alaskan Air Command's Remote Sites.

This report was written by an USAF graduate. The monograph covers the period from 1951 to 1980 during which AAC developed and refined the procedures required to resupply and sustain not only its widely scattered and isolated aircraft control and warning systems but also the remote installations of other military and federal agencies.

This report contributes to the overall unique context of military installations in Alaska.

AK SHPO

1623

Condition Assessment and Evaluation of the Historical Significance of the Alaska Army National Guard Armory in Little Diomed

The Alaska Army National Guard (AKARNG) built an armory building in the village of Little Diomed on the island of Little Diomed in 1960. This was one of 48 armory buildings built during an initial construction period for the AKARNG. The buildings were nearly identical to one another, using the same materials and design to facilitate their construction with the assistance of local labor and to handle the harsh conditions of Alaska. The Little Diomed armory is situated less than three miles east of Big Diomed Island, the easternmost Russian territory.

The Little Diomed armory was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) in 2008. Heavy snow accumulation in the village during the winter of 2008-2009 resulted in the collapse of a large portion of the building. Based on the assessment of the altered condition of the armory at Little Diomed (TEL-214), it is recommended that the property no longer retains the integrity sufficient to convey its historical significance.

U.S. Army

57

Condition Assessment and Evaluation of the Historical Significance of the Alaska Army National Guard Armory in Little Diomed

The Alaska Army National Guard armory in Little Diomed was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) in 2008. Heavy snow accumulation in the village during the winter of 2008-2009 resulted in the collapse of a large portion of the building. The damage to the building is documented in this report with a new evaluation of the potential for eligibility to the NRHP in its altered state. Based on this assessment of the altered condition of the armory at Little Diomed (TEL-214), it is recommended that the property no longer retains the integrity sufficient to convey its historical significance.

AKARNG

1681

Wright, Bill and Susan Roth

1993

**Combat Control Center nomination form, Tinker Air Force Base**

This is a National Register nomination form for the Combat Control Center, Building 4029, located in Area "D", the Communication Systems Center area on Tinker Air Force Base. It is a two story International Style building with a rectilinear plan built in 1951. The Combat Control Center has always been a separate command post located at Tinker Air Force Base. During the Cuban Missile Crisis the command post directed military air traffic for the southwest United States. The Combat Control Center also housed a bomber squadron, known as the 32nd Air Division, which was a part of the plan to attack Cuba in the event of a full scale war with Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The 32nd Air Division was independent of Tinker Air Force Base Command, and received its orders from the Pentagon.

USAF

1690

Wright, Kip

2000

**Rocket Science: A Historic Context and Assessment of U.S. Army Cold War Properties, 1946-1989, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.**

This report includes an in-depth historic context, a table of resources that were re-assessed during the survey effort, survey forms, a table showing results of the survey, and a table of buildings that had not yet reached 50 years. The report was based on "Coming in from the Cold" and used guidance from that report to develop the recommendations. It notes that Nike, Ajax, Hercules and Zeus were developed there, as well as Redstone, Jupiter, Pershing and Polaris. It was a critical research and development (R&D) facility for U.S. defensive missiles.

This report includes a context on Cold War missile development. It is on file at AL SHPO, Madison County, within a tall grey file.

AL SHPO

874

Wu, Caroline, and Kip Wright

2000

**National Register Preservation Act, Section 106 Document on the Demolition of 43 Buildings by U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.**

This report includes documentation of World War II and Cold War buildings. The findings were that 20 Cold War properties are "not eligible." The evaluation work for this project was based on the previous 1999 HRA report. The document includes a brief context, maps showing building locations, evaluation methods, but not individual building evaluations. However, there is a table listing the buildings as not eligible. It appears to be a synthesis of prior work completed under multiple projects.

AL SHPO

877

Yang, Charissa Y., Donald M. Durst, and Douglas A. Jacobs

1994

**Historic Building Survey for MacDill Air Force Base, Florida: Volume 1 and 2.**

This report presents the results of a historic building survey and the completion of HABS documentation of the overall MacDill AFB and individual buildings, an existing conditions report, and evaluation of all structures for inclusion in the National Register.

Includes HABS FL-384 <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/hh/item/fl0363/>

AFHRA Curation/USAF

549

Zeidler, James, Alexandra Wallace, and Jean Paul Pentecouteau		2016
<b>Survey and Evaluation of Damage Potential Test Track and Associated Buildings on Eglin Air Force Base.</b>		
This was a re-evaluation report of test range facilities at Range C-74, Eglin AFB. The test area was recommended as a "potential" historic district with 10 contributing resources. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report includes a brief history of Range C-74 documenting its use to test warheads and fuses for missiles and detailed evaluation/photographs of each resource surveyed.		
FL SHPO		909

Zeidler, James, Alexandra Wallace, and Jean Paul Pentecouteau		2016
<b>Survey and Evaluation of Towers and Nike Inland Site on Eglin Air Force Base.</b>		
This was a re-evaluation report of 17 towers, one associated tower building, and one Nike inland site. The sites included range towers, control towers, and fire lookouts. All properties were determined not eligible. The PDF file includes a survey cover sheet, correspondence, and report. The report included a history on tower design, a brief history of each range, and evaluation of each tower with photographs.		
FL SHPO		920

Zervos, Spero G.		2001
<b>A Brief History of Maxwell Air Force Base.</b>		
This is a short brochure that briefly documents the history of Maxwell AFB from Wright brothers through 2000. Includes information on Air University, Gunter Annex, and the flight line.		
Located at AL SHPO, Montgomery County, File Misc-19.		
AL SHPO		868