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Evaluation of 11 Properties at Fort Hunter Liggett, California for Eligibility to the National Register

Sunny E. Adams, Adam D. Smith, and Madison L. Story

March 2023



Construction Engineering
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Cover Photo: Looking at the southeast corner of Building 196. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)

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Sunny E. Adams, Adam D. Smith, and Madison L. Story

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Final Technical Report (TR)

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Abstract

The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, mostly through establishing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NHPA requires federal agencies to address their cultural resources, which are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources, and Section 106 requires them to determine the effect of federal undertakings on those potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Fort Hunter Liggett is in Central California, entirely within Monterey County. It was first established as the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation in 1941. The post was renamed Fort Hunter Liggett in 1975. This report provides a determination of eligibility for nine properties (Buildings 172, 179, 196, 197, 291, 2199, 723, and 914 and facilities 0301BS and radio-controlled aerial target [RCAT]) constructed between 1956 and 1972 and recommends that none are eligible under the NRHP and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. Two other properties (Buildings 177 and 178) were found to be covered by the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Program Comment of 2006. In consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (CASHPO), this work fulfills Section 110 requirements for these buildings.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the Cultural Resources Program, Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Environmental Division at USAG Fort Hunter Liggett and Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, California, under Project 491767, "FHL Inventory and Evaluation of 11 Buildings," MIPR 11504262. The technical monitor was Lisa Cipolla (Cultural Resources Manager, DPW).

The work was performed by the Training Lands & Heritage Branch of the Operational Science & Engineering Division, US Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Ms. Angela Rhodes was chief, Training Lands & Heritage Branch; Dr. George Calfas was chief, Operational Science & Engineering Division; and Mr. Jim Allen was the technical director for Operational Science & Engineering. The deputy director of ERDC-CERL was Ms. Michelle Hanson, and the director was Dr. Andrew Nelson.

COL Christian Patterson was the commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the director.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of the nation's past.[1] This preservation was done primarily through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation are requirements for Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of Federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.[2]

Fort Hunter Liggett is located in Monterey County, California, approximately 150 miles south of San Francisco and 250 miles north of Los Angeles (Figure 1).[3] It is bounded by the Salinas Valley to the north, the Santa Lucia Mountains to the east, and the Los Padres National Forest to the west. It was first established as a training center in 1940, when the US Government purchased the property from William Randolph Hearst, Jr., and neighboring landowners.[4]

Today, Fort Hunter Liggett is the military's premier Total Force Training Center. As the largest US Army Reserve Command (USARC) post at approximately 165,000 acres, it is well-suited to large-scale joint exercises. Fort Hunter Liggett's mission is to maintain and allocate training areas,

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[1] Portions of the "Methodology" section have been modified and reprinted from Madison L. Story and Adam D. Smith, *Fort Hunter Liggett: A History and Analysis*, ERDC/CERL TR-22-14 (Champaign, IL: Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2022).

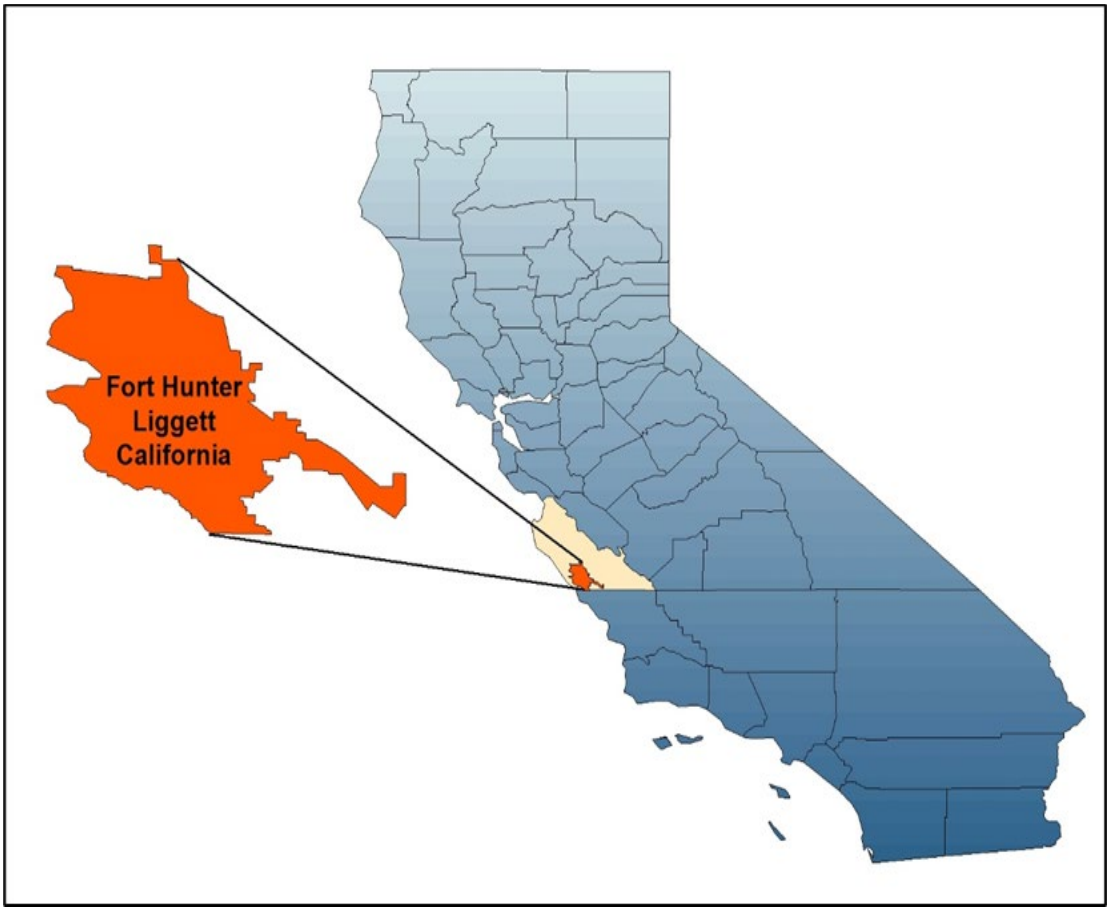
[2] National Historic Preservation Act, Pub. L. No. 89-665, as amended by Pub. L. No. 96-515, Sections 110, 106 (1966).

[3] For a full list of the spelled-out forms of the units of measure used in this document and their conversions, please refer to US Government Publishing Office Style Manual, 31st ed. (Washington, DC: US Government Publishing Office, 2016), 245–52, https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016/pdf/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016.pdf.

[4] Military One Source, "Fort Hunter Liggett In-depth Overview," Military Installations, accessed July 12, 2022, https://installations.militaryonesource.mil/in-depth-overview/fort-hunter-liggett.

airspace, facilities, and ranges to support reserve and active components' field maneuvers, live-fire exercises, testing, and institutional training.[5]

Figure 1. Boundary outline and location of Fort Hunter Liggett, located in Monterey County, California, image by Engineering Research Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) 2022.



1.2 Objective

The objective of this effort was to assess the integrity of 11 properties at Fort Hunter Liggett, for listing on the NRHP. There are eight properties located within the cantonment of Fort Hunter Liggett, two properties located in training areas, and one located in the ammunition storage point (ASP) (Figure 2 and Figure 3). This survey satisfies Section 110 of the NHPA, and it was used to make recommendations regarding the eligibility of these 11 properties for inclusion on the NRHP.

[5] Army (website), "History," US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, accessed July 12, 2022, https://home.army.mil/liggett/index.php/about/history; Army (website), "About," US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, accessed July 12, 2022, https://home.army.mil/liggett/index.php/about.

Figure 2. Location of the evaluated properties within Fort Hunter Liggett, 2010 (Overall map of Fort Hunter Liggett. US Army Garrison, Fort Hunter Liggett, Environmental Division, red text added by added by ERDC-CERL).

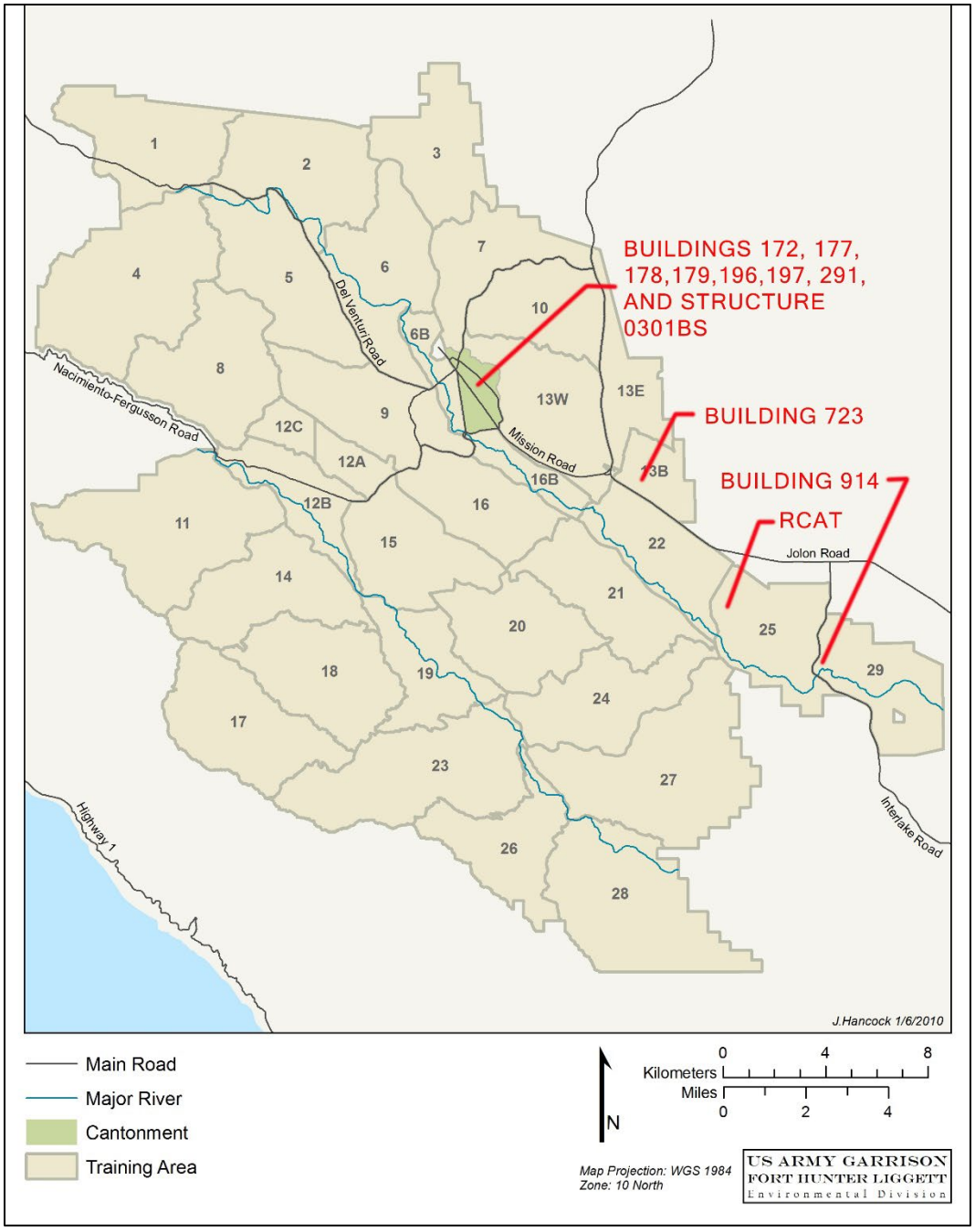
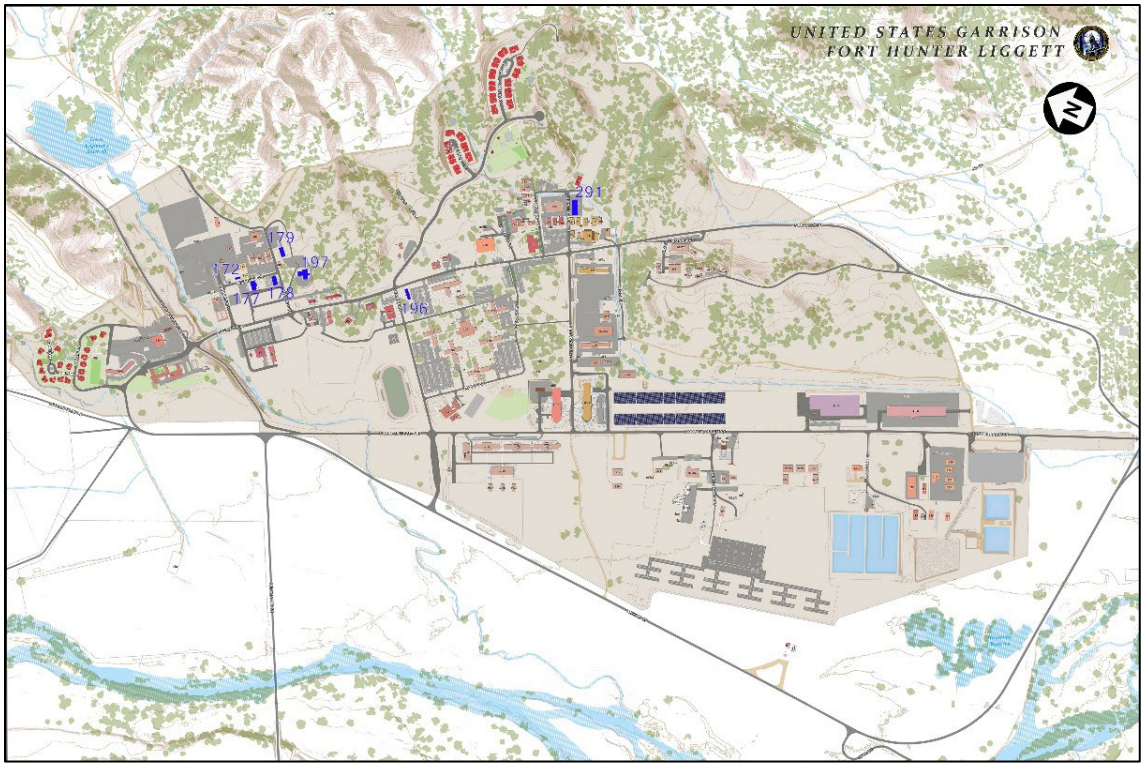


Figure 3. *United States Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment* map with the location of Buildings 172, 177, 178, 179, 196, 197, and 291 indicated in blue, 2019. (courtesy of Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Office. Public domain).



Analyses of the 11 properties (Table 1) were performed, including basic history and assessment of current conditions. To qualify as eligible for listing on the NRHP, a property must meet at least one of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation as established by the National Park Service (NPS), must be significantly associated with an important historic context, and must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance.[6]

6 NPS (National Park Service), *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

Table 1. List of properties at Forth Hunter Liggett given to the researchers to evaluate (Real Property Office, Fort Hunter Liggett).

Facility Number	Built Date	Historic Use	Current Use	Current Category Code
172	1956	STORAGE SHED GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	STORAGE SHED GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	44222
177	1964	MESS HALL	YOUTH CENTER	17120
178	1963	MESS HALL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER SCHOOL AGE	74016
179	1963	STORAGE GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	NETWORK ENTERPRISE CENTER (NEC) STORAGE	44220
196	1956	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	61050
197	1959	INFO SYSTEM FACILITY	NEC	13115
291	1970	INSTRUMENTATION FABRICATION AND DATA STORAGE	CYBRARY/DISTANCE LEARNING	17136
723	1964	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	61050
914	1956	WATER SUPPORT/TREATMENT BUILDING	WATER SUPPORT/TREATMENT BUILDING	89141
0301BS	1972	SIGNAL TOWER	ABANDONED	13310
Radio-controlled aerial target (RCAT)	Not known (circa 1949–1956)	TRAINING	ABANDONED	NONE

This final report's main text includes recommendations of eligibility for nine properties and an application of the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Program Comment of 2006 to two properties.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) in Champaign, Illinois. The research team included Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as project manager and architectural historian, with 20 years of experience in military architectural history; Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian, with 25 years of experience in military architectural history; and Madison Story, Master of Science in Historic Preservation, with over 2 years of experience.

1.4 Site visits

ERDC-CERL personnel made two trips to Fort Hunter to research and inventory the buildings. During May 2021, personnel evaluated buildings for their historic architectural integrity and photographed the buildings being evaluated. During February 2022, personnel conducted archival research.

1.5 Archival repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers conducted a review of books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Fort Hunter Liggett's cantonment, training lands, and range building construction. The following places and sources were contacted or searched:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online)[7]
- Fort Hunter Liggett Archive for historic drawings, maps, photographs, and other information
- Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Office
- Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office
- Presidio of Monterey Archive at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center Command History Office
- Monterey Public Library and California History Room
- San Antonio Valley Historical Association
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland (NARA 111-SC, 111-SCA, and 111-CCS)

1.6 Approach

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images.

Using information from the concurrently researched and written historic context, as well as previously published reports, the overarching historic

[7] NRHP listings and nomination forms https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm

integrity was evaluated per the NRHP's definition. A cultural resource can retain or lose its historic integrity, meaning that it either does or does not convey its historic significance. From this evaluation process, a recommendation of eligibility for listing on the NRHP was made. The evaluation followed guidelines published by the National Park Service in *National Register Bulletin #15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*;[8] *National Register Bulletin #16A, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*;[9] the *National Register Bulletin, How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*;[10] and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*.[11]

8 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

9 NPS, *National Register Bulletin* #16A: *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997).

10 NPS, *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999).

11 Weeks, K. D. and A. E. Grimmer. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* [rev. of 1995 document by A. E. Grimmer] (Washington, DC: DOI-NPS, Technical Preservation Services, 2017), https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf.

2 Historic Context

Sections 2.1 through 2.2.1 are an excerpt from ERDC-CERL TR-22-14. Please refer to ERDC-CERL TR-22-14 for the full historic context of Fort Hunter Liggett.[12]

2.1 Establishment of Hunter Liggett Military Reservation

In 1940, the US War Department purchased approximately 154,000 acres of the San Antonio and Nacimiento Valleys from Hearst. Another 112,950 acres were acquired from 17 private landowners as well as the Los Padres National Forest.[13] While the Army typically cannot purchase lands from a National Forest, the Army required a different arrangement of acreage to accommodate safety fans for ranges. As such, it traded ownership of coastal acreage for acreage that would better suit the arrangement of ranges without endangering Forest Service users and employees.[14] The land was designated the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation (HLMR) in 1940. The land was acquired with the goal of serving as a maneuver area and artillery range for WWII training, and administration was under the authority of Camp Roberts.[15]

Army combat engineers arrived on HLMR in 1941 to build necessary infrastructure and training facilities, some of which followed standard 700-series plans (Figure 4 and Figure 5).[16] A barn near the Hacienda housed firefighting equipment, a snack bar, a library, the theater, and the post exchange.[17] This barn had originally been constructed in San Francisco for the 1915 Pan Pacific Exposition, which celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal. Following the closure of the exhibition, the

[12] Story and Smith, *Fort Hunter Liggett: A History and Analysis*.

[13] Leslie Fryman, Jennifer Gorman, and Shannon Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation of 17 Potential Historic Resources, Fort Hunter Liggett, California* (Baton Rouge, LA: Gulf South Research Corporation, Aug. 2014), 6.

[14] Jack L. Zahniser, and Lois J. Roberts, *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Overview, Fort Hunter Liggett, California* (Sacramento, CA: Dept. of the Army, Sacramento District Corps of Engineers, 1978), 241.

[15] Tetra Tech, Inc., *Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory for Fort Hunter Liggett, Jolon, California*. (Jolon, California: US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, May 2013), 3-2; Fort Hunter Liggett, *United States Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, California Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan FY 2020–2025* (Fort Hunter Liggett, CA: US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, Sept. 2019), 38.

[16] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation,* 6–7.

[17] Fort Hunter Liggett, *United States Army Garrison,* 38.

landowner (prior to Hearst) purchased the barn and had it transported to King City via rail. Horse and wagon brought the barn to its current site north of the Hacienda (Figure 5).[18]

Figure 4. WWII-era 700-series building, 1972 (*Post Headquarters, Hunter Liggett Military Reservation*, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



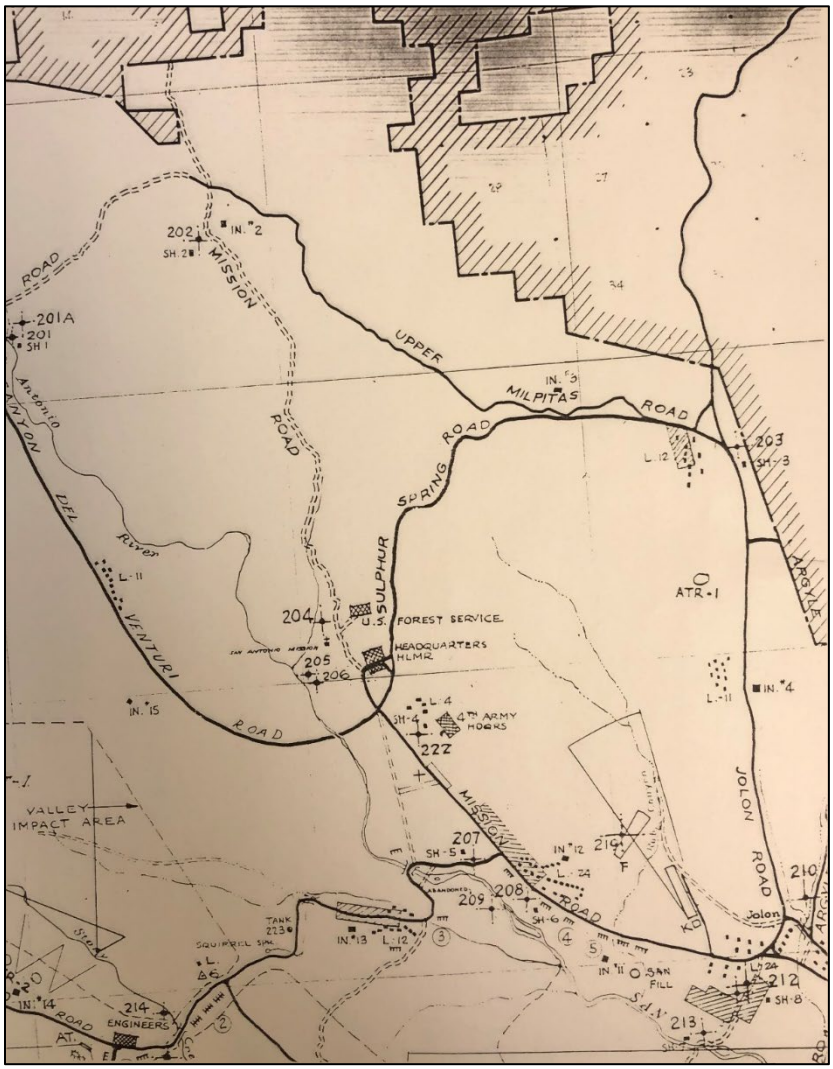
Figure 5. Looking northeast at Hearst Ranch. The Hacienda is visible in the *front-center* of the complex, 1941 (Land Use History, Disc 4, RG 18 AA, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



[18] California State Military History and Museums Program, "Fort Hunter Liggett," Historic California Posts, Camps, Stations and Airfields, accessed September 20, 2022, http://www.militarymuseum.org/FtHLiggett.html.

Additional frame buildings were moved to the early cantonment from other ranch sites, and lumber and windows were salvaged from demolished buildings (Figure 6).[19] Many adobe buildings were demolished with explosives, and others were utilized as practice targets for artillery ranges.[20]

Figure 6. Close-up of headquarters area, 1942 ([HQ 1942], 1942, Misc. Cantonment Maps, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



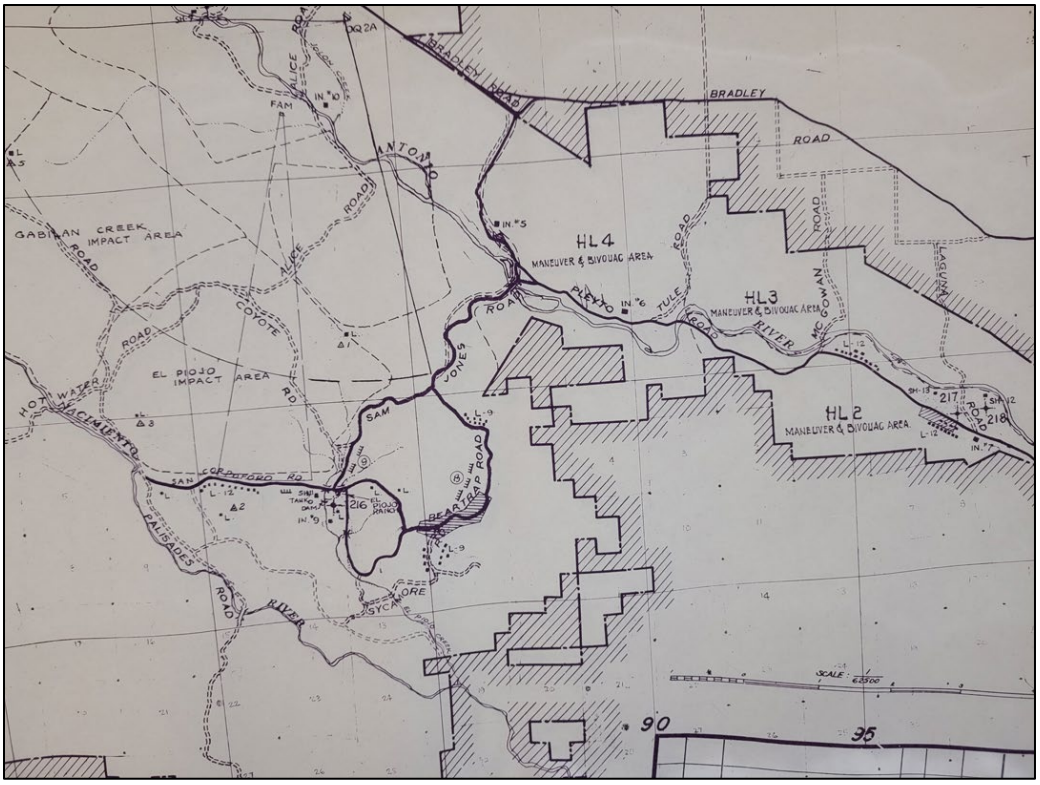
A large maneuver also occurred at HLMR during the summer of 1941. On Saturday, 31 May 1941, at least 40,000 troops arrived at the post to participate in a three-week training exercise. This exercise, meant to simulate wartime conditions, pitted two divisions against each other in an

[19] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation,* 6–7.

[20] Pam Daly, *Final Report: Historical Research US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California* (Lake Forest, CA: The Sanberg Group, Inc., Feb. 2010), 12.

attempt to obtain or maintain—depending on the division—control of the San Antonio River (Figure 7).[21]

Figure 7. Maneuver and bivouac areas, 1942 (Office Engineer, *Hunter Liggett Military Reservation Post Reservation Map*. Public domain).



The maneuvers did not delay construction though, and by the end of 1941, the following construction projects were nearly complete: observation posts for the (already extant) artillery range, ammunition magazines, officers' and enlisted housing, a mess hall, an infirmary, two electric power houses, a sewage treatment facility, a 50-target rifle range, a pistol range, a 1,000-inch machine gun range, and an antiaircraft machine gun range. By 1943, four bombing ranges were constructed on HLMR for 24-hour continuous operation. Bombing Range 1 was located north of Pleyto; 2 was near Lockwood; 3 was in the artillery impact area; and 4 was close to artillery positions on Upper Milpitas Road.[22] HLMR's training lands were used through the end of WWII by both the Army and the Navy.[23]

[21] "Heavy Weapon Outfits Wage War Next Month North of Camp Roberts," *The Dispatch*, May 30, 1941, 1; "Mock Warfare Started At Site Near Camp Roberts," *The Dispatch*, June 6, 1941, 8.

[22] No 1943 map is available; Daly, *Final Report,* 1.

[23] Daly, 2.

2.2 HLMR during the Cold War

Following the end of the Second World War, HLMR was "vacated . . . except for fireguards and caretakers."[24] The Army consequently reduced the reservation to 166,535 acres starting in 1946. Most of this acreage was returned to the Los Padres National Forest, and much of the remaining military-owned land was leased to local ranchers.[25]

2.2.1 Combat development and experimentation

As US involvement in the Korean War increased, the Army required large training lands to serve as large-scale operations areas, which were a type of training land necessary for advanced combat team and division training.[26] Consequently, HLMR was reactivated under the jurisdiction of Camp Roberts, California, to which HLMR had an extant tank trail (Figure 8). In 1951, a detachment of 30 soldiers was assigned to the post to maintain the reservation and support units on tactical exercises. The following year, HLMR became a subsidiary installation under Fort Ord.[27]

HLMR's first full-scale tactical training began in March 1952, though small-scale trainings had begun by January.[28] These small-scale trainings in the "Korean-like wilderness" of HLMR were "necessarily curtailed, due to lack of adequate facilities for fully implementing the reservation as a training area," including "insufficient medical support, lack of necessary logistical equipment, plus insufficient field ranges."[29]

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[24] "Rambling Training Area Formerly Hearst Ranch," *The Camp Roberts Parade*, Aug. 30, 1951, 1.

[25] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation,* 6–7.

[26] Dan Archibald, Adam Smith, Sunny Adams, and Manroop Chawla, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Training Village, Mock Sites, and Large Scale Operations Areas*, ERDC/CERL TR-10-10 (Champaign, IL: US Army Engineer Research and Development Center, 2010), 127–128.

[27] "Hunter Liggett Is Now Reactivated For Tactical Use," *The Camp Roberts Parade*, March 15, 1951, 1; "Rambling Training Area Formerly Hearst Ranch," *The Camp Roberts Parade*, Aug. 30, 1951, 1.

[28] "Hunter Liggett Has Its First Full Scale Tactical Training," *The Camp Roberts Parade*, March 20, 1952, 1; Photograph of two soldiers by Pete Schwartz, Jan. 9, 1952, Item #387347, FHL Land Use History Disc 6, RG 111 SC Box 222, For Hunter Liggett Archive.

[29] "Hunter Liggett Has Its First Full Scale Tactical Training."

Figure 8. Tank trail (*upper left*) leading from Main Garrison at Camp Roberts, California, to Fort Hunter Liggett (*Camp Roberts Master Plan*, n.d., Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



To combat these problems and host a full-scale training exercise, Lieutenant General Joseph M. Swing, the commanding general of the Sixth Army, worked with the commanding general of the 7th Armored Division to create medical, church, and recreation facilities as well as develop lesson plans and select terrains. Much of this construction occurred in the area northeast of the WWII-era cantonment and Hacienda.[30] A circle used to launch radio-controlled aerial targets (RCATs) was also constructed northwest of the San Antonio Reservoir sometime between 1949 and 1956 (Figure 9 and Figure 10).[31]

[30] "Hunter Liggett Has Its First Full Scale Tactical Training."

[31] Aerial images source—Fort Hunter Liggett Archive

Figure 9. Post-1960 map showing location of radio-controlled aerial target (RCAT) circle, labeled *"ARCAT BOLTEM CIRCLE."* ([Post-1960 map], n.d., Post 1960 Place Name Map, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).

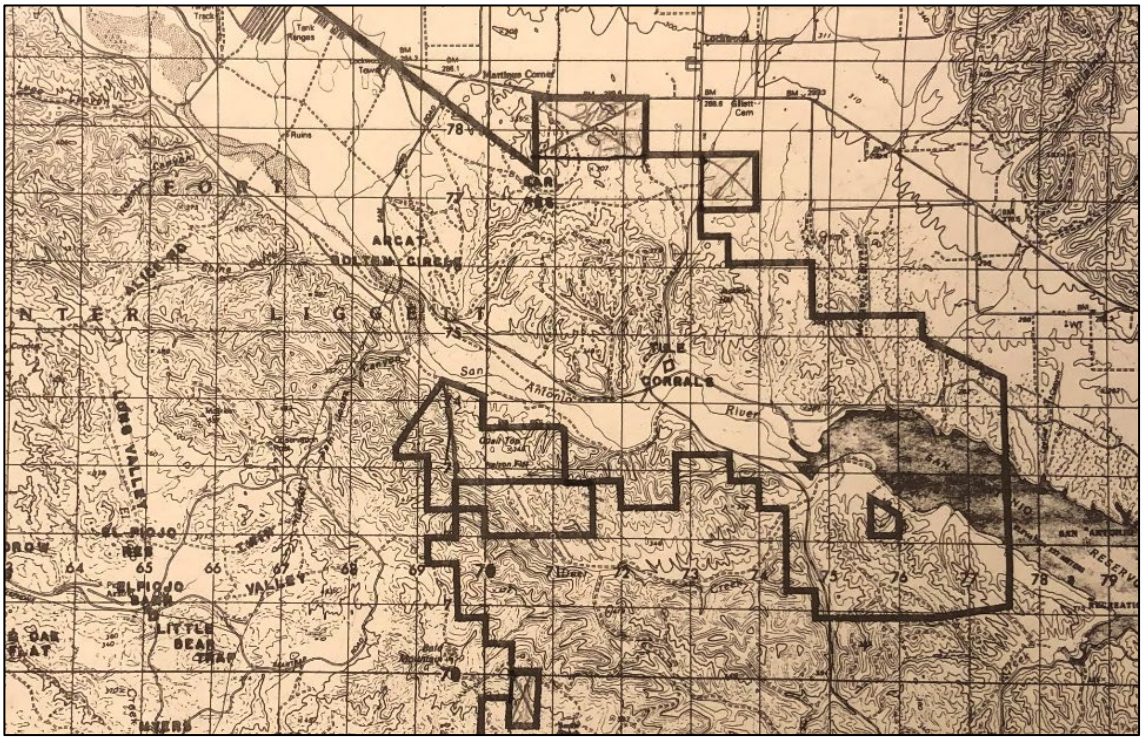
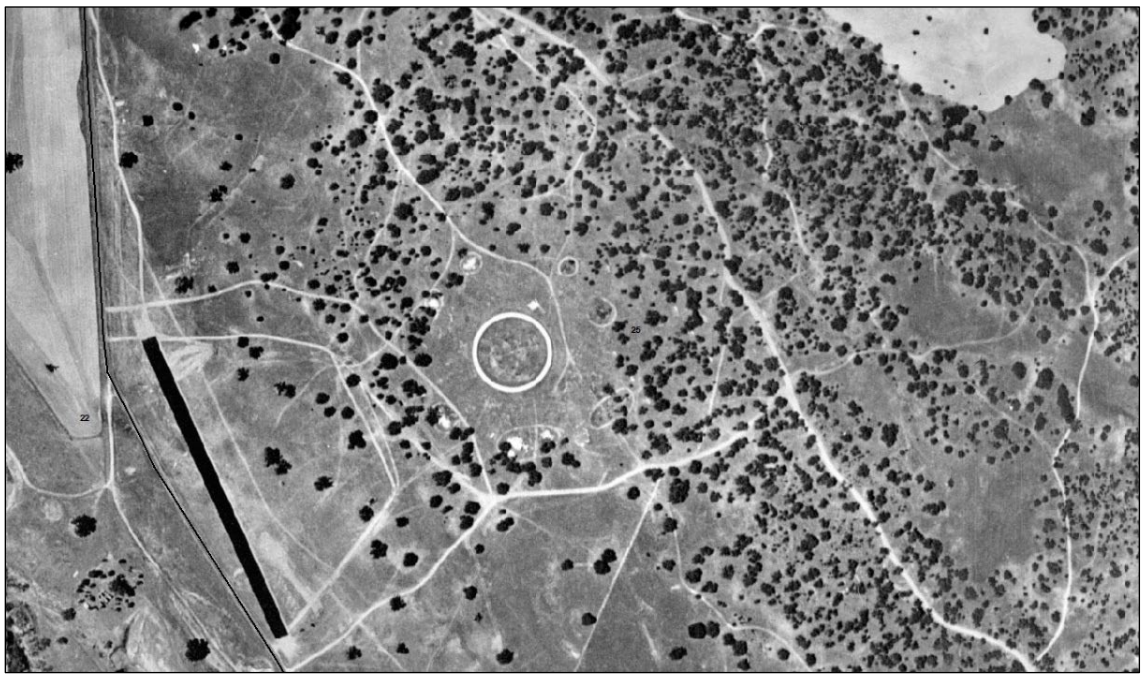


Figure 10. Aerial image of RCAT circle, 1956 (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



Combat development and experimentation also began at HLMR during the Korean War. So-called "training tests" held at the reservation sought to "obtain information on the state of training of Army units as measured by their demonstrated ability to perform their assigned missions in the field under simulated combat conditions. In general, the tests [would] cover tactical, administrative, and logistical situations."[32]

As HLMR was primarily a training and experimentation facility, it had "limited facilities available for use by officers and enlisted personnel, on a leave basis, and their dependents."[33] Between 1953 and 1957, facilities on the base were "two wooden troop barracks and . . . a wooden dispensary and a wooden mess hall, and a wooden noncommissioned offers (NCO) hall, a couple of Quonset huts" for approximately 115 troops permanently assigned to the base (Figure 11).[34] Real property records also indicate that a water treatment building (Building 914), a temporary shed for cold storage (Building 172), and an administrative building (Building 196) were built during this period.[35] Basic trainees from Fort Ord, who came to HLMR for short stints throughout the year, and California National Guardsmen, who spent two weeks at HLMR during the summer, would bivouac in the "San Antonio area," between King City and the entry gate; the "El Piojo country," near Jolon; and the "Alamo area,'" near the Gil Adobe (Figure 12).[36] As funds became available, the temporary structures were removed to make way for the construction of new buildings and facilities.

[32] "Hunter Liggett Tests Started By III Corps," *The Camp Roberts Parade*, Sept. 4, 1952, 1.

[33] "Colonel Ernst Named to Head Hunter Liggett," *The Camp Roberts Parade*, Nov. 6, 1952, 1.

[34] "A Conversation with Ray Iddings," *Subject Military Life at Fort Hunter Liggett, Early 1950s*, transcript of an oral history conducted March 24, 1998, Fort Hunter Liggett Oral History Program, Fort Hunter Liggett Archives, 5.

[35] File: Bldg 00914, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office); File: Bldg 00177, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office); File: Bldg 00196, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office).

[36] "A Conversation with Ray Iddings," 7–8.

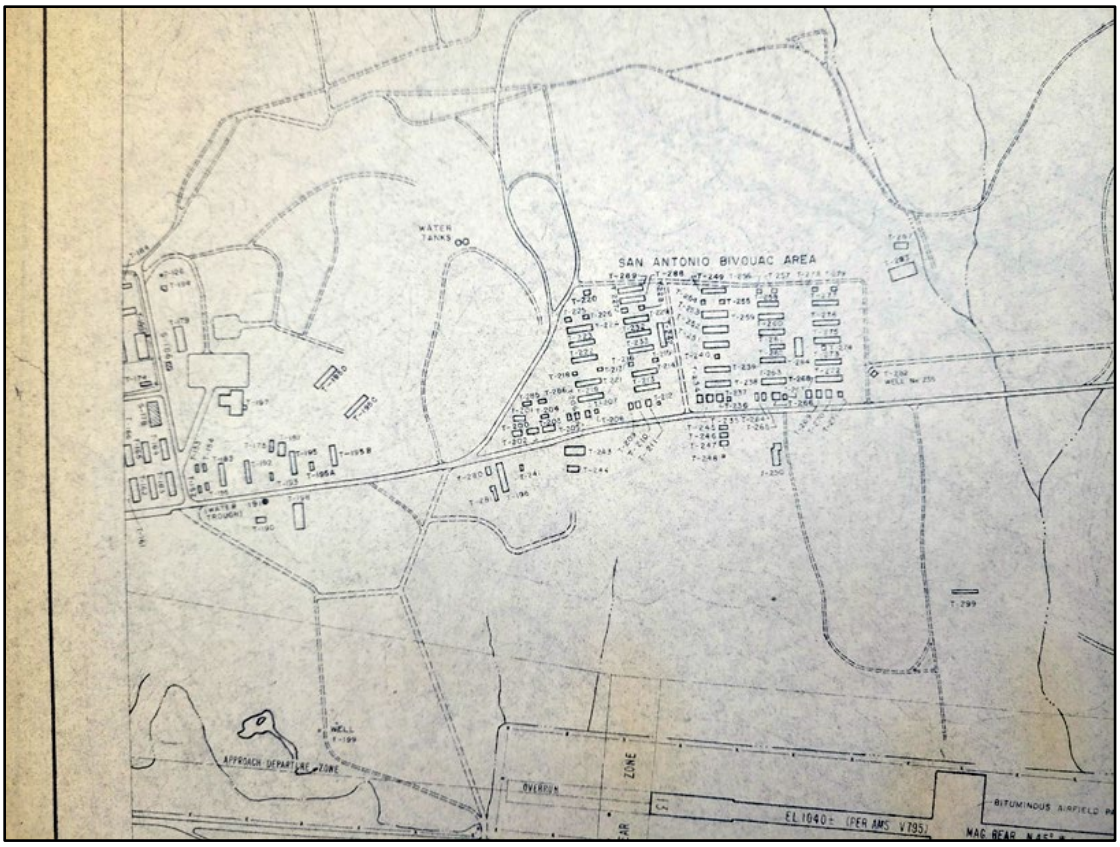
Figure 11. Hunter Liggett's main post, 16 October 1953. The Hacienda is located at the *top center* of the photo, and the barn is visible below it to the *left*, with wording on the roof. Adjacent buildings were wood temporary buildings used to house the troops assigned to the base (Land Use History Disc 6, RG 111 SC Box 281, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



In 1952, the US Army, in conjunction with the California Institute of Technology, sought to study the future of ground and tactical air warfare. This effort, known as Project Vista, ultimately recommended the creation of a Combat Development Group to study and develop emerging ideas and technologies for modern warfare. It also recommended that this group be comprised of Army researchers and engineers, civilian scientists, and active-duty combat troops.[37]

[37] Major Hassan M. Kamara, "Army Combat Developments Command: A Way to Modernize Better and Faster than the Competition," *The Land Warfare Papers* 119 (July 2018). https://www.ausa.org/sites/default/files/publications/LWP-119-Army-Combat-Developments-Command-A-Way-to-Modernize-Better-and-Faster-than-the-Competition.pdf.

Figure 12. *General Site Map of the San Antonio Area*, October 1966 (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain).

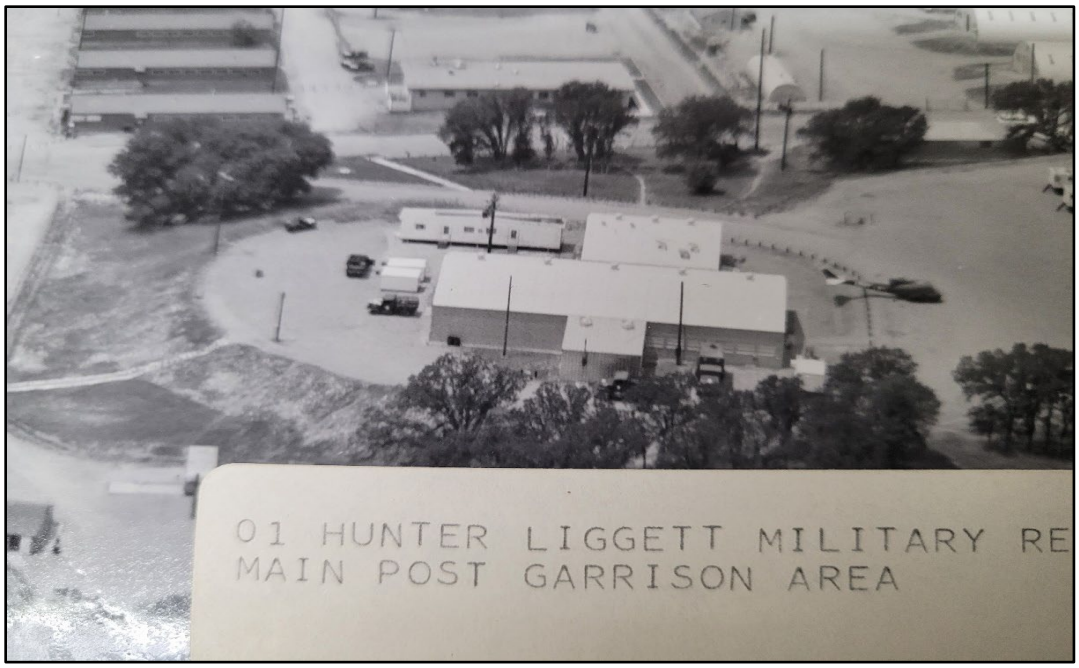


Subsequent to Project Vista, as well as its 1954 review by a committee under the director of Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Combat Development Experimentation Command (CDEC) was activated at Fort Ord, California, on 1 November 1956.[38] The same year, the HLMR was assigned to CDEC as a field laboratory.[39] According to real property records, an information systems facility (Building 197) was constructed in 1959 up on a hill between the post motor pool area and the San Antonio bivouac area (Figure 13).

[38] Kamara, "Army Combat Developments Command: A Way to Modernize Better and Faster than the Competition."

[39] Daly, *Final Report*, 16.

Figure 13. Aerial looking west at Building 197, 1968 (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



In 1961, permanent CDEC troops and personnel were assigned to HLMR.[40] The construction of support facilities and specialized firing ranges for experiment conduction and data gathering, which had begun in the 1950s, continued.[41]

An ASP was constructed on the eastern central portion of the reservation, in an unforested area of low rolling hills well away from the cantonment or other populated areas (Figure 14). It is situated less than two miles east of the Fort Hunter Liggett airfield facility for convenience in transporting shipments of ammunition quickly and safely to storage. Established during WWII, the ASP was expanded over time. The ASP is a fenced, guarded area that had 16 separate ammunition magazines situated along a paved access road. The construction of the magazine ranges from circa 1950 to later ones built in the 1970s and 1980s (Figure 15). The magazines were similar in design with a semicircular "igloo" form out of very heavy corrugated metal, set on concrete slabs and mostly buried in soil.[42]

[40] Daly, *Final Report*, 16.

[41] Fort Hunter Liggett, *United States Army Garrison*, 43; "The United States Army Presents: The Big Picture," n.d., Item 0113, Disc 22, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive.

[42] Leslie R. Fryman. *Historical Significance Assessment and Findings of Effect for Ammunition Storage Magazine Nos. 708, 709, 713, 714, 715, and 716. Fort Hunter Liggett Military Installation, Monterey County, California*. Albion Environmental, Inc. McClellan, California. May 2006. 1.

Figure 14. Aerial view of the ASP, 1949 (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



Figure 15. Aerial view of the ASP, 1956 (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



In 1966, the Army conducted a long-range planning study to determine what facilities would be required at HLMR in the future. It is unclear if this study was conducted in conjunction with or with consideration of the "Five-Year Experimentation Schedule, 1967–1971," published in mid-1966.[43] Regardless, the study found that HLMR primarily lacked operational and training facilities, including airfield pavements (such as runways and taxiways), fuel dispensing stations and storage, airfield navigation and communication buildings, maintenance facilities, and training facilities. Training facilities specified as absent and necessary for future construction included a battalion administration and classroom building, a training aids center, a gas chamber, a projectile range, small arms ranges (specifically a .45-caliber pistol range and a .62 mm machine gun range), TRAINFIRE ranges, a confidence course, a platoon attack course, and a grenade range. The study also specified that CDEC would require a special purpose research and development building and a control headquarters building.[44] These buildings were constructed in the San Antonio bivouac area by the 1980s.[45]

Long-term planning and increasing experimentation occurring at HLMR resulted in the construction of permanent support facilities for CDEC activities. These facilities varied in size with examples including the experimentation compound (Figure 16) that included the construction of Buildings 290 (instrumentation-fabrication facility) and 291 (instrumentation fabrication and data storage facility), an experiment control site (Figure 16), and single-structure sites that were likely used for multiple experiments (Figure 17). Such single-structure sites frequently related to air combat experimentation.[46] Structure 0301BS, a signal tower constructed c. 1972, was more than likely used for these such experiments.

[43] Document describing CDEC reorganization from mid-1950s to late 1960s, Folder: CDEC, US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Archive, Jolon, CA, 106–107.

[44] The list of required facilities (and necessary future construction) provided here and tabulated in 1966 is extensive. The list provided here is not exhaustive; Office of the Post Engineer, Fort Ord, California, "Tabulation of Existing and Required Facilities for Long-Range Planning," October 21, 1966, Tabulation of Existing Facilities—1965–70 Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Fort Ord Facilities 6.2, DLIFLC Chamberlin Library, Monterey, CA.

[45] J. O. A., *Fort Hunter Liggett General Site Map*, 1:400 (Fort Ord, CA: Directorate of Engineering and Housing, 1987).

[46] [Image of CDEC experimentation compound under construction], Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive; "26. Repeater Hill, key experimentation and instrumentation control site," Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive.

Figure 16. Combat Development Experimentation Command (CDEC) experimentation compound under construction, 1972. (Binder: Infantry Rifle Unit Study (IRUS) 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)

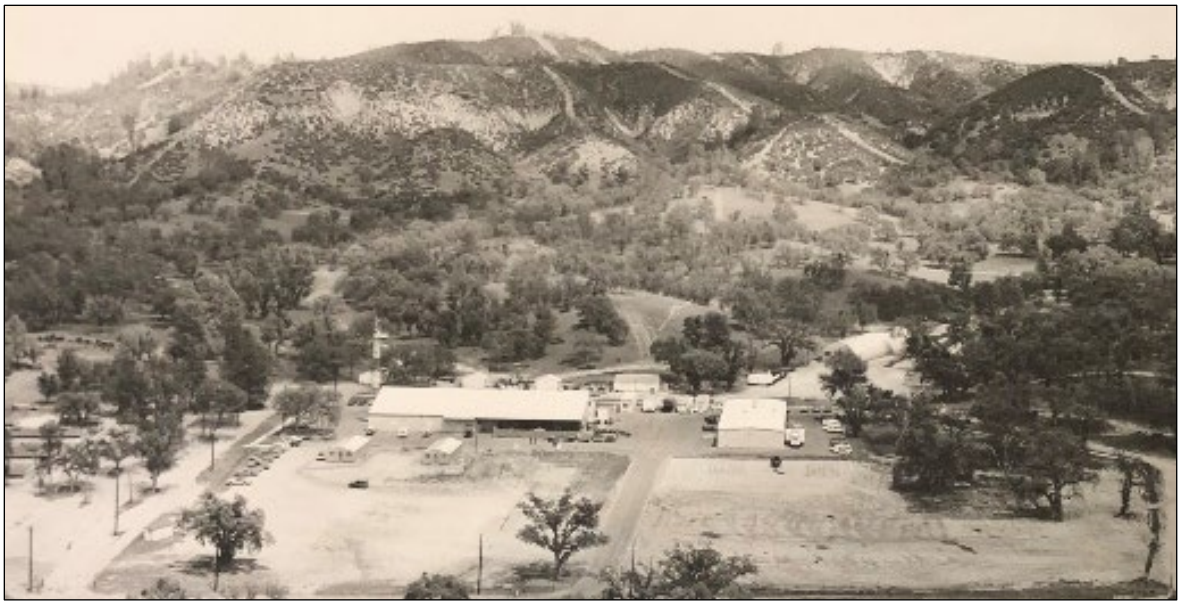


Figure 17. Tower likely used for air combat experimentation on a hill east of the cantonment (right), n.d. ("The CDCEC Year End Report." Public domain).



CDEC's experiments often required humans and structures on the ground for data collection, combat firing (both live and simulated), or other actions necessitated by the specific study.[47] In addition to their permanent facilities, CDEC also continued to use extant mobile experimentation facilities. For example, during live-fire exercises and experiments, CDEC researchers would cover RCATs in a special "skin" that could record the hit count and, after launching RCATs from the extant RCAT circle, send data to a telemetry receiving station on the ground.[48]

2.2.2 The Vietnam War and the end of the Cold War

Increased action in Vietnam also resulted in increased recruitment levels for the US Army. As such, increased funding levels allowed for new construction at HLMR.[49] Changes to the installation included the removal of all of the temporary 1940s structures, though an exact date for this is unknown. Many temporary field headquarters buildings and bivouac huts had continued to be constructed through the early 1960s (Figure 18). This construction likely occurred in the already-established bivouac areas.[50] Storage buildings such as Quonset huts also continued to be constructed through this period, though many newly erected Quonset huts were surplus from WWII and their popularity waned for installations within the United States by the end of the Vietnam War.[51] And though few permanent administration and housing structures were constructed before the 1970s, buildings necessary to support CDEC soldiers, scientists, and their families stationed at Hunter Liggett full-time were constructed at the installation in the early 1960s (Figure 19).[52] An airfield was also constructed by 1966 (Figure 20).[53]

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[47] "Film Report: Anti Aircraft Survivability," n.d., Item 0010, Disc 2, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive.

[48] "Film Report: Acoustic Miss-Distance Indicator," n.d., Item 0035, Disc 7, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive; "The United States Army Presents: The Big Picture."

[49] Hartman, E. R., S. I. Enscore, and A. D. Smith. 2014. *Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Adapted, 1962–1975*, ERDC-CERL TR-14-7. Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 39; Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation,* 7.

[50] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, 7; Tetra Tech, Inc., *Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory,* 3-2.

[51] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, 7; Mertens B. C., S. I. Enscore, and A. D. Smith. 2019. *Utilitarian Buildings*. ERDC-CERL (Draft report), Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 111.

[52] Daly, *Final Report,* 13; File: Bldg 00178, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office); File: Bldg 00179, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office).

[53] *Aerial Photo—Contour Map*, scale not given (Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, California: Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, 1966).

Figure 18. *General Site Map* of the post headquarters, post engineer, post motor pool, and San Antonio bivouac area locations with the location of Building 197 indicated by the *red box*, October 1966. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps. Presidio of Monterey Archives. Red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)

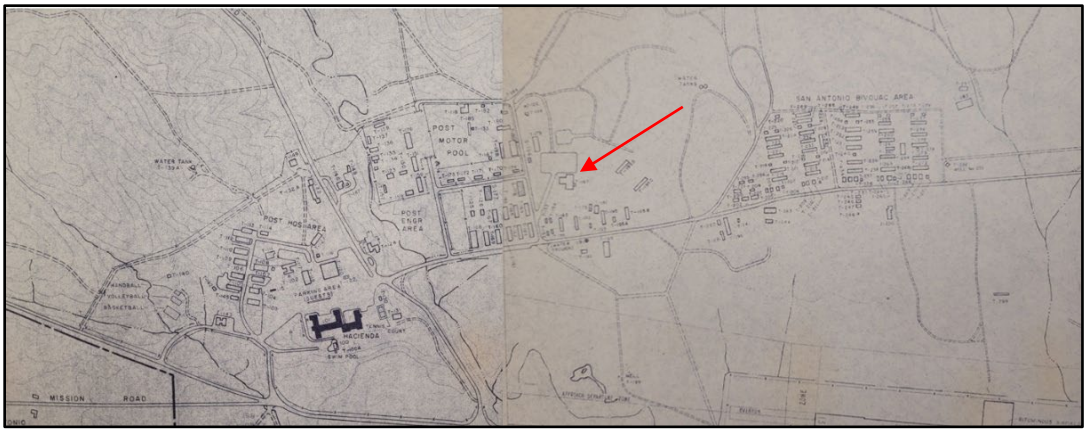


Figure 19. Newly constructed bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ) with WWII-era temporary buildings extant in *background*, 1972. (*Gibb Hall BOQ with Post Headquarters Building Behind*, 1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)

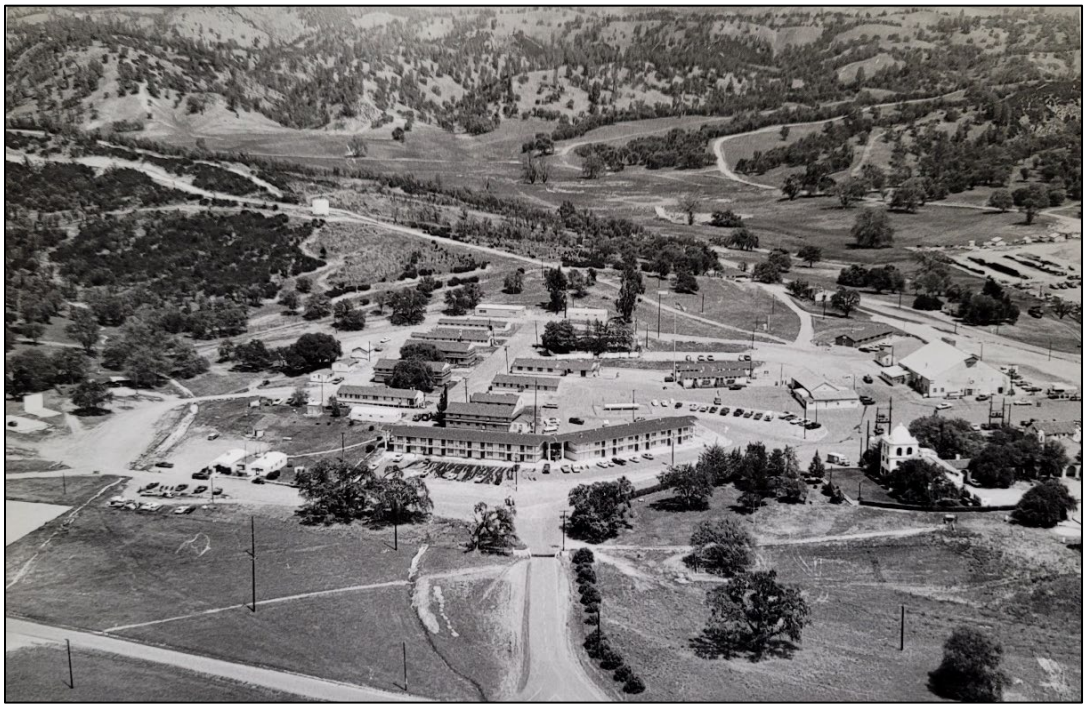


Figure 20. *General Site Map* of the San Antonio bivouac area with the airfield located to the south of the site, October 1966 (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Map. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain).



Between 1963 and 1964, two permanent concrete block structures were constructed in the post engineer area (Buildings 177 and 178). These buildings were designed as mess halls to support the troops housed in the temporary barracks in the area (Figure 21 and Figure 22). A storage facility (Building 179) adjacent the motor pool area was constructed in 1963 (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Looking west towards the post headquarters area, post engineer area, and the motor pool area with the location of Buildings 177, 178, and 179 indicated by the *red arrows*, 1968. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)

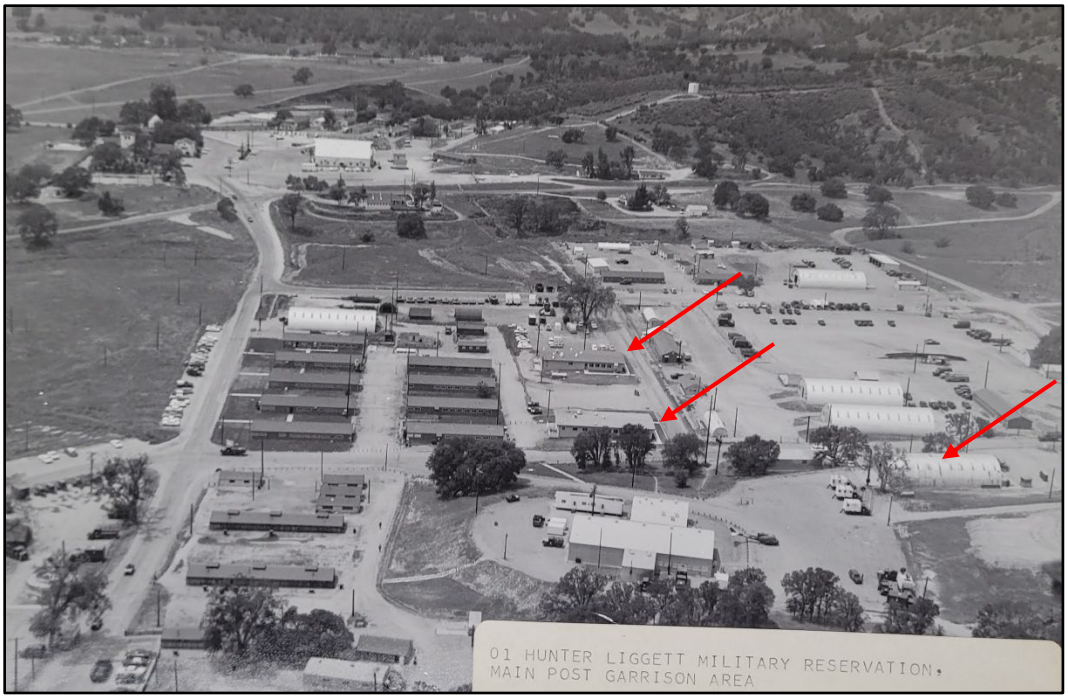
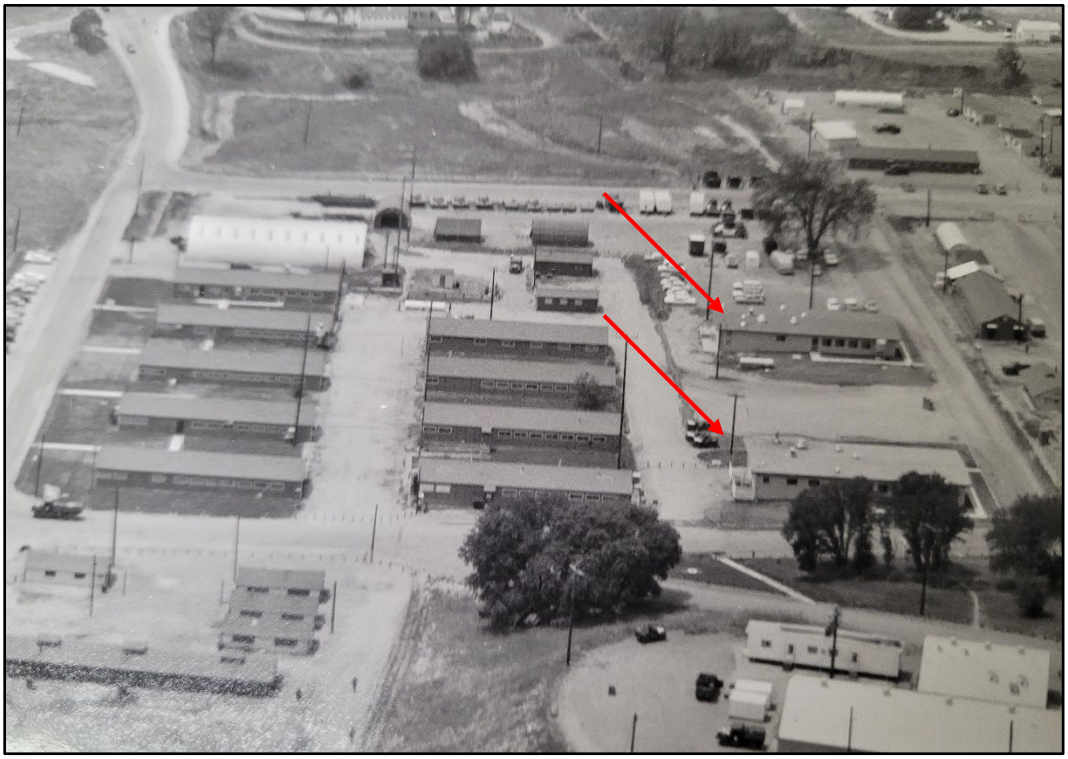


Figure 22. Looking west towards the post engineer area with the location of Buildings 177 and 178 indicated by the *red arrows*, 1968. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Following the close of the Vietnam War, the 7th Infantry Division (ID) from Fort Ord was assigned to HLMR with an updated role of observing activities in South America. In 1975, the installation was renamed Fort Hunter Liggett Military Installation, though it remained a subinstallation of Fort Ord.[54] Because of its redesignation, Fort Hunter Liggett then became eligible for funding for permanent building construction, and temporary structures were replaced by new buildings and facilities as funds became available (Figure 23 and Figure 24).[55]

Figure 23. Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment, 1977. (*Cantonment Area, 1977*, U-12270, 14-2 Annual Report of Major Activities Fiscal Year 1978, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



[54] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation,* 7.

[55] Tetra Tech, Inc., *Historic Buildings and Structures Inventory,* 3-2.

Figure 24. HLMR Headquarters area showing that WWII temporary buildings have been deconstructed or demolished, c. 1980s. ([Headquarters aerial photo], n.d., Fort Hunter Liggett Archives. Public domain)..



As the Cold War was coming to a close, Fort Hunter Liggett continued to be used by Reserve and National Guard units of the 7th ID, as well as by the CDEC for testing.[56] The approximately 2,050 full-time residents at the post included troops that participated in CDEC experiments and training, which consisted of tank training, M16 assault rifle training, mortar firing, and bivouacking. It is unclear if the ranges utilized for this training were new or previously constructed.[57] Construction of support facilities and, likely, training facilities in a complex east of the San Antonio bivouac area, for CDEC continued, with motor pools proposed for construction in 1977 (Figure 25 to Figure 28) and extant by the 1980s.[58]

[56] Fryman, Gorman, and Davis, *Inventory and NRHP Evaluation,* 6–7.

[57] Daly, *Final Report,* 14.

[58] 0.5.2010.104-3, Hunter Liggett Maps, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive, Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

Figure 25. Map showing extant (*black filled*) CDEC facilities and proposed (*black outlined*) motor pool, 1977. (05.2010.104-3. Presidio Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

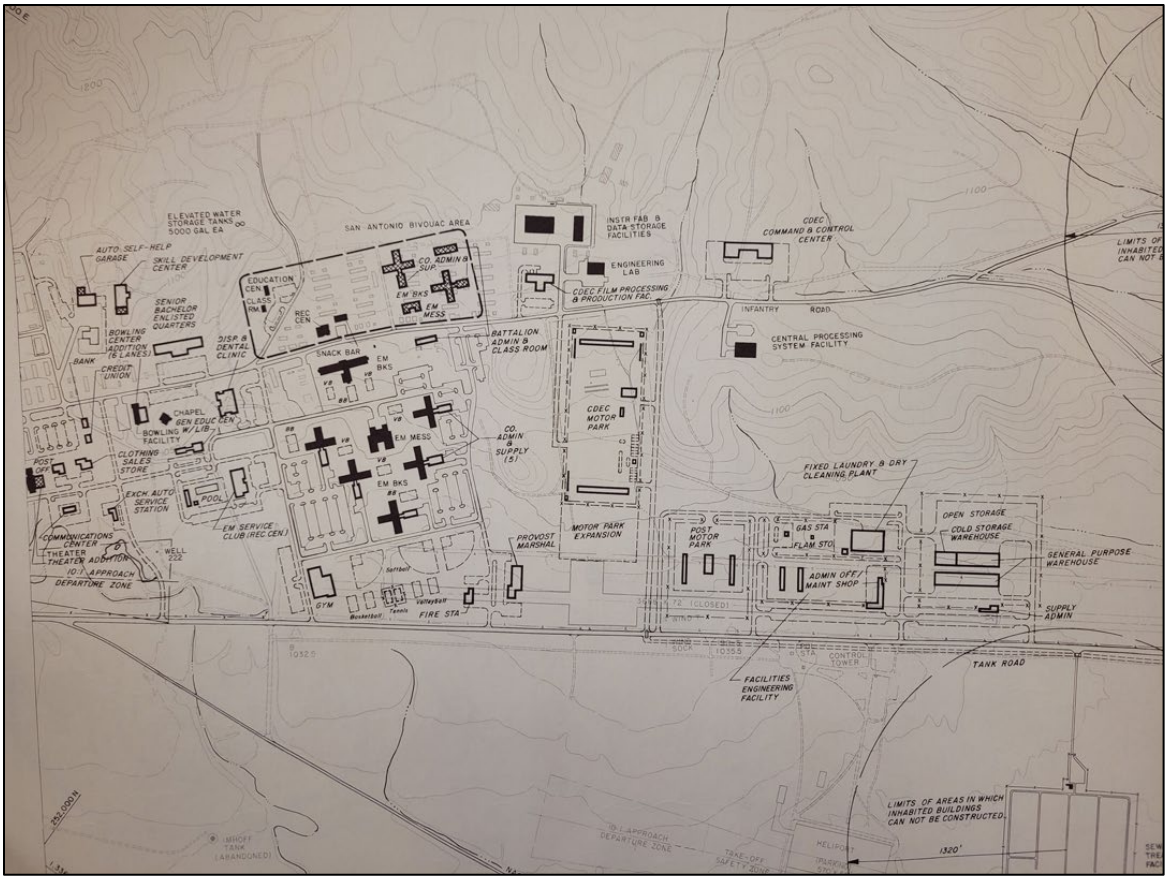


Figure 26. Aerial view of the CDEC complex and motor pool facilities, c. 1980s. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 27. Map of CDEC complex with motor pool facilities, permanent barracks complex, and airfield, 1987. (Map from 05.2010.101-4. Presidio Monterey Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 28. Extant motor pools, pre-1985. ([Motor pools], n.d., Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Also, in 1977, the temporary hutments in the San Antonio bivouac area were slowly being demolished and replaced with the first permanent barracks construction (Figure 29). The barracks complex was constructed southwest of the San Antonio bivouac area. There was one rectangular barracks building; one U-shaped; one one-story mess hall; and five two-story, concrete block barracks (Figure 31)and company administration buildings with cross-shaped footprint completed by 1987 (Figure 30).

Figure 29. First permanent barracks constructed at Hunter Liggett Military Reservation (HLMR). Hutments located in San Antonio bivouac area in the *near foreground*, 1972. (Fort Hunter Liggett IRUS 1967 to 1972. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 30. Map of CDEC complex showing extant motor pool facilities, c. 1980s. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)

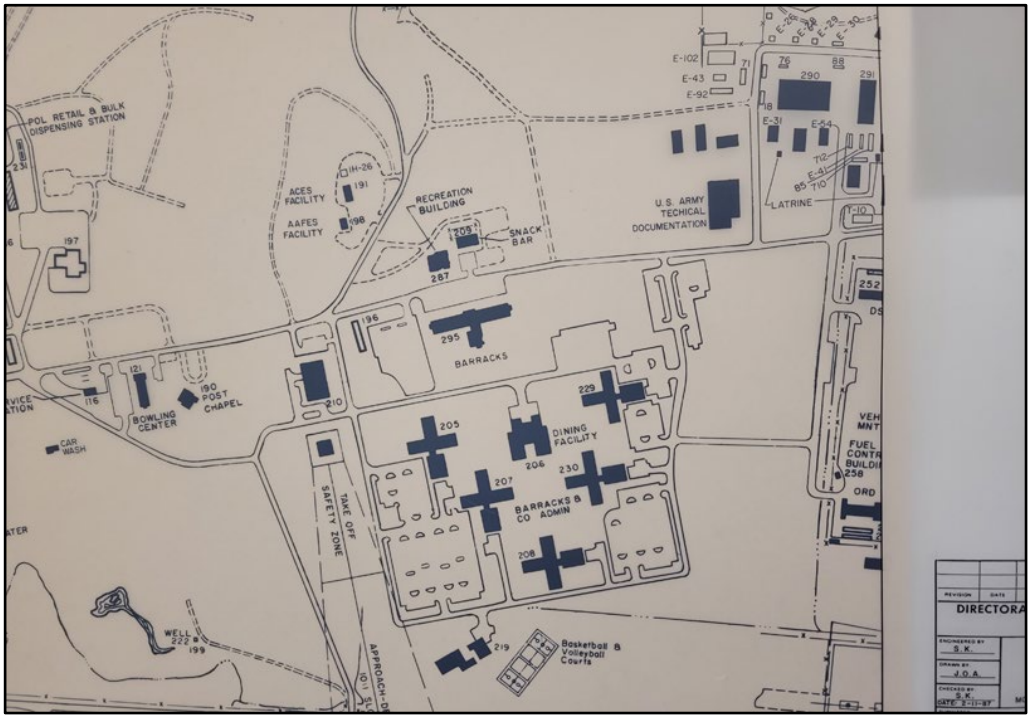


Figure 31. Aerial view of the new barracks at Fort Hunter Liggett, 1977. (RG111-SC, box 26, CC106085. NARA College Park, MD. Public domain.)



2.3 Ongoing activities at Fort Hunter Liggett

Fort Hunter Liggett continued to serve as a major training installation through the end of the Cold War. This training was in-line with its new mission, in which the installation was to be used for training and CDEC operations, after transforming from a military reservation to a fort; however, the number of full-time personnel on the reservation dropped rapidly through the beginning of the 1980s, with its 1976 population of approximately 2,050 decreasing to 250 by 1983. Nonetheless, training continued, and both the 40th US Navy Mobile Construction Battalion (Seabees) and the Air Force utilized the installation for training that same year (Figure 32).[59]

Figure 32. Fort Hunter Liggett cantonment, 1987. (J. O. A. *Fort Hunter Liggett General Site Map*. Public domain.)



[59] Daly, *Final Report,* 4.

In 1990, CDEC, still officially known as CDCEC (Combat Developments Command Experimentation Command), was renamed the TEXCOM Experimentation Center (TEC).[60] Its headquarters were officially moved from Fort Ord to Fort Hunter Liggett on 1 March 1991.[61] The reasoning behind this move is unclear, though it was likely related to the availability of testing grounds and other existing infrastructure for experimentation at Fort Hunter Liggett. TEC served as the experimentation headquarters of the Test and Experimentation Command (TEXCOM), based in Fort Hood, Texas. TEXCOM planned and executed independent operational tests, evaluations, and assessments of Army materiel, information mission area systems, and select joint and multiservice systems.[62]

In 1993, Fort Hunter Liggett was made a subdivision of Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, under USARC as a consequence of the Base Realignment and Closure of Fort Ord. While under McCoy, Fort Hunter Liggett operated as an USARC Western Reserve Training Center, serving active and reserve components with a mission of supporting total force training and readiness.[63] TEC was inactivated on 30 September 1997, though the post continued to be utilized for training (rather than for both training and experimentation).[64]

In 2005, Fort Hunter Liggett was designated as a US Army Combat Support Training Center, and it is currently known as US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett. It is the largest Army Reserve training installation in the United States. Recent training at the post prepared soldiers for operations in the Persian Gulf and Bosnia.[65]

[60] TEXCOM stands for TRADOC Test and Experimentation Command. TRADOC stands for US Army Training and Doctrine Command.

[61] "TEXCOM—1989–1999," History, US Army Operational Test Command, accessed Nov. 1, 2021, https://www.atec.army.mil/otc/history/history%20texcom.html.

[62] "OPTEC Command Briefing," June 1994, Item 0143, Disc 33, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive.

[63] Daly, *Final Report,* 14.

[64] Fort Hunter Liggett, *United States Army Garrison*, 38; "TEXCOM—1989–1999."

[65] Fort Hunter Liggett, 38.

3 Determination of Significance

3.1 Categories of historic properties

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved through evaluation of their position within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[66] A historic property is determined significant or not significant by applying standardized National Register Criteria for Evaluation to a property within its historical context. The NRHP categorizes significant properties as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects.[67] Definitions of these five property types are summarized below:

> **Building:** A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include: administration building, house, barn, stable, train station, church, or shed.
>
> **Structure:** Structures are distinguished from buildings by being functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include: aircraft hangars, bandstands, bridges, canals, fences, kilns, or windmills.
>
> **Object:** The term object is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include boundary markers, fountains, monuments, sculptures, or statues.

[66] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 7.

[67] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 9.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples of sites include: battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, rock shelter, or village site.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A group of features lacking in individual distinction may even be considered eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. While a district derives its importance from being a unified entity, it can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district if these properties do not adversely affect the district's integrity.[68]

3.2 NRHP definitions and criteria

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through the evaluation of their position within the larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood, and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[69] A historic property is determined significant or not significant based on the application of standardized NRHP criteria within the property's historical context. To qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.[70]

[68] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7.

[69] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7.

[70] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7, 44–45.

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation define how historic properties are significant for their association with important events (Criterion A), association with important persons (Criterion B), importance in design and construction (Criterion C), and information potential (Criterion D). A property may be significant under one or more criteria. The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation:

> **A. Event**—associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> **B. Person**—associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> **C. Design/Construction**—embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master; or that possesses high artistic values; or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
>
> **D. Information Potential**—yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
>
> **Criteria Consideration G—**a property achieving significance within the past fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.[71]

A property that has achieved significance within the past fifty years can be evaluated only when sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the property is exceptionally important. The necessary perspective can be provided by scholarly research and evaluation and must consider both the historic context and the specific property's role in that context.[72]

[71] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 2.

[72] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 2.

3.3 Evaluation of significance

The overall time period investigated for this report was from 1956 through 1972. The Fort Hunter Liggett historic context report (ERDC-CERL TR-22-14) has six significant themes or periods outlined for the history of Fort Hunter Liggett. Through researching the archival records and using the historic context, the researchers determined that seven properties were part of the following significant period:

- Facility was constructed, underwent a major expansion, or was adapted and heavily used from 1959 to 1984 and was directly related to combat development and experimentation and CDEC: weapons testing; infantry maneuvers; and airfield development.[73]

The integrity of seven of these buildings is addressed in Chapter 5, while two facilities were found to be covered by the UPH Program Comment of 2006.

Buildings 172, 196, and 914 were constructed shortly prior to the period of significance of 1959 to 1984 in 1956. The RCAT was also constructed prior to the period of significance in 1952. However, these buildings were adapted and used during this period for CDEC and therefore, they were significant and their integrity was also investigated.

3.3.1 1959–1984: Combat Development and Experimentation Command

CDEC was activated at Fort Ord, California, in November 1956 and the HLMR was assigned as CDEC's field laboratory.[74] Permanent CDEC troops and personnel were assigned to HLMR in 1961, and the construction of support facilities continued.[75]

In 1966, the Army conducted a long-range planning study to determine what facilities would be required at HLMR in the future. The study also specified that CDEC would require a special purpose research and

[73] Based on research for this report, the last known CDEC experiment at Fort Hunter Liggett was conducted in 1984; however, experimentation may have continued. Additional research is required to further refine the period of significance for facilities related to CDEC.

[74] Kamara, "Army Combat Developments Command: A Way to Modernize Better and Faster than the Competition;" Daly, *Final Report*, 16.

[75] Daly, *Final Report*, 16; Fort Hunter Liggett, *United States Army Garrison*, 43; "The United States Army Presents: The Big Picture."

development building and a control headquarters building.[76] These buildings were constructed in the San Antonio bivouac area by the 1980s.[77]

Long-term planning and increasing experimentation occurring at HLMR resulted in the construction of permanent support facilities for CDEC activities. These facilities varied in size with examples including the experimentation compound that included the construction of Buildings 290 (instrumentation-fabrication facility) and 291 (instrumentation fabrication and data storage facility), an experiment control site, and single-structure sites that were likely used for multiple experiments. Such single-structure sites frequently related to air combat experimentation.[78] Structure 0301BS, a signal tower constructed c. 1972, was more than likely used for these such experiments. In addition to permanent facilities, CDEC also continued to use extant mobile experimentation facilities, such as the extant RCATs.

Though few permanent administration and housing structures were constructed before the 1970s, buildings necessary to support CDEC soldiers, scientists, and their families stationed at Hunter Liggett full time were constructed at the installation in the early 1960s.[79]

3.3.2 1946–1975: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH)

The UPH during the Cold War (1946–1989) historic context, published in 2003, determined that the congressionally funded and DoD-enacted large-scale barracks and mess halls construction programs was a significant event under Criterion A. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation voted in 2006 to enact a program comment for all DoD facilities that were originally constructed with a category code that started with 72XXX. This program comment allowed for the wholesale treatment of all buildings within that 72 category code as "Eligible for the NRHP for the Purposes of

[76] Office of the Post Engineer, Fort Ord, California, "Tabulation of Existing and Required Facilities for Long-Range Planning.".

[77] J.O.A., *Fort Hunter Liggett General Site Map*, 1:400 (Fort Ord, CA: Directorate of Engineering and Housing, 1987).

[78] [Image of CDEC experimentation compound under construction], Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive; "26. Repeater Hill, key experimentation and instrumentation control site," Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive.

[79] Daly, *Final Report,* 13; File: Bldg 00178, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office); File: Bldg 00179, real property records (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office).

a Program Alternative," or ELPA. The researchers found two buildings that originally had a category code that began with 72 (Table 2).

Table 2. List of buildings found at Fort Hunter Liggett to be covered by the 2006 Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Program Comment (Real Property Office, Fort Hunter Liggett).

Facility Number	Built Date	Historic Use	Current Use	Original Category Code	Current Category Code
177	1964	MESS HALL	YOUTH CENTER	72311	17120
178	1963	MESS HALL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER SCHOOL AGE	72311	74016

Building 177 was constructed in 1964 and Building 178 was constructed in 1963 as mess halls using a War Department standardized drawing 36-05-36 (Figure 33). The buildings were constructed as a concrete block structure with a built-up gable roof and an approximate area of 3,599 square feet (Figure 34 and Figure 35).

Figure 33. North oblique of Building 177, no date. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



Figure 34. North oblique of Building 177, former dining facility constructed in 1964, currently being used as a youth center. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 35. South oblique of Building 178, former dining facility constructed in 1963, currently being used as a child development center. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



For Buildings 177 and 178, Section 110 and Section 106 of the NHPA are considered complete.

3.4 Final recommendation of significance

From the historic context as discussed in ERDC/CERL TR-22-14, the period of significance is 1959 through 1984. For this report, the buildings researched were constructed from 1956 to 1972. A total of nine buildings and structures were surveyed for this report (Table 3).

Table 3. List of buildings evaluated at Fort Hunter Liggett constructed between 1956 and 1972 (Real Property Office, Fort Hunter Liggett).

Facility Number	Built Date	Historic Use	Current Use	Current Category Code
172	1956	STORAGE SHED GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	STORAGE SHED GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	44222
179	1963	STORAGE GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	NEC STORAGE	44220
196	1956	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	61050
197	1959	INFO SYSTEM FACILITY	NEC	13115
291	1970	INSTRUMENTATION FABRICATION AND DATA STORAGE	CYBRARY/DISTANCE LEARNING	17136
723	1964	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	61050
914	1956	WATER SUPPORT/TREATMENT BUILDING	WATER SUPPORT/TREATMENT BUILDING	89141
0301BS	Not known (circa 1963–1972)	SIGNAL TOWER	ABANDONED	13310
RCAT	Not known (circa 1949–1956)	TRAINING	ABANDONED	NONE

The following section details findings regarding the historical significance of the nine buildings constructed between 1956 and 1972.

For Criterion A—Event

The nine properties are part of the development of Fort Hunter Liggett during the combat development experimentation period of the installation.

For Criterion B—Person

There is no significant person associated with the nine properties.

For Criterion C—Design and Construction

The design and construction of these nine properties could not be linked to a specific architect. These buildings do not embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, do not represent the work of a master, and do not possess high artistic values. The construction of the buildings was not part of a large program of military construction funding.

For Criterion D—History

The available historical records provided no indication that the nine properties have yielded, or were likely to yield, any information important in history.

3.4.1 Historic district

None of the nine properties were related to any existing historic district, and none of them were found to comprise a historic district related to the 1959 to 1984 period of significance.

3.4.2 National, state, or local significance

The nine properties listed in Table 3 are significant at the local level for the development of Fort Hunter Liggett.

4 Buildings

There were 11 buildings or structures constructed from 1959 through 1984 on the list given to the researchers to evaluate. This chapter will discuss the current condition of the 9 properties (Figure 2 and Figure 3) that are not covered by the 2006 UPH Program Comment, and the photos in this chapter are to give the reader a general idea of the exterior and interior, when applicable, of the 9 properties. Please refer to the individual California Register of Historic Resources inventory forms for more detailed descriptions and photographs.

4.1 Building 172, storage shed general purpose (1956)

Building 172 was constructed in 1956 as a storage facility for the commissary, Building 182, at a cost of $1,965. The real property card indicated that the floor was concrete, the roof was wood with corrugated metal panels, and there were no walls. According to a 1966 aerial photo-contour map, Building 172 was constructed in the former WWII post motor pool area (Figure 36). It was a small support structure within a block of temporary buildings (Figure 37 and Figure 38). The structure was transferred from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis in 1993 and then from Fort Lewis to Fort Hunter Liggett in 1998. According to personnel at the commissary, the current refrigeration storage unit was placed on the northwest side of Building 182 approximately five years ago.

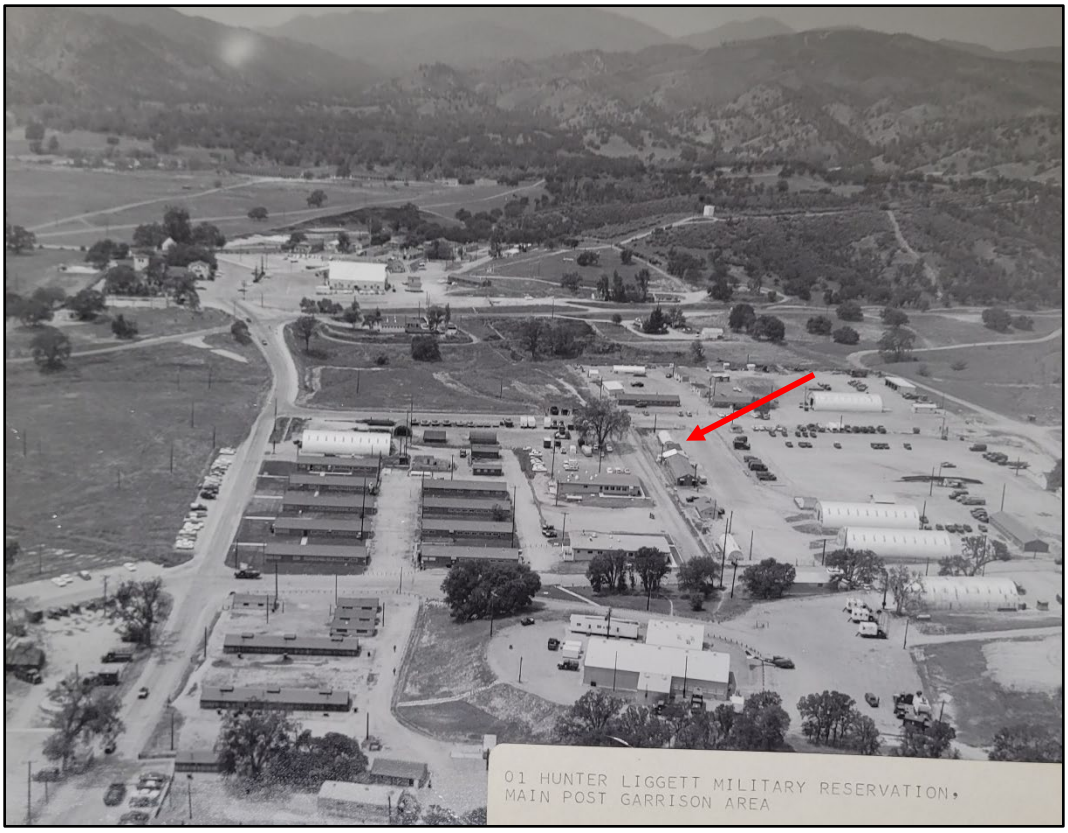
Figure 36. Aerial view of the post headquarters, post engineer, and post motor pool areas with the location of Building 172 indicated by the *red arrow*, 1966. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 37. Aerial view of the post motor pool area with the location of Building 172 indicated by the *red arrow*, no date. (Fort Hunter Liggett, California with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 38. Looking west towards the post motor pool, post engineer area, and the post headquarters area with the location of Building 172 indicated by the *red arrow*, 1968. (HLMR, Main Post Garrison Area, 1968, Fort Hunter Liggett, California with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



According to the real property data, Building 172 was used as an open warehouse with cold storage equipment located behind the commissary (Building 182). A photo found in the real property folder for Building 172 depicts a small wooden storage structure with wood walls and roof with the building number "172" placed on the side of the building (Figure 39). Although this cold storage structure has "172" on it, the rest of the real property folder the rest of the open storage adjacent must be "172." The original open storage facility with lattice enclosure is still extant (Figure 40). By 1993, the two north bays of the open storage facility were completely enclosed with lattice (Figure 41).

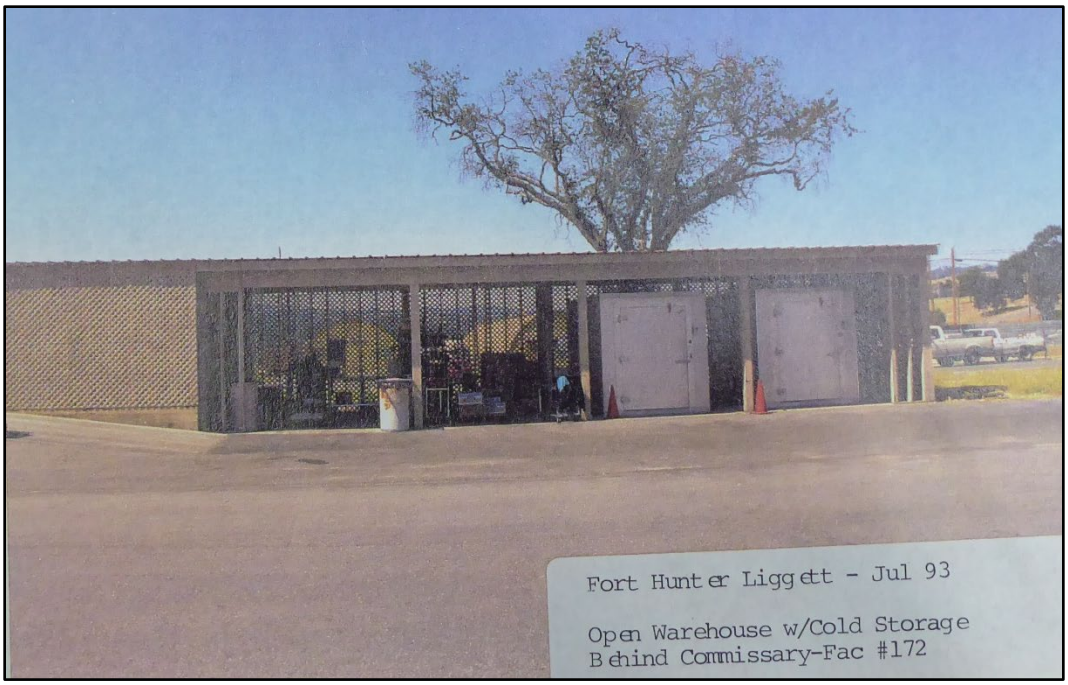
Figure 39. Northeast oblique of no longer extant cold storage structure, no date. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



Figure 40. Northeast elevation of the open storage bays and the connection to Building 182, the commissary, no date. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



Figure 41. The right side of the northeast elevation, 1993. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



Building 172 is located on the northern side of the cantonment in the former post motor pool area (Figure 42). The building is southeast of the intersection of Friendship Lane and Engineer Road and northwest of the intersection of Friendship Lane and Intrepid Road. Building 182 (commissary) is to the southeast, a covered storage facility is to the northwest, and Building 183 is to the east (Figure 43). A chain-link fence surrounds a paved lot around Building 172.

Figure 42. *General Site Map* of the post headquarters, post engineer, and post motor pool areas with the location of Building 172 indicated by the *red box*, October 1966. (0.5.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

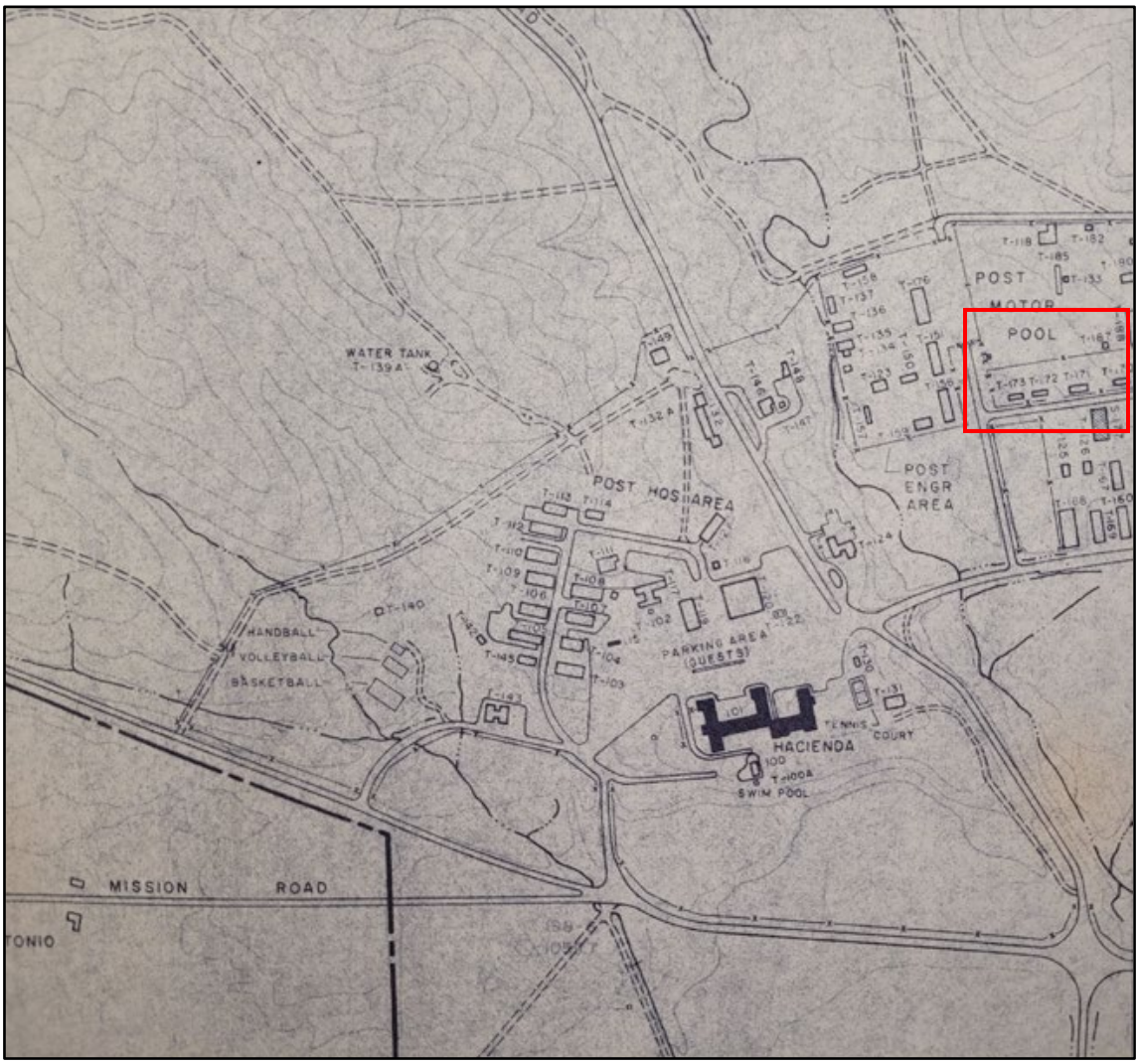
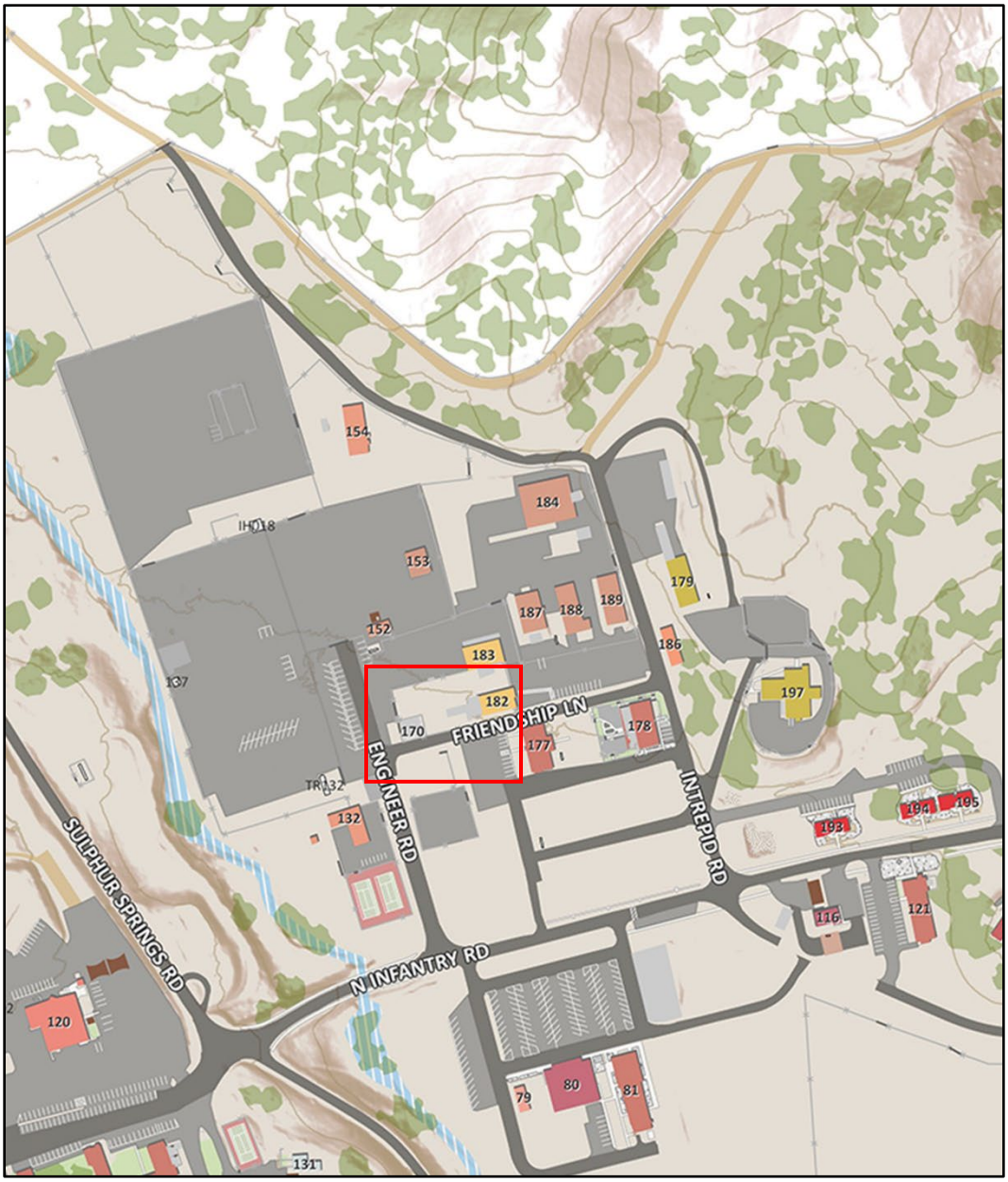


Figure 43. Portion of the *United States Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment* map with the location of Building 172 indicated by the *red box*, 2019. Note, Building 172 is not numbered on the map. (Courtesy of Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Office with the red box added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Building 172 is a simple, utilitarian structure with a rectangular footprint. The structure is used as an enclosed storage facility, and a portion of it is used as open storage. The structure is made of wood posts that support a shallow shed roof with exposed wood rafters that support a metal standing seam roof. The structure is enclosed wood lattice panels. The enclosed portion is adjacent to Building 182, the commissary, and is two bays in width and has a raised concrete foundation. A newer refrigeration storage

unit is placed within the enclosed space (Figure 44). A newer metal shed roof canopy connects Buildings 172 and 182 (Figure 46). The partial open storage is three bays wide with the lattice wrapping around the three sides leaving the northeast side open (Figure 45 and Figure 46).

Figure 44. Southeast elevation of Building 172. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 45. Right side of the northeast elevation. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 46. Southwest elevation of Building 172. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.2 Building 179, Network Enterprise Center (NEC) storage (1963)

Building 179 was constructed in 1963 as a storage facility. The building was transferred from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis in 1993 and then transferred from Fort Lewis to Fort Hunter Liggett in 1998. In 2003, metal roll-up doors were installed on the northeast and southwest sides of the building. At an unknown date but after 1993, spray-on foam insulation was applied to the entire exterior of the structure covering up all existing metal siding for the walls and barrel roof. According to the real property data, Building 179 was used as an arts and crafts building in 1993 with a category code of 44220 and 74022 (Figure 47).

Figure 47. Southwest side of Building 179 in 1993 when it was used as an Arts and Crafts Center. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



According to a 1966 aerial-photo contour map, Building 179 was constructed on the east side of the former WWII motor pool area (Figure 48). It was a prefabricated metal support structure, similar to other storage buildings adjacent the structure (Figure 49 and Figure 50).

Figure 48. Aerial view of the San Antonio bivouac area with the location of Building 179 indicated by the *red box*, 1966. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 49. Looking west towards the post motor pool, post engineer area, and the post headquarters area with the location of Building 179 indicated by the *red arrow*, 1968. (HLMR, Main Post Garrison Area, 1968, Red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)

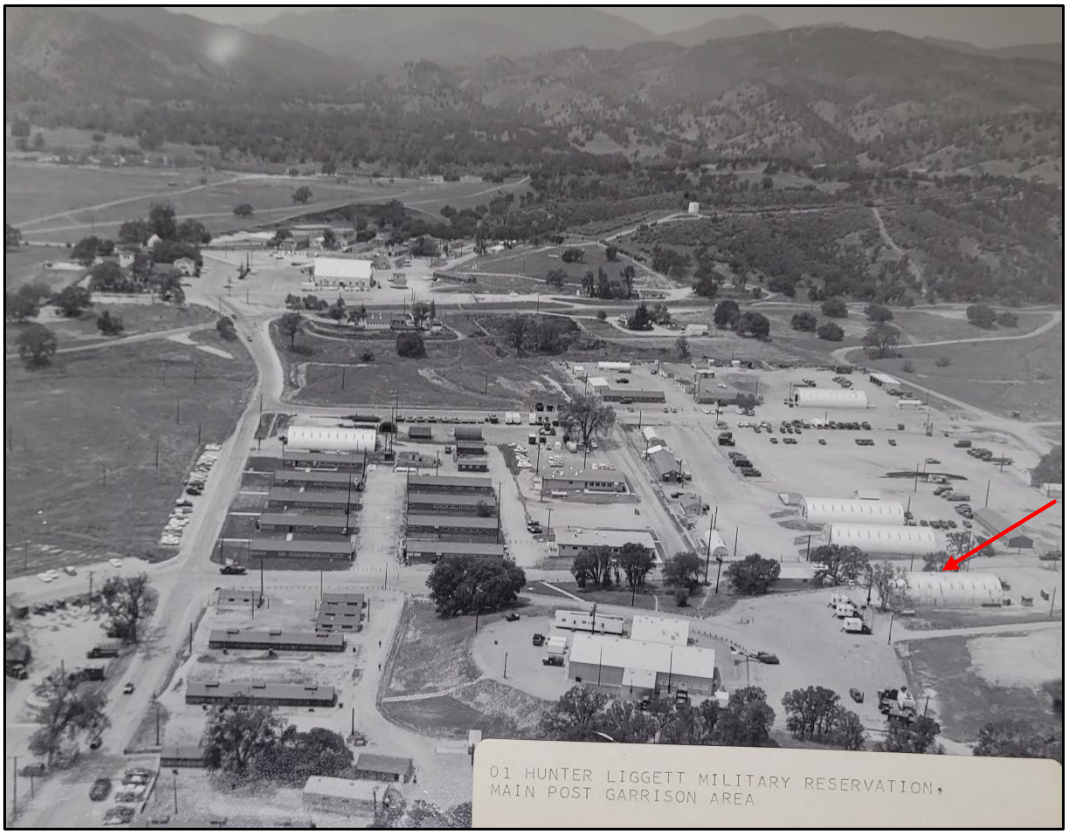


Figure 50. Aerial view of the motor pool area with the location of Building 179 indicated by the *red arrow*, no date. (HLMR, with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain).



Building 179 is located on the northern side of the cantonment in the former post motor pool area (Figure 51). The building is north of the intersection of Intrepid Road and North Infantry Road. Building 197 is to the southeast and Building 186 is to the southwest (Figure 52). Two concrete wash racks are located on the northeast side of the building.

Figure 51. *General Site Map* of the post motor pool area and the San Antonio bivouac area with the location of Building 179 indicated by the *red box*, October 1966. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

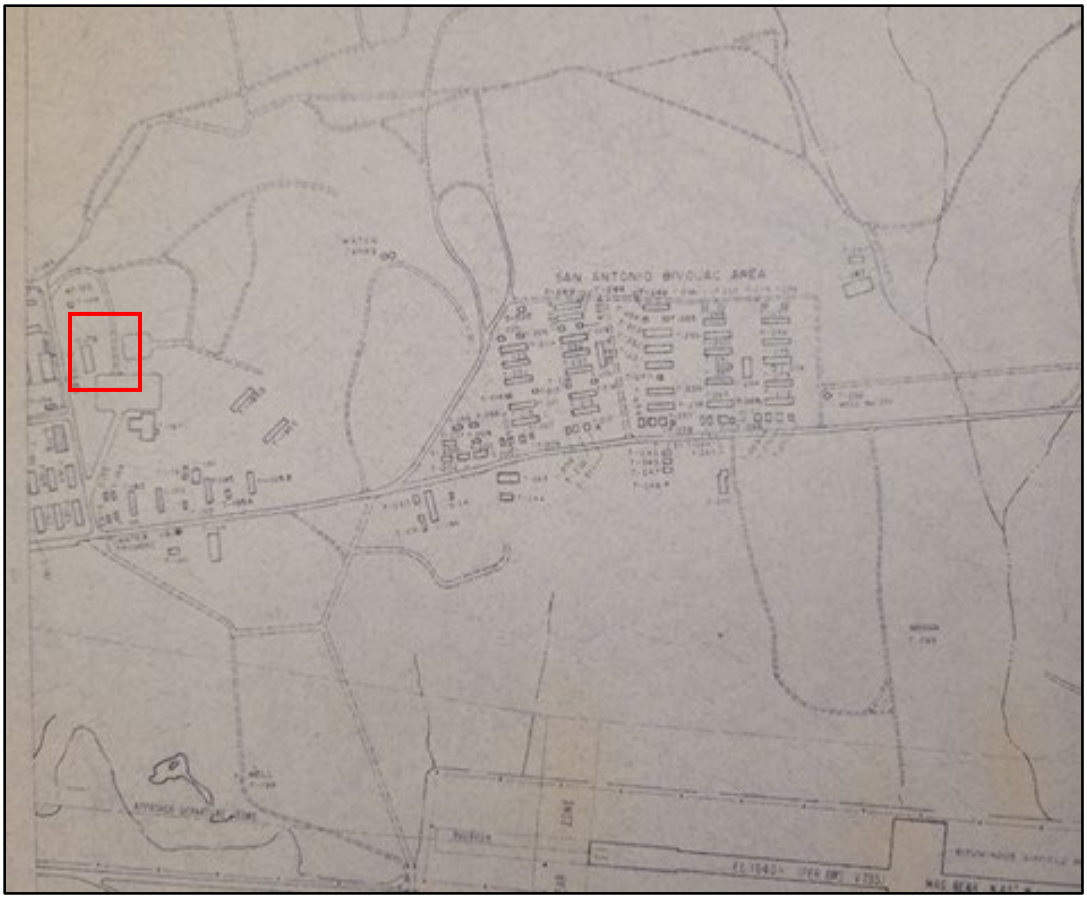
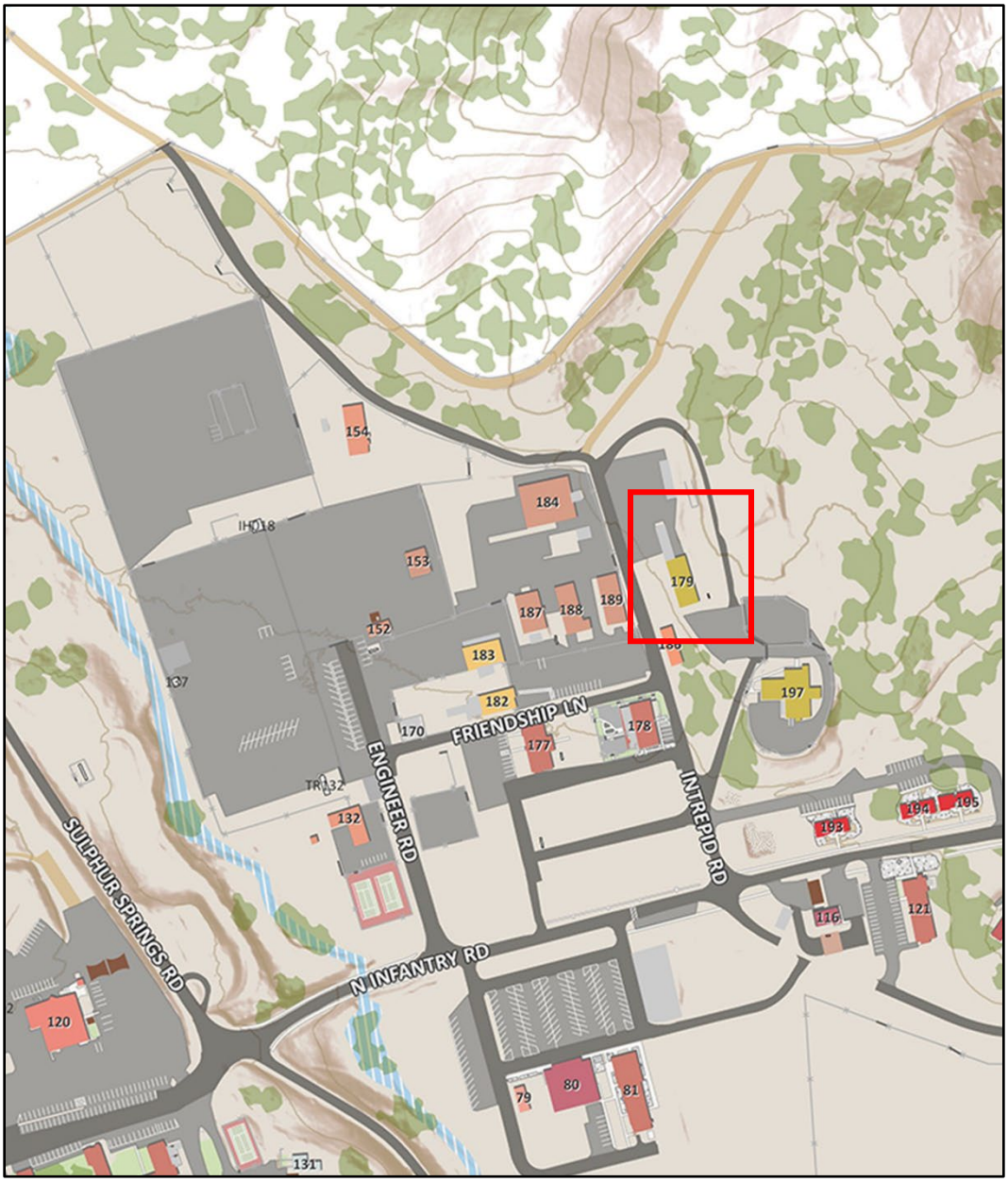


Figure 52. Portion of the *United States Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment* map with the location of Building 179 indicated by the *red box*, 2019. (courtesy Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Office with the red box added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Building 179 is a rectangular, prefabricated, corrugated-metal Quonset hut. At an unknown date, the entire exterior of the building was altered with the addition of spray-on foam insulation (Figure 53 to Figure 63). The building has a concrete foundation with an approximate area of 4,576 square feet. There are no windows on the building.

The southeast has a modified door opening. The original opening was a large void that had a metal sliding door (Figure 54). Currently, the opening

has been decreased with metal siding and the addition of a newer metal overhead door. The northeast side of the building has been modified with a newer metal overhead door (Figure 61). It is unclear if there were two windows on this side of the building. Currently, it appears that metal panels filled these window openings, and the metal panels were covered with the same type of spray-on foam.

Figure 53. South oblique of Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 54. Southwest elevation of Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 55. Close-up of spray-foam insulation on Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 56. Close-up of the corrugated metal siding covered with spray-foam insulation on Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 57. Southeast elevation of Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 58. Northeast side of Building 179 with two concrete wash racks. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 59. Northeast elevation of Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 60. North oblique of Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 61. North corner of Building 179 and the close-up of the spray-foam insulation. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 62. View of barrel roof of Building 179 with spray-foam insulation addition. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 63. Northwest side of Building 179. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.3 Building 196, administrative general purpose (1956)

Building 196 was constructed in 1956 as a temporary wood structure to be used as bachelor officers' quarters (BOQ). It was designed as a simple, one-story wood rectangular structure with a gable roof and an approximate area of 2,766 square feet (Figure 64).

Figure 64. Northwest oblique of Building 196 with the original wood panel exterior walls, no date. (Real Property Office, Fort Hunter Liggett, California.)



In 2006, the building was heavily modified to include the installation of stucco insulation panels over the existing wood frame structure and wood siding (Figure 65). The roof has been replaced as well as the original windows removed and replaced with aluminum slider windows. A large HVAC unit metal platform has been added to the south side of the building.

Figure 65. Documentation from the *Real Property Master Plan for Fort Hunter Liggett* showing the modifications to Building 196, including new windows, roof, and stucco panels covering existing exterior walls, 2006. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



Building 196 is located on the west edge of the installation's training support area in the 1970s barracks block, which is southwest of the former San Antonio bivouac area (Figure 66 to Figure 68). It is southeast of the intersection of North Infantry Road and Bradley Road (Figure 69). Building 295 is to the east, Building 205 is to the south, and Building 210 is to the west. Mature hardwoods are to the southwest and a paved parking lot is to the east of the building.

Figure 66. *General Site Map* of the post engineering area, post motor pool area and the San Antonio bivouac area with the location of Building 196 indicated by the *red box*, October 1966. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

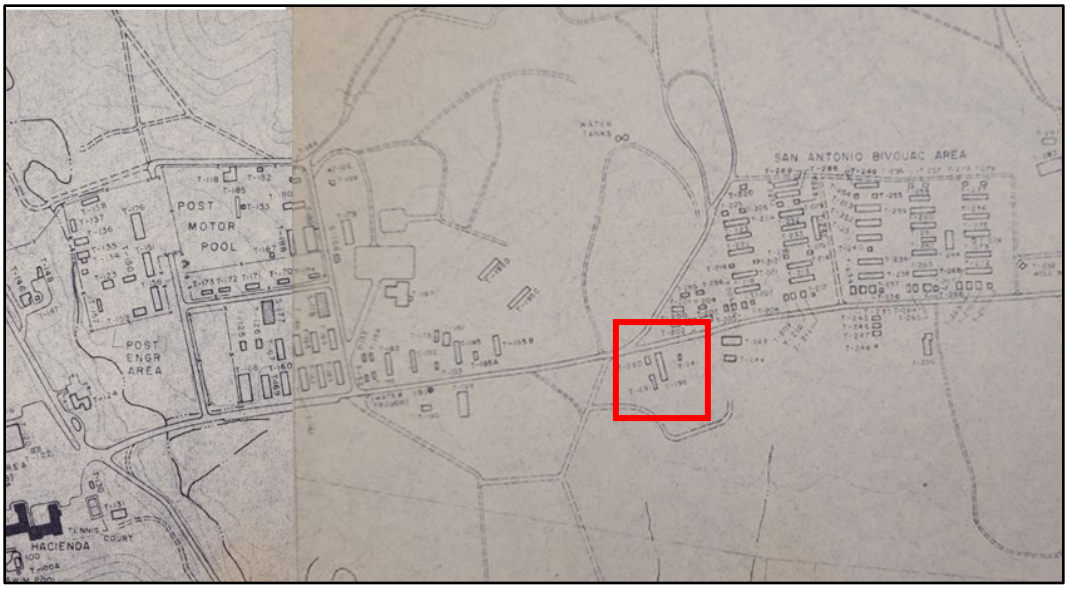


Figure 67. *General Site Map* of the former San Antonio bivouac area, new barracks complex, and the CDEC motor park with the location of Building 196 indicated by the *red box*, June 1977. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

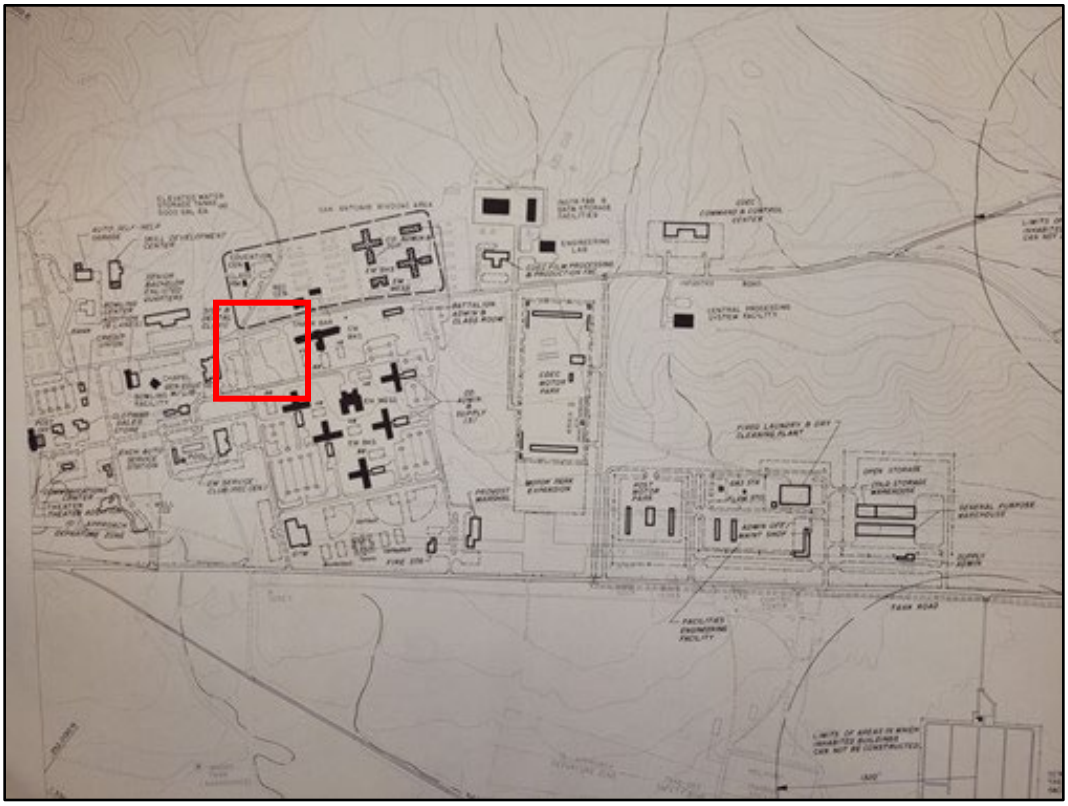
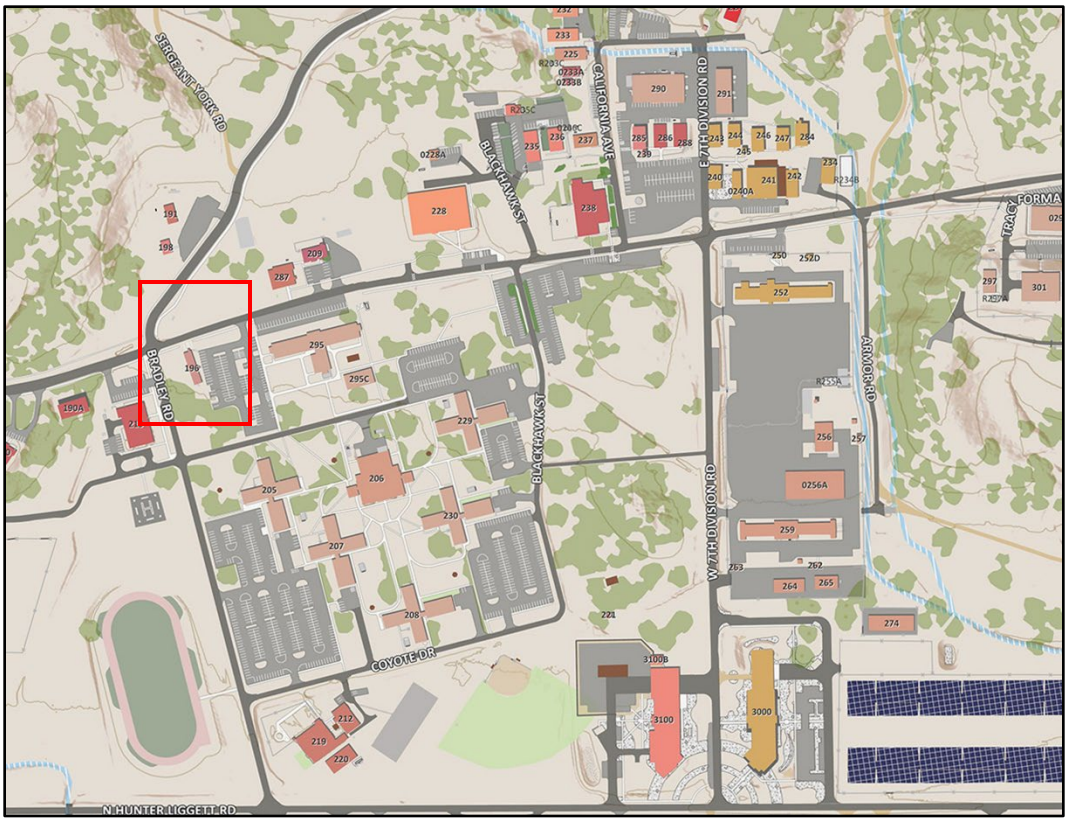


Figure 68. Aerial view of the post motor pool area with the location of Building 196 indicated by the *red arrow*, c. 1980s. (Fort Hunter Liggett, California, with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 69. Portion of the *United States Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment* map with the location of Building 196 indicated by the *red box*, 2019. (courtesy Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Offices with the red box added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Building 196 is a simple, one-story rectangular structure that has a concrete foundation, a front gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, and exterior walls clad with insulated panels (Figure 70). The northeast side faces North Infantry Road and consists of a single-entry replacement door (Figure 71). A metal louvered vent is placed in the gable end. The southeast elevation overlooks a large, paved lot. There are nine paired replacement aluminum slider windows and a single-entry replacement door with canvas canopy on this elevation (Figure 72). The southwest elevation faces a grove of hardwood trees. A newer metal platform supports an HVAC system (Figure 73). There are two paired replacement aluminum slider windows on this elevation. The northwest elevation faces Bradley Road. There are nine paired replacement aluminum slider windows and a single-entry replacement door on this elevation (Figure 74 and Figure 75).

Figure 70. East oblique of Building 196. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 71. Northeast elevation of Building 196. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 72. Southeast elevation of Building 196. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)

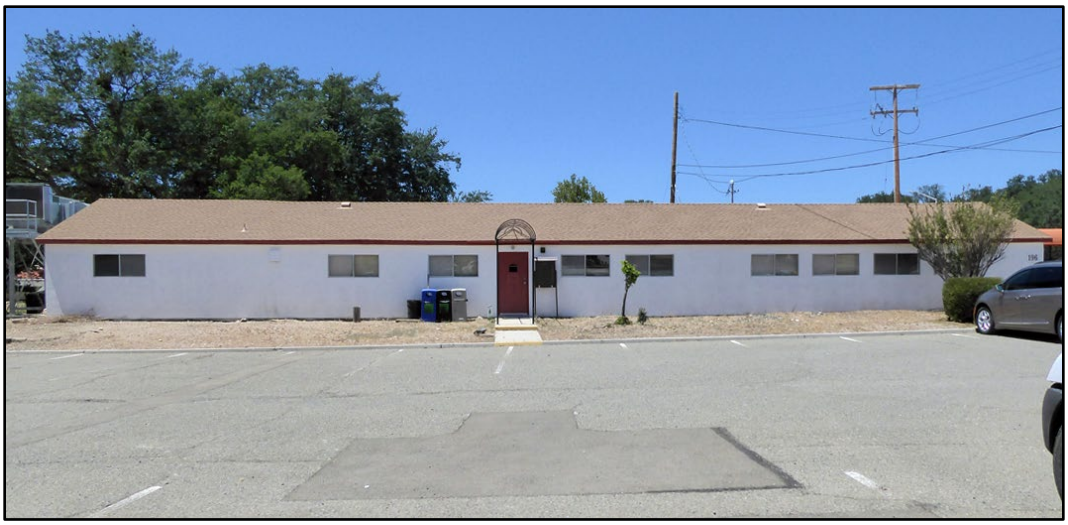


Figure 73. West oblique of Building 196. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 74. Northwest elevation of Building 196. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 75. Close-up of replacement slider window, asphalt-shingled roof, and stucco panels used on the exterior of the building. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.4 Building 197, NEC (1959)

Building 197 was constructed in 1959 as an information systems facility. It was constructed in relation to the establishment and buildup of CDEC.

According to real property records on file at Fort Hunter Liggett,

> an information systems facility (IFS) is a facility which serves as a single information center and houses a majority of garrison level information management/information technology services and the associated administrative support, telephone operators, and shop space for field crews. Cable from local transmitter and receiver facilities, commercial telephone entrance points, as well as other communications systems feed through this structure. Telecommunications, defense communication switching equipment, local commercial telephone feeds, transmitter and receiver equipment, and control of all point-to-point communications are associated with this facility. This facility houses the mainframe computers, support equipment, microfilming servers, and personnel who operate and maintain the centralized garrison automated data processing systems. The Military Affiliated Radio Systems (MARS) station is associated with this facility. The garrison visual information (VI) services are housed in the ISF. VI services include, but are not limited to, motion picture, still photography, television production, audio support, graphic arts, and the audio-visual (AV) lending library. The printing and publication functions housed are the local print plant plus storage, issue, and distribution of official publications.[80]

Building 197 was designated with category code 61050.

The building was designed with two prefabricated corrugated metal buildings adjoined together to create a larger structure with a T-shaped

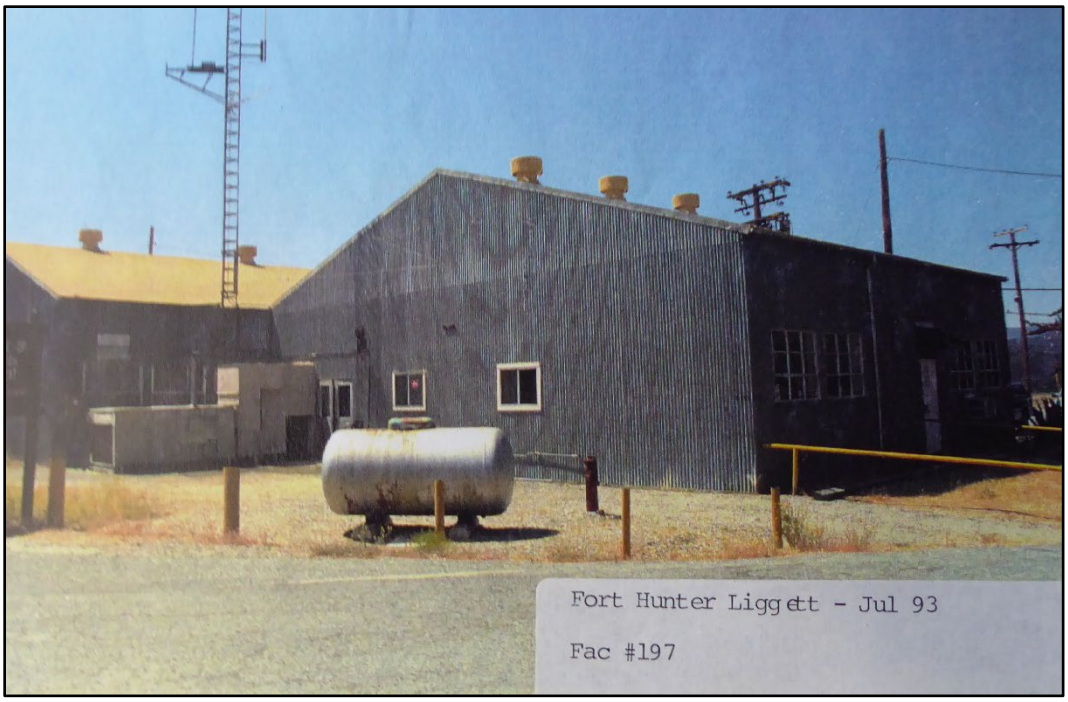
[80] Real property records, Building 197 folder at Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

footprint (Figure 76 and Figure 77). The original windows were multipaned, steel-sash, awning-style windows and smaller, steel-sash, awning-style windows. The original doors were metal with a large pane. In 1961, a lean-to of prefabricated corrugated aluminum was constructed on the southeast side of the building.

Figure 76. Aerial looking west at Building 197, 1968. (Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 77. North oblique of Building 197 in 1993 showing the original corrugated metal clad exterior walls. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



At an unknown date(s), six of the seven original large, multipaned windows on the right side of the east elevation were removed and the window openings covered with metal siding, while the original seventh window is currently replaced with a large bronze, anodized-aluminum-framed, multipaned fixed window. The two original large, multipaned windows on the west (front) elevation of the building have been removed and replaced with large bronze, anodized-aluminum-framed, multipaned fixed windows. The three original large, multipaned windows on the left side of the west elevation have been removed: two of the openings covered with metal siding and one replaced with large, single-pane fixed window. Most of the original metal and large plate glass doors have been replaced, except for the two doors on the north side of the building. A small, one-story, metal addition with a shed roof was constructed on the east side of the building.

In 1999, the entire building, including the corrugated metal siding and corrugated metal roofing, was covered with spray-on foam, except for the small metal addition that was left as painted metal siding.

Building 197 is located on the northern side of the cantonment, southeast of the former post motor pool area and northwest of the former San

Antonio bivouac area (Figure 78). The building is northeast of the intersection of Intrepid Road and North Infantry Road on a hilltop with some hardwood trees (Figure 79 and Figure 80). Building 193 is to the south and Buildings 179 and 186 are to the northwest. A paved parking lot is on the north side of the building and a paved drive wraps around the east and south sides of the building. A metal security fence surrounds the building and parking lot.

Figure 78. *General Site Map* of the post headquarters, post engineer, and post motor pool areas with the location of Building 197 indicated by the *red box*, October 1966 (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

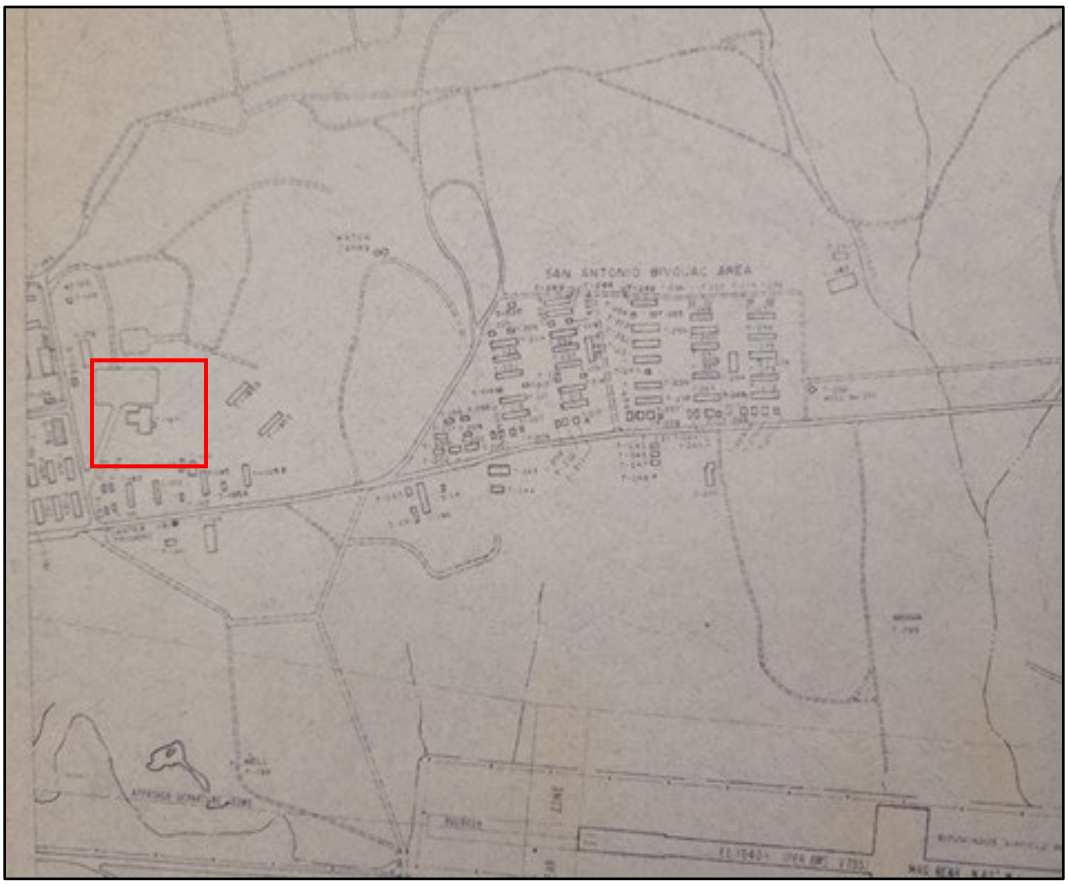


Figure 79. *General Site Map* of the San Antonio bivouac area, new barracks complex, and the CDEC motor park with the location of Building 197 indicated by the *red box*, June 1977. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

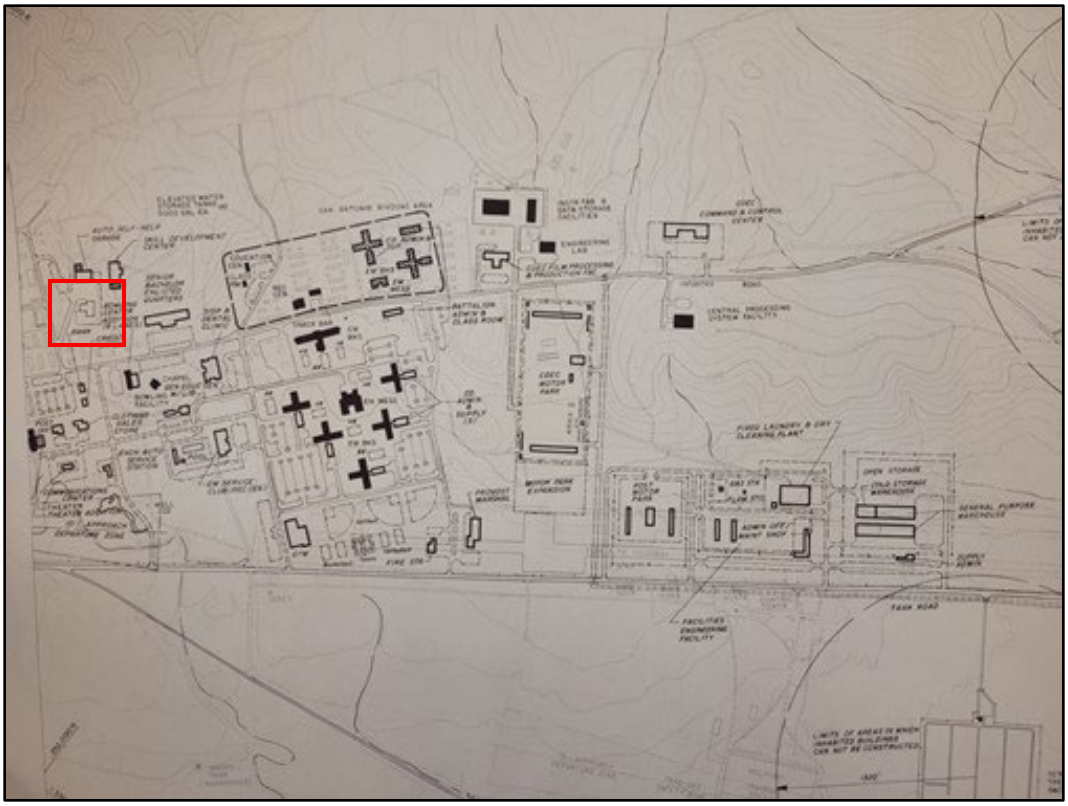
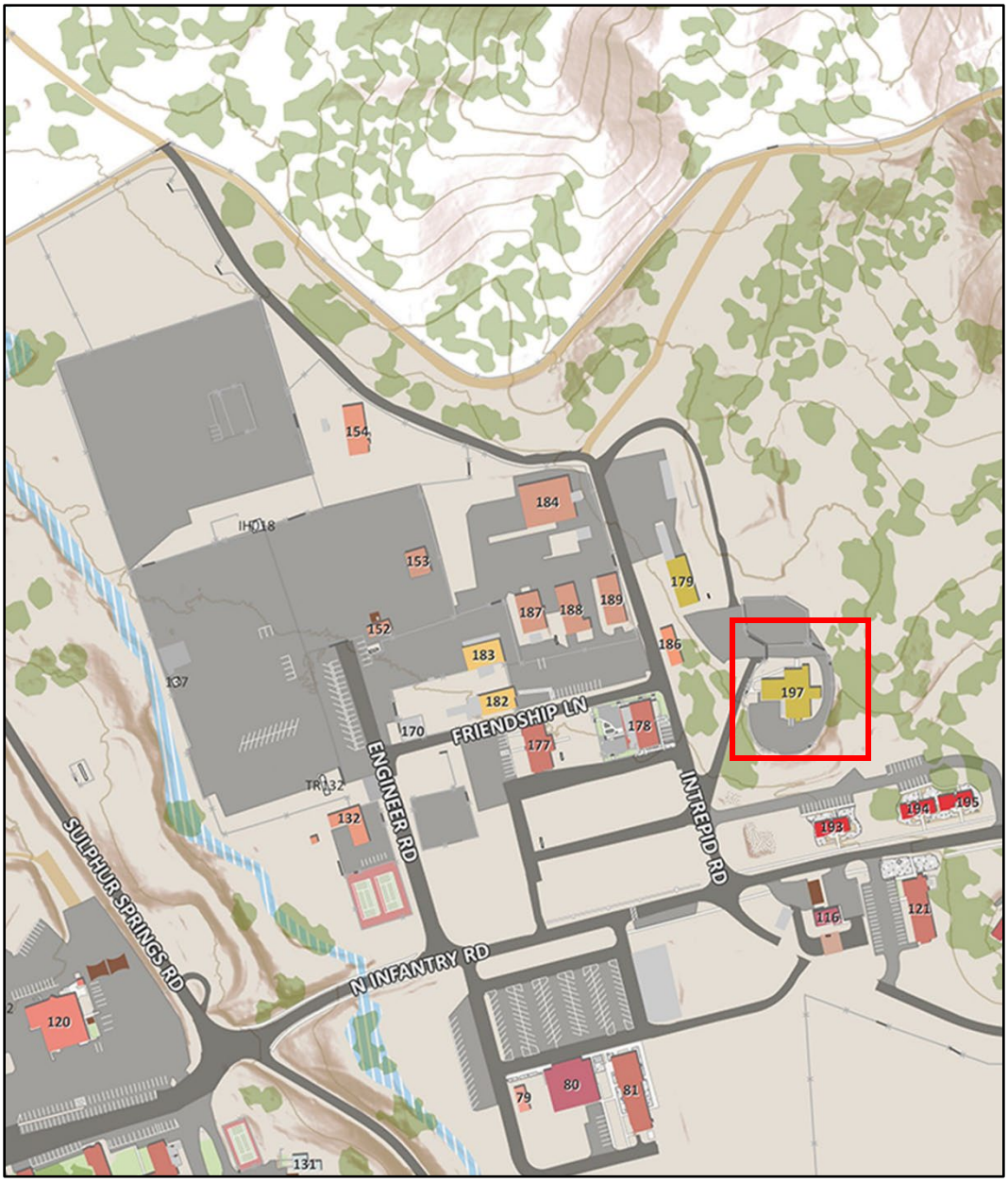


Figure 80. Portion of the *United States Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment* map with the location of Building 197 indicated by the *red box*, 2019. (courtesy Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Office with the red box added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Building 197 is a one-story building with an approximate area of 7,728 square feet (Figure 81). The building is currently being used as an information systems facility. The building appears to be two separate buildings connected together with an overall T-shaped footprint. A rectangular building is positioned in a north–south direction with a smaller rectangular building projecting off the west side of this structure. Both buildings have concrete foundations, corrugated metal roofs, and corrugated metal siding. Currently, the exterior walls and roofs are

covered with spray-on insulation foam (Figure 94, Figure 95, and Figure 98). The windows consist of replacement, aluminum-framed slider windows and replacement metal entry doors (Figure 96 and Figure 97). A small metal addition is located on the east of the structure. There are three antennas that are placed around the perimeter of the building (Figure 88). Original circular metal roof ventilators are placed along the peaks of both metal buildings.

The front (west) elevation is part of the smaller building and consists of four large, fixed, multipane replacement windows and a replacement, single-entry metal door with a small canopy above the door (Figure 82 and Figure 83). The right and left sides of the west elevation are set back and are part of the larger rectangular building. The left side has one large, single-pane fixed window.

The south elevation faces North Infantry Road. The left side of the elevation sits back from the right side. There is one slider window; two smaller, multipane fixed windows; and a set of replacement doors on the left portion of the elevation (Figure 84 and Figure 85). A projecting vestibule with replacement metal door is located on the right portion of the elevation (Figure 86). An original exterior light fixture and a replacement light fixture are located on either side of this entry (Figure 99). The far-right side of the south elevation is set back and is the one-story addition (Figure 87).

The east elevation is void of any fenestration with the exception of one large, multipane replacement window on the right side of the elevation. The metal addition projects out from the center of the elevation (Figure 89 and Figure 90).

The north elevation faces a paved lot and displays the two gable roofs (Figure 92). The left side of the north elevation has a set of metal replacement doors and a small, corrugated metal appendage with a shed roof (Figure 91). The right side is set back, and there is a set of original metal and pane windows and two replacement slider windows (Figure 93).

Figure 81. Northwest oblique of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 82. Main entry on the west side of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 83. Replacement windows on the west elevation of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 84. Southwest oblique of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 85. Left side of the south elevation of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 86. Right side of the south elevation of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 87. Southeast corner of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 88. Antenna on the east side of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 89. Metal appendage on the east side of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 90. North elevation of metal appendage on the east side of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 91. Northeast oblique of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 92. North elevation of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 93. Right side of the north elevation of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 94. Close-up of the spray-on insulation foam used on Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 95. Close-up of the metal siding and metal roofing material covered with spray-on insulation on Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 96. Close-up of the aluminum slider window on Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 97. Metal entry doors on the north elevation of Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 98. Close-up of the corrugated metal roofing covered with spray-on insulation foam on Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 99. Example of an original exterior light fixture on Building 197. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.5 Building 291, cybrary/distance learning (1970)

Following CDEC's activation and HLMR's assignment as a CDEC field library in 1956, the Army continued constructing support facilities and specialized firing ranges for experiments and data gathering.[81] To better guide future construction, the Army conducted a long-range planning study to determine what facilities would be required at HLMR in the future in 1966. The study also specified that CDEC would require a special purpose research and development building and a control headquarters building.[82] These buildings were constructed in the San Antonio bivouac area by the 1980s.[83]

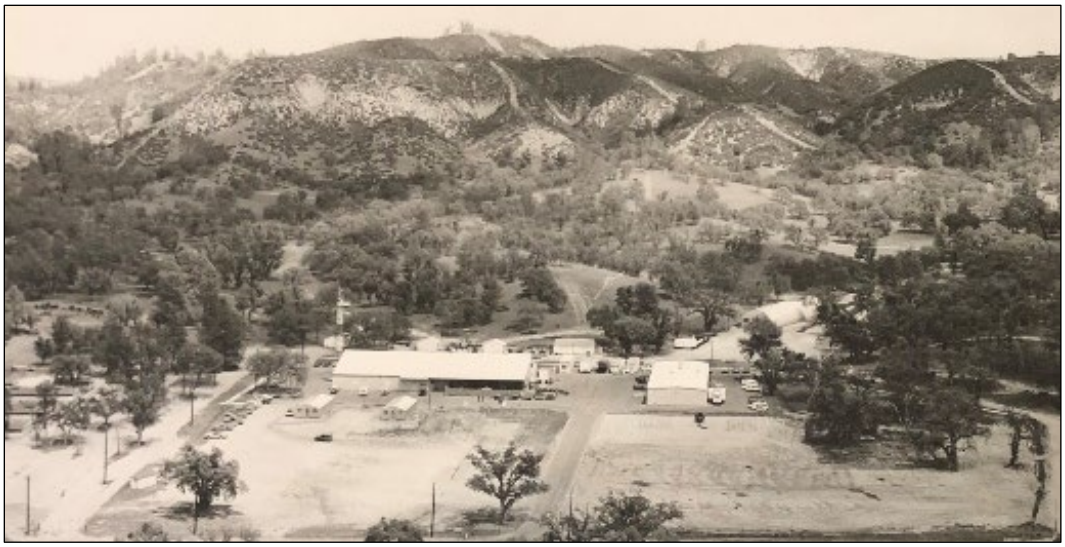
Long-term planning and increasing experimentation occurring at HLMR resulted in the construction of permanent support facilities for CDEC activities. These facilities varied in size with examples including the experimentation compound that included the construction of Buildings 290 (instrumentation-fabrication facility) and 291 (instrumentation fabrication and data storage facility), an experiment control site, and single-structure sites that were likely used for multiple experiments (Figure 100).

[81] Daly, *Final Report*, 16; Kamara, "Army Combat Developments Command: A Way to Modernize Better and Faster than the Competition;" Fort Hunter Liggett, *United States Army Garrison*, 43; "The United States Army Presents: The Big Picture."

[82] The list of required facilities (and necessary future construction) tabulated in 1966 is extensive. The list provided here is not exhaustive; Office of the Post Engineer, Fort Ord, California, "Tabulation of Existing and Required Facilities for Long-Range Planning," October 21, 1966, Tabulation of Existing Facilities—1965–70 Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, Fort Ord Facilities 6.2, DLIFLC Chamberlin Library, Monterey, CA.

[83] J.O.A., *Fort Hunter Liggett General Site Map*, 1:400 (Fort Ord, CA: Directorate of Engineering and Housing, 1987).

Figure 100. CDEC experimentation compound under construction with Building 290 on the *left* and Building 291 on the *right*, 1972. (Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



Building 291 utilized drawing number 33-26-06 and was constructed in 1970 as an instrumentation fabrication data storage facility in support of the CDEC program at HLMR (Figure 101 and Figure 102). The building was constructed as a prefabricated metal structure with a rectangular footprint and a gable roof measuring approximately 148 feet by 50 feet (Figure 103). There were few doors and windows. The windows were bright aluminum slider, and the doors were hollow metal (Figure 103). The original category code was 21890. The building was transferred from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis in 1993 and then transferred from Fort Lewis to Fort Hunter Liggett in 1998.

Figure 101. Title block for the original drawing 33-26-06, a data storage facility, 1966 for Building 291. (Fort Hunter Liggett Environmental Division, Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Public domain.)

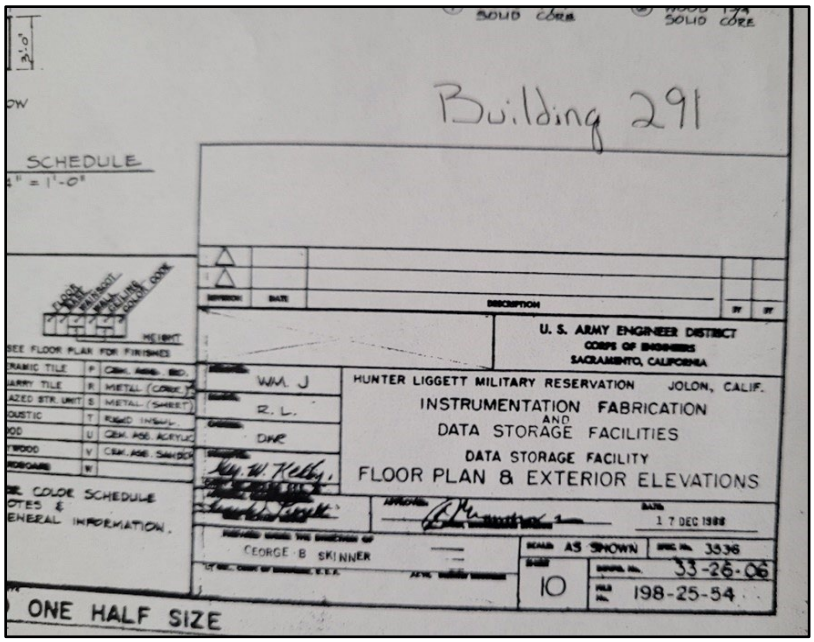


Figure 102. Original drawing 33-26-06, a data storage facility, elevations, floor plan, and door details, 1966 for Building 291. (Fort Hunter Liggett Environmental Division, Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Public domain.)

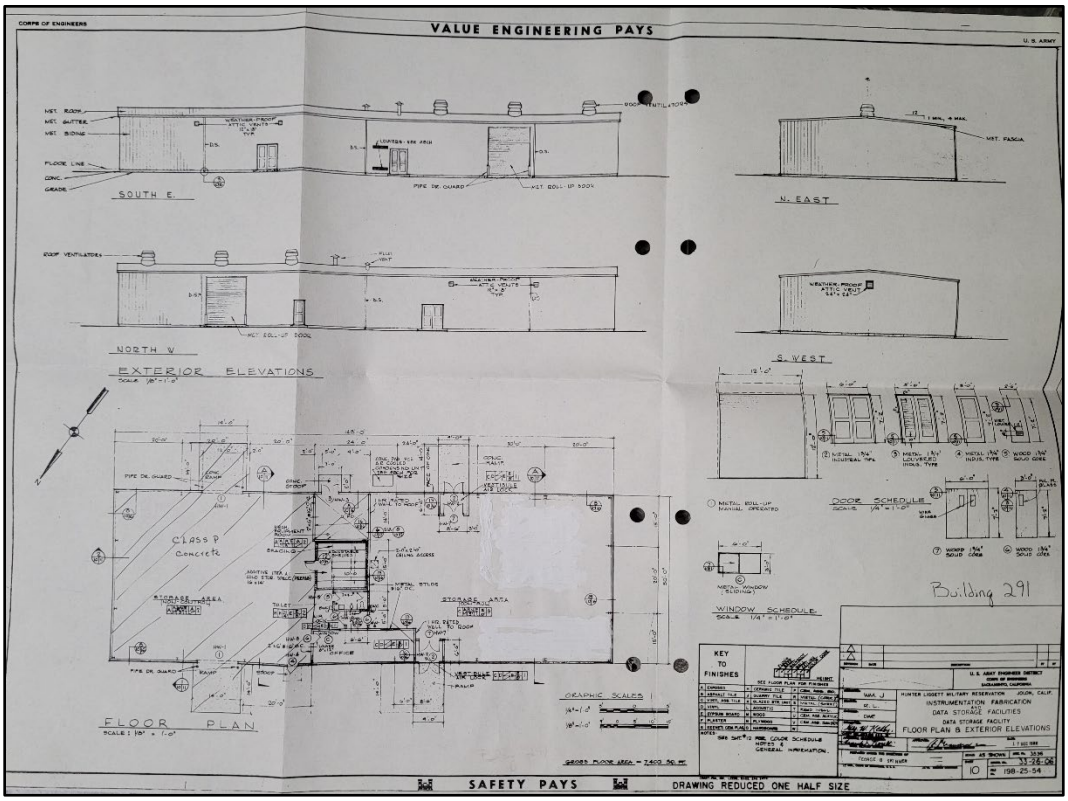


Figure 103. West oblique of Building 291, with the original metal siding, 1993. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



Since its completion, the building has been utilized for a variety of uses, such as a general instruction building and auto-aid instruction. In 1999, the entire building, including exterior walls and roof, were covered in spray-on insulation foam (Figure 104). At that time, the building underwent massive interior renovations to remodel and upgrade the building from a controlled-humidity warehouse (category code of 44230) to a technical library (category code of 61065), to include a classroom, reading room, and library. At this time, the windows were removed and replaced, overhead doors were removed, and entry doors were replaced.

Figure 104. West oblique of Building 291, with the addition of the spray-on foam insulation over the original metal siding, 2009. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



In recent years, the exterior of the building has undergone another modification to include the addition of Kingspan insulation panels over the previously modified metal exterior walls (Figure 105). More than likely at the same time, the roof was replaced with new metal roofing materials, the windows replaced with bronze, aluminum-framed windows, and the entry doors were replaced.

Figure 105. Kingspan insulated panels used on the exterior of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Building 291 is located in the former San Antonio bivouac area (Figure 106). The building is part of the CDEC complex with the associated motor pool just south of the complex (Figure 107). Building 291 is northeast of the intersection of North Infantry Road and 7th Division Road. Building 290 is to the northwest, Buildings 243–247 are to the southwest, and Buildings 285–288 are to the west (Figure 108).

Figure 106. *General Ste Map* of the San Antonio bivouac area, new barracks complex, and the CDEC motor pool with the location of Building 291 indicated by the *red box*, June 1977. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)

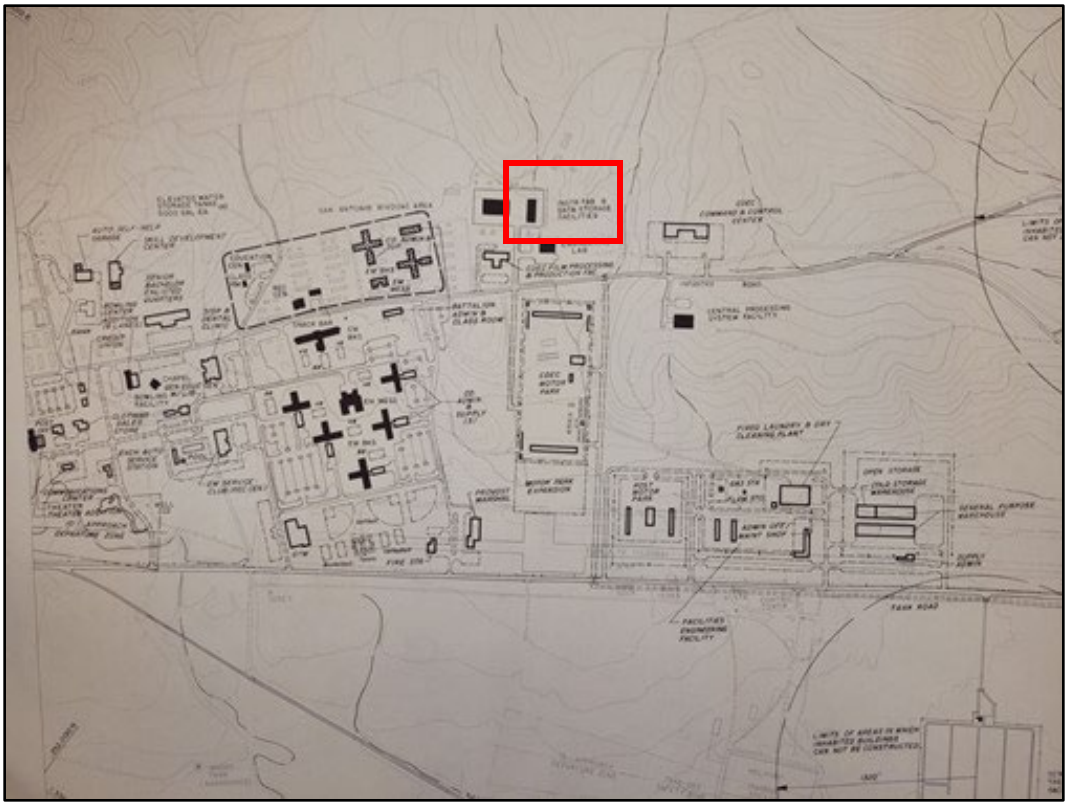
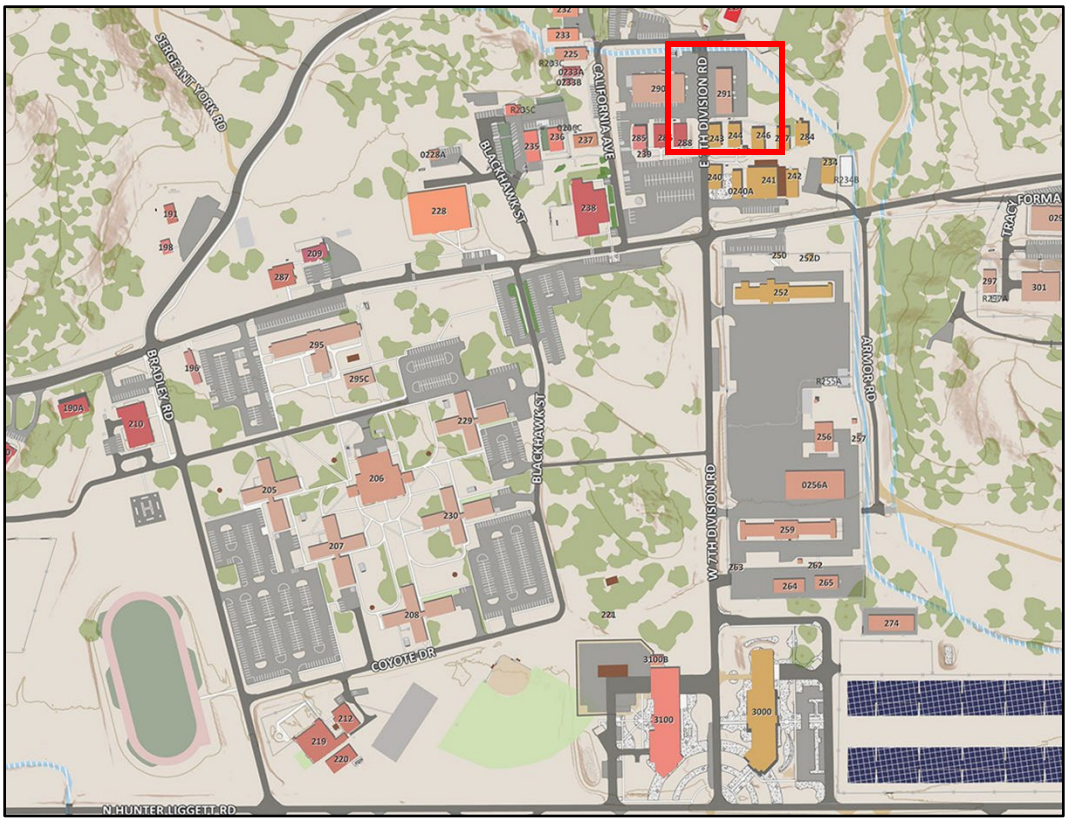


Figure 107. *General Site Map* of the post headquarters, post engineer, post motor pool, 1970s barracks complex, and the CDEC complex with motor park. The location of Building 291 and the CDEC complex and motor park are indicated by the *red box*, February 1987. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red box added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 108. Portion of the *United States Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett Cantonment* map with the location of Building 291 indicated by the *red box*, 2019. (courtesy Fort Hunter Liggett Cultural Resources Office with the red box added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Building 291 is a simple, one-story building with a rectangular footprint and a shallow gable roof. The exterior walls of the building are currently clad with insulated panels (Figure 113).

The northwest elevation faces a paved lot; there are three replacement windows and three replacement single entries, with two of the entries having a canvas canopy above (Figure 109). There is no fenestration of the northeast elevation (Figure 110). The southeast elevation has two replacement windows and two sets of replacement doors (Figure 111 to Figure 113). The southwest elevation has one replacement window (Figure 114).

Figure 109. North oblique of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 110. Northeast elevation of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 111. East oblique of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 112. Right side of the southeast elevation of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 113. Left side of the southeast elevation of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 114. West oblique of Building 291. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.6 Building 723, administrative general purpose (1964)

Building 723 was constructed in 1964 as a prefabricated, metal Butler building in the post headquarters area of the cantonment (Figure 115). According to the real property records on file at Fort Hunter Liggett, Building S-113, detached day room (category code of 72360), was disassembled, relocated, and reassembled in the ASP area in 1987 and was then renumbered S-723 with a new category code of 61050, administration general purpose facility (Figure 116 and Figure 117).[84] A concrete slab measuring 24 feet by 60 feet was poured as the foundation for the relocated building.[85]

The building was transferred from Fort Ord in 1993 to Fort Lewis and then again transferred from Fort Lewis to Fort Hunter Liggett in 1998. In 1999, spray-on foam was applied to the entire exterior of the building including walls and roof (Figure 118 and Figure 119). In 2001, two windows were added to the east side of the building.

[84] Real property records, Building 723 folder at Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

[85] See Section 2.2.1, for the history of the ASP.

Figure 115. *General Site Map* of the post headquarters, post engineer, and post motor pool areas with the location of Building S-113 indicated by the *red arrow*, October 1966. (OS.2010.104-3 Hunter Liggett Maps with red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Presidio of Monterey Archive. Public domain.)



Figure 116. *Munitions and Explosives Storage Area* site map, no date. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)

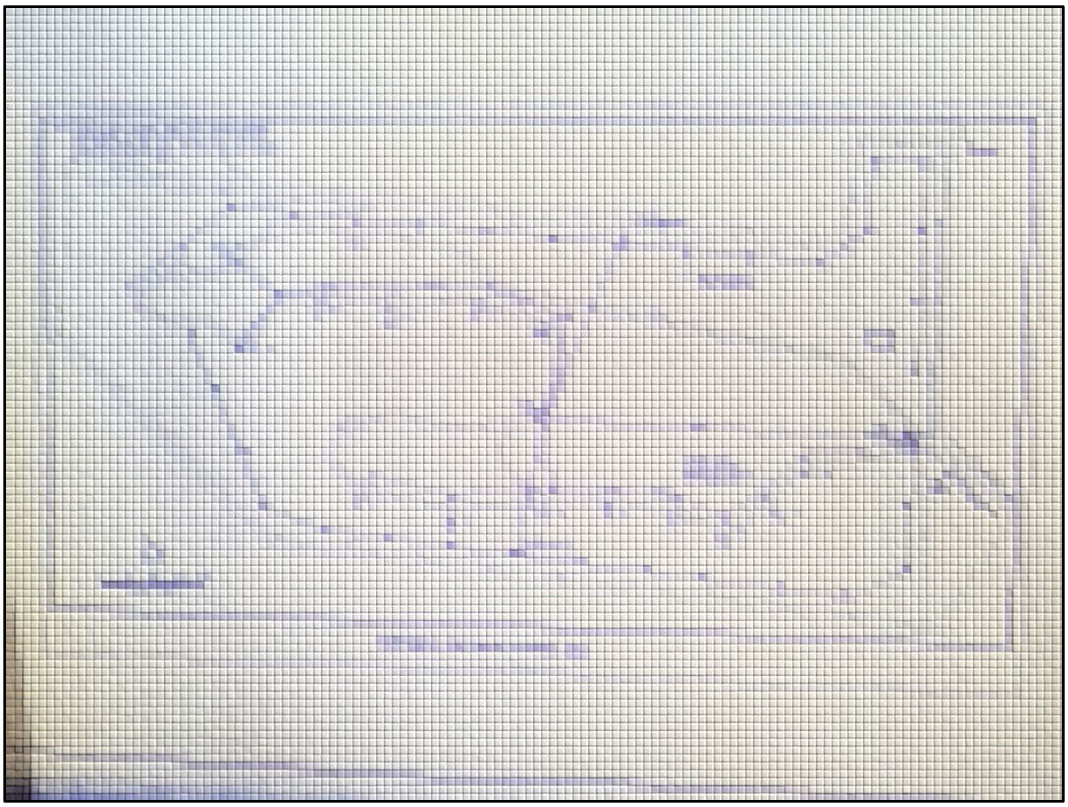


Figure 117. Aerial view of a portion of the ASP with the location of Building 723 indicated by the *red arrow*, 1989. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive with red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)

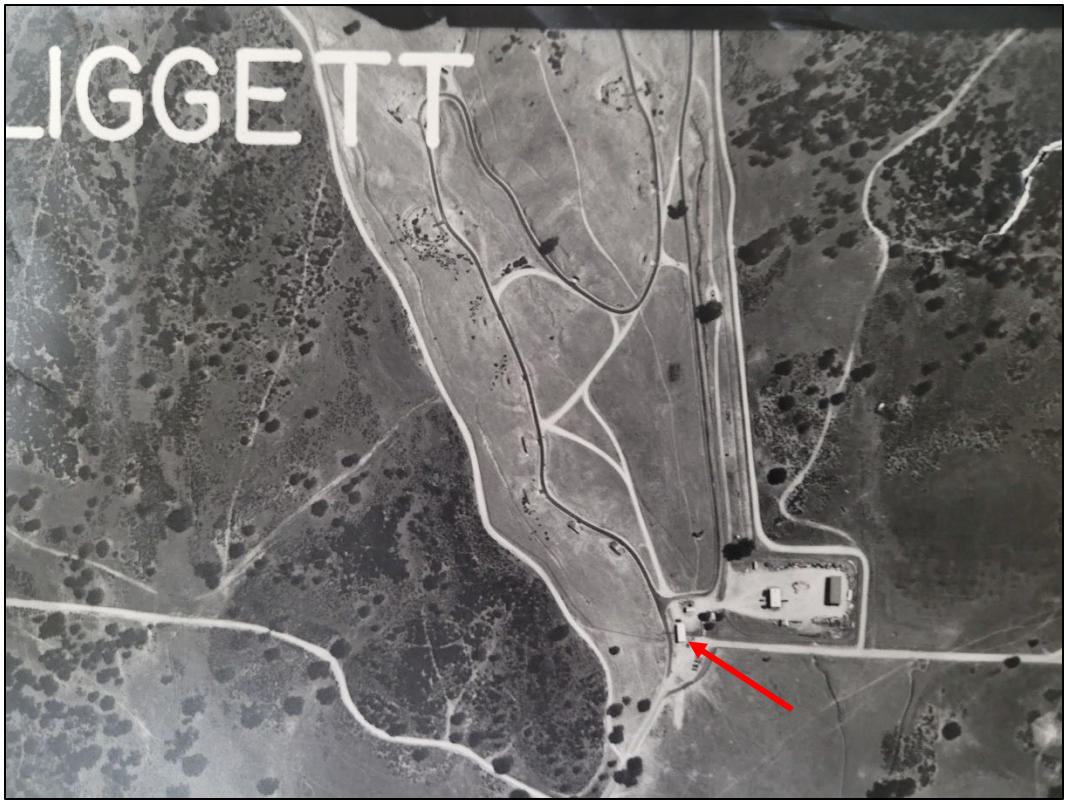


Figure 118. Building 723, metal, prefabricated Butler building relocated to the ASP in 1987. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)

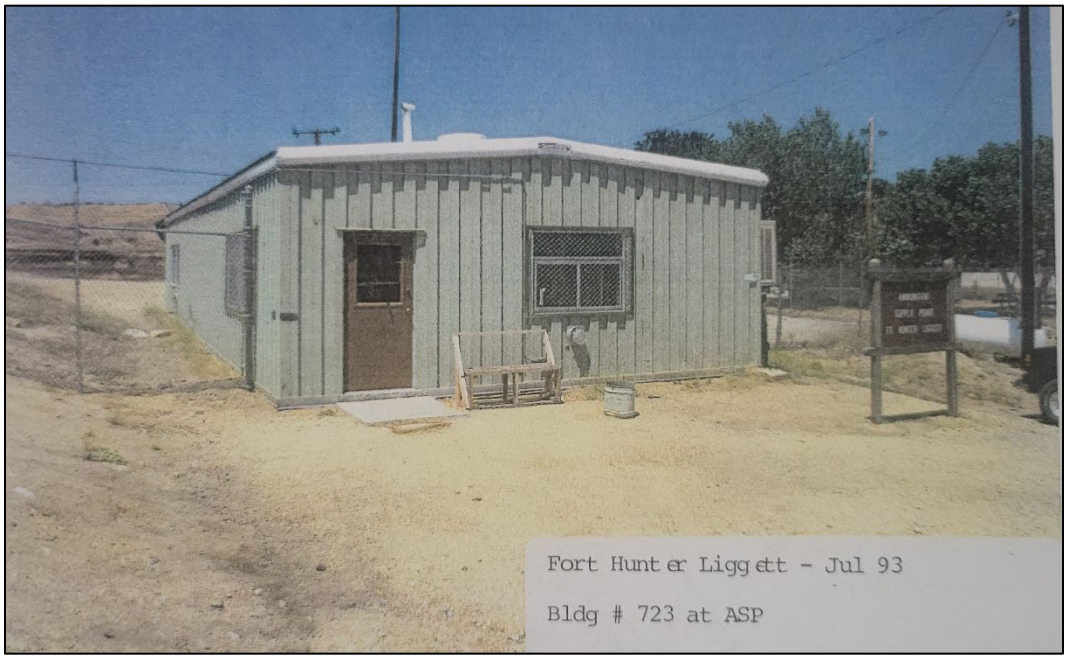


Figure 119. Building 723 exterior modifications with the addition of the spray-on insulation foam in 1999. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)



The ASP is located southwest of the cantonment and airfield (Figure 120). Building 723 is located at the south end of the ASP with seven magazines located inside the fenced line of the ASP (Figure 121).

Figure 120. Aerial view of a portion of the Fort Hunter Liggett installation with the cantonment indicated by a *blue box* and the ASP indicated by a *red box.* (Map data: Google, 2022, blue and red boxes added by ERDC-CERL.)

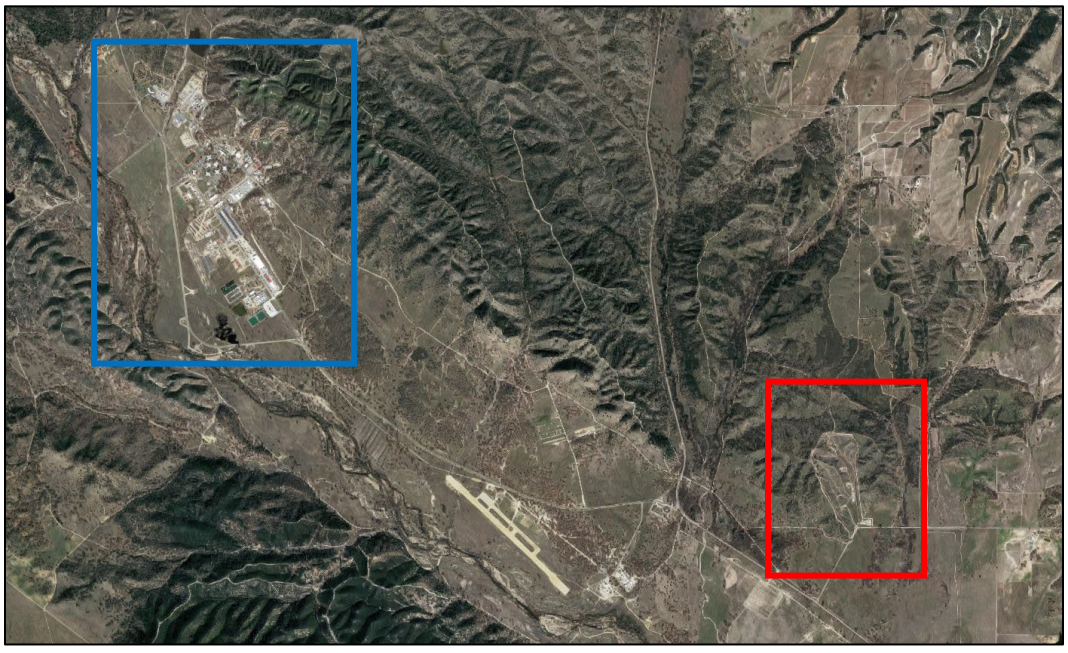


Figure 121. Aerial view of the ASP with the location of Building 723 indicated by a *red arrow.* (Map data: Google, 2022, *red arrow* added by ERDC-CERL.)



Building 723 is a simple, one-story rectangular structure with a shallow gable roof (Figure 124). The building has a concrete foundation with an approximate area of 1,440 square feet. The windows are bright aluminum slider windows, and the entry doors are hollow metal (Figure 123 and Figure 126). The entire exterior of the building is currently covered in spray-on insulation foam (Figure 129).

The south elevation has one window and one door (Figure 122). The east elevation has four windows (Figure 125). The north elevation has a single-entry door and one window (Figure 127). The west elevation has two sets of paired windows (Figure 127 and Figure 128).

Figure 122. South elevation of Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 123. Close-up of a bright aluminum window. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 124. Southeast oblique of Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 125. East elevation of Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 126. Close-up of a two-pane, bright aluminum slider window on Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 127. Northwest oblique of Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 128. Paired bright aluminum windows on the west elevation of Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



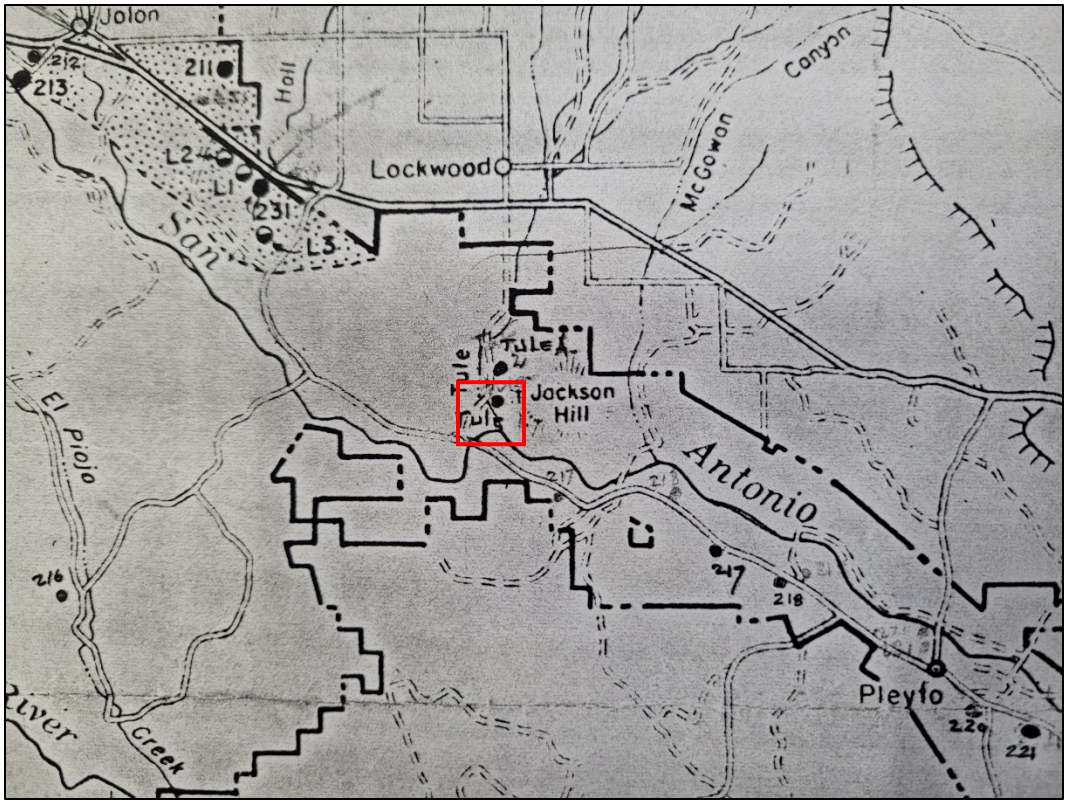
Figure 129. Close-up of the spray-on insulation foam that covers the original metal exterior siding on Building 723. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.7 Building 914, water support and treatment building (1956)

Building 914 was built in 1956 as a well house in the Tule training area (Figure 130). It was constructed as a simple structure with a concrete foundation, wood-sided exterior walls, and a built-up gable roof with an approximate area of 120 square feet. The building was transferred from Fort Ord in 1993 to Fort Lewis and then again transferred from Fort Lewis to Fort Hunter Liggett in 1998.

Figure 130. *Investigation of Water Supply Sources, General Location Map* with the location of Building 914, water treatment building, indicated by the *red box*, May 1954. (Fort Hunter Liggett, California with red box added by ERDC-CERL 2021.)



Building 914 is located adjacent the San Antonio River, east of the abandoned Tule Airstrip, and just west of the abandoned Tule bivouac area near Jackson Hill (Figure 131 and Figure 132). It is south of Jolon Pleyto Road near Interlake Road.

Figure 131. Site location of Building 914 at Tule bivouac area, no date. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office. Public domain.)

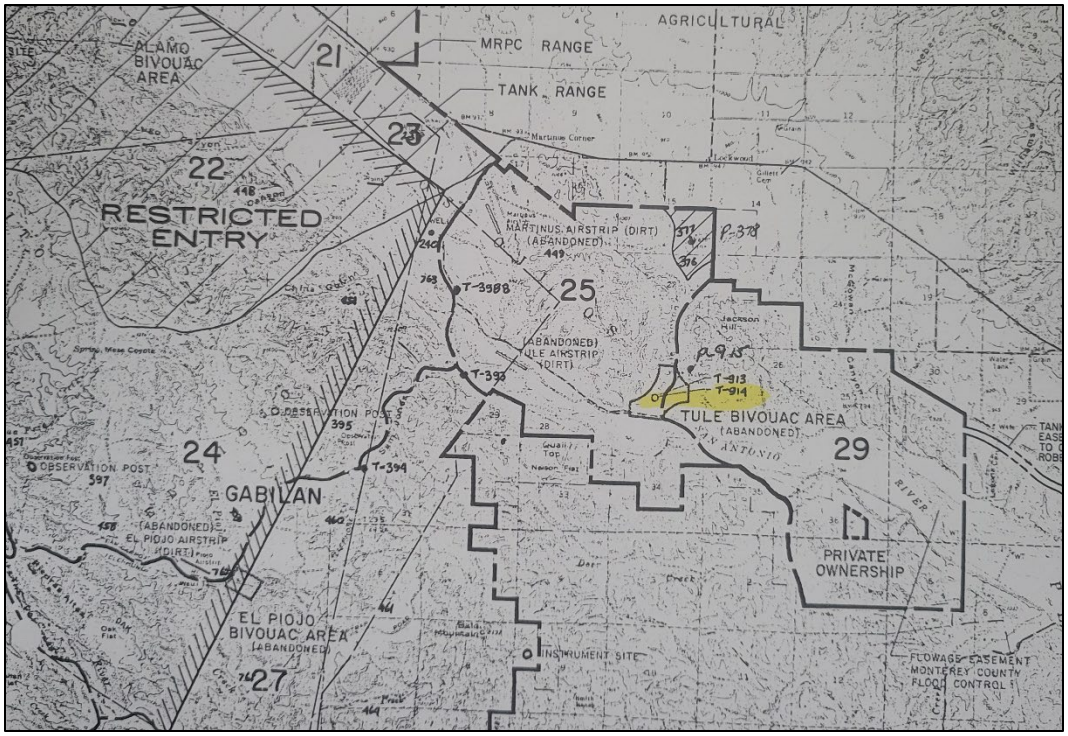


Figure 132. Aerial view of the location of Building 914 indicated by the *red arrow.* (Map data: Google, 2022, with red arrow added by ERDC-CERL.)



Building 914 is a small, one-story structure with wood-lap siding and a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and exposed wood rafters (Figure 137). A wood-panel entry door and two wood louvered vents are on the north side (Figure 133). Two louvered vents are on the south side (Figure 134 and Figure 135), and one louvered vent on the east side (Figure 136).

Figure 133. Northwest oblique of Building 914. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 134. Southwest oblique of Building 914. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 135. Southeast oblique of Building 914. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 136. Northeast oblique of Building 914. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 137. Detail of the southwest corner of Building 914 showing the corner board, rake board, and rafters. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.8 Structure 0301BS, range operations (unknown date, circa 1963 to 1972)

Long-term planning and increasing experimentation occurring at HLMR resulted in the construction of permanent support facilities for CDEC activities. These facilities varied in size with examples including the experimentation compound (Figure 16 and Figure 138) that included the construction of Buildings 290 (instrumentation-fabrication facility) and 291 (instrumentation fabrication and data storage facility), an experiment control site (Figure 16), and single-structure sites that were likely used for multiple experiments (Figure 17, Figure 139 and Figure 140). Such single-structure sites frequently related to air combat experimentation.[86] Structure 0301BS, a signal tower constructed c. 1972, was more than likely used for these such experiments. The location of the tower is shown in Figure 141.

[86] [Image of CDEC experimentation compound under construction], Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive; "26. Repeater Hill, key experimentation and instrumentation control site," Binder: IRUS 1967–1972, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive.

Figure 138. Aerial view of the complex and motor park indicated by the *red box* and Structure 0301BS indicated by the *red arrow*, no date but more than likely circa 1980. (HLMR, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive with the red box and arrow added by ERDC-CERL Public domain.)



Figure 139. Aerial view with the location of Structure 0301BS indicated by the *red arrow*, June 1989. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive with the red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Figure 140. Wooden target tower in the distance, indicated by the *red circle*, n.d. ("The CDCEC Year End Report" with the red circle added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain).



Figure 141. Aerial view of the location of Structure 0301BS indicated by the *red arrow.* (Map data: Google, 2022, with red arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public domain.)



Structure 0301BS is a wooden target structure that is currently abandoned and in poor condition (Figure 142). There are three main wooden posts that support the structure with secondary wooden posts (Figure 143). The structure has two platform levels. These platforms were constructed of wooden slats and allowed the soldiers to work on the target and target mechanism. The wooden target was hoisted into the air using a pulley system (Figure 144 and Figure 145). The front of the structure faces south. A metal access ladder is attached to the middle wooden post (Figure 146). Steel cables are attached to the top of the wooden column posts and stretch outward and tied to smaller wooden columns that are spaced out around the structure (Figure 147).

Figure 142. Looking northeast at Structure 0301BS. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 143. Looking west at Structure 0301BS. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 144. Looking up at the west side at the moving target and remnants of the wooden platforms of Structure 0301BS. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 145. Looking at target remnants at the base of Structure 0301BS. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 146. Looking up at the wooden column posts, access ladder, and remnants of the wooden platforms of Structure 0301BS. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)

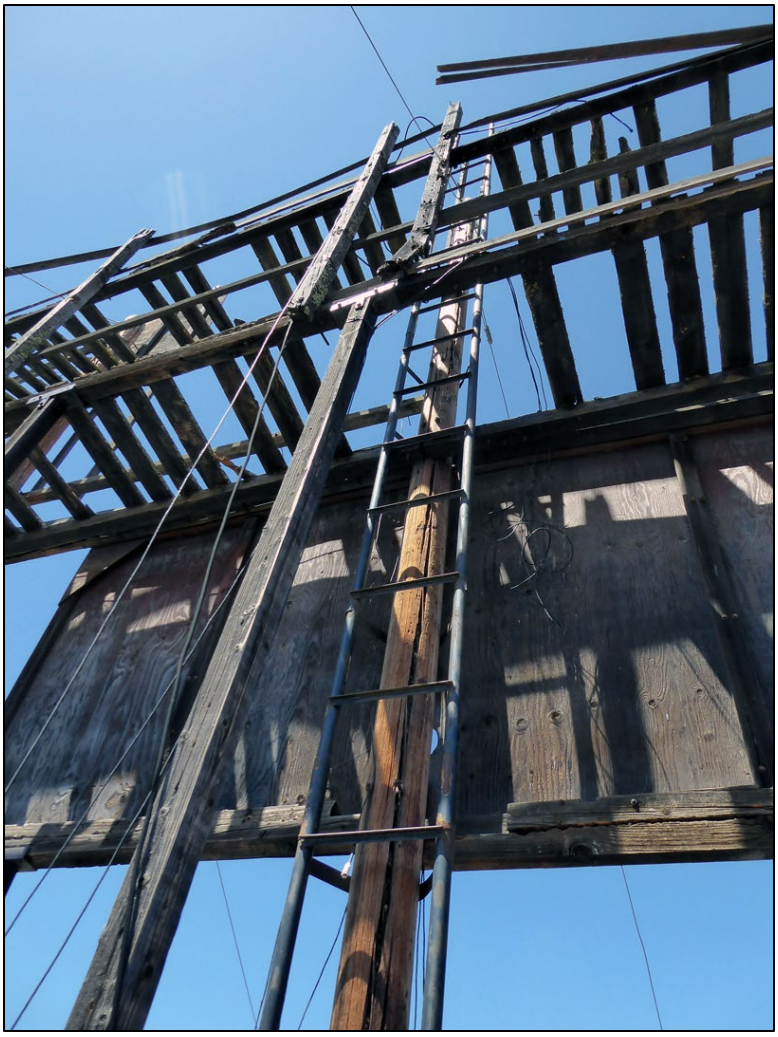


Figure 147. Buried post and guidewire supporting Structure 0301BS. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



4.9 Radio controlled aerial targets (RCATs) at Training Area (TA) 25 (date unknown, circa 1949 to 1956)

Small-scale tactical trainings began in January 1952; lack of logistical and medical facilities, as well as field ranges, prevented HLMR from hosting full-scale exercises.[87] To combat these problems, medical, church, and recreation facilities were constructed northeast of the WWII-era cantonment and Hacienda. [88] A paved circle used to launch RCATs, was also constructed northeast of the San Antonio Reservoir sometime between 1949 and 1956 (Figure 148 and Figure 149).[89]

The RCAT was constructed within TA 25. The RCAT was on a wheeled track, which was attached to a cable that extended from a tall metal post located in the middle of the track. After attaining a certain speed, the

[87] "Hunter Liggett Has Its First Full Scale Tactical Training."

[88] "Hunter Liggett Has Its First Full Scale Tactical Training."

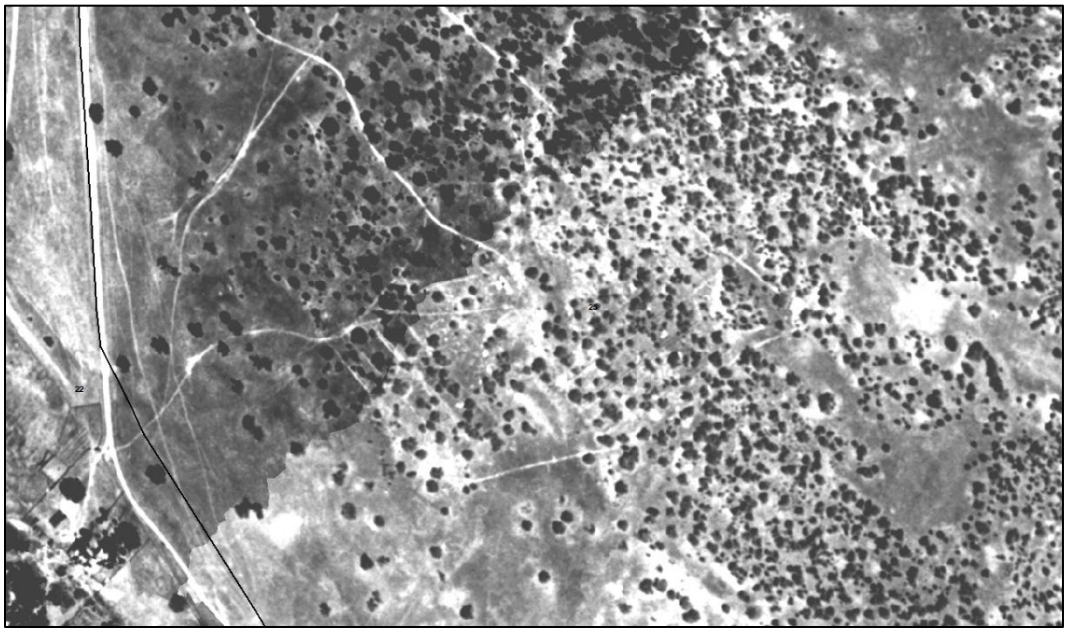
[89] [Aerial image of RCAT site], 1939, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive, Fort Hunter Liggett, CA; [Aerial image of RCAT site], 1956, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive, Fort Hunter Liggett, CA..

RCAT would take off, flown with a remote-control box. After liftoff, the controller would fly the RCAT in wide circles to get to a higher altitude. A track radar would be locked on to the RCAT.[90]

According to the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan FY 2020–2025, the RCAT was noted to use anti-aircraft artillery and drone 2-cycle planes.[91]

The RCAT is currently abandoned.

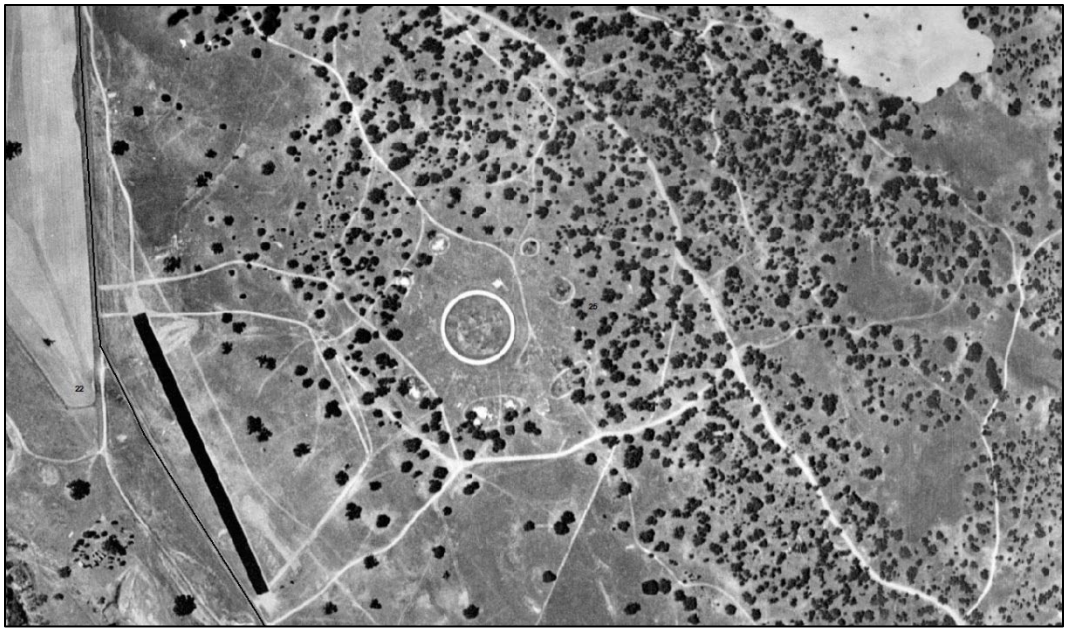
Figure 148. Aerial view of the future location site of the RCAT, 1939. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



[90] Environmental Research Archaeologists. 1980. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Overview, Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Report prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District.

[91] US Army Reserve. n.d. Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), Fort Collins, CO: Colorado State University. Draft on file at USAG Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

Figure 149. Aerial view of the location of the RCAT, 1956. (Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)



The RCAT is on the far-east side of the Fort Hunter Liggett installation boundary in TA 25 (Figure 150 and Figure 151). It is east of Jolon Pleyto Road and accessible by a gravel road (Figure 152).

Figure 150. Post-1960 map showing location of RCAT circle, labeled "*ARCAT BOLTEM CIRCLE*." ([Post-1960 map], n.d., Post 1960 Place Name Map, Fort Hunter Liggett Archive. Public domain.)

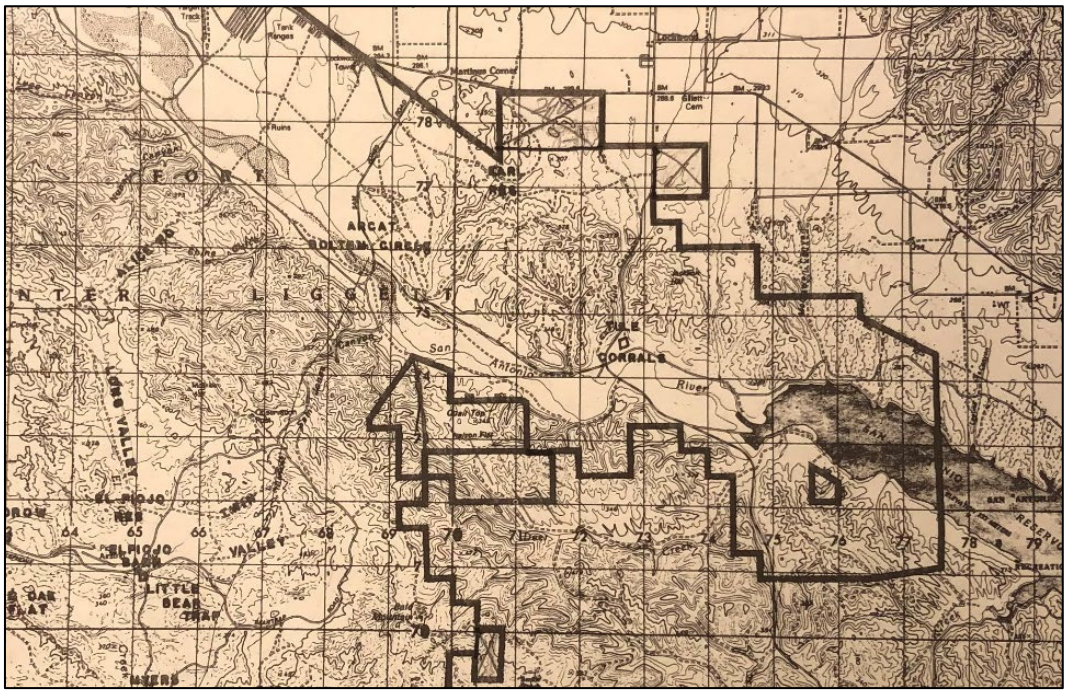


Figure 151. Aerial view of the relationship between the airfield indicated by the *red box* and RCAT indicated by the *red arrow.* (Map data: Google, 2022 with red box and arrow added by ERDC-CERL.)

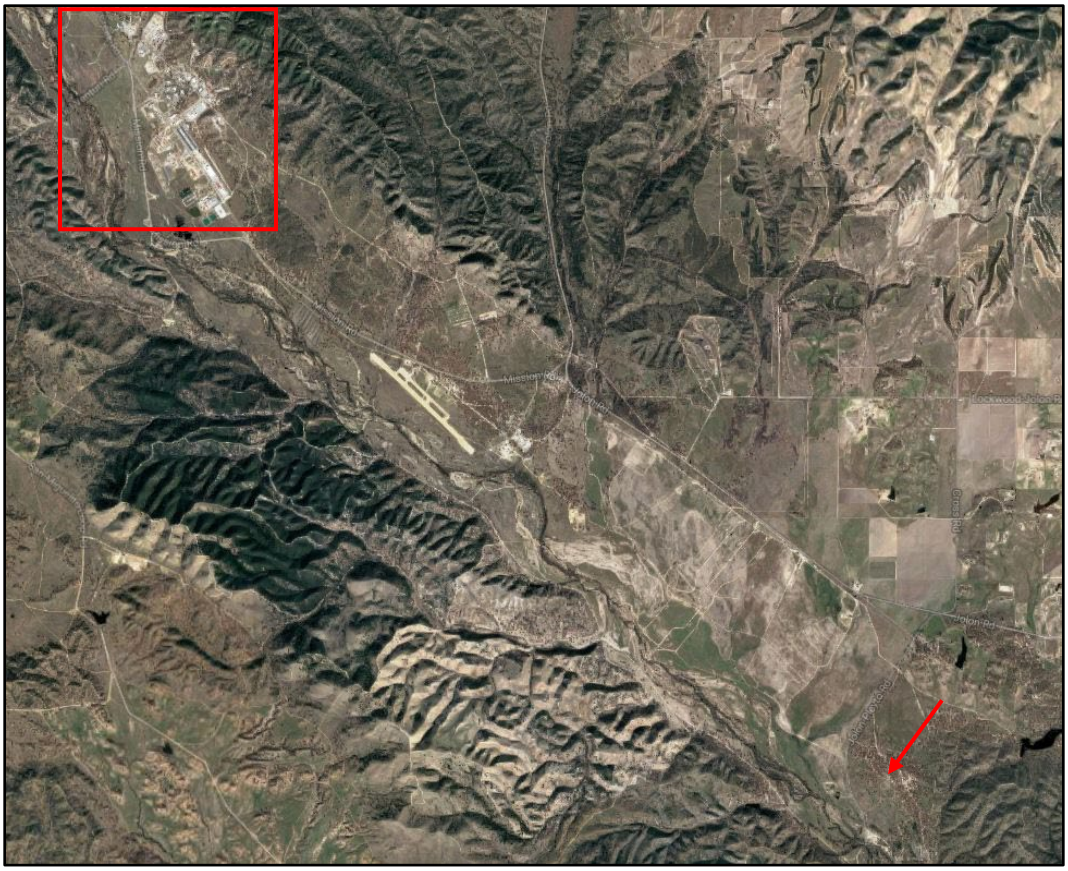


Figure 152. Close-up aerial of the remote location of the RCAT (Map data: Google, 2022).



The RCAT was constructed at the current range TA 25 (Figure 153). The RCAT was on a wheeled track, which was attached to a cable that extended from a tall metal post located in the middle of the track. After attaining a certain speed the RCAT would take off, flown with a remote control box. After lift-off, the controller would fly the RCAT in wide circles to get to a higher altitude. A track radar would be locked on the RCAT.

The former training complex consisted of an asphalt circle with a concrete pad in the center that had the Radioplane launcher set in the middle. The original Radioplane launching post is no longer there (Figure 157). The concrete pad is extant (Figure 156) and the asphalt track is complete (Figure 154 and Figure 155). The diameter of the circle is approximately 650 feet. The paved circle is approximately 15 feet across and is made up of 47 segments that are approximately 19 feet wide. Adjacent the paved circle are several concrete remnants. One remnant is long trough-like foundation with two sunken areas (Figure 158). Another is a set of board-formed foundation piers (Figure 159) and a third is a concrete pad with a sunken concrete area (Figure 160). The training area was abandoned at an unknown date.

Figure 153. Looking south towards the RCAT. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 154. Looking west at the southern concrete segments of the RCAT. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 155. Looking west at the northern concrete segments of the RCAT. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 156. Square concrete pad in the middle of the paved circle at the RCAT. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 157. Location of the missing Radioplane launching pole in the concrete pad in the middle of the paved circle of the RCAT. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 158. Board-formed concrete foundation remnants adjacent to the concrete circle. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 159. Close-up of the board-formed concrete foundations. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



Figure 160. Concrete pad with sunken concrete area adjacent to the paved circle. (ERDC-CERL, 2021. Public domain.)



5 Aspects of Integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features to convey their significance and be eligible for the NRHP.[92] Integrity has very specific connotations in defining historic and cultural resources. Integrity is the authenticity of physical characteristics from which resources obtain their significance. Historic properties convey their significance through their integrity. Historic properties both retain their integrity and convey their significance, or they do not.

5.1 Seven aspects of integrity

The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity are listed in *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and summarized below:

[92] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[93]

To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, if not most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of

[93] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.[94]

Properties in a historic district are classified as either "contributing" or "noncontributing" resources. Contributing resources date from the historic period of significance established for the district. They contribute to the significance and character of the district through their historical associations and architectural values. Noncontributing resources are those that, owing to the date of construction, alterations, or other factors, do not contribute to the district's historic significance or character.[95]

5.2 Building 172, storage shed general purpose (1956)

Location—Building 172 does not retain its integrity of location since the original was demolished.

Design—Building 172 does not retain its integrity of design because of the demolition of the original cold storage equipment and the enclosure of part of the original open storage.

Setting—Building 172 does not retain its integrity of setting because of the original building being demolished.

Materials—Building 172 does not retain its integrity of materials owing to the original building being demolished.

Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 172.

Feeling—Building 172 does not retain its integrity of feeling because the original building was demolished.

Association—Association is not a key part of integrity for Building 172.

Overall, Building 172 does not retain its integrity.

[94] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

[95] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

5.3 Building 179, NEC storage (1963)

Location—Building 179 does retain its integrity of location.

Design—Building 179 does retain its integrity of design as a Quonset hut.

Setting—Building 179 does not retain its integrity of setting.

Materials—Building 179 does not retain its integrity of materials because of the addition of spray-on insulation over the original corrugated metal exterior and the removal of original overhead doors and windows (Figure 161).

Figure 161. Comparison image of Building 179 in 1993 with original corrugated metal exterior to the condition in 2021 with the addition of the spray-on insulation foam. (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office and ERDC-CERL.)



Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 179.

Feeling—Building 179 does retain its integrity of feeling.

Association—Association is not a key part of integrity for Building 179.

Overall, Building 179 does not retain its integrity.

5.4 Building 196, administrative general purpose (1956)

Location—Building 196 does retain its integrity of location.

Design—Building 196 does retain its integrity of design as a one-story, rectangular structure with a gable roof.

Setting—Building 196 does not retain its integrity of setting.

Materials—Building 196 does not retain its integrity of materials owing to the addition of stucco insulation over the original wood siding and the removal of original overhead doors and windows (Figure 162).

Figure 162. Comparison image of Building 196 with the original wood panel exterior walls (no date), to the current condition with the addition of the insulated panels used on the exterior of the building. (Real Property Office, Fort Hunter Liggett, California and ERDC-CERL.)



Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 196.

Feeling—Building 196 does not retain its integrity of feeling.

Association—Building 196 does not retain its association because it was originally part of the San Antonio bivouac area, which is no longer extant.

Overall, Building 196 does not retain its integrity.

5.5 Building 197, NEC (1959)

Location—Building 197 does retain its integrity of location.

Design—Building 197 does retain its integrity of design as two prefabricated metal buildings joined together with two gable roofs.

Setting—Building 197 does retain its integrity of setting on a hilltop between the post headquarters and CDEC areas.

Materials—Building 197 does not retain its integrity of materials because of the addition of spray-on insulation over the original corrugated metal exterior and the removal of original windows (Figure 163).

Figure 163. Comparison image of Building 197 in 1993 showing the original corrugated metal clad exterior walls and the current condition with the addition of the spray-on foam insulation (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office and ERDC-CERL).



Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 197.

Feeling—Building 197 does retain its integrity of feeling.

Association—Building 197 does retain its integrity of association as an information systems facility.

Overall, Building 197 does not retain its integrity.

5.6 Building 291, cybrary/distance learning (1970)

Location—Building 291 does retain its integrity of location.

Design—Building 291 does retain its integrity of design as a one-story, rectangular structure with a gable roof.

Setting—Building 291 does retain its integrity of setting within the CDEC complex.

Materials—Building 291 does not retain its integrity of materials owing to the addition of Kingspan insulation panels over the original metal exterior and the removal of the original overhead doors and windows (Figure 164).

Figure 164. Comparison image of Building 291 in 1993 with the original metal siding to the current condition with addition of the Kingspan insulated panels (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office and ERDC-CERL).



Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 291.

Feeling—Building 291 does retain its integrity of feeling.

Association—Building 291 does not retain its integrity of association of the CDEC period as the use of the building was originally an instrumentation fabrication and data storage facility.

Overall, Building 291 does not retain its integrity.

5.7 Building 723, administrative general purpose (1964)

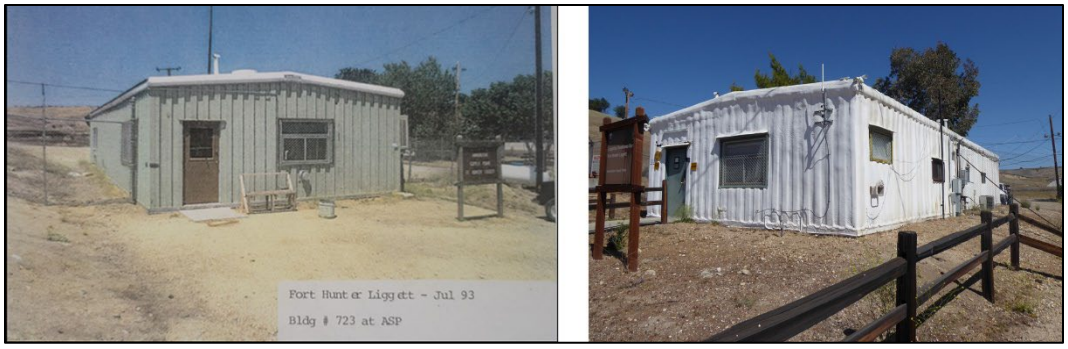
Location—Building 723 (originally Building S-113) does not retain its integrity of location because it was moved from the cantonment to the ASP in 1987.

Design—Building 723 does retain its integrity of design as a one-story, rectangular structure with a gable roof.

Setting—Building 723 does not retain its integrity of setting because the building was moved to the ASP.

Materials—Building 723 does not retain its integrity of materials owing to the addition of spray-on insulation over the original corrugated metal exterior (Figure 165).

Figure 165. Comparison image of Building 723 in 1987 metal, prefabricated Butler building to the current condition with the addition of the spray-on insulation foam (Fort Hunter Liggett Real Property Office and ERDC-CERL).



Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 723.

Feeling—Building 723 does not retain its integrity of feeling of a metal, prefabricated building in the post headquarters area with other metal buildings.

Association—Building 723 does not retain its association because it was relocated from the post headquarters area to the ASP.

Overall, Building 723 does not retain its integrity.

5.8 Building 914, water support and treatment Building (1956)

Location—Building 914 does retain its integrity of location.

Design—Building 914 does retain its integrity of design as a one-story structure with a gable roof.

Setting—Building 914 does retain its integrity of setting.

Materials—Building 914 does retain its integrity of materials of wood-lap siding, wood rafters, wood louvered vents, and wood panel door.

Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Building 914.

Feeling—Building 914 does retain its integrity of feeling of a small well house near a river.

Association—Building 914 does not retain its association because the training area around Building 914 has been abandoned.

Overall, Building 914 does not retain its integrity.

5.9 Structure 0301BS, range operations (unknown date, circa 1963 t0 1972)

Location—Structure 0301BS does retain its integrity of location.

Design—Structure 0301BS does retain its integrity of design as a wooden tower used for experimental aviation training.

Setting—Structure 0301BS does not retain its integrity of setting because the training area was abandoned.

Materials—Structure 0301BS does retain its integrity of materials of timber post, wooden targets, and pulley systems; however, these materials are badly deteriorated.

Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for Structure 0301BS.

Feeling—Structure 0301BS does not retain its integrity of feeling.

Association— Structure 0301BS does not retain its association because the particular type of experimental training associated with the tower is no longer executed.

Overall, Structure 0301BS does not retain its integrity.

5.10 RCAT at TA 25 (date unknown, circa 1949 to 1956)

Location—The RCAT does retain its integrity of location.

Design—The RCAT does retain its integrity of design of the circle and concrete center pad that held the launching pole.

Setting—The RCAT does not retain its integrity of setting owing to the training area being abandoned.

Materials—The RCAT does retain its integrity of materials of concrete circle and concrete pad that held the launching pole; however, the metal pole is missing. There are board-formed concrete foundation remnants adjacent to the RCAT, but nothing structural remains.

Workmanship—Workmanship is not a key part of integrity for the RCAT.

Feeling—The RCAT does not retain its integrity of feeling.

Association—The RCAT does not retain its association because the particular type of experimental training associated with the concrete circle is no longer executed.

Overall, the RCAT does not retain its integrity.

6 Final Recommendations and Conclusion

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation that associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, "Historic contexts are those patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[96] Therefore, to qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.

6.1 Final recommendations

The overall time period investigated for this report was from 1956 to 1972. Through researching the archival records and using the historic context, the researchers determined that the 11 properties were part of the following significant period:

- Facility was constructed, underwent a major expansion, or was adapted and heavily used from 1959 to 1984 and was directly related to combat development and experimentation and CDEC: weapons testing; infantry maneuvers; and airfield development.[97]

Eleven properties were found to be a part of the development of Fort Hunter Liggett during the combat development experimentation period of the installation and were significant under Criterion A. The researchers determined after evaluating 9 buildings that, owing to the lack of integrity, none are to be recommended to be individually eligible for the NRHP. The researchers also could not identify a cohesive historic district of these buildings within either the cantonment or training areas (Table 4).

The researchers found 2 of the 11 buildings fell under the UPH program comment which requires all buildings within the 72XXX category code to be treated as ELPA (Table 4).[98]

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[96] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 7.

[97] The last known CDEC experiment at Fort Hunter Liggett was conducted in 1984.

[98] Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946 - 1974) found at https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/program_comments/2018-07/Dept%20of%20Defense%20Unaccompanied%20Personnel%20Housing%20Program%20Comment.pdf

Table 4. List of properties constructed from 1956 to 1972 and recommendations of their NRHP eligibility.

Facility Number	Built Date	Historic Use	Current Use	Significant	Integrity	Recommendation for Eligibility
172	1956	STORAGE SHED GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	STORAGE SHED GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	YES	NO	No/DNE
177	1964	MESS HALL	YOUTH CENTER	YES	NO	ELPA
178	1963	MESS HALL	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER SCHOOL AGE	YES	NO	ELPA
179	1963	STORAGE GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUCTION	NEC STORAGE	YES	NO	No/DNE
196	1956	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	YES	NO	No/DNE
197	1959	INFO SYSTEM FACILITY	NEC	YES	NO	No/DNE
291	1970	INSTRUMENTATION FABRICTION AND DATA STORAGE	CYBRARY/DISTANCE LEARNING	YES	NO	No/DNE
723	1964	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	ADMINISTRATIVE GENERAL PURPOSE	YES	NO	No/DNE
914	1956	WATER SUPPORT/TREATMENT BUILDING	WATER SUPPORT/TREATMENT BUILDING	YES	NO	No/DNE
0301BS	Not known (circa 1963–1972)	FLIGHT CONTROL TOWER	ABANDONED	YES	NO	No/DNE
RCAT	Not known (circa 1949–1956)	TRAINING	ABANDONED	YES	NO	No/DNE

6.2 Conclusion

It is the recommendation of the authors of this report that Buildings 172, 179, 196, 197, 291, 723, and 914 and facilities 0301BS and RCAT, are **NOT** eligible for the NRHP because of a lack of integrity and should be marked DNE (Determined Not Eligible once consultation is complete). Buildings 177 and 178 should be marked as ELPA as they are covered by a 2006 program comment.

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Abbreviations

ASP	Ammunition Storage Point
AV	Audio-visual
BOQ	Bachelors officers' quarters
CDEC	Combat Development Experimentation Command
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
DNE	Determined Not Eligible
ELPA	Eligible for the NRHP for the Purposes of a Program Alternative
ERDC	Engineer Research Development Center
HLMR	Hunter Liggett Military Reservation
ID	Infantry Division
IFS	Information systems facility
IRUS	Infantry Rifle Unit Study
MARS	Military Affiliated Radio Systems
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NCO	Noncommissioned offers
NEC	Network Enterprise Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RCATs	Radio-controlled aerial targets
TA	Training Area

TEC	TEXCOM Experimentation Center
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USAG	US Army Garrison
USARC	US Army Reserve Command
VI	Visual information

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14. ABSTRACT

The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, mostly through establishing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NHPA requires federal agencies to address their cultural resources, which are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources, and Section 106 requires them to determine the effect of federal undertakings on those potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Fort Hunter Liggett is in Central California, entirely within Monterey County. It was first established as the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation in 1941. The post was renamed Fort Hunter Liggett in 1975. This report provides a determination of eligibility for nine properties (Buildings 172, 179, 196, 197, 291, 2199, 723, and 914 and facilities 0301BS and radio-controlled aerial target [RCAT]) constructed between 1956 and 1972 and recommends that none are eligible under the NRHP and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria. Two other properties (Buildings 177 and 178) were found to be covered by the Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) Program Comment of 2006. In consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (CASHPO), this work fulfills Section 110 requirements for these buildings.

15. SUBJECT TERMS

Fort Hunter Liggett; Military reservation; HLMR; CDEC; Historic preservation; National Register of Historic Places; NRHP; Architectural survey; Cultural resources; Military training; Historic buildings

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