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Introduction

This report summarizes work conducted by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command (USAMRMC). Under this agreement (DAMD17-00-2-0006), PCI is to provide services to the U.S. Army and the Department of Defense under three broad categories that include (A) the development of Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans, (B) providing technical assistance to installations with cultural resources management needs, and (C) providing Native American consultation assistance.

An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) outlines a facility's short- and long-term cultural resources management program goals and provides processes by which these goals can be achieved. The technical assistance provided under this agreement consists of a wide array of activities including all phases of archaeological and architectural surveys, HABS/HAER surveys (Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record), assistance for building repair and restoration, assistance in document preparation for regulatory compliance, as well as assistance with Native American cultural resources issues. Native American consultation services consists primarily of assisting in consultation and preparing documentation to meet the regulatory requirements associated with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and related laws, executive orders, and regulations.

Under this cooperative agreement, eight (8) task orders have thus far been awarded. They include:

2000-01: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan update for Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York.

2000-02: Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, New Jersey.

2000-03: Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

2000-04: Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Umatilla Chemical Depot, Hermiston, Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon.

2000-05: Development of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

2000-06: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for Proposed Automotive Technology Evaluation Facility and National Register Evaluation for the Proposed Historic Districts, Phillips Air Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

2000-07: Cold War Inventory and National Register Evaluation for Soldier System Center (SSC), Natick, Massachusetts.

2000-08: HABS/HAER Documentation of Four Structures and Buildings for Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island Illinois.

Note Regarding Cold War Inventories and Evaluations: From the first atomic bomb detonation, Trinity Test, in 1945 to the fall of the Berlin Wall, 1989, East/West tensions permeated the American Experience in the form of the Cold War.

The Cold War engendered a technological imperative in the United States motivated out of fear of what lay behind the "Iron Curtain." Expansion of the World War II-built military/ industrial complex during this Cold War Era into a vast defense industry was primarily due to the military focus on the containment of soviet expansion. Research, development, construction and operation of strategic weapons systems such as nuclear bombers, cruise and ballistic missiles, and submarines, served as the bargaining chips in an intense and escalating arms race.

Fort Monmouth, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Umatilla Chemical Depot, Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Soldier System Center at Natick have resources related to the Cold War Era.

To be determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), properties more than fifty years of age must possess historic significance and integrity and meet criteria as specified in 36 CFR part 60. Properties less than 50 years old (Cold War Era Properties) must possess **Exceptional Significance** to be evaluated and protected under the National Historic Preservation Act. 36 CFR part 60 clearly defines the criteria of eligibility, however a clear and concise definition of "significance" and "Exceptional Significance" are not available in Federal regulations and guidance. **Exceptional** by its own definition cannot be fully anticipated.

The end of the Cold War has brought a restructuring of the Defense Department. Current concerns of some historians and scholars are that rapidly occurring changes will result in a loss of key cultural resources that define this era. This sense of urgency, however, has rushed judgment and led to resources of average significance being evaluated as exceptional due to a lack of a clear and concise methodology for assessments.

Any building built before 1989, regardless of age, can be a significant Cold War building because older buildings were often adapted for uses that represent significant Cold War themes (i.e., research and development). Therefore, all buildings will need to be considered, but only those with a demonstrated Cold War affiliation are inventoried and evaluated.

Body

1. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan update for Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York.

Fort Hamilton required the revision of its ICRMP to manage their historic properties and remain in compliance with DOD and Army requirements. Fort Hamilton generated an ICRMP in 1998 before AR 200-4 was effective. The installation consultant for that ICRMP was Panamerican Consultants, Inc. Upon completion, Fort Hamilton will have an approved revised ICRMP to manage their historic properties.

PCI revised the current ICRMP in accordance with Army Regulations (AR) 200-2 and AR 200-4 (formerly AR 420-40). Portions of the ICRMP dealing with the Section 106 coordination under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 110 or Section 111 of the same Act, or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessments, will be revised in consultation with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer. The ICRMP will address the full range of historic properties that exist on installation lands including buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites, historic landscapes, and traditional cultural properties.

The ICRMP is intended to promote a management approach to cultural resource management which will allow the installation to meet mission requirements while complying with cultural resources legislation.

2. Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, New Jersey.

The objective of this study is to clarify general and technical understanding of the Cold War material culture at Fort Monmouth. The investigation places the installation within the baseline Cold War historic context (1945-1989) as developed by Gaither (1997) and use this methodology for assessment of Fort Monmouth. The Army Materiel Command (AMC) seeks to use this clear and concise methodology to evaluate potential historic properties.

PCI evaluated the installation and its resources using contextual themes from Gaither and further developed these within an installation-specific context. PCI conducted a baseline inventory of the installation. All buildings on the installation were examined at a reconnaissance level and the information placed in a tabular format that includes date constructed and original use, revised use, and current use. The table identifies buildings built during the Cold War era (1945-89) and those constructed before the Cold War that had Cold War-related associations and affiliation. PCI then fully inventoried, photographed, and evaluated those buildings and structures with clearly identified relevant Cold War themes and associations.

3. Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The objective of this study is to clarify general and technical understanding of the Cold War material culture at Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA), Jefferson County, Arkansas. The investigation places the installation within the baseline Cold War historic context as developed by Gaither (1997) and uses this methodology for assessment of Cold War resources. In the inventory and assessment of PBA, the Army Materiel Command (AMC) seeks to use this clear and concise methodology to evaluate potential historic properties.

PCI evaluated the installation and its resources using contextual themes from Gaither and further developed these within an installation-specific context. PCI conducted a baseline inventory of the installation where all buildings on the installation were examined at a reconnaissance level and reported in a tabular format, including date constructed and original use, revised use, and current use. The table identifies buildings built during the Cold War era (1945-1989) and those constructed before the Cold War that had Cold War-related associations and affiliation. PCI fully inventoried, photographed, and evaluated those buildings and structures with clearly identified relevant Cold War themes and associations.

4. Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Umatilla Chemical Depot, Hermiston, Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon.

The objective of this study is to clarify general and technical understanding of the Cold War materiel culture at Umatilla Chemical Depot. The investigation places the installation within the baseline Cold War historic context (1945-1989) as developed by Gaither (1997) and uses this methodology for assessment of Cold War resources. In the inventory and assessment of Umatilla Depot, Army Materiel Command (AMC) seeks to use this clear and concise methodology to evaluate potential historic properties.

PCI evaluated the installation and its resources using contextual themes from Gaither and further developed these within an installation-specific context. PCI conducted a baseline inventory of the installation where all buildings were examined at a reconnaissance level and reported in a tabular format, including date constructed and original use, revised use, and current use. The table identifies buildings built during the Cold War Era (1945-1989) and those constructed before the Cold War that had Cold War-related associations and affiliation. PCI fully inventoried, photographed, and evaluated those buildings and structures with clearly identified and relevant Cold War themes and associations. PCI photographed a sampling of the buildings that are repetitive in nature (i.e., earth-covered igloos). Approximately 140 structures were included in the photographic sample.

5. Development of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

The purpose of this study is to develop an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan for Fort Campbell in accordance with AR 200-4. The ICRMP will be the installation commander's decision document for conduct of cultural resources management actions and specific compliance procedures. The ICRMP will include but not be limited to: (1) identification of all applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resource legal requirements; (2) identification (to the extent possible) of undertakings projected over a five-year period that may require cultural resource legal compliance actions; (3) development and implementation of a cultural landscape approach to installation CRM and planning as described in DA PAM 200-4; (4) a planning level survey that summarizes existing information on cultural resources, summarizes the existing prehistoric and historic contexts, outlines a general archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model, and lists all federally recognized Indian tribes associated with the installation; (5) a plan for the field inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements, such as NHPA Section 106 undertakings, that could affect cultural resources; (6) internal standard operating procedures for consultation, inventory, evaluation, treatment, monitoring, inadvertent discovery, reporting, etc. tailored for the particular conditions and requirements at the installation; (7) provisions for curation of collections and records and procedures for reducing the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the installation; (8) provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resource locational data for the purpose of protecting resources from damage; (9) provisions and procedures for the conduct of an economic analysis on historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement; (10) procedures to ensure Indian tribes are provided access to sacred sites and are consulted when future access may be restricted or when adverse effects to the physical integrity of sacred sites may occur; and (11) development of standard operating procedures for cultural resources.

Completion of the ICRMP will require consultation with various offices within Fort Campbell (including, but not limited to, Cultural Resources, Forestry, Agricultural Outlease Program, Master Planning, Range Control), the Kentucky and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Offices, affiliated Native American tribes, and other state and local agencies. All available reports, local archives and record offices, the State Archaeologist, historic and archaeological societies, local collectors, and qualified professional and amateur authorities with knowledge of local cultural resources were consulted.

6. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for Proposed Automotive Technology Evaluation Facility and National Register Evaluation for the Proposed Historic Districts, Phillips Air Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

The first objective of this study is to conduct a Class III cultural resources inventory and assessment of a proposed Automotive Technology Evaluation Facility (ATEF) located on Aberdeen Proving Ground. A second objective is to conduct an assessment of the

structures, buildings, and other associated facilities located at Phillips Airfield and Aberdeen Test Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, for eligibility and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a National Register Historic District(s). In addition to National Register Criteria A-D, as specified at 36 CFR Part 60, an evaluation for Cold War significance will be conducted. Properties related to the Cold War (1945-1989) are primarily less than fifty years old and therefore must possess "**Exceptional Significance**" to be considered eligible for nomination to the National Register.

Aberdeen Proving Ground and the U.S. Army Aberdeen Test Center (ATC) is the lead ground vehicle tester for the Department of Defense (DOD). ATC conducts automotive safety, performance and reliability testing for agencies of the DOD, for private industry and for the Department of Transportation and Energy. Existing courses generally were built during the 1940s-1950s. Since that time, dramatic changes in vehicle speed, endurance and performance have taken place and are anticipated in future developments. Existing facilities no longer fully meet the needs in testing current and future generations of DOD ground vehicles. Maximum speeds are greater, performance and endurance are more precise, and capabilities are enhanced.

The "potential" Phillips Army Air Field National Register District is composed of nine buildings and structures. Buildings include numbers 1059 (the fire station), 1060 (the aircraft hangar), 1061 (a transformer building), 1062 and 1063 (emergency generator buildings), 1064 (the type "B" boiler house), 1065 (a supply utility building and garage), 1066 (a storehouse for inflammable materials), and 1078 (a storehouse for flammable materials). Building 1043 is unidentified for function. Building 1069 appears to be a modern addition to 1065. Structure 1067 is the present control tower and is of recent construction. The airfield taxiways and runways are also included.

The work required includes a pedestrian examination and subsurface probing, per the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (1994), within the areas identified as having a high potential for the presence of cultural resources. Aberdeen will flag the start and end points along the proposed alignment of the test facility at each area when the test tract enters and exits an area identified as "High Potential". The pedestrian examination will cover the proposed alignment utilizing transects covering the length of the alignment by 350 feet in width. The subsurface tests will need to be identified and their proposed locations submitted to Aberdeen Test Center. Personnel from the Test Center will accompany the survey team and sweep the area prior to any subsurface investigation.

Evaluations for National Register of Historic Places eligibility shall consider criteria A-D as well as the criteria for consideration of Cold War significance under Category G, **Exceptional Significance**. The evaluations will place the resources evaluated within the baseline Cold War historic context (1945-1989) as developed by Gaither (1997) and will use this methodology for assessment of Cold War resources.

All buildings, structures, and landscape features recommended as National Register eligible, whether individually or within a proposed district, will be fully recorded, photographed and reported in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, National Register Bulletin 16 and Maryland's Standards and Guidelines.

7. Cold War Inventory and National Register Evaluation for Soldier System Center (SSC), Natick, Massachusetts.

This delivery order for the Soldier System Center, Natick, MA requires the completion of an inventory and National Register evaluation of Cold War resources in order to facilitate compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic Procedures.

PCI will evaluate the installation and its resources using existing Cold War era historic contexts available on the U.S. Army Environmental Center web site, guidance in DA PAM 200-4, Paragraph 3-3(2), and any other relevant existing documents. For the first task, PCI will conduct a baseline inventory of the installation Cold War era properties. All Cold War-era buildings and structures on the installation will be examined at a reconnaissance level and reported in a tabular format, including date constructed and original use, revised use, and current use. The table will clearly identify buildings built during the Cold War era (1945-1989) and those constructed before the Cold War that had Cold War-related associations and affiliation.

PCI will then fully inventory with state inventory forms, and photograph those buildings and structures with clearly identified, relevant Cold War themes and associations. A photographic inventory of the Cold War buildings and structures at SSC will be produced using 35-millimeter (mm) black and white film.

PCI will evaluate SSC installation material culture in terms of National Register of Historic Places eligibility, focusing on Category G to identify properties demonstrating "exceptional significance" using the methodology established by Gaither (1997).

8. HABS/HAER Documentation of Four Structures and Buildings for Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island Illinois.

This delivery order for Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, IL requires the documentation by PCI to Level 2 HABS/HAER Standards of four resources that are no longer required for the arsenal's mission. The mitigation will include documentation of these four resources within the National Historic Landmark district to Level 2 HABS/HAER standards.

The documentation will be prepared in consultation with Rock Island Arsenal POC and US Army Environmental Center POC. The specific tasks include:

Task 1 - Prepare draft and final documentation on water reservoir (416,000 gallon capacity), Building 53.

Task 2 - Prepare draft and final documentation on small stone bridge, Building 57.

Task 3 - Prepare draft and final documentation on small storage building (2215 square feet), Building 54

Task 4 - Prepare draft and final documentation on small storage building (600 square feet) Building 141.

Key Research Accomplishments

1. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan update for Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York.

- All fieldwork for this study was completed in 2000
- Draft ICRMP has been submitted to Fort Hamilton for review

Summary

Fort Hamilton is situated at the far western end of Long Island and on the eastern shore of the Narrows (at the foot of Verrazano-Narrows Bridge) directly across from Staten Island, in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. While the area's location near the Atlantic Ocean and its proximity to New York Harbor were essential factors in the decision to erect a fort on the site, Fort Hamilton's historic frontage with the Narrows has been interrupted by construction of the bridge and the construction of major highways beginning in the late 1930s.

The ICRMP is the fort's protection and compliance plan for cultural resources within the 166-acre (66.4-hectare) military reservation. It will aid facility personnel in incorporating cultural resources treatment measures into facility planning of capital projects, such as new construction and major additions, as well as structure rehabilitation, building maintenance, mothballing/decommissioning, etc. This integration will allow the mission of Fort Hamilton to continue without disruption while, at the same time, ensuring that significant cultural resources are documented and/or preserved for future generations.

Planning Level Survey. Several Early Archaic period (i.e., 5000-3000 BC) archaeological sites (among the earliest Archaic dates in the Northeast) have been found on Staten Island and many sites within and around Fort Hamilton, while unverified, have been reported in the literature. The Dutch settled the area that would become Fort Hamilton as part of New Netherland, beginning with the establishment of the village of New

Utrecht, ca. 1657. Near the reputed site of a contact-period Native American village called Nayack, the area enclosed in the present Fort Hamilton reservation was used as farmland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A ferry landing operating at the site (Denyse Ferry) was the location of a British landing on Long Island on 22 August 1776 and, subsequently, served as a staging area for the Battle of Brooklyn, which began five days later. Prior to British occupation, which would last until November 1783, the bluff at the present Fort Hamilton contained three houses belonging to Denyse, Bennett and Cortelyou.

To defend New York City during the early years of the nineteenth century, several forts were erected in the vicinity of the harbor, including Fort Lewis (an earthen and timber structure). With the conclusion of the War of 1812, military planners decided to erect a masonry casemate fort and an earthen redoubt on the site of Fort Lewis. Redesignated Fort Hamilton, this facility was constructed between 1825 and 1831. Several noted officers served at the fort, including Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Richard Delafield, and Abner Doubleday. Following the Civil War both the fort and the surrounding community began to change.

Early in the twentieth century, the fort increased its physical size by incorporating additional property. The construction of the Shore Parkway in the 1930s and the erection of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in the 1960s has essentially cut the fort off from its historic relationship with the sea.

Cultural Resources Inventory. Three historic period archaeological sites have been identified within Fort Hamilton: (1) in the parade ground south of Building 302, (2) a cistern or well found during construction between Buildings 230 and 207, and (3) a possible filled-in cellar hole south of Building 312. The area surrounding Building 117 and the lawn west of Building 117 also was considered an historic period archaeological site (New York State Historic Preservation Office [NYSHPO] Site A047-01-0423). Recent archaeological investigations and architectural evaluations have determined that this location is not a significant historic period archaeological site (Schiepati et al. 1998b).

The presence of prehistoric sites within the fort has not been verified. The contact-period Native American village of Nayack is reported to have been within the fort in addition to other undocumented prehistoric or contact period sites. These include: (1) a cache of stone or flint blades, (2) a shell bed or midden, and (3) "traces of occupation." These sites have not been encountered by previous archaeological inventories, possibly due to the amount and depth of fill at the fort.

Three of the installation's structures are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): (1) Building 207; (2) Building 220; and (3) Building 230. Two of its structures have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP: (1) Building 113 and (2) Building 201. No additional structures are considered eligible as individual entities at this time.

Management Plan. All work on Buildings 113, 201, 207, 220, and 230 must be planned and executed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and the treatment plans outlined in this document. This includes new construction adjacent to historic properties. Since it appears that the original ground surface may be encapsulated in fill, the entire fort should be considered archaeologically sensitive unless it can be demonstrated that prehistoric or early historic period ground surfaces have been destroyed. In many cases (e.g., building, bridge, and parkway construction) this will be obvious while other areas of the fort will require geoarchaeological investigation.

Recommendations. A five-year work plan was devised to help fill some of the data gaps that exist, as noted above. Buildings 135, 136, 137, 138, 213, and 216 are almost 50 years of age and, given the criteria of eligibility for NRHP listing, evaluations will have to be conducted on each structure within the next five years. In addition, previous research has determined that no association exists between Robert E. Lee and Building 117 [NYSHPO Site A047-01-0423] (Schieppati et al. 1998b). Archaeological investigation of Building 117 and surrounding property uncovered cultural material in a disturbed context. Therefore, the site does not meet National Register eligibility requirements.

The historic period archaeological site A047-01-0424 previously has been recommended for evaluation according to the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP (Klein et al. 1986). This property should be evaluated, although additional archaeological field work (Phase II) will be required to complete the evaluation. Prior to any future development it is recommended that a geoarchaeological approach (e.g., soil boring) be utilized in addition to standard archaeological investigations (i.e., shovel testing and formal excavation units). This is necessary to assess any potential information about archaeological resources and conditions that may exist below the fill. All previous assessments of disturbance or archaeological sensitivity should be considered as tentative, pending the results of recommended geoarchaeological investigations.

2. Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Fort Monmouth, Red Bank, New Jersey.

- All fieldwork and photography was completed in 2000
- Draft report is presently being prepared and expected to be completed in February 2001

Summary

PCI's task at Fort Monmouth is to clarify the general and technical understanding of the Cold War material culture at the post and its subinstallation, Charles Wood. This includes an inventory and assessment of the installation's material and literary culture and the creation of an installation-specific Cold War (1946-1989) historic context. The investigation of the Cold War material culture of Fort Monmouth includes the creation of

a baseline inventory of all structures at the installation and an inventory and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessment of all structures built during the Cold War period.

During June 5-20, 2000, PCI personnel were in the field at Fort Monmouth (Red Bank, Monmouth County, New Jersey). The Senior Architectural Historian and the Architectural Historian identified all Cold War era buildings/structures, conducted a pedestrian survey of those buildings, photographed them and assessed their NRHP eligibility relative to Category G, *exceptional significance*. Buildings and structures that had potential Cold War significance were recorded in the same manner. During this time, Mr. Mark Steinback, Senior Historian, and Ms. Kelly Nolte consulted with Dr. Richard Bingham, Command Historian, and Ms. Mindy Rosewitz, the museum curator. Ms. Patricia Spriggs, Research Associate, spent two weeks in the Command Historian's archives conducting research on the post's history and building use.

Mr. Steinback and Ms. Nolte are currently preparing the draft report on the findings. Three building/structure tables (a complete building/structure inventory, a Cold War era inventory, and an inventory of buildings with Cold War associations) have been completed. NRHP determinations have been made on all 613 structures and histories of the significant structures are now being written.

Studies conducted by Nichols (1996) and BTI (1983) concluded that ninety-five (95) buildings at Fort Monmouth are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Of these, the Myers Center (Building 2007, also known as the Hexagon [built in 1955]) was the only Cold War building determined to possess the exceptional significance required for NRHP eligibility under Category G. The Nichols report highlighted 2705, the Electronic Warfare building, and part of the Pulse Power structures, Bldgs. 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712 and 2713, as being of "uncertain eligibility" (Nichols 1996:8).

PCI identified six pre-Cold War buildings with strong Cold War associations. Of these:

- Russell Hall (1936), Post HQ, Building 286, a contributing building within the Main Post District, is eligible under Criteria A and C.
- Squire Hall (1935), the former Signal Corps lab, is individually eligible under Criterion A (Nichols 1996) and was intended to be a contributing building to the historic district and thus eligible under Criterion C (Orelup 1983).

PCI has concluded that Squire Hall, Building 283, which is already eligible under Criterion A (Nichols 1996), is also eligible under Category G. Additionally, PCI has concluded that Building 2525, the former Watson Lab, is eligible under Criterion A for the role it played in WW II, a role which has not previously been highlighted.

PCI identified fifteen buildings as Cold War or Cold War era structures. Thirteen of these have significant Cold War theme associations and include:

- Hexagon, Building 2700, and its attendant electrical substation, Building 2701 (1955);
- Building 2704 (1964), climatic chamber;
- Building 2705 (1971), Electronic Warfare Administration and Laboratory; and
- the structures associated with the Pulse Power Plant, a part of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), all built in 1983, which include buildings 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, and 2718.

From this group, PCI has concluded that the Hexagon and its attendant electrical substation (both 1955) are eligible for NRHP inclusion under Category G. PCI is still studying the role of the former Signal Corps school and command buildings (the 1200 area) within the Cold War context.

3. Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

- All fieldwork and photography was completed in 2000
- Draft report is being prepared and expected to be completed in April 2001

Summary

This study was undertaken by PCI to clarify the general and technical understanding of the Cold War material culture at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, through the inventory and assessment of the installation's material and literary culture and the creation of an installation specific Cold War (1946-1989) historic context. The investigation of the Cold War material culture of Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA) includes the creation of a baseline inventory of all structures at the installation; and an inventory and NRHP assessment of one-hundred (100) buildings/structures built during the Cold War period on the post.

During August 6-26, 2000, PCI personnel were in the field at PBA. The Senior Architectural Historian and the Architectural Historian identified 100 Cold War era buildings/structures, conducted a pedestrian survey of those buildings, photographed them and assessed their NRHP eligibility particularly as relates to Criterion G, exceptional importance. Additionally, buildings and structures that had potential Cold War significance were recorded in the same manner.

During this time, the Senior Historian and the Senior Architectural Historian conducted research in PBA's archives. Unfortunately, PBA's archives, which are extensive and hold a significant amount of material, are not cataloged. This necessitated opening a total of more than 100 unlabeled storage boxes and culling a large amount of material which included personnel records, photographs, day logs, PR materials, information on the local and national Chemical Stockpile programs, as well as scientific information on various chemicals and biologicals from 1942 to present. It was, however, worth the effort since an enormous amount of information was obtained.

Additionally, the White Hall Chemical Stockpile Outreach office was visited and a great deal of information on chemical weapons was obtained at that source. The Historians also met with Mike Carpenter, Chief, Chemical Stockpile Treaty Office, PBA, to obtain information on the Binary Facility as well as the BZ production facility, no longer extant. A meeting was also arranged with Jeff Lindblad, Public Affairs Office, Demilitarization (demil) Outreach Office, to tour the former BZ demil facility which is now being integrated into the new chemical demil plant.

Although security was exceptionally tight, PCI was allowed access to every part of the arsenal except the Bond Road Exclusion Area, a storage facility composed almost entirely of igloos which contain chemical weapons, all of which fall under the Chemical Treaty. Although our clearances did not allow us within that area, we were able to enter formerly secured areas which hold the same types of igloos.

PCI is presently creating three building/structure tables (a complete building/structure inventory, a Cold War era inventory, and an inventory of buildings with Cold War associations). NRHP determinations are now being made. However, it seems clear that the Binary facilities, which include the DF plant, the Big Eye bomb plant, the QL plant, and DC plant, are eligible for the NRHP under Category G. The BZ production facilities have been demolished with the exception of a few peripherally related structures and the BZ demil plant is currently being integrated into the new chemical demil plant. Because of these enormous changes, none of the BZ facilities are eligible. Other determinations are now being made, but it does not seem likely that any other buildings will be identified as eligible under Category G.

4. Installation Cold War Inventory and Assessment for Umatilla Chemical Depot, Hermiston, Umatilla and Morrow Counties, Oregon.

- All fieldwork and photography was completed in 2000
- Draft report is presently being prepared and expected to be completed in May 2001

Summary

From October 15 to November 3, 2000, PCI conducted an assessment of Umatilla Chemical Depot's (UCD) Cold War (1946-1989) material and literary culture. Crew members included: Kelly Nolte, Senior Architectural Historian; Mark A. Steinback, Senior Historian; Christine Longiaru, Architectural Historian; and Kenneth Pearce, Field Technician. While in the field, PCI identified, visited and photographed all Cold War period structures and completed a 10% survey, complete with photography, of the 1,001 igloos and the approximately 700 Y-sites, open bermed storage areas located within the various igloo complexes. Additionally, UCD's archives, which are held in an uncataloged status (in 59 boxes and more than two dozen notebooks) by the Public Affairs Office, were completely scrutinized. UCD's blueprints (held in 49 drawers) and real estate records were

also evaluated. Visits were made to the Hermiston Public Library, the Umatilla County Historical Society in Pendleton and Umatilla, and the Kennewick Historical Society to determine what related holdings these agencies might have.

Of the more than 1,400 structures on UCD, 131 were determined to be Cold War period structures. None of these structures were determined to meet the Army's current criteria for exceptional significance and therefore are not eligible for the NRHP. During the Cold War all of the installation's 1,001 igloos were used for storage activities directly related to the Cold War and the two hot wars of Korea and Viet Nam. However, none of these igloos have any exceptional significance and are not eligible for the NRHP as WWII or Cold War structures. The installation did store binary chemical weapons loaded with only one component, however, the actual storage required no extraordinary considerations, aside from the construction of a special security fence, and has no significance related to the Cold War's binary chemical weapon's program.

5. Development of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

- All fieldwork and photography was completed in December, 2000
- Draft ICRMP is presently being prepared and expected to be completed in March 2001

Summary

During early December, 2000, PCI conducted a reconnaissance-level investigation of Fort Campbell's standing structures and collections. Investigations included consultations with the installation's Cultural Resource Program Manager, Planning Division, and the Tennessee and Kentucky SHPOs. The survey focused on the installation's structures - specifically the four standing structures that are potentially National Register eligible and Clarksville Base; artifact collections (monuments, sculpture, memorials, indoor and outdoor museum displays; and location of photographs and historical documents). In addition, research was conducted on base and locally in Hopkinsville, KY and Clarksville, TN to construct a historical context of the installation's operations from 1942 to the present. The findings of these investigations will form the basis of a management plan that will help to ensure minimal impact on the installation's historic sites and properties. Specific issues will include providing guidelines for any activity at the properties that are potentially National Register eligible, conservation issues for outdoor displays, listing collections, new construction and demolition activities, and noting other significant historical interpretations of Fort Campbell such as the Cold War period.

During the week of December 3 through 8, Ms. Christine Longiaru, project historian, joined PCI architectural historians, Kelly Nolte and Stacey Griffin, at Fort Campbell. Archival research was conducted at Fort Campbell as well as at local repositories in both Kentucky and Tennessee. The history of Fort Campbell was extensively researched at on-base facilities such as the Donn Pratt Museum and the Sink Library. Additional research was

conducted at the office of Richard Davis, the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Manager. Local history materials were collected to assist in compiling a general historic context of the area. To supplement archival research, base historians and local historians were contacted. Fieldwork was limited to an on-site tour of Fort Campbell and the former Clarksville Base.

6. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for Proposed Automotive Technology Evaluation Facility and National Register Evaluation for the Proposed Historic Districts, Phillips Air Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

- Health and Safety Plan completed in December, 2000
- Archaeological fieldwork is scheduled for January, 2001
- The architectural survey is tentatively scheduled for March, 2001
- Draft report is tentatively scheduled for completion in June 2001

Summary

On November 28, 2000, a kick-off meeting was held at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) and attended by the PCI principal investigator, Dr. Frank Schieppati, APG Cultural Resources Manager, Mr. Mark Gallihue, and officials representing the Aberdeen Test Facility and the Army Environmental Center. Project specifics, as well as scheduling were discussed and agreed upon. It was determined that a formal Health and Safety Plan would be needed prior to the initiation of fieldwork due to the possibility of the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO). The Health and Safety Plan was subsequently completed and submitted to APG in December, 2000 for review. PCI is presently in the process of applying for digging permits. Work is scheduled to begin in January, 2001.

7. Cold War Inventory and National Register Evaluation for Soldier System Center (SSC), Natick, Massachusetts.

This project is tentatively scheduled to begin in April, 2001.

8. HABS/HAER Documentation of Four Structures and Buildings for Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

Since archival photography requires moderate weather/temperatures (i.e., snow cover will hamper the work), the project start-up has been tentatively scheduled for April, 2001. The Rock Island POC, Mr. David Foss, has been contacted and is in agreement. Mr. Foss has also suggested that there may be changes in the Scope of Work that will entail the inclusion of two additional structures. These include Structure 86, the Bachelor's Enlisted Quarters and Structure 123, the pistol range and target storage building.

Reportable Outcomes

1. Schieppati, Frank J., Mark A. Steinback, Edward V. Curtin, and Michael A. Cinquino.
2000 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Hamilton Brooklyn, Kings County, New York.*
2. Schieppati, Frank J., Peter Gorton, and Mark Steinback
2000 *Health and Safety Plan for the Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Automotive Technology Evaluation Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.*

Conclusions

Under this cooperative agreement, PCI has, thus far, been awarded eight task orders. Two of these are Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (Fort Hamilton and Fort Campbell), one is a relatively standard cultural resources survey (Aberdeen Test Facility), one is a HABS/HAER documentation project (Rock Island Arsenal), and the remainder are Cold War Inventory and Assessments (Fort Monmouth, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Umatilla Chemical Depot and the Soldier System Center at Natick). The projects are at varying stages of progress: a draft ICRMP has been submitted to Fort Hamilton for review; draft reports are presently being written for Fort Monmouth, Pine Bluff, Umatilla and Fort Campbell (ICRMP); the survey at the Aberdeen Test facility will begin in January 2001 and the projects at Rock Island and the Soldiers System Center will be initiated in the spring of 2001. Conclusions reached to date, particularly with respect to the Cold War assessments, are summarized in the body of this report.

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