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US Army Corps of Engineers® Rock island District

> Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites

Final

Archives Search Report

For

Camp Hero

Montauk, New York

Project Number C02NY002403

27 June 2007



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HUNTSVILLE CENTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS P.O. BOX 1600 HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35607-4301

CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1c)

27 June 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR US Army Engineer District, Rock Island (CEMCR-ED-D/Bob Hoffman), PO Box 2004, Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

SUBJECT: Result of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

1. The following enclosed ASRs and Fact Sheets are finalized.

Project Number	Site Name
C02NJ000702	T.A. Gillespie Loading Company
C02NJ097701	Atlantic City Naval Air Station
I04NC107101	Corolla Naval Target
K06TX107100	Brownsville Army Airfield
C02NY002403	Camp Hero
C03PA007100	Philadelphia Defense Area AAA Battery 2
C03PA086100	Middletown Airfield (Olmsted Air Force Base)
C03PA045504	Marietta Air Force Station
G05OH002705	Erie Army Depot
I04NC002101	Camp Greene
A06LA008201	Lafayette National Guard Target Range
G04KY016506	Kentucky Ordnance Works
A06LA004502	De Ridder Army Airfield
K06TX055101	Pecos Army Air Field High Auxiliary Field No. A-1
K06TX016200	Palacios Army Airfield
K06TX055301	Pecos Army Air Field Toyah Auxiliary Field No.
150/10000000	A-4
K061X055001	Pecos Army Air Field
A04MS017304	Greenville Air Force Base
J09CA027301	Camp Cooke
J09CA071001	Wiley Well Water Point
G04TN018601	Camp Tyson

2. Recommended strategy for future actions to be taken by the Project Manager is included in the enclosed fact sheets. Supporting data for TAG decisions are also included with the fact sheets.

3. Fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages, due to prior reviews, are to be distributed with the subject ASRs.

CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1c)

SUBJECT: Result of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

4. Subject ASRs are recommended to be final when enclosed fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages are included as a part of the project package.

5. The POC is Mr. Danny Mardis, commercial 256-895-1797, DSN 760-1767, and fax 256-895-1798.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

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DANNY R. MARDIS Archives Search Report Manager For Ordnance and Explosives Team

DISCLAIMER

The purpose of this archives search report is to present the findings of research undertaken for this specific Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) property. All of the factual information found during the research is included in this "Findings" volume. Reference may be made in this volume to a separate "Conclusions and Recommendations" volume. In some instances, the Conclusions and Recommendations volume contained recommendations of individuals performing the analysis that may contain inferences or conjecture not supported in subsequent reviews. Because these statements are not always factual in nature, the US Army Corps of Engineers has determined the Conclusions and Recommendations volumes, where they exist, do not necessarily represent the opinion of the USACE and are not available for public release. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) form that was contained in the Conclusions and Recommendations volume has been inserted in a separate Appendix of this finalized report.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites Military Munitions Response Program

ORDNACE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVE SEARH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NIMBER C02NY002403

27 June 2007

Prepared For

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New York District ATTN: CENAN-PP-E Jacob K. Javits Federal Building New York, NY 10278

Prepared By

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District ATTN: CEMVR-EC-DO P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS					
The following persons provided support as indicated.					
Function	Name	Title	Organization	Teleph	none
On-Site	Nick Iaiennaro*	UXO Safety	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309)	782-3044
Assessment		Specialist			
	Thomas Knapp	UXO Safety Specialist	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309)	782-7080
Engineering Support	Robert Hoffman	Environmental Engineer	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309)	782-1492
Historical Research	James Reynolds	Q.A. Spec., Ammunition (QASAS)	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309)	782-1479
Geographic District	David Brouwer	District POC	CENAN-PP-E	(908)	435-007 9
Industrial Hygiene	Robert Platt	Industrial Hygienist	MCXM-PMA	(309)	782-0806
CADD Support	Gary Willitts	Technician	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309)	782-1483
* Project Leader					



ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Subject and Purpose

(1) This report presents the findings of an historical records search and site inspection for ordnance and explosives (OE) presence located at the former Camp Hero, Montauk, New York. See plate 1 for general location map. The investigation was performed under the authority of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS).

(2) The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site for potential OE presence, to include conventional ammunition and chemical warfare materiel (CWM). / This was achieved by a thorough evaluation of historical records, interviews, and an on-site visual inspection.

b. Scope

(1) The investigation focused on approximately 468.69 acres of ocean front land that was purchased by the War Department for the Department of the Army in 1942 to serve as Coastal Defense Installation defending the approaches to New Following the dissolution of the Coastal Defense Service York. in 1947, the camp became inactive for a period of time and then served as a training base for Antiaircraft Artillery (AAA) soldiers from 1951 until 1957. In addition, beginning in 1950, the Department of the Army began transfer proceedings to the Department of the Air Force for 96.4 acres of camp land so that a portion of the site could also be used as an Early Warning Radar Station. Camp Hero, later renamed the Montauk Air Force Station (following Army departure and increase in Air Force mission and lands), remained active until 1982. At that time the majority of lands not already transferred were declared surplus, and transfer of the majority of remaining lands to the State of New York (for park purposes) and Town of East Hampton (for low cost housing) began.

(2) This report presents the site history, site description, real estate ownership information, and confirmed ordnance presence, based on available records, interviews, and the site inspection. It further provides a complete evaluation of all information to assess potential ordnance presence where actual ordnance presence has not been confirmed.

(3) For the purpose of this report, OE presence consists of live ammunition, live ammunition components, CWM or explosives which have been lost, abandoned, discarded, buried, fired, or thrown from demolition pits or burning pads. These items were manufactured, purchased, stored, used, and/or disposed of by the War Department (now Department of Defense). Such ammunition/components are no longer under accountable record control of any DOD organization or activity.

(4) Expended small arms ammunition (caliber .50 or smaller) does not constitute an OE presence. OE further includes "explosive soil" which refers to any mixture in soil, sands, clays, etc., such that the mixture itself is explosive. Generally, 10 percent or more by weight of secondary explosives in a soil mixture is considered explosive soil.

2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

a. 1990 Preliminary Assessment of Eligibility (PAE)

(1) A PAE of the former Camp Hero was conducted under DERP-FUDS by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District (CENAN) in October 1990 and revised in July 1998 (site number CO2NY002400). At that time, it was determined that the site was formerly used by the U.S. Army and Air Force (see document E-1 and plate 1).

The signed Findings and Determination of (2) Eligibility (FDE) concluded that the site consisted of 468.49 acres used from August 1944 to April 1983 and was eligible for restoration under the purview of DERP-FUDS (see table 2-1 and document E-1). However, during the course of this investigation it was discovered that actual fee acres consisted of 468.69 acres (see document L-4). In addition, a use agreement (.03 acres), three leases (totaling 2.24 acres), one permit (0 acres), and numerous cable and utility easements outside of the 468.69 fee parcel of Camp Hero Land were included in Camp Hero land acquisition. The land use agreement was for a .03 acre parcel in front of the Montauk Point Lighthouse in which a fire control tower (housing a 37mm AAA weapons section) and auxiliary power plant were built. This was the only addition to site lands which had a significant OE relevance, and should be considered for inclusion with site lands. The three leases, totaling 2.24 acres, were for pier, railhead, and cable center facilities outside of site lands, in which no evidence could be found of any OE presence or remaining presence. The permit was for the use of



a Navy pier and crane outside of site lands (see documents E-2 through E-4, G-1, G-3, L-4, L-5, and Plate 4). In addition to use agreement lands, an ocean firing zone, consisting of 756,491.75 acres, and a near shore ordnance area, consisting of 44.88 acres, were determined to exist due to coastal defense and antiaircraft artillery firing activities at Camp Hero and should be included with site acreage (see Plates 4 and 5). Although Area L is FUDS qualified, it will not be added to the FUDS database in accordance with Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Military Projects Office (CEMP-RF) memorandum, dated 15 March 1994 (see document F-18).

(3) Table 2-1 presents an overall view of the PAE phase.

BLE 2-1 DERP-FUDS PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF ELIGIBILITY PROJECTS						
Project	DERP	Present				
Number	Category	Phase	Comments	Location		
CO2NY002401	BD/DR	~-	Recommended			
CO2NY002402	HTRW		Recommended			
CO2NY002403	OE	SI	Ordnance & Explosive	Camp Hero _(see plates 1_&	2)	

b. Other Investigations

(1) A Camp Hero Feasibility Study and Hazardous Materials Survey Preliminary Report was prepared in June 1998 by Cashin Associates, P.C., Hauppauge, New York, for the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Babylon, New York.

(2) This report outlined several areas within the former Camp Hero which possessed an actual or potential Hazardous and Toxic Waste (HTW) presence, primarily associated with former building and utilities debris and residue and discarded containers. In addition, an area was addressed in this report in which projectile fragments were discovered, presenting an OE potential. This area was investigated during the course of this investigation due to the stated discovery and other discoveries in that immediate area, and will be identified later in this report in information pertaining to Area H (see reference B-9).

3. <u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>

a. Existing Land Usage

(1) Former Camp Hero site lands are located on the extreme eastern tip of the south fork of Long Island, New York, approximately five (5) miles east of the Village of Montauk. The

former site is bounded by Montauk Highway (Route 27) to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Montauk Point State Park to the east, and an undeveloped nature preserve owned by the state to the west.

(2) Presently, the major portion of former site lands serve as a New York State Park which is predominately restricted from public use, with the exception of the southern site bluff area. This is an area in which controlled access is provided to the beach for surf fishing. The beachfront and bluff area also may be accessed by pedestrians from the beachfront. Security patrols by park personnel occur daily through the majority of site lands.

(3) Most of the remaining former military buildings on the site are unoccupied structures in various states of disrepair. Two of the former military buildings remain in use; a maintenance shop (utilized by State Park Service personnel) and a residence (occupied by a New York State Park Police Officer).

(4) Projected future use of the land by the state includes opening the site for public uses that could include hiking, fishing, and accomodations in the form of cabins for rent. Some of the historic structures may be renovated for public touring (see document H-43).

(5) Table 3-1 on the next page lists the current listed owners, acreage's and OE areas that are appropriate to this project.

b. Climatic Data

(1) The climate of the area is broadly representative of the humid continental type which prevails in the Northeastern United States.

(2) The average yearly rainfall is 46.07 inches, with most falling in March, April, and August. It is uncommon for the eye of a tropical storm to pass directly over Long Island. Tropical weather systems moving along the Atlantic Coast, however, are capable of producing episodes of heavy rain and strong winds in the late summer or fall.

(3) The winter season is relatively mild. Below zero temperatures are reported on only one or two days in about half the winters. The average yearly snowfall is about 29 inches, with most falling December through March. Coastal low-pressure systems, Northeasters, are the principal source of this snow. These weather systems will occasionally produce a heavy snowfall.

There are usually extended periods during the winter that the ground is bare of snow.

(4) The average annual temperature is 52.2 degrees Fahrenheit (F). In the summer months (June through August), the daily average is 71.1 degrees. The record high was 101 degrees in July of 1991. In the winter months (December through February), the average is 30.9 degrees. The record low was -7 degrees in January of 1988.

(5) The average relative humidity at noontime is 55 per cent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is 70 per cent. The sun shines 65 percent of the time possible in summer and 50 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the west-northwest. Wind-speed is highest, 14 miles per hour, in spring (See references B-7 and B-8).

		TABLE 3	-1		
		CURRENT LANI	USAGE		
AREA	FORMER USAGE	PRESENT OWNER	PRESENT USAGE	SIZE/ ACRES	COMMENTS
A	Fire Control/37mm AAA Station (Additional Lands)	U.S. Coast Guard (CG)	Lighthouse/ Museum	.03	See plat <u></u> gs 4 & 8
в	Battery 216	New York State	State Park	2.90	See plates 4 & 8
с	AAA Firing Area	New York State	State Park	5.80	See plates 4 & 8
D	AAA Battalion Bivouac Area	New York State	State Park	11.00	See plates 4 & 8
E	Battery 113 (Dunn)	New York State	State Park	1.80	See plates 4 & 8
F	Battery 112	New York State	State Park	2.23	See plates 4 & 8
G	Makeshift Small Arms Firing Range	New York State	State Park	.60	See plates 4 & 8
н	Ordnance Destruction Range	New York State	State Park	8.00	See plates 4 & 8
I	Target Plane Launching Area	New York State	State Park	1.00	See plates 4 & 8
J	Plotting/Switchboard Rooms	New York State	State Park	.50	See plates 4 & 8
ĸ	Near Shore Ordnance Area (Additional Lands)	New York State	State Park	44.88	See plates 4 & 8
L	Off Shore Ordnance* Area (Additional Lands)	New York State	State Park	756,491.75	See plates 4, 5, 6, & 8



CURRENT LAND USAGE					
AREA	FORMER USAGE	PRESENT OWNER	PRESENT USAGE	SIZE/ ACRES	COMMENTS
M	All Other Lands	New York State, East Hampton Town, U.S. Coast Guard & Multiple Private Owners	State Park, Town Park, CG Lorans Station, & Residential	434.86	See plates 4, 8, & 9
		TOTAL FEE ACRES: TOTAL ADDITIONAL TOTAL ACREAGE	ACRES:	468.69 756,536.66 757,005.35	

Engineers Military Projects Office (CEMP-RF) memorandum, dated 15 March 1994 (see document F-18)

c. Topography

The entire project area land rises abruptly along the ocean front and then gradually slopes northward. Several high points are in the area, and in general the land contour consists of numerous ridges and depressions. Most of the general topography drains into swamps, situated throughout the area. There is also approximately 5,500 feet of man-made drainage ditches on the site. The entire area, with the exception of the developed structures, roadways, oceanfront, and southern bluff area, is covered with a dense growth of scrub oak and brush.

d. Geology and Soils

(1) The soils of Suffolk County are a complex mixture of weathered mineral material, organic matter, water, air, and living organisms. The mineral material, mainly granite, was deposited as a result of glaciation during the Wisconsin age.

(2) As the glacier moved over the county, it carried large quantities of rock, much of which was ground into gravel, sand and silt-size particles. Part of this material was deposited directly by the glacier in a compact, heterogeneous mass called glacial till.

(3) In addition to the materials within the glacier, the glacier moved large quantities of materials ahead of it, the material that was ahead of the glacier was left in place as a ridge called a terminal moraine.

(4) After stopping, the glacial till melted and enormous quantities of swiftly flowing water ran from the glacier, carrying and sorting the glacially transported materials. In addition to carrying large quantities of material, the water reworked the mixed materials in the moraine and left much of it



in a stratified condition. Most of the material carried from the glacier was sand and well-rounded gravel, which was redeposited on a broad plain in front of the terminal moraine. These stratified sand and gravel deposits make up the substratum of most of the soils in the County.

(5) Upon further retreat of the ice, most of the till and parts of the outwash and morainic deposits were covered by water or wind-deposited silt, clay, and fine or very fine sand to varying depths (see reference B-10).

(6) According to the Soil Survey for Suffolk County, the former Camp Hero property contains the following soil types (see reference B-6):

(a) Bridgehampton silt loam, till substratum, 2 (two) to 6 (six) percent slopes (BhB): This soil type is a deep, well drained, medium textured soil that formed in thick silty deposits over coarse sand and gravel. This soil is generally level to gently sloping and is located mainly on uneven moraines in the project area. The surface layer is dark brown silt loam 11 (eleven) inches thick. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of about 23 (twenty-three) inches, is yellowish-brown and light olive-brown, friable silt loam. Below, to a depth of about 34 (thirty-four) inches, is friable, olive silt loam that contains grayish-brown mottles. The lower part of the subsoil, to a depth of 48 (forty-eight) inches, is strong brown, friable silt loam that contains yellowish-brown and olive gray streaks. The substratum is a gravely sandy loam till. The hazard of erosion of this soil type is moderate. This soil type has a high available moisture capacity. Permeability is moderate in the silt loam layers and moderately slow in the till substratum of the till phases.

(b) Bridgehampton silt loam, till substratum, 6 (six) to 12 (twelve) percent slopes (BhC): This soil type is a deep, well drained, medium textured soil that formed in thick silty deposits over coarse sand and gravel. This soil is generally level to gently sloping and is located mainly on moraines in the project area. The profile of this soil is similar to that of BhB, except that it is generally a few inches shallower to the till of this type and it has a darker surface layer. This soil type has a high available moisture capacity. The hazard of erosion of this soil type is moderately severe. Permeability is moderate in the silt loam layers and moderately slow in the till substratum of the till phases.

(c) Escarpments (Es): Escarpments are made up of bluffs that are present along the Atlantic coastline on the southern boundary of site lands. The soil horizons have not formed in this actively eroding material. Except for a few scattered areas, this unit is devoid of vegetation. Height of the escarpments on site lands ranges from 20 (twenty) feet to more than 100 feet. The material in the escarpments is sandy loam or loamy sand. Many of the escarpments have large boulders embedded in the soil, which roll to the beach as the escarpment erodes.

(d) Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 (three) to 8 (eight) percent slopes (MfB): This soil type is a deep, well drained, moderately course textured soil that formed in fine sandy loam or in a mantle of silt loam and loam. This soil has a fragipan over a compact firm glacial till. This soil is found on moraines, and in many places slopes are complex or undulating. The profile of this soil is brown to dark brown fine sandy loam about 2 (two) inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish-brown, friable to very friable fine sandy loam to a depth of about 27 (twenty-seven) inches. The lower part is a dark-brown to reddish-brown sandy loam fragipan to a depth of about 40 inches. It is firm and brittle, and the content of gravel is 5 (five) to 10 (ten) The substratum, to a depth of about 60 (sixty) inches, percent. is reddish-brown to dark-brown loamy sand that is firm and brittle. This soil type has a moderate to high available moisture capacity. The hazard of erosion of this soil type is ' moderate to slight. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and moderately slow in the fragipan and underlying till.

Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 (eight) to 15 (e) (fifteen) percent slopes (MfC): This soil type is a deep, well drained, moderately course textured soil that formed in fine sandy loam or in a mantle of silt loam and loam. This soil is on It has an uneven surface and many kettle holes that moraines. are characteristic of this landform. The profile of this soil is brown to dark brown fine sandy loam about 2 (two) inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish-brown, friable to very friable fine sandy loam to a depth of about 27 (twenty-seven) inches. The lower part is a dark-brown to reddish-brown sandy loam fragipan to a depth of about 40 inches. It is firm and brittle, and the content of gravel is 5 (five) to 10 (ten) percent. The substratum, to a depth of about 60 (sixty) inches, is reddishbrown to dark-brown loamy sand that is firm and brittle. This soil type has a moderate to high available moisture capacity. The hazard of erosion of this soil type is moderately severe. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the surface layer and in the upper part of the subsoil and moderately slow in the fragipan and underlying till.

(f) Montauk silt loam, 3 (three) to 8 (eight) percent slopes (MkB): This gently sloping to undulating soil is on moraines. Areas of this soil are medium too large in size. The profile of this soil is similar to that of MfB, except that the surface layer is silt loam, and the underlying layers are loam. This soil also contains more gray streaks in the substratum than MfB. Also, on site lands, this soil has a thicker, darker surface layer than MfB, which indicates a higher organic matter content. The hazard of soil erosion is moderate to slight.

(g) Montauk soils, graded, 0 (zero) to 8 (eight) percent slopes (MIB): This soil type consists of areas of Montauk fine sandy loam, of Montauk silt loam, or of both. The areas have been altered by grading and are used for housing developments, shopping centers, industrial parks, or similar nonfarm purposes. They are nearly level and gently sloping soils. In most places the surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil have been removed, stockpiled, and partly replaced during grading operations, but the general profile of these soils otherwise is similar to that of MfB.

Montauk soils, graded, 8 (eight) to 15 ¥ (h) (fifteen) percent slopes (MIC): This soil type consists of areas of Montauk fine sandy loam, of Montauk silt loam, or of both. These areas have been altered by grading and are used generally as building sites for homes. They are small and generally are along the side slopes of drainageways. Slopes are complex. These soils have a profile similar to that of MfB, except that the surface layer and part of the subsoil have been removed during grading operations. The cut material is stockpiled and then partly replaced, but not to an extent that this is done in less sloping areas. Also, more cut material is used to fill natural irregularities in the landscape than on Montauk Soils, graded, 0 (zero) to 8 (eight) percent slopes. In these areas, the lower part of the subsoil and the substratum are generally left intact; consequently, they can be included in the Montauk The hazard of erosion is severe on these soils unless a Series. cover of plants is established.

(i) Montauk loamy sand, sandy variant, 3 (three) to 8 (eight) percent slopes (MnB): This soil type is made up of a deep, excessively drained, course textured soil that contains a fragipan over firm glacial till. This soil is found on gently sloping hillsides and gently undulating moraines. Areas are narrow and long on short side slopes along drainage channels. Areas that have complex slopes make up the larger acreages. The surface layer is very dark greet brown loamy sand about 3 (three) inches thick. The subsoil is friable or very friable, yellowish brown to dark yellowish-brown loamy sand to a depth of about 34

(thirty-four) inches. The till substratum, to a depth of about 60 (sixty) inches, is dark yellowish-brown firm loamy sand. This soil type has a very low to low available moisture capacity. The hazard of erosion is slight on this Montauk sandy variant. Permeability is rapid in the upper 18 (eighteen) to 26 (twentysix) inches, moderately slow in the fragipan, and moderate in the till.

(j) Montauk loamy sand, sandy variant, 8 (eight) to 15 (fifteen) percent slopes (MnC): This soil type is on moraines along drainage channels and on large areas of complex, undulating to rolling topography where the dominant slope is 8 (eight) to 15 (fifteen) percent. The profile of this soil is similar to MnB, except that it has more gravel in the upper 2 (two) feet of some areas. The hazard of erosion is severe in areas that are cleared.

Montauk loamy sand, sandy variant, 15 (fifteen) (k) to 35 (thirty-five) percent slopes (MnE): This soil is on the complex topography of the moraine. Most areas of this soil are large. Only a few small areas have simple slopes. Deep kettle holes and low steep sided ridges and mounds are characteristic in areas of this soil. The profile of this soil is similar to MnB, except expression of the fragipan is variable. Also, more areas of this soil contain as much as 15 (fifteen) percent coarse fragments, and more boulders are on the surface of this area. In places these soils have till below a depth of 4 (four) feet. Small knobs, ridges, and hogbacks included with this soil contain from 15 (fifteen) to 30 (thirty) percent gravel and cobblestones. These gravely areas are generally small, and they are in a complex pattern with non-gravely soil. The hazard of erosion is moderate to severe.

(1) Muck (Mu): Muck is made up of very poorly drained organic soils that formed in partly decomposed or almost completely decomposed woody or herbaceous plants. The areas are generally level and occur in the bottom of closed depressions or kettle holes. Most areas on site lands are in many depressions that are irregular in shape. A few areas, however, are between tidal marshes and areas of better drained upland soils. Muck is made up of 16 (sixteen) to 48 (forty-eight) inches of spongy, black or dark-reddish organic materials over loose sand and gravel. The amount of partly decayed plants in the organic layer varies. The water table is at or near the surface most of the year. Several inches of water are on the surface late in winter Included with this land type in mapping are and early in spring. small areas that are muck to a depth of more than 48 (fortyeight) inches.

Wallington silt loam, till substratum (Wa): (m) This soil consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, medium textured soils that have a fragipan at a depth of 18 (eighteen) to 24 (twenty-four) inches. Slopes are 5 (five) percent or less They formed in a mantle of silty material of moderately coarse textured or coarse textured material. It is mainly on wet draws and lower side slopes adjacent to the better drained, higher lying Bridgehampton silt loam, till substratum soil. In a representative profile of till substratum phase, a thin layer of leaves and organic matter is on the surface in the wooded areas. Below this layer is a surface layer of very dark gray silt loam about 2 (two) inches thick over a subsurface layer of gravishbrown to light brownish-gray silt loam that has a few distinct mottles. The subsurface layer extends to a depth of about 10 The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of about (ten) inches. 18 (eighteen) inches, is mottled, greet brown friable silt loam. The lower part of the subsoil, to a depth of about 38 (thirtyeight) inches, is mottled light olive-brown silt loam that makes up a firm and brittle fragipan. The substratum to a depth of 47 (forty-seven) inches is mottled gray to light-gray, friable silt Below to a depth of about 60 (sixty) inches, the loam. substratum consists of firm, strong-brown fine sandy loam glacial till. Wallington soils have a high water table within 6 inches of the surface during wet periods, but it drops to about 18 inches during dry periods. Available moisture capacity is moderate to high in the root zone. Permeability is high above the fragipan, moderately slow to slow in the fragipan, moderate in the upper part of the substratum, and moderate to moderately slow in the underlying till. The hazard of erosion is slight. Included with this soil in mapping are very poorly drained silt loams on the lowest part of the drainageways. In most cases these included soils have a thick surface layer of black, mucky Near the dunes this soil is covered by 2 (two) to 3 silt loam. (three) feet of overblown sand.

Whitman sandy loam (Wh): This soil type (n) consists of deep, very poorly drained, moderately coarse textured soils that contain a fragipan at a depth of 10 (ten) to 20 This soil formed in a mantle of sandy loam to (twenty) inches. light loam over thick deposits of moderately coarse textures to coarse textured glacial till. Slopes are 5 (five) percent or less. It is on wet draws and lower side slopes adjacent to Areas are better drained montauk soils on higher side slopes. small, and generally follow the drainage pattern of the landform. In a representative profile a thin layer of loose leaves and organic matter is on the surface in wooded areas. Below this layer is a surface layer of black sandy loam about 3 (three) inches thick. It is underlain by a subsurface layer of very dark gray loam to a depth of about 10 (ten) inches. Below is a very friable, mottled, dark grayish-brown light sandy loam layer. At

a depth of about 14 (fourteen) inches and extending to a depth of 50 (fifty) inches are firm and brittle fragipan layers of mottled grayish-brown, gray, and brown sandy loam. Whitman soils have a seasonal high water table within 6 (six) inches of the surface during wet periods, but it drops to a depth of about 24 (twentyfour) inches during dry periods. Permeability is moderately high above the fragipan, moderately slow or slow in the fragipan, and moderately slow below the fragipan. Available moisture capacity is moderate to a depth of 24 (twenty-four) inches in the root The hazard of erosion is slight. Included with this soil zone. in mapping are small areas of moderately well drained sandy loams and very poorly drained silt loams that are too small to map separately. Many areas that have large stones on the surface and throughout the soil are also included.

e. Hydrology

(1) The sole source of fresh groundwater on the Montauk peninsula is a series of Pleistocene glacial deposits that are bounded below and laterally by salty groundwater and surface The lower unit of stratified drift is the only major water. freshwater-bearing unit in the Montauk area and is therefore referred to as the principal aquifer. According to U.S. ¥ Geological survey data, the aquifer ranges in thickness from about 85 (eighty-five) feet in the central part of the Hither Hills area to as much as 130 (one hundred thirty) near Montauk Point. In areas where overlying till or unstratified drift is absent, the unit is characterized by stratified outwash up to the surface. In these places the aquifer extends from the marine clay to the water table, a thickness not exceeding 130 (one hundred thirty) feet.

(2) Overlying the lower unit of stratified drift (the principal aquifer) is an undifferentiated unit composed of tightly interbedded layers of till, stratified drift, and moraine deposits.

(3) The bottom of the undifferentiated drift ranges from more than 30 (thirty) feet above sea level in the Montauk Point area to nearly 50 (fifty) feet above sea level in the Hither Hills area. The till acts as a confining layer.

(4) Wherever the potentiometric surface of the aquifer is above the bottom surface of the till unit, the aquifer is confined; wherever this unit is absent or above the potentiometric surface, the aquifer is unconfined and responds as a water-table aquifer with a free-moving surface. (5) Precipitation that seeps into the soil and is not lost through evapotranspiration percolates downward into the till unit and discharges near the shore, the rest continues to move downward to the aquifer.

(6) The till cannot yield substantial amounts of water to wells because of poor sorting and high clay content. Despite the numerous lenses of perched water, the till unit acts mainly as a confining bed that inhibits recharge to the underlying aquifer.

(7) The amount of water recharging the principal aquifer is difficult to estimate. Although recharge is inhibited in places, the till unit is discontinuous, and water may move laterally around the confining layers. Also, high vertical gradients in the confining beds maintain downward flow. These two factors suggest that a large volume of water reaches the principal aquifer, despite the low permeability of the overlying deposits.

(8) In summary, the configuration of the water table is controlled by the thickness and water-transmitting properties of the aquifer, by the water transmitting properties of the / underlying deposits, by the quantity and location of recharge, and by the location and nature of natural recharge points (see references B-6 and B-10).

f. Natural Resources

(1) Natural resources which may occur or are known to occur on former Camp Hero lands that are considered threatened, endangered, or of unusual concern are listed in Table 3-2 on the next page (also see document E-22).

(2) Before any intrusive measures are initiated, interested parties should contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Wildlife Resources Center, Latham, New York (see Appendix A).

g. Historical/Cultural Resources

James Warren of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Field Services reported that there are archeologically sensitive areas and National Register of eligible historical structures on former Camp Hero lands as listed in Table 3-2 on the next page. **Any** actions taken within subject area may require oversight by the New York Historic Preservation Bureau. This office should be contacted prior to the conduct of any remediation (see Appendix A and document E-21).

TABLE 3-2				
NATURAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Resource	There a	Commont		
Wildlife	American Burying Beetle	Endangered (Federal & State)		
Vegetation	Golden Dock	Threatened (State)		
	Swamp Pink	Rare (State)		
	Rose Coreopsis	Rare (State)		
	Sandplain Gerardia	Threatened (State & Federal)		
	Black Crowberry	Rare (State)		
	Grassleaf Ladies'- Tresses	Rare (State)		
	Salt-Marsh Spikerush	Rare (State)		
	Meadow Horsetail	Rare (State)		
	Black-Edge Sedge	Rare (State)		
	Meadow Horsetail	Rare (State)		
	Nantucket Juneberry	Endangered (State)		
	Crested Fringed Orchis	Endangered (Federal & State)		
Historical	National Register of Eligible Structures	WWII era batteries, former recreation hall and fire control station resembling cottage.		
Archaeological	Sensitive Area	Due to known sites nearby and history of the property.		

4. HISTORICAL ORDNANCE PRESENCE

a. Chronological Site Summary

(1) Military Activity Not Associated with Camp Hero in the Montauk Point Area, Prior To and During the Period of Operation of Camp Hero (which may have contributed to an OE presence on Camp Hero, as discussed later in this report).

(a) Military activity, for many service branches, was quite substantial in the Montauk Point area prior to the formulation of plans for the development of the Camp Hero coastal defense installation, and in some cases, extending into its period of operation and beyond.

(b) Revolutionary War and War of 1812 American and British warships reportedly used the "Montauk Bluffs" for firing practice with cannons (see document H-26).

(c) Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, part of an estimated 29,500 men force returning from the Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Florida campaigns of the Spanish American War in 1898, camped in the Fort Pond Bay area of Montauk. The installation $^{\prime}$ established for this force was called Camp Wikoff and served as a quarantine station for these returning soldiers. This camp was active for only a few months in 1898 (see documents E-15 and L-10).

(d) Between WWI and WWII a Navy observation post was present in the Montauk area. Two reconnaissance blimps were stationed at a hangar adjacent to the current Montauk Tower and a number of oceangoing seaplanes were positioned at a Naval Base on Fort Pond Bay (see document H-40 and reference B-3).

(e) From 1921 (and possibly earlier) until around 1923, thousands of soldiers from Regular Army, National Guard, and Citizen Military Training Corps (CMTC) Field Artillery units camped and trained in the Montauk area. A campsite on the east side of Fort Pond Bay, presumably named Camp Walsh, was chosen to accommodate the training units. This was possibly the same site area used by returning Spanish American War soldiers, Camp Wikoff. The location in which any artillery fire occurred or impacted is unknown (see documents H-1 through H-5).

(f) Commencing in 1936, Army Air Corps planes conducted bombing target practice on an island off of Montauk Point known as Gardiners Point. This island also contained an abandoned Spanish American War Fort known as Fort Tyler. Use of this bombing target area continued by the Army and Navy until around the 1970s (see documents H-6, H-8, and H-42).

(g) In 1942, the Department of the Navy built a facility on Fort Pond Bay to develop and test torpedo propulsion systems. This facility remained in existence until the end of WWII (see document H-40 and reference B-3).

(2) Camp Hero Site Approval and Acquisition

(a) On 30 January 1933, the Harbor Defense Board of the First Corps Area provided for the development of a 100 acre harbor defense installation in the town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, for the location of a 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns at Montauk Point (see document F-1).

On or about 26 August 1941, the Secretary of (b) War determined a military necessity existed for the acquisition of approximately 468.666 acres of land at Montauk, Long Island, New York (later to be named Camp Hero), to be used as a site for an approved harbor defense installation. This was based on the approved proceedings of a Board of Officers, which convened 21 October 1940, and whose findings were released 9 November 1940. Land for this installation was purchased and petitioned for military availability on 13 January 1942, with 468.69 acres fee acquired. Also included in installation lands was one use agreement (.03 acres), three leases (totaling 2.24 acres), and one permit (no acreage), outside of the 468.69 fee parcel of Camp Hero Land. The land use agreement was for a .03 acre parcel in front of the Montauk Point Lighthouse and under government ownership since 1796, in which Headquarters, New England Sector gained approval in 1942 from the U.S. Coast Guard and Chief of Naval Operations to construct a fire control tower and auxiliary power plant. The three leases, totaling 2.24 acres, were for a pier (.29 acres, Long Island Railroad Company) and railhead facility (.27 Acres, Montauk Beach Company) on/at Fort Pond Bay and an inland (Montauk) cable center (1.68 acres, Montauk Beach Company). The permit (no acreage, Department of the Navy) was for the use of a Navy pier and crane on Fort Pond Bay (see documents E-3, F-2, G-1, G-3, and L-4).

(c) Based on 1941 Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound modernization program guidelines, the Secretary of War directed the construction of three (3) batteries and supporting facilities to be constructed at Montauk Point (Camp Hero). Battery 112, containing two 16-inch casemated guns, Battery 113, containing two 16-inch casemated guns, and Battery 216, containing two 6-inch shielded guns were included in this directive (see document E-2). (3) Camp Hero Development and Use

Construction of 16-inch gun Battery 113 (a) commenced on 23 March 1942 and was completed on 5 June 1943. Construction of 16-inch gun Battery 112 commenced on 5 June 1943 and was completed on 12 January 1944. Construction of 6-inch gun Battery 216 commenced on 26 May 1942 and was completed on 18 June 1943 (see document E-4). Each battery contained two (2) guns, with Batteries 112 and 113 containing Navy MKIIM1 16-inch guns on M4 mounts that were delivered to the batteries in January and August 1943 (see documents E-4 and F-7), respectively, and Battery 216 containing M1903A2 6-inch guns on M1 mounts that were delivered to the battery in January 1943 (see documents E-4 and Each battery was constructed as a self sufficient facility F-6). containing commercial and individual power supplies, water supply systems, powder and shell rooms, central traverse magazines, latrines, oil fired forced hot water heating systems, ventilation systems, and dehumidifying systems (see document E-4). A later improvement to the batteries may have included a gas defense system, a M1 collective protector unit model (see documents D-4 and E-3).

In addition to battery construction, five fire (b) control/observation facilities and two plotting room structures were constructed on the Montauk Point installation (Camp Hero) in support of the installations' guns. The fire control and observation stations also supported off site guns of the Wilderness Point Battery 111 and Watch Hill Battery 114 reservations. The fire control and observation stations consisted of two cottage type structures (one near the ocean and one inland), two manhole type structures (one each at batteries 112 and 113), and one tower type structure (behind the Montauk Point Lighthouse). Fire control stations were also built on five sites outside of Camp Hero, four (4) westward and one (1) northward along the coast, to support the camp's Batteries 112, 113 and 216, and external (off-site) supported Batteries 111 and Two (2) stations were built in Ditch Plains, and one 114. station (each) was built in Shagwong, Amagansett, Hither Hills, Each station contained optical instruments, one and Easthampton. for obtaining target angles for transmittal to a central battery plotting room, and one for obtaining the fall of shot and obtaining correction data. The two plotting room structures constructed on Camp Hero grounds were constructed outside and away from Batteries 112 and 113. Battery 216 contained an Communications between all of the internal plotting room. Montauk Point installations' facilities and external facilities of the harbor defense network of Long Island Sound were made possible through an elaborate cable network (see documents E-2, E-3, E-4, F-13, L-3, L-6 through L-8, and Plate 2).

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(c) On 2 May 1942, the Adjutant General of the Army designated the seacoast defense installation in the vicinity of Montauk, New York, as Camp Hero, in honor of Major General Andrew Hero. Major General Hero was the Chief of Coast Artillery during the 1920's (see document F-14).

(d) In addition to gun batteries and battery support facilities, a cantonment area was requested and established at Camp Hero consisting of barracks, messhalls, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, a motor repair shop, a recreation facility, sentry boxes, and water supply and sewerage facilities to accommodate 600 enlisted men, 37 officers, and their required equipment (see documents F-5 and L-2). A few structures included in the purchase of Camp Hero lands were modified and utilized to meet aforementioned cantonment requirements (see documents L-1 and L-2).

(e) To disguise Camp Hero from enemy observation by land or sea, elaborate obscurement actions were taken during and after construction activities. Above ground fire control and observation stations were constructed to resemble seacoast cottages or towers. Batteries were covered by earth and native vegetation species were planted upon them. In addition, similar planting, mulching, netting, toning, grading, and simulation activity occurred throughout the camp to insure total disguise (see documents E-4 and F-8).

(f) On 10 August 1942, the Secretary of War designated Battery 113, at Camp Hero, as Battery Dunn in honor of the late Colonel John M. Dunn (see document F-3).

From 1943 through 1944, upon the gradual (q) completion of the construction of batteries and facilities, the site is believed to have become incrementally operational, serving in a harbor defense capacity for the eastern tip of Long Island and waterways leading to New York City, Providence, Rhode Island, and New Haven, Connecticut. Camp Hero was a subinstallation of the 11th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) located at Fort H.G. Wright, Fischers Island, Block Island Sound, New York. Fort H.G. Wright was under the control of the Eastern Defense Command. Elements from the 11th Coast Artillery Regiment, along with elements from the 242nd Connecticut National Guard Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense), which augmented the 11th Coast Artillery Regiment at Fort H.G. Wright, manned Camp Hero. Manning details of batteries varied somewhat, but ordinarily consisted of 160 men per 16-inch battery and 100 men per 6-inch battery. As previously stated, total manning for Camp Hero consisted of 600 (six hundred) enlisted men and 37 (thirty seven) officers, based on

construction estimates for that number of soldiers (see documents E-15, F-5, F-12, F-14, F-15, and I-17).

To protect Camp Hero from air attack, anti-(h) aircraft resources were assigned to Camp Hero. Although fixed antiaircraft armament was not available for Camp Hero (see document F-9), a 37mm weapons section (of two guns) and .50 caliber antiaircraft weapon platoons (of four (4) guns each) were utilized to provide antiaircraft defense of the camp proper. The 37mm weapon section was located on the roof of the fire control and observation tower (located behind the lighthouse). Fiftv (.50) caliber automatic weapon platoons of four (4) guns each were positioned at Batteries 112, 113, and 216 of the camp and an additional platoon was positioned on the roof of one of the fire control (cottage) structures of the camp. 37mm weapon sections were also positioned at locations outside the confines of Camp Hero at Ditch Plain (Windmill), Culloden Point, and Shagwong (see document E-2). In 1945, due to modernization program guidelines, 40mm guns replaced the 37mm guns at the aforementioned 37mm positions (see document E-3). Also supporting some of these antiaircraft assets were two (2) portable searchlights with 35foot towers at Camp Hero, two (2) searchlights at Hither Hills, and two (2) searchlights at Shagwong (see documents D-1, D-3, and E-2).

Battle allowances of ammunition and powder (i) charges for the Camp Hero battery guns were stored within the individual batteries of the camp. A requirement for war reserve allowances of ammunition for the batteries also existed. However this ammunition was stored outside of Camp Hero installation boundaries at an unknown central depot location under the control of the Chief of Ordnance. Batteries 112 and 113 (Dunn) had a battle allowance of 200 16-inch 2,240-lb projectiles and war reserve allowance of 300 16-inch 2,240-lb projectiles. Battery 216 had a battle allowance of 200 6-inch 90-lb HE (high explosive) rounds and 300 6-inch 105-lb AP (armor piercing) rounds and a war reserve allowance of 300 6-inch 90-1b HE rounds and 400 6-inch 105-lb AP rounds. It is presumed that the antiaircraft weapon ammunition for Camp Hero and nearby facilities was also stored within the battery ammunition storage facilities of Camp Hero, as no other historical or physical evidence is present to display a separate storage facility for these items. This was conceivably possible due to the storage capacity of 400 rounds of ammunition in Batteries 112 and 113, and a battle allowance requirement of only 200 rounds of ammunition (see documents D-1, E-2, and E-3).

(j) On 22 June 1944, the .27 acre lease with the Montauk Beach Company for the railhead facility at Fort Pond Bay was transferred to the Department of the Navy (see documents L-3 and L-4).

(k) On 22 February 1945, Battery "A" Coast Artillery Battalion (Mustard-HD) held a Gas Identification Exercise at Camp Hero, actual location unknown. During this exercise, men were sent into clouds of mustard, phosgene, and lewisite. On this day the weather conditions were less than favorable (inversion) and the clouds hung close to the ground: thus, a high number of men expierienced irritations on their faces and arms. Because the inversion conditions were the cause of the men's irritations, it was stated that the exercises would only be held on favorable weather days (see document E-20).

(1) On 8 June 1945, the .29 acre lease with the Long Island Railroad Company, for the pier facility at Fort Pond Bay was terminated (see documents L-3 and L-4).

(m) On 25 September 1946, Camp Hero (subinstallation of Fort H.G. Wright) was reclassified as a Class I subinstallation assigned to the 1^{st} Army in accordance with War Department Circular Number 292, dated 25 September 1946 (see document F-12).

(n) On 31 July 1947, Camp Hero was placed in an inactive status in accordance with Department of the Army Circular Number 23, dated 16 October 1947 (see document F-12). During the period of coastal defense operations at Camp Hero, the 6-inch and 16-inch guns of Camp Hero were fired occasionally in practice, never in hostility (see documents E-15, F-16, I-5, I-8, and I-17).

(o) On 7 February 1949, completion of the demilitarization and scrap removal of Battery 112's, 113's, and 216's 16-inch and 6-inch guns occurred (see documents H-9 and K-1).

(p) Effective 31 December 1949, Camp Hero was declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Army by Department of the Army General Orders No. 1, dated 3 January 1950. This was based on the discontinuation of harbor defense sites. Also on 31 December 1949, authorization for the transfer of 96.94 of Camp Hero lands to the Department of the Air Force was granted, based on an Air Force requirement for an aircraft control and warning station at that location (see documents F-10, F-12, G-2, and G-3).

(q) On 9 May 1950, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, authorized the excessing of fire control station (tower) facilities, an auxiliary power plant, and an access road constructed on .03 acres of Coast Guard property permitted to the Army until 28 December 1952. The Coast Guard requested the improvements installed on its property under the permit on 17 December 1949. Transfer is believed to have occurred shortly after the excess action (see document G-1).

(r) On 13 June 1950, the 1.68 acre lease with the Montauk Beach Company, for the cable facility at an inland Montauk area, was terminated (see documents G-3 and L-4).

(s) On 28 August 1950, the permit with the Department of the Navy for pier and crane facilities on Fort Pond Bay was retransferred to the Department of the Navy (see documents G-3 and L-4).

(t) On 24 January 1951, Camp Hero was withdrawn from excess status and designated a Class I sub-installation of Fort Totten, NY, in accordance with 1^{st} Army General Order Number 20, dated 13 February 1951. The site was to be used as a firing range and field exercise area for Antiaircraft Artillery (AAA) / units in the vicinity of New York (see documents F-12 and G-6).

(u) On 6 April 1951, 96.94 acres of Camp Hero lands were officially transferred to the Department of the Air Force, based on an Air Force requirement for an aircraft control and warning station at that location (see documents G-2 and G-3). Army fee holdings were now reduced to 371.756 acres

(v) On 27 November 1950, prior to the official transfer of Camp Hero lands to the Air Force, the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (ACWS), an entity under the command of the Eastern Air Defense Force, was activated at Camp Hero. Prior to the arrival of the 773^{rd} , an AN/TPS-1B long-range search radar was activated at Camp Hero in 1948. The 773^{rd} ACWS began preparing for operations on Army owned Camp Hero lands while awaiting construction and completion of facilities on the property transferred to the Air Force (see documents E-5, E-6, E-9, F-17, and H-27).

(w) In January 1951, a representative of the 69^{th} AA Battalion, Fort Totten, arrived at Camp Hero to coordinate future Fort Totten AAA unit training operations with the 773^{rd} ACWS that would commence when battalion equipment arrived at the camp. Arrangements were made for the stationing of a permanent Army AAA cadre at the camp, with buildings unused by the 773^{rd} to be made available to them, to enable the continuous training of Regular Army AAA personnel (see document E-5).

(x) February 1951 marked the beginning of AAA unit training at Camp Hero. Ninety Millimeter (90mm) and quad .50 caliber antiaircraft artillery began firing exercises from firing positions established on the southern bluff of the camp overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Tow target planes and radio controlled aircraft were utilized to gauge firing accuracy (later towed barges were also used). Due to limited facilities for the training units, the units bivouacked at the Camp. Ammunition for training exercises, when required, was stored in the internal bunkers of the now unused Battery 216. Restrictions to the waterways effected by firing activities were posted (see documents D-1, D-3, D-7, E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, I-15, and Plates 3, 4, and 6).

(y) Sometime in 1956, Army Special Forces personnel reportedly airdropped into Camp Hero lands and went into the wooded area for a week of training. The type of training conducted is unknown (see document I-16).

(z) Training of Fort Totten AAA units continued until 1957. Known AAA battalions (and their assigned batteries) of the 52^{nd} AAA Brigade of Fort Totten to participate in firing missions at Camp Hero were the 41^{st} , 69^{th} , 245^{th} , 521^{st} , 536^{th} , 703^{rd} , 715^{th} , and 737^{th} battalions. Weapon systems known to be fired by these units included 90mm guns, 120mm guns, .50 caliber machine guns, and 3.5-inch rockets (see documents D-1, D-3, D-5, E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, I-15, K-1, and Plates 3, 4, and 6).

(aa) On 21 October 1955 and 12 July 1957, the Secretary of the Army transferred 4.11 and 8.1 acres (respectively) of Camp Hero land to the Secretary of the Air Force for additional Air Force family housing facilities. Army fee holdings were reduced to 359.54, and Air Force holdings were increased to 109.15 acres (see documents G-3 and G-4).

(bb) Effective 31 December 1957, the remaining Army portion of Camp Hero land was placed in an inactive status, in accordance with Department of the Army General Orders No. 1, dated 3 January 1958 (see document F-11).

(cc) Beginning 3 January 1958, the Army portion of Camp Hero began to be maintained on a caretaker basis (see document G-5).

(dd) Returning to Air Force activity at Camp Hero, on 15 May 1951, the 773rd ACWS began their move to their newly constructed facilities on the Air Force portion of Camp Hero.

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Beginning 6 February 1952, the Air Force property was renamed the Montauk Air Force Station (MAFS), at which time 773rd ACWS was reassigned to the 26^{th} Air Division (AD). The 773^{rd} was assigned the responsibility by the 26^{th} AD of operating the Air Defense Direction Center, with a mission of providing radar surveillance for the detection, identification, and interception of all aircraft entering its area of responsibility. Construction at the MAFS included the building, or modification of existing army buildings, of billeting, administrative, station support, and required radar facilities to perform their mission and accommodate a station compliment of approximately sixteen (16) officers and 160 airmen (see documents E-5, E-9, E-18, E-19, and F-17).

(ee) On 8 January 1958, the 773rd ACWS was assigned to the New York Air Defense Sector (NYADS) in preparation for a change of mission. Due to the increase in speed and performance of manned aircraft and the use of missiles it was felt that manual air defense measures were not adequate and the 773rd would take it's place as a link in the new SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) system. The SAGE system provided for the automatic transmission of radar data and the utilization of a centralized electronic computer system (at McGuire Air Force Base for NYADS) to furnish to the improved tracking and weapon handling resources the data required to cope with air raids by the enemy (see documents E-19, H-24, and H-27).

(ff) On 1 October 1958, the 773rd ACWS was redesignated as the 773rd Radar Squadron (SAGE) and acquired their new mission. The new mission was to provide the NYADS with surveillance data of air traffic within their assigned subsector of responsibility; to accomplish radar mapping prior to the transmittal of such data to NYADS; to provide the 26th Air Division Combat Alert Center (Manual) and NYADS Sector Commander with the complete air picture in the event the SAGE direction center became disabled; and maintain a force in a maximum state of readiness for use in air defense. In order to accomplish this mission, a technically advanced AN/FPS-35 Specific Frequency Diversity Search Radar Unit was built at the MAFS, and became operational in December 1960 (see documents E-18 and H-27). Previous search and height finder radar units and later height finder radar units, with their dates of activation, may be found in document F-17.

(gg) On 15 July 1960, approximately 359.54 acres of Army fee owned land and 3.1 acres of easement interest at Camp Hero were determined to be excess to Department of the Army requirements by Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Logistics (see document G-5).

(hh) On 1 November 1960, the Army portion of Camp Hero land was placed under the care and custody of the U.S. Army Engineer District, New York. Contract care and custody of the camp continued (see document G-6).

(ii) On 31 March 1964, the Department of the Army officially transferred 192.25 additional acres of Army Camp Hero lands to the Department of the Air Force. Army Camp Hero fee holdings were reduced to 167.296 acres, and Montauk Air Force Station holdings were increased to 301.40 acres (see document G-7).

(jj) On 23 July 1970, the 3^{rd} Naval District's Undersea Warfare Division and U.S. Navy Sea, Air, and Land Soldiers(SEALS) participated in an exercise on Camp Hero lands. The exercise was designed to test the operational capabilities of mobile equipment, contingency plans, and forces available for the protection of the sea approaches to the United States. The reservists defended the camp from an invasion of the SEALS who arrived by sea (see document H-29).

(kk) On 26 December 1972, 6.25 additional acres of Army Camp Hero lands were officially transferred by the Department of the Army to the Department of the Air Force. Army Camp Hero fee holdings were reduced to 161.046 acres and Montauk Air Force Station holdings were increased to 307.65 acres (see document G-15).

(11) On 18 July 1974, 119.26 acres of Army Camp Hero land was transferred to the State of New York by the Department of the Interior following the General Services Administration excess declaration of the property on 9 December 1965. Army Camp Hero holdings were reduced to 41.786 acres and Air Force holdings remained at 307.65 acres (see document G-16).

(mm) On 16 September 1974 and 11 August 1977, 5.00 and 1.29 (respectively) additional acres of Army Camp Hero lands were officially transferred by the Department of the Army to the Department of the Transportation (U.S. Coast Guard). Army Camp Hero holdings were reduced to 35.496 acres, Air Force holdings remained at 307.65 acres, and Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres (see documents G-17 and G-18).

(nn) On 26 June 1978, the Department of the Army officially transferred 17.40 additional acres of Army Camp Hero lands to the Department of the Navy. Army Camp Hero holdings were reduced to 18.09 acres, Air Force holdings remained at 307.65 acres, Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres, and Navy Holdings total 17.40 acres (see document G-19). (4) Final Site Inactivation and Disposal

(a) On 1 July 1980, the major mission of the Montauk Air Force Station was drastically reduced, leaving only five personnel to operate a ground-to-air radio station. Then in 1982, all activities at the station terminated (see document H-32).

(b) On 15 March 1982, 4.39 Acres of Montauk Air Force Station (Camp Hero) land was declared excess by the General Services Administration. It was later transferred to the town of East Hampton on 1 June 1983. Army holdings totaled 18.09 acres, Air Force holdings totaled 303.26 acres, Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres, and Navy Holdings totaled 17.40 acres (see document L-9).

(c) On 18 November 1982, the remaining 18.09 acres of Army Camp Hero lands were officially transferred by the Department of the Interior to the State of New York to be used for Public Park or public recreation purposes. Camp Hero Air Force holdings totaled 303.26 acres, Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres, and Navy Holdings totaled 17.40 acres (see document G-20).

(d) On 1 June 1983, 24.40 Acres of Montauk Air Force Station (Camp Hero) land was transferred to the town of East Hampton. Air Force holdings totaled 278.86 acres, Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres, and Navy Holdings totaled 17.40 acres (see document L-9).

(e) On 10 September 1984, 278 Acres of Air Force owned former Camp Hero land was transferred by the Department of the Interior to the State of New York by quitclaim deed. Camp Hero Air Force holdings totaled .86 acres, Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres, and Navy Holdings totaled 17.40 acres (see document L-9).

(f) On 13 June 1985, 17.40 Acres of Navy owned owned former Camp Hero land was transferred to the Town of East Hampton (see document G-19). Camp Hero Air Force holdings totaled .86 acres and Coast Guard holdings totaled 6.29 acres. The Air Force remaining total is displayed as an unresolved .86 acre remaining balance on a final Montauk Air Force Station real estate project map (see document L-9). Current property ownership maps reflect a remaining government owned parcel of property in the amount of 7.5 acres on former Camp Hero property. The U.S. Coast Guard utilizes this parcel. However, it exceeds the 6.29 acres released to that entity (see document G-21).

(5) Post Site Activity and Use

The major portion of project lands, since their release from Department of Defense control, remain as limited access Public Park land. The predominant portion of the land is New York State owned, under the control of the New York State The remaining local government interests Parks Commission. includes a East Hampton Town controlled low income housing area, which consists of 27 former Air Force housing units, and a small amount of East Hampton Town owned undeveloped property. The U.S. Coast Guard continues to own 7.5 acres of former site lands at which they operate a LORANS-C station. Plans for predominately unrestricted public access to New York State Lands, once any former military hazards are removed, is being contemplated at this time. Controlled public access is now allowed to fisherman on the southern bluff area of the site.

b. Ordnance Related Records Review

(1) An historical document search was conducted by the Site Inspection (SI) team to obtain ordnance-related records relevant to Camp Hero and the Montauk Air Force Station. Research sites included, but were not limited to, National and State Archives, state, county, and local libraries, historical ¹ centers and societies, local newspapers, state, county, and local law enforcement and explosive ordnance disposal agencies, and current owners of Camp Hero (see appendix A for a complete listing of contacts). The following documents are important to the verification of real property use by the Department of Defense and the presence or non-presence of ordnance and explosive items:

(2) A War Department Adjutant General's Office memorandum, dated 19 July 1938, states that an approved site board report of 30 January 1933 (Harbor Defense Board of the First Corps Area) provided for a 100 acre harbor defense installation in the town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, for the location of a 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns each at Montauk Point. Subsequent to the 16-inch battery determination was made, the plans were changed to provide for a 14-inch railway battery at Montauk, however, the 16-inch batteries were determined to be more prudent due to mobility, range, maintenance, and logistical problems encountered with 14inch railway guns (see document F-1).

(3) A War Department Adjutant Generals Office memorandum endorsement, dated 26 August 1941, states that the Secretary of War has determined the existence of a military necessity for the acquisition of approximately 468.666 acres of land at Montauk, Long Island, New York, as a site for approved harbor defense installations (see document F-2).

(4) A War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers report, dated 1941, discusses and illustrates harbor defense battery and battery support requirements for the modernization program of the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound. Facilities, systems, utilities, and networks approved for construction or awaiting approval for the Montauk Point Reservation (Camp Hero), facilities in the area of Camp Hero approved for construction or awaiting approval to support Camp Hero, units to provide support to Camp Hero, and diagrams displaying areas of coverage of Camp Hero facilities or systems described in this document are listed as follows (see document E-2):

(a) Two (2) casemated 16-inch batteries of two (2) guns each (Batteries 112 and 113) and one (1) shielded 6-inch battery of two (2) guns (Battery 216) at Camp Hero. The guns to be installed in Batteries 112 and 113 of the Camp were Navy MKIIM1 16-inch types with M4 mounts. The guns to be installed in Battery 216 were M1903A2 6-inch types with M1 mounts.

(b) Internal ammunition storage magazines for 400^J rounds of 16-inch ammunition and 400 powder charges in Batteries 112 and 113 of Camp Hero. An interior ammunition storage magazine in Battery 216 of Camp Hero of unknown capacity.

(c) Five (5) fire control and observation structures (and required equipment) at Camp Hero to support Batteries 112, 113, and 216 of the camp, which also supported external Batteries 111 and 114 at Wilderness Point and Watch Hill. The fire control and observation stations consisted of two (2) cottage type structures, two (2) manhole type structures, and one (1) tower type structure.

(d) Six (6) additional proposed fire control station sites (and equipment) outside of Camp Hero, but in the vicinity, were also scheduled for construction to support the camp's Batteries 112, 113 and 216, and external supported Batteries 111 and 114. Stations were to be built in Ditch Plains, Shagwong, Amagansett, Hither Hills (Hill 100), and a station was to be built in Easthampton.

(e) Thirty-Seven millimeter (37mm) antiaircraft automatic weapons sections of Two (2) guns each at Camp Hero, Ditch Plain (Windmill), Culloden Point, and Shagwong. The place of storage of the 37mm ammunition for these positions was to be at an unspecified location at Camp Hero. The 37mm gun position at Camp Hero was to be located in the fire control and observation tower (behind the lighthouse) on the roof.
(f) .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoons of four (4) guns each at Batteries 112, 113, and 216 of Camp Hero and an additional .50 caliber platoon at one of the camp's fire control and observation cottages. The .50 caliber cottage gun platoon position was to be located on the roof of one the fire control cottages, on the knoll 200-feet south of the lighthouse overlooking the ocean, with the command post for Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battery #4 positioned in the lower level of this cottage. The .50 caliber gun platoons for batteries 112, 113, and 216 (Batteries 1, 2, and 3, respectively) were shown to be located directly at the battery sites. The place of storage of the .50 caliber ammunition for these batteries was to be at the camp at an unspecified location.

(g) Chemical Warfare collective protective systems (air filtration) at batteries 112, 113, and 216 of Camp Hero.

(h) Two (2) portable searchlights with 35-foot towers at Camp Hero, two searchlights at Hither Hills, and two searchlights at Shagwong.

(i) Two (2) plotting-switchboard rooms (structures) for Batteries 112 and 113 at Camp Hero.

(j) Several diagrams showing the firing fans and the maximum range of the guns at the Camp Hero batteries and showing the location of elements, cable routings, and searchlights of the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound to include Camp Hero.

(5) A War Department Adjutant Generals Office memorandum, dated 10 August 1942, states that the Secretary of War has designated Battery 113 at Montauk Point "Battery Dunn" in honor of the late Colonel John M. Dunn (see document F-3).

(6) A War Department Office of the Chief of Ordnance memorandum, dated 9 October 1942, cites the need to make immediate shipment of the two 16-inch guns for Battery 113 (Dunn) of Montauk point, Long Island, New York. The immediate shipment is required to relieve storage conditions at the Watervaliet Arsenal (see document F-4).

(7) A War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers table, circa 1943, cites the delivery of armament and completion of emplacement dates for 6-inch batteries. The 6-inch gun battery (Battery 216) of Montauk Point was completed in October 1942 and the armament for this battery was delivered in January 1943 (see document F-6).

(8) A War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers table, circa 1943, cites the delivery of armament and completion of emplacement dates for 16-inch batteries. The first listed 16-inch gun battery (Battery 113) of Montauk Point was completed in March 1943 and the armament for this battery was delivered in January 1943. The second listed 16-inch gun battery (Battery 112) of Montauk Point was completed in May 1943 and the armament for this battery was delivered F-7).

(9) A War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers memorandum (with attachments), dated 4 May 1943, displays the elaborate obscurement (camouflage) projects approved for and completed at Camp Hero, Long Island, New York, to disguise the batteries, battery support structures, and contonement areas from aerial observation (F-8).

(10) A War Department Adjutant General's Office memorandum endorsement, dated 14 September 1943, states that no fixed antiaircraft armament was available or under procurement for the Fort Pond-Camp Hero area. The antiaircraft defense of this area was to be provided by mobile or semi-mobile antiaircraft units under the control of the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command (see document F-9).

(11) A War Department Adjutant General's Office supplemental report, dated 7 March 1945, updates harbor defense battery and battery support requirements for the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound as specified in the previous 1941 modernization program document. It also confirms the construction of facilities, systems, utilities, and networks that were awaiting approval for the Montauk Point Reservation (Camp Hero) in the original document. Changes to the original document, additions to the original document, and confirmation of facility construction that was pending approval in the original document are as follows (see document E-3):

(a) The six (6) proposed fire control (FC) station sites outside of Camp Hero, but in the vicinity, were approved to support the camp's Batteries 112, 113 (Dunn) and 216, and external supported Batteries 111 and 114. The government procured two (2) parcels of land in Ditch Plains for FC stations, one parcel in Shagwong for a FC station, one parcel in Amagansett for a FC station, one parcel in Hither Hills for a FC station, and one parcel in Easthampton for a FC station.

(b) The 37mm antiaircraft automatic weapons positions of two (2) guns each at Camp Hero, Ditch Plain, Culloden Point, and Shagwong were changed to 40mm gun positions of two (2) guns each at those locations. There were two (2) 40mm

gun positions of two (2) guns each displayed at Camp Hero; the other locations had one (1) position of two (2) guns each displayed.

(c) The presence of SCR-296 radar systems at Ditch Plains, Prospect Hill of Camp Hero, and a second system at Camp Hero. An additional SCR-582 system was also displayed to be present at Camp Hero.

(d) A battle allowance of 200 16-inch 2,240-1b projectiles and war reserve allowance of 300 16-inch 2,240-1b projectiles for Batteries 112 and 113 (Dunn) of Camp Hero. A battle allowance of 200 6-inch 90-1b HE (high explosive) rounds and 300 6-inch 105-1b AP (armor piercing) rounds and war reserve allowance of 300 6-inch 90-1b HE (high explosive) rounds and 400 6-inch 105-1b AP (armor piercing) rounds for Battery 216 of Camp Hero.

(12) A War Department Office of the Chief of Engineers report, circa 1945, contains documents and maps which display and explain all of the completed battery related facility and utilities projects performed at Camp Hero. Of particular interest are the plans for Batteries 112, 113 (Dunn), and 216 (to include central traverse magazines, powder rooms, and firing platforms), camp fire control stations, camp plotting and switchboard structures, and camp radar installations (see document E-4).

(13) A book written about the land and people of the South Fork of Long Island, New York, unknown date, states that the WWII era guns of Camp Hero were fired several times during wartime drills. The concussion of the guns firing rattled windows many miles away. It also states that these guns were never used in battle (see document F-16).

(14) A newspaper article dated 6 February 1949, states that the process of dismantling the 6-inch and 16-inch guns of Montauk was almost complete (see document H-9).

(15) Department of the Army General Orders No. 1, dated 3 January 1950, states that Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, a sub-installation of Fort H.G. Wright, is excess to the needs of the Department of the Army effective 31 December 1949 (see document F-10).

(16) A First U.S. Army Historical Data Card, circa 1961, displays that Camp Hero was designated a sub-installation of Fort Totten, New York, effective 24 January 1951 (see document F-12). (17) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 January through 31 January 1951, stated the following (see document E-5):

(a) The 773rd AC&W remained stationed at Camp Hero, Montauk, New York. This was apparently attributed to the incomplete construction of the Air Force procured portion of Camp Hero, later to be called the Montauk Air Force Station.

(b) An officer of the 69th Antiaircraft (AA) Battery of Fort Totten, Queens, New York visited the squadron to arrange policy and billeting for the AA training battery to be located in the squadron area. A permanent cadre was to be quartered at Camp Hero and continuous training was to be conducted for Regular Army AA personnel. Buildings unused by the 773rd AC&W was to be made available to the 69th AA Battery and they were to begin their training when battery equipment arrived at Montauk.

(18) A newspaper article, dated 8 February 1951, stated that 120mm guns were temporarily shifted from their Fort Totten installation base to Camp Hero to give crews a month's training in firing live ammunition (see document H-10).

(19) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 February through 28 February 1951, stated the following (see document E-6):

(a) The first units of the 69th AA Battalion, Fort Totten, New York, arrived during the first week of February and practice firing started as soon as the 90mm AA guns had been positioned. Although weather had hampered their operation, all batteries of the battalion were able to fire the required number of practice rounds by the 23rd of the month. Facilities were not available to house the entire battalion, so two batteries at a time bivouacked at Camp Hero, fired the required rounds and then returned to Fort Totten, making way for two more batteries. Tow target planes from Otis Air Force Base and Naval Air Station Floyd Bennett were utilized for firing problems for the 90's and radio controlled "drones" were used as targets for the multiple .50 caliber machine guns.

(b) The 773rd's squadron area was officially an Army area. It would be completely taken over by the Army as soon as the squadron moved to its new site, still under construction. At that time there was no indication of any Air Force operational

association with the 69th AA Battalion. The site that was now occupied by the 773rd would in the future be used as an Army training area only. The only Army personnel remaining at Camp Hero when battalion training was not scheduled was strictly a caretaker force.

(c) Colonel Kerr, the Commanding Officer of the Army battalions, indicated that batteries of 120mm AA guns would be arriving at Camp Hero late in March or early in April to conduct practice firing.

(d) During the time the 69th AA was in operation, a direct line from squadron operations to the AA Command Post (CP) was utilized for close liaison. When batteries were ready to practice fire, the CP called operations for clearance. Scopes were checked to see if any aircraft might be entering the firing area, but in giving clearance the 773rd was not assuming responsibility for aircraft in the area. Operations also notified the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the ADCC and other stations when firing was being conducted.

(e) The new squadron area was nearing completion, and, with the exception of the operations building and lack of mess equipment for the new mess hall, the majority of buildings would be ready in a few weeks time. A definite date for moving was not set, but everything indicated that the squadron would have to move into buildings in a piecemeal fashion when they were completed and the squadron would undoubtedly have to live in the new area but mess and operate in the Army area for some time. The present squadron area had already been turned over to the Army and they were most anxious to make use of the buildings occupied by the Air Force.

(20) Several 1951 and 1952 newspaper articles address the closing of navigable waters in front of Camp Hero firing range locations due to antiaircraft artillery gun firing. 90mm and 120mm guns are the specified types of guns (in some of these articles) that were to be fired from Camp Hero (see documents H-11 through H-17).

(21) An historical report written by a Staten Island, New York Historical Society, presented in the October through December 1957 issue, discusses antiaircraft artillery (AAA) training activity of AAA units stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. This article states that the 80th AAA Group was charged with supervising training within the 52nd Brigade (Fort Totten, New York), and one of the group's first major tasks was to chronograph all the brigade's guns, in order to standardize the muzzle velocities of the guns in each of the batteries. Training at the Montauk Firing Range was conducted throughout the summer (see document H-22).

(22) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 March through 31 March 1951, stated the following (see document E-7):

(a) On March 13th, several officers conducted an acceptance inspection of the new squadron area.

(b) It was expected that the 69th AA Battalion would be active at Camp Hero towards the end of March. On March 30th units began arriving at Camp Hero, but as of the 31st of March, only one battery of 90mm AA guns had arrived and practice firing had not commenced.

(c) 105 (one hundred five) Airmen fired familiarization rounds with .50 caliber machine guns (at an undisclosed location) as part of the ground training for the month.

(23) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 April through 30 April 1951, stated that one 69^{th} AA Battalion 90mm battery was set up and practice firing by April 1^{st} . A field phone was installed in the Squadron Operations Room connecting squadron operations with the AA Command Post (CP). Clearances were requested by the AA CP and granted by operations before firing began. Practice firing continued until two batteries had completed firing requisites. On completion, the battery returned to Fort Totten, leaving a caretaker force in the area (see document E-8).

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(24) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 May through 31 May 1951, stated the following (see document E-9):

(a) On the 8th of May, General Minty accompanied by Colonel Murphy, 69th AAA Battalion, Fort Totten, New York, visited the squadron. General Minty and Colonel Murphy inspected squadron operations briefly and the Colonel was given a short briefing on operational procedures. Following the visit to operations, the visitors observed practice firing by a battery of 90mm AAA, the 41st AAA battalion, Fort Totten, NY.

(b) Units of the 41^{st} AAA Battalion arrived at Camp Hero from Fort Dix on the 4^{th} of May and set up batteries of 90mm guns for the purpose of practice firing. Two batteries of the battalion arrived the week of the 4^{th} and two more batteries the following week. During their stay, strength maintained by the battalion was of approximately 300 men. When firing requisites had been met, the batteries received orders to proceed to a new duty station, Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

(c) On the 23rd of May, the 536th AAA battalion arrived from Fort Totten. The mission for the batteries of this battalion was practice firing of 120mm AAA, and it was anticipated that the firing requisites would not be completed until early in June. As of the 31st of May, approximately 500 men were stationed at Camp Hero and a total of approximately 750 men were expected to participate in the firing exercise. Firing activities were coordinated with squadron operations and a field phone connecting Operations with the AA Command Post was installed so that warning could be given of any aircraft entering the firing area for the AAA. Squadron operations were notified prior to firing and when guns were secured. When firing was completed the units of the battalion would return to Fort Totten.

(d) The move to the new squadron area started of May 15th and the official address of the squadron was now Montauk, not Camp Hero, although operations and communications were still operating in the Camp Hero Area.

(25) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 June through 30 June 1951, stated that the units of the 536^{th} AAA Battalion completed their firing requisites in the first week of June and personnel returned to Fort Totten with the battery of 120mm AA guns which had been practice fired during this training period. At the time of departure for Fort Totten, the Army indicated that there would be no further firing at Camp Hero until the second week of July, when they anticipate a return to the practice range with a full battalion of 120mm guns (see document E-10).

(26) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 September through 30 September 1951, stated the following (see document E-11):

(a) The 703^{rd} AAA Battalion, which arrived at Camp Hero in August for practice firing, departed on the 19^{th} of September, and on the 20^{th} of September units of the 41^{st} AAA Battalion arrived at the training and began setting up for their firing period. At the end of September, this battalion was still in the process of conducting firing problems.

(b) During the month of September, targets for qualification of the .45 automatic pistol were set up and utilized and qualification firing of the .30 caliber carbine continued. This was part of the Air Force squadron-training program.

(27) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773^{rd} Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 October through 31 October 1951, stated the following (see document E-12):

(a) The 41st AAA Battalion completed their firing requisites during the past month and was replaced at Camp Hero by units of the 521st AAA Battalion.

(b) Firing by the 521st AAA Battalion was conducted for the first two weeks of October, and upon completion, the battalion returned to Fort Totten and was replaced by the 715th AAA Battalion.

(c) The 715th AAA Battalion set up their firing line and went into operation on the 25th of October, and at the end of the month they were still practice firing at Camp Hero.

(28) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 November through 30 November 1951, stated that the 715th AAA Battalion, who arrived in October, departed Camp Hero on November 9th. They were replaced by the 245th AAA Battalion on November 12th, who departed on the 29th of November (see document E-13).

(29) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (AC&W), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, covering the period of 1 December through 31 December 1951, stated that the 41st AAA Battalion arrived at Camp Hero on December 1st. They remained until the 11th, and during their period of activity fired daily employing both towed targets and Radio Controlled Aircraft Targets (RCAT). Following their departure, their was no additional AAA activity at Camp Hero (see document E-14). (30) A newspaper article, dated 8 December 1955, stated that a premature explosion of a 90mm shell at Camp Hero caused the death of a soldier and the injury of three other soldiers (see document H-19).

(31) A newspaper article, dated 23 May 1957, discusses military equipment demonstrated during Armed Forces Day activities at Camp Hero. Army equipment demonstrated was a 90mm antiaircraft gun (controlled by an M-33 radar set), a quad .50 caliber machine gun, and a drone type airplane used as a target for antiaircraft guns (see document H-21).

(32) A group of historical photographs, circa 1957, shows .50 caliber and 3.5'' rocket firing practice at Camp Hero. Also shown is an old fire control station on a bluff overlooking the ocean (see document K-2).

(33) Department of the Army General Orders No. 1, dated 3 January 1958, state that Camp Hero, New York, a subinstallation of Fort Totten, New York, is placed in an inactive status effective 31 December 1957. This signified the end of antiaircraft artillery unit firing at Camp Hero (see document F-11).

(34) An historical report released by Headquarters, First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York, dated 14 January 1958, describes the history of installations that were within "Long Island's Eastern Shield" of defenses, to include Camp Hero. This document discusses the Coastal Defense activities of Camp Hero from 1942 to 1947, to include the periodic booming of the guns during target practice and the camouflaging of Camp Hero to make it appear like a fishing village from the air and sea. It also discusses the return of heavy guns to the post from 1951 until 1957, the period in which Camp Hero was a sub-installation of the Army Antiaircraft Artillery Command (see document E-15).

(35) An historical report written by the Historical Officer of the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (ACWRON), Camp Hero, Montauk, New York, for the period ending 31 March 1958, provided a list of weapons maintained by the Air Police Section. The section maintained 15 (fifteen) .45 caliber pistols, 26 (twenty six) .30 caliber M1 rifles, 48 (forty eight) .30 caliber carbines, five (5) .45 caliber submachine guns, and seven (7) .30 caliber Browning automatic rifles. The section also maintained the ammunition associated with the aforementioned weapons (see document E-16).

(36) An Army Corps of Engineers disposal memorandum, dated 20 October 1960, states that in 1951 Camp Hero was withdrawn from an excess status and placed under the jurisdiction

of the Commanding General, 1^{st} United States Army, for use as a firing range and field exercise area for AAA units in the vicinity of New York (see document G-6).

(37) An historical report of the 773rd Radar Squadron (SAGE), Montauk, New York, for the period ending 31 December 1961, stated that all squadron personnel were scheduled for and completed marksmanship training and qualified with the appropriate weapon during November and December 1961. It is presumed that this qualification occurred somewhere on Camp Hero or the Air Force portion of Camp Hero (see document E-17).

(38) A newspaper article, dated 26 July 1962, discusses old and new ordnance items discovered by an Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit on the beach near Camp Hero during a search. Cannonballs, artillery projectiles and projectile fuzes, practice rockets, an intact hand grenade, 70 (seventy) rounds of assorted ammunition, and several unidentified objects were found and brought to the West Hampton Air Base (Suffolk County Air Force Base) for destruction (see document H-26).

(39) An historical report of the 773^{rd} Radar Squadron (SAGE), Montauk, New York, for the period ending 31 December J 1963, stated that the Unit Supply Office was moved from the old gun bunker to the former TROPO building. The supply office was located in the old gun bunker for more than five years (see document E-18).

(40) A National Ocean Service Coast and Geodetic Survey LORAN-C Map for Block Island Sound, dated 18 September 1993, displays three areas in the ocean south and southwest of the former Camp Hero shoreline which displayed an unexploded ordnance hazard (see reference B-142). These areas are displayed on Plate 5. An attempt to obtain the ordnance incident information which prompted the placement of these markings on the map proved futile, they could not be found, only the documents which provided the map posting coordinates of unidentified ordnance locations were recovered. These areas may be associated with an ordnance dumping ground area, mentioned in a newspaper article, said to be present off of Montauk Point (see document H-41). They may have also been associated with Camp Hero firing activities.

(41) A Draft U.S. Army Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization Survey and Analysis Report, dated December 1996, describes a troop chemical defense exercise, which occurred at Camp Hero in 1945, in which diluted chemical agents from a Chemical Agent Identification Set was utilized. On 22 February 1945, Battery "A" Coast Artillery Battalion (Mustard-HD) held a "Gas Identification Exercise". During this exercise, men were

sent into clouds of mustard, phosgene, and lewisite. On this day weather conditions were less than favorable (inversion) and the clouds hung close to the ground; thus, a high number of men experienced irritations on their faces and arms. Because the inversion conditions were the cause of the men's irritations, it was stated that the exercises would only be held on favorable weather days (see document E-20).

c. Interviews with Site Related Personnel

(1) Several persons were interviewed that were able to provide general site and OE related information pertaining to Camp Hero and the Montauk Air Force Station.

Mr. Dess is the State Park Manager for six (6) parks (2)in the Montauk complex of parks, with the majority of the former Camp Hero lands being one of the parks under his control. He has worked in this managerial capacity for 7 years, having had exposure to the former Camp Hero throughout this period. Prior to his appointment to this position he had visited the former Camp Hero in an unofficial capacity since the late 1970's. Throughout Mr. Dess's exposure to the former Camp Hero, he is aware of three incidents involving the discovery of OE on the camp. A former employee, Donald Balcuns, was a maintenance worker for the state whose place of duty was in a former Camp Hero building, used by the state as a maintenance facility. On a windowsill of this facility Mr. Balcuns had on display six artillery shells (projectiles) and two cannon balls, presumably found on the camp, with two of the projectiles being intact. The type, condition, and type of fuzing of the intact projectiles was unknown, however, the diameter of the projectiles described fit in the 75mm or 90mm category. The present location of these ordnance items is unknown, and the former employee (Donald Balcuns), although living in the Montauk Area, has suffered a stroke and would be incapable of being interviewed. A second incident involved the discovery of a projectile by a fisherman on the south side of the camp, on a trail by the bluffs. This occurred around 1992 or 1993. A third incident involved the discovery of a projectile, around three years ago, by a fisherman on the south shore of the former camp. Mr. Dess is not aware of the presence of any formal firing range evidence on the former camp, however, a circular area in the southwestern portion of the camp may have been associated with firing (see document I-1).

(3) Mr. Schneidmuller is a maintenance worker for the State Park Service. He has worked in this capacity since 1978, having exposure to the former Camp Hero throughout this period. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Schneidmuller actually worked in a former Camp Hero building, used as a state maintenance building. Prior to Mr. Schneidmuller's employment with the state he had visited

the former Camp Hero in an unofficial capacity since 1969. Throughout Mr. Schneidmuller's exposure to the former Camp Hero, he is aware of a few instances of ordnance discoveries. While working in the Camp Hero maintenance building during the aforementioned period, a former employee, Donald Balcuns, had ordnance items on display on a shelf. He recalled that these items were large, solid steel projectiles of unknown exact dimensions or description. The present location of these ordnance items and the place in which they were discovered is unknown, and the former employee is in extremely bad health and would not be capable of responding to questions. Mr. Schneidmuller stated that he personally discovered a large projectile six years ago along the shoreline at extreme low tide. This discovery was slightly west of the southwestern boundary of the former Camp Hero he believed. The item was left in place and was not reported or removed. Mr. Schneidmuller stated that ordnance debris is occasionally found weathering out of the bluff west of the sewer outflow pipe at the southern end of the former camp. In fact, he had in his possession one of these items of debris, which was an expended .50 caliber shell casing of 1942 vintage (see document I-2).

(4) Mr. Silipo began is the Administrative Manager for lthe State Park Service at Montauk. He has worked in this capacity since 1989, having exposure to the former Camp Hero throughout this period. Prior to Mr. Silipo's employment with the state he had visited the former Camp Hero in an unofficial capacity since From 1960 to 1989 his sister's husband was the State Park 1960. Manager at Montauk. He would visit his sister, and during the visits, explore the former Camp Hero. He explored a considerable portion of the former camp, never discovering any actual ordnance and explosives items. On one occasion, however, Coast Guard and Air Force dependent children showed him an area near the east gate of the former camp which contained expended small arms casings, empty ammo cans, and some general rubbish such as ration debris (see document I-3).

Mr. Ganga was an Ordnance Ammunition Officer (5) (Lieutenant) stationed at Fort Totten, New York, from December 1955 to November 1957. Fort Totten was the major command for subordinate antiaircraft artillery units in the New York area. Mr. Ganga was responsible for inspecting all of the subordinate unit ammunition storage sites, to include one at Camp Hero, to determine the condition of the ammunition stored. Mr. Ganga stated that 90mm mobile guns were fired from Camp Hero. 90mm ammunition was stored in the old 6-Inch gun battery at Camp Hero. 90mm gunfire occurred from Camp Hero, the guns fired at drones from bluffs facing the Atlantic. Mr. Ganga stated that any unserviceable ammunition from Camp Hero was sent to Raritan Arsenal in New Jersey for disposal. Mr. Ganga is not aware of

the conduct of any chemical defense training at Camp Hero. Mr. Ganga could recall one ordnance related accident occurring at Camp Hero. In 1955, upon his arrival to Fort Totten, he was detailed to investigate a 90mm gun accident in which a soldier was killed at Camp Hero. A faulty feed mechanism caused the breech to open and a 90mm round to eject rearward following propellant ignition. The round struck a soldier killing him. In conclusion, Mr. Ganga stated that a rifle and pistol range was present at Camp Hero, somewhere inland, which contained makeshift targets. He couldn't describe the exact location (see document I-4).

Mr. Kelsall is a lifetime Montauk area resident. (6) Mr. Kelsall stated that in the early 1940's, while in school, he witnessed trains passing, which were destined for Montauk, from the schoolhouse windows. These trains were bearing armored personnel carriers, ambulances, and half-tracks. Mr. Kelsall said that train driven Mack trucks originating from Westbury, New York, also passed frequently delivering concrete to Camp Hero for the gun batteries. Mr. Kelsall often heard firing occurring from the Montauk area in the early 1940's. The firing would cause the Mr. Kelsall is not sure which branch of windows to rattle. service was performing this firing. Mr. Kelsall stated that antiaircraft artillery units would convoy through the area to Camp Hero in the late 1940's to 1950's. The convoys would be towing three or four 90mm guns. Mr. Kelsall stated that another local resident, Ben Tyler, discovered a target drone in the woods at Hither Hills, which is west of Camp Hero (see document I-5).

Mr. Campbell was a Cable Splicer for the New York (7)Telephone Company from 1955 to 1980. His place of duty was Camp Hero, primarily servicing the complex communications system for the Air Force portion of Camp Hero known as the Montauk Air Force Station. Mr. Campbell stated that Army ordnance firing took place at Camp Hero during the first few years of his employment there, from the south side of the camp facing the ocean. Mr. Campbell stated that smaller projectiles (believed to be .50 cal and 20mm to 40mm) were fired at a ground launched drone. A barge target was also towed in the ocean in which small and large projectiles were fired at. There were three permanent firing positions along the southern bluff of the camp in which the Army fired from. Mr. Campbell serviced the communication lines to The drones were launched from a field on the southwestern them. portion of the camp. Mr. Campbell stated that small arms firing also took place at a crude small arms range on the south side of the NCO Club. Mr. Campbell stated that station trash from the base was thrown over the bluffs on the south side into the ocean (see document I-6).

(8) Mr. Disunno is a lifetime Montauk area resident who has lived in the vicinity of the former Camp Hero since 1924. Mr. Disunno stated that in 1942 he was employed by a concrete contractor who was pouring the concrete for two (2) of the gun batteries of Camp Hero. Mr. Disunno assisted in the construction of two (2) 16-Inch gun batteries. In August of 1943, Mr. Disunno entered the Army where he served in an antiaircraft artillery battalion until his release from service in December of 1945. Mr. Disunno returned to the Montauk area following his period of service and has lived there since. Mr. Dissunno remembers the passing of convoys hauling guns through the area to Camp Hero in the late 1940's through the 1950's. He does not recall the type of guns (see document I-7).

Mr. Cangiolosi a lifetime Montauk area resident who (9) has lived in the vicinity (in the same house) of the former Camp Hero for 73 years. Mr. Cangiolosi stated that in 1942 he was employed by the Corps of Engineers to assist in the camouflaging of the gun emplacements (batteries) of Camp Hero. Mr. Cangiolosi assisted for almost a year in the placement of natural vegetation, as part of a group of thirty men, on top of the batteries and fire control stations of Camp Hero. Native vegetation planted included roses, bayberry, red maple, and beach In April of 1943, Mr. Cangiolosi entered the Navy where grass. he served until his release from service in 1945. Mr. Cangiolosi returned to the Montauk area following his period of service and has lived there since. Mr. Cangiolosi stated that during World War II approximately 15,000 men of all services were stationed in the Montauk area. Mr. Cangiolosi remembers the passing of convoys hauling artillery pieces through the area to Camp Hero in the 1940's and 1950's; they would pass through around every two He does not know the type(s) of artillery pieces hauled. months. He also recalls the closure of the waterway in front of the south side of Camp Hero for firing practice, and a boat towing targets for the firing practice. Mr. Cangiolosi could also recall hearing the occasional firing of large guns prior to entering service in 1943 (see document I-8).

(10) LT. Claflin has been a member of the East Hampton Police Department since 1970. This agency provides police services to Montauk, and has a sub-post at that location. Shortly after joining the department, he recalls the discovery of a projectile, 2 feet long and around 6 inches in diameter, east of Ditch Planes on the shore. This item was discovered by fisherman, and apparently had a shipping plug in the nose of the item. Since then, he believes around 10-12 ordnance discoveries have been made in the Camp Hero area. He stated that he would search the archives and fax the reports if found (nothing received prior to completion of report). LT. Claflin is not aware of the discovery of any chemical warfare related materials

on or associated with Camp Hero. LT. Claflin is not aware of any accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from Camp Hero land (see document I-9).

(11)Mr. Robert Tuma is a lifetime Montauk resident. He departed the Montauk area from 1942 to 1945 to serve during World War II as a fighter pilot in the Navy. Upon his return from the war he returned to Montauk and became a commercial fisherman. Mr. Tuma can recall Army Anti-Aircraft units firing from Camp Hero, from the early 1950's until the middle to latter 1950's. Mr. Tuma stated that the waterway from the Montauk Lighthouse to Caswell Point would be restricted from watercraft usage during that time, and the restricted area extended to 12 miles offshore. Large caliber guns would fire at plane towed targets from Camp Hero on weekdays. Mr. Tuma could recall observing and hearing, from outside the restricted areas, the detonation of these large projectiles 10 to 12 miles offshore. Mr. Tuma could recall only one ordnance associated incident/accident occurring in the Montauk area. A local fisherman's son, Stan Nagle, was killed when trying to cut open a 3" projectile with a torch. This incident occurred in the 1950's. The projectile was discovered at an unknown location in Montauk, possibly dredged from Montauk Mr. Tuma also stated that the fixed guns at Camp Hero, Harbor. the 6-inch and 16-inch guns, were never fired to his knowledge (see document I-10).

Mr. Frank Tuma is a lifetime Montauk resident. (12)Mr. Tuma assisted a private firm in the construction of the 16-inch batteries at Camp Hero when in High School. Around the 1942 time frame, Mr. Tuma recalls observing convoys entering Camp Hero. He believes that artillery pieces were present in the convoys. Mr. Tuma departed the Montauk area from 1942 to 1946 to serve during World War II as a communications navigation officer in the Navy. Upon his return from the war he returned to Montauk and has remained there since. Mr. Tuma could recall that the Atlantic in front of Camp Hero was restricted from 1948 or 1949 until sometime in the 1950's. This was attributed to the firing of artillery at Camp Hero (see document I-11).

(13) Mr. Jacob served with the Air Force's 773rd Radar Squadron as the Computer Section Chief at Camp Hero, then known as the Montauk Air Force Station, from 1964 through 1973. Mr. Jacob stated that during his tour of duty no Army activity took place at Camp Hero. Mr. Jacob stated that a portion of the abandoned Army 16-inch Battery 212 was used for the storage of Air Force equipment and supplies. It was also used as a shelter for station personnel and local civilian residents during hurricanes. Mr. Jacob also stated that a gun point circle of the abandoned Army 6-inch battery 216 was used as a training area for fire fighting personnel. Mr. Jacob was aware of the presence of an informal small arms range on Camp Hero, the only range present to his knowledge. A crude berm near the station power plant was used for weapons qualification. During Mr. Jacob's tour of duty at Camp Hero, he is not aware of the discovery of any items of OE or OE residue or of any accidents associated with the discovery of OE on or off base. He is also not aware of the conduct of any type of chemical defense training or the discovery of any chemical defense training materials (see document I-12).

Mr. Beckwith is a lifetime Montauk resident who has (14)lived in the area since 1925. He departed the Montauk area from 1942 to 1946 to serve during World War II in the Navy. Mr. Beckwith can recall Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery units towing guns to Camp Hero from the late 1940's to the middle to latter 1950's. Mr. Beckwith stated that these units would have to tow the guns across the Shinnecock Bridge to get to Montauk. This was a real problem because the bridge could not withstand the weight of the vehicles and heavy guns combined. The trucks would have to drive across the bridge without the guns attached, then winch the guns across. Mr. Beckwith stated that the ocean in front of Camp Hero was restricted due to firing activities in that area during that time frame. Targets would be towed behind boats, with one mile long lines separating the boats from the targets, for the guns to fire at (see document I-13).

(15) Mr. Foley is a property owner of a portion of the former Camp Hero in which a radar tower was once present. He has owned the property since 1976, but has visited the Montauk Area since 1957. Mr., Foley has never discovered OE or OE debris on his property and has never heard of the discovery of OE on any part of Camp Hero or in the Montauk area (see document I-14).

(16) Mr. DeSousa was an Air Force Air Policeman stationed with the 773rd Radar Squadron at the Air Force portion of Camp Hero, known as the Montauk Air Force Station, from 1956 through 1959. Mr. DeSousa stated that during his tour of duty at Montauk, Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery units would arrive on weekends and spend two weeks at Camp Hero. They would fire small caliber mobile guns at radio controlled planes. The rounds fired would not give off a loud report after detonating. However, a puff of smoke would be visible. The target planes would fly from west to east on the south side of Camp Hero over the ocean, with the guns positioned on the southern bluffs firing towards the south (also over the ocean). Mr. DeSousa stated that the Army did not have many permanent party personnel stationed at Camp There was only a limited staff present to support the Hero. units that would come to fire. Mr. DeSousa was aware of the presence of an informal small arms range on Camp Hero, the only range present inland to his knowledge. The southern berm of Battery Dunn (113) was used for qualification firing of .45

caliber pistols and .30 caliber carbines. Makeshift targets would be placed at this location with the battery berm as a backdrop to catch the bullets. During Mr. DeSousa's tour of duty at Camp Hero, he did not participate in, witness, or hear about the conduct of chemical defense training. Mr. DeSousa never discovered or heard about the discovery of OE, or of any incidents or accidents associated with the discovery of OE, throughout his tour of duty at Camp Hero. He stated that being an Air Policeman, he would have been the first to know of any such discoveries or incidents or accidents. Mr. DeSousa stated that all station trash was hauled to an off-base landfill off of Flamingo Road, with the exception of mess hall food waste. This went to a local pig farmer (see document I-15).

Mr. Repsher was stationed at the Air Force portion (17)of the former Camp Hero, known as the Montauk Air Force Station, from 1964 to 1968. He was a Radar Technician assigned to the 773rd Radar Squadron. Throughout his period of service, Mr. Repsher investigated all Camp Hero property. This was a personal endeavor based on his extreme interest. During his personal search, he never discovered any live OE items. Mr. Repsher, during a search of the old hotel building (now removed) on the southeastern portion of the reservation, discovered army exercise debris to include small arms shell casings and canteens. During Mr. Repsher's investigation of the abandoned army infirmary, he discovered beds, other furnishings, medical records, scalpels and other assorted medical utensils. He was perplexed why the Army failed to clear the building upon departure. It appeared that they left in a hurry. Mr. Repsher stated that he investigated the battery complexes during his tour of duty at Camp Hero. He entered and explored three of them that were accessible at the time, never finding any evidence of OE. He mentioned that externally, the only difference that is noticeable at the battery sites, was the absence of a wooden fire control structure on Battery 216, and the concrete closure of the access doors of all the batteries. Mr. Repsher stated that his organization performed .30 caliber carbine qualification firing on the south side of a former battery, described to have been Battery Dunn (113). Makeshift targets were set up against the batteries earthen berm for qualification. No other form of qualification (i.e. grenade, projectile, etc.) occurred by station personnel during his tour of duty. No other ranges were established or used by station personnel during his tour of duty. Mr. Repsher recalled a training mission by Army Special Forces personnel at Camp Hero. Around 1966, Special Forces paratroopers dropped into the tennis court area one evening, presumably unannounced. He persuaded an Air Force Policeman to refrain from opening fire on They went into the woods for a week of training, after them. which they emerged and went into the NCO Club for a drink prior to departing. Mr. Repscher did not participate in or hear of the conduct of chemical defense training at the former Camp Hero (see document I-16).

(18) Mr. Hill is an Army veteran who was stationed at Fort H. G. Wright on Fishers Island from 1940 to 1943. He worked as a supply person at this installation, ordering all the supplies for his organization, the 242nd Coast Artillery Mr. Hill stated that Fort H. G. Wright was the major Regiment. command for all of the Harbor Defense Installations of Long Island Sound, to include Fort Michie on Great Gull Island, Fort Terry on Plum Island, and Camp Hero. Mr. Hill stated that the 11th Coastal Artillery Regiment (Regular Army) was the controlling organization at Fort H. G. Wright, and was later joined by the 242nd Connecticut National Guard Coast Artillery Regiment. Members of these organizations manned the individual Coastal Defense Batteries to include those at Camp Hero. Mr. Hill stated that he knew that 16-inch Gun Batteries were located and functioning at Fort Terry, Fort Michie, and Camp Hero. A 16inch gun battery was also built at Fort H. G. Wright, and the guns were delivered, however, the guns were never installed. An antiaircraft battery of 3-inch guns and 155mm guns was present at Fort H. G. Wright, which frequently practice fired the guns, utilizing high explosive rounds. Mr. Hill stated that battery guns at all the command installations were required to fire the guns in practice at regular intervals. The guns were never fired in hostility to his knowledge. The 16-inch guns were fired less frequently in practice due to the damage they caused to residence windows and complaints. Mr. Hill stated, in example, that at Fort Michie the 16-inch guns, utilizing unknown types of rounds, practice fired every three to four months. The frequency at Camp Hero is unknown, but believed to be similar. Mr. Hill stated that he is not aware of the order or receipt of Chemical Agent Training kits during his period of service at Fort H. G. Wright. The only chemical defense training conducted at Fort H. G. Wright, to his knowledge, consisted of mask confidence exercises. These were conducted in a gas chamber utilizing irritant agents. He is uncertain if these exercises were conducted at Camp Hero. He is additionally unaware of any ordnance related incidents or accidents associated with any of the command's installations and believes that any unserviceable or excess ammunition at any of Fort H. G. Wright subinstallations were shipped off the installations for disposal or reuse (see document I-17).

(19) Mr. Powers is a State Park Police Officer for the New York State Parks Office, and has worked in this capacity for 11 years. He was assigned to the former Camp Hero from 1992 until 1999. Around 1996 or 1997, he responded to an incident involving the discovery of an ordnance item on the southern oceanfront area of the former camp, an item that had been discovered by a fisherman. The area of the discovery was an area

west of the drainage effluent pipe, in the area identified as the Ordnance Destruction Range of this report (Area H). The item was described as being eight (8) to twelve (12) inches long and three (3) to four (4) inches in diameter with three (3) fins. A further description provided described the general features of a 3.5-inch rocket. Mr. Powers stated that the Suffolk County Police Bomb Squad responded to this incident. Members of that organization, at the time of response, stated that the item was live and removed it. Mr. Powers did not personally respond to any other ordnance related incidents or did not personally discover any ordnance items at Camp Hero during his period of assignment there. However, Mr. Powers stated that he has heard that a lot of items have washed up on the shore of the former camp (see document I-18).

SGT Peyton is a member of the Suffolk County Police (20) Department Emergency Services Division Arson/Explosives Unit. He has been a member of this unit for eighteen (18) years, with a total service time in the Suffolk County Police Department of thirty-six (36) years. His organization is normally notified of all ordnance and explosive incidents that occur in Suffolk County. SGT Peyton stated that he is aware of a former military usage at Camp Hero, and is aware of the discovery of ordnance items in that area. To the best of his recollection, though, all items discovered were devoid of energetic material. He stated that he would have his records clerk check all ordnance incidents that his unit responded to on the eastern end of Long Island and send this information. SGT Peyton stated that the majority of their military related responses in Suffolk County are to the former Camp Upton military area in Yaphank, New York. They have recovered hand grenades, mortars, land mines, and projectiles dating back to as far as the Civil War in this area. Some of the items discovered were Japanese and British. SGT Peyton stated a portion of the former Camp Upton lands, in which ordnance items have been discovered, are under the control of the Brookhaven National Laboratories, and another portion of land where items were discovered are outside of the laboratories' current boundaries.

(21) Mr. Cox is an Army veteran who served at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, as a jeep mechanic for a 90mm AAA battalion from 1957 to 1958. Around November 1957, Mr. Cox was required to travel with his battalion to Camp Hero, New York, where they conducted firing practice for a few weeks. The battalion fired 90mm guns from points on the southern bluff of Camp Hero southward towards the ocean, at targets towed by planes. The types of rounds fired are unknown. Quad .50 caliber machine guns and 3.5-inch rockets were also fired for familiarization towards the ocean. Mr. Cox stated that firing of any weapon would not have been directed inland. Mr. Cox stated that while at Camp Hero, all personnel stayed in old barracks buildings. Mr. Cox stated that no form of chemical defense training occurred at Camp Hero during the battalion's short training exercise there. Mr. Cox provided pictures of the aforementioned training exercise, which illustrated some of the firing conducted at Camp hero and a fire control structure of Camp Hero (see documents I-20 and K-1).

5. SITE ELIGIBILITY

a. Confirmed Formerly Used Defense Site

Former land usage by the Departments of the Army and (1)Air Force is substantiated by numerous historical maps, documents, interview information, and physical evidence which suggests an approximate 468.72 acres of an OE associated land usage by both services and an additional 756,536.66 acres of ocean and near shore usage by the Army for gun firing during the period of operation of Camp Hero. The Army and Air Force also acquired numerous additional easements, leases, and permits, however, due to a usage not bearing an OE significance, they have been omitted from reporting. Camp Hero was utilized by the Army as a coastal defense installation during WWII, whose 6-inch and 16-inch guns fired into the ocean periodically for practice (see documents E-15, F-16, I-5, I-8, I-17, and Plates 4, 5, and 6). Army Antiaircraft Artillery unit's fired .50 caliber, 90mm, and 120mm guns and 3.5-inch rockets from the southern bluffs of Camp Hero into the ocean during 1950's practice firing exercises (see documents E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-8, I-10, I-13, I-15, K-1, and Plates 3, 4, and 6). Air Force soldiers manned a radar site at Camp Hero from 1950 until 1982, firing small arms weapons for qualification at Camp Hero during that period (see documents E-11, E-16, E-17, I-12, I-15, I-16, Plates 3 and 4, and Photo J-16).

The FDE for this site, however, qualified only (2) 468.49 acres of land as being FUDS eligible (see document E-1). This was apparently based on an oversight which incorrectly listed the fee acreage, which was actually 468.69 acres (see document L-4), and took into consideration only military owned (fee) lands, not an additional .03 acre use agreement area, used as a fire control station and 37mm AAA gun position (see documents E-2, E-3 and G-1), an additional 756,491.75 acre ocean firing area, in which projectiles were fired, and an 44.88 acre oceanfront area, where ordnance items have been discovered as a result of ordnance firing and destruction activity at Camp hero (see documents E-5 through E-14, E-15, F-16, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-10, I-13, I-15, I-17, K-1, and Plates 2 through 6). Total site acreage actually consisted of approximately 757,005.35 acres. The FDE should be amended to reflect total former site acreage. Although Area L is FUDS

qualified, it will not be added to the FUDS database in accordance with Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Military Projects Office (CEMP-RF) memorandum, dated 15 March 1994 (see document F-18).

b. Potential Formerly Used Defense Sites

During the course of this investigation, historical documentation and interview information suggests the presence of six (6) potential Formerly Used Defense sites in the Suffolk County, New York, area.

(1) Gardiners Point, an island northwest of Montauk Point, was used as an Army and Navy bombing target area from the 1930's to the 1970's. Bombs, to include the high explosive variety, have been discovered on the island, some of them destroyed by Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel (see documents H-6, H-8, and H-42). This location was listed as DERP-FUDS Site C02NY0021 in the Formerly Used Defense Site Management Information System (FUDSMIS) database. This database suggested that no OE projects were recommended or assigned to this site.

(2) Camp Upton was located in Yaphank, New York, and was a major Army maneuver and firing area for an unknown period of time. A portion of the former Camp Upton property was taken over by Brookhaven National Laboratories for nuclear research around 1947. The Army was still utilizing remaining portions of the former camp in 1956. A Suffolk County Police Department Emergency Services Division Arson/Explosives Unit Sergeant stated that the majority of their military related responses in Suffolk County are to the former Camp Upton military reservation. His unit has recovered hand grenades, mortars, land mines, and projectiles dating back to as far as the Civil War in this area. Some of the items discovered were Japanese and British (see documents H-7, H-20, and I-19). This location was listed as DERP-FUDS Site C02NY0597 in the FUDSMIS database. This database suggested that no OE projects were recommended or assigned to this site.

(3) A Fire Control Station was constructed along the shore in Ditch Plain, New York, to support the guns of Camp Hero during WWII. Historical documents reflect the placement of a 37mm (later replaced by a 40mm) AAA weapons section at this location (see documents E-2, E-3, and L-3). This location was listed as DERP-FUDS Site CO2NY0603 in the FUDSMIS database. This database suggested that no OE projects were recommended or assigned to this site. (4) A Fire Control Station was constructed along the shore at Shagwong Point, New York, to support the guns of Camp Hero during WWII. Historical documents reflect the placement of a 37mm (later replaced by a 40mm) AAA weapons section at this location (see documents E-2 and E-3).

(5) A Fire Control Station was constructed along the shore at Culloden Point, New York, to support the guns of Camp Hero during WWII. Historical documents reflect the placement of a 37mm (later replaced by a 40mm) AAA weapons section at this location (see documents E-2 and E-3).

(6) A Fire Control Station was constructed along the shore in Hither Hills, New York, to support the guns of Camp Hero during WWII. Although no documents discovered suggested the presence of AAA guns at this facility, an interview source stated that a target drone was discovered in the woods at this location, possibly indicating the conduct of target practice there (see documents E-2, E-3, I-5, and L-6).

6. VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

a. General Procedures and Safety

(1) During the period of 8 through 14 November 1999, members of the Assessment Team, Mr. Nick Iaiennaro and Mr. Thomas Knapp, visited the project portions of the former Camp Hero. The primary task of the team was to assess potential OE presence and usage of the site as a coastal defense installation. The site inspection was limited to non-intrusive methods; i.e. subsurface sampling was not authorized nor performed.

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(2) Real estate rights-of-entry were not obtained by the team due to the willingness of State representatives to allow the team to visit the property. Representatives were briefed on the non-intrusive nature of the inspection and the safety measures used by the inspection team.

(3) A site safety plan was developed and utilized by the assessment team to assure safety from injury during the site inspection of the area (reference B-5). Prior to the inspection, a briefing was conducted which stressed that military EOD personnel should only handle OE.

(4) Prior to the site visit, a thorough review of all available reports, historical documents, texts, and technical ordnance reference materials gathered during the historical records search was made to ensure awareness of potential ordnance types and associated hazards.

b. Area A: Fire Control Station/37mm AAA Station (Additional Lands)

(1) This area contains a fire control tower and auxiliary power plant built by the Army to serve as a fire control station for the batteries of guns at Camp Hero and a couple of outlying gun batteries. The tower and auxiliary power plant are built on a .03 acre parcel of flat land on the east side of the Montauk Point Lighthouse. Target angles and projectile fall and correction data were fed from this location, during the coastal defense period of operation in the 1940's, to a separate plotting room on Camp Hero where fire was adjusted for accurate target acquisition purposes (see documents D-1, E-2, E-3, E-4, F-13, G-1, Photo J-1, and Plates 2, 4, and 7).

(2) Historical documents reflect that the .03 acre parcel of land where this facility was built was located outside of the confines of the Camp Hero reservation, on lands gained through use agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard and Department of the Navy. Historical documents also reflect the placement of a 37mm (later changed to 40mm) automatic weapons section on the roof of the fire control tower in this area (see documents D-1, E-2, E-3, E-4, G-1, and L-5).

(3) No historical data, interview information, or physical evidence could be found to indicate actual ordnance firing from this location or a remaining ordnance presence at this location.

c. Area B: Battery 216

(1) This area, consisting of 2.90 acres, served as a coastal defense 6-inch gun battery from 1943 through 1947. It is situated on a sparsely vegetated parcel of land on the southern bluff area of the site, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean (see Plates 2 and 4).

(2) Historical documents concerning this area indicate the following:

(a) This battery was constructed as an underground self sufficient facility containing commercial and individual power supplies, a water supply system, powder and shell rooms, central traverse magazine, latrines, an oil fired forced hot water heating system, ventilation system, dehumidifying system, and gas defense system (see documents E-3 and E-4).

(b) This battery was covered with earth and camouflaged with natural vegetation to prevent enemy observation (see documents F-8 and I-8).

(c) This battery was completed in October 1942 and the armament for this battery was delivered in January 1943 (see document F-6). The guns installed in this battery were two shielded M1903A2 6-inch models with M1 mounts (see documents D-4 and E-2).

(d) A .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoon of 4 guns was positioned at this battery (see documents D-3 and E-2).

(e) A battle allowance of 200 6-inch 90-lb HE (high explosive) rounds and 300 6-inch 105-lb AP (armor piercing) rounds and war reserve allowance of 300 6-inch 90-lb HE (high explosive) rounds and 400 6-inch 105-lb AP (armor piercing) rounds was prescribed for this battery (see documents D-1 and E-3).

(f) This battery, along with the other Camp hero batteries, fired occasionally in practice (see documents F-16, E-15, I-5, I-8, and I-17).

(g) The guns were removed from this battery in 1949 (see document H-9).

(h) The internal bunker of this battery was used for the storage of AAA ammunition during AAA firing activities in the 1950's (see document I-4).

(i) A gun circle of this battery was used for firefighting training in the 1950's (see document I-12).

(j) This battery area was used as a observation post during a joint Naval Reserve and Navy SEAL training exercise in 1970 (see document H-29).

(3) A thorough inspection of the exterior battery area and area surrounding the battery by the inspection team failed to reveal a remaining OE or OE debris presence. The inspection team was unable to inspect the interior of the battery due to the sealing with conrete of all possible access points due to unauthorized entry and vandalism. This area was visited and thoroughly investigated by a credible witness following the Army usage period when access to the battery was still possible. This individual failed to discover a remaining OE presence at that time (see document I-16 and Photos J-2 through J-6 and Plate 7).

d. Area C: AAA Firing Area

(1) This area consists of approximately 5.80 acres of sparsely vegetated land located on the southern bluffs of the site overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. This area was utilized as an AAA firing area, consisting of three firing points, during AAA unit firing activities from 1951 to 1957 (see Plates 3 and 4).

(2) Historical documents concerning this area indicate the following:

(a) Three permanent firing positions were established in this area, with communication cables running to them (see document I-6).

(b) Numerous AAA Battalions assigned to Fort Totten fired 90mm guns, 120mm guns, quad .50 caliber machine guns, and 3.5-inch rockets from this area. Tow target planes, radio controlled target airplanes (drones), and towed target boats, located in or over the Atlantic Ocean, were utilized to gauge firing accuracy of the firing conducted from this area. Restrictions to the waterways effected by area firing were posted to prevent mariner entry (see documents D-1, D-3, D-5, E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-4 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, I-15, I-20, and K-1).

(c) An initial inspection of this area by the site inspection team revealed that the bluff, which once supported the firing positions, has eroded to a point where only communication cables that once extended to the firing points (dropping downward from the bluff towards the beach) mark the general location of the firing points. The bluffs erode at a rate of approximately one (1) foot a year according to the State Park Service Manager. A thorough inspection of the bluff area and remainder of area lands failed to reveal the presence of OE or OE related residue or debris (see Photos J-7, J-8, and Plate 7).

e. Area D: AAA Battalion Bivouac Area

(1) This area consists of approximately 11 acres of relatively flat and moderately vegetated land, which was identified as a bivouac site by historical documentation, interview information, and physical evidence (see Plates 3 and 4).

(2) Historical and interview documents concerning this area indicate the following:

(a) Due to the lack of available facilities early to house an AAA battalion in 1951, two 90mm AAA batteries at a

time bivouacked at Camp Hero, fired the required rounds, then returned to Fort Totten, making way for two more batteries (see document E-6).

(b) An interview source, as a child, was shown expended small arms casings, empty ammunition cans, and some general field training rubbish (such as field ration debris) in this area (see document I-3)

(6) An examination of this area by the site inspection team failed to reveal any evidence of an OE or an OE related debris presence. The inspection team did, however, find a concrete slab and rock lined dirt walkways in this area, which are characteristic features of an established bivouac area (see Photos J-9 and Plate 7).

f. Area E: Battery 113 (Dunn)

(1) This area, consisting of 1.80 acres, served as a coastal defense 16-inch gun battery from 1943 through 1947. It is situated in a moderately vegetated parcel of land on the west central portion of site lands (see Plates 2 and 4).

(2) Historical documents concerning this area indicate the following:

(a) This battery was constructed as an underground self sufficient facility containing commercial and individual power supplies, a water supply system, powder and shell rooms, central traverse magazine, latrines, an oil fired forced hot water heating system, ventilation system, dehumidifying system, and gas defense system. The internal powder and shell rooms (internal storage magazines) were designed to contain 400 rounds of 16-inch ammunition and 400 powder charges (see documents E-2, E-3, and E-4).

(b) This battery was covered with earth and camouflaged with natural vegetation to prevent enemy observation (see documents F-8 and I-8)

(c) This battery was completed in March 1943 and the armament for this battery was delivered in January 1943 (see document F-7). The guns installed in this battery were two casemated Navy MKIIM1 models with M4 mounts (see documents D-4 and E-2).

(d) A .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoon of 4 guns was positioned at this battery (see documents D-3 and E-2).

(e) A battle allowance of 200 16-inch 2,240-lb projectiles and war reserve allowance of 300 16-inch 2,240-lb rounds was prescribed for this battery (see documents D-1 and E-3).

(f) This battery, along with the other Camp hero batteries, fired occasionally in practice (see documents F-16, E-15, I-5, I-8, and I-17).

(g) The guns were removed from this battery in 1949 (see document H-9).

(h) The southern exposure of this battery was used as a makeshift small arms range for the small arms weapon qualification of Air Force personnel. Targets were just set up on the raised battery earthen mound, without any formal range development ever occurring (see documents D-3, I-15, and I-16).

(3) A thorough inspection of the exterior battery area and area surrounding the battery by the inspection team failed to reveal a remaining OE or OE debris presence, to include any evidence associated with small arms weapon firing. The inspection team was unable to inspect the interior of the battery due to the sealing with concrete of all possible access points ¹ due to unauthorized entry and vandalism. This area was visited and thoroughly investigated by a credible witness following the Army usage period when access to the battery was still possible. This individual failed to discover a remaining OE presence at that time (see document I-16, Photos J-10 through J-12, and Plate 7).

g. Area F: Battery 112

(1) This area, consisting of 2.23 acres, served as a coastal defense 16-inch gun battery from 1943 through 1947. It is situated in a moderately vegetated parcel of land on the west central portion of site lands (see Plates 2 and 4).

(2) Historical documents concerning this area indicate the following:

(a) This battery was constructed as an underground self sufficient facility containing commercial and individual power supplies, a water supply system, powder and shell rooms, central traverse magazine, latrines, an oil fired forced hot water heating system, ventilation system, dehumidifying system, and gas defense system. The internal powder and shell rooms (internal storage magazines) were designed to contain 400 rounds of 16-inch ammunition and 400 powder charges (see documents E-2, E-3, and E-4). (b) This battery was covered with earth and camouflaged with natural vegetation to prevent enemy observation (see documents F-8 and I-8).

(c) This battery was completed in May 1943 and the armament for this battery was delivered in August 1943 (see document F-7). The guns installed in this battery were two casemated Navy MKIIM1 models with M4 mounts (see documents D-2 and E-2).

(d) A .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoon of 4 guns was positioned at this battery (see documents D-3 and E-2).

(e) A battle allowance of 200 16-inch 2,240-lb projectiles and war reserve allowance of 300 16-inch 2,240-lb rounds was prescribed for this battery (see documents D-1 and E-3).

(f) This battery, along with the other Camp hero batteries, fired occasionally in practice (see documents F-16, E-15, I-5, I-8, and I-17).

(g) The guns were removed from this battery in 1949. (see document H-9).

(h) This battery was used as a supply storage area for Air Force equipment and supplies and a shelter during hurricanes for Air Force personnel and members of the local community (see documents E-18 and I-12).

(3) A thorough inspection of the exterior battery area and area surrounding the battery by the inspection team failed to reveal a remaining OE or OE debris presence. The inspection team was unable to inspect the interior of the battery due to the sealing with concrete of all possible access points due to unauthorized entry and vandalism. This area was visited and thoroughly investigated by a credible witness following the Army usage period when access to the battery was still possible. This individual failed to discover a remaining OE presence at that time (see document I-16, Photos J-13 through J-15, and Plate 7).

h. Area G: Makeshift Small Arms Firing Range

(1) This area, consisting of approximately .60 acres of irregular shaped terrain lined with numerous drainage ditches and the spoils from digging these ditches, served as a makeshift small arms weapon qualification range by Air Force personnel.

(2) Two interview sources described the location of this area and the small arms weapon qualification firing which occurred in this area. Targets were reportedly set up on an earthen berm in this area, without any formal range development ever occurring (see documents D-3, I-6 and I-12).

(3) An inspection of the berms in this area, that had an adequate accessible field of fire for small arms weapons firing, failed to display any remaining target or OE evidence (see Photo J-16 and Plate 7).

i. Area H: Ordnance Destruction Range

(1) This area consisting of approximately 8 acres of bluff, swamp, and heavily overgrown and irregularly shaped inland area, was determined by the site inspection team to be an area that was used for the destruction of ammunition. This area extends from the southern bluff of the site, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, northward. An old sewage effluent pipe emerges from the bluff to the beach approximately two (2) to three (3) hundred yards east of the center of the southern edge of this area.

(2) The heavy vegetation of this area, in areas that will support vegetation, consists of scrub oak and brush.

(3) The soil types of this area are Es, MfB, MfC, MIB, and MIC (see paragraph 3 (d) of this document and reference B-6). These are mentioned for geophysical survey preparation purposes in the event of future remediation.

(4) No historical documentation was located to specify military usage of this area. A hazardous material feasibility study of this area, that was conducted by a private firm for the State of New York in 1998, cites the discovery of projectile fragments in this area (see reference B-9). Several ordnance discoveries are believed to have occurred in this area or near this area, a few possibly associated with the erosion of the areas southern bluff. These included projectiles, a 3.5-inch rocket, and an expended .50 caliber cartridge casing (see documents D-1, D-3, D-5, I-1, I-2, and I-18).

(5) An inspection of the southern portion of this area revealed that OE items were weathering from the bluff to the Near Shore Ordnance Area (Area K). Items weathering from the bluff included projectile fragments, functioned projectile fuzes, fuze debris, a 1942 .50 caliber cartridge casing, and a .50 caliber bullet. In the upland area north of the bluff an empty 17-23pound fragmentation bomb body, projectile fragments, projectile bases, and a partially buried 3.5-inch rocket were discovered (see Documents D-1, D-2, and D-3). Heavy vegetation and some swampy areas prevented a thorough inspection of this area. A cursory magnetometer check of this upland area also displayed the presence of numerous subsurface ferrous metal anomalies (see Photos J-17 through J-22 and Plate 7). Some of the items found in this area cannot be associated with Camp Hero ordnance activity, but may have been associated with other military activity over the years in the Montauk area (see paragraph 4, subparagraph a).

j. Area I: Target Plane Launching Area

(1) This area, consisting of 1 acre, was used for the launching of AAA radio controlled airplane targets from 1951 to 1957. The area contained a circular launching area surrounded by a paved roadway, with the circular launching area now heavily vegetated wit scrub oak and brush (see plates 3 and 4).

(2) Historical documents and interview information concerning this area indicate that radio controlled aircraft targets were launched from this area during AAA firing exercises in the 1950's, with the actual firing taking place over the Atlantic Ocean (see documents E-14, H-21, I-1, I-4, I-6, and I-15).

 (3) An inspection of this area by the site inspection team failed to reveal a remaining target plane, target launcher, OE, or OE debris presence (see photo J-23 and Plate 7).

k. Area J: Plotting/Switchboard Rooms

(1) This area, consisting of two separate structure areas totaling .50 acres, served as plotting and switchboard rooms for 16-inch Batteries 112 and 113 of Camp Hero. Target angles and projectile fall and correction data were fed to these structures, during the coastal defense period of operation of the camp the 1940's, where fire was adjusted from the data collected to assure accurate target acquisition. These areas are located in moderately vegetated wooded areas in the vicinity of the aforementioned batteries (see document F-13 and Plates 2 and 4).

(2) There was no historical or interview data discovered to substantiate any form of ordnance activity in this area. This area was listed as an OE project area due to the misconception that these were ammunition storage bunkers. Historical documentation clearly displays that they were substantial self sufficient concrete structures (with earthen cover) used solely to receive and transmit firing information to batteries, and they contained no ordnance related facilities or capability whatsoever (see documents E-4 and F-13).

(3) The site inspection team failed to discover an OE presence or OE debris presence in this area.

1. Area K: Near Shore Ordnance Area (Additional Lands).

(1) This area consists of approximately 44.88 acres of relatively flat, rocky, and unvegetated shore front land, extending south from the southern bluffs of site lands to a point 100 yards beyond the mean high water line (see Plate 4).

(2) The soil type of this area is Es (see paragraph 3(d) of this document and reference B-6). This is mentioned for geophysical survey preparation purposes in the event of future remediation.

(3) Historical and interview documents concerning this area indicate the following:

A skin-diver found a 90mm projectile in this (a) This led to an Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) area. team investigation and clearance of this area in June 1962. Over 200 OE items were discovered in this area to include cannon balls, modern artillery projectiles, projectile fuzes, practice rockets, an intact hand grenade, 70 rounds of assorted ammunition, and several unidentified objects. These items were suspected to have been deposited in this area after a March The cannon balls were believed to have been associated storm. with Revolutionary War and War of 1812 American and British ships that fired into the Montauk bluffs for target practice. Skin divers had found cannon balls embedded in the bluffs several years prior to the recent discovery (see documents D-1, D-3, D-5, and H-26).

(b) A reportedly live 3.5-rocket was found in this area by a fisherman around 1996 or 1997 (see documents D-5, I-1, and I-18). This was possibly associated with the weathering of the southern bluff of Area H, which, as previously mentioned, caused the deposition of OE items (see paragraph 6, subparagraph I above).

(c) A state employee discovered a projectile in this area (which he believed to be west of this area) about six (6) years ago (see document I-2).

(d) A police official stated that about 12 (twelve) to 13 (thirteen) incidents involving OE have occurred at Camp Hero over the years, presumably in this area (see document I-9).

(4) The site inspection team discovered projectile fragments, functioned projectile fuzes, fuze debris, a 1942 .50 caliber cartridge casing, and a .50 caliber bullet in this area, resulting from the erosion of the southern bluff of Area H as previously discussed. The inspection team was unable to find any additional OE evidence or OE debris evidence in this area during low tide. However, due to the rocky nature of the shoreline and the general coloration of the rocks, items may have been easily missed. In addition, shifting sands may have covered the items, precluding observation (see documents D-1, D-3, Photo J-18, and Plate 7).

m. Area L: Off Shore Ordnance Area (Additional lands).

(1) This area consists of approximately 756,491.75 acres of Atlantic Ocean, which was used as a practice firing area for 90mm, 120mm, 6-inch, and 16-inch projectiles, quad .50 caliber machine-guns, and 3.5-inch rockets (see Plates 2 through 6).

(2) Historical and interview documents concerning this area indicate the following:

(a) From 1943 to 1947, 6-inch and 16-inch coastal defense guns fired into this area for practice purposes (see documents D-1, E-15, F-16, I-5, I-8, and I-17). The firing fans of these guns and the ranges were illustrated in a historical document (see document E-2 and Plate 5).

(b) From 1951 to 1957, AAA battalions fired 90mm and 120mm projectiles, quad .50 caliber machine-guns, and 3.5inch rockets into this area for practice purposes. The firing fans for these weapons fall within the firing fans of the 6-inch and 16-inch guns. The firing fans and ranges of the 90mm and 120mm guns are illustrated on Plate 5 (see documents D-1, D-3, D-5, E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, and I-15).

(c) A 1993 National Ocean Service Coast and Geodetic Survey LORAN-C Map for Block Island displays three areas in the ocean south and southwest of the former Camp Hero shoreline which displayed an unexploded ordnance hazard (see reference B-142). These areas are displayed on Plate 6. An attempt to obtain the ordnance incident information which prompted the placement of these markings on the map proved futile, they could not be found, only the documents which provided the map posting coordinates of unidentified ordnance locations were recovered. These areas may be associated with an ordnance dumping ground area mentioned in a newspaper article to present off of Montauk Point (see document H-41). They may have also been associated with Camp Hero firing activities.

(3) Due to obvious reasons, the site inspection team was unable to inspect this area. However, due to a large volume of fire which was directed into this area, and the discovered presence of a substantial quantity of OE items over the years in Area K, a significant ordnance presence is also believed to remain in Area L.

n. Area M: All Other Lands

This area consists of all property and structures identified as part of the former Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station), other than that contained within Areas A through K (approximately 434.86 acres). The assessment team found no historical, interview, or physical evidence of an OE presence within this area. However, a document related to CWM was found during the site investigation discussing an exercise in 1945 in which a Chemical Agent Identification Set was utilized in training. This is believed to have been an infrequent or singular training event. There was no additional historical, interview, or physical evidence of additional CWM usage or remaining CWM presence in this area or other areas of this site (see documents D-8, E-20, Photos J-24 through J-26 and Plates 2, 3, 4, and 7).

7. EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE HAZARDS

a. General Procedures

(1) The site was evaluated to determine confirmed, potential, or no ordnance presence.

Confirmed ordnance presence is based on verifiable (2) historical record evidence or direct witness of OE items (with explosive components and/or inert debris/fragments) since site closure. Additional field data is not needed to identify a confirmed site. Verifiable historical record evidence is based on OE items actually seen on site since site closure and authenticated by: historical records (Archive Records, Preliminary Assessment Reports, Site Investigation Reports), local fire departments and law enforcement agencies/bomb squads, military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Units, newspaper articles, photographs, or maps. Direct witness of OE items consists of the site inspection team(s) and other credible witnesses as determined by the ASR Research Team Leader (landowners, on-site workers, soldiers who served there, etc.) verifying that they have seen OE presence on the surface or subsurface since site closure.

(3) Potential ordnance presence is based on a lack of confirmed OE presence. Potential OE presence is inferred from records, present day site features, non-verifiable direct witness, or indirect witness. Additional field data is needed to confirm potential OE sites. Inference from historical records is based on no OE items located on site since site closure and would include documentation (records, aerial photographs, maps) indicating possible OE presence derived from common practice in production, storage, use, or disposal at that time and from records indicating known OE usage. Inference from present day site features would be the indication of possible OE presence from such obvious features as target circles, depressions, mounds/backstops, OB/OD areas/pits, etc. Indirect witness would be people who have stated that they have heard of OE presence on site (hearsay evidence).

(4) No Ordnance Presence is based on a lack of confirmed or potential ordnance evidence. There is no reasonable evidence, either direct or inferred, to suggest present day ordnance presence. Additional field data is not needed to assess no ordnance presence sub-sites.

b. Area A: Fire Control Station/37mm AAA Station (Additional Lands)

This area is considered to be an area of no ordnance **presence.** This area contained a fire control tower and auxiliary power plant built by the Army to serve as a fire control station for the batteries of guns at Camp Hero (and a couple of outlying gun batteries), and a 37mm (later 40mm) AAA position to defend Camp Hero in the event of air attack. Target angles and projectile fall and correction data were fed from this location, during the coastal defense period of operation in the 1940's, to a separate plotting room on Camp Hero, where fire was adjusted for accurate target acquisition of battery guns. In the event of air attack, the 37mm (later 40mm) automatic weapons section, which was positioned on the roof of the tower, stood ready to defend Camp Hero. No historical data, interview information, or physical evidence could be found to indicate actual ordnance firing from this location or a remaining OE presence at this location (see documents E-2, E-3, E-4, F-13, G-1, and J-1).

c. Area B: Battery 216

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**.

(2) Two Army 6-inch shielded M1903A2 gun emplacements were present upon this self sufficient battery, and this battery

contained powder and shell rooms and a central traverse magazine system to store the ammunition for the guns and feed the ammunition to the guns. A .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoon of 4 guns was positioned at this battery to protect it from air attack (see documents E-2 and E-4).

(3) A battle allowance of 200 6-inch 90-lb HE (high explosive) rounds and 300 6-inch 105-lb AP (armor piercing) rounds filled the shell room of this battery, and a sufficient amount of propellant to fire these rounds were stored in the powder room. A greater amount of ammunition may have been stored in this battery due to practice firing requirements. The type, quantity, and storage location for .50 caliber AAA ammunition for this battery is unknown (see documents E-2 and E-3).

(4) During AAA usage of a portion of Camp Hero from 1951 to 1957, AAA OE was stored in this. OE known to have been used by the AAA at Camp Hero included 90mm and 120mm projectiles, .50 caliber ammunition, and 3.5-inch rockets (see documents E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, and I-15). Only the storage of 90mm projectiles in this battery can be confirmed (see document I-4).

(5) Although a significant quantity of OE can be associated with this battery, no historical, interview, or physical evidence could be located to substantiate a remaining OE or OE debris presence in this area.

d. Area C: AAA Firing Area

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**.

(2) This area was utilized as an AAA firing area, consisting of three firing points, during AAA unit firing activities from 1951 to 1957. 90mm guns, 120mm guns, quad .50 caliber machine guns, and 3.5-inch rockets were fired for training purposes from this area, at targets in or over the Atlantic Ocean (see documents E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-3 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, I-15, and Plates 3 and 4).

(3) The actual firing point locations of this area are now diminished due to the erosion of the bluff in which they were placed (see Photos J-2, J-3, and Plate 7).

(4) Although a significant amount of firing occurred from this area towards the ocean, no historical, interview, or physical evidence could be found to substantiate a remaining OE presence in this area.



e. Area D: AAA Battalion Bivouac Area

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**. This area contained a bivouac site for AAA battalions participating in artillery firing exercises over the Atlantic Ocean from 1951 to 1957. The area was used for bivouac purposes only, due to limited facilities available to the Army during this time period, as verified by historical documents and the discovery of rock lined earthen walks and a concrete slab in the area by the inspection team (see document E-6, Photo J-9, and Plates 3, 4, and 7).

(2) A person interviewed had once discovered expended small arms cartridge casings and empty ammunition boxes in this area (see document I-3). The site inspection team was unable to find any firing range evidence in this area. Additionally, the site inspection team was unable to find any historical or interview evidence citing the construction of a range in this area, or any additional historical, interview, or physical evidence of a remaining OE presence in this area.

f. Area E: Battery 113 (Dunn)

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**.

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(2) Two Navy casemated MKII gun emplacements were present within this self-sufficient battery, and this battery contained powder and shell rooms and a central traverse magazine system to store the ammunition for the guns and feed the ammunition to the guns. The internal powder and shell rooms (internal storage magazines) were designed to contain 400 rounds of 16-inch ammunition and 400 powder charges (see documents E-2, E-3, and E-4). A .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoon of 4 guns was positioned at this battery to protect it from air attack (see documents E-2 and E-3).

(3) A battle allowance of 200 16-inch 2,240-lb projectiles were stored in the shell room of this battery, and a sufficient amount of propellant to fire these rounds were stored in the powder room (see document E-3). A greater amount of ammunition may have been stored in this battery due to practice firing requirements and a greater available storage capacity, and also for the storage of site coastal defense era AAA ammunition. The type, quantity, and actual storage location the .50 caliber AAA ammunition for this battery was not specified in available historical documents (see documents E-2 and E-3).
(4) Air Force personnel, in later years, used the southern earthen face of this battery as a makeshift small arms weapon range for weapons qualification purposes (see documents I-15 and I-16).

(5) Although a significant quantity of OE can be associated with this battery, no historical, interview, or physical evidence could be located to substantiate a remaining OE or OE debris presence in this area (see Photos J-10 through J-12 and Plates 2, 4, and 7).

g. Area F: Battery 112

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**.

(2) Two Navy casemated MKII gun emplacements were present within this self-sufficient battery, and this battery contained powder and shell rooms and a central traverse magazine system to store the ammunition for the guns and feed the ammunition to the guns. The internal powder and shell rooms (internal storage magazines) were designed to contain 400 rounds of 16-inch ammunition and 400 powder charges (see documents $E-2_{\mu}$, E-3, and E-4). A .50 caliber antiaircraft automatic weapon platoon of 4 guns was positioned at this battery to protect it from air attack (see documents E-2 and E-3).

(3) A battle allowance of 200 16-inch 2,240-lb projectiles were stored in the shell room of this battery, and a sufficient amount of propellant to fire these rounds were stored in the powder room (see document E-3). A greater amount of ammunition may have been stored in this battery due to practice firing requirements and a greater available storage capacity, and also for the storage of site coastal defense era AAA ammunition. The type, quantity, and actual storage location the .50 caliber AAA ammunition for this battery was not specified in available historical documents (see documents E-2 and E-3).

(4) Although a significant quantity of OE can be associated with this battery, no historical, interview, or physical evidence could be located to substantiate a remaining OE presence in this area (see Photos J-13 through J-15 and Plates 2, 4, and 7).

h. Area G: Makeshift Small Arms Firing Range

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**. Two interview sources described the utilization of this area as a crude, not to military standard, small arms weapon qualification range. Targets were reportedly set up on a earthen berm in this area, a berm formed by the spoils of a drainage ditch (see documents I-6 and I-12).

(2) There was no historical, interview, or physical evidence discovered to substantiate a remaining OE presence in this area (see Photo J-16 and Plates 3, 4, and 7).

i. Area H: Ordnance Destruction Range

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **confirmed** ordnance presence.

Although no historical documentation could be found (2) to substantiate the military use of this area, the site inspection team determined that this area was used for the destruction of ammunition. A hazardous material feasibility study of Camp Hero cited the discovery of projectile fragments in this area (see reference B-9). Several ordnance discoveries are believed to have occurred in this area or near this area, a few possibly associated with the erosion of the areas southern bluff. These discoveries included projectiles, a 3.5-inch rocket, and an expended .50 caliber cartridge casing (see documents I-1, I-2, An inspection of the southern portion of this area and I-18). revealed that OE items were weathering from the bluff of this area to the Near Shore Ordnance Area (Area K). Items found weathering from the bluff included projectile fragments, functioned projectile fuzes, fuze debris, a 1942 .50 caliber cartridge casing, and a .50 caliber bullet (see Photo J-18 and Plate 7). In the upland area north of the southern bluff boundary of this area, an empty 17 to 23-pound fragmentation bomb body, projectile fragments, projectile bases, and a partially buried 3.5-inch rocket were discovered (see Photos J-19 to J-21). A cursory magnetometer check of the upland area also displayed the presence of numerous subsurface ferrous metal anomalies (see Photo J-22 and Plate 7). Some of the items found in this area cannot be associated with Camp Hero ordnance activity, but may have been associated with other military activity over the years in the Montauk area (see paragraph 4, subparagraph a). Perhaps this area was used to destroy the 200 or so ordnance items discovered in Area K by Air Force EOD personnel in 1962, although the newspaper article that described this activity stated that the items were brought to a location away from Camp Hero lands for destruction (see document H-26).

j. Area I: Target Plane Launching Area

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence.** This area was used solely for the launching of AAA radio controlled airplane targets from 1951 to 1957. The actual

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firing at these targets occurred over the Atlantic Ocean (see documents E-13, I-1, I-4, I-6, and I-15).

(2) There was no historical, interview, or physical evidence discovered to substantiate an OE usage in this area or a remaining OE presence in this area.

k. Area J: Plotting/Switchboard Rooms

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**.

(2) Historical documentation clearly displays that the plotting/switchboard rooms of this area were substantial self sufficient concrete structures (with earthen cover) used solely to receive and transmit firing information to batteries, and that they contained no ordnance related facilities or capability whatsoever (see documents E-4 and F-13).

(3) There was no historical data, interview information, or physical evidence discovered to substantiate any form of OE activity in this area or of a remaining OE presence in this area. This area was only listed as an OE project area due to the misconception that these were ammunition storage bunkers (see Plates 2 and 4).

1. Area K: Near Shore Ordnance Area (Additional Lands).

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **confirmed** ordnance presence.

A skin-diver found a 90mm projectile in this area. (2) This led to an Air Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team investigation and clearance of this area in June 1962, ending with the discovery of 200 OE items to include cannon balls, modern artillery projectiles, projectile fuzes, practice rockets, an intact hand grenade, 70 rounds of assorted ammunition, and several unidentified objects (see document H-26). A reportedly live 3.5-inch rocket was found in this area by a fisherman around 1996 or 1997 (see documents I-1 and I-18). This was possibly associated with the weathering of the southern bluff of Area H (see paragraph 6, subparagraph I above). A state employee discovered a projectile in this area (which he believed to be west of this area) around 1994 (see document I-2). A police official stated that about 12 (twelve) to 13 (thirteen) incidents involving OE have occurred at Camp Hero over the years, presumably in this area (see document I-9). The site inspection team discovered projectile fragments, functioned projectile fuzes, fuze debris, a 1942 .50 caliber cartridge casing, and a .50 caliber bullet in this area, resulting from the erosion of

the southern bluff of Area H (see photo J-18 and Plates 4 and 7).

m. Area L: Off Shore Ordnance Area (Additional Lands).

(1) This area is considered to be an area of **confirmed** ordnance presence.

From 1943 to 1947, 6-inch and 16-inch coastal (2)defense guns fired into this area for practice purposes (see documents E-15, F-16, I-5, I-8, and I-17). The firing fans of these guns and the ranges were illustrated in a historical document (see document E-2 and Plate 5). From 1951 to 1957, AAA battalions fired 90mm and 120mm projectiles, quad .50 caliber machine-guns, and 3.5-inch rockets into this area for practice purposes (see documents E-5 through E-14, H-10 through H-17, H-19 through H-22, I-4 through I-8, I-10, I-11, I-13, I-15, I-20, and The firing fans for these weapons fall within the firing K-1). fans of the 6-inch and 16-inch guns (see Plates 5 and 6). A 1993 National Ocean Service Coast and Geodetic Survey LORAN-C Map for Block Island displays three areas in the ocean south and southwest of the former Camp Hero shoreline which displayed an unexploded ordnance hazard (see reference B-142). These areas # are displayed on Plates 5 and 6. These areas may be associated with an ordnance dumping ground area mentioned in a newspaper article to present off of Montauk Point (see document H-341). They may have also been associated with Camp Hero firing activities.

n. Area M: All Other Lands

This area is considered to be an area of **no ordnance presence**. This area consists of all property and structures identified as part of the former Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station), other than that contained within Areas A through K (approximately 434.86 acres). The assessment team found no historical, interview, or physical evidence of an OE presence within this area. However, a document related to CWM was found during the site investigation discussing an exercise in 1945 in which a Chemical Agent Identification Set was utilized at Camp Hero in training. This is believed to have been an infrequent or singular training event. There was no additional historical, interview, or physical evidence of additional CWM usage or remaining CWM presence in this area or other areas of this site (see documents D-8, E-20, Photos J-24 through J-26 and Plates 2, 3, 4, and 7).

8. <u>SITE ORDNANCE TECHNICAL DATA</u>

a. End Item Technical Data.

(1) Table 8-1 contains a listing of ammunition and explosive fillers for items with a potential or confirmed use within the project portion of the former Camp Hero .

(2) Technical data and drawings relative to the end items listed in table 8-1 can be found in Appendix D.

S. AM	MUNTERON LISTO AN	TABLE 8-1	
ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT	FUZE/TYPE
	SMA	LL ARMS AMMUNTION	
Cal .30 cartridge	Ml Ball	Propellant - 52.0 gr IMR 4198 Bullet - 115.5 gr lead/antimony slug with 54.5 gr copper alloy jacket	N/A
	M2 Ball	Propellant - 50.0 gr IMR 4895 Bullet - 100.0 gr lead/antimony slug with 52.0 gr copper alloy jacket	N/A
	M3 Grenade cartridge	Propellant - 45.0 gr IM 4895	N/A
	M1909 Blank	Propellant - 12.0 gr SR 4990	N/A
	M1 Tracer	Propellant - 50 gr IMR 4895 Bullet - lead/antimony slug with copper alloy jacket Tracer - R256	N/A
	M25 Tracer	Propellant - 50 gr WC 852 Bullet - 145.5 gr lead/antimony slug with copper alloy jacket Tracer - R321	N/A
	M2 AP	Propellant - 55 gr WC 852 Bullet - 165.7 gr steel core with lead point filler and copper alloy jacket	N/A
	M40 Dummy	(INERT)	N/A

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AMMUNIT	ION USED AND EXP	TABLE 8-1 COSIVE/CHEMICAL FILLER; (CO)	ntinued)
ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT	FUZE/TYPE
	SMALL ARI	MS AMMUNTION (Continued)	
Cal .30	M1 Carbine ball	Propellant - 13.0 gr WC 820	N/A
carbine		Bullet - 83.0 gr lead/antimony slug	
cartridge		with 25.0 gr steel jacket	
	M6 Grenade cartridge	Propellant - 21.0 gr IMR 4809 and black powder	N/A
	M18 Ball	Propellant - 14.0 gr HPC 5 Bullet - 118.0 gr lead/antimony slug with 34.0 gr gilding metal jacket	N/A
	M27 Tracer	Propellant - 13 gr WC 820 Bullet - lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A
	M13 Dummy	(INERT)	N/A
.38 cal cartridge	Ball	Propellant - smokeless powder Bullet - lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A
	M41 Ball, special	Propellant - 4.8 gr SR 7325 Bullet - lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A
	Wad cutter	Propellant - smokeless powder Bullet - lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A
.45 cal cartridge	M1911 Ball	Propellant - 5 gr SR 7970 Bullet - 234 gr lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A
	M26 Tracer	Propellant - 6 gr SR 7970 Bullet - lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket Tracer - R256	N/A
5.56mm cartridge	M193 Ball	Propellant - 28.5 gr WC 844 or 26.5 gr CMR-170 Bullet - 56.0 gr steel slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A
	M855 Ball	Propellant - 26.1 WC 844 Bullet - 62.0 gr steel slug with gilding metal jacket	N/A

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AMMUNIT	ION USED A	TABLE 8-1 ND EXPLOSIVE/CHEMICAL FILLER (Con	ntinued)
ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT	FUZE/TYPE
	M196 Tracer	SMALL ARMS AMMUNTION (Continued) Propellant - 28.5 gr CMR-170 Bullet - 54.0 gr steel slug with gilding metal jacket Tracer - R284	N/A
	M856 Tracer	Propellant - 24.7 gr WC 844 Bullet - 63.7 gr steel slug with gilding metal jacket Tracer - R284	N/A
	M200 Blank	Propellant - 7 gr HPC 13	N/A
	M199 Dummy	(INERT)	N/A
.50 cal cartridge	Ml Ball	Propellant - 240 gr WC 860 Bullet - 325 gr lead/antimony slug with 263 gr copper alloy jacket	N/A
.50 cal cartridge (continued)	M2 Ball	Propellant - 235 gr WC 860 Bullet - 400 gr steel slug with 253 gr copper alloy jacket Point filler - 56.5 gr lead/antimony	N/A
	M33 Ball	Propellant - 235 gr WC 860 Bullet - steel slug with copper alloy jacket Point filler - lead/antimony	N/A
	М2 АР	Propellant - 235 gr WC 860 Bullet - steel slug with copper alloy jacket Point filler - lead/antimony	N/A
	M1 Tracer	Propellant - 240 gr IMR 5010 Bullet - lead/antimony slug with gilding metal jacket Tracer - R256	N/A
	M10 Tracer	Propellant - 240 gr IMR 5010 Bullet - 207 gr lead/antimony slug with 365 gr gilding metal jacket Tracer - R256	N/A
	M17 Tracer	Propellant - 225 gr IMR 5010 Bullet - 207 gr lead/antimony slug with 365 gr gilding metal jacket Tracer - R256	

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AMMONT	LON USED AND E	XPLOSIVE/CHEMICAL, FILLER, (Con	stinued)
ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT	FUZE/TYPE
	M1 Blank	Propellant - 46 gr WC 150	N/A
	M1A1 Blank	Propellant - 42 gr Dupont Hi Skor 700X	N/A
	M2 Dummy	(INERT)	N/A
ROCKETS			
Rocket, 3.5 inch	M28 HEAT	Explosive filler - 1.93 lb comp B Propellant - 0.36 lb M7	M404 or M404A1 BD
	M28A2 HEAT	Explosive filler - 1.90 lb comp B Propellant - 0.35 lb M7	M404A1 or M404A2 BD
	M29A1, M29A2 Practice	Filler - (INERT) Propellant - 0.35 lb M7	M405 Dummy
ANTIAIRCR	AFT ARTILLERY I	PROJECTILES	
Shell, 37mm	M54 HE-T	Explosive filler - 0.10 lb tetryl Tracer - 0.025 lb tracer comp Propellant - 0.38 lb M1, M2, or M5	M56 PD
	M55A1 TP-T	Tracer - 0.017 lb tracer composition Propellant - 0.38 lb M1, M2 or M5	M50 dummy
Shot, 37mm	M59A1 APC-T	Tracer - 0.01 lb tracer composition Propellant - 0.31 lb M1	N/A
	M74 AP-T	Tracer - 0.01 lb tracer composition Propellant - 0.31 lb M1	(None)
Shell, 40mm	Mk 2 HE-T	Explosive filler - TNT Tracer - tracer composition Propellant - 11.49 oz M1	Mk 27, M71 PD
	Mk 2 TP-T	Tracer - tracer composition Propellant - 11.49 oz M1	M69 dummy
	M91 TP-T	Tracer - 0.02 lb tracer composition Propellant - 11.49 oz Ml	M69 dummy
Shot, 40mm	M81A1 AP-T	Tracer - 0.02 lb tracer composition Propellant - 10.4 oz M1	(None)
Shell, 90mm	M71 HE	Explosive filler - 2.04 lb TNT	M43A4 MT;
		Propellant -7.31 lb M6	M51A4 PD

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TABLE 8#1 19. 2

	TATON USED AND	EXPLOSIVE/CHEMICO	AU SELLURES (CONCLONEO)
ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT	FUZE/TYPE
	ANTIAIRCRA	FT ARTILLERY PROJECTILES	(continued)

	M71 TP	Filler - (INERT) Propellant - 7.31 lb M6	M73 dummy
	M58 Practice	Filler - (INERT) Spotting charge - 0.56 lb black powder Propellant - NH smokeless powder	M43A2 dummy
Shot, 90mm	M77 AP-T	Tracer - 0.01 lb tracer composition Propellant - 7.31 lb M6	(None)
Shell, 120mm (4.7 inch)	M73 HE	Explosive filler - 5.26 lb TNT, 4.8 lb 50/50 amatol or 5.42 lb trimonite Propellant - NH smokeless powder	M61 MT

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tinued)

SEACOAST ARTILLERY PROJECTILES

Shell, 6 inch	90 lb, Mk IIA1 HE	Explosive filler - 13.98 lb TNT Propellant - 29 lb M18	M51 PD	J
Shot, 6 inch	108 lb, Mk XXXIII AP	Explosive filler - 4.53 lb exp. D Propellant - 29 lb M16	M60 BD	
Projectile, 16 inch	Mk 5 AP	Explosive filler - 33.6 lb exp. D Tracer - Mk 5 Propellant - NH smokeless powder	Mk 21, Mk 23 BD	

BOMBS

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Bomb,	AN-M41A1	Explosive	filler	- 2.7	1b TNI	or 2.8	AN-M110,	,
Fragmentation		lb comp	В				AN-M158	or
20 pound							AN-M120	nose

MISCELLANEOUS

Set K951/K952	M1 War Gas ID Set,	Ampoules - 1.4 oz 5% H solution i	n N/A
	Instructional	chloroform (x12)	
		- 1.4 oz 5% L solution in	
		chloroform (x12)	
		- 1.4 oz 50% PS solution	in
		chloroform (x12)	
		- 1.4 oz CG	
	M1 Set Gas ID,	Contents - blasting caps	N/A
	Detonation		

b. Chemical Data of Ordnance Fillers

Table 8-2 has been developed to provide information on the explosive/chemical compounds used in the ordnance cited in Table 8-1.

TABLE 8-2 CHEMICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE FILLERS				
FILLER	SYNONYM(S)	CHEMICAL FORMULA		
Amatol				
TNT		$CH_3C_6H_2$ (NO ₂) ₃		
Ammonium Nitrate		NH4NO3		
Ammonium Nitrate		NH4NO3		
Antimony		Sb		
Ballistite	(see double base powder)			
Barium Nitrate		Ba(NO ₃) ₂		
Black Powder	Saltpeter, Niter	•		
74% Potassium Nitrate		KNO3		
11% Sulfur		S		
15% Charcoal		С		
Charcoal	Carbon	С		
Chemical Agents				
Chloropicrin	PS	$C(NO_2)Cl_3$		
Lewisite	L, Dichloro (2-	ClCH:CHAsCl ₂		
	chlorovinyl) arsine			
Mustard	H, Dichloro-diethyl	(ClCH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ S		
	Sulfide			
Distilled Mustard	HD, Dichloro-diethyl Sulfide	$(C1CH_2CH_2)_2S$		
Phosgene	CG, Carbonyl Chloride	COCl ₂		
Chloroform		CHC13		
Composition B	Comp B			
60% RDX		$C_{3}H_{6}N_{3}(NO_{2})_{3}$		
39% TNT		$CH_3C_6H_2$ (NO ₂) ₃		
Copper		Cu		
Dinitrotoluene	DNT	$CH_3C_6H_3$ (NO ₂) ₂		
Diphenylalamine	Stabilizer DPA	(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NH		



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CHEMICAL DATA O	TABLE 8-2 F ORDNANCE FILLERS! (Cor	tinued)
FILLER	SYNONYM(S)	CHEMICAL FORMULA
Double-Base Powder 60% Nitrocellulose 39% Nitroglcerine 0.75% Diphenylalamine	DB powder, Ballistite	$[(C_{6}H_{8})_{5}(NO_{2})_{3}]_{n}$ $(CH_{2}NO_{3})_{2}CHNO_{3}$ $(C_{6}H_{5})_{2}NH$
E.C. Blank Powder 80.4% Nitrocellulose 8.0% Potassium Nitrate 8.0% Barium Nitrate 3.0% Starch 0.6% Diphenylalamine	Single-Base Powder	$[(C_{6}H_{8})_{5}(NO_{2})_{3}]_{n}$ KNO ₃ Ba(NO ₃) ₂ (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ NH
Explosive D	Ammonium Picrate, Dunnite	C ₆ H ₈ (NO ₂) 30NH4
Lead		₽b
Magnesium		Mg
Nickel		Ni
Nitrocellulose	Guncotton; Pyroxylin; Nitrocotton; Cellulose Nitrate	[(C ₆ H ₈) ₅ (NO ₂) ₃] _n
Nitroglycerine		$(CH_2NO_3)_2CHNO_3$
Potassium Nitrate		KNO3
Propellants		
85.00% Nitrocellulose 10.00% Dinitrotoluene 5.00% Dibutylphthalate		[(C ₆ H ₈) ₅ (NO ₂) ₃] _n CH ₃ C ₆ H ₃ (NO ₂) ₂
M2 77.45% Nitrocellulose 19.50% Nitroglycerine 1.40% Barium Nitrate 0.75% Potassium Nitrate 0.60% Ethyl Centralite 0.30% Graphite		[(C ₆ H ₈) ₅ (NO ₂) ₃] _n (CH ₂ NO ₃) ₂ CHNO ₃
M5 81.95% Nitrocellulose 15.00% Nitroglycerine 1.40% Barium Nitrate 0.75% Potassium Nitrate 0.60% Ethyl Centralite 0.30% Graphite		[(C ₆ H ₈) ₅ (NO ₂) ₃] _n (CH ₂ NO ₃) ₂ CHNO ₃

CHEMICAL DATA	FORDNANCE FILLERS (Con	ntinueđ) 🄬
FILLER	SYNONYM(S)	CHEMICAL FORMULA
Propellants (Continued) M6 87.00% Nitrocellulose 10.00% Dinitrotoluene 3.00% Dibutylphthalate		$[(C_{6}H_{8})_{5}(NO_{2})_{3}]_{n}$ CH ₃ C ₆ H ₃ (NO ₂) ₂
M7 54.6% Nitrocellulose 25.5% Nitroglycerine 7.8% Potassium Perchlorate 0.9% Ethyl Centralite 1.2% Carbon Black		[(C ₆ H ₈) ₅ (NO ₂) ₃] _n (CH ₂ NO ₃) ₂ CHNO ₃
IMR 80.00% Nitrocellulose 10.00% Nitroglycerine 9.00% Dibutylphthalate 1.00% Diphenylamine		[(C ₆ H ₈) ₅ (NO ₂) ₃] _n (CH ₂ NO ₃) ₂ CHNO ₃
RDX	Cyclotrimethylenetrini- tramine, Hexogen, Cyclonite	$C_{3}H_{6}N_{3}$ (NO ₂) ₃
Single Base Powder	(see E.C. Blank Powder)	
Smokeless Powder Flashless- nonhygroscopic(FNH) Nonhygroscopic(NH)	(see nitrocellulose)	v .
Sulfur		S
Tetryl	Trinitrophenyl- methylnitramine	$(NO_2)_3C_6H_2N(NO_2)CH_3$
TNT	Trinitrotoluene, Triton, Trotyl, Trilite, Trinol, Tritolo	CH ₃ C ₆ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃

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9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

a. Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste

No information has been found to indicate that there are potential HTRW sites/sources other than those previously identified by CENAN.

b. Building Demolition/Debris Removal

No information has been found to indicate that there are potential BD/DR sites other than those previously identified by CENAN.

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE SOURCES









REFERENCE SOURCES				
The following organization	Name	Telephone	r their support	
	COVERNMENT SO			
FEDERAL AGENCIES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	GOVERALE DO			
Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) and Secure STINET 8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Suite 0944 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6218	Computer Search	(703) 427-8274 (703) 767-8228	No site-specific information	
Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board Historical Accident Database 2461 Eisenhower Ave. Alexandria, VA 22331	Computer Search (DDESB)	(703) 325-1369	No site-specific information	
National Imagery and Mapping Agency Attn: ISDFR 4600 Sangamore Road Bethesda, MD 20816	Mr. Bill Harris	DSN 287-2495	No site-specific information	
ARMY				
754th Ordnance Company (EOD) Building 289 Fort Monmouth, NJ 07703	SFC Cremeans	(908) 532-7055	No site-specific information	
HQ, US Army Corps of Engineers, Office of History Humphreys Engineer Center ATTN: CEHO-ZA 7701 Telegraph Road Alexandria, VA 22310	Contractor	(703) 428-6554	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B	
IOC Historical Office AMSIO-EAH Bldg. 390 Rock Island, IL 61299	Mr. Tom Slattery	(309) 794-1450	Not staffed to do research. Referred to NARA, Washington, DC	

REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
	GOVERNMENT SOU	RCES			
ARMY (CONTINUED)					
MANSCEN Library 597 Engineer Loop Bldg. 3202, Suite 200 Fort Leonard Wood, MO 65473-89	Ms. Joyce Waybright 28	(573) 563-4109 DSN 676-4109	Chemical publications, no site specific information		
Rock Island Arsenal Museum Attn: SIORI-CFS-M Bldg. 60 Rock Island, Il 61299-5000	Ms. Chris Leinicke	COM: (309) 782-5021 FAX: (309) 782-3598	Not staffed to do research		
U.S. Army Center of Military History 103 Third Ave Fort McNair Washington, DC 20319-5058	Contractor	(202) 685-2733 DSN: 325-2733	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
U.S. Army Military History Institute Archives Branch Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA 17013-5008	Mr. David Keough	(717) 245-3189	No site-specific information		
U.S. Army Military History Institute Reference Library 22 Ashburn Drive Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA 17013-5008	Ms. Louise Frend	(717) 245-3611 Extension 3103	No site-specific information		
U.S. Army Military History Institute Photo Archives Branch Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA 17013-5008	Mr. Mike Winey	(717) 245-3434	No site-specific information		



REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organi:	zations and personnel	are acknowledged for	their support		
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
ARMY (continued)					
U.S. Army Ordnance Museum Aberdeen Blvd. Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21005-5201	Dr. Atwater	(410) 278-3602	No site-specific information		
U.S. Army SBCCOM Attn: AMSSB-SCI-H 5232 Fleming Road Aberdeen PG, MD 21010-5423	Ms. Kathleen Ciolfi	(410) 679-4430 DSN 584-4430	Review of SBCCOM former site listings. No site-specific information		
USACE New York District 26 Jakob K. Javits Federal Bldg. Room 2007 New York, NY 10278	Mr. Gordon Orlow Mr. James Hill Ms. Noreen Dresser	(212) 264-6238 (212) 264-0143	Maps and real estate documents		
USACE New York District 26 Jakob K. Javits Federal Bldg. Room 2007 New York, NY 10278	Mr. Constancio Labeste	(212) 264-0255	Real estate documents		
AIR FORCE					
Air Force Historical Research Agency Information Systems Division 600 Chennault Circle Bldg. 1405 Maxwell AFB, Al 36112-6424	Ms. Sheila Roten (IRIS) Ms. Essie Roberts (IRIS microfiche)	(334) 953-6884 (334) 953-2439 DSN: 493-xxxx FAX: (334) 953-7428	No site-specific information		
305 CES/EOD Maguire AFB, NJ 08641	TSGT Paul Dries	(609) 724-2205	No site-specific information		

REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
	GOVERNMENT SOL	<u>IRCES</u>			
AIR FORCE (continued)					
Air Force Historical Research Agency, Research Division 600 Chennault Circle, Bldg. 1405 Maxwell AFB, Al 36112-6424	Ms. Ann Web Mr. Joe Caver ,	(334) 953-2395 Ext. 5834	Numerous Historical Documents		
Air Force Air University Library 600 Chennault Circle, Bldg. 1405 Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424	Reference Services	(334) 953-2888 DSN 493-28888	No site-specific information		
NAVY					
Marine Corps Historical Center Washington Navy Yard 901 M St., SE Washington, DC 20374-5040	Contractor	(202) 433-3447 DSN 288-3447	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) NAVFAC Historian Office CB Logistics Center, Code 09 (Bldg.99) 4111 San Pedro St. Port Hueneme, CA 93043	Dr. Vince Transano Ms. Carol Marsh	(805) 982-5913 (805) 982-5563 DSN: 551-XXXX	No site-specific information		
Naval construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Technical Information Center Attn: Code 72 1100 23 rd Ave Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4370	Mr. Brian Thompson	(805) 982-1124 DSN 551-1124	No site-specific information		





REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name		Telephone	Nature of Support	
	GOVERNMENT S	OURCES			
NAVY (continued)					
Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Officer in Charge Naval Facilities Engineering Command Detachment CB Logistics Center Code 462 (Bldg. 1443) 4111 San Pedro Street Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4410	Ms. Mona Leon- Guerrero	(805) DSN:	982-3057 551-xxxx	No site-specific information	
Naval Historical Center Washington Navy Yard Navy Department Library 901 M St. SE Washington, DC 20374-5060	Contractor	(202) DSN:	433-4132 288-xxxx	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B	
Naval Historical Center Washington Navy Yard Naval Aviation History Branch 901 M St. SE Washington, DC 20374-5060	Contractor	(202) DSN:	433-4407 288-xxxx	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B	
Naval Historical Center Washington Navy Yard Operational Archives 901 M St. SE Washington, DC 20374-5060	Contractor	(202) DSN:	433-4407 288-xxxx	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B	
U.S. Naval War College Archives 686 Cushing Rd. Newport, RI 02841-1207	Dr. Evelyn Cherpack	(401)	841-2435	No site-specific information	
U.S. Naval War College Library 686 Cushing Rd. Newport, RI 02841-1207	Ms. Alice Juda Ms. Maggie Rauch	(401)	841-4551	No site-specific information	

REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
NAVY (continued)	GOVERNMENT S	OURCES			
U.S. Naval War College Museum 686 Cushing Rd. Newport, RI 02841-1207	Mr. Tony Nicolosi Mr. Bob Cembrola	(401) 841-4052	No site-specific information		
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINIST	RATION (NARA)				
NARA-Northeast Region (New York City) 201 Varick St., 12 th Floor New York, NY 10014	Mr. John Celardo	(212) 337-1300	See Appendix B, Section III, Parts A&B		
NARA - Archives I (Old Military & Civil Textual Branch) Pennsylvania Ave & 7 th St. NW Washington, DC 20408	Contractor	(202) 208-1903 (202) 219-6273 (202) 208-0370	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
Archives II (Cartographic and Architectural Branch) 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Md 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-7040	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
Archives II (Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch) 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Md 20740	Contractor	(202) 713-7060	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
Archives II (Still Picture Branch) 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, Md 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-6660	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
Archives II (Textual Reference Branch) 8601 Adelphi Road College Park, MD 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-7250	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		

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REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
	GOVERNMENT	SOURCES			
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINIS	IRATION (NARA) (cont	tinued)			
National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records) 9700 Page Ave. St. Louis, MO 63132	Mr. Wilson Sullivan	(314)538-4085	See Appendix B, Section III, Parts A & B		
Washington National Records Center 4205 Suitland Road Suitland, MD 20746-8001	Contractor	(301) 457-7190	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division 101 Independence Ave SE Washington, DC 20536	Contractor	(202) 707-5000	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division 101 Independence Ave SE Washington, DC 20540-4650	Contractor	(202) 707-5000	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A & B		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Consolidate Farm Service Agency 209 East Main Street Riverhead, NY 11901	Ms. Sue Bruno	(516) 727-2732	Aerial photos from 1969 to 1994		
Natural Resource Conservation Service 300 Center Drive, Room N210 River County Center Riverhead, NY 11901	Ms. Liz Podlaski	(516) 727-2315	Soil survey for Suffolk County and aerial photos		

REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
	GOVERNMENT SC	DURCES			
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
NOAA National Climatic Data Center, Federal Bldg 151 Patton Ave, Room 120 Asheville, NC 28801-5501	Mr. Sam McCowan Ms. Yolanda Goosch	(704) 271-4272	Climatic Data		
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
U.S. Geological Survey Denver Federal Center P.O. Box 25286 Denver, CO 80225	Customer Service Mr. Tony Benger (NIMA)	(303) 202-4200 (703) 264-3001 Fax: 3133	Topographic Maps		
STATE					
New York Natural Heritage Program Department of Environmental Conservation 700 Troy-Schenectady Rd. Latham, NY 12110-2400	Ms. Betty Ketcham	(518) 783-3932 Fax: 3916	Information on rare or state-listed animals and plants species occurring on site		
New York State Archives and Records Administration 11th Floor Cultural Education Center Albany, NY 12230	Unnamed Spokesperson	(518) 8955	No site-specific information. Provided referral to local library.		
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188	Ms. Mark Peckham Ms. Cynthia Blakemore	(518) 237-8643	Information on historical, cultural and archaeological resources		





REFERENCE SOURCES					
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support					
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support		
	GOVERNMENT S	OURCES			
STATE (continued)					
Montauk Point State Park 50 South Fairview Avenue Montauk, New York	Mr. Tom Dess Mr. Frank Silipo Mr. James Schneidmuller	(516) 668-3781	Historical documents and interview information. See interviews I-1 thru I-3		
New York State Park Service P.O. Box 247 Babylon, NY 11702	Edward Powers	(516) 669-2500	See Interview I-18		
LOCAL					
East Hampton Assessor Office 300 Pantigo Place East Hampton, NY 11937	Staff	(516) 324-4187	Provided plat map and current ownership information		
East Hampton Police Department 300 Pantigo Place East Hampton, NY 11937	LT John Claflin	(516) 324-0024	Incident Information and Referrals (See interview I-9)		
Suffolk County Police Department 30 Yaphank Avenue Yaphank, NY 11980	Chief	(516) 852-6308	Referral		
Suffolk County Police Department Emergency Services Division 2173 Smithtown Avenue Ronkonkoma, NY 11779	SGT Bruce Peyton	(516) 669-2500	See Interview I-19		
Suffolk County Sheriff's Department 100 Center Drive Road Waterford, NY 12188-1089	Chief Deputy Frank Jenkins	(516) 852-2211	Site information and referrals		

REFERENCE SOURCES				
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support				
Organization	Name	Te	lephone	Nature of Support
	NON-GOVERNMENT	SOURCES		
National				
Coast Defense Study Group, Inc. 1560 Somerville Rd. Bel Air, MD 21015	Publication			No site-specific information
Council on America's Military Past 518 W Why Worry Lane Phoenix, AZ 85021	Heliogram Publication	(800) 390	96-4693	No site-specific information
On-line Computer Library Center & First Search 6565 Franz Road Dublin, OH 43017-3395	Computer Search	(800) 848	8-5878	No site-specific information
Scientific & Technical Information Library System Defense Ammunition Center John L. Byrd, Jr. Technical Library Attn: SIOAC-ESM 1C Tree Road McAlester, OK 74501-9002	Ms. Chris Holiday Ms. Darlys Hutten Computer Search (STILAS)	(918) 420 (918) 420 DSN 956	0-8772 0-8771 6-XXXX	No site-specific information
LOCAL				
Suffolk County Historical Society 300 West Main Street Riverhead, NY 11901-2894	Mr. Wally Broege	(518) 727	7-2961	Historical documents and photographs
East Hampton Free Library 159 Main Street East Hampton, NY 11937	Ms. Dorothy King	(516) 324	4-0024 1	Historical documents
Montauk Historical Society Montauk Highway Montauk, New York 11954	Staff	(516) 668	8-5340 H	Referrals







REFERENCE SOURCES The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support				
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support	
	NON-GOVERNMENT	SOURCES		
SITE RELATED PERSONNEL				
Local Veteran P.O. Box 258 Wainscott, NY 11975	Mr. Antonio Ganga	(516) 537-3950	See interview I-4	
Local Resident 171 Newton Lane East Hampton, NY 11937	Mr. Trevor Kelsall	(516) 324-1556	See interview I-5	
Local R e sident 84 Meadow Way East Hampton, NY 11937	Mr. George Campbell	(516) 324-1217	See interview I-6	
Local Resident 96 Bluff Road Amagansett, NY 11930	Mr. Joseph Disunno	(516) 267-3311	See interview I-7	
Local Resident 91 Accabonac Road East Hampton, NY 11937	Mr. Anthony Cangiolosi	(516) 324-4019	See interview I-8	
Local Resident S. Fairview Avenue Montauk, NY 11954	Mr. Robert Tuma	(516) 668-2357	See interview I-10	
Local Resident Fairlawn Drive Montauk, NY 11954	Mr. Frank Tuma	(516) 668-2830	See interview I-11	
Local Resident 83 Davis Drive Montauk, NY 11954	Mr. Ken Jacob	(516) 668-3525	See interview I-12	
Local Resident 83 Davis Drive Montauk, NY 11954	Mr. Eugene Beckwith	(516) 668-4807	See interview I-13	

REFERENCE SOURCES			
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support			
Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
	NON-GOVERNMENT	SOURCES	
SITE RELATED PERSONNEL (continued)			
Local Resident Signal Hill Montauk, NY 11954	Mr. Don Foley	(516) 668-5776	See interview I-14
Local Resident Gates Avenue Montauk, NY 11954	Mr. John DeSousa	(516) 668-3992	See interview I-15
Camp Hero Veteran 1940 E. Long Street Carson City, NV 89706	Mr. Jeffrey Repsher	c (775) 887-1262	See interview I-16
WWII Fort H.G. Wright Veteran P.O. Box 1343 Charleston, RI 02813	Mr. Edward Hill	(401) 364-3353	See interview I-17
Fort Hancock Veteran P.O. Box 222 Massapequa, NY 11758	Mr. Donald Cox	(516) 537-3950	See Interview I-20

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS

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Part A: Positive Findings Part B: Negative Findings

SECTION III: Regional National Archive Findings

Part A: Positive Findings Part B: Negative Findings







APPENDIX B

SECTION I: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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B-118. <u>New York Post</u>, "Montauk Gets Park, No Condos", 5 July 1984 (H-37).

B-119. <u>Newsday</u>, "Dream Housing Beset by Problems", 4 January 1985 (H-38).

B-120. <u>Newsday</u>, "Feeling Trapped at Camp Hero", 20 August 1989 (H-39).

B-121. <u>Newsday</u>, "Montauk-The War Years", July/August 1995 (H-40).

B-122. <u>Newsday</u>, "Navy Explodes Bomb from Bay", 21 August 1995 (H-41).

B-123. <u>The New York Times</u>, "Saving Birds While Endangering Himself", 12 July 1998 (H-42).

B-124. <u>The New York Times</u>, "State Plan for Camp Hero Assailed", 2 January 2000 (H-43).

B-125. 1949 Photograph of a 16-Inch Gun Being Dismantled at Camp Hero (K-1).

B-126. 1950's historical photo set consisting of .50 caliber firing, 2.36-inch rocket firing, and a firing control station; all taken to/from the southern bluff's of Camp Hero. The firing control station is no longer present, probably due to' extensive bluff erosion since that time (K-2).

B-127. 1958 Photograph of Two Height Finder and Two Surveillance Radar Assemblies at the Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station) (K-3).

B-128. 1959 Photograph of the Air Force Portion of Camp Hero. The construction of the AN/FPS-35 Radar Building is visible in the back round (K-4).

B-129. 1998 Photograph of the AN/FPS-35 Radar Building at the Former Camp Hero Air Force Portion (Montauk Air Force Station) (K-5).

B-130. Aerial Photograph, 1999, Former Camp Hero Lands (K-6).

B-131. Map, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, 29 October 1941, "Property Survey and General Map", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-1).

B-132. Map, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, 12 December 1942, "Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, Troop Housing, General Layout Plan, Camp Hero, Montauk PT., L.I., New York", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-2). B-133. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, August 1946, "Final Project Map, Real Estate, Ditch Plain, East Hampton, New York", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-3).

B-134. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, February 1947, "Final Project Map, Real Estate, Camp Hero Military Reservation, Sheet 1", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-4).

B-135. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, February 1947, "Final Project Map, Real Estate, Camp Hero Military Reservation, Sheet 2", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-4).

B-136. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, July 1947, "Project Ownership Map, Real Estate, Montauk Point Military Reservation, USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-5).

B-137. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, February 1948, "Project Ownership Map, Hither Hills Fire Control Station", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-6).

B-138. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, February 1948, "Project Ownership Map, Amagansett Fire Control Station", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-7).

B-139. Map, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, February 1948, "Project Ownership Map, East Hampton Fire Control Station", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-8).

B-140. Map, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District circa 1984, "Final Project Ownership Map, Real Estate, Montauk Air Force Station (Z-45), New York Military Reservation", USACE New York District, Real Estate Records (L-9).

B-141. Historical Map Reproduction, Montauk Historical Society, unknown date, "Field Map of the Encampment of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff, Montauk, Long Island, New York from 15 August 1898 through 15 September 1898", East Hampton Library, East Hampton, New York (L-10). B-142. Maritime Map, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey, dated 18 September 1993, "United States East Coast, Block Island Sound, Map #13205, LORAN-C Overprinted".

B-143. Memorandum, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C., 15 March 1994, subject: Defense Environmental Restoration Program Site Eligibility Policy Clarification for Ordnance and Explosive Waste at Formerly Used Defense Sites (F-18).

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SECTION II NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS PART A POSITIVE FINDINGS

CAMP HERO, NY

Also Researched Under: Long Island Sound Harbor Defenses; Long Island Harbor Defenses; Montauk Point, NY; Long Island, NY; Montauk Air Force Station; Battery Dunn; Batteries 112 and 113; and Montauk Aircraft Control and Warning Station.

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Historical Data Cards

Historical Data Card Camp Hero, 1942 – 1961

Posts, Camps and Stations

#16, HE - HY

Letters, General Order, and Description Relative to History of Camp Hero, 12 October 1956 - 3 January 1958

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Posts File

Hero, Camp, NY

Correspondence and Map Relative to History of Camp Hero, 28 October 1965 – 22 November 1968

NARA - ARCHIVES II – TEXTUAL BRANCH COLLEGE PARK, MD

RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)

Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 8

> Oversized Chart, Status of Seacoast Batteries, Including 6 and 16 - Inch Batteries, Camp Hero, Montauk Point



Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 8 Table, Status of Seacoast Batteries, as of 3 October 1942, Including Batteries 113 and 216, Montauk Point Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 9 Monthly Progress Report for April 1942, 6 - and 16 - Inch Batteries, Including Battery 216, Montauk Point Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 9 Monthly Progress Report for February 1942, 6 - and 16 - Inch Batteries, Including Batteries 112 and 113, Montauk Point Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 9 Table, Status of Seacoast Batteries, 31 July 1942, Including 6 - and 16 - Inch Batteries at Montauk Point Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 11 Table, Reference Symbols for Reports of Operations on Fortification Construction, Including Seacoast Batteries, Aircraft Warning Stations, Fire Control Structures, Searchlight Structures and Submarine Mine Structures, 7 December 1942 Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 **Box 12** Table, Requirements for 90 - MM and 37 - MM Anti - Motor Torpedo Boat Armament Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 **Box 14** Table, 16 - Inch Batteries, Including Batteries 112 and 113, Montauk Point Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 **Box 14** Table, 6 - Inch Batteries, Including Battery 216, Montauk Point Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 **Box 14** Table, Status of 16 - Inch Batteries, Including Batteries 112 and 113, Montauk Point

Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 14

Table, Status of Seacoast Batteries, 30 April 1942, Including Battery 216 (6") and Batteries 112 and 113 (16"), Montauk Point

Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 16

Letter Relative to Revision of Harbor Defense Projects, Continental United States, 19 July 1938, Including Proposed 16 - Inch Fixed Gun Battery at Montauk Point

Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 22

> Construction Directive, Extension of Dehumidification Systems in Seacoast Batteries, Including Battery Dunn, Camp Hero, 31 December 1943

Entry 1006: Harbor Defense File, Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 22

Letter Relative to Extension of Dehumidification Systems, Including Batteries 112 and Dunn, Camp Hero, Long Island, 8 February 1944

Entry 1007: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 65

Correspondence Relative to Designation of Battery 113 as Battery Dunn, 10 - 22 August 1942

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Entry 1007: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 66

Correspondence Relative to Powder Rack Construction, Batteries 112, 113, and 216, Camp Hero, 1 March 1943 - 15 August 1944

Entry 1007: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 66

Telegrams Relative to Completion Date for Camouflage Program, Montauk Point, 23 - 24 May 1943

Entry 1007: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 67

Correspondence Relative to Powder Rack Construction, Batteries 112, 113, and 216, Camp Hero, Montauk Point, 1 July - 15 November 1944

Entry 1007: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), Classified, 1918 - 1945 Box 68

Appraisal Reports, Montauk Point Sites, 26 November 1941



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Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 **Box 58** Correspondence Relative to Procurement of Chemical Warfare Service Gas -Proofing Equipment, Battery 216, Montauk Point, NY, 6 July 1942 - 27 March 1943 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 **Box 59** Correspondence Relative to Completion of Battery Power Room Heating Systems, Batteries Dunn, 112, and 216, 10 - 15 May 1944 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 59 Correspondence Relative to Completion of Fire Control Facilities, Camp Hero, 27 December 1943 - 27 April 1944 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 **Box 59** Correspondence Relative to Completion of Fire Control Works, Camp Hero, 12 June - 18 July 1944 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 **Box 59** Memorandum and Endorsement Relative to Transfer of New Construction, Battery 112, Camp Hero, 1 August - 20 September 1944 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 59 Memorandum and Endorsement Relative to Transfer of New Construction, Batteries 112 and Dunn, Camp Hero, 28 July - 20 September 1944 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 59 Memorandum Relative to Completion of Plotting Room, Battery Dunn, Camp Hero, 23 May 1944 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 **Box 59** Memorandum Relative to Request for AA - 4 Preference Rating, Montauk Point Fire Control Facilities Construction, 18 November 1942 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 **Box 59** Plans, Specifications, and Site Maps, Harbor Defenses of Long Island Batteries and Fire Control Stations, Including Magazines, Shelters, Security Facilities, Water Supply Systems, and Power Distribution Systems (Camp Hero)

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 59

> Report of Completed Works, Batteries 112 and Dunn, Camp Hero Military Reservation, Montauk Point, 12 September 1944

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 60

Correspondence Relative to Camouflage Program, Camp Hero, 22 November 1942 - 13 May 1943, Including Aerial Photographs

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 60

Correspondence Relative to Facilities Construction, Seacoast Batteries, Harbor Defenses of Long Island (Camp Hero), 8 September - 16 November 1942

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61

> Correspondence and Extracts from Board of Officers Report Relative to Proposed Revision of Harbor Defense Project. Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, 11 January 1939 - 10 May 1940, Including Area Map

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Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61

Correspondence Relative to 16 - Inch Battery Armament, Montauk Point, 19 November 1940 - 3 May 1941

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61

Correspondence Relative to General Plan for Montauk Point Battery Reservation (Camp Hero), 9 June 1941 - 30 June 1942

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61

Correspondence Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Battery Site, Montauk Point, Long Island, 10 - 23 April 1941

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61

Correspondence Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Montauk Point Battery Site, 14 June - 22 November 1941

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61

> Letter and Endorsements Relative to 16 - Inch Emplacement Site, Montauk Point, Long Island, 24 July - 6 August 1940

Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61 Letter and Endorsements Relative to Montauk Point Emplacement Site Survey. 26 September - 7 October 1940 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61 Letter Proposing Change in Location of Battery 112 Under Construction at Montauk Point, Long Island Sound, 3 June 1941 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 61 Letter Relative to Clearance of Contractor, Construction of Batteries 112 and 113, Montauk Point, Long Island, NY, 7 March 1942 Entry 1009: Harbor Defense File, (Geographic File), 1918 - 1945 Box 62 Bound Volume, Modernization Program, Harbor Defenses of Long Island, 1941, Including Maps, Tables, and Charts of Current and Planned Fortifications (Camp Hero) J. Entry 1011: Security Classified Subject Files, 1940 - 1945 Box 475 Correspondence Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Camp Hero, 13 November -5 December 1942 Entry 1011: Security Classified Subject Files, 1940 - 1945 Box 475 Letters and Tables Relative to Facility Construction, Camp Hero, 27 October -20 November 1942 RG 165 (Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs) Entry 257: Security Classified Correspondence and Maps Relating to Harbor and Coastal Defense Installations, 1914 - 1946 **Box 86** Correspondence Relative to Anti - Aircraft Defense Project, Camp Hero, 2 – 14 September 1943 Entry 257: Security Classified Correspondence and Maps Relating to Harbor and Coastal

Defense Installations, 1914 - 1946

Box 77

Correspondence Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Montauk Point (Camp Hero), 5 November 1940 - 6 September 1941

RG 291 (Records of the Federal Property Resources Service)

Entry 5: Real Property Disposal Case Files Box 133

Form, Report of Excess Real Property, Camp Hero, 5 September 1950

Entry 5: Real Property Disposal Case Files Box 133

> Letters Relative to Proposed Withdrawal of Department of Army Declaration as Excess for Camp Hero, 6 - 29 June 1950

RG 341 (Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force)

Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 21

Letters Relative to Annual Coal Requisition, Montauk Point, 11 - 23 August 1948

Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 148

Correspondence Relative to Coal Requisition, Montauk Point, 18 February – 19 May 1949

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Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 148

> Correspondence Relative to Air Force Request for Facilities at Camp Hero, 8 February - 7 March 1950

Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 148

Letters Relative to Declaration of Camp Hero as Excess to Needs of U.S. Army, 8 - 20 February 1950

Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 224

Correspondence Relative to Facilities Rehabilitation, Montauk Air Force Station, 17 - 24 August 1951

Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 224

> Letters Relative to Transfer of Portion of Camp Hero Military Reservation to Air Force Control, 6 April - 14 May 1951

Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 313

Correspondence Relative to Facilities Construction, Air Force Aircraft Control and Warning Station P - 45, Montauk Point, NY, 7 September 1951 - 19 July 1952



Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 421 Correspondence Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Montauk Point Air Force Station Family Housing, 21 January - 19 May 1953 Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 421 Correspondence Relative to Acquisition of Federal Jurisdiction Over Montauk Air Force Station, 26 October - 18 December 1953 Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 528 Correspondence Relative to Acquisition of Federal Jurisdiction Over Montauk Air Force Station, 21 August 1953 - 7 May 1954 Entry 494: Correspondence Re: Real Estate Facilities, 1948 - 1955 Box 528 Letters Relative to Real Estate Acquisition Aircraft Control and Warning Station, Montauk Point, 29 August - 13 October 1953

RG 407 (Records of the Adjutant General's Office)

Entry 366: Special Projects - Harbor Defense, 1929 - 1948 Box 6

> Supplement to The Harbor Defense Project, Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, 15 February 1945, Including Maps, Tables, and Charts of Current and Planned Fortifications (Camp Hero)

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Entry 366: Special Projects - Harbor Defense, 1929 - 1948 Box 6

> Appendix, Ordnance Cost Estimate and Priority Guide, 15 February 1945, Including Batteries Dunn and 216, Camp Hero

RG 429 (Records of Organizations in the Executive Office of the President)

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys Box 16

Letters Relative to Proposed Transfer of Portions of Camp Hero to State of New York for Expansion of Montauk Point State Park, 17 October - 4 December 1972

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys Box 16

Map, Real Property Disposal, Camp Hero

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys Box 16

Memorandum Relative to Proposed Declaration of Portions of Camp Hero as Excess to Needs of Department of Defense, 9 January 1972

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys

Box 16

Memorandum Relative to Transfer of Portion of Camp Hero to State of New York for Public Park and Recreation Purposes, 7 November 1972

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys Box 16

Property Information, Camp Hero, 1972

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys Box 16

Schematic Map, New York State Development of Camp Hero Property

Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys Box 16

Transcript of Press Interview Relative to Declaration of Camp Hero as Excess, 1969

NARA - ARCHIVES II - MOTION PICTURE, SOUND, AND VIDEO BRANCH COLLEGE PARK, MD

RG 428 (General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1947 -)

Series: NPC

Item: 43703 Motion Picture, "Aerials of Lighthouses and Stations", June 1940

WASHINGTON NATIONAL RECORDS CENTER SUITLAND, MD

RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)

Accession 52 - 0434 Box 9

Letter Relative to Access Road Repair and Resurfacing, Camp Hero, 11 May 1943

Accession 53 - 0325 Box 47

Correspondence Relative to Facilities Design and Construction, Aircraft Control and Warning Station P - 45, Montauk Point, NY, 20 October 1949 - 6 October 1950

Accession 55 - 0323 **Box 34** Telegram Relative to Proposed Road Maintenance and Repair of Roads in Vicinity of Camp Hero Anti - Aircraft Artillery Training Center, March 1952 Accession 55 - 0323 Box 51 Command Inspection Report, Aircraft Control and Warning Station P - 45, Montauk Point, NY, 2 January - 2 May 1951 Accession 55 - 0323 Box 51 Correspondence Relative to Facilities Construction, Aircraft Control and Warning Station, Site P - 45, Montauk Point, 16 April - 7 September 1951 Accession 62 - 1472 Box 295 Correspondence Relative to GATR Facilities Construction, Montauk Air Force Station, 10 - 26 March 1959 Accession 67 - 4792 **Box 28** Construction Authorizations, SAGE Project Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 1957 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Construction Authorization Aircraft Control and Warning Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 29 January 1962 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Construction Authorization, Montauk Air Force Station Aircraft Control and Warning Radar Improvement Facilities, 22 March - 5 September 1962 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Construction Authorization, Topographic Scatter Building, Montauk Air Force Station, 11 - 17 February 1959 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Construction Authorization, Topographic Scatter Buildings and Generator Procurement, Montauk Air Force Station, 10 December 1957 - 21 November 1958

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, Aircraft Control and Warning "P - Site" Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 7 March - 27 June 1960

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, Aircraft Control and Warning "P - Site" Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 27 March - 2 July 1959

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, Aircraft Control and Warning Radar Improvement Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 23 May - 11 December 1961

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, Aircraft Control and Warning Station Radar Improvement Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 13 May - 23 October 1959

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Construction Authorizations, Facilities Construction, Montauk Air Force Station, 8 June - 9 August 1962

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Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, "P - Site" Security Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 28 April - 25 November 1956

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, Radar Improvement Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 8 April - 23 June 1960

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Construction Authorizations, Security and Power Facilities, Montauk Air Force Station, 20 August - 26 November 1957

Accession 68 - 1932

Box 5

Correspondence Relative to Acquisition of Test Equipment for Use at Montauk Air Force Station, 29 March - 1 November 1960



Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Correspondence Relative to Aircraft Control and Warning Facilities Construction. Montauk Air Force Station, 5 February - 10 November 1958 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Correspondence Relative to Facilities Construction, Montauk Air Force Station, 18 December 1961 - 23 January 1962 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Correspondence Relative to Radar Improvement Facility Construction, Montauk Air Force Station, 5 February - 9 September 1959 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Correspondence Relative to Radar Improvement Program, Montauk Air Force Station, 31 January - 27 June 1961 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 J Letter Relative to Funding Authorization, Montauk Air Force Station, 8 January 1963 Accession 68 - 1932 Box 5 Twenty-Nine Photographs, Montauk Air Force Station Facilities Construction, 1959 Accession 69 - 2580 Box 11 Construction Authorizations and Correspondence Relative to Tower Radar Construction, Montauk Air Force Station, 28 January 1963 - 11 May 1966 Accession 69 - 2580 Box 11 Construction Authorizations and Procurement Action Report, Operations Shelter and Radar Tower Construction, Montauk Aircraft Control and Warning Station, 26 April 1963 - 10 June 1966 Accession 69 - 2580 **Box 11** Letter and Construction Authorizations Relative to Aircraft Control and Warning Radar Facilities Improvement Program, Montauk Air Force Station, 24 April -

SECTION II NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS PART B NEGATIVE FINDINGS

CAMP HERO, NY

Also Researched Under: Long Island Sound Harbor Defenses; Long Island Harbor Defenses; Montauk Point, NY; Long Island, NY; Montauk Air Force Station; Battery Dunn; Batteries 112 and 113; and Montauk Aircraft Control and Warning Station.

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WW II Posts, Camps, and Stations

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Divisional Collection Geographic Collection Habs/Haer Collection Subject Collection Videodisk Collection

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- RG 49 (Records of the Bureau of Land Management) Entry: Land Entry Papers
- RG 69 (Records of the Work Projects Administration) Entry: Central Decimal Files, 1935 – 1944
- RG 153 (Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General) Entry: Reservations File, 1800 – 1950

RG 162 (Records of the Federal Works Agency) Entry 21: Records of the War Public Works Program, 1941 – 1949 Entry 23: Records Concerning Plans for Post War Public Works, 1941 – 1949

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- RG 16 (Records of the Department of Agriculture) Entry 17: General Correspondence of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1906 – 1975
- RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads) Entry 54: Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, 1941 – 1945
- RG 48 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior) Entry 749B: Central Classified Files, 1937 - 1953
- RG 57 (Records of the United States Geological Survey) Entry 27: Correspondence and Related Records, 1906 – 1945
- RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers) Entry 106B: General Correspondence, 1918 – 1945 Entry 198: Annual Reports on Construction, Maintenance, and Repair at Posts, 1924 – 1938 Entry 391: Construction Completion Reports, 1917 – 1943 Entry 393: "Historical Records of Buildings" and "Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings" at Active Army Posts, 1925 – 1942 Entry 1008: Harbor Defense Files, Decimal File, Unclassified, 1918 – 1945 Entry 1014: General Correspondence with Divisions, 1941 – 1945 Entry 1015: General Correspondence with Districts, 1941 – 1945
- RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)
 - Entry 1892A: General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1936 1945 Entry 1892B: General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1946 – 1948 Entry 1892C: General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1949 – 1950 Entry 1892D: General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1951 – 1952 Entry 1892E: General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1953 – 1954 Entry 1892F: Classified Geographic File 1936 – 1945 Entry 1975: Construction Completion Reports, 1917 – 1938
- RG 96 (Records of the Farmers Home Administration) Entry 3: Correspondence Relating to Participation in the National Defense Program, 1940 – 1942
- RG 107 (Records of the Secretary of War) Entry 99: Formerly Top Secret Correspondence of Secretary of War Stimson (Safe File), July 1940 - September 1945

Entry 100: Correspondence of Secretary of War Stimson (Official File), 1940 – 1945
Entry 106: Secretary of War (Patterson) Subject File (Safe File), 1945 – 1947
Entry 110: Office, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of War, Decimal File, February 1946 - June 1947
Entry 127: Office, Special Consultant to the Secretary of War , John D. Russell's File, 1942 - January 1946
Entry 158: Office, Under Secretary of War , Special Assistant for Construction, M. J. Madigan, General Correspondence, 1940 – 1945
RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
Entry 1036B: Historical Files, 1908 – 1962
RG 112 (Records of the Office of the Surgeon General)
Entry 31: Geographic Series, 1938 - 1946
Entry 32: Geographic Series (Formerly Security Classified), 1938 - 1941

- RG 156 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance) Entry 36: General Correspondence, 1917 – 1941 Entry 39: Confidential Correspondence, 1917 – 1940
- RG 159 (Records of the Office of the Inspector General) Entry 26D: General Correspondence, 1939 – 1947

RG 160 (Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces)
Entry 24: Director of Plans and Operations, General Subject Files, 1942 – 1945
Entry 25: Director of Plans and Operations, Liaison and Control Branch, Subject File, 1942 – 1944
Entry 27: Mobilization Division, Command Installations Branch, Correspondence File, 1942 – 1946
Entry 138: Readjustment Division, Central Decimal Files, 1943 – 1944
Entry 211: Director of Supply, Storage Division, Historical File, 1941 – 1945

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- RG 165 (Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs) Entry 484D: Federal Works Agency Project Files, 1940 – 1946 Entry 484E: Security Classified Federal Works Agency Project Files, 1942 – 1944
- RG 168 (Records of the National Guard Bureau) Entry 344: State Decimal File, 1922 - 1949 Entry 348: State Guard State File, 1941 – 1949

RG 175 (Records of the Chemical Warfare Service) Entry 1: Central Correspondence Files, 1918 - October 1942 Entry 1A: Records of the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer, 1946 - 1954 Entry 4: General Correspondence, 1918 - 1942

- RG 197 (Records of the Civil Aeronautics Board) Entry 56B: Records Relative to Legislation
- RG 207 (Records of the Housing and Home Finance Agency) Entry 24: General National Housing Records, War Housing Program, 1942 - 1947
- RG 218: (Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) Entry: Series 1942 - 1959 (Geographic Files)
- RG 225: (Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards and Commissions) Entry 4A: Army and Navy Munition Board Central Files, 1922 – 1941
- RG 250: (Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Conversion) Entry 73: Federal Construction Projects, August - October 1946
- RG 269: (General Records of the General Services Administration) Entry 62: Real Property Disposal Case Files, 1945 – 1953
- RG 270: (Records of the War Assets Administration) Entry 3: Office of Information Subject File, 1946 – 1949 Entry 13: Office File of WAA Administrator Jess Larson, 1942 – 1953
- RG 319: (Records of the Army Staff) Entry 47: Army Intelligence Project Decimal File, 1941 – 1945
- RG 334 (Records of Interservice Agencies) Entry 15: Explosion Reports, 1939 – 1948
- RG 335 (Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Army) Entry 60: Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics), General Correspondence, 1963 – 1964
- RG 336: (Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation) Entry: Historical Program Files, 1940 – 1950

RG 337 (Records of Headquarters Army Ground Forces) Entry 1: Inspection Reports, 1948 – 1954 Entry 30: Inspection Reports, 1942 – 1944 Entry 30A: Training Reports, 1942 – 1944 Entry 55: General Correspondence, 1942 - 1946 Entry 55A: Project Decimal Files, 10 March 1942 - 1943, 1946 - 1947 Entry 55B: Project Decimal Files, 10 March 1942 - 1943, 1946 - 1947 Entry 55D: Classified Decimal Files, 1953 Entry 55H: Secret Decimal Files, 17 March to 31 December, 1948 Entry 55I: Secret Decimal File, 1949 - 1950 Entry 88B: Engineer Section Decimal File, 1948 – 1950

- RG 338 (Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942 -) Entry: Eastern Defense Command Entry: Posts, Camps, and Stations, 1942 – 1945
- RG 341 (Records of Headquarters U.S. Air Force)Entry 495: Records RE: Policy on Construction Matters, 1950 – 1951
- RG 394 (Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920 1942) Entry: Individual Posts, Camps, and Stations, 1920 - 1941 Entry 44: II Corps Area, Office of the Engineer, Fortification Section, General Correspondence, 1930 – 1944
- RG 407 (Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917 -) Entry 360: Formerly Classified Army - AG Project Decimal File, 1940 – 1954 Entry 363: 1940 - 1954 Army - AG Project Decimal File Entry 427: WW II Operations Reports, 1940 – 1948
- RG 429 (Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President) Entry 17: Records of the Federal Property Council

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RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers) RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General) RG 18 (Records of the Army Air Corps) RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads) RG 145 (Records of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) RG 373 (Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency)

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RG 69 (Records of the Work Projects Administration) RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer) RG 200 (National Archives Gift Collection)

NARA - ARCHIVES II - STILL PICTURES BRANCH COLLEGE PRK, MD

RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads) RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers) RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General) RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)

RG 156 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance) RG 165 (Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs)

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Coast Defense Study Group Newsletter Floyd Collection Image Collection Map Collection Military Files Military Reservations Volume, 1941 Real Estate Records

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RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers) Accession 52 - 0017 Accession 52 - 0259

Accession 56 - 0398 Accession 56 - 0417 Accession 62 - 1477 Accession 63 - 1540 Accession 63 - 1551 Accession 64 - 2125 Accession 65 - 3184 Accession 66 - 3183 Accession 68 - 1925 Accession 69 - 2583 Accession 70 - 1100 Accession 70 - 1101 Accession 70 - 1102 Accession 70 - 1116 Accession 70 - 1119 Accession 71 -2966 Accession 71 - 2967 Accession 71 - 2968 Accession 72 - 4032 Accession 72 - 4035 Accession 72 - 4037 Accession 73 - 0041 Accession 73 - 0042 Accession 73 -0050 Accession 74 - 0028 J

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SECTION III REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS PART A POSITIVE FINDINGS

CAMP HERO

NARA, NORTHEAST REGION NEW YORK, NY

RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief Engineers Accession #62A505 Box # 596360 Map, Real Estate, Camp Hero, Feb 1947 Memo, Subject: Disposal of Real Estate-Camp Hero, 31 Mar 1960, w/indorsements Memo, Subject: Transfer of tracts, Camp Hero, New York to the Department of Air Force, 5 April 1960 Memo, Subject: Disposal of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York-Congressional Clearance, 20 Oct 1960, W/indorsements

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SECTION III REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS PART B NEGATIVE FINDINGS

CAMP HERO

NARA, NORTHEAST REGION NEW YORK, NY

- RG 18, Records of the Army Air Forces All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 96, Records of the Farmers Home Administration All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 103, Records of the Farm Credit Administration All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 111, Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 121, Records of the Public Buildings Service All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 156, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 175, Records of the Chemical Warfare Service All Entries Nothing Found





- RG 269, General Records of the General Services Administration All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 270, Records of the War Assets Administration All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 342, Records of the U.S. Air Force Commands, Activities And Organizations All Entries Nothing Found
- RG 392, Records of the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Districts and Defenses, 1901-1942 Entry 28, box 1, Entry 30, box 1, Entry 152 thru 156B, box 1 Nothing Found

NARA, NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER ST. LOUIS, MO

All Entries Nothing Found

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX C

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GLOSSARY



APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

AA	Antiaircraft				
AAA	Antiaircraft Artillery				
AD	Air Division				
ACWS	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron				
ASR	Archives Search Report				
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal				
CAIS	Chemical Agent Identification Set				
CEHNC	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Center				
CEMVR	Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Division,				
	Rock Island District				
CENAN	Corps of Engineers, New York District				
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material				
DA	Department of the Army				
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program				
DOD	Department of Defense				
DOI	Department of the Interior				
EE/CA	Engineering Estimate and Cost Analysis				
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency				
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Ĵ			
FC	Fire Control				
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility				
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site(s)				
GSA	General Services Administration				
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste				
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste				
INPR	Inventory Project Report				
IRA	Interim Removal Action				
\mathbf{LT}	Lieutenant				
М	Model				
MAFS	Montauk Air Force Station				
MK/MOD	Mark/Model				
MM	Millimeter				
NARA	National Archives Records Administration				
NDAI	No DOD Action Indicated				
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				
NYADS	New York Air Defense Sector				
OE	Ordnance and Explosives				
PAE	Preliminary Assessment of Eligibility				
PN	Project Number				
RAC	Risk Assessment Code				
RG	Record Group				
SAGE	Semi-Automatic Ground Environment				
SCS	Soil Conservation Service				
SEAL	Sea, Air, and Land				
SI	Site Inspection				
SFC	Sergeant First Class				

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Sergeant				
Staff Sergeant				
Time Critical Removal Action				
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers				
U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center				
U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety				
Unexploded Ordnance				
War Department				

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX D

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TEXTS/MANUALS



APPENDIX D

TEXT/MANUALS

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D-2. Text/Illustration of 20-Pound Fragmentation Bombs (B-14).

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The canister, high-explosive, and drill rounds are packed 1 round per fiber container, 20 containers (20 rounds) per unlined wooden box.

The armor-piercing, armor-piercing, capped, and target-practice rounds are packed in two ways:

1. 1 round per fiber container, 20 containers (20 rounds) per unlined wooden box.

2. 20 rounds per metal-lined wooden box.

Packing information on the old type blank ammunition for tank and antitank guns is not available at this time. The new type is packed in a chest containing 10 Adapters M2; 100, 10-gage blank cartridges; and 1 ramrod. Subsequent shipments of 25 to a carton, 20 cartons (500 cartridges) to a wooden box.

AMMUNITION FOR 37-MM AUTOMATIC GUN M1A2 (ANTIAIR-CRAFT).

General.

Weapon. With the advent of aviation as a major factor in combat, it became necessary to develop a light, mobile, automatic antiaircraft weapon that would fire an explosive projectile. First, the 37-mm Automatic Gun M1A1, and later, the M1A2 were adopted to serve this purpose. The M1A2 is a fully automatic weapon. It is loaded automatically from a clip carrying 10 rounds. A cartridge case with an extracting groove in the base is required for ejection by the automatic extractor mechanism of the gun. The gun is mounted on a 4-wheeled trailer carriage capable of being towed 50 miles per hour on good roads. Antitank as well as antiaircraft firing is possible with this weapon.

Types of ammunition. There are three types of rounds used in the M1A2 antiaircraft gun:

• Types		Filler
High-explosive	• • • • • • • •	 Tetryl
Armor-piercing	• • • • • • • •	 None
Practice		 None

Cartridge cases. The Cartridge Case M17 is made of cartridge brass, and is the same size and shape as the M16 used in the 37-mm tank and antitank guns (page 345). The only difference in the two cases is that the M16 has an extracting flange while the M17 has an extracting groove located just above the head of the cartridge case.

The Cartridge Case M17B1 is "Substitute Standard." Except for being made of steel and having a slightly thinner head and primer seat, it is exactly the same as the M17 Cartridge Case.

Primer. The M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard" for all 37-mm antiaircraft ammunition. Some rounds may be found primed with M23A1 Primer (primers, page 331). AMMUNITION INSPECTION GUIDE



Figure 138 — SHELL, H.E., M54. for 37-mm Guns M1A2 and M4 D-1

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

SHELL, Fixed, H.E., M54 w/S.D. TRACER.

Complete round. The burst of the M54 High-explosive Shell is one of the best means known by the Army to discourage attack by enemy aircraft. The combination of a tetryl loaded shell and supersensitive fuze spells destruction for light material targets such as planes. The same projectile is used in the M4 (Aircraft) Gun against planes.

Cartridge Cases. The M17 Case is "Standard," the M17B1 is "Substitute Standard" (cartridge cases, page 353).

Primer. The M23A2 is "Standard." Some rounds on hand may be primed with the M23A1 (primers, page 331).

Propelling charge. A muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second is imparted to the projectile by 6 ounces of FNH powder.

Projectile. The Projectile M54, as fired, weighs 1.34 pounds and is about 5.9 inches long. It is the same projectile as the M54 fired from the M4 Aircraft Gun. The projectile consists of three components: the body with its bursting charge; the Point-detonating Fuze M56; and the shell-destroying tracer.

The body is machined from bar steel and is 4.13 inches long. Only 2.32 inches of the body itself protrudes from the cartridge case. The base of the projectile is very thick (over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) and is tapered for streamlining purposes. The cavity for the shell-destroying tracer is machined into this heavy base. The bursting charge of 0.10 pound of tetryl is pressed into the body in two increments: a base pellet and a main charge.

The shell-destroying tracer assembly consists of a quantity of tracer composition, an ignited charge, a celluloid closing cup, a relay igniting charge and a relay pellet. The tracer charge is held in place by a celluloid cup sealed with adhesive compound. The celluloid cup transfers the flame from the propellant to the igniter charge of 20 grains of igniter composition. The igniter fires the red tracer composition which weighs 90 grains. When the tracer composition is almost completely burned, it initiates the relay igniting charge of 1.68 grains of black powder contained in a steel housing which screws into the tracer cavity just below the tetryl base pellet. This relay igniter carries the flame to the relay pellet of 23 grains of black powder which covers the entire base of the bursting charge cavity. The relay pellet is sufficient to effectively detonate the tetryl base pellet of the bursting charge, and finally the main bursting charge itself.

The maximum vertical range of the high-explosive shell is 6,200 yards and the maximum horizontal range is 8,875 yards. The tracer compound, however, burns out and ignites the black powder relay pellet after approximately 3,500 yards of vertical travel or 4,000 yards of horizontal travel, so the shell is destroyed before it reaches its maximum limit. This eliminates the possibility of the shell's


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Figure 139 — FUZE, P.D., M56

falling to the ground, detonating, and causing casualties among friendly troops.

FUZE, point-detonating, M56. Since the High-explosive Round M54 is required to function on impact with light materials such as those used in planes, a supersensitive fuze is needed. A supersensitive fuze is one which will detonate on very slight impact such as with a double thickness of airplane fabric. The M56 is both supersensitive and superquick because the firing pin is protected only by a very thin aluminum closing cup and rests, at the time of impact, right on the detonator which initiates an almost uninterrupted train of detonating explosives.

The body of the fuze is divided into three parts; the body loading assembly, the head assembly, and cap. The booster of tetryl is

n-1

pressed into a cavity in the lower part of the body, and is held in place by an aluminum closing cup which screws into the base of the fuze. The body loading assembly also contains an eccentrically weighted slider. The slider incorporates a charge of tetryl and is held in place, with its charge out of line with the rest of the explosive train, by a spring backed up by a cup-shaped brass retaining screw which assembles into the side of the fuze body. The detonator assembly consists of a brass detonator holder, which screws into the body loading assembly; a detonator of priming mixture, lead azide and tetryl, and a lead charge of tetryl. Semicircular, brass half blocks held together by a flat steel spring sit loosely in a cavity in the head assembly which screws over the detonator holder and into the body loading assembly. These half blocks have beveled notches which seat a rim on the firing pin. The firing pin fits into a cap closed with a very light aluminum cup. The cap containing the firing pin screws into the head assembly. All of the parts just described except the slider, the detonator holder, and the half blocks and their spring, are made of aluminum alloy.

The function of the fuze begins when the projectile has cleared the muzzle of the weapon and centrifugal force comes into play. The velocity with which the projectile rotates as it leaves the gun causes the eccentrically weighted slider to compress its spring and bring its tetryl charge into line with the explosive train. At the same time, the half blocks spread outward against their spring and the firing pin rides up the beveled notches. As the half blocks spread a sufficient distance apart, the firing pin comes gradually down between them and rests on the light aluminum closing disc of the detonator. When the projectile contacts the material of the target, the light aluminum closing cup in the cap is pushed in, and forces the firing pin into the priming mixture. The priming mixture initiates the explosive train of detonator, lead azide and tetryl, lead charge of tetryl, slider charge of tetryl, tetryl booster, and bursting charge of tetryl. These explosives are arranged in a practically uninterrupted train which gives the fuze superquick action.

Identification. The complete round of M54, H.E. Shell can be identified for the Antiaircraft Gun M1A2 by the extracting groove in the cartridge case. The presence of the M56 Fuze identifies the round as H.E. M54. The only other 37-mm round for the M1A2 Gun that has a fuze is the practice round. The fuze for the practice shell is a dummy made of cast aluminum. The M54 is painted olive drab and stenciled in yellow. The complete round is 12.81 inches long and weighs 2.62 pounds.

SHELL, Fixed, Practice, M55A1 w/TRACER.

Complete round. This round was designed to simulate the M54, H.E. Shell for practice firing.

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Figure 140 — SHELL, Practice, M55A1, for 37-mm Guns M4 and M1A2

Cartridge cases. M17 is "Standard," M17B1 is "Substitute Standard" (cartridge cases, page 353).

Primer. M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard." Some rounds may be found primed with M23A1 Primer (primers, page 331).

Propelling charge. The propelling charge consists of 6 ounces of FNH powder.

Projectile. The projectile is of the same length, weight, and contour as the H.E. Shell M54 (page 355). It is made up of three parts.

The body has no filler, but is made to the same size and weight as the high-explosive M54. A tracer cavity is machined into the base. Of course, since no filler is used, the tracer does not have shelldestroying qualities.

The tracer consists of red tracer composition and igniting compound closed into the tracer cavity with a celluloid cup which is sealed with adhesive compound.

The FUZE, dummy, M50, is entirely inert and is made in one piece of cast aluminum. It is of the same size, shape, and weight as the M56 Fuze.

Identification. The complete round can be identified for the M1A2, 37-mm Antiaircraft Gun by its size and the extracting groove in the cartridge case. Aside from the blue painting and white stenciling on the projectile, it may be distinguished as the Practice Round M55A1 by the Dummy Fuze M50. The complete round measures 12.81 inches in length and weighs 2.62 pounds.

SHOT, Fixed, A.P.C., M59 w/TRACER.

Complete round. This round is "Standard" for use against any type of armor plate. It is very similar to the SHOT, APC, M51, used in the 37-mm Antitank and Tank Guns M3, M3A1, M5, and M6. The main differences are in the cartridge cases and in the fact that the M59 Shot does not have a windshield to extend the ogive.

Cartridge cases. M17 is "Standard," M17B1 is "Substitute Standard" (cartridge cases, page 353).

Primer. M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard." Some rounds on hand may incorporate the M23A1 Primer (primers, page 331).

Propelling charge. A propelling charge of 0.31 pounds of FNH powder gives the projectile a muzzle velocity of 2,050 feet per second.

Projectile. Aside from the following differences, the projectile is the same as the SHOT, APC, M51, used in the Tank and Antitank Guns M3, M3A1, M5, and M6 (page 349).

The chambering of the Antiaircraft Gun M1A2 does not permit the use of a windshield.

The M59 Antiaircraft Round contains more tracer composition in the base (enough to burn 3,500 yards) than does the M51 Antitank Round.

The M59 Projectile is a trifle lighter than the M51.

Identification. The complete round may be identified for the antiaircraft group by the size and extracting groove of the cartridge case. The black painting with white stencil and the armor-piercing cap distinguishes it as SHOT, APC, M59. The complete round is 12.76 inches long and weighs 3.12 pounds.

SHOT, Fixed, A.P., M74 w/TRACER.

Complete round. As indicated by the nomenclature, this round does not include an armor-piercing cap. It was designed as "Substitute Standard" for SHOT, APC, M59. It does satisfactory work against homogeneous armor plate, but not against face hardened armor plate.

Cartridge cases. M17 and M17B1 are "Standard" and "Substitute Standard" respectively (cartridge cases, page 353).

Primer. M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard." Some rounds may still contain M23A1 Primer (primers, page 331).

Propelling charge. 4 ounces of FNH powder impact a muzzle velocity of 2,050 feet per second to the shot.

Projectile. The projectile is exactly the same as the M74 used for 37-mm Tank and Antitank Guns M5, M6, M3, and M3A1 (page 350).

Identification. The extracting groove on the cartridge case, and size of the round identify it as belonging to 37-mm antiaircraft group. The black painting with white stencil and the stubby nose (ogive radius of 2.205 inches) distinguish it as SHOT, AP, M74. The complete round is 13.01 inches long and weighs 3.07 pounds.

Packing of Ammunition for 37-mm Antiaircraft Gun M1A2. 37-mm antiaircraft ammunition is packed as follows:

The high-explosive and practice rounds are packed in two ways: 1. 1 round per fiber container, 25 containers (25 rounds) per wooden box.

2. 20 rounds per metal-lined wooden box.

The armor-piercing, and armor-piercing capped rounds are shipped 1 per fiber container, 25 containers (25 rounds) per wooden box.

AMMUNITION FOR 37-MM AUTOMATIC GUN M4 (AIRCRAFT).

Weapon. With the rapid advancement of aviation, the development of new techniques and purposes for aircraft, and the improvement of aviation armor, it was found necessary to design an aircraft weapon with a high-explosive round. The 37-mm Automatic Gun M4

was the answer to this necessity. It has a standard muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second. The ammunition is fed into the gun by a 5-round feeder, by a 15-round articulated-link belt housed in a magazine, or by a 37-mm Endless Belt M6 containing 30 rounds. A peculiarity of the weapon is that while it is automatic, the cartridge cases used with the ammunition have extracting flanges and no grooves.

Types of Ammunition. Types of ammunition used in the aircraft weapon are as follows:

Types	Filler
High-explosive	 Tetryl
Armor-piercing	 None
Practice	 None

Cartridge Cases. The Mk. IIIA2 Cartridge Case is "Standard" for all ammunition used in the Aircraft Gun M4. It is made of cartridge brass and can be distinguished from all other 37-mm cartridge cases by its length (5.69 inches). The extracting mechanism of the weapon requires a cartridge case with a flange.

The Mk. IIIA2B1 Cartridge Case is "Substitute Standard." It differs from the Mk. IIIA2 only in that it is made of steel and has a slightly thinner head and primer seat.

Primer. The M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard" for all aircraft rounds. Some rounds may be on hand, primed with the M23A1 Primer.

Propelling Charges. The high-explosive and practice rounds require a propellant of 2.5 ounces of FNH powder. The armor-piercing round requires 2.3 ounces of FNH powder.

SHELL, Fixed, H.E., M54, w/TRACER. The projectile of this round is exactly the same as the M54, H.E., Shell for the Antiaircraft Gun M1A2 (page 355). The only differences in the complete rounds are in the cartridge case and propelling charge. The aircraft shell may be distinguished as such by its shorter cartridge case (5.69 inches) with its extracting flange. The complete round is 9.75 inches long and weighs 1.94 pounds.

SHELL, Fixed, Practice, M55A1, w/TRACER. This round is the same as the M55A1 Practice Shell for the Antiaircraft Gun M1A2 except for differences in the cartridge case and propelling charge (page 359). The aircraft round may be distinguished by the length (5.69 inches) and extracting flange of its cartridge case. The complete round is 9.75 inches long and weighs 1.94 pounds.

SHELL, Fixed, Armor-piercing, M80, w/TRACER. The M80 is very similar to the M74 Armor-piercing Shot which is fired from the



Figure 141 — SHOT, AP, M80, for 37-mm Gun M4

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ARTILLERY AMMUNITION

M1A2 antiaircraft gun (page 360). The main differences are in the cartridge case and propelling charge. The two projectiles are of similar construction, but the M80 is lighter in weight. This is accomplished by shortening the projectile. The M80 is 4.23 inches long and weighs 1.66 pounds, while the M74 is 4.84 inches long and weighs 1.92 pounds. The aircraft round also has a slightly greater radius of ogive (2.35 inches as compared to 2.205 inches). The Aircraft Round M80 may be distinguished as 37-mm ammunition by its size, and for the aircraft group by the length (5.69 inches) and flange of its cartridge case. The complete round is 9.34 inches long and weighs 2.25 pounds. The projectile is painted black with white stencil.

Packing of Ammunition for the 37-mm Aircraft Gun M4. This ammunition is packed as follows:

The high-explosive and practice rounds are packed in two ways:

1. 1 round per fiber container, 40 containers (40 rounds) per wooden box.

2. 20 rounds per metal-lined wooden box.

The armor-piercing shot is packed 1 round per fiber container, 40 containers (40 rounds) per wooden box.

FURTHER REFERENCES: SNL R-1, Parts 1 and 2; SNL R-5, Parts 1 and 2; Ordnance Drawings; OS 9-20.

Chapter 4

Ammunition for 40-mm Gun M1

GENERAL.

Weapon. The GUN, automatic, 40-mm, M1, is intended for duties intermediate between those of the high-altitude guns of the 3-inch and 90-mm class and the 37-mm antiaircraft weapon. It is very effective against dive bombers and low-flying aerial targets. With the armor-piercing ammunition it may also be effectively used against armored ground targets. Its rate of fire is 120 rounds per-minute which is accomplished by feeding the ammunition into the weapon by means of a 4-round changer clip. These rounds may be fired continuously in rapid fire or a single shot at a time.

This weapon is sometimes called the Bofors gun, since it was developed by the Bofors Company of Sweden. It was adopted by the British and then by the United States Ordnance in 1941. The 40-mm M1 or "Bofors" gun is easily recognized by the funnel-shaped flash hider screwed on the forward end of the tube, which protects the gun operators from temporary blinding by the flash.

Class and Types. The 40-mm ammunition is of the fixed class and includes three types: high-explosive, practice, and armor-piercing.

Cartridge Cases.

CASE, cartridge, M25. The M25 Cartridge Case is "Standard" for ammunition of American design. This case is drawn from cartridge brass. It is 12.24 inches long and has a maximum weight of 1.94 pounds. An extracting groove is machined into the head of the case. The feeder mechanism of the M1 Gun requires that an annular groove be cut into the base. A tapered hole is machined through the head for press fitting the M23A2 Primer.

CASE, cartridge, M25B1. This case is "Substitute Standard" for 40-mm, American designed ammunition. Except for a few differences in the propelling charge cavity near the head, a thinner head, and being made of steel, it is the same as the M25 Brass Case. The differences in the head and material make the steel case approximately 0.25 pound lighter than the brass case.

CASE, cartridge, M22A1. The M22A1 is "Standard" for '40-mm ammunition of British design. It was developed from the Mk. I/L Cartridge Case which was redesigned to become the M22. The M22 Case was machined in the head to receive the British Percussion Primer, Mk. II/L/ which was assembled with threads into the cartridge case. The A1 modification of the M22 consisted of changing the head to seat the M23A2 American Primer. The M22A1 Cartridge Case differs only in very minor details from the M25.

CASE, cartridge, M22A1B1. This case is "Substitute Standard" for 40-mm ammunition of British design. It differs from the M22A1 Brass Case in that the material is steel and the head is thinner. It weighs about 0.25 pound less than the brass case.

Primers.

PRIMER, percussion, 20-grain, M23A2. This primer is "Standard" for use in both American and British designed 40-mm ammunition. The primer and its development are described in the chapter dealing with 37-mm ammunition.

PRIMER, percussion, No. 12, Mk. II/L/. This primer may be found in some old rounds of British design. It is screwed and staked into the head of the old M22 or Mk. I/L/ Cartridge Case. The "L" in British nomenclature stands for land use. The Mk. II Primer consists of two parts, the head and the body.

The brass body contains the primer charge of 64 grains of black powder. It is in the shape of a tube closed at one end and tapped at the open end to receive the threads of the primer head. Several holes are drilled into the body to allow the flame from the primer charge to ignite the propellant. The primer charge is contained in a foilingoaper wrapping which lines the tube and prevents the powder from



- I. PERCUSSION CUP
- 2. PERCUSSION HEAD
- 3. FLASH HOLE
- 4. PRIMER BODY
- 5. 64 GRAINS ARMY BLACK POWDER
- 6. 1.2 GRAINS "70 PRIMER MIXTURE
- 7. ONION SKIN PAPER
- 8. ANVIL
- 9. ONION SKIN PAPER

10. FOILING PAPER WRAPPER

RA PD 22928

Figure 142 — PRIMER, Percussion, No. 12, Mk. II/L/

spilling out through the holes. The charge is sealed at the open end with a disc-of onionskin paper.

The primer head has outside threads at the top for screwing into the cartridge case and at the bottom for threading into the body. The primer cup is press-fit into the head from the forward end so as to leave a portion of the cup exposed to the firing pin of the weapon. The primer cup contains a priming mixture weighing 1.2 grains sealed with a paper disc. The anvil is threaded into the head behind the primer cup. A beveled gas-check plug fits loosely into a cavity in the anvil. A plug with a flash vent machined into it, threads into the head behind the anvil.

The function is the same as for the American type of percussion primer. The firing pin of the weapon indents the primer cup which crushes the primer composition against the anvil. The flame from the resulting explosion flashes through the vents and ignites the primer charge. The gas-check plug is pushed down by the gases from the primer composition and pushed up, closing the vent in the anvil, when the primer charge explodes.

CARTRIDGE, H.E.-T(SD), Mk. II.

General. This round was designed for use against aircraft but may also be used against other targets of opportunity. The nomenclature tells much of the story of the projectile since the "HE-T" indicates high-explosive filler with tracer and the "SD" refers to the tracer as shell-destroying. The complete round consists of a fuzed projectile complete with filler and tracer, a propelling charge, and a primed cartridge case.

Cartridge Cases. The M25 Brass Case is "Standard" for rounds of American design; the M25A1 Steel Case is "Substitute Standard." The M22A1 Brass Case is "Standard" with British rounds, the M22A1B1 Steel Case is "Substitute Standard."

Propelling Charge. A muzzle velocity of 2,960 feet per second is imparted to the projectile by 10.4 ounces of FNH smokeless powder poured loosely into the cartridge case.

Primer. The M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is "Standard" for all 40-mm rounds. PRIMER, percussion, No. 12, Mk. II/L/, may be found in some old rounds of British design.

Projectile. The Mk. II High-explosive Projectile is made up of a metal parts assembly, a filler, a shell-destroying tracer, and a pointdetonating fuze. The projectile, loaded and fuzed, is a little over 7 inches long, the length varying slightly for different fuzes.

Metal parts assembly. This assembly consists of the shell body and the rotating band. The body is completely hollow. The cavity at the

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rear of the body is shaped and threaded to take the Tracer Igniter No. 12, Mk. I/L/. The nose end of the filler cavity is threaded to take Point-detonating Fuzes No. 251, Mk. 27 or M64A1. A knurled or ribbed recess 0.642 inch wide is machined into the body 1.745 inches above the base to receive a copper rotating band. A cannelure is cut into the shell about 0.5 inch behind the rotating band to receive the cartridge case crimps. The ogive of the projectile is tapered rather than curved. The taper is 7 degrees 15 minutes. The base is also cylindrically tapered to an angle of 7 degrees 45 minutes.



Figure 144 — Tracer and Igniter, Shell No. 12, Mk. I/L/

Filler. The filler consists of 0.15 pound of TNT and 0.005 pound of black powder in the form of a pellet with a hole in the center. The filler of the American projectile is drilled out at the top to accommodate the booster of the fuze. This drilling leaves the fuze booster surrounded by TNT. The British filler is drilled deeper at the nose to accommodate an auxiliary booster pellet of tetryl. A cavity is also drilled into the TNT at the bottom leaving a surround. A felt disc fits into the top of this cavity. The black powder pellet is inserted behind this disc and is held in place by the tracer igniter assembly.

Tracer assembly. The proper nomenclature for the tracer assembly is "Tracer and Igniter, Shell, No. 12, Mk. I/L/ Internal," the British designation. The assembly is contained in a steel shell which threads into the base of the projectile so that only a paper disc separates the T-shaped relay igniter charge of loose black powder from the black powder pellet in the bursting charge. This relay igniter is surrounded by tracer composition which extends rearward to a layer of priming composition. Between the priming composition and the cap holder

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which fits inside a stirrup spring is loose black powder. The cap holder assembly includes a cap anvil which fits over a vent leading to the loose black powder and igniter composition placed between the anvil and the stirrup spring. The stirrup spring rests on the shoulders of a cylindrically shaped anvil which is closed at the bottern. A protrusion in the bottom of the anvil acts much the same as a firing pin. The tracer and igniter assembly is sealed at the base with a lead sealing disc.

The function of the tracer and igniter assembly begins when the projectile starts down the bore of the weapon. Set-back action causes the cap holder to move rearward and straighten out the stirrup spring which has retained it. The action carries the cap and stirrup spring onto the firing pin-like projection in the center of the anvil and crushes the igniting composition against the cap anvil. The flame from the resulting explosion fires the loose black powder which in turn ignites the priming composition. The back pressure from this loose black powder forces the mechanisms behind it out of the igniter body. The priming composition ignites the tracer composition. When the tracer composition has burned for approximately 7 seconds, it ignites the black powder relay igniter which carries the flame to the black powder pellet in the bursting charge and results in the destruction of the projectile.

There are three fuzes listed as standard for issue and manufacture for use with the Mk. II Projectile: the British FUZE, percussion, D.A., No. 251, Mk. I/L/, the Navy FUZE, P.D., Mk. 27, and the Army FUZE, P.D., M64A1.

FUZE, Percussion, D.A., No. 251, Mk, I/L/.

Description. The "D.A." in the nomenclature of this fuze is British for "direct action" which means about the same as the Army Ordnance term "superquick." The body of the fuze is made in three parts. The lower part is threaded on the outside for screwing into the nose of the Mk. II Projectile and is threaded on the inside to receive a relay assembly containing a charge of 2.3 grains of tetryl and a booster cup containing a tetryl pellet weighing 109.69 grains. A lead washer fits around the bottom of the protrusion on the relay holder. A thin brass cylinder fits over the upper end of the relay holder. Four tiny lugs at the top of this cylinder are bent over the rounded shoulder on the relay holder. Four tiny lugs at the bottom of the cylinder are bent out and up to retain a heavier brass arming sleeve. The arming sleeve is of sufficient length to protrude above the relay holder and retain two centrifugal blocks. These blocks form a positive separation between the relay charge and the detonating elements of the fuze making it boresafe. The detonator assembly fits in through the top of the lower part of the body and rests on the centrifugal blocks. The detonator charge consists of 0.93 grain of

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lead azide over 0.15 grain of tetryl. A brass washer in two parts fits around the detonator holder just above the shoulder. This washer is backed up by a spring which is compressed and held in place by a retaining screw. The lower portion of the body is threaded on the outside at the top so that the second body part, the head, may be screwed over it.

The head is threaded on the inside at the rear to receive the firing pin sleeve and the primer assembly. The primer holder screws into the head behind the firing pin sleeve. The primer charge of priming mixture weighs 1.9 grains and should be inserted into the primer holder so that the colored side is visible. A small hole in the firing pin holder seats a steel ball which engages the shoulder of the firing pin and keeps it from contacting the primer during shipment and handling. A sleeve, flanged at the top, fits around the firing pin holder and keeps the steel ball in place. A compressed spring fits around this sleeve and is held in place by the flange. A thin brass cylinder similar to that in the lower portion of the fuze has its upper lugs bent over the shoulder of the flange on the firing pin holder sleeve and keeps the spring from forcing it outward. The brass cylinder is in turn held down by an arming sleeve fitting into the lower lugs which are bent outward and upward. A small pin fitting into a slot in the arming sleeve insures proper movement. The arming sleeve cannot move outward because it engages a shoulder in the third portion of the body, the cap.

The cap is threaded on the inside at the bottom and screws over the head. It retains a nail-shaped, plastic firing pin striker. The lower end of the striker fits into the firing pin-holder just over the firing pin. The cap is closed at the top with a thin metal disc.

Function. When the weapon is fired and the projectile starts down the bore of the weapon, set-back causes two actions to occur simultaneously. The arming sleeve around the centrifugal blocks and the relay assembly is forced rearward dragging the lugs of the thin brass cylinder off the shoulder of the relay assembly. The shock of this action is taken up by the lead washer which acts as a cushion. At the same time, the arming sleeve in the head of the fuze moves rearward and drags the lugs of the thin brass cylinder off the shoulders of the flange on the arming pin holder sleeve. As this flange is released, the spring forces the firing pin holder sleeve outward into the fuze cap. The steel ball then falls out of the firing pin holder and the firing pin moves inward and rests on the primer. Set-back action also causes the centrifugal blocks to be held more firmly in place.

As the projectile leaves the bore of the gun it has acquired a high rotational velocity. The resulting centrifugal force causes the centrifugal blocks, which are between the relay holder and the detonator holder, to move out into the recess in the lower body. When this



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occurs, the spring behind the detonator holder forces it rearward to close the space formerly occupied by the centrifugal blocks and bring the detonator charge immediately over the relay charge. The 2sectioned washer around the detonator holder spreads into a recess in the lower body when the holder has moved sufficiently rearward. This locks the detonator firmly in place.

Impact with the target forces the thin metal disc and the nailshaped firing pin striker inward. As the force is transmitted to the firing pin, it penetrates the primer. The resulting explosion functions the remainder of the explosive train consisting of the detonator charge of lead azide and tetryl, the relay of tetryl, the booster of tetryl, and finally the TNT bursting charge of the projectile.

FUZE, P.D., Mk. 27 (Navy).

Description. The body of the Mk. 27 Fuze is die-cast in one piece from aluminum-base alloy. It is threaded on the outside at the base to screw into the Mk. II or Mk. I High-explosive Projectiles and on the inside to receive a magazine or booster cup. The nose of the body is closed by leaving a thickness of 0.04 inch of the metal as a cover during casting.

A small cavity in the nose of the fuze seats a nail-shaped plastic firing pin striker. The lower part of the striker fits into the head of the firing pin which is cup-shaped. The firing pin holder is made in three diameters. The upper part with the smaller diameter fits into the striker cavity. The part of intermediate diameter is drilled transversely to seat two centrifugal pins which, in the unarmed position, prevent the firing pin from contacting the rotor detonator. A strip of spring brass is wrapped around this intermediate part and must be spread by the centrifugal pins before the firing pin is released. The part of largest diameter fits the larger cavity in the fuze and provides room for the centrifugal pins to spread.

The firing pin assembly is held in place by the rotor assembly which is fitted in behind it. The rotor housing is a solid cylinder of aluminum-base alloy. A rectangular cavity is cut into the center and goes completely through the length of the housing. The purpose of this cavity is to house the rotor. A hole is drilled completely through the housing at right angles to the rotor cavity. Centrifugal pins are inserted into this hole on either side of the rotor and are backed up by small springs. Small nipples on the end of the pins engage recesses in the rotor. The pins and springs are held in place by a thin aluminum cup which fits over the lower half of the housing. The aluminum cup has a flash hole in the center of the bottom.

The rotor is a flat circular disc with a hole drilled through its diameter to seat the detonator consisting of 0.03 gram of priming mixture over two pellets of lead azide, each weighing 0.054 gram.

Two lead weights are pressed into the rotor at opposite ends of a diameter which is at right angles with the detonator cavity. Recesses are machined into the rotor on each side to receive the nipples of the centrifugal arming pins.

The magazine is cup-shaped with heavy walls and bottom. It screws into the fuze body behind the rotor assembly so that only a small part is left protruding at the rear. A hole is drilled through the bottom of the cup to seat a booster lead charge of 0.020 gram of tetryl. The booster charge is made up of 5.40 grams of tetryl divided into two equal pellets. The open end of the magazine is closed with a disc held in place by a 360-degree crimp.

Function. The function of the Mk. 27 Fuze begins as it leaves the bore of the weapon. Centrifugal force causes both sets of centrifugal pins to move against their springs. The firing pin, thus released, moves inward and rests on the rotor. The rotor, which is then also free to move, alines its detonator with the firing pin because of the effect of centrifugal force upon the lead weights.

Impact with the target forces the firing pin into the priming composition. The resulting explosion initiates the remainder of the explosive train consisting of lead azide detonator, tetryl lead, booster of tetryl and the bursting charge of the Mk. II or Mk. I High-explosive Projectile.

FUZE, P.D. M64A1.

Description. The M64A1 Fuze body is a single piece, die-cast from an aluminum-base alloy. The body is threaded externally and internally at the base; the external threads screw into the nose of the Mk. II Projectile and the booster cup screws into the internal threads. A pellet of 112 grains of tetryl is contained in the booster.

The rotor assembly fits into a cavity ahead of the booster. The rotor housing, which is also a die-cast aluminum-base alloy is enclosed by a brass sleeve which fits snugly into the body cavity. The housing is in the shape of a solid cylindrical block with a rectangular cavity cut across its diameter to house the rotor. This cavity does not extend the full length of the block. Two holes are bored completely through the housing at right angles to the rectangular cavity. The upper hole is to seat two pins upon which the rotor pivots. These pins fit into circular recesses in the side of the rotor and are staked into place. The lower hole seats centrifugal pins on either side which also fits into circular recesses in the side of the rotor and hold it in position with the detonator out of line with the firing pin. A groove is cut around the circumference of the housing so that it passes through the centrifugal pinholes. A length of spring wire is wound around this groove and retains the centrifugal pins. Between 10,000 and 20,000 revolutions per minute are required for the centrifugal pins to



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Figure 147 — FUZE, P.D., M64A1 D-1

spread this wire sufficiently to free the rotor. A hole is drilled through the bottom of the housing to the rotor cavity. A copper cup containing a booster lead charge of 1.67 grains of tetryl fits into this hole.

The brass rotor is centrifugally weighted and in the unarmed position holds its detonator of 0.72 grain of priming mixture, 2.39 grains of lead azide, and 1.08 grains of tetryl out of line with the firing pin. Since the detonator is thus physically separated from the booster charge, the fuze is regarded as boresafe. A notch is cut into the top of the rotor from the detonator cavity outward. The point of the firing pin rides this notch while the rotor is in the unarmed position.

The firing pin is made of aluminum alloy and fits into a small cavity in the nose of the fuze. A solid cylindrically shaped firing pin striker made of molded plastic fits into the cavity above the firing pin. The fuze body may be closed at the nose by leaving a thin thickness of the metal as a cover during casting, or by a closing disc.

A1 modifications. The M64A1 Fuze differs from the M64 in the following respects:

The firing pin striker in the M64 is nail-shaped. The M64A1 is a solid cylinder.

The firing pin of the M64 is hollowed out at the head to receive the end of the striker. The firing pin of the M64A1 has a head that contacts the full diameter of the striker.

In the M64 Fuzes, the rotor housing is contained directly in the fuze body. The base is threaded for screwing into the fuze body. The rotor housing for the M64A1 Fuze is contained in a brass sleeve which fits into the fuze body and the base is not threaded. It is held in place by the booster which is screwed in behind it.

There are other details of manufacture which differ in the two fuzes, but the fundamental differences are those outlined above.

Function. The function of the fuze begins as rotational velocity is imparted to it. Centrifugal force causes the centrifugal pins to move outward, spread the spring wire and free the rotor. The rotor, being eccentrically weighted, rights itself and brings the detonator into position so that the firing pin rests on the detonator just above the priming mixture.

Impact with the target crushes the nose of the fuze and forces the firing pin striker and firing pin inward. When the firing pin penetrates the detonator, the priming mixture explodes and initiates the remainder of the explosive train consisting of the detonator of lead azide and tetryl, the booster lead charge of tetryl, the tetryl booster, and finally the TNT bursting charge of the Mk. II Projectile.

Identification. The complete round is approximately 17.64 inches long and weighs about 4.64 pounds. The length and weight vary

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Figure 148 — Cartridge, AP-T, 40-mm, M81

slightly with the assembly of different fuzes. The No. 251, D.A., fuze may be recognized by the fact that its body is made up of three parts fitted together with threads. The M64A1 and Mk. 27 are similar in outward appearance but the nomenclature "Mk. 27" is stamped into the body of the Navy fuze. The Mk. 27 also has two notches cut into the body 180 degrees apart to fit a wrench. The Army projectile is painted olive drab and stenciled in yellow. The Navy system of painting is different.

CARTRIDGE, TP-T, TI.

This round was designed to simulate the 40-mm H.E. rounds for target practice. All components except the projectile and fuze are the same as those used in the service round. The projectile is inert except for a tracer in the base and is painted blue with white stencil to indicate practice use. The fuze used is the Dummy M69. This round is standard for issue only.

CARTRIDGE, AP-T, M81.

This complete round was designed for use against armored targets. It is peculiar as an armor-piercing projectile in that it has a windshield but no armor-piercing cap. The M81 is of American design and is standard for issue and manufacture.

Cartridge Cases. The M25 Case is "Standard"; the M25B1 Case is "Substitute Standard."

Propelling Charge. The propelling charge consists of 10.4 ounces of FNH powder held loosely in the cartridge case.

Primer. The M23A2, 20-grain, Percussion Primer is a standard component of the M81 Round. This primer is described in the chapter on 37-mm ammunition.

Projectile. The body of the projectile is machined from bar steel and is hardened to produce armor-piercing qualities. The ogive has a small radius and is continued to a point. A recess for a copper rotating band and a cannelure to receive the cartridge case crimps are machined into the body. The projectile is streamlined by the addition of a windshield which has a rounded nose. The windshield is . soldered to a sheet metal adapter which is soldered and crimped to the nose of the body. A cavity is machined into the base of the body to receive the tracer assembly.

The tracer assembly is made up of tracer composition, igniting composition, and a clear celluloid cup. The cup is cemented and press-fit into the base of the projectile.

Identification. The complete round of the M81 Cartridge is 17.62 inches long and weighs 4.535 pounds. It is easily recognized by its



sand the windshield and windshield adapter. Since it is inert, it junted black and stenciled in white.

(TRIDGE, AP-T, M81A1.

formation on the A1 modification of the M81 is not available at time. Both the M81 and M81A1 Rounds are listed as standard ssue and manufacture.

IER SERVICE ROUNDS.

omplete rounds listed in SNL P-5 which are not discussed above on which no detailed information is available at this time, are ollows:

RTRIDGE, H.E. Mk. I (Navy), w/FUZE, P.D. Mk. 27

RTRIDGE, H.E. Mk. I, L & P

RTRIDGE, H.E. Mk. II, L & P

te term "L & P"; in the above nomenclature is an abbreviation "loaded and plugged."

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PACKING.

CARTRIDGES, H.E.-T (SD), Mk. II; TP-T, T1; AP-T, M81 and AP-T, M81A1 may be packed either 1 round per fiber container, 24 containers (24 rounds) per box or 4 rounds per charger clip, 6 clips (24 rounds) per metal box. When CARTRIDGE, H.E.-T (SD), Mk. II, is fuzed with the Mk. 27 Navy Fuze, it may also be packed 4 rounds per charger clip, 4 clips (16 rounds) per metal box.

CARTRIDGES, H.E., Mk. I, L & P, and H.E., Mk. II, L & P, are packed 1 round per fiber container, 24 containers (24 rounds) per box.

CARTRIDGE, H.E., Mk. I (Navy), is packed 4 rounds per charger clip, 4 clips (16 rounds) per metal box.

FURTHER REFERENCES. OS 9-20; SNL P-5; SNL R-1; Ordnance Drawings.

Chapter 5

Ammunition for 57-mm Guns

GENERAL.

Weapons. The 57-mm Gun M1 is adapted from the British 2.24inch (6-pounder)Gun Mk. III which has been successfully employed as an antitank weapon. The American gun differs in several respects from the British gun, but the same ammunition may be fired from either weapon. The gun is mounted on a split-trail carriage with rubber-tired wheels for high-speed transport, and is provided with armor-plate shields. The carriage is designed for 1-man control of elevating, traversing, and firing. The M1 Gun was known as the T2 Gun before standardization.

Class and Types. The 57-mm ammunition is of the fixed class. There are only two types of ammunition provided: the armor-piercing and the practice.

Cartridge Cases.

Case, cartridge, M23A2. This case, made of cartridge brass, is "Standard" for all rounds of 57-mm ammunition. The case is very long (17.40 in.), being approximately three-quarters the length of the complete round. It is provided with an extraction flange 0.20 inch thick. A primer seat to receive the M1B1A2 primer is machined into the head. The weight of the M23A2 Cartridge case is 3.9 pounds.

Case, cartridge, M23A2B1. As indicated by the B1 designation in the nomenclature, this case is made of steel. It is "Substitute Standard" for 57-mm ammunition. It differs from the M23A2 in that

by cutting down a regular service cartridge case. The charge in each type is black powder, but each type uses a different weight charge. The standard for all purposes except firing salutes of international courtesy is a 6-ounce charge. A charge of 6.9 ounces, called a single pellet charge, is provided for use in lieu of the 6-ounce charge. A charge of 1 pound is provided for firing salutes of international courtesy, with a 13.8-ounce double pellet for use as an alternate.

Each round of blank ammunition is packed in an individual fiber container, and 10 rounds are packed in a wooden packing box.

In general, Blank Ammunition M10 for the 3-inch field gun is similar to the blank rounds discussed in connection with the 3-inch AA ammunition.

FURTHER REFERENCES: Complete Round Chart No. 5981; OS 9-20; OS 9-18; TR 1360-3A, 1370-A; OS 9-48.

Chapter 9

Ammunition for 90-mm Guns

GENERAL.

One of the most effective AA weapons used by the various arms today, is the 90-mm Gun M1. It is fired from a self-propelled mount as well as from the more common mobile mount. The self-propelled mount is used as a tank destroyer, and is moved about on half or full tracks by its own power. The mobile mount which can be used against tanks and aircraft is a towed carriage.

Types of ammunition provided for the 90-mm Gun M1 are: High-explosive

Projectile, A.P.C. Shot, A.P. Practice Drill

Fuzes. All fuzes used with complete rounds of 90-mm ammunition have been previously discussed.

P.D., M48, and M48A1, selective, time and super quick—Fully discussed with 75-mm gun ammunition.

B.D., M68—Identical in all respects to the FUZE, B.D., M66A1, discussed with 75-mm gun ammunition, except for the fact that the body of the M68 is larger.

Mechanical Time M43 (all modifications)—Fully discussed in the chapter dealing with 3-inch AA ammunition.

Boosters. All boosters are of the M20-series (M20, M20A1, etc.).

Cartridge Case. The case used on all 90-mm ammunition is the M19 or M19B1 (steel). This case is usually of drawn brass, and is about $23\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. The case has an extracting flange on the head which acts to stop the round when it is loaded into the weapon, and also to eject the case after firing. The metal near the mouth of the case is comparatively thin and soft, so that the pressure of the propelling charge gases expands it tightly against the walls of the chamber, thus preventing the leakage of any gases past the cartridge case.

Propelling Charge. The propellent charge for 90-mm ammunition consists of approximately 7 pounds of NH smokeless powder poured loosely in the cartridge case.

Primer. The primer used in all complete rounds is the M28-series of 300-grain percussion type of cannon primer.

SHELL, FIXED, PRACTICE, M58.

General. This complete round was originally developed as the High-explosive Round M58. Due to the thin body walls, prematures resulted. As a result, the filler was washed out and a substitute filler of sand and a black powder spotting charge was substituted. The round, thus, has been designated a practice round.

Projectile. The projectile is of steel construction. It is streamlined, with a boat-tail base. The fuze continues the exterior streamline of the projectile. The shell has a steel base plate welded to its base.

Components. A complete round of M58 Practice Ammunition consists of the following: An M58 Projectile with 2.11 pounds of inert filler and 0.56 pound black powder spotting charge in pellet form; an M20 Booster and an M43A2 Fuze; and an M19 Cartridge Case with a propellent charge of NH smokeless powder.

Guns. This complete round is fired from all models of the M1 Guns.

SHELL, FIXED, H.E., M71.

General. The M71 Shell was developed to replace the M58. The walls are made thicker to overcome the prematuring factor. In all other respects (outwardly) the shell is identical to the M58.

Projectile. The M71 Shell is streamlined, with a boat-tail base and a steel base plate. The fuze continues the streamline of the projectile. It is of forged steel construction.

Components. The filler for this round is 2.04 pounds of cast TNT, which is detonated by the M20A1 Booster used in conjunction with the M43-series mechanical time fuze for AA work, and the P.D. M48 or M48A1 for firing against ground targets. The loaded and fuzed projectile is assembled to an M19 Cartridge Case containing approxi-



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Figure 185 — SHELL, H.E., 90-mm, M58 D-1



Figure 186 — SHOT, A.P., 90-mm, M77

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mately 7 pounds of loose NH smokeless powder and an M28A1 or A2 Primer.

Gun. This round is fired from the 90-mm AA or AT Gun M1.

SHELL, FIXED, H.E., M58 (AMMANOL).

General. This round of ammunition was developed largely for testing purposes. It is identical in every way to the SHELL, H.E., M71, except for filler which consists of TNT, ammonium nitrate, and flaked aluminum. The aluminum gives a brilliant flash when the shell functions, and produces an incendiary effect against inflammable targets.

SHOT, FIXED, A.P., M77.

General. As the 90-mm Gun M1 can be used either against aircraft or tanks, the ammunition is adapted to both targets. The Shot M77 is provided for antitank use.

Projectile. The projectile consists of a heat-treated solid steel shot with no provision made for booster or fuze.

Components. The complete round consists of a SHOT, A.P., M77, firmly attached to an M19 Cartridge Case containing NH smokeless powder (approx. 7 lb) and an M28A1 or A2 Primer.

Gun. The 90-mm Gun M1 fires this round against tanks.

PROJECTILE, FIXED, A.P.C., M82.

General. This round is the more effective of the two armorpiercing rounds provided for the 90-mm gun when used against tanks.

Projectile. This round is the same as other A.P.C. rounds previously discussed, in that it has the heat-treated solid steel shot with an A.P. cap sweated on, and a false ogive or windshield screwed to this cap. Provisions are made for an explosive filler and base-detonating fuze.

Components. The complete round consists of the A.P.C. Projectile M82, with an explosive D filler and a B.D. Fuze M68. The M68 is similar to the B.D. M66, the only difference being in size. The M68 is larger than the M66. The fuze has a tracer composition in a boat-tail shaped portion that protrudes from the base of the projectile. The loaded and fuzed projectile is firmly crimped to the M19 Cartridge Case with its NH smokeless powder propellant and the M28A1 or A2 Primer.

Gun. This round is issued for firing in the M1 Gun when used against tanks.

	Complete Round	Status	Projectile	Filler	Fuze	Booster	Cartridge Case	Primer
	Shell, Prac., M58	S	M58	Sand	Inert M43A2	Inert M20	M19	M28A1
7	Shell, H.E., M71	S&M	M71	TNT	M43A2 M48 M48A1	. M20A1'	M19	M28A1
1	Shell, H.E., M58	S	M71	Ammonal	M43	M20A1	M19	M28A1
	Shot, A.P., M77	S&M	M77	•••••			M19	M28A1
	Projectile, A.P.C., M82	S&M	M82	· Exp. "D"	M68	• • • • • • • • • • • •	M19	M28A1
	Cartridge, Drill, M12	S&M	Cast Bronze		M44A2 Dummy	••••	Cast Bronze	Inert

COMPLETE ROUNDS FOR 90-MM GUNS

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All other rounds are packed in fiber containers, two rounds per box, or three rounds per bundle.

The 105-mm howitzer container has been changed recently, due to damage done to cartridge cases in shipment when loosely assembled to the projectile. A container is now being used that opens at both ends, having a stop in the center. The projectile is placed in one end, fuze first, and the cartridge case with propelling charge and closing plug of cardboard is placed in the other end.

FURTHER REFERENCES: Complete Round Chart No. 5981; OS 9-20.

Chapter 11

Ammunition for 4.7-inch AA Guns

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GENERAL.

The 4.7-inch AA Gun M1 on the 4.7-inch Gun Mount M1 is a new weapon designed for protection of large rear areas against fast-flying bombers at altitudes of approximately 30,000 feet. The maximum range varies from 50,000 to 60,000 feet. The mount is a trailer type, one load, two bogie portable unit designed for transport at low speeds over good roads. When emplacing the gun, the two bogies are removed and the four outriggers, which are connected to a heavy chassis, are lowered by hydraulic jacks to support the weight of the weapon. The breechblock is of the vertical sliding type which may be operated semiautomatically or manually. Ammunition is rammed home in the chamber by a power rammer which facilitates loading of the heavy round of ammunition. This ammunition is unique since it is the only existing round of separate loading ammunition that is provided with a cartridge case and is loaded into the gun in one operation.

Types of ammunition provided for the 4.7-inch AA gun include only high explosive.

Fuze. The FUZE, time, mechanical, M61, is "Standard" with this round of ammunition. It has a watch-like mechanism that can be set for any length of time up to 30 seconds. The M61 has a long ogive which continues the streamlining of the shell body and extends out 6.867 inches from the nose of the body. The fuze is shipped assembled to the M73 Shell. The function of the fuze is similar to that of the M43 Fuze used in 3-inch AA shell.

Booster. The M20A1 Booster is used on the M73 Round, and has been discussed with 75-mm gun ammunition.

Cartridge Case. The Brass Cartridge Case M24, weighs 24.70 pounds, and has an over-all length of 32.80 inches. It is fitted with a



M 9-1904

base rim to assist in extracting of the case after firing, and to trip the extractors in the breach so that the breechblock closes as the round is seated in the gun chamber. The diameter of the base is 7.55 inches.

Propelling Charge. This charge consists of loose NH powder contained in a brass cartridge case which is closed by a cork plug. An igniter of 8 ounces of Army black powder is placed around the primer to insure proper ignition.

Primer. The primer is the M1B1A2 100-grain percussion type of primer, discussed with 75-mm gun ammunition components.

SHELL, H.E., M73.

General. In this round the shell has a distinctive conical, long, graceful ogive beginning just ahead of the bourrelet and extending the length of the elongated fuze. The shell alone weighs approximately 50 pounds and is 24.06 inches long.

Projectile. The shell body is of forged steel construction with an ogival radius of 27.1 inches. It has a boat-tail base and a base plate of steel. The rotating band is 2.25 inches wide, and is made of gilding metal. The shell cavity is designed to hold 5.26 pounds of TNT, 4.8 pounds of 50/50 amatol and TNT surrounds, or 5.42 pounds of trimonite as a bursting charge.

Components. This round consists of a loaded projectile with the M20A1 Booster and the M61 Mechanical Time Fuze, and a separate Cartridge Case M24, with its cork closing plug, NH powder, igniter, and M1B1A2 Primer.

Packing. The propelling charge assembly is packed in an individual fiber container, two containers per wooden box. The fuzed shell is packed in an individual fiber container, two containers per wooden box.

Chapter 12

Ammunition for 4.5-inch Guns

-GENERAL.

Weapon. The 4.5-inch Gun M1 on the 4.5-inch Gun Carriage M1 is a standard field weapon used for shelling targets within the ranges of 16,000 to 21,000 yards. Original American design called for a 4.7inch gun, but the 4.5-inch caliber (approx. 114-mm) was standardized so that British and American guns could fire the same rounds of ammunition. The M1 Gun Carriage is of the split-trail type with pneumatic tires for high-speed transport.




RA PD 1031A

Figure 198 — FUZE, P.D., M51A1, w/BOOSTER M21A1

FUZE, P.D., M51. FUZE, M51, with BOOSTER, M21, is "Limited Standard" since it is superseded by the M51A1. It is used with all modified Mk. series and M-series, 155-mm, high-explosive and chemical shell except base ejection. It is identical with FUZE, P.D., M48, as discussed with 75-mm ammunition, except for the addition of an arming fork in the plunger assembly. The rotational velocity of major caliber projectiles is not sufficient, throughout their flight, to keep the plunger arming pins of the M48 Fuze in the receded position. As rotational velocity decreases the arming pins are forced, by their springs, back into the unarmed position sustaining the plunger support and thus prevent the primer from being driven onto the firing pin. To prevent this action a light, centrifugally weighted arming fork is pivoted in such a position as to swing its prongs between the arming pins when centrifugal force comes into play. The springs of the arming pins tend to push them back into place so that, as centrifugal force decreases, the pins contact the prongs of the fork and, while being held apart themselves, help to keep the fork in the armed position. There is enough room between the prongs of the fork for the plunger support to pass. The addition of the arming fork and use with the M21 instead of the M20 Booster resulted in changing the fuze nomenclature from M48 to M51.

FUZE, P.D., M51A1. When the M21 was changed to the M21A1 Booster, the A1 designation was also added to the fuze since the fuze and booster are shipped assembled to each other.

FUZES, Time and Superquick, M55 and M55A1. FUZE, time and superquick, M54, when assembled to the M21 Booster is designated M55. When the same fuze is assembled to the M21A1 it is designated M55A1. Fuzes M55 and M55A1 are used on modified

AMMUNITION INSPECTION GUIDE

Mk. and M-series high-explosive shell for M1917-17A1-18 Howitzers. For description and function, see FUZE, time and superquick, M54, in the chapter on 75-mm gun ammunition.

FUZE, B.D., M60. This fuze is used in the armor-piercing round for 155-mm guns. The function and explosive train of the M60 are the same as those of the Mk. X, B.D. Fuze used in 14-inch ammunition (see description and illustration of Mk. X in chapter on 14-inch ammunition); the only difference in the two fuzes is in the body. The M60 has fewer threads for screwing into the projectile, and the diameter of the threads is greater than those of the Mk. X. The M60 body also has a flange for fitting over the base of the projectile which is omitted on the Mk. X.

Description. The M60 Fuze has a heavy steel body with a zinc plate as a rust-preventive. There is a cavity in the base into which is inserted the rotor assembly, the primer and delay assembly, the restraining spring, the plunger assembly, and a base plug, in the order given. The rotor assembly includes a brass rotor, a rotor charge of mercury fulminate and tetryl, a rotor lock pin, and a rotor lock pin lock. The primer and delay assembly fits in behind the rotor and contains a variable delay or no delay, and a percussion primer. The delay and primer holder is brass and has a sleeve extending rearward into which the restraining spring and plunger assembly fits. The plunger assembly consists of a sleeve, a plunger body, a firing pin, a pivot pin, and centrifugal pins backed up by springs. The firing pin is eccentrically weighted. Its point, in the unarmed position, is inside the plunger assembly. Two centrifugal pins, the heads of which engage recesses in the firing pin, hold it in the unarmed position. The sleeve fits around the plunger body and holds th ecentrifugal pins and their springs in place. The sleeve is held in position by a small pin. A heavy base plug screws into the fuze body behind the plunger assembly.

A cavity in the upper part of the fuze body is connected with a small hole to the rotor cavity. A lead charge of tetryl is pressed into this hole. A booster pellet of 278 grains of tetryl is pressed in over the lead charge. The upper cavity is closed with a hollow closing screw containing another booster pellet of 170 grains of tetryl. Centrifugal pins backed up by springs are inserted through diametrically opposed holes in the fuze body and are held in place by retaining screws. These pins are for the purpose of holding the rotor in the unarmed position. One of the rotor centrifugal pins is at an angle of 30 degrees. A small hole in the side of the slider cavity is backed up by a pin inserted through the side of the body and soldered in place. A rotor stop pin is also inserted through the fuze body and soldered in place.

Function. The function of the M60 Fuze begins with centrifugal force when the projectile leaves the bore of the weapon. The

AMMUNITION INSPECTION GUIDE

centrifugal pins holding the firing pin in place move outward against their springs. The eccentrically weighted firing pin, now being free, swings on its pivot to an upright position with the point protruding from the plunger assembly and in line with the primer. While these actions are taking place, the centrifugal pins in the upper part of the fuze spread against their springs and leave the rotor free to move. The rotor, being weighted off center, swings around its pivot until it contacts the rotor stop. At this instant the rotor lock pin, also acted upon by centrifugal force, moves partially outward into the recess in the fuze body and thus locks the rotor securely in place. The rotor lock pin lock, due to air retardation or "creep" in the projectile, moves in behind the rotor lock pin providing additional insurance that the rotor will remain armed. In this armed position the rotor detonator is in line with the rest of the explosive train.

On impact, the plunger compresses the restraining spring and carries the firing pin into the primer. The flash from the primer either ignites a variable delay of black powder or flashes through the hole to the detonator if no delay is present. The explosion of the mercury fulminate in the detonator, which is detonated by the primer flash or the burning delay, initiates the remainder of the explosive train of tetryl detonator pellet, tetryl lead charge, booster of tetryl, and shell bursting charge of explosive D.

FUZE, Time, Mechanical, M67. This time fuze is used on modified Mk. and M-series 155-mm projectiles when a time setting rather than impact with the target is desired. The action of the fuze is similar to the M43 with its modifications (see M43 Fuze, in chapter on 3-inch AA ammunition). The fundamental differences are as follows:

The centrifugal gears in the M67 are spring-driven and will, therefore, complete their part of the function without the aid of centrifugal force.

The escapement is so controlled that the time setting is from 0 to 75 seconds.

The escapement lever is released by a centrifugal plate which is backed up by the set-back pin. This is an added safety precaution against the accidental functioning of the fuze before it is fired from the weapon.

A safety pin is added under the set-back pin to insure its staying in position during handling, shipment, and storage.

BASE COVERS.

Two types of base covers may be found on 155-mm, H.E. shell. The old type of cover consists of a lead disc, a copper cover, and lead calking wire. The copper cover, with lead disc inside, fits into a groove machined into the base of the projectile and is secured by calking the lead wire into the remaining space in the groove. The new type con-





R MARKEN STATISTICS

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PROJECTILE DATA INFORMATION April, 1943 NATIONALITY: U.S. NAVY DATE: 16" 11k. 5 - 2240 lbs CLASSIFICATION: CALIBER: A.P. TARGET: This projectile to be used against heavy armor plate. OVERALL LENGTH -1. With Cap & Windshield 64.0" 43.4" Without Cap & Windshield 2. DIAMETER OF BASE 15.97" 2.5" 3. DISTANCE FROM BASE TO BAND 5.3" 4. WIDTH OF BAND 15.97" 5. DIAMETER OF BOURRELET 6. TYPE OF FILLING Explosive D 7. WEIGHT OF FILLING 33.6 lbs WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE LOADED 2240 1bs 8. CHARGE-WEIGHT RATIO 1.5 % 9. 10. TYPE OF GUN USED IN 16"/45 11. CAP & WINDSHIELD: The cap weighs 219 1bs and is soldered on to the nose of the projectile. In addition to the solder, the cap is also secured by seven crimp caps equally spaced around the periphery of the nose. The Windshield is then attached to the cap and held in place by five equally spaced notches which are staked. 12. TRACER Mic. 5 Base: Mk. 21; Mk. 23. 13. FUZES WHICH MAY BE USED IN PROJECTILE 14. PRIMER Mk. 15 Mod 1 and some -15. REMARKS: For method of marking and painting projectilé, see INTRODUCTION. The method of attaching the windshield may be varied by the manufacturer with the approval of the Bureau of Ordnance.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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NATIONALITY: U.S. NAVY	DATE: April, 1943
DESIGNATION: Mk. 21	
CLASSIFICATION: Base Detonat	ting Fuze
PROJECTILES USED IN	MARKINGS
6"/47 A.P. 8"/55 A.P.	T.D.F. Mk. 21
12"/50 A.P. 14"/45/50 A.P. 16"/45/50 A.P.	Lot
1. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	Body - Manganese Steel Nose Cap - Duraiumin
2. OVERALL LENGTH 6"68	THREADED LENGTH 0.96 THREADS 11 L.H.
3. DIAMETER Body - 1.37	Head - 1880
The fuze is composed of fuze body (1) and nose contains the auxiliary detonator plunger assem creep spring assembly (two major parts; namely, the cap (2). The fuze body assembly plunger assembly (3), the bly (4), detents (20, 21), anti- 15) and two radial boosters (13)
The nose cap (2), which of the fuze body by a t tive firing pin (5) and (18) is provided to loc final assembly at the 1	is secured to the forward end hreaded joint, houses the sensi- detents (21). A locking pin k the nose cap in position after oading plant.
5. OPERATION: The fuze is assembled i components of the fuze transportation, storage jectile is fired from t leaves the muzzle of th detents (20) and the fi outward by centrifugal pressure and frictfon, now unlocked but is ret position during flight creep spring (15) which of the detonator plunge	n the unarmed position. All remain in this position during and until after the fuzed pro- he gun. After the projectile e gun, the detonator plunger ring pin detents (21) are forced force against their spring The detonator plunger (4) is ained in the assembled (safe) by the resistance of the anti- acts against the forward part r.
Since the firing pin de the firing pin (5) is f sensitive primer (6) he immediately upon impact the detonator plunger c sensitive primer on the the sensitive primer (6 pin (7) against the sec same time, the gases re the sensitive primer pa side of the primer cont within the inner cup (1 expanding that part of drilled holes in the no cup locks the detonator In the firing position plunger are in alignmen (12).	tents (21) have been forced out, ree to be impinged upon by the 1d in the detonator plunger (4) of the projectile. Upon impact ontinues forward impinging the firing pin. The explosion of) drives the plunger firing condary primer (8), while at the sulting from the explosion of as through the port holes on the miner and build up a high pressu 9) (anti-creep spring container) the cup which is adjacent to the se cap. The bulging of the inner plunger in a firing position. the lead-out holes (11) in the at with the booster lead-in holes
	<u>^_^</u>

PROJECTILE PUZE DATA	INFORMATION	
NATIUNALITI: U.S. NAVI	DATE: APPIL, 1930	
DESIGNATION: Nk. 21		
CLASSIFICATION: Base Detonatin	g Fuze	
6. EXPLOSIVE TRAIN: The path of the explosive tor plunger primer and aro tioning the 0.035 second d the detonator (16), lead-o and boosters (13).	train carries from the detona- und the baffle unit (9) func- elay pellet (10) and then uts (11), booster lead-in (11)	
7. DETONATION: 0.035 seconds delay on thi	n plate or heaviest armor.	
8. SAFETY FEATURES: Safety detent mechanism ar one set for the detonator protect the sensitive prim tive firing pin assembled	med only by centrifugal force- plunger, and another set to er from contact with the sensi- in the nose cap.	
Detonator Safety Feature the safe or unarmed positi through the bore of the gu detonator may be exploded boosters or the bursting o	When the fuze is assembled in on and also when traveling n and while in flight, the without affecting the harge of the projectile.	
9. REMARKS: If this fuze is found in a will probably be in an arm	n unexploded projectile, it ed position.	
If a detonation of the sen cup and plunger will be lo	sitive primer has taken place, cked in position(by expansion).	
This fuze is designed with unit (17). The plunger bo balls set into the drilled of the plunger and under t the locking balls fly out forward or larger diameter locking the plunger (4) in	an additional plunger locking bdy is drilled, as shown, and holes. On forward motion the action of centrifugal force; of their recesses into the portion of the body cavity, the forward position.	
See Body cross section for	plunger alignment method.	
Drawing Identification Num	abers ;	
 Fuze Body. Nose Cap. Auxiliary Plunger. Detonator Plunger. Sensitive Firing Pir Sensitive Primer. Plunger Firing Pin. Secondary Primer. Baffle Unit. Delay Pellet. 	a .	
11. Booster Lead-out. 12. Booster Lead-in.		
13. BOOSter. 14. Cover Sleeve. 15. Anti-creep Spring. 16. Detonator.		
17. Looking Balls & Rec 18. Looking Pin-	•55.	
19. Inner Cup. 20. Detonator Plunger D 21. Firing Pin Datanta	etent.	
and tread tree handlings		

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	DATE: April, 1943
DESIGNATION: Mc. 23	
CLASSIFICATION: Base Detonating	Fuze
PROJECTILES USED IN	MARKINGS
8"/55 A.F. 260# and 335# 12"/50 A.P. 14"/45-50 A.P. 1500# 16"/45 A.P. 2240# and 2700#	. T.D. Mk. 23 Lot JRR NGF 1942
1. FUZES FOUND WITH None -	used in A.P. projectiles.
2. MATERIAL OF Cadmiu CONSTRUCTION	m Plated Steel
3. OVERALL LENGTH 7:80 THREAD THREAD	ED LENGTH 1.25 S 13 L.H.
4. WEIGHT 2 1bs	7 oz. without tracer.
5. DIAMETERS Head -	138 Body - 138
6. DESCRIPTION: The fuze is composed of thr fuze head, fuze body and th	ee major parts; namely, the - e nose cap.
detents. The body contains spring. The nose cap, whic end of the body, contains t detents. 7. OPERATION: The operation of	the plunger and firing h is threaded to the forward he ball retainer unit and its the fuze is as follows:
The fuze is assembled in th on the general arrangement position during transportat the fuzed projectile is fir projectile leaves the muzzl detents and ball retainer d due to centrifugal force. during flight and is locked two steel balls which drop forward movement of the fir pin fail to creep forward d forward and locked on impac lightly gripped by the ring which tend to spread radial spring exerts its force to Therefore, it does not cree remains in the assembled po ther insure that the ball r ward, an anti-creep spring ball retainer and nose cap.	e unarmed position as shown drawing and remains in this ion, storage and until after ed from the gun. After the e of the gun the firing pin etents are forced outward The firing pin creeps forward in the armed position by into the space left by the ing pin. Should the firing wring flight, it is projected t. The ball retainer is of plunger locking balls ly as long as the firing pull the plunger to the rear. p forward during flight but sition until impact. To fur- etainer will not creep for- is interposed between the
On impact all parts tend to determined by the nature of presses the firing spring a stopped by the shoulder in time the ball retainer move the nose cap and is locked ring segments engaging a sh The plunger locking balls a movement of the ball retain into the cavity around and The plunger remains in the	move forward with a force the impact. Theplunger com- und moves forward until the fuze body. At the same as forward until stopped by in this position by three moulder at the end of the body. are released by this forward her and are projected forward inside the ball retainer. forward position until the

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	PROJECTILE FUZE DATA
	NATIONALITY: U.S. MAVY DATE: April, 1943
	DESIGNATION: ME. 23
	CLASSIFICATION: Base Detonating Fuze
	7. OPERATION, continued - force of impact diminishes sufficiently to permit the firing spring to propel the plunger to the rear allowing the firing pin to stab and fire the primer, thus initiating the explosive action. With the plunger in the rear position, the plunger lead-out holes and the booster lead-in holes are brought into alignment and the fuze is completely armed. The plunger is locked in the rear position by three ring segments in a manner similar to the ball retainer. On very light impact, when the force acting on the plunger is insufficient to compress the comparatively strong firing spring, the ball retainer acts as a trigger by slipping forward out of the grip of the locking balls and releases the plunger. The firing spring then forces the plunger to the rear allowing the firing piner is fired, the gas from it fires the percussion primer is fired, the gas from it fires the delay pellet which defers ig- nition of the detonator for .020 seconds. This deton- ator fires the plunger lead which in turn fires the
	plunger lead-outs, booster lead-ins and fuze booster.
	9. DETONATION:
	Delay on thin plate or heaviest armor. Water Impact after slight delay.
	10. SAFETY FEATURES: Safety Detent mechanism armed only by centrifugal force- one set of detents for the firing pin and one set for the ball retainer unit.
۰ • •	11. REMARKS:
	Delay Time02 seconds.
	Plunger alignment is maintained by pins in plunger stock, as shown. This holds the plunger lead-out and booster lead-in in axial alignment.
	C-O-H-F-I-D-E-H-T-I-A-L
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2-5. Bomb, Fragmentation: 20-Pound, AN-M41A1

Figure 2-6. Bomb, fragmentation: 20-pound, AN-M41A1.

Table 2-3. Bomb, Fragmentation: 20-Pound, AN-M41A1

Model	
Length of Assembled Bon	nb (in.) 21.4
Body Diameter (in.)	
Fin Span (in.)	
Weight of Filler (lb) :	
Composition B	
TNT	2.7
Weight of Fin Assembly (lb) : 1.6
Weight of Assembled Bor	nb (lb) :
Loaded with Compos	ition B 19.93
Loaded with TNT	
Nose Fuze	AN-M110A1
	AN-M158
,	AN-M120A1
Bomb Cluster	
Cluster Adapter	AN-M1A3

a. Description. The 20-pound frag bomb AN-M41A1 (figs. 2-6, 2-7, and table 2-3) is constructed of a thin tubular sleeve holding a steel fragmenting coil and a cast steel nose and tail pieces. The sleeve is threaded to the nose and tail pieces. The fin assembly is made of rectangular sheet-steel vanes welded to a 1-inch diameter pipe. The threaded end of the pipe is secured to the base filling plug. The nose section of the bomb is threaded to receive an impact fuze. At the center of gravity, a U-shaped eyebolt of steel is welded to the bomb case for horizontal suspension; an eyebolt is welded to the tail for vertical suspension. Approximately 13 percent of the weight of the bomb (complete) is explosive filler.



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Figure 2-7. Bomb, fragmentation: 20-pound, AN-M41A1, cutaway view.

b. Difference Between Bombs AN-M41A1 and AN-M41. Frag bomb AN-M41, which is the earlier model, differs from the AN-M41A1 in length. A change in construction added a 1/2-inch shoulder to the nose of the bomb to facilitate clustering with unfuzed bombs. This change in design constitutes the A1 modification. Frag bomb AN-M41, when issued in cluster form, is always fuzed.

c. Difference Between Bombs AN-M41A1 and AN-M41A2, Fragmentation bomb AN-M41A2, (fig. 2-7.1) a modification of fragmentation bomb AN-M41A1, has no suspension lug on the bomb body (fig. 2-7) or on the aft end of the fin assembly.



Figure 2-7.1. Bomb, fragmentation: 20-pound, AN-M41A2, cutaway view.

D-2

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2-6. Bomb, Fragmentation: 23-Pound, M40A1 Table 2-4. Bomb, Fragmentation: 23-Pound, M40A1

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Figure 2-8. Bomb, fragmentation: 23-pound, M40A1.

Model	M4UA1
Length of Assembled Bomb (in.)	30.15
Bomb Diameter (in.)	4.37
Weight of Filler (lb) :	
Composition B	2.8
TNT (Grade I)	2.7
Weight of Assembled Bomb (lb) :	
Loaded with Composition B	24.9
Loaded with TNT	24.8



Nose	Fuze		 M170 (with
			detonator
			M 18A2)
			A N - M120A1
			A N - M120
Bomb	Cluster		 A N - M4A2
Cluste	r Adapte	r	 M3A1

a. Description. Frag bomb M40A1 (fig. 2-8 and table 2-4) is a parachute-type bomb designed for assembly in clusters; however, it is also authorized for single suspension use. This bomb is used in fragmentation bomb cluster M4A2.

2-7. Bomb, Fragmentation: 90-Pound, M82

b. Differences. The M40 is ½-inch shorte. than the M40A1 due to a change in design which added a shoulder to the nose of bomb M40A1; this change in design constitutes the "A1" modification. The M40 is used in forming the M4 cluster as well as the M4A2 cluster. The M40 and M40A1 utilize the same bodies as the M41 and M41A1. The weight difference is the difference between the parachute assembly used for the one and the fin assembly used for the other.



Figure 2-9. Bomb, fragmentation: 90-pound, M82.

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	90-Pound, M82	120-Pound, M86
Model Fin Assembly	M82 M101	M 86
Parachute Unit Assembly		M5
Length of Assembled Bomb (in.)	28.0	58.82
Body Diameter (in.)	6.06	6.06
Fin Span (in.)	8.11	
Diameter of Parachute Unit (in.)		7.88
Weight of Filler (lb) :		
Composition B	11.5	11.5
TNT	10.9	10.9
Weight of Fin Assembly (lb)	2.46	
Weight of Parachute Unit Assembly	-	36.0
Weight of Adapter-Booster, M117 (lb)		1.19
Arming Wire Assembly	MK1 or AN-	Furnished
	M6A2	w / Parachute
Weight of Assembled Bomb (lb) :		Unit (or Misi
Loaded with Composition B	88.0	Substituter
Loaded with TNT	87 4	116.9
Naca Fuzet	MONAEI	AN.M190A1
	MOOAE?	MITO
۲	MOOAE3	141110
	ANMINAI	
	AN_M130A1	
	AN MI66 (VT)	
	AN M166F1	
	(VT)	
	AN-M168 (VT)	
	M163	i
	M164	1
	M165	,
	M188 (VT)	:
Bomb Cluster	M27A1	
Cluster Adapter	M14A1	
* Francisco de la transmissione de la transmis		

Table 2-5. Bombs, Fragmentation: 90-Pound, M82 and 120-Pound. M86

For all fuzes other than VT, use nondelay only.

a. Description. The 90-pound frag bomb M82 (figs. 2-9 and 2-10, and table 2-5) is constructed
of a spirally wound steel bar. A seamless steel inner tube forms the base for the outer-wound steel bar, and a box-type fin assembly is attached to the tapered aft end by a fin lock nut. The bomb is designed for use in clusters or for single

suspension. It has only one suspension lug welded to its casing. When adapted for single suspension, instantaneous or VT fuzes are used. Fitting of a mechanical time fuze is permitted with addition of an adapter-booster. Approximately 13 percent of the total weight of the complete assembly consists of explosive filler.

4-3. Fuze, Bomb: Nose, AN-M126A1 (or AN-M126), AN-M158, AN-M159, M193



Figure 4-3. Nose fuze AN-M126A1.

Table 4-2. Nose Fuzes AN-M1	3A1, AN-M126, A	N-M158, AN-M18	59 and M193
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	AN-M126	AN-M126A1	AN-M158	AN-M159	M193
Firing Action	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact	Impact
Firing Delay	Instantaneous	Instantaneous	Instantaneous	Instantaneous	Instantaneous
Arming:					
Type	Delayed	Delayed	Delayed	Delayed	Delayed
Revolutions to Arm	570	325	375 to 512	414 to 512	528
Air Travel to Arm (ft)	1200	725	1200	1200	
Overall Length (in.)	3.12	3.25	3.76	3.28	4.40
Protrusion from Bomb (in.)	2.28	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.04
Vane Span (in.)	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Weight (lb)	.68 (alum.)	1.10	1.02	0.65	1.04
	1.16 (steel)				
Number of Vane Blades	2	2	2	2	2
Booster Charge: Type	Detonator M28	Detonator M28	Tetryl Pellet	Small Tetryl Column.	Tetryl Pellet

D-2

4-7

a. General. Nose fuzes of this type (fig. 4-3 and table 4-2) are vane operated and delay armed. They detonate the bomb instantaneously upon impact.

- b. Nose Fuze AN-M126A1 (or AN-M126).
 - (1) General. Fuze AN-M126A1 (or AN-M126) is an impact-type vane operated and delay armed nose fuze. It detonates the bomb instantaneously upon impact. Instead of a booster, this fuze has a steel cylinder. The cylinder contains a firing train consisting of a primer, an upper detonator and a lower detonator. (In certain chemical bombs the train is seated against the tetryl burster.) The AN-M126, the earlier model, has more teeth on the gears than the AN-M126A1 and requires 570 vane revolutions to arm as opposed to 325 revolutions in the AN-M126A1. Fuze AN-M126 has three safety blocks, each a 120° segment. In the unarmed position, the arming sleeve fits into a groove in the blocks. This prevents the blocks from falling out. Fuze AN-M126A1 has one safety block.
 - (2) Description. Fuze AN-M126A1 (fig. 4-4) is 1.75 inches in diameter and 3.25 inches long. A cylindrical case (4, fig. 4-4) encloses the working parts. An arming-vane hub (1) with an arming vane (14) attached, a striker (15) fastened to the head of a firing pin (4) and a C-shaped safety block (2) are located at the nose end of the fuze. A detonator holder (9) containing the detonator (8) is located at tail end. The safety block is held in the unarmed fuze by an arming sleeve (13) screwed into the arming-vane hub. A 33-tooth vanehub gear (12) is fastened to the inner end of the arming-vane hub and meshes with a pinion (11). A 34-tooth arming-sleeve gear (5) is fastened to the inner gear of the arming sleeve and meshes with the pinion. The firing pin and firing-pin spring (6) extend from the nose of the fuze through the arming sleeve and the two gears into the opening above the detonator. A retaining pin (7) holds the firing pin in the fuze. The arming vane is prevented

from turning by a safety wire which is threaded through holes in two armingwire guides (3). One of the guides is attached to the fuze case; the other, to the arming vane.

(3) Functioning.

- (a) Upon release. Release of the fuzed bomb from the aircraft withdraws the arming wire and frees the arming vane to rotate in the airstream. The vane-hub gear attached to the arming-vane hub rotates with the arming vane and turns the pinion, which turns the arming-sleeve gear in the same direction as the vane-hub gear. The armingsleeve gear has one more tooth than the vane-hub gear; consequently, the armingsleeve gear turns more slowly than the vane-hub gear and lags one gear tooth behind the vane hub for each revolution of the arming vane. This difference in rotational speed causes the arming sleeve to unscrew from the vane hub and to withdraw into the body of the fuze. After approximately 325 revolutions of the arming vane, in the case of AN-M126A1, or 570 in the case of AN-M126, the arming sleeve is clear of the safety block. The safety block falls away, arming the fuze.
- (b) Upon impact. When the striker hits a solid object, the firing pin is driven into the detonator. The detonator explodes, completing fuze action.
- (4) Released safe. If it is necessary to release fuzed bombs over friendly territory, the aircraft arming controls are set in the SAFE position before the bombs are jettisoned. In this position, the arming wire is released from the bomb rack with the bomb, preventing the arming vane assembly from rotating and arming the fuze. The unarmed fuze will not function upon impact.
- (5) Accidental arming. The fuze is armed when the safety block is not in position between the striker and the vane hub, whether the arming vane has or has not turned.

Warning: Never attempt to disarm a fuze suspected of being armed. Reverse rotation of the arming vane assembly will force the firing pin into the detonator and fire the fuze. An armed fuze must be disposed of by authorized and qualified munitions personnel.

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- c. Nose Fuzes AN-M158 and AN-M159.
 - General. Fuzes AN-M158 and AN-M159 (fig. 4-5) are vane operated and delay armed. They detonate the bomb instantaneously upon impact. The air travel (1,200 feet) necessary to arm fuzes AN-M158 and AN-M159 makes them



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suitable for use with land-based and and carrier aircraft. Fuzes AN-M158 and AN-M159 differ only in that the former has a booster containing 0.6 ounce of tetryl, whereas the latter has a smaller metal holder containing a column of tetryl. This difference in booster volume has resulted in a variance in fuze length. Fuzes AN-M158 and AN-M159 do not have safety blocks under the striker. In the unarmed condition, the striker is snug against the vane nut.



Figure 4-5. Nose fuzes AN-M158 and AN-M159.

- (2) Description.
 - (a) General. Fuze AN-M159 (fig. 4-6) is 1.75 inches in diameter and 3.25 inches long. A brass body (9) contains an arming mechanism (2), a firing pin (14), a rotor (11) and a detonator (12). An arming vane is attached to the arming hub (3) at the nose end of the fuze. Two arming-wire guides (1) are part of the arming vane and turn with it. Two more arming-wire guides are fastened to the fuze body. A sealing wire prevents the arming vane from being rotated accidentally.
 - (b) Arming mechanism. The arming mechanism (2) consists of an arming hub (3), a pinion (6), an arming sleeve (4), a 39-tooth gear (5), and a 40-tooth gear

(7). The arming hub and arming vane rotate freely on ball bearings in the nose of the fuze. The 39-tooth gear or the inner end of the arming hub meshes with the pinion. The arming sleeve with a firing pin assembly mounted in it is screwed part way into the interior of the arming hub. The 40-tooth gear on the inner end of the arming sleeve meshes with the pinion, which is grooved to accommodate the 40-tooth gear.

- (c) Firing pin assembly. The firing pin assembly, mounted inside the arming sleeve, consists of the firing pin (14) and the firing-pin spring (15). The point of the firing pin extends into a chamber inside the fuze body. The firing pin is held in the arming sleeve by a shoulder near the center and is forced toward the fuze nose by the spring.
- (d) Rotor. The rotor (11), on a pivot (8) in the chamber inside the fuze body, holds detonator M20(13) set in a hole drilled through the rotor. A second hole drilled partly through the rotor receives the firing pin when the fuze is unarmed. A rotor spring (10) attached to the rotor bears against the fuze body and tends to pivot the rotor into the armed position. A spring-loaded detent in the nose end of the rotor latches the rotor in place when it moves to the armed position.
- (e) Detonator. The detonator is an explosive charge in a metal holder screwed into the bottom of the fuze.
- (3) Functioning.
 - (a) Before release. Before the fuzed bomb is released, the arming wire prevents the arming vane from turning. The end of the firing pin in the hole in the rotor holds the rotor in the unarmed position with the primer out of alignment with the arming pin and detonator.
 - (b) After release. When the bomb containing the fuze is released, the arming wire is withdrawn. This frees the arming vane to rotate in the airstream, thereby turning the arming hub. The 39-tooth gear attached to the arming hub turns

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1	Arming-wire guides	9	Body
2	Arming mechanism	10	Rotor spring
3	Arming hub	11	Rotor
4	Arming sleeve	12	Detonator
5	Gear	13	Detonator M20
6	Pinion	14	Firing pin
7	Gear	15	Firing-pin spring
8	Pivot		81



the pinion, which turns the 40-tooth gear attached to the arming sleeve. The gear on the arming sleeve lags one tooth behind the gear on the arming hub for each revolution of the arming vane. Lag causes the arming sleeve to screw forward into the arming hub, one revolution for every 40 revolutions of the arming vane carrying the firing pin assembly forward with it. When the firing pin assembly has advanced far enough to withdraw the point of the firing pin from the hole in the rotor (after 400 to 500 revolutions of the arming vane), the rotor spring forces the rotor to pivot until the primer is in line with the firing pin and the detonator, and the fuze is armed. As the firing pin assembly moves forward, the head of the firing pin progresses out of the fuze body. When the fuze arms, the head is approximately one-quarter of an inch forward of its original position. After arming is completed, the arming sleeve continues to move forward until the 40-tooth gear enters the groove in the pinion and disengages from the teeth, at which time the arming sleeve ceases to advance.

- (c) Upon impact. When the head of the firing pin hits a solid object, the point is forced into detonator M20 which functions and explodes the lower detonator, completing the fuze action.
- (4) Accidental arming. When the head of the firing pin has advanced more than oneeighth of an inch, the fuze should be considered armed and dangerous.

Warning: Never attempt to disarm a fuze suspected of being armed, as reserve rotation of the arming vane will force the fiiring pin into the dentonator and fire the fuze. An armed fuze must be disposed of by authorized and qualified munitions personnel only.

d. Fuze, Bomb: Nose, M193.

(1) General. Nose fuze M193, a modification of fuze AN-M158 (c above), is authorized for use in practice bomb M124. Nose fuze M193 differs in that it has a modified arming vane and a nose shield. The arming vane has a blade angle of 85°, instead of 60°, which enables the vane to withstand higher .ir speeds than the conventional vane. The nose shield, a domeshaped, aluminum shell which protects the striker from excessive air pressure at high speeds, is attached by drive screws to the vane nut. Pressure on the striker would prevent it from advancing relative to the fuze body and thus prevent the fuze from arming. The shield is provided with two inspection holes through which the position of the vane hub can be observed.

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- (2) Functioning. Fuze M193 functions like fuze AN-M158.
- (3) Accidental arming. If the striker has risen more than 1/4 inch above the vane nut, the fuze must be considered armed and dangerous.

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Warning: Never attempt to disarm a fuze suspected of being armed. Reverse rotation of the arming vane assembly will force the firing pin into the detonator and fire the fuze. An armed fuze must be disposed of by authorized and qualified munitions personnel. Some of the considerations taken in grading of ammunition are illustrated by the following examples:

Ammunition to be used in the bolt-action rifle requires that the average net extraction effort shall not exceed 15 pounds. This is essential for uniform and reliable action in a manually-operated weapon but is of lesser importance in automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

Ammunition for use in synchronized and remote controlled aircraft machine guns must be of selected uniformity and have a minimum variation in rate of ignition. These requirements are essential to insure continuous feeding during combat use of aircraft guns, where malfunctioning might result in destruction of propellers or might create other hazards.

Due to the rugged construction of the ground type of machine guns, the continuous control exercised by the operator, and the lower rate of fire, less stringent test limits are required. Ammunition that meets the general specifications for accuracy, pressure, dimensions, etc., is satisfactory.

Regrading. Ammunition in storage is periodically retested to insure that its characteristics have not changed. If changes have occurred, as shown by surveillance tests, the ammunition is regraded and the new grades published in OFSB 3-5.

Priority of Issue, Use and Sale. In order to provide a sequence for the issuance of small-arms ammunition, the following priorities of issue have been established:

1. Those lots marked with an asterisk in OFSB 3-5.

2. Lots containing less than 20,000 rounds.

3. Lots marked "Repacked-Liners Not Sealed."

4. Lowest or oldest numbered lots.

Following this rule, ammunition which has had the longest or least favorable storage will be issued first whenever practicable.

AMMUNITION, CAL. 30.

General. The ammunition described is designed for use in all standard rifles and machine guns of cal. .30. It includes cartridges of the following types: armor-piercing, ball, tracer, incendiary, blank, dummy, guard, rifle grenade, and high-pressure test.

Cartridges which differ in the type of cartridge case, such as subcaliber, cal. .30, and carbine, cal. .30, will be described separately.

CARTRIDGE, Ball, Cal. .30, M1906.

General. While the cal. .30, M1, and cal. 30, M2, Ball Ammunition have superseded the M1906 as standard items, the description of the

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latter is of value, in view of the stock of M1906 Ammunition that remains on hand.

Visual identification. This cartridge may be distinguished from the M1 and M2 Ball Rounds by the color of the jacket of the bullet, which is cupronickel and has a silvery appearance. Also, the numerals on the head of the cartridge case run from "21" downward.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 395 grains.

The bullet is pointed, having a square or cylindrical base, and the length of the bullet is approximately 1.085 inches. It has a jacket of cupronickel with a lead core hardened with antimony $(97\frac{1}{2})$ percent lead and $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent antimony). The bullet is secured in the neck of the cartridge case by crimping the mouth into a cannelure on the bullet. The pull required to extract the bullet from the case is 75 pounds (minimum bullet pull).

At 78 ft	
At 53 ft	
At muzzle	
Muzzle energy	2,429 ft-lb

CARTRIDGE, Ball, Cal. .30, M1.

General. This cartridge is a limited standard item of issue and is used in the same weapons and for the same purposes as the CAR-TRIDGE, ball, cal. .30, M2.

Visual identification. This cartridge cannot be readily distinguished from the M2 Ball Cartridge of late manufacture except by weight and date.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 420 grains.

The bullet consists of two parts, a lead alloy core, composed of 90 percent lead and 10 percent antimony, and a gilding metal jacket. An alternative bullet having a gilding metal jacket and a core composed of $97\frac{1}{2}$ percent lead and $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent antimony may also be used. The base of either bullet has a 9-degree taper, called a boattail. The over-all length of the M1 Bullet is 1.32 inches, and that of the M1 Alternative Bullet, 1.265 inches. The mouth of the cartridge case is crimped into the knurled cannelure at assembly and a minimum pull of 45 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

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At 78 ft	
At 53 ft	
At muzzle	
Muzzle energy	

Accuracy. Average of mean radii of all targets at 500 yards, not greater than 4.5 inches; at 600 yards, 5.5 inches, when fired from a Mann accuracy weapon. Dispersions obtained from firings under service conditions at all ranges are published in firing tables for the weapons in which this ammunition is used.

CARTRIDGE, Ball, Cal. .30, M2.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue and is used in machine guns and rifles against personnel and light materiel targets.

Visual identification. Cartridges of recent manufacture cannot be readily distinguished from the M1 Cartridges by visual inspection, although this can be done by weight and date. Cartridges manufactured prior to September 20, 1940, could be readily distinguished from the M1 Cartridges by their tin-coated, gilding metal bullet jackets.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 396 grains.

The bullet consists of two parts, a lead alloy core, composed of 90 percent lead and 10 percent antimony, and a gilding metal jacket. An alternative bullet having a gilding metal jacket, and a core composed of $97\frac{1}{2}$ percent lead and $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent antimony may also be used. The base of the bullet retains its cylindrical shape to the base line. The over-all length of the M2 Bullet is 1.125 inches, and that of the M2 Alternative Bullet is 1.103 inches. A minimum pull of 45 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

At 78 ft	2,740 ft per sec
At 53 ft	2,755 ft per sec
At muzzle	

Accuracy (from accuracy rifle). Average of mean radii of all targets of 500 yards not greater than 6.5 inches; at 600 yards not greater than 7.5 inches.

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CARTRIDGE, Armor-piercing, Cal. .30, M2.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue and is fired from machine guns and rifles. It is designed for use against armored aircraft, armored vehicles, concrete shelters, and similar bullet-resisting targets.

Visual identification. This cartridge may be identified by the additional cannelure and the blackened tip of the bullet.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 414 grains.

The bullet consists of four parts: a gilding metal jacket, a tungsten chrome steel core, a lead "T"-shot point filler, and a gilding metal base filler. The over-all length of this bullet is 1.370 inches and its point is blackened for a distance of approximately $\frac{9}{32}$ inch. The base of the bullet is cylindrical down to the base line where it has a slightly beveled edge. The mouth of the case is crimped, into the cut cannelure at assembly, and a minimum pull of 45 pounds-is required to remove the bullet from the case.

At	78	ft			 	sec
At	53	ft.:.			 2,730 ft per	sec
At	mu	zzle .	••••		 	sec

Accuracy. Average of mean radii of all targets at 500 yards, not greater than 9.0 inches; at 600 yards not greater than 10.0 inches.

CARTRIDGE, Tracer, Cal. .30, M1.

General. This cartridge is a standard item of issue and is used in both machine guns and rifles. It is intended for use with either type of ammunition to show the gunner, by its trace, the path of the bullets. While tracer cartridges were primarily intended for machine gun use, there are cases wherein they can be advantageously used in rifles; for example, for signal and incendiary purposes, target designation, and range estimation.

Visual identification. The cartridge is readily identified by its characteristic red bullet point, red indicating the color of the trace.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 396 grains.

The bullet consists of four parts: a gilding metal jacket, a lead alloy slug, a tracer composition, and an igniter composition. The over-all length of this bullet is 1.45 inches and the point is painted red for a distance of approximately 5/16 inch. It has a square base which contains the igniter composition which is ignited by the propel-



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BULLET, BALL, CAL. .30, M2



BULLET, ARMOR-PIERCING, CAL. .30, M2



BULLET, TRACER, CAL. .30, M1 RA PD 4521

Figure 78a — Bullets, Cal. .30

ling charge when the cartridge is fired. The tracer composition burns with a bright red flame which enables the course of the bullet to be followed by the gunner. The mouth of the cartridge case is crimped into the knurled cannelure at assembly, and a minimum pull of 45 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

Exterior ballistics, maximum range (approx.)......3,450 yd Range of trace.....trace begins at a distance not greater than 125 yd from the weapon, and bullets continue tracing to 750 yd from the weapon

At	78 ft.		 •••.,••••		 ft per sec
At	muzzle	• • • •	 • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	 ft per sec

Accuracy. Average of mean radii of all targets at 600 yards less than 15 inches.

Trajectory. This ammunition is designed so that the bullet's trajectory will cross the trajectory of Ball M2, and AP, M2 Ammunition of the same caliber at approximately 600 yards.

CARTRIDGE, Incendiary, Cal. .30, M1.

General. This cartridge is a standard item of issue for machine guns.

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- A-BASE FILLER-GILDING METAL B-COMPOSITION, IGNITER C-COMPOSITION, TRACER
- D-CORE-TUNGSTEN CHROME STEEL
- E-JACKET-GILDING METAL
- F-POINT FILLER-LEAD "T"SHOT
- G-SLUG-LEAD WITH ANTIMONY



BULLET, BALL, CAL. .30, M2



BULLET, ARMOR-PIERCING, CAL. 30, M2



BULLET, TRACER, CAL. 30, MI. RA PD 4511A Figure 78b — Bullets, Cal. .30 — Sectioned

Visual identification. The cartridge resembles the CARTRIDGE, ball, cal. .30, M2, in outward appearance, but it may be identified by the light blue paint on the tip of the bullet.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet.

The bullet consists of four parts: a gilding metal jacket, a hollow steel cylindrical core, an incendiary composition, and a lead base filler. The mouth of the cartridge case is crimped into the knurled cannelure at assembly and a minimum pull of 45 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

CARTRIDGE, Rifle Grenade, Cal. .30, M3.

General. This cartridge is used in cal. .30 Rifles, M1, M1903, M1903A1, and M1917, for discharging antitank rifle grenades. This

SMALL ARMS AND TRENCH WARFARE - 3.34 MAX. A BLACK-APPROX. 8 RED-APPROX. 5 С Merrow March 2 and State D Sect. Ε A-CARTRIDGE, ARMOR-PIERCING, CAL. .30, M2 B-CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL..30, M2 C-CARTRIDGE, TRACER, CAL .. 30, MI D-CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL..30, MI E-CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL .. 30, M2, NATIONAL MATCH RA PD 4522

Figure 79a — Cartridges, Cal. .30



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cartridge must not be used in lieu of the cal. .30, M1909 Blank Cartridge in automatic weapons, nor should it be fired in the direction of personnel.

Visual identification. This cartridge may be identified by the absence of a bullet and by the 5-petal rose crimp in the mouth of the case.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, and propelling charge, having no bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 246 grains.

The case is the same as the standard cal. .30 case except for a cannelure located about 1/4 inch from the mouth. A wad is seated immediately above the cannelure after the propelling charge has been inserted. A drop of red lacquer is applied to the wad, and the mouth of the case is closed by crimping in the shape of a 5-leaf rosette. The cartridge is first loaded with a charge of 5 grains of black rifle powder, then with a progressive-burning small-arms powder.

Exterior ballistics. The cartridge, grenade, cal. .30, M3, is loaded to obtain a grenade velocity of 165 feet per second at 5.5 feet.

CARTRIDGE, Blank, Cal. .30, M1909.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue and is used in the U: S. Rifles, M1903 and M1917, for simulated fire during maneuvers, for signaling purposes, and for firing salutes. It is also used in the machine guns and automatic rifles equipped with blank firing attachments, in order to operate these weapons for instructional purposes.

Visual identification. It is readily identified since it has no bullet, and furthermore, a cannelure is present in the neck of the cartridge case.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and a paper cup or wad of thin paper. Prior to January, 1925, a felt wad was used but was discontinued due to accidents caused by the clogging of gas escape holes in the blank firing attachment of machine guns and automatic rifles. The complete assembly weighs approximately 207 grains.

The cartridge case differs from the standard cal. .30 cartridge case described previously, only in that the neck has a cannelure and that the mouth is slightly rounded. Second class cartridge cases having small dents, scratches, or other minor defects may be used in the assembly of this ammunition.

The propelling charge for this cartridge differs from the standard cal. 30 propelling charge in that E. C. Blank Fire Powder is used in place of the standard smokeless powder.



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Figure 80 — Blank Cartridges — Necks in Section Showing Wads

The paper wad or cup is inserted in the neck against the cannelure and sealed in place with a few drops of shellac. The mouth of the case is roll-crimped to keep the wad in place.

CARTRIDGE, Gallery Practice, Cal. .30, M1919.

General. This cartridge is now superseded by the cal. .22 ball cartridge long rifle for gallery practice. Stocks on hand, however, are retained for guard purposes, for use when the supply of CAR-TRIDGE, guard, cal. .30, M1906, is exhausted. Cartridges of older manufacture are labeled cartridge, gallery practice, but new manufacture will be designated CARTRIDGE, guard, cal. .30, M1. This cartridge is described under that heading.

CARTRIDGE, Guard, Cal. .30, M1.

General. This cartridge was formerly the CARTRIDGE, gallery practice, cal. .30, M1919. It is now standard for guard purposes, and is used only in the cal. .30 rifle.

Visual identification. It is easily identified by its short, round nose, lead bullet.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 346 grains.

The bullet is composed of a lead alloy and has a round nose and a cylindrical base. Its over-all length is approximately 0.815 inch and it has two knurled cannelures. A pull of not less than 45 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

Exterior ballistics, maximum range (approx.).....2,500 yd Average maximum pressure.....15,000 lb per sq in.

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Velocity:

At 53	3 ft		• • •	 		1,10)0 ft pe	er sec
At m	uzzle.		• • •	 		1,20)0 ft pe	er sec
Muzzle	energy	• • • • • •		 	• • • • •	• • • • • • •	376	ft-lb
4		100		 				

Accuracy. At 100 yards, the group diameter will be not greater than 6 inches.

CARTRIDGE, Guard, Cal. .30, M1906.

General. This cartridge is a limited standard item of issue and is used in the cal. .30 rifle for guard purposes. Second class bullets and cartridge cases may be used in the assembly of this cartridge.

Visual identification. This cartridge is readily identified by its six short corrugations, called flutes, just below the neck of the cartridge case.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs 355 grains.

The cartridge case is essentially the same as the cal. .30 case previously described, except that it has six short flutes or corrugations just below the neck.

The bullet consists of a cupronickel jacket encasing a lead alloy slug. It has a cylindrical base.

Exterior ballistics, maximum range (approx.)	
Average maximum pressure	15,000 lb per sq in.
Muzzle velocity	1,200 ft per sec
Muzzle energy	

CARTRIDGE, Dummy, Cal. .30, M1906.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue and is used for training personnel in the operation of loading and unloading rifles, and simulating rifle fire. Prior to January 15, 1340, this cartridge was assembled only with the M1906 Bullet. Since then, however, it has been permissible to also use either the M2 or M1 Ball Bullet.

Visual identification. There are six longitudinal corrugations on the tinned cartridge case. Before January 15, 1940, the cartridge case contained an inert primer and three holes, 0.125 inch in diameter, drilled through the case in alternate corrugations. Since that date, the cartridge has been assembled without a primer and the holes are omitted.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case and a bullet. The complete assembly weighs 339 grains when assembled with either the M2 or M1906 Bullet, and 363 grains when assembled with the M1 Ball Bullet. Second class components are used in the carTM 9-1904

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		Primer	Cartridge		
Cartridge Cal30	Status	Cup	Case	Ogive	Base
BALL M1	S	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Tapered
BALL M2	S&M	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Square
•	••••		-		
TRACER M1	S&M	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Square
ARMOR-PIERCING M2	58cM	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Square
INCENDIARY M1	S&M	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Square
RIFLE GRENADE M3	S&M	Brass	Brass		·
BLANK M1909	S&M.	Brass	Brass		÷ .
GALLERY PRACTICE M1919	S	Brass	Brass	Rounded	Square
GUARD M1906	S	Brass	Brass (6 Flutes)	Pointed	Square
GUARD M1	S&M	Brass	Brass	Rounded	Square
DUMMY CORR. M1906 (Prior to 1-15-40)	S	Brass	Brass(tinned) 6 Corruga- tions 3 Holes	Pointed	Square
DUMMY CORR. M1906 (After 1-15-40)	S&M		Brass(tinned) 6 Corruga- tions No Holes		
DUMMY SLOTTED M1		Inert	Brass 1 Slot near head	Pointed	Tapere
DUMMY M2	S&M		Brass(tinned) No Slot	Pointed	Squar
HIGH-PRESSURE TEST M1		Brass	Brass(tinned) "TEST" on head	Pointed	Squar

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BULLET				-		
Jacket Point Filler		Core Base Filler		REMARKS		
Gilding Metal		Lead Antimony		Cartridge case has numerals "25" and above on head		
Gilding Metal		Lead Antimony		Cartridge case has numerals "38" and above on head (38- 40 jacket tinned, 40-up not tinned)		
Gilding Metal	Lead Antimony	Tracer Mixture	Igniter Mixture	Tip of bullet painted red		
Gilding Metal	Lead (T Shot)	Tungsten Chrome Steel	Gilding Metal	Tip of bullet painted black		
Gilding Metal		Incendiary Mixture		Tip of bullet painted blue		
				Mouth rose crimped		
				Mouth roll crimped		
		Lead				
Cupronickel		Lead Antimony				
· `		Lead	•			
Cupronickel		Lead Antimony				
				May use M1906, M1, or M2 Builets		
Gilding Metal		Lead Antimony		Range dummy		
Gilding Metal		Lead Antimony		Used in inspection of weapons Not issued to troops		
Gilding Metal		Lead		Used to test for breech pressure Not issued to troops		
		<u> </u>	1	l		

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tridge assembly. The cartridge case is essentially the cal. .30 case described previously, but is corrugated and tinned for identification purposes.

CARTRIDGE, Dummy, Cal. .30, M1.

General. This cartridge is a standard item of issue for use when assembled in clips with live ammunition on the range for detecting and correcting flinching and faulty trigger squeeze. The use of these cartridges in rifle practice requires that they be mixed with service cartridges without visual detection by personnel. They must therefore closely resemble the service cartridges with which they are mixed. The primers are inert and the cartridge cases do not contain a powder charge.

Visual identification. These cartridges are identified by a longitudi nal slot, 0.06 inch wide, cut in the body of the case beginning at the extractor groove and continuing to a point approximately 0.687 inch from the head. The depth of this slot tapers from 0.03 inch at the extractor groove to 0.0 inch at the end farthest from the head of the case. When this ammunition is assembled in clips with service ammunition, the slot is hidden from view by turning it toward the adjoining cartridge.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, inert primer, and bullet. The bullet may be either the M2 or M1 Ball Bullet depending on the type which is to be simulated. When using the M2 Ball Bullet, the complete assembly weighs approximately 340 grains. When using the M1 Ball Bullet, the complete assembly weighs approximately 364 grains. Second class components are generally used in the assembly of these cartridges.

CARTRIDGE, Dummy, Cal. .30, M2.

General. This cartridge is used only in the inspection of weapons and will not be issued to the service.

Visual identification. This cartridge is easily identified by its tinned brass cartridge case and the absence of a primer. It differs from the Dummy M1906 in not having corrugations in the case.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, and bullet. Second class components may be used in the assembly of this cartridge. The complete assembly weighs approximately 341 grains. The cartridge case is the same as the standard cal. .30 case except that it is tinned for identification purposes.

The bullet consists of a gilding metal jacket encasing a lead alloy core. It is a ball M2 Bullet, and prior to September 20, 1940, was tin-coated for further identification.

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CARTRIDGE, High-pressure, Test, Cal. .30, M1. This cartridge is used for proof-firing rifles, automatic rifles, and machine guns. It is loaded with a powder charge sufficient to give a breech pressure of approximately 68,000 pounds per square inch. Due to this excessive pressure, and the consequent danger involved in firing, the guns under test are fired from a fixed rest under a hood by means of a mechanical firing device. This cartridge may be fired only by authorized personnel.

Visual identification. This cartridge is identified by its tinned cartridge case. Some models have the word "Test" stamped on the head.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 433 grains.

The cartridge case is the same as those used in the service cartridges and is further identified by being tinned.

The bullet consists of a gilding metal jacket encasing a hardened lead core, and has a cylindrical base. Its over-all length is 1.235 inches. The mouth of the case is crimped into the knurled cannelure at assembly and a pull of not less than 40 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

AMMUNITION, CAL. .45.

General. The ammunition described in this discussion is designed for use in all standard revolvers, pistols, and submachine guns of cal. .45. It includes cartridges of the following types: ball, tracer, blank, dummy, and high-pressure test.

CARTRIDGE, Ball, Cal. .45, M1911.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue and is used in the Automatic Pistol M1911 and M1911A1, the Colt Revolver M1917, the Smith and Wesson Revolver M1917, and the Thompson Submachine Gun M1928 and M1928A1 against personnel. To adapt it for use in the revolvers, it must be assembled in clips designed for this purpose.

Components. The cartridge consists of the cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and the bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 327 grains.

The bullet has a round nose and a flat base. It consists of two parts, a gilding metal jacket and a slug of lead hardened with antimony. In early designs, bullet jackets were made of cupronickel and these have a silvery appearance. This was later changed to gilding metal which was given a thin tin wash which has a close resemblance to the cupronickel jacket. The practice of tinning the jackets has since been discontinued and the bullets of current design have the natural copper color of gilding metal. The over-all length of the
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bullet is 0.68 inch. The mouth of the case may be crimped to the bullet and a pull of approximately 40 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

Exterior ballistics, maximum range:

In pistol	1,600 y d
In submachine gun	1,700 y d
Pressure	
Velocity:	· · · ·
Pistol:	• •
At 25.5 ft	
At muzzle	
Submachine gun:	
At 25.5 ft	
At muzzle	
Muzzle energy:	, -
In pistol	
In submachine gun	

CARTRIDGE, Tracer, Cal. .45, M1.

General. This cartridge was a standard item of issue for use in the Thompson Submachine Gun M1928A1 for observation of fire and incendiary purposes. It was also used for signal purposes in the automatic pistol. The M1 Cartridges have now been declared grade 3 and are not to be issued.

Visual identification. The cartridge is readily identified by its red tipped bullet, and the fact that the cartridge case has no cannelure.

Components. The cartridge consists of the cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 303 grains.

The bullet has a round nose and a cylindrical base. It consists of four parts: a gilding metal jacket, which is painted red for approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ inch from the tip; a slug of lead hardened with antimony in the forward portion of the jacket; a tracer mixture in the central portion; and an igniter mixture in the rear portion. The over-all length of the bullet is 0.857 inch. The case may be crimped to the bullet and a pull of approximately 40 pounds is required to extract the bullet from the case.

Accuracy. Fires within a mean radius of 8 inches at 100 yards.

CARTRIDGE, Blank, Revolver, Cal. .45, M1.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue for use in the Colt, and Smith and Wesson, cal. .45 Revolvers M1917. It is

SMALL ARMS AND TRENCH WARFARE

used for signaling purposes, firing salutes, training cavalry horses, and in maneuvers where simulated fire is desired. It is fired from the revolver without the use of clips, as the cartridge case has a rim for extracting purposes.

Visual identification. This cartridge is identified by the absence of a bullet.

Components. The cartridge consists of the cartridge case, primer propelling charge, and a paper wad. The complete assembly weighs approximately 123 grains.

The cartridge case differs from the standard cal. .45 cartridge case in that it is heavier and has a rim for extracting purposes.

The paper wad, inserted over the powder charge, is sealed in with a coat of varnish, and the mouth of the case is roll crimped to a diameter of $\frac{5}{16}$ inch.

CARTRIDGE, Dummy, Cal. .45, M1921.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue and is used for training personnel in the operation of loading and unloading revolvers and to simulate firing. It is also used as a range dummy cartridge in the automatic pistol. In this latter case, it is mixed with live ammunition in pistol magazines, the purpose being to detect and correct flinching and faulty trigger squeeze.

Visual identification. This cartridge is identified by its tinned case which either has no primer or has holes drilled in the side of the case.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, and a bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 313 grains.

The case of the earlier design contained three ¹/₈-inch holes drilled in the body of the case, equally distant from each other, and an inert primer. In later design, the holes and the inert primer are omitted. Both cases are tinned for further identification.

The bullet is the same as that in the CARTRIDGE, ball, M1911.

CARTRIDGE, High-pressure Test, Cal. .45, M1.

General. This cartridge is used for proof-firing cal. .45 weapons at the place of their manufacture. It contains a powder charge that will develop a breech pressure of approximately 20,000 pounds per square inch, this pressure being 4,000 pounds in excess of that required in cal. .45 service ammunition. Due to the danger involved in firing this cartridge, it should only be fired from a fixed rest under a hood, by means of a mechanical firing device, and only by authorized personnel.

Visual identification. It is readily identified by its tinned cartridge case.



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TIN COATED-

RED - APPROX. .18

A - CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL. .45, M1911

B --- CARTRIDGE, BLANK, REVOLVER, CAL. .45, MI

C -- CARTRIDGE, DUMMY, CAL .45, M1921

D --- CARTRIDGE, HIGH PRESSURE TEST, CAL. .45, MI

E-CARTRIDGE, TRACER, CAL. .45, M1

Figure 81 — Cartridges, Cal. .45

RA PD 4525

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Components. The cartridge consists of the cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 327 grains.

The bullet is the same as that in the CARTRIDGE, ball, M1911.

AMMUNITION, CAL. .50.

General. The ammunition described in this discussion is designed for use in all cal. .50 machine guns. It includes cartridges of the following types: ball, armor-piercing, tracer, incendiary, blank, dummy, and high-pressure test.

CARTRIDGE, Ball, Cal. .50, M2.

General. This cartridge is a standard cartridge for all cal. .50 machine guns.

Visual identification. This cartridge does not have any identification markings and the tip of the bullet is not painted.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs 1,800 grains.

At 78 ft	
At muzzle	
Maximum pressure	

Accuracy. At the time of acceptance, this ammunition will group within mean radii not greater than 8.0 inches at 500 yards, or 9.0 inches at 600 yards, when fired from an accuracy rifle held in a V-block.

CARTRIDGE, Armor-piercing, Cal. .50, M2.

General. This cartridge is a current standard item of issue for all cal. .50 machine guns. It is designed for use against armored aircraft, armored vehicles, concrete shelters, and similar bullet-resisting targets.

Visual identification. This cartridge may be identified by the blackened tip of the bullet.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 1,800 grains.





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BULLET, BALL, CAL. .50, M2



BULLET, ARMOR-PIERCING, CAL. .50, M2



BULLET, TRACER, CAL. .50, M1 Figure 82a — Bullets, Cal. .50

RA PD 4526

The bullet consists of three parts: a gilding metal jacket; a tungsten-chrome steel core; and a point filler of lead hardened with antimony. The over-all length of the bullet is 2.29 inches and the point is blackened for approximately $%_{16}$ inch. The base has a 9-degree taper beginning 0.386 inch from the base. The mouth of the case is crimped into the cannelure at assembly, and a minimum pull of 100 pounds is required to extract the bullet from the case.

At 78 ft	- • • • • • • • •	 •••••	
At muzzle	• • • • • • • •	 • • • • • • • • •	



A-COMPOSITION, IGNITER B-COMPOSITION, SUB-IGNITER C-COMPOSITION, TRACER D-CORE-STEEL E-CORE-TUNGSTEN CHROME STEEL F-JACKET-GILDING METAL G-POINT FILLER-LEAD WITH ANTIMONY H-SLUG-LEAD WITH ANTIMONY



RA PD 4512

Figure 82b — Bullets. Cal. .50 — Sectioned D-3

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Accuracy. At the time of acceptance, this ammunition will group within a mean radius not greater than 8.0 inches at 500 yards, or 9.0 inches at 600 yards.

CARTRIDGE, Tracer, Cal. .50, M1.

General. The cartridge is standard for observation of fire in all cal. .50 machine guns. It may also serve as an incendiary against balloons and other readily inflammable targets. Care must be exercised in the use of this cartridge to guard against its igniting dry vegetation on the range.

Visual identification. This cartridge may be distinguished by the point of the bullet, which is painted red to indicate the color of the trace.

Components. The cartridge consists of cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The complete assembly weighs approximately 1,760 grains.

The bullet consists of five parts: a gilding metal jacket; a hardened lead slug which fills the forward end of the jacket; a tracer composition which fills the central portion; an igniter; and subigniter composition, which fills the rear portion. Unlike the bullets for armor-piercing and ball cartridges, this bullet is cylindrical to the base. The base is open to permit the propelling charge to ignite the tracer composition. The over-all length of the bullet is 2.4 inches. The mouth of the case is crimped into the cannelure at assembly, and a minimum pull of 100 pounds is required to extract the bullet from the case.

Exterior ballistics, maximum range:

CARTRIDGE, Incendiary, Cal. .50, M1.

General. This cartridge is a standard item of issue for use in cal. .50 machine guns.

Visual identification. The cartridge resembles the CARTRIDGE, ball, cal. .50, M2, in outward appearance, but it may be identified by the light-blue paint on the tip of the bullet.

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Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet.

The bullet consists of four parts: a gilding metal jacket; a hollow steel cylindrical core; an incendiary composition; and a lead base filler. The mouth of the cartridge case is crimped into the knurled cannelure at assembly, and a minimum pull of 100 pounds is required to remove the bullet from the case.

Exterior ballistics—This information is not available at this time.

CARTRIDGE, Blank, Cal. .50, M1.

General. The CARTRIDGE, blank, cal. .50, M1, is a standard item of issue designed for use in cal. .50 machine guns with a blank firing attachment in order to operate the weapon for training purposes.

Visual identification. This cartridge is identified by the absence of a bullet.

Components. This cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and wad.

The case has a slight annular groove about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the mouth, which serves as a seat for the wad.

The wad is a disc punched out of strawboard sheet, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, and is lacquered on both sides before the blanking operation.

The powder charge consists of 43 grains of E. C. Blank Fire Powder. After loading, a heavy coat of lacquer is applied to the wad and the mouth is crimped.

CARTRIDGE, Dummy, Cal. .50, M2.

General. This cartridge is standard for use in all cal. .50 machine guns for training purposes. It may also be used for testing the mechanism of the gun.

Visual identification. This cartridge is distinguished from live ammunition by the cartridge case, which is tin-coated, has three holes drilled in the side and an empty primer pocket. It is distinguished from the CARTRIDGE, dummy, cal. .50, M1, by the bullet which is tin-coated.

Components. This cartridge consists of a cartridge case, and a bullet.

The cartridge case is identical with service cases except, as noted above, it is tin-coated and has three holes drilled about the midpoint.

The bullet consists of three parts: a tin-coated gilding metal jacket, a soft steel core, and a point filler of hardened lead. The mouth of the case is crimped into the cannelure at assembly, and a minimum pull of 100 pounds is required to extract the bullet from the case.

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Cartridge` Cal50	Status	Primer Cup	Cartridge Case		
				Ogive	Base
BALL M2	S&M	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Tapered
TRACER MI	S&M	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Square
ARMOR-PIERCING M2	S&M	Brass	Brass .	Pointed	. Tapered
INCENDIARY M1	Ş&M	Brass	Brass	Pointed	Tapered
DUMMY M2	S&M		Brass(tinned) 3 Holes	Pointed	Tapered
BLANK M1	S	Brass	Brass		
HIGH-PRESSURE TEST M1		Brass	Brass(tinned) "TEST" on head	Pointed	Square

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Cartridge	Cartridge Cal45 Status Cup Cartrid Cal45	Primer	Cartridge	• • •	
Cal45		Case	Ogive	Base	
BALL M1911	S&M	Gilding Metal	Brass	Rounded	Square
TRACER M1	S&M	Gilding Metal	Brass	Rounded	Square
DUMMY M1921	S&M	Inert None	3 Holes* No Holes*	Rounded	Square
BLANK MI	S&M	Gilding Metal	Brass Has extract- ing flange	· · ·	
HIGH-PRESSURE TEST M1		Gilding Metal	Brass(tinned) "TEST" on head	Rounded	Square

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SMALL ARMS AND TRENCH WARFARE

BULLET					
Jacket	Point Filler	Core	Base Filler	REMARKS	
Gilding Metal	Lead Antimony	Soft Steel			
Gilding Metal	Lead Antimony	Tracer Mixture	Igniter Subigniter	Tip of bullet painted red	
Gilding Metal	Lead Antimony	Tungsten Chrome Steel		Tip of bullet painted black	
Gilding Metal		Incendiary Mixture		Tip of bullet painted blue	
Gilding Metal (tinned)	Lead Antimony	Soft Steel			
Gilding Metal		Lead Slug in two parts		Used to test for breech pressure Not issued to troops	
	!		<u>ا</u>		

BULLET				
Jacket	Point Filler	Core	Base Filler	REMARKS
Gilding Metal	•	Lead Antimony		Old jackets—cupronickel Next jackets—gilding metal— tinned Present jackets—gilding metal
Gilding Metal	Lead Antimony	Tracer Mixture	Igniter	Tip of bullet painted red Used in submachine gun
Gilding Metal		Lead Antimony		*Cartridge case is brass (tinned)
····				Fired in revolvers only
Gilding Metal	·	Lead Antimony		Used to test for breech pressure Not issued to troops

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CARTRIDGE, High-pressure Test, Cal. .50, M1.

General. The CARTRIDGE, high-pressure test, cal. .50, M1, is used for proof-firing cal. .50 machine guns at the place of manufacture. The cartridge is loaded with a powder charge sufficient to develop a breech pressure averaging 62,500 pounds per square inch for any 10 consecutive shots. Due to this excessive pressure and the danger involved in firing, the guns under test are fired from a fixed rest under a hood by means of a mechanical firing device. This cartridge should be fired only by authorized personnel.

Visual identification. This cartridge is distinguished from other cal. .50 cartridges by the tinned cartridge case. Dummy cartridges, which also have tinned cartridge cases, have holes drilled through the case.

Components. The cartridge consists of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet. The entire assembly weighs 1,980 grains.

The case is made of tinned cartridge brass; in other respects it is the same as the cases of other cartridges of this caliber.

The bullet consists of a gilding metal jacket and a core made up of two slugs, a front slug and a rear slug. The mouth of the case is crimped into the cannelure at assembly and a minimum pull of 100 pounds is required to extract the bullet from the case.

AMMUNITION, MISCELLANEOUS.

CARTRIDGE, Ball, Cal. .22, Long Rifle.

General. This cartridge has superseded the CARTRIDGE, cal. .30 gallery practice, M1919, and is used in the cal. .22 U. S. Rifle's M1922, M1922MI, and M2, and in cal. .22 machine guns, machine-gun trainers, and pistols for gallery practice and training purposes.

Visual identification. Containers of this ammunition are marked by the manufacturer with the caliber, type, and such trade names as "Kleanbore," "Lubaloy," "Rustless," "Tackhole," "Copperhead," etc. Cal. .22 ammunition has the manufacturer's lot number stamped on the wooden packing box. This provides a means of identifying and reporting any ammunition of this type which may become defective.

Components. These cartridges are purchased by the Ordnance Department from several commercial manufacturers. They are all of the same general appearance, but differ slightly in the shape of bullet, powder used, and ballistic qualities. The cartridge, complete, weighs approximately 53 grains. It consists of cartridge case, priming composition, propelling charge, and bullet. The cartridge case is made of brass or gilding metal, and is of the rim-fire type; that is, the priming composition is spun into a circular recess inside the rim instead of being seated in the center of the case head as a separate component. A blow from the firing pin at any position on the rim

be operated by hand if the air compressor system fails. Like other guns of major caliber it is provided with a DeBange-type obturator. (d) When the breechblock is closed, two cams [upper cam (fig. 40) and lower cam] and two corresponding rollers, attached to the rear surface of the breech and breechblock respectively, automatically initiate a rotary motion to the block causing its threaded sectors



- 1. Recoil band.
- 2. Left elevating bracket.
- 3. Left elevating rack.
- 4. Firing contactor.
- 5. Air manifold tubing to recuperator.
- 6. Air manifold assembly, recuperator system.
- 7. Left elevating stop.

- 8. Recuperator cylinder assembly.
- 9. Firing circuit cable.
- 10. Recuperator yoke rod.
- 11. Breechblock.
- 12. Breechblock carrier.
- 13. Breechblock-operating lever.
- 14. Loading platform.
- 15. Right loading platform beam.
- 16. Left loading platform beam.

Figure 24. Breechblock. closed position, 16-inch gun Mk. II M1.

to engage those of the breech recess. The completion of this rotary motion is automatically accomplished when the breechblock-operating lever is latched in the closed position. This action is brought about because the operating lever activates the connecting rod which in turn rotates the breechblock.

(4) Breechblock. 8-inch gun Mk. VI Mod. 3A2. The 8-inch gun Mk. VI Mod. 3A2. mounted on barbette and railway carriages, provides an example of a step-threaded, tray-supported breechblock (fig. 29). This breechblock contains sectors arranged in three groups, each group consisting of three step-threaded sectors and one plain



Figure 25. Breechblock, open position, 16-inch gun Mk. II M1.

sector. In closing the breech, a 1/12 or 30° revolution of the block is necessary to engage the threads in the breech recess. By turning the operating crank, three motions are given to the breech: rotation, to unlock it; translation, to pull it out of the gun onto the breechblock tray; and swing, to clear the breech of the tray and block. The tray is held in position against the breech by a latch when the breech

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- 1. Salvo latch and upper rotating cam assembly.
- 2. Breechblock.
- 3. Breechblock-operating lever.
- 4. Connecting rod.
- 5. Firing-lock retracting lever.
- 6. Firing-lock operating bar.
- 7. Operating-lever latch.

Figure 26. Unlatching the breechblock-operating lever, 16-inch gun Mk. II M1.

closed. The latch also prevents the breechblock from sliding off the tray when the breech is open. Approximately four revolutions of the breech operating crank are required to open or close the breech, and the three motions are performed in a continuous operation (figs. 27, 28, and 29).

g. BREECHBLOCKS. 6-INCH GUNS M1903A2 AND M1905A2. The ogival (Bofors) and tapered breechblocks. used on some of the 6-inch guns, are another means of obtaining a larger threaded area and at the same time permitting the block to be shortened. The ogival block (fig. 30), used on the M1903A2 gun, has six slotted and six threaded



Figure 29. Breechblock and tray swung clear of the breech recess (swing), 8-inch gun Mk. VI Mod. 3A2.

segments. Because of its shape and slotted sectors, only a small retraction to the rear is necessary to swing the block open. The tapered block (fig. 31), employed on the M1905A2 gun, has six slotted and six threaded segments which facilitate its opening and closing in the same manner as the ogival block. Both types of breechblocks are carrier-supported, swinging to the right on a hinge mechanism attached to the right side of the breech. The breech mechanism for both model guns is of the lever-pull type. Two motions of the breechblock, rotation and swing, are involved in opening and closing.

15. Sliding-wedge Breechblock, 90-mm Gun

a. GENERAL. The sliding-wedge breechblock is well adapted for rapid-fire weapons with automatic methods of operation using fixed ammunition (par. 13). It is not used in our service with separateloading ammunition. It necessitates the use of a comparatively large breech section to withstand the stresses of firing, thus adding considerably to the weight of the gun. The mechanism employs a rectangular wedge-shaped block, securely seated in a slot cut in the breech of the gun, perpendicular to the bore, and operated by a hand or automatic crank or lever device. The motion of the block may be either horizontal or vertical. The latter is generally classified as the drop-block type. The 90-mm gun M1 (fig. 32) provides an excellent



Figure 72. Turret emplacement.

35. Barbette Carriage, General Characteristics

a. GENERAL. (1) According to a strict definition, a barbette c: riage is a fixed carriage on which a cannon is mounted to fire ov a parapet (fig. 73). However, at the present time the term "b: bette carriage" is used in a broader sense to refer to a fixed c: riage (regardless of whether or not the cannon fires over a parape which is capable of traversing through large angles except as limit by a protecting turret or casemate (figs. 70, 71, and 72). It m also be considered as the support of the cannon, consisting of combination of several or all of the following major component cradle and recoil system, top carriage (upper movable part), bottc carriage (lower fixed part), elevating mechanism, traversing mecanism, and loading mechanism (fig. 74).

(2) The advantages of such a carriage are:

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(a) All-around fire—except as limited by emplacement.

(b) Elevations up to 65°.

(c) High-speed operation.

(d) Simplicity and ruggedness.

(3) In all modern barbette installations the cannon is mount in the cradle. Recoil and counterrecoil (recuperator) systems a mounted parallel to the cannon, so that recoil takes place parallel the axis of the bore regardless of the firing elevation.

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Figure 75. 3-inch gun barbette carriage M1903, pedestal type, sectional schematic drawing.

b. PEDESTAL TYPE. One type of barbette carriage used with smaller caliber guns is called the pedestal type. The general characteristics of this type of mount are shown in figures 75 and 76. A conical pedestal is bolted to the concrete platform. A pivot yoke, free to revolve, is seated in the pedestal. The upward extending arms of the pivot yoke form seats for the trunnions of the cradle. The cradle supports the gun, which slides on the cradle in recoil. The weight of all the revolving parts is supported by roller bearings on a central base within the pedestal. The recoil and recuperator rylinder (or cylinders) is (are) located in the lower rear portion of the cradle. A conventional recoil brake, spring recuperators, and a lashpot counterrecoil buffer are usually used on this carriage. On the 6-inch gun carriage, the brackets (to which are attached gunners' platforms) which move with the gun in traverse are bolted to he arms of the pivot yoke on each side.

c. CHARACTERISTICS OF MOUNTS, LARGER CALIBER CANNON. In genral, the mount (fig. 74) for larger caliber cannon (as well as those or the 6-inch guns M1903A2 and M1905A2, barbette carriage M1) onsists of a heavy base ring (fig. 80) bolted to a concrete emplacenent and an upper carriage supporting the cannon and resting on he base. The upper carriage is capable of being moved in azimuth

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Figure 76.—6-inch gun barbette carriage M1900, pedestal type.

upon the base. That is, the top of the base ring forms a path up which are mounted conical rollers which support the superstructu and all traversing parts of the carriage. Resting on the rollers as revolving thereon is a racer (fig. 81) to which is bolted the upp carriage. To prevent the top carriage from tipping when the ca non is fired, racer retaining clips (fig. 74) are provided to hold t racer down to the base ring. These clips, bolted to the racer, for a band which is lipped inward at the bottom to traverse in the ba ring groove. The trunnions (fig. 86) of the cradle rest in tru nion bearings in the upper carriage, permitting movement of t cannon and cradle in elevation.

d. TRAVERSING AND ELEVATING MECHANISMS. (1) General. All cariages employ elevating and traversing mechanisms in order the they may be accurately set in elevation and direction. In most cariages of the same general design, these mechanisms have be standardized.

(2) Traversing mechanisms. (a) Traversing mechanisms f major caliber weapons have, in most cases, become standardized the type shown in figure 74. This mechanism is, in effect, a gigan roller bearing with conical rollers operating between two beari surfaces (lower, called the base ring; upper, called the racer). ' the base ring, and concentric with it, is mounted a circular traversi: rack (figs. 74, 80, and 108). A spur pinion, meshing with this rac traverses the cannon. The efficiency of this system is illustrated 1 the 16-inch gun mount which requires a force of only 27 pounds the traversing handwheel to traverse a mass of 660,000 pounds. *I* azimuth circle, also mounted concentrically with the racer, is pr vided for setting azimuth when firing at a target that cannot

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Figure 77. Antifriction elevating device.

When the cannon has returned to firing position, the Bellev springs again float the cannon's weight clear of the main bearing, and the roller bearing allows the cannon to be depressed or elevated easily.

e. Power RAMMER. Power loading is used on major calibe: weapons to increase the rapidity of fire and to insure uniform ram ming which promotes greater uniformity in developed muzzle velocities. The rammer (fig. 88) consists of a steel frame, on top o which is a rammer tray or loading trough, and a flexible nonbuckling steel chain which is actuated by a motor through the medium of a hydraulic speed gear. If the motor should fail, hand power is sup plied through two cranks located on the right and left sides of the rammer near the end. When the rammer is run forward, an un stroking device prevents the rammer head from advancing beyond a predetermined distance and returns the control lever to the neutra position. Likewise, on the withdrawal of the rammer an unstroking device performs the same functions. A spring buffer on the rammer head prevents excessive shock from injuring the mechanism. Ir operation, the movement of the rammer is controlled by means of a control lever. Raising or lowering the control lever from the neutral position puts the speed gear into operation.





36. Elevating and Traversing Speed Control

a. WATERBURY HYDRAULIC SPEED GEAR. (1) Because electric motors for traversing, elevating, and ramming encounter maximum torque on starting, and because very fine variations in speed are necessary, conventional speed control is not satisfactory. Instead, the electric motor is allowed to run at its most efficient speed and is connected to the mechanism it is to operate through a Waterbury hydraulic speed gear. With this gear, any desired speed (either forward or backward) may be achieved while the driving motor runs continually at its designed speed in one direction.

(2) An illustration of the elevating mechanism and hydraulic system for 6-inch guns M1903A2 and M1905A2, barbette carriage M1, is shown in figure 109. A schematic sketch of the Waterbury hydraulic speed gear appears in figure 78. The right side (A-end) of the case is the driving side (a variable-delivery pump rotated by an

electric motor at a constant speed); the left side (B-end) is the driven side (a fixed-stroke hydraulic motor). The nine srow cylinders, with plungers, of the A-end are small pumps arrange. a circular manner in the cylinder barrel. Oil fills all space with the case and valve plate that is not occupied by metal. A definite portion of the oil is enclosed within the cylinders ahead of the pistons and also within the port passages in the valve plate. It is this active oil, under pressure, which transmits the energy; the remaining or inactive oil is never under pressure and only serves as a supply for lubrication and replenishment. The tilting box, trunnioned in the case, does not rotate with the A-shaft but its angle of tilt may be changed as necessary to increase or decrease the amount of oil pumped through to the B-end. The A-socket ring is fixed to the A-shaft by a universal joint and rotates with it. The tilting box forms a guide or bearing for the A-socket ring. The socket ring is connected to the cylinders by connecting rods with ball joints at each end. The angle box in the B-end replaces the tilting box in the A-end and is always fixed in position at an angle of about 70°. Otherwise, the B-end is the same as the A-end. The two sides are connected by two valve-plate ports or by hydraulic piping as in the type shown in figure 109.

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(3) As the A-shaft rotates the cylinder barrel and A-socket ring, more or less oil is pumped by the pumps, depending on the angle which the tilting box is set by the worm gear. As the A-cylin are moving down on the near side of the observer (fig. 78), oil forced through the valve-plate port on this side into the B-cylinders of the near side. However, these cylinders cannot receive the oil unless their pistons move back. Thus, the backward movement is communicated to the inclined socket ring of the B-end through the reciprocating connecting rods, causing the B-shaft to rotate in a direction opposite to the rotation of the A-shaft. At the same time. the cylinders on the far side will draw oil through the port on the far side of the valve plate. The greater the tilt of the tilting box. the greater will be the stroke and the amount of oil pumped through to the driven side, and the faster the driven side shaft will rotate. As can be seen from the drawing, if the tilting box is tilted in the opposite direction, the driven shaft will rotate in the opposite direction; also, if the tilting box is perpendicular to the shaft, the pistons will not move with respect to their cylinders, there will be no oil pumped, and the driven side will remain stationary.

(4) By means of these gears a cannon may be elevated rapidly to its approximate elevation and then gently eased into its exact firing position; it may be depressed rapidly almost to horizontal and easily brought up against its stop for loading. An automatic stop is

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provided to prevent injury to the gun due to careless depressing. Similarly, the mount may be traversed at will and the rammer operated with differing speeds for ramming projectiles and powder charges.

b. REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM M14. (1) General. The remote control system M14 (Atlantic elevator equipment) is used on M2 and M4 6-inch gun carriages to supply controlled electric power for elevating the piece. This system performs the same function as the Waterbury hydraulic speed gear inasmuch as it eliminates torque in elevating and provides very fine regulations of elevating speed. In addition, the system may be operated so that it automatically sets the firing elevation as it is received over the data transmission system. Smooth speed control over a wide range is obtained by the use of a constant speed motor to drive a variable-voltage directcurrent generator whose output is delivered to an elevating motor drive. In brief, the complete installation consists of the following major components:

(a) A motor-generator set which consists of a 3-phase, 440-volt alternating-current induction motor rated at 10 horsepower, a variable-voltage direct-current generator, and an exciter for supplying the generator and motor field currents. The alternating-current induction motor drives the generator and exciter.

(b) A motor drive, which is a 10-horsepower, variable-voltage, direct-current motor used to position the piece.

(c) A control system, the indicator-regulator M2, which converts the position of the selsyn receivers on the mount into suitable generator voltage for positioning the gun.

(2) Operation. (a) The elevating mechanism, when under automatic or semiautomatic control, is driven by the driving motor. The motor armature is supplied with direct-current voltage from the generator. This voltage may be varied both in amount and direction by the indicator-regulator. As a result, the motor armature turns in either direction at a speed proportional to the voltage supplied to it. The control elements of the indicator-regulator are positioned either by the data receivers or by the elevating handwheels. When the data receiver positions the control elements, operation is entirely automatic; whereas, when the handwheels position the control elements, the operation is semiautomatic (requires the elevation setter to operate the handwheels).

(b) A special feature of the Atlantic elevator equipment is the provision for depressing the gun to the predetermined loading position by throwing a single switch. When the loading operation is completed, a throw of the switch in the other direction results in the gun being positioned quickly (when elevating equipment is oper-

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mg automatically) at any elevation established by the elevation receiver. When operating semiautomatically, the elevation setter must return the piece to the firing elevation by rotating the handwheels to position the control elements.

37. Barbette Carriage M4

a. GENERAL. The barbette carriage M4, with its 16-inch gun Mk. II M1, manifests practically all of the outstanding features of our modern major caliber guns (figs. 71 and 79). This carriage is a modification of barbette carriage M1919 (fig. 70). Previous modifications are designated M1919M1, M2, and M3. The latest modification is known as the M5. The carriage is provided with a 4-inch cast shield.



Traversing roller.
Traversing roller distance ring.
Base ring pintle liner.
Traversing rack.

b. BASE RING. The base ring is composed of four sections bolted and keyed together and anchored to a concrete foundation by bolts on both the inner and outer flanges of the ring (fig. 80). A traversing rack is fastened to the outer annular flange of the base ring. An azimuth circle (fig. 82) is attached to the outer annular flange just below the traversing rack. A bronze liner, which forms the inner pintle surface of the base ring, is attached to the upper, inner, vertical section of the ring and furnishes a bearing between the base ring and the racer during the action of traversing (see c following). The upper surface of the base ring frame provides a path for the conical traversing rollers (held in place by the distance ring) which support the superstructure and all the traversing parts of the carriage.



Figure 80. Base ring and distance ring (two traversing rollers in place), 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

c. RACER. Resting and revolving on the rollers is a racer which, like the base ring, is made of four sections bolted and keyed together (fig. 81). A vertical annular flange extends below the roller path and forms the inner pintle surface. This surface fits inside



Figure 81. Racer, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

bronze-lined base ring flange, forming the pintle for the carriage. Platform brackets (fig. 82), bolted to the outside surface of the racer, support the circular platform which surrounds the mount. Six of the brackets are constructed to serve also as racer clips by hooking under a projecting ledge on the base ring. This prevents any tendency of the racer to lift off the rollers when the gun is fired or when the gun is returning to battery in counterrecoil.

d. SIDE FRAMES. The side frames (fig. 82) provide trunnion bearings for the cradle and support for the tipping parts. Since they are rigidly bolted to the racer, they also provide support for the platf of the mount.

e. CRADLE AND THE RECOIL MECHANISM GROUP. The cradle and the recoil system were originally designed for the Navy and are lighter in construction than the Army cradle used on barbette carriage M1919. The cradle houses three recuperator cylinders located on the top and a single recoil cylinder attached to the under side of the cradle (fig. 83). The recoil and counterrecoil systems are described in paragraph 30.

f. ELEVATING MECHANISM. (1) Hand and power elevation. Two elevating racks (fig. 84) are provided on the cradle. The gun may be elevated by electric power or by hand. Elevating by electric power is accomplished by a motor acting through a hydraulic speed gear. Elevating and depressing cams, attached to the right rack, automatically stop the speed gear to prevent the gun from being elevated or depressed to the extreme limit. The motion of elevation or depression is controlled by the operator at the follow-up control handwheel. Elevating by hand merely requires slipping the clutch lever to the HAND position and thus engaging the gears of the

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hand-elevating mechanism. This mechanism is now in a position to transmit power through the same gear train as that used by the electric power system. The elevating handwheel on the right side of the carriage provides slow motion; an elevating crank on the left side provides fast motion.



2. Traversing bracket. 3. Platform brackets. 7. Azimuth circle.

5. Racer. 6. Traversing rack.

Figure 82. 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

(2) Elevating brakes. Elevating brakes are employed to retain the gun at any desired elevation and to prevent rotation of the tipping parts during recoil. The brakes must be released before the elevating mechanism is used, since they are normally locked. There are two brakes, one on each side of the carriage, of the drum-and-band (automotive) type. They are operated by two levers, both on the right side of the carriage.

(3) Elevating buffers. The elevating buffers (fig. 85) absorb the shock which results from sudden stopping of the gun and tipping parts when they reach an extreme elevation or depression.







Right elevating gear plate.
Right elevating rack.
Follow-up control handwheel.

Figure 84. Elevating rack, handwheel, and follow-up control, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

These self-contained units are bolted to the frames in such a manner as to make contact with the elevating racks. Buffer levers attached to the buffer housing brackets extend outward in the path of the elevating and depressing stops on the elevating racks. As the rack reaches its maximum limits in either direction, the stops come in contact with the buffer lever and halt the rotation of the tipping parts.

(4) Antifriction device. An antifriction device (fig. 86) of the type explained in paragraph 35d (3) is used.

g. TRAVERSING MECHANISM. (1) General. The tremendous weight of this large seacoast gun and carriage makes movement in direction a major factor in design. This type of traversing mechanism provides for electric power or hand movement, as the case may require. The traversing bracket, bolted to the racer, houses the pinion and shaft (fig. 87). The pinion meshes with the traversing rack (fig. 80) on the base ring with the result that rotation of the pinion causes the mount to revolve on the conical rollers between the racer and base ring.





Figure 86. Right trunnion, elevating scale, and antifriction device, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

(2) Traversing gear friction device. A traversing gear friction (overload slip) device relieves excessive strain resulting from sudden starts and stops of the traversing mass and provides positive drive of the traversing pinion within safe limits of strain. The device contains a multi-disk clutch inside the friction box assembly (fig. 87). The grip of the clutch is maintained by the compression of Belleville springs.

(3) Manual traversing. Traversing cranks, assembled on crankshafts on the right and left sides of the carriage, are used for rapid change of targets. Accurate adjustment of azimuth is accomplished by using one of two slow-motion traversing handwheels (fig. 87). Clutches, operated by clutch treadles, engage and disengage the traversing slow-motion mechanism.

(4) Electric power traversing. To speed up the traversing of the mount and to enable the gun to be pointed in azimuth as soon as



8. Traversing slow-motion clutch treadle.

Figure 87. Traversing mechanism, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

the target is assigned, a traversing hydraulic speed gear is provided. The traversing pinion may be driven at varying speeds while the motor end of the speed gear is driven at constant speed. Control over power traversing is maintained from one of two control handwheels, one in the azimuth observer's cab and the other at the left-side azimuth operator's station. To cut the power when the mount approaches its limit of traverse, a traversing limit switch is used. This switch breaks the electric current to the traversing motor as the mount approaches the traversing limit in either direction.

h. LOADING MECHANISM. (1) Loading is done by a rammer (fig. 88) operated by either electric or hand power. To load, the gun must be set at the loading elevation, which is approximately $+4^{\circ}$, and the loading trough extended and lowered to its seat in the breech recess. For electric power operation, a control switch is closed to activate the rammer motor. Because of the great weight of the projectile, the motor must be running at full speed before an attempt is made to ram the projectile. Moving the control lever from neutral to RAM position starts the ramming process which lasts less

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4. Transverse shaft.


than 5 seconds. An unstroking device prevents the rammer head from advancing beyond a predetermined point during the ram and withdrawal strokes. The rammer is then withdrawn to repeat the operation in ramming the powder charge into position in the powder chamber. The rammer is controlled by a hydraulic speed gear directly connected to, and driven by, an electric motor. Hand power may be supplied by two cranks, one on each of the right and left sides of the rammer.

(2) Projectiles may be brought to the emplacement from the magazine by means of an overhead trolley and a clamping chain hoist which carry the projectile until it is over the rammer, where it is lowered by the chains onto the rammer trough or parking table. Powder charges are brought up by ammunition trucks. Trucks are also used for hauling projectiles when the emplacement is not equipped with a satisfactory overhead trackage system.

i. AMMUNITION TRUCK M4. The ammunition truck M4 (fig. 89) is provided with aprons extending longitudinally along the sides. These aprons are utilized as bridges to transfer the ammunition from the truck to the rammer trough. Safety dogs on the truck bed prevent the ammunition from rolling during transit and are released by hand for unloading from either side.



Figure 89. Ammunition truck for 16-inch gun barbette carriage M4.

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38. Barbette Carriage M1919

a. GENERAL. The chief differences between the barbette carriage M1919 (fig. 70) and the M4 are in the recoil and loading mechanisms. The former mounts a 16-inch Army gun M1919M2 or M3, while the latter mounts a 16-inch gun Mk. II M1 of Navy design.

b. CRADLE. (1) The cradle (fig. 90) is a ribbed casting of considerable complexity. There are two sets of recoil cylinders, each set containing a long- and a short-type cylinder. One set is mounted on the bottom and the other on the top of the cradle. The recuperator system is of the two-cylinder, pneumatic type and is mounted with one cylinder over and one under the gun. A schematic diagram of one set of the recoil and counterrecoil cylinders is shown in figure 91.

(2) Recoil brake and buffer. The short cylinders are the conventional hydraulic brakes (par. 25). The long cylinders combine both the recoil and buffer functions. The rear half of each long cylinder is the recoil section (of conventional design); the forward half is the buffer section. In effect, the long cylinders limit the velocity of counterrecoil by the same means the ordinary recoil cylinder employs to limit the velocity of recoil. Small counterrecoil throttling grooves are cut in the walls of the cylinder. As shown in the upper part of figure 91, a sliding valve is mounted on the piston rod. During recoil this valve has no function, but when counterrecoil starts it rides against a buffer piston, closing its orifices and forcing all the liquid to flow through the restricted counterrecoil throttling grooves. This throttling effect limits the velocity of counterrecoil, regardless of the angle of elevation, and insures a smooth and even return to firing position.

(3) Recuperator cylinders. Power to return the heavy gun to firing position, regardless of elevation, is furnished by the two pneumatic recuperator cylinders mounted on the cradle. In construction and operation they are the same as the recuperator cylinders on the 16-inch gun Mk. II M1 except that the cylinder contains only one air chamber; that is, there is no check valve (par. 30b) to control the velocity of counterrecoil.

c. LOADING MECHANISM. (1) The ammunition supply is handled almost entirely by power. Figure 92 illustrates the general arrangement, and figure 93 shows a loaded projectile car. A circular railroad track is built around the gun emplacement and, by suitable switches, connects with the main track line leading to the magazines. Projectile and powder cars are provided to transport the ammunition from the magazines to the emplacement. The projectile car (9) is secured to the mount by dropping its side rails (8) into recesses in the revolving projectile table (5) and in this position will revolve



Figure 90. Recoil and recuperator systems, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M1919, top view.

with the mount while being unloaded. The powder car (not shown) coupled to the projectile car may be kept in position to deliver powder, but ordinarily it is taken away as soon as a complete charge has been placed on the powder tray (12). This obviates the danger of having several charges of powder too close to the breech in case of accident. The projectiles are rolled from the car over the side rail bars (8) onto the revolving table (5) which holds three projectiles at a time. The car is then uncoupled from the table, the table revolved, and the projectiles rolled onto the parking table (7). Hand-operated lock stops are provided on both sides of the revolving table to hold the projectiles in place and also to lock the revolving table to the parking table during transfer of projectiles. The parking table is slightly inclined, and the projectiles roll until stopped in position by the hand-operated feed stops indicated by 100



Figure 91. Recoil system, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M1919, schematic diagram.

the small squares. The first projectile lies between these stops. One projectile at a time is fed onto the rammer tray (4), and the spanner tray (2) is lowered into position in the open breech of the gun. The rammer operator at the operator platform (6) controls the rammer (10) by electrical power and pushes the projectile into the gun (1). As soon as the rammer has been withdrawn, the two forward sections of powder (13) are rolled onto the loading tray and shoved into the powder chamber with the rammer. In the same manner the remaining two powder sections are placed in the powder chamber. The spanner tray is now raised and thrown back clear, and the breech is closed ready for firing.

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(2) It is possible to have 10 projectiles at the gun at one time; and by coupling 3 powder charge cars to the projectile car, 10 complete rounds can be kept at hand. In considering this loading ar-

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- 1. Breech of gun.
- 2. Spanner tray (folds back).
- 3. Breech-operating platform.
- 4. Projectile on rammer tray.
- 5. Revolving projectile table.
- 6. Operator platform.
- 7. Parking table, projectiles.
- 8. Lock bars (side rails of car).

- 9. Projectile car.
- 10. Power rammer:
- 11. Platform on carriage racer.
- 12. Powder tray.
- 13. Powder charge on receiving table.
- 14. Circular track about gun platform.

Figure 92. Loading mechanism, 16-inch gun barbette carriage M1919, open emplacement.

rangement, it is well to remember that the projectile weighs approximately 2,400 pounds and each of the four sections of powder charge weighs approximately 215 pounds. The gun has a loading angle of $+4^{\circ}$.

(3) The same loading system is used on the barbette carriage M1920 with the 16-inch howitzer (par. 39). At emplacements where the 16-inch guns M1919M2 and M3 on the M1919 carriage have been casemated, the loading system has been modified accordingly.

39. Barbette Carriage M1920

As a result of the successful use of large caliber howitzers in the European War, 1914-1918, a few 16-inch howitzers (fig. 94) were established in our harbor defenses. However, they are not standard





Figure 94. Barbette carriage M1920 with 16-inch howitzer M1920.

armament for future installation. As a result of the decreased weight and power of the howitzer, its carriage is made slightly lighter and simpler than the M1919. It permits all-around fire at elevation between -7° and $+65^{\circ}$. The recoil brake consists of four cylinders of the same type as the two short recoil cylinders of the M1919 carriage. However, these cylinders incorporate counterrecoil buffers of the dashpot type instead of the special buffers in the long cylinders of the M1919. The recuperator mechanism is the same as that on the M1919 carriage, but is comprised of only one cylinder mounted at the bottom of the cradle. The loading arrangements and other important features of the carriage are essentially the same as those of the M1919 (par. 38).

40. Barbette Carriage M1917

Although this model is no longer manufactured for our defense installations, it is well to discuss it briefly since many carriages are still employed as long-range mounts for the 12-inch gun M1895M1A4 (fig. 95). The model provides for a 360° traverse and elevations from 0° to 35°. The elevating mechanism, like that of the 16-inch gun carriage, is operated by electric power through a Waterbury hydraulic speed gear. The carriage is traversed by hand. A single conventional recoil cylinder (par. 25), equipped with a dashpot buffer, is mounted on the bottom of the cradle. Four spring-type recuperators (par. 27b) furnish the power to return the gun to battery after firing. The elevating mechanism is of the screw type (par. 35d), and the antifriction elevating device is of the type described in the same paragraph. Most of the carriage is below the level of the floor plate. Figure 95 shows this carriage in an open emplacement. However, such emplacements have subsequently been casemated. A new power rammer (par. 35e) and several additional features have also been provided for this carriage.

41. 8-inch Gun Barbette Carriage M1

a. GENERAL. The 8-inch gun barbette carriage M1 (fig. 97) was designed for use with the 8-inch gun Mk. VI Mod. 3A2 when permanently emplaced. While built with a 360° traverse, the emplacement may limit its traverse to 145° (fig. 96). Its maximum firing elevation is 45°; its minimum firing elevation (usually 0°) depends on the emplacement and the terrain in front of the gun. The carriage permits depression to -5° for loading. There are a few minor manufacturing differences between individual carriages, but they do not affect use and care.

b. BASE RING AND TOP CARRIAGE. This barbette carriage has a base ring and racer (fig. 98) of conventional design upon which a

wheels for operating on rails. The top shelf is for projectiles; the lower shelf is for powder bags. Three projectiles and six powder bags may be carried at one time.

42. 6-inch Gun Barbette Carriage M1

a. GENERAL. (1) The 6-inch gun barbette carriage M1 (fig. 107) is being employed as a mount for 6-inch guns M1903A2 and M1905A2. It is installed in a prepared concrete emplacement which is lowered so that the gun platform is at ground level. A heavy, cast, steel shield, with curved surfaces to aid in deflecting enemy fire, is pro-



Figure 103. Traversing and azimuth-indicator drive mechanism with insert showing traversing pinion housing on inside of racer, 8-inch gun barbette carriage M1.

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vided to protect the gun crew. As shown in figure 108, the base ring, racer, and top carriage are of conventional design. It has a 360° traverse.

(2) The 6-inch gun barbette carriages M2, M3, and M4 are almost identical with the M1. The chief differences are:

(a) On the M3 and M4 carriages, certain changes in the cradle and in the recoil and counterrecoil systems have been made to compensate for changes made in a 6-inch gun of new design.

(b) The M2 and M4 carriages have a new type of power-driven elevation system (par. 36b). This permits the gun to be automatically set in elevation.



Figure 106. Ammunition truck M17 for 8-inch gun barbette carriage M1.

b. ELEVATING MECHANISM. (1) The gun may be elevated by hand or by electrohydraulic power. The hydraulic system (fig. 109) is powered by an electric motor which drives a constant-speed, variable-delivery fluid pump (A-end) operating a constant-displacement fluid motor (B-end) which is geared to the elevating mechanism (par. 36). When the handwheels are turned, the hydraulic pump (A-end) delivers oil under pressure to the hydraulic motor (B-end) to elevate or depress the gun. By placing the clutchoperating mechanism in the HAND position, the elevating mechanism may be operated by hand power.

(2) The power is transmitted (fig. 110) to the elevating rack, attached to the top carriage, as follows:

(a) Hand operation. The power is transmitted from the handwheel shaft to the worm drive bevel gears, from the worm drive bevel gears to the elevating worm, from the elevating worm to the worm wheel, from the worm wheel to the elevating pinion gear, and from the pinion gear to the elevating rack (not shown).

(b) Electric power. The power is transmitted from the hydraulic motor (B-end) to the power shaft, from the power shaft to the bevel gears, from the bevel gears to the elevating worm, from the elevating worm to the worm wheel, from the worm wheel to the pinion gear, and from the pinion gear to the elevating rack. In electric power operation the handwheels are used to control the variable-delivery fluid pump (A-end) from the handwheel shaft to the compound gear and from the compound gear to the response drive (to signal shaft), which operates the response mechanism of the variable-delivery fluid pump (A-end).

c. TRAVERSING MECHANISM. The mount is traversed by hand power by a direct-drive traversing mechanism (fig. 111). Turning the traversing handwheels rotates the worm, worm wheel, and pinion. The latter engages the traversing rack, mounted in the base ring, and moves the top carriage to the right or left. The azimuth



Figure 108. Base ring and rollers, 6-inch gun barbette carriage M1.





Figure 109. Elevating mechanism and hydraulic system, 6-inch gun barbette carriage M1.





Figure 111. Traversing mechanism and indicator drive, 6-inch gun barbette carriage M1.

indicator is operated by a drive shaft which in turn is driven by a ring gear attached to the base ring.

d. LOADING CARRIAGE. The loading carriage (fig. 112), from which projectiles and powder charges are rammed into the breech, is a four-wheeled truck which is rolled on rails built into the loading platform. A spring and hydraulic buffer, attached to the carriage, bring the latter to a gradual stop when it is rolled against the breech. After loading, the carriage is rolled back and locked by a footoperated, pedal-released carriage latch. The loading carriage is designed to load a gun elevated to 177.8 mils (10°). However, the loading tray may be adjusted to any elevation between 160.0 mils and 195.6 mils.

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Figure 112. Loading carriage, 6-inch gun barbette carriage M1.

e. CRADLE. (1) The cradle is shown in figure 113. It is bronzelined to provide a bearing surface for the gun in recoil and counterrecoil. Slots are cut in the forward cylinder section for the gun recoil slide keys which prevent the gun from rotating. A counterweight is attached to acquire the desired balance to the tipping parts. There is one recoil cylinder mounted on the top, and two recuperator cylinders mounted on the bottom.

(2) The recoil cylinder (fig. 113) is the conventional type (par. 25) with throttling grooves in the cylinder walls. It contains a dashpot-type buffer. The recuperators are of the spring type (fig. 113). Six springs, three of large diameter and three of small diameter, are used in each cylinder. The springs are kept apart by separators. On recoil, the springs are compressed until they exert a total force of approximately 40,000 pounds.

f. GAS-EJECTION PIPE SYSTEM. The gas-ejection pipe system which passes along the left side of the cradle to the gun breech, provides compressed air to clear the bore of burning fragments, inflammable gases, and smoke after each round is fired.

43. 6-inch Gun Barbette Carriage, Pedestal-type

The 6-inch gun M1900 is mounted on the barbette carriage M1900 of the pedestal type (fig. 76) as described in paragraphs 35b and d. The maximum elevation is about 20° ; the minimum elevation, 5°. The recoil system is comprised of one recoil cylinder of conventional

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Section III

2.36-INCH ROCKETS

15. DESCRIPTION AND DATA.

a. General. The 2.36-inch rocket (figs. 20 to 24) consists of a head which contains the charge, and a motor and fin assembly, which includes an integral fuze, the motor, and the fin assembly. The head and the fin assembly are full caliber in diameter; the motor tube is approximately one-half caliber in diameter. In earlier models, the head is pointed and the fin assembly is made up of six long radial fins; in later models, the head is rounded and the fin is circular, that is, shrouded.

(1) HEAD. The rocket head varies with each type and model and is described below in the paragraph on the specific model.

(2) MOTOR AND FIN ASSEMBLY. The motor tube is closed at the forward end by a steel cup which contains the fuze mechanism. The forward end is threaded for assembly to the rocket head. The fin assembly is welded to the tube at its rear end.

(3) FUZE. The fuze consists of a simple inertia plunger carrying the firing pin, a creep spring, a primer detonator, and, in highexplosive rockets, a tetryl booster. For safety in handling, the plunger is held in safe position by a safety pin which passes through the plunger and the fuze housing, and clips around the motor tube. This pin is a simple wire clip in earlier models (fig. 20) and a waterproof band-type in later manufacture (fig. 20). When the safety wire is removed, a blow equivalent to dropping the rocket on its nose from a height of 1 foot will cause the plunger to strike the primer with sufficient force to operate the fuze. These fuzes are described in detail in paragraphs 45 and 46.

(4) PROPELLING CHARGE. The propelling charge consists of five sticks of double-base powder each approximately 4.15 inches long. It is ignited by an electric igniter assembled within the motor. The lead wires pass out the nozzle through a plastic closing cup which seals the motor against the entrance of dirt and moisture. The igniter lead wires are of unequal length; the short wire is soldered to a fin and the long wire, called the contact wire, is stripped of insulation near its outer end for attachment to the launcher terminals. For shipping, the contact wire is coiled, to take up the slack, and attached to a fin with tape.



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RA PD 104809

Figure 20 – 2.36-inch Rockets: HE. AT, M6A1 and Practice M7A1





RA PD 104807

Figure 21 – 2.36-inch Rockets: HE, AT, M6A3 and Practice M7A4

b. Data.

M6A1	M10 M6A3	M10A1 M6A3D	M10A2 M10A3 M6A3F M6A4 M6A5
600 yd	700 yd	700 yd	700 yd
8.5 mils	6 mils	6 mils	6 mils
265 ft per sec	270 ft per sec	270 ft per sec	275 ft per sec
0 to 120 deg F	0 to 120 deg F	-20 to + 120	-40 to +120
0.08 to 0.03 sec	0.08 to 0.03 sec	acf L	ACR L
	M6A1 600 yd 8.5 mils 265 ft per sec 0 to 120 deg F 0.08 to 0.03 sec	M10 M6A1 M10 M6A3 600 yd 700 yd 8.5 mils 6 mils 265 ft per sec 270 ft per sec 0 to 120 deg F 0 to 120 deg F 0.08 to 0.03 sec 0.08 to 0.03 sec	M10 M6A1 M10 M6A3 M10A1 M6A3D 600 yd 700 yd 700 yd 8.5 mils 6 mils 6 mils 265 ft per sec 270 ft per sec 270 ft per sec 0 to 120 deg F 0 to 120 deg F -20 to +120 deg F 0.08 to 0.03 sec 0.08 to 0.03 sec -20 to +120

Burn-out point (feet from muzzle) (Normally within launcher)

16. 2.36-INCH HE, AT ROCKET M6. This rocket and the corresponding practice rocket M7 are no longer issued, but are to be held for modification to the corresponding A1 models. They resemble the rockets M6A1 and M7A1, but may be distinguished by a contact band, on the nose of the rocket, which is connected to the igniter lead by a wire taped to the body.

17. 2.36-INCH HE,AT ROCKET M6A1.

a. Data. This rocket (fig. 20) is 21.6 inches long and weighs 3.4 pounds. The head is 8.8 inches long and weighs 1.57 pounds. It contains a half-pound charge of pentolite. The propellant consists of 5 cylindrical grains each 0.375-inch diameter by approximately 4.15 inches long. This model may be identified by the pointed nose and the long, radiating fin assembly. The fuze of this model may be expected to function after removal of the safety pin by a blow on

the nose equivalent to a drop of 48 inches on normal soil. It will ordinarily not function on impact with mud, loose sand, or water, nor on glancing impact with normal soil.

b. Effect. This rocket has effect against various targets as follows:

(1) ARMOR PLATE. Penetration of armor found on most tanks may be expected at all ranges. A hole is blown through the armor and heated particles of metal are sprayed through in a cone-shaped pattern. Any ammunition within this pattern is usually exploded.

(2) MASONRY. Penetration of brick and masonry from several inches to a foot or more may be expected, depending on quality of structure.

(3) STRUCTURAL STEEL. Produces shattering effect against cast steels and such materials as girders and railroad rails. Produces extensive damage, probably irreparable, to motor blocks.

(4) WOOD. Penetration of timber from several inches to a foot or more may be expected, depending on the timber.

(5) SOIL. Impact with ground at ranges below 300 yards will ordinarily result in a ricochet rather than a detonation. At ranges in excess of 300 yards, the angle of impact is steep enough to cause a detonation which resembles that of a 75-mm high-explosive shell. However, impact on a very soft materal such as mud, soft sand, or water will not cause detonation of the rocket.

(6) FRAGMENTATION. Fragmentation and antipersonnel effects are slightly greater than 60-mm mortar shell.

18. 2.36-INCH HE,AT ROCKET M6A3.

a. Data. This rocket (fig. 21) is 19.4 inches long and weighs 3.4 pounds. The head is 8.8 inches long and weighs 1.64 pounds. It contains a half-pound shaped charge of pentolite. The propellant and fuze are similar to those of the rocket M6A1 described above. This model may be identified by the rounded nose and shrouded fin assembly.

b. Effect. This model has effect similar to the rocket M6A1 described above.

19. 2.36-INCH HE, AT ROCKET M6A3: MODIFICATIONS.

a. 2.36-inch HE, AT rocket M6A3C. This model (fig. 22) is similar to the rocket M6A3 described above, except that the detonator cover has been omitted in the fuze, thereby making the fuze extremely sensitive. This model will function (with safety pin removed) on a blow equivalent to a drop on normal soil of only 11 inches. Rocket M6A3C is marked, for additional identification, by a half-inch white band around the ogive. The effect of this rocket is similar to that of the rocket M6A1 described above (par. 17), \sim



except that function may be expected on glancing impact, or on impact with soft soil, heavy brush, or hedge.

b. 2.36-inch HE,AT rocket, M6A3D. This model is similar to the rocket M6A3C except that the propellant is T1E1 (salted) powder, which has better burning characteristics at lower temperatures. The temperature range for motors loaded with this powder is from -20° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F.

c. 2.36-inch HE, AT rocket M6A3F. This model is similar to the M6A3C except that the propellant is M7 (T4) powder. The safe temperature range is from -40° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F.

20. 2.36-INCH HE, AT ROCKETS M6A4 AND M6A5. These models (figs. 22 and 23) are similar to the rocket M6A3F except for the fuze. Rocket M6A4 incorporates the base-detonating rocket fuze M400; rocket M6A5 incorporates the fuze M401 (par. 46). Both fuzes employ a bore-riding pin which keeps the fuze unarmed until the rocket leaves the launcher.

21. 2.36-INCH WP SMOKE ROCKET M10.

a. Data. This rocket (fig. 24) is 17.1 inches long and weighs 3.4 pounds. The head is 5.9 inches long and weighs 1.64 pounds. It contains a 0.9-pound charge of phosphorus. The propellant consists of five cylindrical grains each 0.375-inch diameter by approximately 4.15 inches long. This model may be identified by appropriate markings and by the short head without smoke ports. The fuze is similar to that of the HE,AT rocket M6A3 except that the booster is replaced by a long detonator-burster extending into the head (fig. 6).

b. Effect. The WP smoke rocket bursts on impact to produce a spray of phosphorus particles over a radius of 25 yards. The phosphorus ignites spontaneously on contact with air and produces a dense white smoke. The smoke itself is harmless but the burning particles produce painful burns.

c. Development models. During development, the white phosphorus smoke rocket M10 was designated T26E2. The rocket T26E1 differs only in internal burster details; the rocket T26 differs in that the motor is equipped with the long fin, similar to that of the HE,AT rocket M6A1.

22. 2.36-INCH WP SMOKE ROCKETS M10A1 AND M10A2. These models differ from the white phosphorus smoke rocket M10 only in the type of propellant. The motor of the rocket M10A1 is loaded with salted powder T1E1; the safe temperature range of this model is -20° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F. The motor of the rocket M10A2 is loaded with powder M7 (T4); the safe temperature range is -40° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F.





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RA PD 97772



RA PD 104808

Figure 24 – 2.36-inch Smoke Rockets: WP, M10 and HC, T27E1

23. 2.36-INCH WP SMOKE ROCKET M10A3. This model is similar to the rocket M10A2 except that it incorporates the boresafe base-detonating rocket fuze M401 (par. 46). The propellant is M7 powder and the safe temperature limits are -40° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F.

24. 2.36-INCH HC SMOKE ROCKET T27E1.

a. Data. This rocket (fig. 24) is 16.1 inches long and weighs 3.4 pounds. The head is 4.5 inches long and weighs 1.64 pounds. It contains a 1-pound charge of HC smoke mixture. The propellant consists of five cylindrical grains, each 0.375-inch diameter by approximately 4.15 inches long. This model may be identified by appropriate markings and by the short head with a circle of smoke ports in the base. The fuze is similar to the other fuzes for this size of rocket except that it is an igniting rather than detonating type.

b. Effect. On impact, the HC rocket ignites and burns for approximately 1 minute producing a cloud of white smoke.

25. 2.36-INCH INCENDIARY ROCKET T31.

a. Data. This rocket is 17.7 inches long and weighs 3.4 pounds. The head is 4.1 inches long and weighs 1.64 pounds. It contains a 1.1-pound charge of thermate. This model may be identified by the short head and the type of motor characteristic of rocket M6A1. The fuze is of the igniting type. **b.** Effect. On impact, this rocket ignites and burns, producing extreme heat. It is currently authorized for practice only, but in using it, the incendiary effect on the target should be considered and, when necessary, guarded against.

26. 2.36-INCH PRACTICE ROCKETS.

a. General. Practice rockets are provided to simulate the various modifications of HE,AT rockets in firing for target practice. In general, they are made up of the corresponding service type motor and a head of the same shape, weight, and center gravity as the service round. In earlier modifications, the head is brought up to weight with an iron rod; later modifications use the metal parts of the service head loaded with inert material.

b. Practice rocket M7A1. This model (fig. 20) simulates the HE,AT rocket M6A1. It has the same size, shape, weight, and flight characteristics as the service round.

c. Practice rocket M7A3. This model simulates the HE,AT rockets M6A2 and M6A3C. It consists of the service type motor and an empty head brought up to weight with an iron rod.

d. Practice rocket M7A4. This model (fig. 21) also simulates the HE,AT rockets M6A3 and M6A3C. It differs from the practice rocket M7A3 in that the head is inert loaded rather than weighted.

e. Practice rocket M7A5. This model simulates the HE,AT rocket M6A3D. The motor is loaded with salted powder and has the same safe temperature range, -20° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F, as the corresponding service round.

f. Practice rocket M7A6. This model (fig. 23) simulates the HE,AT rockets M6A3F, M6A4, and M6A5. The motor is loaded with M7 powder and has the same temperature limits, -40° F to $+120^{\circ}$ F, as the service rounds.

Section IX

FUZES

44. GENERAL.

A fuze is a mechanical device which initiates Definition. 8. an explosion at the time or under the circumstances desired. Rocket fuzes are designated "nose" or "base" according to position on the shell, and as "time" or "impact" according to whether they function a set time after firing the rocket or on impact with the target. Powdertrain time fuzes operate through the burning of a pressed charge of black powder or a delay fuze. Mechanical time fuzes operate through the action of a clock-like mechanism. The action of impact fuzes may be superquick (or instantaneous), nondelay, or delay. Superquick fuzes operate when the firing pin strikes the target. Nondelay fuzes operate when the shell strikes the target and decelerates sufficiently for inertia to cause a weighted striker to move forward and strike the primer. Delay fuzes have a fixed-delay element incorporated in the explosive train.

b. Arming. A fuze is armed when the various parts are in position to operate. For safety in shipping and handling, fuzes are kept unarmed. This may be accomplished by safety pins or wires preventing the motion of the firing mechanism, or by arrangement of the components so that they cannot function until moved into position by forces incident to firing. A fuze in which the detonator is held out of line so that it cannot explode the shell until armed, is detonator safe; when this condition persists until after the round leaves the weapon, the fuze is boresafe. Various forces are employed for arming rocket fuzes. Fuzes used on fin-stabilized rockets may be armed by set-back, the air resistance operating a propeller, motor pressure, cessation of acceleration, or a combination of these. Fuzes for spin-stabilized rockets are usually armed by set-back and centrifugal force.

c. Precautions. Fuzes contain the most sensitive explosives used for military purposes. They are particularly susceptible to heat, moisture, and shock, and should be handled with due care at all times. Safety devices should be removed only in preparation for firing and should be replaced in unused rounds before further handling. Fuzes will not be disassembled except when specifically authorized. A fuze which is suspected of being armed should be handled as though it were certainly armed. No attempt will be made to disarm a fuze; many fuzes are designed so that an attempt to reverse the steps in arming will cause the fuze to detonate.

45. INTEGRAL BASE FUZES. The base-detonating fuze which is integral with 2.36-inch rockets is a simple inertia type consisting of a weighted firing pin which is held away from the detonator by a light creep spring (fig. 35). The firing pin is prevented from mov-

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Figure 35 – BD Fuze for 2.36-inch Rockets

ing in shipping and handling by a safety wire which passes through the fuze body. The sensitivity of this fuze is controlled by varying the thickness of a thin metal disk covering the detonator. In some models this disk is omitted, making the fuze extremely sensitive.

46. BD FUZES M400 AND M401. These fuzes (figs. 36 and 37) incorporate a bore riding pin which prevents the striker moving until after the rocket leaves the launcher. When unarmed, the striker is held by the safety pin and bore riding pin (B, fig. 36 and B, fig. 37). On firing the rocket, the arming sleeve sets back, compressing the set-back spring and releasing the bore riding pin which is held by the wall of the launcher (C, fig. 36 and C, fig. 37). On leaving the launcher, the pin is completely ejected and the striker is restrained only by the creep spring (D, fig. 36 and D, fig. 37). On impact equivalent to a 12-inch drop, the striker overcomes the resistance of the creep spring and fires the fuze.

47. PD ROCKET FUZE M4A2.

a. General. This is a selective superquick-delay, impact fuze for fin-stabilized rockets. It is used in 4.5-inch rockets of the M8 series and rocket T22. The delay time is indicated in the nomenclature and marked on the fuze. At present, the SQ-0.10-second delay fuze is furnished for ground-fired rockets, the SQ-0.015-second delay fuze is furnished for aircraft-fired rockets. The rockets for which this fuze is designed have deep fuze cavities, therefore an auxiliary booster (fig. 40) is issued with the fuze. The fuze is standard contour type with booster assembled to the base (fig. 38).

TM 9-1950





RA PD 104816





ROCKET, HIGH-EXPLOSIVE, 3.5-INCH: AT, M28A2

Type Classification:

STD (LCC-B) OTCM 36841 Jul 58

Use:

The M28A2 HEAT rocket is used primarily against armored targets, tanks and secondary targets, such as gun emplacements, pillboxes and personnel. It is capable of penetrating heavy armor at angles of impact greater than 30°. In an antipersonnel role, it has a fragmentation area 10 yd wide and 20 yd deep.

Description:

<u>a.</u> The warhead is cylindrical and tapered. The forward end, called the ogive, is thin metal and hollow. The rear end, threaded internally to receive the fuze which is encircled by a safety band. The warhead contains a copper cone whose apex faces aft and acts to shape the high explosive charge Composition B (Comp B).

<u>b</u>. The base detonating (BD) rocket fuze M404A2 consists of a body which contains the functioning parts; a safety band, a detonator and a booster pellet. The fuze body and safety band are olive drab. The fuze mechanism consists of an activating plunger, a setback spring, a setback sleeve, a firing pin assembly, a detent spring, an ejection pin and an ejection spring. The spring-loaded ejection pin passes through the fuze body.

<u>c</u>. The motor assembly consists of a tube which houses the propellant and igniter. The fin assembly is securely attached to this tube. The front end of the tube is assembled to the base of the fuze. The rear end forms a nozzle. The cylindrical motor cavity is divided into four



sections by two spacer plates which support the grains of propellant powder.

d. Each grain of propellant is 5-in. long and approximately 3/8-in. in diameter. Three grains are placed in each of the four sections formed by the spacer plates. Each lot of propellant is adjusted at the time of manufacture to give standard velocity. The igniter ignites the propellant.

The igniter consists of a short, e. cylindrical plastic case containing a small black powder charge and an electrical squib. It is assembled in the forward end of the motor on top of the propellant, spacer plates. The leads of the electrical squib, running parallel to the grains of propellant, pass from the igniter through the nozzle into the expansion cone. A green lead (ground) wire is connected to the aluminum support ring of the contact ring assembly. A red lead (positive) wire is attached to a pin which is insulated from the support ring, but is in contact with the copper contact band. These connections are positioned 180° apart. Blue lead is used for test purpose only.

<u>f.</u> The fin assembly consists of six aluminum alloy fins and a contact ring assembly. The contact ring assembly, which encircles the fins, consists of three rings. The aluminum support ring, which is innermost, is separated from the copper contact ring by a plastic insulating ring. The fins are spot welded to the expansion cone, and the expansion cone is press fitted to the rear of the motor tube. The M24 and the M66 offroute mines utilizing M28A2 HEAT rockets are described in TM 43-0001-36.

Differences between Models:

The BD rocket fuze M404A1 is similar to BD rocket fuze M404A2. The M404A1 differs principally in minor design changes of the functioning parts and the shape of the safety band.

Functioning:

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<u>a</u>. When the safety band is removed, the ejection pin moves outward approximately 3/8 of an inch but still prevents all parts of the fuze mechanism from moving. When the rocket is in the firing chamber, the ejection pin is partially depressed by the chamber, thereby freeing the setback sleeve so it can move to the rear when the rocket is fired. The fuze is still safe, since the ejection pin prevents movement of the actuating sleeve and firing pin.

b. If it becomes necessary to remove the rocket from the launcher, the ejection pin will move outward and re-engage the setback sleeve. This returns the fuze to its original safe condition.

<u>c</u>. When the rocket is fired, the force of inertia causes the setback sleeve to move rearward. It is held in its rearward position by the lockpin. When the rocket leaves the muzzle of the launcher, the ejection pin is thrown clear of the fuze by the ejection pin spring. The fuze is then fully armed.

d. During flight, the firing pin lever and firing pin spring prevent the firing pin from striking the detonator. The creep spring retards the forward movement of the plunger and actuating sleeve. The aotion of the creep spring prevents the fuze from firing should the rocket strike light objects such as thin brush or undergrowth. e. Upon impact with a more resistant object, the plunger and actuating sleeve move forward until the sleeve hits the firing pin lever. This causes the firing pin to strike and detonate the warhead.

Tabulated Data:

Rocket: Model ---- M28A2 Type ----- Service Diameter ---- 3.5 in. Length (max) - - 23.55 in. Weight ---- 9.00 lb Performance: Operating temperature limits ---- -20° to +120°F (-28.6 to +48.4C)Muzzle velocity (at 70°F) (approx) - - - 325 ft/sec (99 mps) Warhead: Type ----- HEAT Body ---- Steel Color ----- Olive drab w/yellow markings Diameter ---- 3.5 in. Length ----- 10.5 in. Weight ---- 4.47 lb High-explosive train: Detonator ---- M41 Booster (tetryl) - - - - 0.17 oz (4.81 g)Filler (warhead) Type ---- Comp B Weight (approx) ---- 1.88 lb (.854 kg) Fuze: Model ---- M404A1 or M404A2 Type ----- Base detonating

Diameter ---- 2.0 in.

Overall ---- 3.48 in. To shoulder (max) - - - - - 2.94 in. Weight ---- 1.16 lb Arming distance ---- 10 ft (3.05 m) Motor: Diameter (at fins) ---- 3.5 in. Length ---- 10.41 Weight ---- 3.30 lb Thrust ----- 6,000 - 10,000 lb Propelling initiating train: Igniter: Model ---- M20A1 Charge (black powder) $---- 0.13 \pm 0.007$ $(3.5 \pm .2 g)$ Electric squib ---- M2 Propelling charge: **Propellant:** Model ---- M7 Type ---- Solvent Configuration - Monoperforated, cylindrical, extruded grains (12) Weight ----- 0.44 lb (198 g) Burning time: At -20°F - - - 0.05 sec At +120°F --- 0.02 sec

Length:

Launchers ---- M20, M20A1, M20A1B1, M20B1

Packing ----- 1 per metal/fiber container, 3 containers per wooden box Box:

Weight (with contents) ---- 53.0 lb

Dimensions: W/metal container --- 29-9/16 in. x 14-1/16 in. x 16-19/32 in. W/fiber container --- 29-3/16 in. x 13-7/8 in. x 16-19/32 in. Cube: W/metal

container	1.6 ft ³	
W/fiber container	1.5 ft ³	

DODAC ----- 1340-H600



Shipping and storage data: Storage class/ SCG ----1.1E DOT shipping class ----A DOT designation - ROCKET AMMUNI-TION WITH EXPLO-SIVE PROJECTILES Field storage -- Group E Drawings: Complete assy - - 9211744 (82-6-22 Loading assy (head) -----82-16-36 Loading assy (motor) ----9225502 (82-16-35) Packing (inner) - - 7549038 Packing (outer) - - 7549040 References: TM 9-1340-222-34

ROCKET, PRACTICE, 3.5-INCH M29A2



D-5

Type Classification:

STD (LLC-B) AMCTCM 36841 (M29A2)

Use:

For training personnel in use, care and handling of service rockets.

Description:

a. The warhead is completely inert. The practice rockets can be fired at buttonedup, modified target tanks without danger to tank crews. The practice rockets have the same flight characteristics as the HEAT rocket.

b. The dummy fuze rocket M405 which serves as a coupling for the warhead and motor, is cylindrical. It is threaded externally at the forward end to fit into the warhead assembly, and internally at the rear end to receive the motor assembly. A safety band fits around the seals and fuze. This fuze incorporates a doublelocking, bore-riding, round ejection pin assembly simulating that used in base detonating (BD) fuze M404A2. The body of the fuze and the safety band are painted blue.

c. The motor assembly consists of a tube which houses the propellant and igniter. The fin assembly is securely attached to this tube. The front end of the tube is assembled to the base of the fuze. The rear end forms a nozzle. The cylindrical motor cavity is divided into four sections by two spacer plates which support the grains of propellant powder.

<u>d.</u> Each grain of propellant is 5-in. long and approximately 3/8-in. in

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diameter. Three grains are placed in each of the four sections formed by the spacer plates. Each lot of propellant is adjusted at the time of manufacture to give standard velocity. The igniter ignites the propellant.

The igniter consists of a short, cyle. indrical plastic case containing a small black powder charge and an electrical squib. It is assembled in the forward end of the motor on top of the propellant spacer plates. The leads of the electrical squib, running parallel to the grains of propellant, pass from the igniter through the nozzle into the expansion cone. A green lead (ground) wire is connected to the aluminum support ring of the contact ring assembly. A red lead (positive) wire is attached to a pin which is insulated from the support ring, but is in contact with the copper contact band. These connections are positioned 180° apart. Blue lead is used for test purpose only.

<u>f</u>. The fin assembly consists of six aluminum alloy fins and a contact ring assembly. The contact ring assembly, which encircles the fins, consists of three rings. An aluminum support ring, which is innermost, is separated from the copper contact ring by a plastic insulating ring. The fins are spot welded to the expansion cone; the expansion cone is press-fitted to the rear of the motor tube.

Differences between Models:

<u>a</u>. The M29A1 and M29A2 rockets are similar in appearance to the M28A2. The M29 series differ in that they have a crimping groove at the juncture of the warhead body and ogive. The rockets of an early manufacture are assembled with M28A2 rocket warhead metal parts inert loaded with plaster of paris.

b. The M29A1 warhead differs from the 129A2 warhead in the head and trap and

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spacer assembly. The ogive is attached to the head body of four screws staked to the ogive. Some rockets may have the cast trap and square spacer blades.

The warhead being inert, no functions occur when the rocket is fired. The rocket is strictly for training purpose.

Tabulated Data:

Rocket: Model ---- M29A2 Type ----- Practice Diameter ---- 3.5 in. Length (max) = -23.6 in. Weight (approx) ---- 9.00 lb Performance: Operating temperature limits---- - -20° to +120°F $(-28.6 \text{ to } +48.4^{\circ}\text{C})$ Muzzle velocity (at 70°F, approx) - - - - 334 fps (101.9 mps)Range (max, approx) - - - - 945 yd (863.7 m)Warhead: Type ----- Inert Body ----- Cast iron Color ----- Blue w/white markings Diameter --- 3.5 in. Length ---- 10.5 in. Weight ----- 4.47 lb Fuze: Model---- M405A2 Type ---- Dummy Diameter ---- 2.0 in. Length: Overall ---- 3.42 in. To shoulder (max) - - - - - 2.94 in. Weight ---- 1.01 lb

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Motor: Diameter (at fins) ----- 3.5 in. Length ----- 10.41 in. Weight ----- 3.30 lb Thrust ----- 6,000 to 10,000 lbs

Propellant initiating train: Igniter: Model----- M20A1 Charge (black powder) ---- 0.125 ± 0.007 oz $3.54 \pm .2$ g) Electrical squib ----- M2

Propelling charge: Propellant: Model ----- M7 Type ----- Solvent Configuration- Monoperforated, cylindrical extruded grains (12) Weight (new type) ----- 0.44 lb (200 g) Burning time: At -20°F --- 0.05 sec At +120°F -- 0.02 sec

Launchers:

M29A2 ----- M20, M20A1, M20A1B1, M20B1 M29A1 ----- M20, M20B1 Packing ----- 1 per metal/fiber

container; 3 containers per wooden box Box: Weight (with contents) ---- 53.0 lb Dimensions: W/metal container --- 29-9/16 in. x 14-1/16 in. x 6-19/32 in. W/fiber container --- 29-3/16 in. x13-7/8 in. x 6-19/32 in. Cube: W/metal container ---- 1.6 ft³ W/fiber container ---- 1.5 ft³ Shipping and storage data: Storage class/ SCG ----- 1.2C (12) DOT shipping class ---- B DOT designation --- ROCKET AMMUNI-TION WITH EMPTY PROJECTILES Field storage-- Group C DODAC ----- 1340-H601 Drawings: Complete assy - 82-6-23 Loading assy -- 82-6-23 Fuze ----- Dummy 72-5-16 Packing (inner)- 7549038 Packing (outer) - 7549040 **References:** TM 9-1340-222-20 TM 9-1340-222-34



SYMBOLS

FM 4-155, Reference Data (Seacoast Artillery and Antiaircraft Artillery) 1940 TABLE C.-Symbols for seacoast artillery fire-control maps, diagrams, and structures Part 1.—Basic symbols

Name	Abbreviation	Symbol
Harbor defense command post	HDCP	H
Groupment command post	Gpmt C P	C
Fort command post	Ft C P	F
Gun group command post	GCP	G
Mine group command post	MCP	M
Seacoast battery command post	BCP	BC
Harbor defense observation station	HDOP	H
Groupment observation station	Gpmt O P	
Fort observation station	Ft O P	F
Gun group observation station	GOP	G
Mine group observation station	MOP	\bigwedge
Battery observation station	BOP	B
Emergency observation station	EOP	Æ
Antiaircraft observation post	A A O P	$\stackrel{\texttt{AA}}{\bigtriangleup}$
Battery spotting station	S O P	Ś
Separate observation station	OP	\bigtriangleup


Name	Abbreviation	Symbol
Operations and plotting room	O P R	\bigcirc
Plotting room	Р	P
Self-contained base range-finder station	R F	RF
Magazine	Mg	Mg
Shellroom	S Rm	SRm
Temporary or improvised fire-control structures	Imp	ami 💭
Mine casemate	MC	MC
Mine loading room	LR	LR
Searchlight, 60-inch seacoast	SL.	₩4
Searchlight, seacoast, other than 60-inch	S L	\Box
Antiaircraft searchlight	AASL	K AA
Searchlight shelter	S Sh	s sh
Searchlight powerhouse	SPH	-[5]-
Searchlight controller booth	СВ	0
Data booth	Data B	
Watchers booth	W Bth	\oplus
Meteorological station	MET	M

Name	Abbreviation	Symbol
Tide station	Td	T
Signal station	S S	55
Fire Control switchboard room	FSB	
Post telephone switchboard room	P S B	
Combined fire-control & post telephone S B room	FSB PSB	
Cable terminal	C Ter	
Powerhouse	PH	
Radio powerhouse	RPH	-[R]-
Central powerhouse	СРН	-0-
Pumping plant	PP	- [P]-
Datum point		
Triangulation station		₽ or δ ²
Intersection point		O Block Beacon
Benchmark	ВМ	BM X I232
Lighthouse	LH	*

Part 2.-Numbers for harbor defense installations.—a. In harbor defense, seacoast artillery installations of each type are numbered consecutively from right to left, facing the center of the field of fire of the harbor defense. Antiaircraft installations pertaining to the harbor defense may be numbered in any convenient sequence.

b. Groupments, gun groups, mine groups, batteries, and all installations functioning directly under the harbor defense commander, such as harbor defense observation stations, searchlights, and underwater listening posts, are numbered consecutively, each type in a separate series, beginning with number 1. These numbers normally are shown as subscripts to the letter included in the appropriate symbol. Exceptions are included among the examples that follow.

NameAbbreviationSymbolHarbor defense observation stationH D O P_3Image: Compare the symbolFort observation stationFt O P_3Image: Compare the symbolAntiaircraft observation postA A O P 2Image: Compare the symbolMagazine or shell roomMg 2 or S Rm 2Image: Compare the symbol

c.Groupment, group, and battery observation and spotting stations assigned to a unit are numbered consecutively within the unit, each type in a separate series, beginning with number 1. These numbers are shown as superscripts to the letter included in the appropriate symbol, the unit number remaining as the subscript.

Name	Abbreviation	Symbol
Groupment observation station	Gpmt ₂ O P ₂	
Gun group observation station	G ₂ O P ₁	Gr
Mine group observation station	M ₂ O P ₁	Ma
Battery observation station	B ¹ ₁ O P	
Spotting station	S¹ ₃ O P	A.
Emergency observation station	E ₂ ¹ O P	A
Temporary or improvised fire control structures	B ₃ ² Imp.	B ² Imp

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d. In certain cases it is desirable to show additional information regarding an installation, such as its size and whether fixed, portable, or mobile. Such information is placed either in the symbol or to the right thereof.

Name

Abbreviation Symbol 2F(PorM) 60-inch seacoast searchlight; fixed, portable or mobile. SL 2F (P or M) SL³⁶3P Seacoast searchlight other than 60-inch Antiaircraft gun battery or AA2 For M) A A No. 2 (F or M) composite battery, fixed or mobile.

e. Where two stations are combined in one room, the symbols are superimposed one upon the other, and the letters representing each station are inclosed in the combined symbol.

Name .

Combined groupment command post and fort command post.

Combined battery observation and spotting station.

Combined group command post and battery command post.

Combined battery command post and battery observation station.



f. Where stations are adjacent in the same structure, the symbols are tangent to each other and are arranged to show the relative location, as:



g. Where communication may be had by voice through a passage, door, window, or voice tube, the symbols are left open at the point of contact, as:



CHAPTER 5 TRAINING METHIC DS

Section I. GENERAL

150. General

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a. The OQ-19D airplane target is used for training in antiaircraft marksmanship with light antiaircraft weapons. Antiaircraft marksmanship training using the OQ-19D airplane target will follow training on other types of antiaircraft targets except rocket targets.

b. The advantages of the target ar -

- (1) It presents the ppearance f an airplane.
- (2) It is more maneuverabl than towed targets.
- (3) It is more flexible to use than towed targets.
- (4) It may be operated by the using arm.
- (5) There are no canned courses because the controller can vary the range, elevation, and direction of flight of the target.
- (6) It can operate in inclement weather that would ground air missions.
- (7) It can be used where air missions are not available.
- (8) It is relatively inexpensive to operate.

c. A disadvantage of the target is its one-third representative appearance ratio to a fighter-type a.rplane. The target's speed is approximately one-third that of a fighter-type airplane. The speed of the target is constant, so in order to simulate the speed of fighter-type aircraft for tracking purposes, courses may be flown at reduced ranges.

151. Safety Precautions

Normal safety precautions are prescribed in SR 385-310-1.

a. Firing or Tracking Unit.

- (1) The unit using radio-controlled airplane targets for firing or tracking missions will appoint a safety officer for the prevention of accidents.
- (2) The unit safety officer will see that no personnel are within the danger area of the type launching device used.
- (3) All firing must be controlled by suitable signals or commands. COMMENCE FIRING and CEASE FIRING must be given in such a manner as to be promptly and clearly understood by everyone engaged in firing. Assist-

ants and coaches must be trained to transmit the signals promptly.

- (4) At least two assistants to the safety officer (one at each ond of the firing line) will be designated to assist the officer in charge of firing and the safety officer in carrying out all safety precautions. They will also act as observers for the purpose of notifying the safety officer and the controller when man-carrying aircraft approach the zone in which the target is flying. The controller will take any steps necessary to prevent an air collision.
- (5) The unit safety officer will brief the unit on the dangers of tar rets going out of control and crashing into the gun positions. He will warn all men to take cover in the event the target corres toward their position.
- (6) The unit safety officer should install radio or telephone communication from the controller to the control tower. The safety officer will have a siren, horn, or whistle that can be heard and understood by all and will set up a warning system to warn personnel when the target is out of control. When the controller loses control of the target, he should immediately relay the message TAR-GET OUT OF CONTROL to the control tower. The tower attendant will then use the warning device to warn all personnel, or will immediately call over the hot loop to all fun positions, TARGET OUT OF CONTROL, TAKE COVER.
- (7) TM 44-234 and local safety regulations, prepared by the commanding officer of the local installation or area, will be consulted and observed at all times.

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- b. Flying.
 - (1) At no time will a controller operate a target over personnel or equipment.
 - (2) The target detachment commander will observe all safety precautions prescribed in this manual, SR 385-310-1, TM 44-234, and local safety regulations.
 - (3) The target detachment commander will check periodically with the area frequency coordinator to insure that no outside interference will cause the loss of control of targets.
- c. Catapult Launching.
 - (1) When choosing the au uching site, a lane 100 feet to each side of the catapult and 100 yards long behind the catapult must be cleared so that the blast of the jet will not injure personnel or damage equipment (fig. 50).

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Figure 30. Catapult launching safety areas.

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- (2) When the target is placed out the launching car and the car is in firing position, the launcher chief will see that the car is properly pinned in position, making sure the shear washer is on properly and that a cotter key of the correct size is installed. He will then check the connection where the target is 1 nned to the launching car, taking the same precautions. This will prevent the target from running forward when the engine is started, causing the propeller to hit the starter and the personnel operating it.
- (3) When the jato unit is placed in the cradle under the launching car, it will n t be plugged into the socket on the catapult until the rest of the target is properly checked and ready to be launched. At this time the man in charge of the detonator box will check it, making sure the plunger is pushed all the way down and the safety switch is in the SAFE position. He will then check the launching area to insure that all personnel and equipment are a safe distance from the catapult. When satisfied, he will signal the launcher chief who will plug the jato unit connec ion into the catapult and pull the lanyard on the catajult to the FIRE position.
- (4) When a number of jato units are taken to the range, they should be stored in a cool, dry place. Avoid direct heat or sun on the units. Return all unused jato units to the ammunition dump for storage.
- (5) In the event a jato unit should misfire, follow the steps listed in paragraph 75.
- d. Rotary Lounching.
 - (1) A proper inspection, should be made to insure that the rotary launching track is free of any obstacle (stones, excess sand, etc.) that would cause the launching car to leave the track.
 - (2) A check of the bomb-shackle release mechanism should be made to insure proper operation. The ignition ground switch will be checked.
 - (3) All vehicles and personnel should be cleared from the outer edge of he track to a safe minimum distance of 150 yards price to launching (fig. 15).
 - (4) All launching: gnals will be agreed upon by the launcher chief and the controller prior to the launching of of a target. If, upon signal from the controller, the target does not release within one turn of the track, the motor will be turned off by pressing the ignition ground switch on the release control box, the equipment will be checked and the defect remedied.

D-7

Section II. LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY AND MEDI-UM AND HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY TRAINING

152. Light Antiaircraft Artillery

a. The OQ-19D radio-controlled airplane target is used in the training of light antiaircraft units. It is used for both radar tracking and firing practice.

b. Fire control methods and procedure for firing may be found in TM 44-234.

153. Courses

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The controller will be directed by the officer in charge of the practice as to type of courses desired and their sequence. After preliminary training with the target, the machine gunners and fire units will not be given information as to the type of courses to be flown. The machine gunners and fire units will be trained to engage a target whenever it is in a safe fi ld of fire regardless of the course. Information on the types of courses to be flown for the various types of light antiaircraft urtillery weapons may be found in TM 44-234.

154. Medium and Heavy Antiaircraft Artillery

The OQ-19D target is given high altitude flight characteristics for gun firing by making the RPS-4B autopilot an integral part of the target. This combination becomes the OQ-19B target. Since the RPS-4B autopilot is only a substitute standard item, with development continuing, the OQ-19B 1 rget has not been included in this manual.

SET_K951/K952

WAR GAS IDENTIFICATION SET, INSTRUCTIONAL M1

SET GAS IDENTIFICATION, DETONATION M1

OLD STOCK NUMBER: FSN 1365-025-32/3 (K951) FSN 1365-025-3783 (K952)

TIME FRAME OF USE: EARLY 1930's to LATE 1950's

The K951/K952 CAIS contained 48 pyrex, flame sealed ampules, 12 each containing 1.4 ounce solution of Mustard (H, 5% in chloroform) Lewisite (L, 5% in chloroform), Chloropicrin (PS, 50% in Chloroform), and Phosgene (CG) for a total of 26 fluid ounces (0.768 liters) of agent, less the chloroform, per set. Each ampoule is 1 inch in diameter and 7 1/2 inches long.

Each ampoule is 1 inch in diameter and 7 1/2 inches long. Each ampoule is packed in a cardboard screw cap container (mailing tube-type) with agent type indicated by letters on the cardboard container. Twelve (12) cardboard containers each are packaged into 4 press fit metal cans which are 9 1/4 inches high. The cans are packed into a steel cylinder 6 5/8 inches in diameter, approximately 38 inches long and 0.145 inches thick. The open end of the cylinder is closed by a flanged end cover which is secured by eight bolts.

The only difference between the K951 and K952 is that the K951 was issued with blasting caps that were packed and shipped in a separate container (See Figure 4).

D-8

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Figure 15. Steel container for detonation gas identification set.

Figure 16. Five multiple containers are packed inside steel container. Always leave one lid bolt attached to steel tube so lid may be closed quickly in an emergency.



Figure 17. Twelve tubes are packed in each multiple container. Cotton wad fits in end of each cardboard tube. Strip of adhesive plaster is placed in each can for attaching detonators.



Figure 18. Accessories kit for detonation gas identification set includes items shown: 1,000 feet of No. 18 B and S gage firing wire, 500 feet on a reel and 500 feet coiled; a 10-cap blasting machine; 8-inch side-cutting pliers; two

handles for the reel, and screws to hold the handle in place. These accessories are packed in a compartmented box 23 inches long, 14½ inches high, and 13½ inches deep. All items except handles are treated and/or wrapped to protect against water and rust.

D-8

SET K941

TCXIC GAS SET, M1

OLD STOCK NUMBER: F3N 1365-219-8574

TIME FRAME OF USE: WWII - LATE 1950'S

The K941 CAIS contains 24 glass bottles, each containing 3 1/2 ounces of Mustard (H) or Distilled Mustard (HD) for a total of 84 ounces (2.48 L) per set.

Bottles are round and have a small screw top. Heat resistant paint on the bottles indicates "H", "HS", or "HD", "TOXIC GAS SET, M1." Four bottles are packed in 1/2 inch layers of sawdust within a sealed metal can. The Cans are pressure sealed, 6 1/4" high, and have a sardine-type key on the bottom. Six of these metal cans are fitted into a steel shipping cylinder that is 6 5/8 inches in diameter, approximately 38 inches long, and 0.145 inches thick. The open end of this container is closed by a flanged end cover which is secured by eight bolts tightened over a 1/8 inch thick lead gasket (See Figure 1).

D-8



TOXIC GAS SET, M1, K941: HD, 2.5 LITERS, 24 BOTTLES



D-8



CAIS AMPOULES



CHEMICAL AGENT IDENTIFICATION SETS (CAIS)



CHEMICAL AGENT IDENTIFICATION SETS (CAIS)



BOTTLE OF HS MUSTARD

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX E

REPORTS/STUDIES



APPENDIX E REPORTS/STUDIES

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E-3. Supplement to the Harbor Defense Project Report Updating Harbor Defense Requirements for Camp Hero, 7 March 1945 (B-23).

E-4. Report of Completed Works for Camp Hero, circa 1945 (B-24).

E-5. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 January through 31 January 1951 (B-25).

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E-7. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 March through 31 March 1951 (B-27).

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E-9. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 May through 31 May 1951 (B-29).

E-10. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 June through 30 June 1951 (B-30).





E-11. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 September through 30 September 1951 (B-31).

E-12. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 October through 31 October 1951 (B-32).

E-13. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 November through 30 November 1951 (B-33).

E-14. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report Describing Army AAA Activity and General Air Force Activity at Camp Hero for the Period 1 December through 31 December 1951 (B-34).

E-15. First Army Historical Report Describing the Coastal Defense Fortifications of Long Island, New York, to Include Camp Hero, 14 January 1958 (B-35).

E-16. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report for the period 1 January 1958 through 31 March 1958, Describing the Available Air Force Small Arms Weapons at Camp Hero and the Qualification of these Weapons on a Constructed Range (B-36).

E-17. 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron Historical Report for the period ending 31 December 1961, Describing the Air Force Qualification of Small Arms Weapons (B-37).

E-18. 773rd Radar Squadron (SAGE) Historical Report for the periodEnding 31 December 1963, Describing General Mission Information and the Movement of the Supply Section from the Old Gun Bunker of Camp Hero (B-38).

E-19. Installation Survey Report of the Montauk Air Force Station, 10 May 1972 (B-39).

E-20. U.S. Army Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization Survey and Analysis Report Describing a 1945 Chemical Defense Training Exercise at Camp Hero, December 1996 (B-40).

E-21. New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Report Descibing Historical and Archeologically Sensitive Sites Associated with the Former Camp Hero (B-41).



E-22. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Marine Resources Report Listing Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Fish and Wildlife Species on or in the Vicinity of Former Camp Hero Lands, 6 October 1999 (B-42).

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SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET (Amended) FOR DERP-FUDS SITE No. C02NY0024 CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK 14 July 1998

SITE NAME: Camp Hero

LOCATION: Montauk, Suffolk County, New York

SITE HISTORY: Camp Hero was part of the Long Island Harbor Defense System utilized by the Department of the Army and Air Force for the defense in case of an attempted invasion by enemy forces.

SITE VISIT: Storch Engineers under contract with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District conducted site investigations at Camp Hero, a former Army and Air Force Base located at Montauk Point, New York on October 11 and 12, 1990. During their investigations they uncovered five former gun bunkers at the site. These were constructed as shore defense batteries during the WW II era. The actual guns were reportedly removed around 1950. All that remains are the concrete bunkers formerly used to store and protect ammunition, the gun carriage, and drive motors. Cashin Associates under contract with the New York State Office of Parks. Recreation and Historic Preservation also visited the site and conducted feasibility study on June 1998. During their investigations one location was found to contain fragments of artillery shells. This finding is consistent with informal reports that pieces of artillery shells and casings are occasionally found along the bluff after periods of erosion. None of the observed fragments appeared to be lived ammunition. Nevertheless, the finding of any artillery piece is significant because other live ammunition might also be discarded or buried in the ground during past military activities in the area. An archive search and intrusive investigations shall be conducted by CEHNC to determine if there is possible presence of ordnance and explosive (OE) discarded or buried in the ground. Since Camp Hero was utilized as an Army and Air Force Base the policy and procedures regarding OE based on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) August 1994 of CEHNC makes this site eligible under the DERP-FUDS program. Therefore, an OE project will be recommended.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: OE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Possible presence of medium/large caliber ordnance and explosive (OE) discarded or buried in the ground that requires further investigation to be initiated by CEHNC.



E-1

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET (Amended) FOR DERP-FUDS SITE No. C02NY0024 CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK 14 July 1998

(Continuation)

AVAILABLE STUDIES: Storch Engineers Camp Hero Inventory Project Report conducted on October11 and 12, 1990 and Cashin Associates, Camp Hero Feasibility Study prepared for New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Babylon, New York, dated June 1990.

PA POC: Mr. Constancio J. Labeste, (212) 264-0255 is the New York District POC.

F.

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (Amended) FOR DERP/FUDS OE PROJECT No. C02NY002403 CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK 8 July, 1998

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: There are five former gun bunkers located on this site. The actual guns were completely removed around 1950. All the remains are concrete bunkers formerly used to store and protect ammunition, gun carriage, and drive motors.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The site was part of the Long Island Harbor Defense System utilized by the Department of the Army and Air Force for the defense in case of an invasion attempt by enemy forces. Based on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of CEHNC, this area should be investigated for possible discarded or buried ordnance and explosive (OE) in the ground. Since the Army and Air Force used the area, the site is eligible for OE cleanup under the DERP-FUDS program.

POLICY CONSIDERATION: There is no policy, which prohibits the proposal of this project. The project site, which was used by the Army and Air Force, is eligible for cleanup under the DERP-FUDS program, if it poses a safety hazard.

PROPOSED PROJECT: The proposed project requires further investigations at the former locations of five gun bunkers and surrounding areas to be initiated by the CEHNC to evaluate possible discarded and buried ordnance and explosive (OE) materials.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York

Site No. CO2NYOO2400

FINDINGS OF FACTS

1. This 468.49 acre property was acquired through purchase and condemnation proceedings by the Department of Defense (DOD) between August, 1941 and May, 1944 for use as a Department of the Army harbor defense installation for Long Island Sound. Between April, 1951 and December, 1972, the Department of the Army transferred 307.65 acres to the Department of the Air Force for use as an Air Force station. Between July, 1974 and April, 1983, the State of New York acquired all of the property by quitclaim deed with no recapture or, restoration clauses, but with a restrictive clause limiting the use to public park purposes.

2. The LILCO building and the motor pool, currently occupied by a state Park Service employee, are not eligible for remediation. The remaining facilities have not been used by the New York State Park system.

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DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the DOD. Therefore, it is eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

Recommended for Signature:

<u>30 May 91</u> Date

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R. M. DANTELSON

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COL, EN Commanding

Approval:

BROWN GERALD С. Brigadier General, USA Commanding

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HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND LOCATION NUMBERS

1. In order that all existing and proposed installations in the First Coast Artillery District may be identified readily and referred to briefly, each locality selected has been given a "Location number". The series starts at the most southern point and continues from south to north, west to east, and right to left.

2. All location numbers between 1 and 100 are in the Providence or the New York Engineer Districts. (Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay and New Bedford). All numbers above 100 are in the Boston Engineer Fistrict. (Harbor Defenses of Boston, Portsmouth and Portland).

3. Mumbers 1 to 9 in the Providence-New York districts and 100 to 109 in the Boston district are reserved for future use.

4. Each separate area selected for an installation at a location has been assigned a "Site number" in accordance with the same rules as for location number assignments.

5. Each installation within a site has been designated by a letter assigned by the above rules. Thus, the exact position of Battery Construction No. 215, located at Fort Wright, Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound is designated as Location 21, Site 1-B.

Number	Location	Latitude	Longitude
10	Easthampton	40 * 57'	72° 11'
11	Amagansett	40° 58'	72° 07'
13	H111 100	41° 01'	71* 59'
134	Dutch Plain	41° 01'	72°00'
13E	Culloden Point	41° 04'	71° 58'
15	Shagwong Point	41° 05'	71° 54'
16	Montauk Point	41° 04	71* 52'
17	Whale Hill	41° 06'	72° 05'
18A	Fort Tyler	41° 08'	72° 09'
1 9	Fort Terry	41° 11'	72° 11'
20	Fort Michie	41° 12'	72° 07'
21	Fort Wright	41° 15'	72° 02'
55	North Hill	41* 16'	72°01'
55Y	Cley Point	41° 17'	72° 00'
23	Nount Prospect	41° 15'	72° 001
234	Wilderness Point	41* 15'	72° 00
21,1	E111 90	41° 17'	71° 55'
25	East Point	41* 17'	71° 55'
26A	Pine Island	41° 19'	72° 04'
26B	Avery Point	41° 19'	72° 04'
26C	Fort Trumbull	41° 21'	72° 06'
27-1	Napatree Island	Ц1° 18'	71° 53'
27-2	Watch Hill Foint	Ц1° 16'	71° 51'
28	Watch Hill	41* 19*	71° 50'
5ò	Noyes Point	41° 20'	71° 45'
31	Charlestown	41• 22'	71° 42'
32	Green Hill	41° 22'	71° 36'
60	Beacon Hill	41° 10'	71° 35'

SECRET



E-2

Form 14. Annox B	H. D. of L. I. S.
BATTERY FIRE CONTROL REQ	UIREMENTS BY BATTERY
Name of Eattery Const. No.	112 Tactical No. 1
Type and Caliber Casemate, 16"	Element of Group1
Location 16	Place Montauk Pte, LeIe, No Yo

Classification:

To be Constructed.

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Loca-	:Sit	e:	Itom:Fire:	Exhi-	Approx	Type of	Approx	:Combined:	Ground	Acreage
tion	: 10	• 1	No.:Cont:	bit	:Coordi	Station	: H.I.	: with :	Eleva-	Required
No.	¥	:	:Sta.:		instea	:	:& Inst	Stations:	tion	: #Exhibit
16	10	1	BC	1-1-7	1	: Cottage	: AI-112*	: : BC-2 &-/	100*	: None (1-1-7) ^a
10	: 14	1	81 81:	1-1-1	:	Tower	DPF-58	· AAIS#1 ·	51	: 0.1 Acre (2-H-1)
11	. 1 4	:	B2 S2	1-1-2	:	Cottage	AI-271	B1/1081/10	15.	1 Acro (2-H-2)
13	14	. :	B3 S3	1-1-5	:	Cottage	AI-1124	B1/1261/12	- 1001	1.5Acres (2-H-3)
134	Ĵ.	7	B4 S4	1-1-4		Cottage	AI-92'	B1/3S1/3	80•	1.5 Acres (2-H-4)
16	24	1	1 1 B5 S5	1-1-7	3	i Manhole	1 AI-601.	B3/380/5	60*	¹ None (1-I-7) ²
16	' 1 B	1	' PR '	1-1-7	:	¹ Bomb- proo	• c	: :	501	[:] None (1-1-7) ^a
	:	1	1 1		:	1	:	: :	· · ·	1

NOTE: a-On site approved for procurement. See Reference #2.

- In this column enter also references to land procurement tabulations.

With the stations listed above, the BASE LINE DATA for this battery will be approximately as follows:

Ease Line From : Station: Station	 	Azimuth	· 1 : : :	Longth	:	Azimuth and length were determined by	: : : :
B1 S1 B2 S2 B2 S2 B3 S5 B3 S5 B4 S4 B4 S4 B5 S5	:	245° 245° 245° 235°	1	8300 10750 6300 7100	:	Map Map Map Map	1
1	:		:		:		:
:	:		:		:		:

E-2

SECRET

H. D. of

L. I. S.

Form	14.	Annex	E
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BATTERY FIRE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY BATTERY

Name of Eattery	Const. No.	118 Tactical No.	2
Type and Caliber	Casemated, 16"	Element of Group	1
Location	16	Place Montauk Pt., LeI	., N.Y.
Classification		To be	Constructed.

								10 200404			
16	:	10	1	BC	· 1-I-7	1	1 Cottage	AI-112'	G-1	100 1 Hone)a
15	ŧ	1B	:	'B1 S	1 1-1-3	1	Cottage	₩1-115 5 82	/1052/10	None 100=(2-H-3))
134		14		B2 8	2 1-1-4		Cottage	AI-100182	1202/12	None 80* (2-H-4))
16	•	2B	• .	B5 8	; 5 1-1-7	•	Manhole	DPF-100*	<u>Gy</u>	60' None (1-1-7)) a (
60-2	1	2B	:	1 B4 8	: 4 1-1-2	1 8	: Cottage	1 1 A1-175 B1 8/	2/12512/1	2 150 Non (1-1-2	3) ^b
605	1	3 C	1	'B5 S	1 5 1-I-2	9	Cottage	AI-195'B1	4/10514/1	0 180't None (1-1-29) ^b
60-4	1	41	1	¹ B6 B	6 1-1-3	0	Cottage	0 PT-168 *B6	/386/3*	140" None (1-1-5	₽ 5)Ъ

NOTES: a-On site approved for procurement. See Reference #2. , b-On site to be acquired by H.D. of Warragansett Bay.

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- In this column enter also references to land procurement tabulations.

With the stations listed above, the BASE LINE DATA for this battory will be approximately as follows:

Bas	e Li	10			L	1		1
From s			- 1	Azimuth		Longth:	Azimuth ar	d longth:
Station	Sta	tion	1			- 1	were dotor	mined by:
			Ŧ		- 1	1		t
B1 S1	B2	82		245 ⁰		6300	Мар	
B2 82	BS	83	_	2350		7100	Map	
B4 84	B5	85		268 ⁰	1	5300 ³	Мар	
B4 84	B6	86		207°		8100	Map	
85 85	B6	86		170 ⁰		6800	Map	•

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Exhibit 5B 2 of 14 pages , Pago

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BAI	TERY FIRE	CONTROL RE	QUIREMEN	TS BY B	ATTERY		
me of Battery		Const. No.	216	Tao	tical No.		
pe and Calibe	r Shie	lded, 6"	1	Element	of Group_	1	
cation	16	· · · ·	Place	Montaul	<u>c Pt., L.I</u>	. N.Y.	
assification:					To be	Constructed.	•
· · · ·						<u> </u>	-
on + No.: No.	uFiro: Exh Cont: bit	i-Approx:	Type of: Station:	Approx:	Combined:G	round i Aoreage) ađ.
No. 1. 1	iSta,r	inates i	100401041	L Inst:	Stations:	tion 1 #Exh	<u>1</u> b
16 Jr-1-4	BC 1-1-	-7 _0	Northege J	11	1-65 ¥1	7811 None (1-1-7)	L.
SA 1-18-7	B1 BI 1-1-	-4 ¹ t	ottage 1	I-921, 1	4/184/1	None 801 (2-H-4)	
.6 , 1A ,	1BZ 82 1-I	-6, ,0	ottage A	I-92	E 5/1285/12	³ 80 ^t 1.0 Aoi ₹(2-H-5)	г ө
.6 2C	B3 83 1-1	-7 1	ower I)PF-100	P5/1055/10	0 75*± Wone)•
4A 1 0 ·	B4 84 1-1-	-17 N	innhole A	I-861	<u>ڪيداريت</u>	901 4.0 A	or
1 1	1 1	5 5		1	1	1 (S-H-8)	,
7 2 A 3	B5 85 1-1-	- 2 2 C	ottage A	I-404 E	4/1184/11	201 Hone (2-H-10)) 5
1 1·.	: : B6 86 1-1-	-28 C	: ottageDE	F-107	10/2810/2	100 -Kone	۱b
	 • •			у.	s spr	(1-1-20)	,
YTES: soon site	· ·	for prostir	ement.	See Dof	erence 42	•	
				is true man	ant Rev.	دو زیر جرید	۰.
b-On site 'g-Loosti	e to be ac on on Coas	t duard Pro	perty.	1 1	1	1	•

With the stations listed above, the BASE LINE DATA for this battery will be approximately as follows:

- -

Base Line From : Station: Station	* • Azimuth *	1 1 1	i Longthr i	Azimuth and longth wore dotormined by	8 13 7 2
B1 81 B3 83 B2 82 B3 83 B4 84 B5 85 B6 S6 D ^P F Ve	235° 295° 1 245° rtical base ,	• 1	7100 4200 6500 ³	Map Map Map	1

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Exhibit ______ Pago _____ S of 14 pages

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Cost	Estimate	and	Priority	Guide

FIRE CONTROL - ENGINEERS

	FIRE CONTROL - ENGIN	echs			
Pri-: Item	I I I	interial:	i Labort r	I and I	
UTICYT NO.		averiali	Datovi		IUtal
Location No	. 13A (Ditch Plain)				
Site 1A	B ₂ ² S ₂ ² (Const. #113)				
	B ³ 3 (Const. #111) //				
	32 S2 (Const. #114) crace				
	BDOP #3 Con				
2	Land (1.5 Acres)		\$ 6	,500	\$6,500
3	Cottage type, 3-sta. structure Contingency	\$5,500 1,100 6,600	\$5,500 1,100 6,600		13,200
2 हेन्हें	Delco type light system	40 0	100		500
Site_18	B ₁ S ₁ (Const. #112)				
	$B_{3}^{1} S_{3}^{1}$ (Const. #216)				
	6-7 8359 111				
2	Land (Included with Site 1A)			None	None
2	Cottage type, 3-sta. structure Contingency	5,500 1,100	5,500 1,100		13.200
					19,200
	TOTAL	\$13,600	\$13,300	\$6,500	\$33,40
Location No.	• 15 (Shagwong)				
Site 1A	B ₃ ² S ₃ ² (Const. #216)				
	B ₁₀ S ₁₀ (Const. #111)				
21 · ·	_B3 53 (Const. #114)				
	BDOP #4				•
2	Land (1.0 Acre)			2,500	2,50
2	Cottage type, 3-sta. structure	5,500	5,500		
	concinentes	6.600	6.600		13,20
2	Deloo type light system	400	100		50
	TOTAL	\$7,000	\$6,700	\$2,50	316,20
Location N	s. 16 (Montauk Point)				
Site 1C	G-1, BC-1, & BC-2				
3	Cottage type, 3-sta. structure	5,500	5,500		
	Contingency	$\frac{1,100}{6,600}$	$\frac{1,100}{6,600}$	Note	1 813,20
Note 1: La	nd to be purchased for Construs 13 and #216 (See Exhibit 3-A-1)	tion of 1	Battories	Const.	<i>#</i> 112,

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Exhibit 8-8, Page 2 of 12 pages

Form No. 19. Annex 5

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Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

FIRE CONTROL - SUGINEERS

	Pri-: Item			1		
	ority: No.	Description of Project (aterial	Labor :	Land I	10-21
	Site 1E	Tide Station No. 1.				
		Frame structure	§ 150	\$ 150	Note 1	s 300
	Site 1	BC-3, BC-10#1, BDOP #5, %et. Sta. #1, 4 Sig. Sta. # 1	y ta w	Wite Se	; , /	
	2	Cottage type, 2-sta. structure Contingency	4,500 <u>900</u> 5,400	4,500 900 5,400	Note 1	10,800
	Site 2A	B ₁ ⁵ S ₁ ⁵ (Const. #112)				
	3	Manhole type structure Contingency	2,000 400 2,100	<u>5,000</u> 5,000 5,000	Note 1	L,800
	Site 2B	B ₂ ³ S ₂ ³ (Const. #113)				
	3	Manhole type structure Contingency	2,000 400 2,400	2,000 <u>400</u> 2,400	Note 1	L,600
	<u>site 20</u>	B ³ ₃ S ³ ₃ (Const. #216) B ⁵ ₁₀ S ⁵ ₁₀ (Const. #111)				
	•.	14 - 14 12 ⁸ 12 (Const. ≢114) - 57775 37mm OP				
2**	2.	Steel tower, 3-deck Contingency	6,000 1,200 7,200	6,000 1,200 7,200	Note 1	ւր՝ Մուրուս Մուս Մուրուս Մուրուս Մուս Մուս Մուս Մուս Մուս Մուս Մուս Մ
·		TOTAL	\$24,150	\$24,150	Nóne	\$48,300
-	Location No.	17 (Whale Hill, Gardners Is)	and)			
	Site 1B	B ¹ ₅ S ¹ ₅ (Const. #217) B ⁵ ₅ S ⁵ ₁₂ (Const. #114)				
		BDOP #6 & 37 mm OP				
	2	Land (1.5 Acres)			6,550	6,55
	2	Cottage type, 2-sta. structur Contingency	• 5,500 1,100 6,600	5,500 <u>1,100</u> 6,600		13,20
	2	Delco type light system	100	100		50

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Exhibit 8-B, Page 3 of 12 pages
Form J20. ANAEX B

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H. D. of _____.

Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

FIRE CONTROL - SIGTAL and ORDINACE

Arranged by Battery

Pri-						
ority.	Iton Site	8 • • • • • • • • • • • •		Sirnel		
	Bost To	Description of	"Ordnance :	Equipment: 1	abor .	A 4-1
	10.1 10.	Project	<u>.</u> :			CCET
	Battery .	T (Compt . Tisa) a				
		1 (COLST. (112) 2-	16 Guns, 1	ontaut Point,	liou York	
3	1-6	Guns (Location 10)	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-
		the choice of to'	contauk Pt.)		
		Signal				
		G Tel. Boy Fr.e.		_		
		SHAC Sat INS-1	L 74	240.00		
		2 Boll, T.T. Mart	164	200.00		
		6 Boxes		22.00		
		Contingency		160.00		
				120.00	100.00	842.00
2	1-C	MCP (Location 16.	Gontauk Pt			
			Monthan 10	•)		
		Signal				
		6 Tel. Box EE-91		180.00		
		5 頁 & C Set,ES-17	1	125.00		
		1 mand Set, TS-12	A	12 00		
		1 6/B, BD-105		210 00		
		1 Boll, T.I.		11.00		
		1 Tel. Well		20.00		
		Contingency		120.00	100 00	
		A-13.			100400	798.00
		Uranance				
		AL. INST. M-191	0-Al 1125.0	0		
		w Accorders, T.I.	110.0	0		1235.00
3	1-8	Plotting Room (Los				100.00
			reton 16, B	ontauk Pt.)		
		Signal				
		16 Tel. Bor.EE-91		400.00		
		14 H & C Set, HS-11	74 -	100.00		
	2	2 Band Set, IS-12	Ū	26.00		
		1 Boll, T.I., HC-1	53	11 00		
		1 S/B BD-95		300.00		
		1 Badio SCR 281		500.00		
		1 Tel. Wall		20.00		
		Contingency		340.00	140.00	
		A			340.00	2355.00
		Vrunance				
		1 Director,SC				
		16" Currs	75000.00	-		
		I Buenaje,Fire				
		1 Bd Papers A.	250,00			
		K-1				
		1 Bd Dr7 H-1	900,000			
		1 Bd.Plot.M.S	1900-00			
		1 Bd Spot Mas	1050 00			
		1 Corr Pere M_1	1320*60			
		4 Recorders T	110 00			
		1 Rule Set Former	110.00			
	. • ·	1 Scale Pred.	19.00			
		1 Indicator, WindC	000125.00			
					 .	86294.00

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Exhibit 90, Page 14 of 41 pages.

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Form 120. Annex B

H. D. of _____

Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

FIRE CONTROL - SIGNAL and ORDNANCE

Arranged by BATTERY

Pri- :		1 Signal	······································	
ority:	Item:Site: Description of sord	nance: Equip- :	LADOT 1	otal
	No.: No.: Project :	i ment i		
	Pattern 11 (Ganat #119) 9 161	Come Menteuls Dt 1	T (Contid	
	Battery 31 (Const. 112) 2-18.	ouns, noncaux res, n	iii (contre	2
2	1-A B-1 S-1 (Location 10,	Easthampton, H.Y.)		
	Signal			
	1 Tel. Wall	20.00		
	3 Tel. Box EE-91	90.00		
	3 H & C Set, HS-17A	75.00		
	1 Bell T.I. MC-153	11.00		
	Contingency	40.00	40.00	276.00
	Ordnance			
	1 D.P.F.	4500.00		
	1 Az. Instrument -	•		
	H-1910-A1	1125.00		5625.00
2	1-4 B-2 S-2 (Location 11	Amagansett, N.Y.)		
	Signal			
	5 Tel. Box EE-91	90.00		
	5 H & C Set, HS-17A	-75-00		
	1 Bell, T.I.	11,00		
	Contingency	35 ₀ 00	25.00	236.00
	Ordnanče			
	2 Az. Instrument			
	K-1910-A1	2250.00		2250,00
3	1-A B-3 5-3 (location 13	A, Hill 100, Bontauk	Pt. W.Y.)	
	Signal		· -	
1.	5 Tel Box, EE-91	90,00		
	3 H & C Set. HS-17A	75-00		•
	- 1 Bell, T.I. MC-153	11.00		
	Contingency	35.00	25.00) 236.00
	•			

 Ordnance
 2 Az. Instruments

 N-1910-A1
 2250.00

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Eshibiti 98 , Page 15 of _41 pages.

Form #20. Annex B

Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

FIRE CONTROL - SIGNAL and ORDNANCE

Arranged by BATTERY

rity:I	tan Siter	Description of . Orde	ianos : E	quipment :	Labor :	Total
1	No.1 No.1	Project r		1	1	
	N	A 10 Karal a sek			(0	4)
	Battery	#1 (Const. #112) 2-10 1	AULIA, MODIC	due Ptophol	· (Lout	
3	1-2	B-4 S-4 (Location 13-A,	Ditch Pl	ein, Montau	k Pt.,N.	T.)
		Signal				
		S Tel. Box EE-91		90.00		
		8 H & C Set, HS-17A		75.00		
		1 Bell, T.I. MC-153		11.00		
		Contingency		\$5.00	25.00	236.00
		Ordnance				
		2 Ar. Inst.M-1910-Al	2250.00			2250.00
8	2-A	B-5 5-5 (Location 16, 1	Lontauk Pt	N.Y.)		
		Signal				
		S Tel Box EE-91		90.00		
		1 Tel Well		20,00		
		& H & C Set.HS-17A		75.00		
		1 Boll T.I. MC-165		11,00		
		Contingency		35.00	25.00	25 6.00
		Ordnance				
		2 Ar.Inst.H-1910-AI	2250,00			2250.00
		2 Ar.Inst.H-1910-AL	2250.00	TOTAL RAT	the room	2250.00
		2 Az .Inst.H-1910-AL	2250.00	TOTAL BAT	TERT #1	2250.00 107393.00
	Battery	2 Ar. Inst. H-1910-AI No.2(Const. No.115) 2-1	2250.00	TOTAL BAT	tery #1 ^{\$} ,Hew Yori	2250.00 107,353.00
5	Battery 1-D	2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al No.2(Const.No.115) 2-1 Guns (Location 16 Mont	2250.00 6 [*] Guns, 1 auk Pt., 1	TOTAL BAT jontauk Pt.	tery #1 ^{\$} ,Hew Yori	2250.00 107353.00
5	Battery 1-D	2 Ar. Inst H-1910-Al Wo.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Cons (Location 16 Mont Signal	2250.00 6" Guns. 1 auk Pt 1	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. .Y.)	tert #1 ^{\$}	2250.00 107393.00
5	Battery 1-D	2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Cons (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, 22-91	2250.00 6" Guns, 1 auk Pt., 1	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. .Y.) 240.00	TERY #1 ^{\$}	2250.00 10735 3.00
3	Battery 1-D	<pre>We.2(Const.We.1910-Al We.2(Const.We.113) 2-1 Gens (Location 16 Mont Signal 8 Tel Box, NE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-174</pre>	2250.00 6" Guns, 1 auk Pt., N	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. .Y.) 240.00 .200.00	iery #1 ^{\$}	2250.00 107399.00
5	Batter; 1-D	2 Az. Inst.H-1910-Al 2 Az. Inst.H-1910-Al 7 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Gens (Location 16 Mont Signal 8 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-17A 2 Bell T.I.MO-163	2250.00 6" Guns, 1 auk Pt., N	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. .Y.) 240.00 .200.00 22.00	iery #1 ^{\$}	2250.00 10739 3.00
5	Battery 1-D	2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al 2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al We .2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Gons (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-174 2 Bell 7.1.Mon163 8 Boxee, Weatherproof	2250-00 6 Guns, 1 auk Pt.,N	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. .Y.) 240.00 .200.00 22.00	TERY #1 ^{\$}	2250.00 107353.00
5	Batters 1-D	<pre>No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Gens (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, EE-91 8 H & C Set, EE-174 2 Bell T.I.MO-153 8 Boxes, Weatherproof BE-63</pre>	2250-00 6" Guns, 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. Y.) 240.00 .200.00 22.00 160.00	IERY #1 [‡] ,Hew Yori	2250.00 10735 3.00
2	Batter	<pre>No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Gens (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, 2E-91 8 H & C Set, 25-91 2 Bell 7.1.Mo=163 8 Boxee, Weatherproof 8 E-65 Contingency</pre>	2250.00 6" Guns. 1 auk Pt., N	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. Y.) 240.00 .200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00
5 .: S	Batters 1-D	<pre>View Const.W-1910-A1 View Const.Wo.113) 2-1 Cons (Location 16 Kout Signal 6 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-17A 2 Boll T.I.MO-153 8 Boxes.Weatherproof BE-63 Contingency BCF (Location 16, Monte)</pre>	2250.00 6" Guns. 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. Y.) 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 T.)	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00
3 3	Battery 1-D	<pre>We.2(Const.We.1910-Al We.2(Const.We.113) 2-1 Gens (Location 16 Kont Signal & Tel Box, SE-91 & H & C Set, ES-17A 2 Bell 7.1.400-153 & Boxes, Weatherproof</pre>	2250.00 6" Guns, 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. Y.) 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 r.)	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00
5	Battery 1-D	<pre>No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Cons (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, SE-91 8 H & C Set, SE-174 2 Bell T.I.MO=163 8 Boxee, Weatherproof 8 BE-63 Contingency BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91</pre>	2250.00 6 Guns. 1 Auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. Y.) 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 I.) 180.00	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00
2	Battery 1-D	2 Az. Inst.H-1910-Al 2 Az. Inst.H-1910-Al We.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Guns (Location 16 Mont Signal 8 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-17A 2 Bell T.I.MO-163 8 Boxes, Weatherproof BE-63 Contingency BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91 5 H & CSet, ES-17A	2250.00 6 Guns. 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 1.25.00	100.00	2250.00 10739 2.00
2	Battery 1-D	<pre>View Const.Wo.113) 2-1 Gens (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-174 2 Bell 7.1.400-153 8 Boxes, Weatherproof BE-63 Contingency BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91 5 H & CSet, ES-174 1 Hand Set, ES-174 </pre>	2250.00 <u>6" Guns, 1</u> auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. Y.) 240,00 200,00 22,00 160,00 120,00 r.) 180,00 125,00 125,00 12,00	itery fl ^{\$}	2250.00 10735 3.00
5	Battery 1-D	<pre>No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Cons (Location 16 Mont Signal 8 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, ES-174 2 Bell T.I.MO-163 8 Boxee, Weatherproof 8E-63 Contingency BCF (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91 5 H & CSet, ES-174 1 Hand Set, TS-124 1 S/B ED-106</pre>	2250.00 6 Guns. 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. Y.) 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 T.) 180.00 125.00 125.00 12.00 25.00	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00
5	Battery 1-D	<pre>2 Ar.Inst.H-1910-Al 2 Ar.Inst.H-1910-Al 4 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Gons (Location 16 Kont 5 ignal 6 Tel Box, SE-91 6 H & C Set, ES-17A 2 Bell T.I.MOM-163 6 Boxes, Weatherproof BE-63 Contingenoy BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91 5 H & C Set, EE-17A 1 Hand Set, TS-12A 1 S/B ED-106 1 Bell,T.I.</pre>	2250.00 6" Guns. 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 r.) 160.00 125.00 12.00 12.00 11.00	100.00	2250.00 10739 2.00
2	<u>Batter</u> 1-D	<pre>Victor 1910-41 Victor 1910-41 V</pre>	2250.00 <u>6" Guns, k</u> auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 r.) 160.00 120.00 r.)	100.00	2250.00 107353.00
3	Battery 1-D	<pre>No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 No.2(Const.No.113) 2-1 Cons (Location 16 Kont Signal 6 Tol Box, SE-91 6 H & C Set, ES-174 2 Bell T.I.MO-163 6 BE-63 Contingency BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tol.Box, EE-91 5 H & CSet, ES-174 1 Hand Set, TS-124 1 S/B ED-106 1 Bell,T.I. 1 Tol, Wall Contingency</pre>	2250.00 <u>6⁻</u> Guns. 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. Y.) 240.000 2200.00 22.00 160.000 120.00 T.) 180.000 125.00 125.00 125.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 100.00 1	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00 842.00 798.00
2	Batterg 1-D	2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al 2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al Cons (Location 16 Kout Signal 6 Tel Box, SE-91 8 H & C Set, HS-17A 2 Boll T.I.MO-153 8 Boxes, Weatherproof BE-63 Contingency BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91 5 H & CSet, HS-17A 1 Hand Set, TS-12A 1 S/B BD-105 1 Bell, T.I. 1 Tel, Wall Contingency Ordnance	2250.00 6" Guns. 1 auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT Sontauk Pt. 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 1.25.00 12.00 12.00 11.00 20.00 11.00 20.00 11.00 20.00	100.00	2250.00 10739 2.00 842.00 798.00
3	<u>Batter</u> 1-D	<pre>Victor 2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al 2 Ar. Inst.H-1910-Al Gens (Location 16 Kont Signal 8 Tel Box, EE-91 8 H & C Set, EE-17A 2 Bell T.I.MO-153 8 Boxes, Weatherproof BE-63 Contingency BCP (Location 16, Monte Signal 6 Tel.Box, EE-91 5 H & CSet, EE-17A 1 Hand Set, TS-12A 1 S/B ED-105 1 Bell, T.I. 1 Tel, Wall Contingency Ordnance 1 Ar. Inst.M-1910-Al</pre>	2250.00 6 Guns, E auk Pt., N.	TOTAL BAT iontauk Pt. 240.00 200.00 22.00 160.00 120.00 r.) 180.00 120.00 r.) 180.00 120.00 120.00 120.00 120.00	100.00	2250.00 10735 3.00 842.00 798.00

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Exhibit 98 , Page 16 of 41 pages.

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Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

FIRE CONTROL - SIGNAL and ORDRIANCE

Arranged by BATTERY

ority:Item : No.	:Site:	Description of Project	Ordnance:	Equipment :	Labor :	Total
	Batte	ry #2 (Const. \$113)	2-16" Gums.	Nontauk Pt., N	.Y.(Cont'D)	
-				and the N	<u> </u>	•
3	1-6	PIOTTINE HOOM (LOG	ation To BOME	aur Pt.)		
		Signal				
		16 Tel. Box EE-91	•	480.00		
		14 H & C Set, HS	174	350.00		
		2 Hand Set, TS-12	<u>A</u>	24.00		
		1 Bell T.I. MC-I	-53	11.00		
		1 S/B, BD95		200.00		
		l Radio SCR 281		500.00		
		l Tel. Wall		20.00		
		Contingency		\$40.00	540.00	2365.0
		Ordnance				
		1 Director,SC				
		16" Guns	75000.00			
		1 BD.Adj.Fire,L-	250.00			
		1 Bd.Def1.M-1	1800-00			
		1 Bd.Range Corr.	<u>1</u> 900-00			
		1 Bd.Plot. N-3	6009.00			
		1 Bd.Spot. H-3	1950.00			
		1 Corr .Perc .M-1	125.00			
		1 Bule, Set, Forwa	rd 15.00			
		4 Recorders, T.I.	110.00			
		1 Scale Bred.	19.00			
		·1 Indicator,Wind	.Comp. 125.00	1		86294.0
3	1-B	8-1 8-1 (Location	13, Hill 100	, Hontauk Pt.,	N.T.)	
		Signal				
		1 TeleWall		20,00		
		3 Tel. Box,EE-91		90 •00		
		3 H & C Set,ES11	A	75.00	•	
		1 Bell,T.I.		11.60		
		Contingency		40.00	- 40 ₀00	276.0
·· .		Ordnance				•
	•	2 Az. Instrument	:			
		1910-A1	2250.00)		2250
3	1-4	B-2 S-2 (Location	13A,Ditch Pla	sin, N.Y.)		
		Signal				
		5 Tel.BoxEE091		90-00		
		3 H & C Set HS1	78	75 - 00		
		1 Bell T.I.		11.00		
		Contingency		35.00	25.00	236.0
		Ordnance				

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Exhibit 98 Page 17 of 41 pages.

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Form #20. Annex B

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H. D. of L'I.S.

Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

FIRE CONTROL - SIGHAL and ORDNANCE

Arranged by BATTERY

Pri- :	1 1		1 1	Signal		
ority:I	tem:Site:	Description of	Ordnance :	Equipment:	Labor :	Total
	No.: No.:	Project	11	<u>i</u>	<u> </u>	
	Batter	y # 2 (Const. # 113) 2-3	16" Cuns, Mo	ntauk Pt.,N.Y	. (Cont'd)	
-		D7 07 /1	fandarada Di			
3	2- B	B3-55 (Location 16, 1	Montauk Pt.,	R.1.)		
		Signal				
		5 Tel. Box EE-91		90.00		
		3 H.& C Set HS-17A		11 00		
		Contingency		35.00	25.00	236.00
		Ordnance				
		1 D.P.F.	4500.00			
		1 Az.Inst. 14-1910-A	1 1125.00			5625.00
3]	2-B	B-4 S-4 (Location 6	0-2,Blook Is	R.I.)	-	
	•	Signal			~ ~	
د.		5 Tel Box EE-91		90.00		
		3 H & C Set, ES-17A		75.00		
		1 Bell T.I.		11.00		
		Contingency		35.00	25.00	236.00
		Ordnance 2 Af. Inst. M1910-A1	2250.00			2250.00
3	5-C.	B-5 S-5 (Location 60	-5,Block Is	.,R.I.)		
		64 min 1				
		Dignal J Wol Woll		20.00		
		S Tel Bar FE-91		90.00		
		3 H & C Set. HS-17A		75.00	•	
		1 Bell. T.I.		11.00		
		Contingency		40.00	· 4 0 •00	275.00
		Ordnance				
		2 Az.Inst, 1910-A1	2250.00			2250.00
3	4- A	B-6 S-6				
		Signal				
		S TOL BOX, EE-91		90.00		
		DEECDEUMS-17A	L	11 00		
		Contingency		35-00	25.00	236.00
		Ordnance				
		1 D.P.F.	4500.00			
		1 Az.Inst.M1910-A	1125.00			5625.00
				TOTAL BAT	TERY # 2	113280.00

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H. D. of L.I.S.

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Cost Estimate and Priority Guide FIRE CONTROL - SIGNAL and ORDNANCE

Arranged by BATTERY

ri-: :	:	: :	Sign	al :			
rity:Item:Site	: Description of	:Ordnance:	Equip- 1	Labor :	Total		
1 Hoat No.	: Project	1 1	ment :	1	•		
Dađ	have ## (Campt #2) 6)	2 68 Cuma 11	anti-ula D4 - Y	*			
Dat	cory to (constance)	2-0 Guns, A	oncauk FC.,F	(<u>+1</u> +			
1-G	Guns (Location 16, 1	Kontauk Pt.,N	•¥•		,		
	Signal						
	8 Tel. BoxEE-91		240.00				
	8 H & C Set. HS-17	A.	200,00				
	Z dell T.l.	· •	22.00				
	Boxes, heatherpro	DI	1 60 00	•			
			100.00	100.00	842 M		
	contingency		120.00	100.00	012.00		
1 -F	BCP (Location 16, M	ontauk Pt.,N.	Y.)				
	Signal						
	6 Tel Box E2-91		180.00				
	5 H & C Sot,HS-17A		125.00				
	1 Hand Set TS-12A		12.00				
	1 S/B BD-105		230.00				
	1 Bell. T.I.		11.00				
	1 Tel. Wall		20.00				
	Contingency		110.00	100.00	758.00		
	Ordnance				·		
	1 Az Inst 11910-11	1125.00					
	4 Recorders, T.I.	110,00			1235.00		
				, ,			
2 1-G	Platting Room (Loce	tion 16 Konte	wk Pt.,N.Y.)			
	Signal		•				
	13 Iol Box, EE-91		390.00	1			
	11 3 & C Set,ES-17	7A.	275.00				
	2 Hand Set, TS-12	L	24.00				
	1 Bell T.I.		11.00				
	1 \$/B BD-95		200.00		•		
	I TOL BELL		20.00	1 10 00	1260 M		
	Contingency		200.00) 140.00	1300.00		
	Dimenter Si						
		35000 00					
	1 Bd Add Dime 1(-1	25000+00					
	1 Bd. Pance Corr 1	-1 900-00					
] Bd_Defl_ V-1	1800-00					
	1 Bd.Plot. M-S	6000.00					
	1 .Bd.Spot. H-3	1950-00					
	1 Corr.Perc.N-1	125_00					
	4 Recorders, T.I.	110,00					
	1 Rule Set Forwar	d 15.00					
	1 Scale Pred.	19.00					
	1 Toddaadaa Wind	Anna 195 00			1000 00		

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Form #20. Annex B

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H.D. of L.I.S.

XV.

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COST ESTIMATE and PRIORITY GUIDE

FIRE CONTROL - SIGNAL and ORDNANCE

Arranged by BATTERY

Pri- :			*			Sigha	1 :	
rity:Item	Site	Description of	:01	rdnance	Equip	- :	Labor :	Total
1 NC .	NO .:	Project	<u> </u>		ment	<u>:</u>		
•	Batte	ry # 3 (Const.#216)	2-6'	Guns, Kont	auk Pt	H.Y.	(Cont'd)	
a .		B 36 3 (7		·····	~ ~ ~	\		
6	1-8	B-15-1 (Location 13	5 A , D3	itch Plain	, N.Y.)		
		Signal						
		5 Tel.Box EE-91			90	•00		
		3 H & C Set, HS-17	ł.		75	•00		
		I Bell T.I.			11	•00	AC 00	
		contingency			35	•00	25.00	236,00
		Ordnance	•					
		2 Az. Inst. 11910-1	11	2250.00				2250.00
2	. 1- A	B-2 S-2 (Location)	15,51	hagwongPt.1	«.Y.)			· · · ·
		Simal						
		1 Tel. Wall			26	.00		
		5 Tel. Box EE-91			90	.00		
		5 H & C Set.HS-17.	A		75	.00		
		1 Bell, T.I.			11	.00		
		Contingency			40	•00	40.00	276.00
		Ordnance	_					
		2 Az. Inst. 21910	-Al	2250.00				225C •00
2	2-C	B-3 S-3 (Location	16,	Nontauk Pt	.,N.Y.))		
		Signal						•
		5 Tel. Box EE-91			90	•00		
		5 H & C Set,HS-17	A		75	•0 0		
		1 Bell. T. I.			11	L •00		
		Contingency			39	5 .0 0	25.00	23 E .O
		Ordnance						
		1 D.P.F.		4500.00)			
		1 Az. Inst,1191	.0 -A1	1125.00				5625.0
2	1-G	B-4 S-4 (Location	24 /	A, Hill 90.	"Fishe	ra la	,N.Y.)	
		Signal						
		1 Tel. Wall			2	0.00		
		3 Tel. Dox EE-91			9	0.00		
		3 H & C Set, HS-1	17A		7	5.00		
		1 Bell. T.I.			1	1.00		
		Contingency			4	0.00	4 0 .00	276.0
		Ordnance						
		2 Az. Inst.		0.000	•			
		E-1810-¥J		2250.0	0			2250.0

Arranged by BATTERY

ority.T+	: em+\$1+-	I Description of	rdnance Paul -	ignal :	Total
: N	o.: No.	1 Project 1	t chance indribuent	1 Labor 1	
	Batter	y # 12 (Const. #114)2-1	S ^a Guns.Watch Hill.R	.I.(Cont'd)	
-					
3	1-A	B-1 S-1 (Location 13,	Eill 100, Montauk	Pt.,N.X.}	
		Signal			
		3 Tel.Box EE-91	90.00		
		3 H & C Set, HS-17A	75 .00		
		1 Bell. T.I.NC-153	11.00		_
		Contingency	3 5.00	25.00	236.00
	(Ordnance			
		1 DPF	4500.00		
		1 Az.Inst., K-1910-A1	1125.00		5625.00
3	1 - A	B-2 S-2 (Location 13A)	,Ditch Plain, N.Y.)		
		Signal			
		1 T-1 Wall	20.00	1	
		X Tel For FF-91	90.00		
	·	X H & C Set HS-174	75.00		
		1 Bell P.T. MC-163	11.00		
		Contingency	40.00	40.00	276.00
		Ordnence			
		2 Az.Inst., M-1910-A1	2250 .00		2250.00
3	1-A	B-3 S-3 (Location 15)	Shegwong PtL.I.	· · · · ·	
		Signal			
		5 Tel Box.EE-91	90.00)	
		3 H & C Set. HS-17A	75.00)	
		1 Bell. T.I. MC-153.0	0 11.00) · (
		Contingency	\$5.00	25.00	236.00
		Ordnance	• '		
		2 Az.Inst., M-1910-A1	2250.00		2250.00
3	2-C	B-4 S-4 (Location 16,	Montauk Pt., N.Y.)		
		Signal			
		3 Tel Box EE-91	90.00	e	
		3 H & C Set; ES-17A	75.0	0	•
		1 Bell,T.I.	11.0	0	
		Contingency	35.0	0 25.00	236.00
		Ordnance			
		Ordnance 1 DPF	4500.00		

<u>S E C R E T</u>

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BASIC INFORMATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

Designation :	Purpose	: Type	: Terminat	ion of each Cir	cult :
1 10	10	1 of	:Installation	s Place	: Loc. :Check
Installation :	Telephone	: Phone	1	t	1 No. sColumn
	A1				
Location 15	Shagwong	Pt., L.	I., N.Y.		
Site 1-A		•	·	.	1 I 1 I
B 2/3 S 2/3	00e	HS	PR 3 (216)	Kontauk Pt.	16–1G
(Const. 216)	Rdr	BS	PR 3 (216)	Montauk Pt.	16 - 1G
1	Sptr	T HS	'PR 3 (216)	Montauk Pt.	16-16 ⁻
	TI		PR 3 (216)	Montauk Pt.	16 - 1G
	Post	Wa11	PSB 41	Montauk Pt.	16-1D
B 4/10 S 4/10	Obs	* HS	* PR 10 (111)	Wilderness P	t. 23A-1A
(Const. 111)	Rdr	HS	PR 10 (111)	Wilderness P	t. 23A-1A
	Sptr	HS	PR 10 (111)	Wilderness P	t. 23A-1A
. f	TT	1	* PR 10 (111	Wilderness P	t." 234-18
B 5/12 5 5/12	Obe	HS	PR 12 (114	Watch Hill	28-10
	Rdr	RS	PR 12 (114	Watch Hill	28-10
8	Sate	281	1 00 12 114	Wetch Hill	1 28-10
	ent ·	100	10 10 (114	Wetch Will	28_10
	**		IN IC (III-		20-10
37mm OP 4/1	Int	* EE-8	\$7mm BC 1	Ditch Plain	* 13A-14
BDOP #4	Int	21 -22, 42-42	BDCP	Montauk Pt.	16-10
Site 2-A			•		
37mm Sec 3/1 *	Int	12 EE-8	* 37mm BC 1	¹ Ditch Plain	*13A-11
Site 2-B	•			•	
SC S/L #3P	Order	EE8	SC S/L CP 1	Montauk Pt.	16-1C
1	Order	* EE-8	Controller	\$LOCAL	11
	Order	2 EE-8	PP	Local	
SC S/L #4P	Order	EE-8	SC SA CP 1	Konteuk Dt	16.10
t	Order	EE-8	Controller	trocel.	10-10
2.**.	Order	2 EE-8	PD	Tocal	
			**	Thomas	
Location 16	Montauk P	ti L.I	ħ.Y.	t	t t
Site 1-A	····				
Guns 1	Order	2850	BC 1 (11)	2) MontaulePt.	16-10
(Const. 112) *	Range	12850	1PR 1 (112	1 Kontenic Dt	116-181
()	Ar.	2850		2) Montaul Dt	16_19
	Checkbeck	2850	100 1 (119	2) Montaule Dt	16-10
1	T	1		a) Montoduk Pu	10-15
AANG 101 + 1/1	Onden	1772 0		C) Montauk PL.	.TO=TB.
S(+a 1_0	Oldel.	PF-0	AADG DU I	Montauk Pt.	10-1F
PD 1 1	And are	1	1pg 1 /11	N frombands out	110 101
(Conet 110)	OF -	E LES		Montauk Pt.	16-10
(Const. 112)	008	HS		2) Montauk Pt.	16-10
1	Range	BS	Guns 1 (11)	2 Montauk Pt.	16-1A
•	AL.	• HS	'Guns 1 (11)	2) Montauk Pt.	16-1A '
	Uneckback	BS	Guns 1 (11	2) Montauk Pt.	16-14
•	MAG Int	ZHS	Magazine(11	2) Montauk Pt.	16-1A
ă.	TI	* -	*BC 1 (11	2) Montauk Pt.	*16 1 C*
	Post	Wa11	PSB #1	Montauk Pt.	16-1D
-	Obs	BS	B1/1_S1/1(1	12)Easthampton	10-14
T	Rdr	HS	'B1/1 \$1/1(1	12)Easthampton	*10–1A *
	Sptr	HS	B1/1 S1/1(1	12)Easthampton	10-1A
	Obs	HS	B2/1 S2/1(1	12)Amagansett	11-1A
1	Rdr	* HS	'B2/1 S2/1(1	12)Amagansett	111-1A 1
	Sptr	HS	B2/1 S2/1(1	12)Amagansett	11-14

HS-Head Set, TS-Hand Set, EE8-Field Telephone, TI-Time Interval Bell.

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Exhibit 11-B, Page 3 of 30 pages

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Basic Information for Construction of FIRE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS DIAGRAMS

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Designation	1	Purpose	1	Туре	1 Te	mi	nation	of each	Circu	it	1
1 0	1	of	1	of	Inste	11a	tion	Place		Loc.	Check
Installation	1 T	elephone	1	Phone	1				:	No.	:Column
Location 16	_ 1 /0	ntsuk Pt.	•,	<u>L. I.,</u>	N. Y.	, (¢	ont'd.	<u>)</u>			
Site 1-B(Cont	t'd)	<u>)</u>									
PR-1		Obs			B3/1	\$3/	1(112)	Hill 100		13-14	L
(Const. 112)	t	Rdr	:	-	¹ B3/1	\$3/	1(112)	Hill 100		13-14	1
(Cont'd.)		Sptr			B3/1	\$3/	1(112)	Hill 100		13-14	- L
•		Obs		-	B4/1	s4/	1(112)	Ditch Pla	in	134-1	LB
	£	Rðr	1		'B4/1	s4/	1(112)	Ditch Pla	in	'13A-1	15
		Sptr			B4/1	S4/	1(112)	Ditch Pla	in	13A-1	LB
	-	0bs.		-	B5/1	\$5/	1 (112)	Montauk P	t.	16-24	L
	ł	Rår	T		' B5/1	\$5/	1(112)	Montauk P	t.	16-2	1
		Sptr			B5/1	\$5/	1(112)	Montauk P	t.	16-24	L
Site 1-C	1		1		1		1	i -		:	1
G-1		Order		HS	C-1			Ft. Wrigh	it	21-11	ধ
	_	Int		HS	C-1			Ft. Wrigh	rt	21-1	τ. τ
	1	Order	1	ES	BC 1		(112)*	Kontauk H	ት •	+16-10	51
		Int		ES	BC 1		(112)	Nontauk I	t .	16-10	3
		Order		HS	BC 2		(113)	Montauk I	ռ .	16-10	3
Sita 1-0	I.	Int	r	HS	BC 2		(112):	Montauk I	×.	*16-10	31
6-1		0		***							
V-1		Urder		ES .	BC 3		(216)	Montauk I	×.	16-11	5
	•	Jur Condon	•	155	BC 3		(216)	Montauk I	*•	16-11	Ş Ş
		Tet		100	BDCP			Ft. Wrigh	it.	21-11	ম
	1	Post	1	GD Mali		ta.		Ft. Wrigh	it .	21-11	7
BDCP		Orden	•	NGTT	•PSB 4	FL	•	Hontauk I	* .	'16-11	D 1
		Tnt		200	57mm	100 100	1	Ditch Pla	<u>.1n</u>	134-1	LA
	:	Int		100		100 141	1	Ditch Pla	.1n	134-1	LA
		Tnt			RDOP	42		TASCHERD	юп	.10-11	L•
		Int			RDOP	Ł		Ditab Die	4	10⇒ <u>1</u> 2	1. 1.4
	1	Int	:		BDOP	#4		She mone		115_1	
		Int			BDOP	45		Northauk J	* :-	16-11	2
		Int			BDOP	#6		Whale Hil	1	17-11	R
	1	Post	:	Wall	PSB =	₽ï		Montauk H	×.	16-11	5.
SC S/L CF 1		Order		HS	SC S	L B	С	Ft. Wrigh	rt	21-11	- र
	_	Int		ES	SC S	/L B	C	Ft. Wrigh	t	21-11	A
	1	Int	:	HS	°S∕L ≓	⊧1 p		'Hill 100		*13-11	B t
		Int		HS	S/L #	2 P		Hill 100		13-11	В
		Int		ES	S/L	53 P		Shagwong		15-21	В
	•	Int	•	HS	'S/L	14 P		*Shagwong		*15 21	B÷
		Int		HS T	S/L	F5 P	•	Montauk I	r.	16-21	D
		Int		HS 1	S/L #	≓6 P		Montauk 1	rt.	16-21	D
	•	Inc Test	•	ES ES	5/L =	F/ 1		Whale Hil	.1	*17-2]	Bł
		Bost		ло 10611	5/L 1	50 F 10		Whale Hi]	1	17-2	В
Radio Sta #1	:	Int	1	nall	TOD 7	F⊥ Δ1		Montauk J	t.	16-1	
The second se		Post	2	Deel-	TOD -	r≓⊥ ¥1		Montauk]	-16∎ ≫4-	10-11 10-11	U* D
BC 1		Order		HS	6-1	1.⊤		Vontauk 1	- 64 DH-	16-1	
(Constr. 112)	1	Int	1	HS	·G-1			Montauk 1	Dt.	10-10	0 C \$
		Order		ES	PRLA	Gune	(119)	Kontauk 1	De la	16-1	BL71
		Obs		HS	PRLA	Sta.	(112)	Montauk	Pt.	16-1	B
	1	TI			PR 1		(112)	Montauk	Pt.	16-1	- B *
		Post		Wall	PSB =	桕		Montauk	Pt.	16-1	D

HS-Head Set, TS-Hand Set, EE8-Field Telephone, TI-Time Interval Bell.

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Exhibit 11-B. Page 4 of 30 pages



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Form #40. Annex B

H. D. of L. I. S.

Basic Information for Construction of FIRE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATION DIAGRAMS

D			
Designation	rurpose	: Type	I Termination of each circuit
of 1	20	1 Of	iInstallation : Place : Loc. :Check
Installation	Telephone	1 Phone	i i Ko. iColumn
Tasshien 10	Kamba ala Di	• •	www. (ambid)
LOCATION 10	Montauk Pt.	Liekey	NoIo (Contra)
Site 1-C (Cont	rd)		
BC 2	Order	• HS	G-1 Montauk Pt. 16-10
(Const. 113)	Int	HS	G-1 Montauk Pt. 15-10
•	Order	ES	PR2&Guns(115) Montauk Pt. 16-1D & 1E
1	Obe	I HS	PR24Sta.(113) Kontauk Pt. 16-1D
	ዋፕ		PR 2 (115) Montauk Pt. 16-1D
	Daet	16.11	PSR #1 Wontauk Pt. 16-10
S(4+ 1-1)	1000	1	
0100 1-D	0		DO 9 (118) How to ule Dt 16 10
PK G	Urder	HS .	
(Constr. 113)	Obe	ES	BC Z (115) Montauk Pt. 16-10
•	Range	• ES	Guns 2 (113) Kontauk Pt. 16-18
	Az.	HS	Guns 2 (113) Montauk Pt. 16-1E
	Checkback	HS	Guns 2 (113) Montauk Pt. 16-1E
:	MAG Int	* 2 <u>HS</u>	'Magazine(113)' Montauk Pt. 16-15
	TI		BC 2 (113) Montauk Pt. 16-10
	Post	Wall	PSB #1 Montauk Pt. 16-1D
	1 Obr	1 115	¹ B1/2 S1/2(115)E111 100 ¹ 13-1E ⁴
	123-	222	$p_1/2 = s_1/2(115) = 11 = 100 = 13 = 18$
	<u>Aur</u>	100	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$
	spor	1 111	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
s.,	008	• HS	
	Rdr	HS	B2/2 S2/2(115)Ditch Plain ISA-IA
	Sptr	ES	B2/2 S2/2(115)Ditch Plain ISA-IA
	Obs	1 ann	B3/2 S3/2(115)Montauk Pt. 16-2F
	Rdr		B3/2 S3/2(113)Montauk Pt. 16-2B
	Sptr	-	B3/2 S3/2(113)Kontauk Pt. 16-2B
	1 Obs	1	¹ B4/2 84/2(113)SW Block Is. ¹ 60-2-2B
	Rdr	-	B4/2 64/2(113)SW Block Is. 60-2-2B
	Sata	-	84/2 84/2(113)SW Block Is. 60-2-2B
	1 Ob-	1	1 p5/2 55/2(115) Payne Blook Is 60-5-50
	OUS.		$p_{E}/2 c_{E}/2(115)$ Parme Block Ts. 60-3-3C
	Ror		B5/2 55/2(115) Payne Block Is 60-5-50
	Sptr		B5/2 S5/2(115) Payle Block 18.00-0-00
	• Obs	• •••	86/2 56/2(115) Clayhead B1.1. 00-1-14
	Rdr	600.00	B6/2 S6/2(113)Claynead B1.1. 60-4-4-
	Sptr		B6/2 S6/2(113)Claynead B1.1. 60-4-44
FC Swbd Room	* Post	2 Des	sk PSB #1 Montauk Pt. 16-10
Site 1-E			
Guns 2	Order	28S0	BC 2 (113) Montauk Pt. 16-10
(Constr. 113)	1 Range	1 2HSO	¹ FR 2 (113) ² Montauk Pt. ¹ 16-1D ⁴
(Az.	2HSO	PR 2 (113) Montauk Pt. 16-1D
	Checkheo	k 2HS0	PR 2 (115) Kontauk Pt. 16-10
•	1 47	1	1 DP 2 (115) Montauk Pt. 116-1D
	**	•	
AAMG Plat 2/1	i Order	: EE~8	B :AANG BC 1 :Montauk Pt. :16-1F:
Site 1-EE			
Tide Station	#1 Post	Wall	1 PSB #1 Montauk Pt. 16-1D
Site 1-F	u = u = = ▼ 1	1	
BC S	Orden	211	G-1 Ft. Wright 21-10
(Constr. 216)	UL 401 Tut	200	$C_{m}^{1} \qquad \qquad$
(nonente ero)	ں ⊶-د⊷م	C.I.	ADStame (2) 6) allow to all Dt all 10.
	, Urder	ed ها است	ADD CHE (0) C) Manufault De 10-10-101
	UD8	нs	FROGOTO (210) MORTHAUK Pt. 10-16
	TI		PR 3 (216) Montauk Pt. 16-19
	1 Post	: Wall	1 :PSB #1 :Montauk Pt. :16-1D:

ES-Head Set, TS-Hand Set, EES-Field Telephone, TI-Time Interval Boll.

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Basic Information for Construction of FIRE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATION DIAGRAMS

Designation	1	Purpose	ĩ	Туре	s Te	rm	natio	n of e	ach ci	rcuit	5
10	1	10	t	of	Inst	JI	tion	r P	lace	: Loc.	Check
Installation	1	Telephone	1	Phone	1		·			1 No.	(Column
Location 16		Montauk P	t.,	<u>, L. I</u>	, N. 1	(. (Cont'	1.)			
Site 1-F (Con	t	d.)									
Ket Sta. #1		Int		HS	HDCP			Ft. W	right	21-11	J
Signal Sta. #1		Post		Desk	PSB #	41		Monta	uk Pt.	16-11	Ĵ
BDOP # 5	1	Int	1		#BDCP	-	1	Monta	uk Pt.	:16-10	
AAMG BC 1		Order		ЬS	G-7			Ditch	Plain	154-1	LB
		Int		HS	G-7		•	Ditch	Plain	13A-1	LB
	:	Order	1	EE-8	TAAMG	Pla	t 1/1	Monta	uk Pt.	116-1	
		Order		EE-6	AANG	Pla	t 2/1	Monta	uk Pt.	16-11	3
		Order		EE-8	AALSG	Pla	t 3/1	Iocal			-
	t	Post	8	Wall	PSB 4	1		Monta	uk Pt.	:16-11):
Site 1-G		•									
AANG Plat 3/1		Order		EE-8	AAMG	BC	1	Local			-
Guns 3	\$	Order	1	2HSO	BC 3		(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	:16-11	?:
(Constr. 216)		Rango		2HSO	PRS	•	(216)	Vonta	uk Pt.	16-10	7
•		Az.		2HSO	PR 5		(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	16-10	-
	8	Checkback	1	2ESO	IPR S		(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	:16-1	31
		TI			PR 3		(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	16-10	3
PR 3		Order		HS	BC 3		(216)	Honta	uk Pt.	16-11	7
(Constr. 216)	1	Obs		HS ·	ABC 3		(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	:16-1	Pt ·
•		Range		HS	Guns	3	(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	16-10	3
		Az.		HS	Guns	5	(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	16-10	3-
	8	Checkback	ŧ	HS	Guns	5	(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	:16-1	G :
		Mag Int		2HS	Magan	line	(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	16-1	3
		. TI			BC 3		(216)	Monta	uk Pt.	16-11	F
۵,	\$	Post	1	Wall	PSB -	†1		Monta	uk Pt.	:16-1	Ds
		Op 🗧 🐇	•	HS	B1/3	S1/	/3(216)Ditch	Plain	134-	LB
		Rår		ĦŻ	B1/3	51 /	/3(216)Ditch	Plain	134-	18
	1	Sptr	1	ES	·31/3	S 1/	8(216	Ditch	Plain	. 113A-1	18
		Oba		HS	B2/3	82/	3(216) Kont	auk Pt	• 16-	1G
		Rdr		BS	B2/3	82/	/3(216) Mont	auk Pt	- 16-	1 G
	I.	Sptr	्य	HS	B 2/3	82/	/3(216) Mont	auk Pt	• 16-	10
		Obs			B3/3	83/	/3(216) Mont	auk Pt	• 16-	2C
		Rdr			B3/3	63/	/3(216) Mont	auk Pt	. 16-	20
	•	Sptr	•		B3/3	83/	/3(216) Kont	auk Pt	• 16-	20
		Obs			B4/3	54	/3(216) E11	. 90	244	-16
		Rar			84/3	54	/3(216) H11	, 90	244	-1G
	•	Sptr	•		-994/3	54	/3(216	(HILL	. 90	• 244	- Ki
		008			85/3	85	/3(216) Wato		. Pt. 27-	24
		Rar			85/3	85	/3(216) Wato		. Pt. 27-	24
	•	apur	•		-110/3	80	/3(215	7 nato	n Hill	. Pt. 27-	28
		Dos			B0/3	00	/3(210	Court	h West	60-	2- <u>44</u> 2 21
	:	Soto	1		50/3 tac/1	00	12(010	A GAIN	ut 11080 -h 1¥≏⊳4	- 1 CO-	2-6A 2-121
Sita 2-1	-	օրտ	•		2019	20	01010	y 0001	WT 11091		
<u> </u>		~			-		19945				1.
(Const- 110)	1	008	1	155	HR 1	1	(112)	MOD	cauk Pt	16-	12 17
(00180F. 112)		KOL		155	111	r	(112)	Mon	Laute Pl	in 10≃ ⊦ 1⊂	10
		et.		ц С С	100 T		(112)	MOIN	haut Pi	- 10-	ם. מוי
	1	i L Doet	1		Cap.	#n	(112)	1 1000	hauk P	- 10- - 16-	
					100	11°4.			mus it		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

HS-Head Set, TS-Hand Set, EE8-Field Telephone, TI-Time Interval Sell.

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Exhibit 11-B. Page 6 of 30 pages

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Basic Information for Construction of FIRE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATION DIAGRAMS

Designation	1]	Purpose		Гуре	\$	Term	Ination	n of	each ci	rcui	t	1
of	1	oſ	8	of	: In	stall	ation	1	Place	1	Loc.	Check
Installation	8 T	elephone	: 1	Phone	1		·	1		1	No.	:Column
Location 16	Mo	ntauk Pt.	. 1	L. I.,	N.	Y. (Cont'd	.)				
Site 2-B												
B 5/2 S 5/2	• .	Obs		85	d D D	2	(115)	. Von	tank Dt.		16-1	D
(Cons tr. 115)	•	Bdr '	•	23	100	🤊	118	1 Alon	tank Dt.		16-1	
(****************		Sotr		HS .	PR	2 .	2115	Mon	tauk Pt.		16-1	D
	1	TT	1		£₽₽R	2	2115	1 Linn	tauk Pt.		16-1	B
Site 2-C	•	~~	•		• •	~	(110)				10-2	
P S/10 S S/10		Oh -		100		70	(111)	9972 9		-	0.74	••
/ Constra 111)	1	Dda Dda	1	до ПС	the second	10		1 2011	domose	PL.		14
(consert in)		Rar		100	PR DD	10		1011 1011	domoss	Pt.	204-	1A 7 A
		et.		<u>д</u> о	PR	10		ML4 1	dermess	Ere Di	221-	1A. 7 4
R 4/12 8 4712			ŧ	1773	f.	20		1		FU.	204-	
(Constr. 114)		006 Dd-		Дò DC	PR	72	(114)	Wat	ch Hill	-	28-10	3.
(0000010 111)		Sata		100	PR TO	10		Wat	on Hill		28-10	
	1	et.	8	100 mm		12	(114)	1000 ton	CU HIII		28~10	2.
B 3/3 8 3/3		Ôĥ.e		24	100	3	(916)	16000	tould Dt		28-10	
(Constr. 216)		Rdr		RS:	700	5	(210)	Mon	tout rue		10-10	ż
(1	Sptr	\$	HS.	1 PR	s	(216)	t Morr	tank Pt.		10-10	, t
		TI			PR	š	216	Kon	tauk Fue		16-3/	ý N
37mm OP 5/1		Int		EE-8	57	m BC	1	Dit	ch Plain		134-1	r La
Site 2-D	t		1		1		-	1		` 1	,	÷.
37mm Sec 4/1		Int	2	EE-8	37	m BC	1	Dit	ch Plain	1	154-	MA
SC S/L #5 P		Order	2	EZ-0	SC	8/L +	CP 1	Mon	tauk Pt.	-	16-10	3
	ł	Order	1	EE-8	¹ Co:	ntrol	ler	Loc	al	. 1		- 1 -
		Order	2	EE8	PP	_		Loc	al			-
8C S/L #6 P	•	Order		EE-8	SC	S/L	CP 1	Mon	tauk Pt.	, ,	16-1	Ο_
	•	Order	•	EE-8	*Co	ntrol	ler	'Loc	al			-*
		Order	2	EE-8	PP			loc	al			-
Location 17	'Wh	ale Hill,	, ¹ G	ardine	irs	Islan	d, N. '	¥.		• •	ı	1
Site 1-A												
M S/L #I P	1	Order	2	EE-8	۵۸,	S/L	CP 1	Ft.	Terry		19-1	٥.
<i></i> -	•	Order	-2	EE-8	•PP			'Loc	al		•	- '
Site 1-B						_						
B 1/2 8 1/2	t	ODS	1	ES	FR	5	(217)	Ft.	Terry		19-1	ν.
(conser. 217)		Kar		HS	PR	5	(217)	Ft.	Terry		19-1	V
		aptr at		HD HD	PR	. Ð 	(217)	Ft.	Terry		19-1	V
B 5/12 8 5/12	1	Che Che	1	100	1 PR	, D 19		Ċ.	Terry		18-1	V t
Constr. 114)		Ddr.		20 177	17K	12		1 Mat	ch mill		20-1	
		Sate		HC HS	PD PD	12	(114)	Ten +	ch Hill		20-1 20-1	
	1	T	1		1,20	12		Line t	wh will		120-1	Č:
AAOP 3/1		Int		EE-8	ÂĂ	BC 1	(***)	Ft.	Michie		20-1	nc i
BDOP #6	-	Int			BL	CP		Vor	tauk Pt.	_	16-1	C
Site 2-B	6		t		1			£		•	ء دي	ť
SC S/L #7 P		Order		EE8	SC	5/L	CP 1	Mor	tauk Pt.	•	16-1	C
		Order		EE-8	Co	ntrol	ler	Loc	al	-		*.
	•	Order	2	EE-8	• I	P		ំភេទ	al		·	- 1
SC S/L #8 P	<u> </u>	Order	t	EE-8	* S(S/L	CP 1	Mo	atauk Pt	•	1 16-1	LC *
		Order		EE-8	Co	ontrol	ller	Lo	cal	-		
	•	Order	2	EE-8	P	2		Lo	cal			
	_	and the second s	_							_	_ نے جنے	<u></u>

HS-Head Set, TS-Hand Set, EE8-Field Telephone, TI-Time Interval Bell.

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Exhibit11-B . Page 7 of 30 pages

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SHELTER FOR SEARCHLIGHTS

(Harbor defense and antiaircraft lights other than at taotical positions.)

Pri- ority No.	s sItem No. s	i i Type of	Construction	t Place	sLoca-s stion s sNo. s	sLand SpacesProcure- sment
4		Corrugat type She storage portable	od asbestos olter for of 8 S/L, o complete	Montauk Pt. L. I.	16	8 None

NOTE: * If no additional land is required enter "NONE"

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Exhibit 3-C, Page 1 of 1 page

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Form 24. Annex C

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H. D. of L. I. S.

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Cost Estimate and Priority Guide for SEARCHLIGHTS

Prior-: Itom: Location Number & Cost 1 1 1 1 ity No:No. : Description of Project : (Itemized) : Signal: Ord. : Engineer Location No. 16 (Montauk Point): 4 S/L No. 5P Engineer: 1 Portable S/L W/PH & \$21,000.00 C. Station \$23,000. 1 35' S/L Tower(Demount.) 2,000.00 Signal: 118.80 4 Tel. EE-8 4 H & C Set ES-17A 100.00 1 Kile Field Wire W-110 37.00 \$255.80 S/L No. 6P 4 Engineers 1 Portable S/L W/PH & 21,000.00 C. Station 1 35' S/L Tower(Demount.) 2,000.00 23,000. Signal: 4 Tel. EE-8 118.80 4 H & C Set HS-17A 100.00 1 Kile Field Wire W-110 255.80 37.00 4 S/L CP #1 Signal: 13 Tel. Box EE-91 390.00 275.00 11 H & C Set HS-17A 2 Hand Sets TS-12A 24.00 1 Tel. Wall 20.00 1 S/B BD-105 230.00 939.00 Location No. 17 (Whale Hill): ۶. S/L No. 7P 4 Engineers 1 Portable S/L W/PH & 21,000. C. Station 21,000.00 Signal: 4 Tel. EE-8 118.80 4 H & C Set HS-17A 100.00 1 Mile Field Wire W-110 255.80 37.00 4 S/L No. 8P Engineers 1 Portable S/L W/PH & 21,000.00 21,000. C. Station Signals 4 Tel. EE-8 118,80 100.00 4 H & C Sot HS 17A 1 Mile Field Wire W-110 37.00 255.80

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Exhibit 1.-C. Pape 2 of 5 mene

EXHIBIT - ANNEX "D"

No Underwater Defenses in these Harbor Defenses.

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<u>S E C R E T</u>

ANTIAIRCRAFT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

The authorized antiaircraft automatic weapon defense is disposed as shown in the following tabulation and the indicated exhibits.

		1	1 1		Battles	λm	aunitio	<u>n</u>
Cali-s	No. of	Loc. No.	sitos		· All.	Place of	: On	: Re-
ber :	Guns	1 and Place	sNo.sH	xhibit	: Amn.:	Storage	: Hand	guired
57 m	• 2.	: 13-B Culloden P	: 1-A: t.	3-E-3	• 7200	Nontauk Pt. Reservation	:	:
37mm	: 2	: 13-A Ditch Plai	[:] 2-A [:] n	5-E-3	* 7 200_*		:	:
:	:	:Wind Will	: :		: :	•	•	•
57m	2	15 Shagwong	2-A	3-E-3	7200	· •	•	•
		: 00	: :		: :		:	:
57mm.	2	16 Montauk	2-D	3-E-3	¥200			
	•	• .			: ;		•	:
57 mm.	2	19 West End.	1-A 	3-E-5	7200	Greble		
		Plum Is,	• •		•	· .	:	1
57 mm	2	19 East End. Plum Is.	: ^{1-X} :	2-E-2	7200	Greble	:	:
	•	•						
57 mi	2	20 West End.	1-4	3-E-3	:7200	Palmer	:	:
:	:	Ft. Michie	: :		: ;		•	
\$7 	2	20	1-0	3-E-3	7200	Palmer	•	•
:	-	East End. Ft. Michie	,: :		: :		:	:
\$7.mij	2	: 21 Race Poir	1- <u>A</u>	3-E-3	. ⁷²⁰⁰	Barlow	:	:
37 mi	2	· 26-B Avery Pt.	: - <mark>1-A</mark>	3- E-3	. 7200	Barlow	:	:
37mg	1 2	25 East Point F.I.	1-0 t,	3-E-3	; 7200	Barlow	:	:
37 111	1 2	: 27 Watch Hill	: 1-A: 1 Pt.	3-E-3	: 7200 :	Watch Hill	:	:
3 7 mi	1 2	: 23-A Wilderness	∶1-G: Pt•	3-E-3	: 7200	Barlow	:	:
:		:	: Tò	tal-	93,600	:	: No1	10 : 93,60
		•						
i		•	: :		:	:	:	:

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Exhibit 3-E, Page 1 of 3 pages

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ANTIAIRCRAPT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

The authorized antiaircraft automatic weapon defense is disposed as shown in the following tabulation and the indicated exhibits.

	1	<u> </u>	ĩ		1 1		:Battle:	Amu	munition	<u>1</u>
Cali-	- : No	. 0	î:	Loc. No.	site:		· All	Place of	1 0n	s Re-
ber	: (luns	1	and Place	: No.:	Exhibi	t: Amm. :	Storage	: Hand	squired
50Ca	i.	4	:	16 Noar 112	' 1 - ≜'	1-I	28,800	Montauk Pt. Reservation	:	:
×	:	4	:	Near 115	: 1-E	1-I	28 ,800	n	. •	:
×	:	. 4	;	16 Near 216	' 1-G	1 -1	: 28,800	· BC	:	:
×	:	4	:	19 Plum Is.	· 1-H	1 -I	28,800	Greble	:	:
æ	:	4	:	19 Plum Is.	1-6	1-I	28,800	Campbell	:	:
•	:	4	:	20 Ft. Michie	• 1-G	1-I	28 ,8 00	Palmer	:	:
æ	:	4	:	21 Ft. Wright	t [:] 1-E	1-I		Hemilton	:	:
×	:	4	:	21 Ft. Wright	t [:] 1-N	1I	: 28,800	Hemilton	:	:
u	:	4	:	23 Mt.Prospec F.I.	; 5t 1-P]-I	: 28 ,8 00	Hamilton	:	:
Ħ	:	4	:	23A Wildernes: F.I.	ⁱ P‡-c	1-1	: 28,800	Hamilton	:	:
Ħ	:	4	:	28 Near 114	1-A	1-1_	28,800	Watch Hill	:	: `
	:		:		1	TOTAL	316,800 :		:33,60	0: 283,200
	:		:			:	. t		:	:
	:	NOS	E:	1. Author OCCA,	ity Tal ! filo No	blo "A' ! o. 660	" Secret I : : : •2, dated	ottor W.D., Oot. 23, 1940	;)•	:
	:		:		:	:	: :	:	:	:
	:		:	:	:	:	• :	:	:	:

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Exhibit 3-E, Page 2 of 3 pages

Form #32. Annex G Cost Estimate and Priority Guide

H. D. of L. I. S.

GAS DEFENSE

Pris	1 1		1 1	
or-:Item	sLoc.sSit	e: Place and Element	: Cost :	: Total Cost
3	16 1-F	MONTAUK POINT		·····
,		P-1 (Const. #112)		
		Chemical Farfare: 4 Collective Protectors 16 Canisters, Spare	\$3,200 4,320	\$7,520(CWS)
		Engineer: Installation	960	960(Eng)
3	1-/	Latrine (Const. #112)		
		Chemical Warfare: 1 Collective Protector 4 Canistors, Spare	800 1,080	1,880(CWS)
		Installation	240	240(Eng)
3	1-1) P-2 (Const. #113)		
	201	Chemical Karfare: 4 Collective Protectors 16 Canisters, Spare	3,200 4,320	7,520(CHS)
		Engineer: Installation	960	960(Eng)
3	1-)	S Latrine (Const. #113)		
		Chemical Warfare: I Collective Protector 4 Canisters, Spare	800 1,080	1,880(cris)
		Installation	ষা০	240(Eng)
2 ر. ا	1-	G P-3&Latrine (Const. ∰216)		
		Chomical Warfare: 2 Collective Protector 8 Canisters, Spare	1,600 2,160	3,760(c\s)
	• •	Installation	480	480(Eng)
4	19 1-;	FORT TERRY K FSB		
		Chemical Warfare: 1 Collective Protector 4 Canisters, Spare Engineer: Installation	800 1,080 1,800	1,880(CWS) 1,800(Enc)
2	1-	Υ P-5 & Latrine (Const. ₽17))	
		Chemical Warfare:	,	
•		2 Collective Protector 8 Canisters, Spare	1,600 2,160	3,760(CNS)
		Installation	480	480(Eng •)

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SUBBARY OF LAND PROCUREMENT RECOMMENDED

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Ref:Loc.:	:Acre-	:Estimated	i: Ex- : Reference to Author-
Par: No.: Furpose	: age	: Cost	:hibit: ity for procurement
: <u>EASTHAPTON</u> 10 Fire Control Station	•0 . 1	: \$4,400	2-H-1 Not yet approved
: : <u>AMAGANSETT</u> 11 Fire Control Stations	: 1.0	.26,400	2-H-2 . Not yet approved
: : <u>HILL 100</u> 13 Fire Control Stations	· 1.5	\$6,000	: 2-H-3 Not yet approved
: : <u>DITCH PLAINS</u> 13-A Fire Control Stations	1.5	: \$6,500	: 2-H-4 Not yet approved
: : <u>SHAGENNG</u> 15 Fire Control Stations	: 1.0	; \$2,500	: 2-H-5 Not yet approved
: : <u>MONTAUK POINT</u> 16 Battery Constr. #112, 113 & 216 - Fire Con-	470	: \$270,000	: 1-I-7 Approved, Ref. #10
trol Stations-Reserve Magazines	:	:,	::
: : <u>;HALE HILL</u> 17 Fire Control Stations	: 1.5	: \$6,550	: 2-H-6 Not yet approved
: : :::IIDERNESS POINT 23-A Battery Constr. #111 & #214 - Fire Control : Stations - Reserve Lagazines	: 130 :	: \$260 ,0 00 :	: : 1-1-16 Approved, Ref. #10 : :
: : <u>HILL 90</u> 24-A Fire Control Stations	: 4.0	: \$6,500	: : 2-H-& Not yet approved
: : <u>PINE ISLAND</u> 26-A Fire Control Station	: 0.6	: \$2,000	: : 2-H-9 Not yet approved
: : <u>MATCH HILL</u> 28 Battery Constr. #114, Fire Control Stations & Magazine	: 120 :	: \$70 ,00 0 :	: : 1-1-23 Approved, Ref. #10 : :
TOTAL		\$640.850	
Cost of land for new battery construction.	• • •	600,000	(Annex A, Exhibit 10-A-3)
Net cost of land for fire control construc	tion.	\$ 40,850	(Total for Annex II)
Note: Cost of land for fir Point, Noyes Point, included in Harbor I	e cont Charle Cfense	rol static stown, Gre s of Narra	ns located at Watch Hill en Hill and Block Island agansett Bay Project.

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Exhibit 1-H, Page 1 of 1 page.

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	H. D. of L. I. S.
	Location No. 16
PRELIMINARY DATA FOR PROPOSED L	ND ACQUIREMENT
For installation of Fire Control and	d Observing Stations
Battery Construction #112,	#113 and #216.
Place (Local Name) Kontauk Pt.	
Town East Hampton County Suffolk	StateNew York
Owner: Name Reservation to be acquired	d by the U. S. Govet.
Addross (See Ref. #2)	
Area to be acquired 470 Acres	
Site is: Doveloped I	Undeveloped
Site is part of: Farm	Summer estate
Active shore lot development I	Inactivo
Does sito include buildings Yes	No. & Type
2.**.	· · · ·
Is site contiguous to public road	(cs
Is casement required for right of way	No Longth
Is casement required for cableTe	isLongth
Assessed value of land \$Bu	ildings \$
If no land, casement, or right-of-way is required " in appropriate space bolow.	s required, state, "none
Estimated purchase cost of land and buil	ldings § <u>See Ref.</u> #
Estimated cost of right-of-way	8
Estimated most of cable easement	\$
Estimated cost removal of utilities	\$
Estimated cost of taking surveys	<u>ن</u>
Estimated cost of legal transfor	£
Total estimatod cost of site	\$ 270,000 ·
Do you boliove condemnation proceedings	nocessary?

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Exhibit 3-H, Page 6 of 13 pages

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					<u> </u>	<u>C</u> R 1	<u><u> </u></u>					
Form #	-37.	Anner	<u> </u>					H. D.	of	L.	I. S.	
THEORY	(4 T T (1)	TYOD 1	NESTON A		11111111111	//#T/01			PIRAT			
		FUR 1			ONSILU	VIIVA	OF INDI		1010			
I	OCATI	ON NO.	16	<u></u>								
I	TACE	(Local	i Name)_		Konta	uk Po	int					
1	lown.	Basti	ampton		Co	unty	Suffolk	c	State	5	N. Y	•
						-						<u></u>
-• •					•• ••	20000	04 H01 01	·				
				·								
			See	Dege	o 7a							
			800	b ber	o 7a							
			800	pege	o 7a							
			800	pego	o 7a							
			800) Dec	o 7a.							
			800) peg	o 7a							
			800	. peg	o 7a							
2. 1	lunber	and f	See	stru	o 7a oturoa	to b	e consta	ruote	đ			
2. 1	lunior	and 1	See	stru	o 7a oturoa	to b	e constr	ructe	đ			
2. I 1-A	lumber Batt	and fory C	See type of mstruct	stru stru	o 7a oturoa #112	to b	e constr 2-A	ructo	d	enhol	Le Sta	tion
2. 1 1-A 1-B	lumber Batt Plot	end fory Ca	See type of matruot Switchbo	strug	o 7a oturos #112 Rocan (; to b #112)	• constr 2-A 2-B	ructo Conc. Conc.	d rete M	anhol	Le Sta Le Sta	tion
2. 1 1-A 1-B 1-C	lumber Batt Plot 2-5	end fory Cating-	See type of onstruct Switchbc ottage	struction a	o 7a oturos #112 Rocan (#112)	o constr 2-A 2-B 2-C	ructo Conc. Conc. Stool	d rete M 1 Towe	anhol anhol r (3-	Lo Sta Le Sta -dock)	tion tion (24' x :
2. 1 1-A 1=B 1=C 1=D	lumber Batt Plot 2-st Plot	end fory Ca ting- ory outing a	See type of onstruct Switchbo ottage Switchbo	struction goard 1	o 7a oturos #112 Rocan (Rocan (+112) +113	• constr 2-A 2-B 2-C 1-EE	ructo Conc. Conc. Stoo Tide	dK rete M 1 Towe Static	anhol anhol r (3- on:	Lo Sta Le Sta -dock)	tion tion (24' x :
2. 1 1-A 1=B 1=C 1-D 1=E	lumber Batt Plot 2-st Batt	and f ary C ting a ting a ary C	See type of onstruct Switchbc ottage Switchbc onstruct	struction ; bard ; bard ; bard ;	e 7a fil2 Room (fil3	+ to b +112) +113	• constr 2-A 2-B 2-C 1-EE 2 Ar	Conc. Conc. Stoo Tide	dK rete M 1 Towe Stati- tion m	anhol anhol r (3- on; agaz	Lo Sta Le Sta -dock) ines,	tion tion (24' x : Powder
2. 1 1-A 1-B 1-C 1-D 1-S 1-F	lumber Batt Plot Plot Batt 2 St	and f ary Ci ting f ary Co ary Co	See type of onstruct Switchbc ottage Switchbc onstruct ottage	struction ; bard 1 bard 1 tion ;	e 7a otures #112 Room (#113	: to b #112) #113	• constr 2-A 2-B 2-C 1-EE 2 Ar 2 Ar	Conc. Conc. Stee Tide muuii	d rete M I Towe Stati- tion m tion m	anhol anhol r (3- on: agaz: agaz:	Lo Sta Le Sta -dock) ines,	tion tion (24' x : Powder Shell
2. 1 1-A 1=B 1=C 1-D 1=B 1=F 1-G	Iumber Batt Plot 2-st Batt 2 St Batt	and f ary Ci ting f ary Co ary Co ary Co	See type of onstruct Switchbc ottage Switchbc onstruct ottage onstruct	stru stru tion g bard 1 tion g	e 7a otures #112 Room (#113	: to b #112) #113	o constr 2-A 2-B 2-C 1-EE 2 Ar 2 Ar 50ar	Conc. Conc. Stoo Tide muni: muni: chlig	d rete M I Towe Stati- tion m tion m ht she	anhol anhol r (3- on: agaz: agaz: lter	Lo Sta Le Sta -dock) ines, ines, (8 Ba	tion tion (24' x : Powder Shell y)

UTILITIES INFORMATION - Give location and approximate distance to:

4. Approach road Contiguous

5. Proposed fire control cable hut Over land from vicinity Shagwong Pt.12,000

6. Nourest commercial electric power Contiguous

7. Delcotype generator required Power from Battery Magazines available

8. Housing facilities necessary Cantonment required - Bunks in stations

9. Sewer facilities Will be constructed as part of reservation

- 10. Type of water supply: City None Distance Well (estimated depth) Water supply will be constructed as part of read
- 11. Elevation of each construction site above mean low water 1-A, 1-B, 1-E (75) 1-C (100) 1-D (90) 1-F, 1-G (80) 2-A, 2-B (60) 2-C (70)

REMARKS: (Refer to numbered items). Include needs of AAIS AND AWS

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Exhibit 2-1, Page 7 of 30 pages

		<u> </u>
Form 37.	Annex I	H. D. of L. I. S.
Location	No. 16	(Kontauk Point)
Installat	tions:	
Site : 1	A	Battery Construction #112
		AAMG Platoon 1, Battery 1 (4-50 cal. MG)
	В	P.R., Battery Construction #112
	C	G-1, BDCP, CP 1 SC S/L, Radio #1
		BC, Battery Construction #112
		BC, Battery Construction #113
	D	P.R., Battery Construction #113
		FC S/B Room
	E	Battery Construction #113
		AAMG Platoon 2, Battery 1 (4-50 cal. MG)
	EE	Tide Station #1
		Cable Terminal
	F	BC, Battery Construction #216
		Motro and Signal Station #1
		OP #5, (Beach Defense)
		BC, AAMG Battery #1
	G	Battery Construction #216
		AAMG Platoon 3, Battery 1
		`
<u>Site 2</u>	A	B 5/1 S 5/1, Battery Construction #112
	В	B $3/2$ S $3/2$, Battery Construction #113
	C	B 5/10 S 5/10, Battery Construction 111
		B 4/12 S 4/12, Battory Construction #114
		B 3/3 S 3/3, Battery Construction #216
		OP 5/1, 37mm.
	D	\$7mm. Section 4, Battery 1 (2-37mm. guns)
		SC S/L #5 and 6 (P) and C #5 and 6

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Exhibit 2-I, Page 7a of 30 pages

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Form #38. Annex B.

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H. D. of L. I. S.

FIRE CONTROL INSTALLATIONS

LOCATION NO. 16

	1	1	1	: Dosignation of	s Height	
Site	: Туре	1	f. Station	: Battery and	1 01	
No.	1	(Floor	Assignments	: Armamont	: Inst.	A Type.
1-C	2 story cottage	Upper	G-1	Group 1	120'	A.I.
1	8	Lower(F) BC1	1 Const. #112 2-3	16** 1121	A.I
		lower(1	E) BCS	Const. #113 2-10	5" 112'	A(1.
	1	1	1	1	1	
1-F	2 story cottege	Roof	OP	AA HG & Beach D	ef. 100'	
. •	:	Upper	* BC3	Const. #216 2-6"	1 901	ΛI.
		Lower(I	l) Metro. & Si	5 •	821	
	1	Lover(1	А всі	AA MG BTRy.1	¹ 821	
2 - A	⁴ Manhole	• One	'B 5/1 S 5/1	Const. #112 2-16	^{# \$} 601	A.I.
2- B	1 Kanhole	¹ One	'B 3/2 5 3/2	Const. #113 2-16	^{# 1} 60 ¹	D.P.F.
3-C	· 3-deck steel to	wer	1	1 .	t	
	(24' ground to	floor				
	1 of lowest stat	16nQ	1	1	1	
		Roof	OP 5/1	37 mm.	125'	
	1	*Upper	'B 4/12 S 4/1	2'Const. #114 2-	16** 116*	D.P.F
		Middle	B 5/10 S 5/1	0 Const. #111 2-	16" 108"	D.P.F
	1	Lover	B 3/6 5 3/3	Const. #216 2-	6 ^{# 1} 100 ¹	D.P.F
	t - '	1	1	t " ¹	t	





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Sancher - Wilson - Line

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c. The following is a list of the armament in the order of tactical importances

Relative	Bir fan fill
1mpor cance	
1	ANTE #3
2	ANTB #2
3	ANTB #1
4	Btry Cons #215
5 ^{:**}	ANTB #5
	33-73 #4
6	Btry Cons #216
-	We are a set of the set
7	Btry Dunn
1 T	and the state and and a second s
8	Btry Cons #112
	a standard and a stand
9. :	Btry Cons #217
· · ·	the second second for the second s
10	Btry Cons #214
11	Btry Cons #111
12	Btry Maitland
13	Btry Benjamin
14	ANTE #4
15	AKTB #6
16	Birg-Hoppook 90 m. m. Ber authough
17	Horth-H111-Btry
18	Biry Dellibe 90 m. m. Bty duthinged
19	Biry Hollown 90 m.m. Bly anthing al
20	H=1.
21	
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6. WAR RESERVE AND BATTLE ALLOWANCES OF ALMUNITION.

a. The tabulation, on the next two pages, shows the allowances of ammunition with reference to the authority by which the allowances were established. It is believed that modern air defense will limit the duration, and frequency of bombardment of shore installations by hostile naval vessels, thus affording opportunity to replenish ammunition supplies from reserves or localities not exposed to the attack. The battle allowance is stored in the battery magazines in all cases. The remainder of the total War Reserve remains under control of the Chief of Ordnance in such Central Depot Storage as that office may designate.

b. (1) All explosives in the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound are stored in compliance with the pertinent regulations (TM 9-1900).

(2) Ammunition for Batteries Dunn, Cons 112, and Cons 216 should be shipped via the Long Island R. R. to Montauk, N. Y.

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~ ~~~		RETAINED P	ROJECT BATT	ERIES OF	THE MODEL	NIZAT	ION PROGRA	М
TAC NO.	LOC NO.	NAME OR Cons No.	LOCATION	NO.4 CAL. OF GUNS	MODEI	MOUNT	E COMPLE- N TION F DATE O	XHIBIT O. OF IELD F FIRE
1	16	112	Camp Hero	2-16"	Navy MkIIMI	¥4	Complete	6-B-1
2	16	Dunn	Camp Hero	2-16"	Navy MkIIMI	1 /4	Complete	6-B-2
3	16	216	Camp Hero	2-6*	1903A2	M	Complete	6-B-3
4	19	90 mm Dalliba	n fringer. Ft Torry	2-3"	1903	1903 [.]	Complete	6-B-4
5	19	217	Ft-Terry	2-6*	M	144 J	Indefinite	6-в-5
6	20	Maitland	-Ft Michie	2-6*	1900	1900	Complete	6-B-6
7	20	Benjamin;	.Ft Michie	2-6"	1900	.1900	Complete	6-в-7
8	21	215	Tt Wright	-2-6	190342	ัน	Complete	6-в-8
9 .	21	90 Hoffman	mm fai Ft Wright	2=3"	. 190241	.1902	Complete	6-B-9
10	21	9 Hoppeok	Ft Wright	2-3"	1903	1903	Complete	6-B-10
11	22	North-Hil	1-Fishers Island	2-3"	1903	1903	Complete	6-B -1 1
12	23A	111	Fishers Island	2-16"	Navy WkIIMI	14 145	*	6-B-12
13	23A	214	Fishers Island	2-6"	<u>n</u>	1 4	Indefinite	6-B-13

* Work on this battery was suspended pursuant to Memorandum, War Department, General Staff, WDGDS 8074, 20 November 1943, subject: "Curtailment of Seacoast Battery Program". Engineer work on the emplacement and magazines had been completed. The guns and carriages are stored unmounted in the emplacement and magazines. Cost estimates for completion are included in the Appendices.

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BATTERY OR CONSTRUCTION NO.	NO. OF GUNS	CALIBER AND TYPE	TYPE PROJ.	WAR RESERVE	BATTLE
112	2	16"_Navy MkII MI	2240#	300	200
Dunn (113)	2	16"_Navy KkII. Kl	2240#	300	200
216	Ż	6 *- 1903A2	HE-90# AP-105#	300 400	200 300
D alliba	2		<u>H5</u>	600	
217		6*-K1	HE-90# AP-105#	300 400	200 300
Maitland	2	6 "-190 0	HE-90# AP-108#	300 900	200 600
Benjamin	2	6*-1900	HE-90# AP-108#	300 900	200 600
215	2	6"-1903A2	HE-90# AP-105#	300 400	200 300
Hoffman	2	3"-190211	<u> </u>	600	400
Roppock	; 2	3*-1903	HE	600	400
North Hill	2				
III _{de la} section	,2 .	16"-Navy KkII WI	2 240#	300	200
214	2	6" 10	HE-90# AP-105#	300 400	200 300

Authority for above: Letter, War Department, AGO, file AG 471 (28 Jan 44) OB-S-D, 11 February 1944, subject: "War Reserve Ammunition, Seacoast Artillery."

AMTE Batteries

Ammunition allowances for 90mm and 37mm AMTB weapons are revised and published at frequent intervals in current War Department directives, (letter AGO, AG471 (9 June 44) OB-S-DM, 10 June 1944, subject: "Day of Supply for Ammunition"). The latest directive is letter, Hq., Eastern Defense Command, file Ord 471/711, 10 August 1944, subject: "Combat Levels of Ammunition for Ground Units of the EDC in the Continental United States."

All ammunition is stored in compliance with the provisions of TM 9-1900.
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GOVERNMENT OWNED AND LEASED LAND

	LOC	SITE	NAME	ACRES	ACOUTRED	PIIRPOSE	REF	PAGE
-	10	14	East Hampton	2.9	7/17/43	FC Station	2	19
-	11	11	Amagansett	0.92	3/1/43	FC Station	3	19
	13		Hither Hills	1,72	5/1/43	FC Station	4	19
	134	34	Ditch Plain	3.440	7/6/43	FC Station	5	19
_	13Å	14	Ditch Plain	1.377	8/21/42	FC Station	.6	19
-	14		Prospect Hill	2.35		Radar	7	19
	15	14	Shagwong	.83	5/1/43	FC Station	8	19
	16	1	Camp Horo	68.68	1/13/42	Military Reservatio	n9	20
	16	2	Montauk Point	5.12	10/22/36	FC Station	` 1 0	20
	16	2	Montauk Point	3.88	10/19/42	FC Station	11	20
*	17		Gardiners Island	:1.65	4/21/43	FC Station	12	20
	 .	 	Orient Pt., L.I.	•08	2/9/43	Power Cable Hut	13	20
	19		Ft. Torry, N. Y.	193.	2/24/91	Military Reservation	1 14	20
				647.	6/24/01	1.1.1.4. -		
	20	-	Ft. Michie, N.Y.	17.	9/18/96	Military Reservation	n 15	20
	21		Ft. H.G.Wright	226	8/8/98	Military Reservation	n 16	20
	æ 23		(Incl Mt Prospec	t)4.20	4/14/08	Wilitary Reservation	n 17	21
				69.30	4/18/08		18	21
•				6.61	8/7/09	w #	19	21
				0.33	6/13/08	**	20	21
				1.10	6/15/17	Cable R/W	21	20
		۰.	100	as 1.29	9/18/29	Kilitary Reservatio	on 22	21
			•	10.3	4/17/37	* *	23	21
				0.2	11/17/42		24	21
				2.5	3/25/42	** **	25	i 21
	22		North Hill	18.37	4/6/18	* *	20	5 21

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CAMP HERO, N. Y.

A.4 * 7.0

Approved proceedings of a Board of Officers convened 21 October 1940, dated 9 November 1940, and let to 7th Indorsemonts thereto (Secret). Land is purchased and possession under petition available 13 January 1942. Sixteen tracts of land were involved in this purchase.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., N. Y.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

REF NO.

9.

Request by Secretary of War, 27 August 1936; and in pursuance to authority contained in Act approved 27 August 1937, Pub. No. 351, 74th Congress, (49 Stat. 885, U. S. C. Tit. 40, Sec. 304a) two of the three parcels at Montauk Point, previously under the control of the Department of Commerce, were assigned to the War Department by the Director of Procurement, Treasury Department by letter dated 22 September. 1936. The retained parcel is the one on which the Lighthouse is located. The three parcels were acquired by the Government in 1796 of the three parcels were acquired by

8th Indorgement, Chief Operations Officer, U. S. Coast Guard, file CG-RE-815, dated 17 October 1942, and 9th Indorsement from Vice Chief of Mayal Operations, file OP-30B10-VL (SC) WI-13/ND3 Doc 64261, Serial 0279130, to basic letter Hq. New England Sector, dated 18 July 1942, file 601, subjects - "Land for Fire Control Structures at Montauk Point, N. Y.," gave approval for building tower in front of Montauk Lighthouse (on the third-percel mentioned above).

WHALE HILL, GARDINERS ISLAND, N. Y.

Letter from Chief of Engineers, CE 601.53, (Gardiners Island, HDLIS, N. Y.) SPELR, dated 25 April 1943. Lease also includes 0.506 acres for cable R/W and 2.26 acres for access road R/W. An additional 2:1 acres in the vicinity of the fire control station has been leased for housing.

ORIENT. POINT, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

2nd Indorsement by Secretary of War, dated 9 June 1942, file 601.1, to basic letter from Chief of Engineers, Subject: "Acquisition of Land, Orient Point, Long Island, N. Y." Land is purchased.

FORT TERRY, N. Y.

The records on this purchase are in the Office of the Judge Advocate General. The fort was named by War Department General Order No. 134, 1899.

FORT MICHIE, N. Y.

15.

Request from Secretary of War to Treasury Department, dated 15 September 1896. Originally purchased by Treasury Department in 1803.

FORT H. C. WRIGHT, N. Y. (including MOUNT PROSPECT). (All land at Fort Wright, except cable right of ways are government owned.)

16.

¹Decree of condomnation requested by Secretary of War versus Edmund M. Ferguson.

1 SHAGWONG PT. TRUE GARDINERS IS, SOUND SHAGWONG MONTAUK () STA TT LH PROSPEUT MONTAUK CAMP 1st HÁRBOR c.K FORT POND 0 82 HT PLAIN ONTAUK DITCH NAPEAGUE BAY 0 00FF PT N A HIDIOA IS. //. S 王 - 3 8 HITHER HILLS LAZY I HARBOR 0 -TO BE ACQUIRED Ĝ OSCULSSIARD ١. ٢ N ۲ SECRET -7 4 LOCATION OF ARMY CONTROLLED LAND iooi SECTION I OF 3 SECTIONS 10110-0 THOUSANDS OF YARDS

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C .			BATTERY #1 (C	ons 112) Camp Hero,	N.Y.
	16	14	D P - Gun #1	63649.99	48131.67
	16	10	BC	64090.06	48158.22
	10	14	Bl Bl	33797.84	33524.96
	11	1À -	B2 82	43849.42	38157.75
	13	14	B3 S3	52725.9 8	42431.60
	134	SA .	B4 S4	58939 . 60	45065.71
	16	lj	B5 S 5	65010.57	48362.63
	13A	3A	SCR 296 #1	58949,57	45081.73
			BATTERY #2. (D	INN) Camp Hero, N.Y	
. 1	16	1E .	$\vec{D} P = Gum \#1$	64274 .88	48205 07
	16	10	BC	64094.30	48160.06
· · ·	18	1B	B1 S1	52785.77	42471 67
	13A	14	B2 82	59053.81	45242,22
	16	ZB	B3 S3	65600.27	49102.87
	60	2B	B4 S4	89581 -43	58553 . 22
	60	3C	B5 S5	92723.91	59312.57
	60	44	B6 S6	92850,44	66238-74
	16	11	SCR 296 #3	64256.53	48849.26
		•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
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NO.	NO.				TYPE OF F.C. INSTR.	LL	RL	MEN	OF CONS.	WITH STA.
16	10	BC	108'	119	DPF M2A1	223	43	4	Cottage	C-1 G-1 BC-1
13	· 1B ·	B1 S1	123'	138	AI M2A1	225	8	6	Cottage	$B_{12}^2 S_{12}^2$
134	IA	B2 \$2	68 •	85	AI M2A1	243	40	6	Cottage	
16	2 B	B3 \$3	721	. 73'	AI M2A1	238	27	6	Manhole	
60-2	2B	B4 S4	150'	166'	DPF M2A1	271	185	6	Cottage	B ¹³ S ¹³ 12 ¹²
60-3	<u></u> śç	B5 S5	1851	201	DPF M2A1	189	62	6	Cottage	$B_{12}^{14}S_{12}^{14}$
		· • •		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•			B 9 S 9∰
60-4	4A	B6 S6	140'	168'	DPF M2A1	-24	325	.6	Cottage	B9.50#
									·····	B3 54 #
•		17. Z.								
		قۇر - ئ		•				•		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
					in a constant	6				
# P	ərtain	to H	D. N	arra	ansett Ba	7 -11-1-			•••	
				: *						

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BASE LINE DATA FOR STATIONS LISTED ABOVE

FROM	то	AZIMUTH	LENGTH	•	FROM	TO	AZIMUTH	LENGTH
B1	B2	246.27	6,876.39					
B2	B3	239.35	7,580.22			-		• •
B4	B5.	256.42	3,232.92			-		
B4	в6	203.04	8,351.86			· · .		
B5	<u>,</u> 86	181.05	6.927.33		: : :			
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.		BATTERY #3 (Co	ns 216), Camp Hero,	<u>N.Y.</u>
16	10	D P - Gun #1	65233.56	48551.79
16	lf	BC	65206-41	48579.00
134	3A	B1 81	589 44 • 52	45069116
15	IA.	B2 S2	61490.08	49801.94
16	20	B3 83	65627.96	49158.41
24A	1G	B4 S4	58709.97	35182.81
27	2A	B5 \$5	65582.80	77423.62
60	2A	B6 S6	89211.44	58417.98
16 ·	11	8CR 296 #4	64614.55	48851.62
	~~~~		** = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
		90 BATTERY #4 (De	11tha), Fort Terry,	N.Y.
· 19	10	DP-No.1 Gun	37618.87	63580.79
19	10	BC-CFF	37583.90	63646.75
				***
		BATTERY #5 (Con	as 217), Fort Terry	N.Y.
19	17	D P - Gun #1	37621.78	63719.60
19.	lv	BC	37588.63	63746.61
177	<b>1</b> B	B1 S1	44438.56	52882.23
19	18	B2 S2	87508.86	63721.22
20	le	B3 83	41628.89	65184.29
23	11	B4 S4.	51730.73	71658.88
19	ly.	SCR 296 #6	37482.44	63607.47
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			FGRFT	· · · ·
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NO.	NO.				F.C. INSTR	LL	RL	MĘN	OF Çons.	WITH STA.
234	le	BC	541	60'	HF ML or M2*	240	60	4	Cottage	
19	lgg	B1 S1	93'	96"	DPF M2A1	245	30	6	Manhole	
20	<b>1</b> B	B2 <b>S2</b>	18'	341	AI M2A1	270	55	6	2 Story	B ₆ ² S ₆ ²
23	10	B3 83	80'	821	ÁI M2A1	230	100	6	Manhole	
24A	<b>1</b> B	B4 <b>S</b> 4	72'	74 ⁱ	AI M2A1	265	50	6	Manhole	
27	2A	B5 <b>S</b> 5	22'	32'	AI W2A1	250	50	.6	Cottage	B ₃ S ₃
29	<b>1A</b> :	B6 <b>S</b> 6	651	114'	DPF-M2A1	300	60	-6 -	Tower	
8	•					310				
		Z		- 1977 (n. 1977 - 1977 (n. 1977		12				
11	ا مربع ا	52 4	•7	93 a		-1				
					3					· ·
		2 <b>14 - 3</b> 4	ay be	B <b>el</b> f	contained	ran	ge f	nder		
	55	273.78	•3							
- <b>1</b> .	50	2.4 9 . 5.4			94					

BASE LINE DATA FOR STATIONS LISTED ABOVE

FROM	TO	AZIMUTH	LENGTH	FROM	' TO .	AZIMUTH	LENGTH
B1	B2	252.46	7,256.82				
B2	B3	237.65	12,235.09		• •		
B3	· <b>B4</b>	242.86	7,721.46				
B4	B5	251.78	7,272.22		-		•
B5	Ъ6	249.84	9,996.04	1			

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GAS	DEFENSE	OF	ECLIBFROOF	SHELTERS

			•				
LOC NO.	SITE NO.	PURPOSE OF STRUCTURE	MEN	CAPACITY CU. FT.	COLL. PROT.	INST. CANN.	RES. CANN.
16	AL	Latrine-Btry Cons. 112		2050	1	1	2
16	1B	P-1, FSB #2, and PSB	26	18000	4	4	8
16	.1D	<b>P-</b> 2	22	18000	4	4	8
16	1E	Latrine-Btry Dunn	. <b></b>	205 <b>0</b>	1	1	2
16	10	P-3, Latrine-Btry Cons. 216, and FSB #3	22	5600	2	2	4
19	<b>1X</b>	FSB #4A, P-5, and Latrine-Etry Cons. 217	22	5600	2	2	4
20	1D	P-6	16	2000	1.	1	<b>2</b> ·
20	1P	P-7, FSB #5 and PSE	3 25	15150	3	3	6
21,	18	P-9, and Latrins - Btry Cons. 215	18	5600	2	2	4
21	10	FSB #6 and PSB	10	33400	. 4	4	8
23	18	HDCP, C-3, & G-6 CI	P 64	19000	2	4	8
231	10	Latrine-Btry Cons. 111		2050	1	1	2
231	14	P-12 and FSB #7	26	18000	4	4	8
234	1F	P-13 and Latrine- Btry Cons. 214	18	5600	2	2	4
. 27	· 2A	FSB #8	4	1050	1	1	2

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#### 1. REQUIREMENTS

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a. This project contemplates the use of the collective protector unit MI or later model, having a rated capacity of 200 cubic feet per minute. Three cubic feet per minute per person not physically active, and ten cubic feet for personnel of plotting rooms is required. Therefore, one unit will supply a maximum of 20 persons actively engaged or 67 persons not active. There is the further condition that one unit will supply the necessary slight positive air pressure to a room of no more than 10,000 cubic feet capacity.

b. The basis for providing reserve cannisters is two (2) per installed cannister. One half of these reserve cannisters are carried in local storage and one half are stored by the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, earmarked for the harbor defense. The life of a cannister is 40 hours.

c. For personnel outside of gas-proofed rooms, reliance is placed on gas masks, protective clothing and the employment of trained squads of men using chloride of lime to neutralize mustard gas. This personnel and organizational equipment is outside the scope of this project.

d. Attack by gas must ordinarily be carried out by airplanes since otherwise the expenditure of naval ammunition would be excessive. The fire of antiaircraft guns and machine guns will be a deterrent to effective gas attack.

e. In this harbor defense, a strong breeze prevails much of the time and periods suited to attack with nonpersistent gas are infrequent. Attack with persistent gas is the chief concern.

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## 5. (Continued)

## ANTIAIRCRAFT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

# Tabulation by battery, for allowance of antiaircraft automatic weapons as __thorized by T/0 & E 4-260-1.

CALIBER 1	NO. OF			AMMUNITIO	N
	GUNS	BATTERY	LOC.	BATT LE ALLOWANCE	STORAGE
-50MG	-+		20	-Soo para-	The place of-
<b>-50M</b> G			2	-graph-lla-	storage in all
• 50MG	4	Cons 111	<b>23A</b>	in this	cases will be at
• 50MG	4	Cons 112	16	Annex.	the Battery to
• 50MG	4	Dunn	16	•	which the auto-
• 50MG	2	Cons 214	23A		matic weapons are
-EOMG-	2	Cons-215	<del>21</del>	•	assigned, except
• 50MG	2	Cons 216	16	• .	for the rounds o
• 50¥G	2	Cons 217	19		ammunition actual
. 50MG	2	Maitland	20		ly at the guns.
50MG	2	Benjemin	20		:
•50 ¹¹ G	2	9° mm Dallibe	19	•	· .
• 50MG	2	90 777 707. Hoffman	21		
• 50MG	2	90 mmm. Hoppock	21		
		North Hill-			
•50MG	. 4	AMTE #1	19	·	
• 50MG	4	AMTB #2	20		
• 50MG	4	AMTB #3	21		
• 50MG	4	ÁMTB #4	26D	ı	
.50MG	4	AMTB #5	26A		
• 50¥G	4	AMTB #6	25		· .

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## <u>SECRET</u>

## 5. (Continued)

## ANTIAIRCRAFT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

Tabulation by battery, for allowance of antiaircraft automatic weapons as authorized by T/0 & E 4-260-1.

CALIBER	NO. OF			ALMUN	ITION
	GUNS	BATTERY	LOC.	BATTLE ALLOWANCE	STORAGE
4.0sm	4	Cons 111	23Ă	See para-	The place of
40mm	4	Cons 112	16	graph lla	storage in all
40mm	4	Dunn	16	in this	cases will be at
40mm	2	Cons 214	23A	Annex.	the Battery to
40mm	2	Cons 215	21		which the auto-
4 Omm	2	Cons 216	16		matic weapons are
<b>4</b> 0mm	2	Cons 217	19		rssigned, except
40mm	2	Maitland	20		for the rounds of
40mm	2	Benjamin	20		ammunition actual
					ly at the guns.



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	A Standard Control of the stan	mioust (Sei	
and the second and a second	WITTER TANK, CHARLESTOWN AIR SASE (33)		
WESTERLY WATER TANK (SI		STATION DATUM POINTS WHICH ARE VISIOLE	STATION DATUM FORTE WHICH ARE VISIBLE
ATTA LINT F.S. TOWER LOG.ET-26 (30)		BATTERY CONS. 112	BATTERY CONS. 111
WATCH WILL PT. LIGHTHOUSE (29)			
PISHERS & C.S. SIGNAL MAST (#3)		X 83-83 3"	
CON1 894 (88)	41*18*	85-36 BATTERY OLIVIN	86-28 16,21,24,29,41 86-28 16,21,24,29,41
294 (1927, 1992) 294 (1927, 1993) 28 (193)		X 00 0 ⁴ .41	87-57 10,11, 22, 24, 29, 41 88-50 0,10,11, 28, 41
<b>:36</b> (191)	NORTH LIGHTHOUSE (41)		89-39 10, 21, 24, 32, 41 8:0-9:0 10, 24, 29, 33, 34, 35, 41
	<b>/</b> )	X 84-84 10,29,37 ⁴	L Bit-Sii 32, 34, 35, 41 X 012-912 33, 35, 36, 41
•	BREAT BALT POND	X 86-56 29, 36, 40, 41	X 913-813 10, 29, 37 ⁴ X 914-814 36 ⁴ 39 ⁴
		X 86 9,24,29,41	BATTERY CONS. 214
	SLOCK ISLAND LF.O. STATION (Set	82-82 8.10, 24, 29, 41	80 10,11,15,17,25 K 81-81 10,11,12,13,16,21
	SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE (38)		82-82 10,11,12
•	CROSTATION LOG. 80-14	x 94-36 10,29 000	8434 10, 11, 17, 22, 41 85-85 10, 21, 24, 32, 41
	(\$7)	BATIENT DALLIBA	4 -14 10, 24, 304, 31, 35, 41"
		BATTERY CONS. 217	6 G [11, 18, 14, 18, 16
•	<u>41° 08'</u>	X 81-81: 18.174.184.21.28	AM 18 NG 2
30 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B		83-53 10,11,17,18,21,28 X 84-34 10,11,125,174,184,208,41	AMTB NO. 3
Camp HEAD SOR EPE TOWERS (8)	În Ôi	BATTERY MAITLAND	AMTB NO.4
4	2 · · · · ·	<u>81-31    , (6, (6, 2)</u> 92-32   0, 1], (2	AMTE NO. 5
TOTTON PLAN CA SIGNAL MAST (T)	STATION DATUM POINTS WHICH ARE VISIBLE	83-33 10.11, 18.17, 14, 19 RATTERY BENJAMIN	AMTB NO.6
S ID-IA	HOOP 10,11,12,17,18,20,22,24,29,41	60 10.21.25.26	1 8 0 29, 31, 41
	4/* 00"   HEOP   10,11,47,18,20,29	1 82-92   18 .21 .26 .26	1
	HEOP 2 10,12, 16,17, 18, 28, 26	BATTERY CONS 215	NOTE I A PROJECT LETTER TO SOVER
- č 66 ( 	1160P 8 11, 15, 18, 11	X 81-81 10,12,12,12,10,10,17,10 X 81-81 10,12,12,12,14,16,184,28	PORTE IS BEING PREPARED.
•	0-2 10,12,18,17,18,28		Hale. It
•	x 0-3 10,11,12°,17°,18°, 20°, 22, 24, 28°, 41°	B5-58 10.21.24.32.41	Clanged at This Time CL
	40"25"   4-1   1,16,18,28	1 80-0RF 11, 17, 18 . 86 . 26	Lecure SECRET to much
	<b>e-3</b> 11,15,19,21,25,28	BATTERY HOPPOCK	H. O. LONG ASLAND SOUND REVISED
	6-4 10,11,17,18,19,25,25,27	NORTH HILL BATTERY	
1	X MORATES STATION HAS DP.C.		DATUM PUINTS
	S	SUITABLE FOR USE OF THE DPF AT LAKE USE OF SOME OF THESE DATUM	
₩ ₩,₩ ₩			ν.
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## CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF BATTERY INSTALLATIONS

HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

1	2	8	4	5	6	7.	8	9
BATTERY W/Data Comput	FLANK OBS. STA. 901/	OTHER OBS. STA. 1251/	OBS. STA. NOT INCL. IN 2 & 3	BC STA.	SPOT- TING STA.	MAGA- ZINES	BATTERY POWER PLANT	8CR- 296
Cons 112	0	-1-	4	1*	5	2	1	1
Dunn	2	2#	2	1*	6	. 2	1	1
Cons 216	2	0	4	1*	• 6	1	1	1
Cons 217	<b>2</b> ·	0	2	1	· 4	1	1	1
Cons 215	1	<b>.</b> 0	4	1	б	1	1	. 1
Cons 111 **	1	- 4	10	1*	15	2	1	1
Cons 214	2	0	4	1	6	1	1	1

* These stations have an HI over 74 feet.

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** Work on this battery was suspended. See note (*) to paragraph 5a, Annex A.

# One of these stations is not authorized a DPF because the area that would be covered by such an instrument is too small.



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#### ANNEX B

## 8. DATUM POINTS.

a. For the most part, the datum points for this harbor defense consist of lighthouses or towers. It will be necessary to erect some datum points for stations on the south side of Long Island and on Block Island. These will be covered by project letters at a later date. Since there are no visible islands south of Long Island all datum points in that area will be on Long Island itself. Exhibit 3-B shows the location of the present datum points and has a tabulation showing the stations which use these datum points.

b. Since many of the depression position finders are located in stations from which datum points that can be waterlined can be seen only when the visibility is listed as unlimited, or are beyond the maximum range of a DPF, it will be necessary to use the procedures outlined in Appendix III, FM4-15, dated 5 November 1943.

9. LAND ACQUISITION.

The parcel at Prospect Hill, Long Island Loc 14 had been leased but the lease was cancelled.

10. RADAR EQUIPMENT.

a. A tabulation of the fixed seacoast radar equipment is shown on the next page. All sets except number 2 have been installed.

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b. Exhibits 4-B-1 to 4-B-12 inclusive show an approximate arc of detection at the ranges which have been found for each set for which operating data is available. These ranges are based on the targets which are normal to this area. These are, in most cases, small freighters or tankers. Ranges on destroyers, transports, cruisers or battleships is not available from operating experience.



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## RADAR EQUIPMENT

SCR 296

AUTHORITY -- T/O & E 4-260-1, dated 11 April 1944

SET NO.	LOC NO.	SITE NO.	PRIMARY	ASSIGNMENTS	ADDITIONAL	GROUND ELEVATION	EFFECTIVE ANTENNA HEIGHT	EXHIBIT
1	13A _.	34	112	Dunn	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	82'	186'	4-B-1
2	14	14	111	112	216	128'	234*	4-B-2*
3	16	1Ĥ	Dunn	216	112	81'	187.	4-B-3
<b>4</b> .	16	11	216	Dann	•••••	72'	178'	4-B-4
5	21	1T	Benjamir	1 <b>215</b>	214	21'	127'	4-B-5
6	19	17	217	Maitland	Benjamin	75'	181'	4-B-6
7	20	18	Maitland	Benjamin	217	14'	120'	4-B-7
8	23	10	215	214	217	100'	2061	<b>4-</b> B-8
<b>9</b> ·	24Å	16	214	215	111	901	196'	4-B-9

The following set of the HD of Narragansett Bay has an additional assignment for a battery in this HD.

60-2	10 <del>9#</del>	111	145!	252'	4-B-12*
			•		

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#Battery in HD Narragansett Bay

"Due to the suspension of work on Battery Cons. 111 and Battery Cons. 109 as explained in Annex A, par. 5a, the supply of the SCR 296 to this location has been cancelled. The construction of an operations building, two power plant shelters, the tower footings, commercial power feed, and access road have been completed at Loc. 14.

#### 8CR-582 and SCR 682

AUTHORITY - Letter, Hq NES, file 413.68, dated 7 November 1942; 2nd Ind. Hq C of E, file 665 CM 19150 SPEOF, dated 25 November 1942, and 3rd Ind. OC Sig O, file SPSRB 665.1 HD (let Ser C) (11-7-42) dated 2 December 1942. A radar set SCR 682 was substituted for an SCR 582 pursuant to letter, War Department, AGO, AG413.44 (24 July 1943) OB-S-SPRMS, 26 July 1943, subject: "Issue of Instructions on Replacement of SCR 582 Radar Set by SCR 682 Radar Set."

-	DOIL	002 114	ual 0000			
TYPE OF 6ET	LOC NO.	SITE NO.	ASSIGNMENT	GROUND ELEVATION	EFFECTIVI ANTENNA HEIGHT	E \ EXHIBIT
<b>58</b> 2	16	20	HDCP - Surveillance	75'	127!	4- <b>B-1</b> 0
682	23	<b>]H</b>	HDCP - Surveillance	102'	132'	4-B-11

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#### 1. TACTICAL ORGANIZATION.

a. The tactical organization of the AA Battalion is shown in Exhibit 1-E. The two fixed AA gun batteries, the two AA S/L platoons, and the AAIS OP's, operate under control of the AA Battalion. They send their reports directly to its sub-operations board.

b. The automatic AA weapons are assigned by T/OdE to the various batteries, both antiaircraft and seacoast. The AA Battalion Commander alerts the Harbor Defense on the approach of hostile aircraft, but has no direct fire control over any of the automatic weapons.

c. The Harbor Defense Commander will assign some or all of the AMTE batteries to the AA Battalion whenever hostile aircraft present a more serious threat than do the seaborne targets.

2. ESTIMATED REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED.

a. Counting on antiaircraft support from the AMTB batteries, the following additional mobile equipment is required to properly protect the three island forts:

Two (2) 90mm AA gun batteries

Sixteen (16) 37mm or 40mm guns

Ten (10) AA searchlights

Four (4) radar sets

b. Defense of the Camp Hero area would require:

Three (3) 90mm AA gun batteries

Twelve (12) 37mm or 40mm guns

Five (5) AA searchlights

Six (6) radar sets (including three with the AA batteries)

#### 3. GUN DEFENSE.

a. The AA Gun defense consists of two fixed 3" gun batteries of 3 guns each, located at Forts Michie and Wright, respectively. The two mobile AA gun batteries previously authorized for Montauk were eliminated by secret letter from the War Dept., file AG 660.2 AA (10-23-40) M-OCCA, dated 1 November 1940, subject: "Revision of Antiaircraft Annex, Harbor Defense Projects." The six AMTB batteries have secondary assignment of AA defense.

b. According to T/O & E 4-260-1, dated 11 April 1944, one SCR 584 or SCR 545 is authorized per AA Gun Battery.

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## 4. SEARCHLIGHT DEFENSE

a. Five (5) 60-inch portable AA searchlights per fixed AA gun battery, a total of ten (10) for the Harbor Defenses, are authorized by the project.

b. T/O&E 4-260-1 authorizes three (3) radio sets SCR 268 per AA S/L platoon, a total of six (6) for the Harbor Defenses.

## 5. AUTOMATIC WEAPONS DEFENSE

The assignment of antiaircraft automatic weapons as authorized by T/OHE 4-260-1 is tabulated on the next two pages. The general location and fields of fire of the 40mm guns are shown on Exhibit 6-E.






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600.914 ( Part VI	() Sd) 90030 Corrected to 28 A pril 1943	FORT CAMP HERO, L. 1 ENGINEER-DEPARTMENT-STRU Water Supply System - Be	I., NEW YORK OTURES attory #216	
On this a or in part by t railroads and r construction, p	sheet list any existing structures of a the Engineer Department, such as wharve railroad equipment, giving for each a s present use, location, etc., and cost i	permanent or cemipermanent nature use es, storehouses, quarters, office build short description, dimensions, material f known.	d wholly ings, s of	SPEKM-1
Location: Camp Date of Transfe Cost to that De This project of 1 Fire Pump a 1 Well Pump a 1470 lin. ft.	b Hero Reservation, Montauk Pt., Easter er: 5 January 1944 ate: \$ 24,205.40 onsists of 10,000 gal. concrete Reservo at 180 G.P.M. and 1 Domestic Pump at 10 at 20 G.P.M. of distribution lines.	n tip of Long Island. ir and Pump Room with G.P.M.		
<b>지</b> 1	•	• •		
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		CECTO		
		SEUNLI	·	92-4882

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY







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EPOR. DAPLETE	D WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.	HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND FORT CAMP HERO, L. I., NEW YORK	······
600. 714 (22) Part VI	Corrected to 26 January 1944	BNGRVEER-BEPARIMENT-STRUCTURES BOUNDARY FENCING & SENTRY BOXES	

Tate of Transfer: 5 January 1944 Jost to that date: Fencing - \$30,761.97 Sentry boxes- \$ 6,410.00

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This project consists of 14,710 lin. ft. of 7' high #9 cyclone fence, and 6 concrete sentry boxes.

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## CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY WAR DEPARTMENT Inside face of Maniale-- 4-3"4 fibre Conduits 2 * 3 Wooden spacers @ 5-0 c.c. Manholc Wall 2" Min. Removable forms-٠. VOU **Q** 2" z" Wooden base set to grude @5:0"c.c: **€**∨ • 8* TYPICAL DUCT DETAIL NOT TO SCALE 5 Grade 7 ELEVATION SECTION AA TITANY TANÀNA SI ANG TYPICAL CONDUIT RECESS NOT TO SCALE Bockfill t 0 116" reasond sound .-HARBOR DEFENSES OF L.I. SOUND Trenchlay stopled every 5-0"____ BATTERIES DUNN -"112 -"216 POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM "TRENCHLAY" DETAIL NOT TO SCALE CAMP HERO, L.I. NEW YORK



#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY



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REPORT OF	ETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.	HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND FORT CAMP HERO, L. I., NEW YORK	••••
Part VI	Corrected to 24 April 1944	ENCIP:EER DEPARTMENT CTRUCTURES POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	

On this sheet list any existing structures of a permanent or semipermanent rature used wholly or in part by the Engineer Department, such as wharves, storehouses, quarters, office buildings, railroads and railroad equipment, giving for each a short description, dimensions, materials of construction, present use. location, etc., and cost if known.

Location - Camp Hero Military Reservation, L. I., New York. D' of Transfer - 5 January 1944. Cc. to that date - \$46.705.45

This project consists of construction of manholes, duct lines, and installation of cables for the distribution of electrical power from Batteries Dunn, No. 112 & No. 216 to Other fortification elements.

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REPORT OF COMPLET	TED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.	ε. μi	HARBOR DEFEN	SEC OF LONG ISLAND P HERO. L. I. NEW YO	SOUND	•
600.914 ( 1 4	1) 84704					
Part VI	Corrected to 26 April 1944.			cess Roads		
On this she or in part by the railroads and rai construction, pre	eet list any existing structures of a Engineer Department, such as wharve lroad equipment, giving for each a si esent use, location, etc., and cost is	permanent o s, storehous hort descrip f known.	r semipermanen es, quarters, tion, dimensio	t nature used wholly office buildings, ns, materials of		SPEKM-1
Location - Camp te of Transfer st to that dat This project con and culverts.	Hero Reservation, Montauk Point, East : 5 January 1944 e: \$72,976.34 sists of access roads to fortification	tern Tip of	Long Island, N. 8, drop inlets	Υ.	· · · ·	
21,867 sq. yds. 1	bituminous penetrated macadam roads.				<b>`</b>	
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# CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY



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REPORT OF COMPL	ETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS.	HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND	
(000,914)	£ J \$ 900 30	FORT CALLP HERO, L. I., NET YORK	
Part VI	Corrected to 28 APRIL 1944.	ENCINEER DEPARTMENT - STRUCTURES WATUR SUPPLY SYSTEM (BATT, DIDNI & #112)	

On this sheet list any existing structures of a permanent or semipermanent nature used wholly or in part by the Engineer Department, such as wharves, storehouses, quarters, office buildings, railroads and railroad equipment, giving for each a short description, dimensions, materials of construction, present use, location, etc., and cost if known.

Location: Camp Hero, Reservation, Montauk Pt., Eastern tip of Long Island, New York. Date of Transfer: 5 January 1944. C : to that date: \$66,526.12. This project consists of 50,000 gal. concrete reservoir with Pump Room having 1 Fire Pump at 270 G.P.M. and 1 Domestic Pump at 50 G.P.M. 3 Well Pumps at 20 G.P.M. each.

9,600 lin. ft. of distribution lines (cast iron).

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SPEKM-1

92-4882



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6 MO. 914 (Long Island) CIN 12538 REPORT OF COMPLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS (Fire Control or Submarine Mine Structure) Part II Corrected to 8 December 1943	HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND FORT CAMP HERO, L. L. NEW YORK STRUCTURE SCR-296 INSTALLATION (HILL "72") For Stry. # 2.16
Special Lambert Center of Tower   STRUCTURE: Projection (L.I.) x	INSTRUMENTS & LQUIPMENT   Type of observing inst. SCR-296.Installation   Type of plottin; board T   DATA TRANSMISSION: Type   Date of transfer Source   TIDE STATION: Source   Give description of tide gauge DATUM POINTS:   Give Forts from which visible Give Forts from which visible
Source of Commercial 2 25 .KVA. Generators Characteristics: Voltage 115Ac or DOr. Phase 12. Kilowatts required	Give stations served CABLE HUT: Give S.C. Type Remarks: *Prefabricated antenna house, tower, two power buildings, generators, tanks, equipment and transmitter building for SCR-296 Installation supplied by the Signal Corps. SECRET

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	to a pust 1 1 A) para 7	
	REPORT OF COMFLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS (Fire Control or Submarine Mine Structure)	HARBON DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND CAMP HERO, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK STRUCTURE SCR-296 INSTALLATION
-	Part II Corrected to 15 MARCH 1944	TA 600.914 Thortauk 12 71511
<b>E-4</b>	rart 11 Corrected to Leanon 1994   STRUCTURE: Special Lambert Center of Tower   Location (by coordinates) x64,255.978.yds   Location (by site description) Camp. Here. Reservation   Date of transfer 5. January. 1944. Center   Cost to that date \$18,297.35*S.C.Project.233.Funds   Type (for observing stattower, dug-in, cott.ge, etc.) Center   Type of construction (a) RoofCopperTower.StructSteel	This project includes also, wooden sentry box, fencing around property, and access road.
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CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY





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SHEET I OF 6

### Nature and Cost of Additional Repairs & Modifications

### 1944

This project consists of the installation of wiring and incidental work for a proposed standby generator for Fire Control equipment within existing structure; construction of a wood frame generator shelter unit......\$ 735.43

TORT- MONTAUK POINT. L. L. NEV. YORK Mre Control or Submarine Mine Structure) STRUCTURE FIRE CONTROL STATION B2S2 (DUNI) at Camp / Lina Corrected to 8 APRIL 1944 Part II Special Lambert Center of D.P.F. Instrument INSTRUMENTS & LOUIPMENT STRUCTURE: Proj. (L.I.) . X...65,600.699.xds..... Location (by coordinates) y...49, 103.407.yds..... Type of observing inst. Azimuth & D.P.F. Location (by site description) Location 16 .-. Site 2B Type of plotting board .None Date. of transfer ... 4 January. 1944. Cost to that date .\$4.165.09 Type (for observing stat.-tower, dug-in, DATA TRANSMISSION: cottege, etc.) Dug-in Type Type _____ Telephone U Type of construction (a) Roof Concrete & earth fill Date of transfer (b) Remainder of bldg.....Concrete How concealed .Earth fill & camouflage Paint ..... TIDE STATION: How protected .... Splinterproof. Concrete..... Give description of tide gauge Height above concealment .... None...... Height above protection ..... None..... DATUM POINTS: Conspicuous at 2,000 yards Give Forts from which visible cabl UTILITIES: Electric Power..... QUARTERS: Give stations served ŋ Characteristics: Voltage 116Ac-or-DC. .. Phase .1 ... S Kilowatts required 1.9 Type of lighting fixtures Commercial Standard - CSF CABLE HUT: Give S.C. Type Heat Water Sewer (See attached sheet) Connected to water mains No Connected to sewer No Type latrine Antilition of ben with lefen the ist office 2/2/44 his (101) N. Hef mon clang REFERENCE: Reference of site Floor El. 67.92 - Mean Low Nater Reference of instrument axis Ar. El. 73.00 M.L.W. there (Type and Capacity of Crane ... None.... applicable ..... (Mux. dia. of reel-chandled and the second second 





















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BCI BC2, BGI

CAMP HERO, LI NEW YORK



600.14(128)88691 HARBOR DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SC REPORT OF COMFLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS FORT ..... CAMP. HERO, L. I. NIM. YORK. (Fire Control or Submarine Mine Structure) STRUCTURE FIRE CONTROL STATION BC1 (Batt. #112), BC2 (Dunn) & G1 # </ Corrected to 8 APRIL 1944 Part II Center of Instrument - 1st Floor STRUCTURE: Projection (L.I.) X...64,094.215.yds..... **INSTRUMENTS & LOUIPMENT** Location (by coordinates) y. 48, 160.566 yds..... Type of observing inst. Azimuth Location (by site description) Location 16- Site 10 Type of plotting board --Date of transfer 3. January 1944 Try Cost to that date \$18,987.02 Type (for observing stat.-tower, dug-in, DATA TRANSMISSION: Type _____ Telephone cottige, etc.) ...Cottage.Type...... Type of construction (a) Fuof Wood Frame, Asbestos Shingles Date of transfer ..... (b) Remainder of bldg. Mood Frame & Concrete ... How concealed Simulated Cottage. TIDE STATION: How protected Splinterproof Concrete Ħ Give description of tide gauge Height above concealment ..... None Height above protection ...... 5 Ft. b Conspicuous at .6.000 yards DATUM POINTS: Give Forts from which visible applicable) UTILITIES: **OUARTERS:** Electric Power..... Source of ... Fortifications (Batt. #112) Characteristics: Voltage ... Ac op-DC... Phase .10. Give stations served Where Kilowatts required 5.0 Type of lighting fixtures Commercial Standard C.S.F. CABLE HUT: Give S.C. Type Heat Mater Sewer Connected to water mains Yes Connected to sewer Septic Tank & Tile Drain Field Type latrine _____ Flush Type Finished First Floor- Kl.110.50 REFERENCE: Reference of site ... Mean Low Water Reference of instrument axis EL. 127.0 M.L.W. (Troe and Capacity of Grane ..... where (Max. dia. of rest-handled applicable FS-336 1.1.3

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CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY



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Sheet 4 of 9





Sheet 2 of 9





HEPORT OF COMFLETED HORKS - SEACDAST FORTIFICATIONS HARBOH DEFENSES OF . LONG ISLAND. SOL (Fire Control or Subtarine Mine Structure) YORS- MONTAUK POINT L. I. NEW YORK STRICTURE FIRE CONTROL STATION and (Batt. 114), B16510 (Batt. 111), Part II - - - - - Corrected to 8 APRIL 19/1 STRUCTURE: Proj. (L.I.) Location (by coordinates) 7. 49:158:242:yds.) INSTRUMENTS & ZOULPMENT Type of observing insta Azimuth Location (by site description) At C.G. Station, Montaux Date of transfer 3 January 1944 Location 16, Site 20 Cost to that date. • 14.630.11 Type (for Obs tring stat. tower, dug-in, Type of plotting board NATA ATRANSMISSION Cotty per etc. Towar (511-751 (b) Remainder of bldg. Concrete How concealed as Camoullage Paint as a set TIDE STATICI iomprotected applinterproof concrete Cive description of tide gauge Ь DATUM POINTS: HANNESS Give Forts from which visible UTILITIES Electric Power of the statistic statistics QUARTERS cource of a voirage vaca Give stations served A Part of the state of the second Detoral Hiting Platines Commercial Standard, C.S.P. CABLE HUT: TA GIVENSKINS or peateds. Plates : chilmey maltraprovided. connected to maten mains in No. SEE ATTACHED SHEET rected to some Hone

SIGEARIDN DIE

Rereventer of the leave low fater F1-103.6

and the second Capacity of Scran HILLS HILL WOLL

### 1944

S.C.R. 582 Installation installed Wooden Blister put on roof of F.C. Station Sheet metal covered Power Plant with concrete footings.

Blister & Power Plant prefabricated and supplied by Signal Corps.

\$3,106.76

This project consists of the installation of wiring and incidental work for a proposed standby generator for Fire Control equipment within existing structure.

\$ 239.43

# <u>1944</u>-

This project consists of relocating Fog Horns from existing Fire Control Station and construction of wooden shelter and supports for horns

\$2,071.99



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REPORT COMFLETED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS (Fire Control or Submarine Mine Structure) 600.714 (--)/59104

í.



Part II Corrected to 24 APRIL 1944	
Lambert System Center of instrument <u>STRUCTURE:</u> (L.I.) x. 2,589,569.16 ft. Location (by coordinates) y. 313,475,37 ft. Location (by site description)Top. of Battery. No. 216 24 Sentember 1943	INSTRUMENTS & LQUIPMENT Type of observing inst. Azimuth Type of plotting boardNone
Date of transfer	DATA TRANSMISSION: Type :
(a) Noof <u>Concrete</u> (b) Remainder of bldg <u>Concrete</u> How concealed <u>Farth &amp; Vegetation</u> How protected <u>Splinterproof Concrete</u>	TIDE STATION: , Give description of tide gauge
Height above concealment None Height above protection None Conspicuous at 1,000. yards	DATUM POINTS: Give Forts from which visible
UTILITIES: Electric Power Source of <u>Commercial &amp; Fortification</u> Characteristics: Voltage ¹¹⁵ Ac <del>or D6</del> Phase1.	Output
Kilowatts required Q.5. Type of lighting fixtures Commercial Standard - CSF Heat	Give S.C. Type
Mater Sewer Connected to water mains No Connected to sewer No Type latrine Nane	AND DEPARTMENT CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. AMMY
REFERENCE:   Fin. Floor Elev. 96.42     Reference of site   Mean Low Rater     Roference of instrument axis   Mean Low Rater     where   (Troe and Capacity of Grane     applicable   (Max. dia. of rederended	FRONT ELEVATION NOTE
FS-691	eno nero chant. 2 1 2 3 4 9 Shellion 2



CORPS OF ENGINEERS. U. S. ARMY







### Nature & Cost of Additional Repairs & Modifications

1944

This project consists of the installation of 25 KW standby diesel engine driven generator and incidental interior wiring for Plotting Room, Battery Dunn.....\$ 6,665.51



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# CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.ARMY

CAMP HERO LI.

NEW YORK

Nature & Cost of Additional Repairs & Modifications (Battery Dunn)

1944 - Fower Room Heating

This project consists of the installation of oil fired hot water boiler, induced draft fan.

4 unit heaters and necessary piping.

3 new closures to isolate heated areas as follows: Power Room, Dehumidifying Equipment Room, Latrine, Mutiler Gallery, Water Cooler Room and Corridor for Battery Dunn.

F5-1379 1944 - Additional Dehumidification System.

This project consists of the installation of 2 self-contained dehumidifying units with 3 H.P. Compressor, necessary wiring, condensate piping and closures for corridors......\$ 10,210.00

FSON J3C

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REPORT	OU. 970 PLITED H	ORKS - SEA	COAST FOR	TIFICATION	S	the party of	HARBOR DEFE.	SES OF LON	G ISLAND SOUND			
Part I	fels c Corr	ected to	Teo -	9 S	EPT.1944	e de tr <b>at</b> St. Hart e tare 	Calibor 16"	₩ *.3 =======	Carriage	Arbette w		
<u>GENERAL</u> : Battery comp Battery comp Date of trans Cost to date interials of Battery new (If moder on rever Trunnion else Datum plane <u>UTILITIES:</u> <u>WATER SUPPLY</u> Source of Alternate s Size of M <u>SEWER</u> Connected to Type of Disp Type of Latr.	menced pleted sfer e of tran f constru- or modern mized giv rso side) ovation in wation in cource hin6" sower osal Sep ine Flu	23 March 5 June 12 Janu sfer \$1.3 ction Re nized No re detailou n btry. I None Transite Yes (Rese tic Tank & sh Type	h 1942 1945 ary 1944 39,528.61 informed w d statemer 21. 85.73 fean Low W	Project 2 Concrete it M.L.W. ater ystem) tion	70Funds	UTILITIES (Contid.) <u>ELECTRIC POWER</u> Sources of <u>Commercial &amp; Engine Generators</u> Procured & installed by (QLE or ORD). Characteristics: Voltage <u>Ac or DC</u> Phase 30 No. of units and capacity <u>3</u> - 375 <u>KVA</u> Max. K.W. required for utilities <u>72</u> Max. K.W. required for non-battle conditions <u>72</u> . Commercial power provided (yes or no) Yes Capacity <u>75</u> KVA Auxiliary power unit provided (yes or no) Yes Capacity Type of lighting fixtures <u>Commercial Standard</u> - CSP Dehumidifying Unit. Make and capacity Rooms Tet or Dry <u>Dry</u> How ventilated Vent shafts(Latrines)Exhaust fans(RECST) How heated <u>011</u> Fired Forced Hot Water - Unit Heaters <u>DATA TRANSHISSION</u> Type <u>Type</u> <u>Type</u> and installed by						
				······································	·	** 450/208/1	120	dnance.				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<	SE	294		ARMAMEL	T 3992 Cond main corr	itioners. +	3 H.P.Dehu	nidifying units	; in		
Emplacement No.	Cal.	Length	Model 3	Guns Sorial No.	Manufactu	rer Mountod	Typa Mode	i Carr Scrial N	inges 0. Manufactur	er Motor		
1 2 <b>2</b>	16" 16"	68 ' 68 '	Mark 11 M1	48 45	Midvale St & Ordnance Midvale St & Ordnance	eel Yes Co. eel Yes Co.	Barbette M4	28	Watertown Arsenal 19 Watertown Arsenal 19	440 V. 446 V. Elect. 1 Induction 45 Kotor- Type 5FF		
F3 13,789,	496,13	78,1434							Yes .			
· ••••		· • •• .		· · · · ·					• • •	E .		

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WAR DEPARTMENT CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.ARMY F CORRIDOR ROOM 1 P SECTION ZZ SECTION Y-Y SECTION X-X POWER ROOM HEATING SYSTEM HARBOR DEFENSES OF LL SOUND BATTERY NO.112 (16") CENTRAL TRAVERSE MAGAZINE **z'** 6 CAMP HERO, LJ. **NEW YORK** 



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CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.ARMY





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CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY WAR DEPARTMENT aly membrane waterproofing P111 -3. Ply membrane water and 3" lager at grove ricid eld want [L 96 W [1 31.0-٩. Protective Roat 1. 83.6 1, Structural Root 0.03.92) 183.3 1. 121 4.83 G Compacted [ Coble ional Carps. Arcess chase 7 H. TT.O EI. 77.07 (cmax 1.1 11.700 11 73.0 H. 76.92 EI. 76.57 50:0' Spin memoran SECTION A-A ㅋ Р Q.CU.107.D 11.107.0/0 ۰. **.** •. H 101.07 [1.39.75 TRATTERY LEWIS FI 91.6 1942 ۹. Lahoust Tunnel £1.79.5 ~ Gritte ھ 42 . REAR ELEVATION HARBOR DEFENSES OF L.I. SOUND BATTERY 112 (16") CENTRAL TRAVERSE MAGAZINE CAMP HERO L.I. NEW YORK 



WAR DEPARTMENT CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.ARMY es' 6 3 Pky membrane waterproofing and 3 toyer of grave FOTRIOAS 19:6* Fill--Protective Roof El. 104.0 El 103.0 El 103.0 ____Structural Root Protechie Roof -[1. 53.00 ) El. 99.75 L. 101.0 1 50.0 Field joint El 95.0-93.0 Structural Root ried joint (1.92.0 -1.00.0 Structural Roc rð concrete woll water stop 1 21 75.0 El. 75.427 [1.75.0 Gote - EL73.Q E Buister Course ÈL 73. Burster Course - [1.67.0 ł [1 69.0 12.0' 0.50.07 38:0 A3'. A - E Gun Black SECTION C-C HARBOR DEFENSES OF LLSOUND BATTERY NO.112 (16") CENTRAL TRAVERSE MAGAZINE 40' NEW YORK CAMP HERO L.I. ......



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MPLITED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS 

Corrected to

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Part I

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FORF- CAMP HERO, L. I., NEW YORK BATTERY NO. 112 Calibur 16" Curriago BALTE

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GENERAL:         Battery commenced       .25.March 1942.         Battery completed       6 June 1943         Date of transfer       .12.January. 1944.         Cost to date of transfer       \$1,369,528.61.Project_270         Laterials of construction       Reinforcad.Concrete.         Battery new or modernized       New         (If modernized give detailed statement       on reverse side)         Trunnion elevation in btry.       Els.81.75.M.L.W.         Datum plane       New. Mater							UTILITIES (Cont'd,) ELECTRIC POWER Sources of Commercial & Engine Generator. Procured & installed by (OCE or ORD). Characteristics: Voltage Ac or BG. Phase 36. No. of units and capacity 3 - 375 KVA. Max. K.V. required for utilities ***72 Max. K.W. required for non-battle conditions 72 Commercial power provided (yes or no) Yes Capacity 75 KVA Auxiliary power unit provided (yes or no) Yes Capacity 75 KVA							
UTILITIES: WATER SUPPLY	Ϋ́			Typo of lighting fixtures <u>Commercial Standard</u> - CSF										
Source of . Alternate s Size of M <u>SEWER</u> Connected to Type of Disp Type of Latr	System)		Rooms Figt or Dry Dry How ventilated Vent shafts(Latrines)Exhaust fans(Room) How heated 011 Fired Forced Hot Water-Unit Heaters. DATA TRANCHISSIDN Type Telephones REMARKS *Engine Generator procured & installed by ORD. Commercial Power Facilities installed by O.C.E. *** 450/208/120 Volts.											
•	SE	CR	FT	7	ARMA	MELIT	****2	Systems	Using	Station & Carrier 7K3	Plotting Swi Roca - S Ton Comp	Chooard 		
Employeement	- Second		Jame H	កំណាម		Corridors. : Corridges								
llo.	Cal.	Length	Model	Sorial No.	Manufac	cturor	Mountod	Тура	Model	Serial No.	Manufacturer	Motor		
1 2	16"	681	Mark II	92 1	-S. Nave Factory	al , N.Y.	Yes	Bar- bette	¥4-	42	Watertown Arsenal 1943	440 V. Gen.Elect. Type KF		
£	TO	001		73 1	Co.	n Steel	Yez	Bar- bette	<b>¥4</b>	45	Watertown Arsenal 1943	440 V. Gen. Elect.		
F 12, 189,	7964.137	المانية المراجع ( ¹								1		Type KF		

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9-SEPT: 1944

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# CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY







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EPORT OF COMPLITED WORKS - SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS (Batteries)



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HARBOR DEFINISES OF LONG ISLAND. SOUND ..... FORT- CAMP HERO, L. I., NEW YORK BATTERY No. 216 No. of Guns 2 Calibar 6^W Carriago Berbett I. NEW IORA No. of Guns 2. .... Carriago Barbette

art I	<u> </u>	rected to	4 Tay	1945.	·					·	G	
ENERAL: Battery com Battery com Date of trans Cost to date iterials of Battery new (If moder on rever Trunnion cle Datum plano TILITIES: WATER SUPPLY Source of Alternate s Size of M EMER Connected to Type of Latr	monded pleted sfor of trais f constru- or moder raized g rse side evation i sever in osal Se ine	26 May 19 18 June 19 12 January nsfer 11 uction Rei mized in btry. Mean Mone "Ø Transit no ptic tank a	42. 943 98.008.5 inforced. New. ed staten El. 78.7 Low. Mat	1. Congrate Nont O.M.L.W. field	U	UTILITIES (Cont'd,). ELECTRIC POWER Sources of Commercial & Generators. Procured & installed by (OCE or ORD)* Characteristics: Voltage 450/ Ac area No. of units and capacity 3 - 187 KVA each Max. K.V. required for utilities 37.5 KVA Max. K.W. required for non-battle conditions 25 KVA Max. K.W. required for non-battle conditions 25 KVA Commercial power provided (yes or no)Yee Capacity 45 KVA Auxiliary power unit provided (yes or no)No Capacity Type of lighting fixtures Commercial Standard - CSP Dehumidifying Unit. Make and capacity Carrier 50-M-4** Rooms Fot or Dry Dry. (Except Powder & Shall Rooms) How ventilated Vent Shafts & Doorways. How heated 1 Fired Forced Hot Water-Umit Heaters DATA TRANSHISSION Type						
					*	Generatori 3 Ton sel:	s by Or <u>f conta</u>	dnance; ined co	Commercial nditioner ()	Power by 0.C. for Plotting R	<b>B.</b>	
					ARMAMENT	AAMENT & Latrine only.)						
mplacement llo.	Cal.	Length	Model	Sorial No.	Manufacturer	Mountod	Тура	Model	Sorial No.	Manufacturer	Motor	
1 2	6*	310"	1903	31	Natorvliet Arsonal 194	Yes 3	Barbett	• Yl	97	Wellman Eng.	Size 5.	
³ 탄 (	6"	310"	<b>A</b> 2	56	Watervlist Arsenal 1943	Yes	w	₩	96	Wellman Eng. Co. 1943	440 V.	
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Camp-Hero, Montauk, Mew York

FOR THE PERIOD

(1 January -- 31 January 1951)

CHAIN OF COMMAND

26th AIR DIVISION (DEFENSE)

EASTERN AUR DEFENSE FORCE AIR Defense CONTENENDALIMETER COMMAND

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COMPILED BY:

WILLIAM E..MOORE Captain, USAF

Historical Officer

## APPROVED BY:

EMANUEL A. PELAEZ Capt., USAF Commanding

. . . . . . . . . Dec <u>1</u>973 1 million F. .

2 MAY 1977

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# CHAPTER I.

## ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

During the reporting period 1 to 31 January, 1951, the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron remained stationed at Camp Here, Montauk, Long Island, New York. There was no change in the assigned mission of the Squadron and normal operations were conducted during the month in accombance with hours prescribed by the 26th Air Division. Electronic and Communications equipment was operational for the entire period and no major difficulties or breakdowns were encountered.

On January 25th Major Kelley and Lt Agins, 26th Air Division, and Captain Fields, 503rd AC & W Sq, arrived at the squadron for two days TDY on matters pertaining to Air Defense Operations. A more detailed account of their visit will be found in Chapter VII.

On Jaauray 26th Major Conner of the 69th AA Battery, Ft. Totten, N.Y. visited the Squadron and discussions with Squadron officeRs were conducted concerning policies to be set up, facilities available at Camp Here etc, for the AA training battery to be located in the Squadron area. A permanent cadre will be quartered at Camp Here and continuous training will be conducted for Regular Army AA personnel. Buildings unused by the 773rd AC & W Sq will be made



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available to the 69th AA Battery and they will begin their training when Battery equipment arrives at Montauk. The full cooperation of the 773rd was assured the 69th AA Battery.

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During the month Captain Yaworsky and Captain Winters, 26th Air Division Controllers made an inspection of operations. Air Defense matters and operations problems were discussed with the Squadron duty controller.

#### CHAPTER LL

#### PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The critical shortage of officer personnel as previously reported was somewhat alleviated by the assignment during the month of 3 officers. One officer was transferred during the month. However, officer strength continues well below that authorized for the Squadron and still urgently needed are an Adjutant, a Supply Officery and Controllers Two Controllers were assigned which helped offset the less of the Chief Controller transferred the ± first part of the month. Airmen strength increased slightly during the month and there were no critical shortages of skilled SSN's.

Authorized strength for the squadron is 16 officers and 179 Airmen. Actual strength of the Squadron at the beginning of the more month was as follows:

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OFFICERS 8 (White)

<u>AIRMEN</u> 163 (White- 150) (Celored 13)

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CLASSIFIED SECRET By Auth. Squadron Comdr. 773d AC. Squadron Datel4 Mar 51 Initials EN?

# SECRET HISTORX OF the

#### 883D AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRON

Camp Hero, Montauk, New York

## FOR THE PERIOD

(1 February -- 28 February 1951)

## CHAIN OF COMMAND

26TH AIR DIVISION (DEFENSE) EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

# COMPILED BY:

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WILLIAM E. MOORE CAPTAIN USAF HISTORICAL OFFICER

#### APPROVED BY:

EMANUEL A. PELAEZ MAJOR USAF COMMANDING

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Page 2

In visiting and inspecting each section, discussions made. were held with the various section heads and local recommendations were made by the inspecting Officers. A thorough analysis of operations was made and problems pertaining to Air Defense matters were discussed at length and many helpful suggestions and recommendations were a result of the visit. Certain recommendations concerning actual operations which have been adopted will be discussed in Chapter IV.

In the January History mention was made of the impending arrivial of Units of the 69th AK Battalion, Ft. Totten, N.Y. at Camp Hero. The first units arrived during the first weekin February and practice firing started as soon as the 90mm AA guns had been positioned. Although weather hampered their operation, all batteries of the battalion were able to complete the required number of practice rounds by the 23d of the month. Facilities were not available to house the entire battalion, so two batteries.at a time bivouaced at Camp Hero, fired the required rounds and then returned to Ft. Totten, making way for two more batteries. The batteries were thus rotated until all firing requirements had been met by the battalion. Tow target planes from Otis AFB and NAS Floyd Bennett were utilized forfiring problems for the 90's and radio controlled "drones" were targets for the multiple 50 caliber machine guns. Although there was no Official tie-up with the AA battalion and the 773d AC&N Squadron, lisson was established between Squadron

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SECRET operations and the Battalion CP. The purpose and handling of this liason will be discussed in more detail in the operations Chapter.

The 773d's Squadron area is now officially an Army area and will be completely taken over by the Army as soon as the Squadron moves to its new site, still under construction. At this time there is no indication of any official operational association with the 69th AA Battalion. The site now occupied by the 773d will be used as a training area only by the Army. It has not been possible to determine definite Army Plans for future practice firing. The only Army personnel remaining at Camp Hero on the 28th of Feb was a caretaker force. Before pulling out for Ft Totten, however Colonel Kerr, Commanding Officer of the Battalions, indicated that batteries of 120mm AA guns would be arriving at Camp Hero late in March or early in April to conduct practice firing. Future activity of the Army at Camp Hero will be reported in subsequent histories.

#### CHAPTER II

#### PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The assignment of five Officers during the reporting period substantially relieved the critical shortage of Officer personnel as noted in previous histories. Two Controllers, Two Communication Officers and one Radar Officer were assigned, bringing Officer strengh up to 14. Two of the five new Officers were assigned but were not present for duty. One Officer was assigned but orders will be revoked although he was

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Page 3

#### Page 11

the enlarging of the dias, and the building of additional table Space. At the suggestion of Major Gordon and Captain Janek, 26th Air Division, the tote board was eliminated in the preparation of the board for the new grid and a simplified system of discussing the information formerly put on the tote board has been put into effect. This follows the system in use at Roslyn and other stations.

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During the time the 69th AA was in operation, a direct line from Squadron Operations to the AA CP was utilized for close liason. When batteries were ready to practice fire, the C.P. called operations for clearance. Scopes were checked to see if any A/C might be entering the firing area but in giving clearance the 773d was not assuming responsibility for A/C in the area. Operations also notified CAA, the ADCC and other stations when firing was being conducted.

#### CHAPTER V

#### · COMMUNICATIONS

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Communications equipment performed exceptionally well during the reporting period. Six noise limiter kits were received and installed in BC-639-A VHF receivers and the installation of noise limiters in all VHF receivers has now been completed.^{*4} The equipment performed very well. Two new VHF antennas were received during the month and installed for use with the SCR 624 radio sets.^{*5} The 624s have never proved very satisfactory

#4ge Monthly electronics field engineers report-Incl 1 Part II
*5 Monthly electronics field engineers report Incl 1 Part II & III
Page 1 & 2.

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evident. The new Squadron area is fast nearing completion and with the exception of the operations building and lack of mess equipment for the new mess hall the majority of the buildings will be ready for occupancy in few weeks time. Definite date for moving has not been set but everything indicates that the Squadron will have to move into buildings in a piecemeal fashion as they are completed and the Squadron will undoubtedly have to live in the new area and mess and operate in the present area for some time to come. The present Squadron area has already been turned over to the army and they are most anxious to be able to make use of the buildings now occupied by the Air force. Movement to the new area had not started during this reporting period.

### CHAPTER IX

### INTERNAL SECURITY

A general tightening up of all security was effected during the period reported. Squadron Air Police were intensively instructed throughout the month by their section head in security measures and the effectiveness of this emphasized program was noticeable. The Air Police Force consists of 14 Airmen and the APs work 8 hour shifts with the same hours scheduled as all other sections, with the exception of administrative personnel. The

AP shifts are from 8 AM to 1600--1600 to 2400--0001 to \$800etc.

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### HISTORY OF

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### 773rd A IRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRON

Camp Hero, Montauk, New York

### FOR THE PERIOD

(1 March --- 31 March 1951)

### CHAIN OF COMMAND

26th AIR DIVISION (DEFENSE) EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COMPILED BY:

WILLIAM E. MOORE CAPTAIN USAF HISTORICAL OFFICER

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APPROVED BY:

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COMMAND ING

EMANUEL A. PELAEZ

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On March 13th several Officers from ADC and MADF conducted an acceptance inspection of the new Squadron area. Participating Officers were Lt. Colonel George E. Hunsucker, Captains Allen, Smith and Hoffman of ADC and Lt Colonel Charles H. Price, Najor J.E. O'Ecole of EADF. Also visiting on the 13th and 14th was Captain Graham C. Beacum, 26th Air Division, in connection with Air Installations in the new area.

On March 22d, Lt. Barrett R. Agins, 26th Air Division, wisited Squadron Operations and discussed ECM with the Senior Director and Director on Duty. Lt. Agins also assisted in an ECM demonstration by a B-25 aircraft on the same day.^{#2}

Lt. Thomas R. Michael arrived at the Squadron late in the Month and discussed matters pertaining to medical administration with the Commanding Office: and the Squadron Medical section.

On March 27th Major Eugene Marray, 26th Air Division Chaplin, arrived for a visit of several days.

Captain Peter J. Filorimo, 26th Air Division Identification Officer, visited for 3 days beginning March 29th and inspected indentification procedures. Various recommendations were made and adopted during the course of his visit.

As re-orted in the February History, it was expected that the 69th AA Battalion would again be active at Camp Hero towards

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#2--See Chapter VIL on training for detail #3--See Chapter X on Special Subjects for Detail #4--See Chapter IV on Operations for detail.

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the end of March. On March 30th units began arriving at Camp Hero but as of the 31st of March only one battery of 90mm anti-Aircraft guns had arrived and practice firinghad not commenced. It is anticipated that additional batteries of the battalion will arrive for practice firing and all actual firing activity etc., will be covered in subsequent histories.

### CHAPTER II

### PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Assignments of Officer and Airman personnel during the month *i* considerably relieved the shortages reported in previous months' histories.

The assignment of an Adjutant has offset one of the most critical shortages and has greatly relieved the pressure placed on the Administrative Section in general. Although strength figures as of the 31st of March show that the authorized number of Officers are assigned, three of these Officers were not present for duty, with two Officers in school and the orders being revoked on the third. One of the Officers in school is a controller and after his 16 weeks TDY will undoubtedly be reassigned. His loss will be offset by the other Officer now in school who is assigned and on completion of the Controllers course will report for duty. At the present time there are four directors and a senior director available for duty which indicates the need for the assignment of additional 1014s. The radar and communications sections

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and the only personnel who did not receive training were men on leave, men hospitalized and men AWOL or in the hands of the authorities. The subjects presented closely foblowed the yearly forecast. A security period scheduled was taken over by Captain Smith, 26t¹ Air Division, who thoroughly discussed general security measures and division security procedures.

105 Airmen fired familiarization rounds with 50 caliber machine guns as part of the Ground Training for the month. The subjects presented and names of personnel attending and names of instructors are indicated on the attached Training Forecast for #19 the period March 1 to March 31st which has been completed.

Lt. Agins, 26th Air Division, spent a day with the Shudron and assisted in a demonstration of Airborne jamming. Two B-25s participated in the jamming and all operations and radar maintenance personnel, in addition to crews on duty, witnessed the demonstration. CW noices, Window type and VHF jamming was demonstrated Operators were able to effectively detect and track both aircraft through the jammed areas.

The first training manuals for the new individual training program were received on the last day of the month and the required lessons for all AC&W personnel are to be started immediately.....

#19-Opeund Training Schedule From 1 March to 31 March 1951 -Exibit 3.

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### 773D AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRON

Camp Hero, Montauk, New York

FOR THE PERIOD

( 1 April --- 30 April 1951 )

CHAIN OF COMMAND 26TH AIR DIVISION(DEFENSE)

EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COMPILED BY:

WILLIAM B. MOORE CAPTAIN USAF HISTORICAL OFFICER

### APPROVED BY:

EMANUEL A. PELAEZ MAJOR USAF COMMANDING

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#### Page 2

attended by members of the inspection team and the Commanding Officer and Section Head Officers of the Squadron. Discrepencies found in the various sections were discussed and a general rating was determined for the Squadron.

As reported in the March History, units of the 69th AA Battalion arrived at Camp Hero on March 30th and 31st and proceeded to set up for a two week period of practice firing. One battery of 90 mm AA guns was set up and practice firing commenced on May 1st. A field phone was installed in the Squadron Operations room connecting Squadron ops with the AA CP and clearances were requested by the AA and given by operations before firing began. Practice firing continued until two Batteries had completed firing requisites. On completion the battery returned to Fort Totten, leaving a caretaker force in the area.

### CHAPTER II

#### PERSONNEL AND ADM IN ISTRATION

Additional assignments of Officer and Airmen personnel during the reporting period have brought Equadron strength close to that authorized under existing T.O. Three Officers were assigned and one Officer was transferred. The officer transferred had been assigned but had not been present for duty, and one of the newly assigned officers will not be present for duty until he begins and completes the Controllers Course at Tyndall Field. One Radar Officer and one Director were assigned and reported for duty during the

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HISTORY OF

### 773rd AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRON

### Camp Hero. Montauk. New York

### FOR THE FERIOD

( 1 May --- 31 May 1951 )

### CHAIN OF CONMAND

26th AIR DIVISION ( DEFENSE ) EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

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### COMPTIED BY:

1 -----

> WILLIAM E. MOORE CAPTAIN USAF HISTORICAL OFFICER

OVED B ROBERT W. DEVENISH UCAF CAPTAIN COMMANDING

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### ORGAN IZATION AND MISSION

CHAPTER I

During the reporting period 1 May to 31 May 1951 the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron remained stationed at Montauk, Long Island, New York. No change dn the assigned mission of the Squadron was effected and normal operations were conducted during the month in accordance with hours prescribed by the 26th Air Division (Defense). Electronic and Communication equipment was operational for a greater part of the period on a 24 hour basis and only one major breakdown occured.^{*1}

On May 8th General Minty accompanied by Colonel Murphy, 69th AAA Battalion, Ft. Totten, N.Y., visited the Squadron. General Minty and Colonel Murphy inspected Squadron operations briefly and the Colonel was given a chort briefing on operational procedures. Following the visit to operations the visitors observed practice firing by a battery of 90 mm. antiaircraft artillery, List AAA Battalion., Ft Totten, N.Y., and then proceeded to visit the new Squadron area. The Visitors returned to Division Headquarters late in the afternoon of the 8th.

Units of the 41st AAA Battalion arrived at Camp Hero from Fort Dix on the 4th of May and set up batteries of 90 mm guns for purposes of praotice firing. Two batteries of battalion arrived the week of the 4th and two more batteries arrived the week following. During their stay strength maintained by the Battalion was approximately 300 men. When firing requlsites had been met, the batteries received orders to proceed to a new duty station, Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

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On the 23rd of May the 536th AAA Battalion arrived from Fort Totten. The mission for the batteries of this battalion was practice firing of 120 mm anti-aircraft artillery, and it was anticipated that the firing requisites would not be completed until early in June. As of the 31st of May approximately 500 men have been stationed at Camp Hero and a total of 750 men are expected to participate in the firing exercises. Firing activities have been coordinated with Squadron operations and a field phone connecting Operations with the AA Command Post was installed so that warning could be given of any aircraft entering the firing area to the AAA. Squadron Operations was notified prior to firing and when guns were secured. When firing has been completed the unites of the Battalion will return to Fort Totten.

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On May 20th and 21st a total of 21 officers from the 118th Ftr Interceptor Squadron, Suffolk County Airport, visited Squadron Operations. Major Spencer, Commanding Officer of the Squadron, and Captain Hathaway, Squadron Operations officer, were among the visitors from Suffolk, as well as Lt. Simon, Communications Officer for the Squadron.²

The move to the new Squadron area started on May 15th and the official address of the Squadron is now Montauk, not Camp Hero, Montauk, although operations and communications are still operating in the Camp Hero area...³

### CHAPTER II

#### PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

During the reporting period Officer strength increased slightly while *1 - See Communications - Chapter V for detail *2 - See Chapter 4 for more detail *3 - See Chapter 8 for more detail

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### HISTORY OF

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### 773D AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUEDRON

### Montauk, New York

### FOR THE PERIOD

( 1 June - 30 June 1951)

### CHAIN OF COMMAND

26TH AIR DIVISION (DEFENSE) EASTERN AIR DEFENSE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

### COMPILED I:

Surger and

WILLIAM E MOORE CAPTAIN USAF HistoricalOfficer

### APPROVED BY:

EMANUEL A. PELAEZ MAJOR USAF Commanding

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### CHAPTER I

### ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

During the reporting period 1 June to 30 June the 773d Air-Craft Control and Warning Squadron remained stationed at Montauk, New York. No change in the assigned mission of the Squadron was effected and normal operations were conducted during the month in accordance with hours prescribed by the 26th Air Division (Defense). Electronic and Communication equipment was operational for the entire period on a 24 hour basis and no major difficulties or breakdowns occured.

The units of the 536th AAA Battalion, which arrived at Camp Hero late in the previous month, completed their firing requisites in the first week of the reporting period and personnel returned to Fort Totten with the battery of 120mm Anti-Aircraft guns which had been practice fired during this training period. At the time of departure for Fort Totten, the Army indicated that there would be no further firing at Camp Hero until the second weak of July, when they anticipate a return to the practice range with a full Battalion of 120mm Guns.

On the first of June, Major Adams, EADF Special Service Officer, and Captain Mucci, 26th Air Division Special Service Officer, visited the Squadron and conducted an investigation of Squadron Special Service facilities.

Colonel Hanford, of the Judge Advocate General's Office, EADF, and Lt. Simon, 26th Air Division legal officer, arrived at the Squadron for a meeting with the Commanding Officer.

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### HISTORY OF

the

773D AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRON Nontauk, Long Island, New York

### FOR THE PERIOD

(1 September - 30 September )

### CHAIN OF COMMAND

26TH AIR DIVISION (DEFENSE) EASTERN AIR DEFENSE AIR DEFENSE COMMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COMPILED BY:

WILLIAM E. MOORE CAPTAIN USAF Historical Officer APPROVED BY:

EMANUEL A. PELAEZ MAJOR USAF Commanding

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### CHAPTER I

### ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

buring the reporting period 1 September to 30 September the 773d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron remained stationed at Montauk, New York. No change in the assigned mission of the Squadron was effected and normal operations were conducted during the month in accordance with hours prescribed by the 26th Air Division (Defense). Electronic and Communications equipment was operational for the entire period on a 24 hour basis and no difficulties or breakdowns of major proportions occurred.

The 703d AAA Battalion which arrived at Camp Hero in August for practice firing departed on the 19th of September, and on the 20th of the month units of the 41st AAA Battalion arrived at the training site and began setting up for their firing period. At the end of the reporting period this battalion was still in the process of conducting firing problems. The 773d AC&W Squadron operations maintained close liason with the Command Fosts of the battalions mentioned by means of a field phone so that air traffic could be cleared through the danger area when necessary, and that squadron operations could be advised of all firing activity.

A number of officers visited the squadron during the month conducting inspections of new area installations and for the purpose of visiting operations and discussing current operational and administrative matters.  $\mathcal{P}-\mathcal{Q}/\mathcal{I}$ 

### CHAPTER VII.

### TRAINING

The squadron Training Program for the month of September consisted of Ground Training and Technical Training. Squadron attendance at the four weekly programs was 77%, a drop of 4% in attendance under the previous months attendance figure. The material covered in the programs presented closely adhered to the training forecast as prescribed by the 26th  $\frac{10}{10}$ Air Division.

During the month targets for qualification firing of the 45 automatic were set up and utilized and qualification firing of the 30. caliber carbine continued.

ECM Training for the month complied with the requirements presoribed by the 26th Air Division and attendance at these periods amounted to 64% of all Operations, Radar, and Communications personnel assigned to the squadren. Two demonstrations of actual electronic jamming were given during the month. Actual jamming, of course, affords personnel the greatest amount of practical experience in detecting and analyzing various types of jamming, and all operations personnel now assigned have witnessed at least one actual demonstratién.

#10 - Monthly Training Forecast and Troop Training Report -Exhibits III and IV

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### HISTORY OF

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773D AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SQUADRON Montauk, New York

### FOR THE PERIOD

🗠 ( 1 October - 31 October )

### CHAIN OF COMMAND

26th AIR DIVISION EASTERN AIR DEFENSE AIR DEFENSE COMAND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

COMPTLED BI: ne

WILLIAM E. MOORE Captain USAF Historical Officer

PROVED EI: FELA Major Commanding



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### CHAPTER I

### ORGANIZATION AND MISSION

During the period reported, 1 October to 31 October, the 773d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron remained stationed at Montauk, New York. No change in the assigned mission of the Squadron was effected and normal operations were conducted during the month in accordance with hours prescribed by the 26th Air Division (Def). Electronic and Communications equipment was operational for the entire period on a 24 hour basis and no difficulties or breakdowns of major proportions occurred.

The 41st AMA Battalion completed their firing requisites during the past month and were replaced at Camp Hero by units of the 521st AAA. Firing by the 521st was conducted for the first two weeks of the month and on completion the Battalion returned to Fort Totten and was replaced by the 715th AAA. This Battalion set up their firing line and went into operation on the 25th of the month, and at the end of the reporting period were still practice firing at Camp Hero. Idaison with the AAA outfits mentioned was maintained during these periods by means of a field phone connecting this squadron's operations room with the AAA Command Posts. Squadron Operations was advised of all firing activity.

Lt Colonel D. S. Spain and Majors C. R. Fischette, and R. P. Laughry, Headquarters 26th Air Division, arrived at the squadron on October 8th for a staff visit of the present equadron operations and the operations building in the new area. All radar and commun-

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#### Chapter One

### Organisation and Mission of the 7734

During the period covered by this report, from November 1st, 1951 to and including Nevember 30th, 1951, the 773d Aircraft Centrel and Warning Squadren remained stationed at Mentauk. New Yerk. We change in the assigned mission of the organization was effected and normal operations were conducted during the period reported in accordance with hours perscribed by the 26th Air Division ( Defense.) Electronics and Communications equipment was eperational for the entire period on a twenty-four hour basis and no difficulties or breakdowns of major propertions occurred. The 715th AAA, reported on the October kistory, was still in training st the start of the month and did not depart until Nevenber 9th. They were replaced on the 12th of Nevenber by the 245th AAA Battalien. It became increasingly difficult to manage to keep informed as to the plans of these units at Camp Hore. ( e.g. whether er not it was safe to vector aircraft through this area,) in as much as they no longer monitored the field tolophone line and it was necessary to use commercial lines to contact them. This involved considerable delay especially noticeable when some flight requested information relative to flying in this vicinity. Effert is being made to reestablish the more effective liaison from the squadren operations reen via field telephene to the AAA command posts. The 245th departed on the 29th of Nevenber and consequently there was no AAA organization here for the end of the month.

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#### Chapter One

### Organization and Mission

During the period covered by this report, from 1st December 1951 to and including 31st December 1951, the 773d Aircraft Control and Warming Squadron remained stationed at Montauk, New York. There was no change in the assigned mission of the organization and normal operations were continued in accordance with the hours prescribed by the 26th Air Division ( Defense.) Electronics and Communications equipment were operational throughout the period reported on a twenty-four hour basis.

In the Army area of Fort Hero, here at Montauk, the 41st AAA Battalion arrived on the 1st of December. They remained until the 11th and meanwhile fired daily employing both towed targets and ECAT ( radio controlled aircraft targets. ) Once again it is necessary to point out that the liaison between these army units and our station is not effective; that is to say that the time needed to determine whether this area is or is not safe for aircraft missions through it is excessive due to the fact that the information is not automatic and the line between us is not monitored by the units firing. For the remainder of the month there was no further AAA activity at this station.

The month was marked by the visits from higher headquarters notably that of Najor General Smith accompanied by Brigadier General Minty and Colonels McKinney, Beverly and Sebastian on the 12th. This was a staff visit during which all installations of our station were inspected by General Smith and his party.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST U.S. ARMY Information Section, Bldg. A-6 Governors Island, New York 4, N.Y. Tel: WHitehall 4-7700, Ext. 5136

14 January 1958

RELEASE NO. 15-58

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### LONG ISLAND'S EASTERN'SHIELD

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N.Y., 14 January...About 120 miles long, with an area of 1"23 square miles, Long Island, New York, has played a vital historical role as one of America's most heavily defended areas.

Geography has placed Long Island in a position of importance for three metropolitan areas in three states. Ever since New York, New Haven and Providence became important to this country, Long Island and its smaller islands have become militarily important to the three citics.

In the outer ring of an elaborate defense system around these three cities were eight military installations which have been vital cogs in the wheels of the American defense offert, and a key to the changing weapons and missions in the U.S. defense pattern.

Roading from north to south those installations wore rich in history, tradition and legond, and yet often unknown to the residents of the area. In the north, Fort Mansfield, in Rhode Island, was 60 acros in size. Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, had an area of 13 acros, 2 rods, 27 poles and 2 links according to the records. Fort Michie, on Great Gull Island, had an area of only 10 acros. Fort H.G. Wright, the "mother" for most of these posts had a total area of 334 acrosmost of Fischers Island. Fort Terry, on Flum Island, was the largest of the eight posts, totaling 797 acros. Fort ^Tyler, on Gardiners Point totals about 14 acros. Camp Wikeff, which was in the ^Fort Pend area, had the shortest life, but brief national fame. Camp Here, on the south shore of Long Island at Montauk Point was the most mysterious, the most recently active post and the most heavily camouflaged.

Fort Mansfield, situated on Napantree Point, near Watch Hill, Rhode Island, was part of an original coastal defense network of Long Island a nd Long Island Sound. Namod in honor of Major General J.F. Mansfield, a veteran of the War with Mexico and the Civil War, the fort was built during the period of public concern preceding the Spanish-American War of 1898. Recognizing the importance of coastal defense guns at this point the federal government maintained the fort. In the early years of the First World War the Army sent Fort Mansfield the largest coastal defense guns it had.

After World War I, the federal government relaxed some of the vigil along the coasts, and Fort Mansfield was authorized for sale on March 4, 1923.

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Fort Trumbull, of the acres, rods, poles and links was originally surveyed and established in 1775 about 12 miles from New London, Connecticut, at the mouth of the ^Thames River. Two forts were erected, one on each side of the river, designated as Forts Trumbull and Griswold. They were originally described as blockhouses with embankments. The first military action taken at the fort was in 1778 when the British sent Benedict Arnold sailing into Now London Harbor as a means of <u>diverting some of the American forces from the more important campaign</u> in Virminia. The British took Fort Trumbull with ease, and later continued on to take Fort Griswold, killing 120 of the 160 defenders of the post and setting all its buildings on fire.

In 1812 the embankments of Fort Trumbull had worn down to uncared for grassy mounds. The War of 1812 brought about a hasty reactivation of the installation, as well as the assignment of troops there. Although New London was threatened by attack many times, it was never actually invaded, due Jurgely to the strong defense of the harbor offered by Fort Trumbull, which was named after Couper 1 Jonathan Trumbull, Aide in Camp to General George Washington.

After the War of 1812 Fort Trumbull ran into cycles of activation and disuse. In 1861 the Civil War gave Fort Trumbull renewed importance to the federal government. All casements were readied, new armanents were brought in, the fence surrounding the installation was rebuilt, and Fort Trumbull assumed a role in yet another conflict.

After the Civil War Fort Trumbull was deactivated. In 1910 the federal government turned over the grounds and buildings to the Treasury Department for use by its Revenue-Cutter Service. The military history of Fort Trumbull ended, but the outer defense ring around the three metropolitan areas continued to grow.

Fort Michie on Great Gull Island in Long Island Sound, with 10 acres of land, was one of the snallest installations in the area. As part of the coastal defense system of Long Island Sound, it lay off the northernmost tip of Long  $I_s$ land, with a commanding view of the waters of Block Island and Long  $I_s$ land Sound. It was named after 1st Lt. Dennis M. Michie who was killed at Sam Juan, Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. The military mission of this post was coastal defense.

was coastal defense. The land where Fort Michie was crected was purchased in 1803 as a site for a light house. Its geographic importance became evident to the War Department in 1896 and it was taken over as a coastal defense installation. On June 6, 1949 Great Gull Island was conveyed to the American Museum of Natural History, which used the land as part of its public program. Today the island is posted as a bird sanctuary. Among the remains of the old fort still standing are the observation teners, blockhouses, gun emplacements and brick barracks. Also still intact are the underground tunnels which were used as passageways and ammunition storage points.

### LONG ISLAND'S EASTERN SHIELD TAKE THREE

Service Balancerana, . . . .

Fort H.G. Wright on Fischers Island in the Block Island Sound commanded the sound and Gardiners Bay to the south. It was named in honor of Major General Horatio G. Wright, a distinguished Civil War commander and Chief of Army Engineers from 1879-1884. The island has had hundreds of treasure seeking visitors, for legend has it that the notorious Captain Kidd buried booty on Fischers Island. To date no one has found any sign of the treasure.

The strategic importance of the island was first recognized in 1704 when a signal beacon was erected on Prospect Hill. The beacon was designed to warn the city of New London of an enemy attack. In 1898 the federal government purchased a large tract of land on the western end of the island for establishment of coast defense fortifications. The construction of Fort H.G. Wright, which began with the erection of the gun emplacements in 1898, cost the government a total of about 8 million dollars. It became the headquarters of the Coast Defense of Long Island, with Forts Terry, Eichie, Trumbull, Mansfield and Tyler as units in the command.

Fort H.G. Wright served as the coast and heavy artillery training center for Army and National Guard Units and West Point Cadets. Of all the installations within the outer ring of metropolitan defenses, Fort H.G. Wright was the most self-sufficient and best organized. The installation was equipped with its own electric power system and telephone system, which was hocked into the "mainland" system. The fort had its own farms and its own transportation system.

In 1949 Fort H.G. Wright was termed inactive and was authorized for sale. To date this valuable piece of property has not been sold.

Fort Terry, on Flum Island, was much bigger than the other "shield" installations. Established in 1898 and nemed in honor of Major General Alfred H. Terry who commanded Union forces during the Civil War, the post was garrisoned by the Coast Artillery from the date of its activation. During the . summer months units sent to Fort H.G. Wright were sent in turn to Fort Terry for supplementary training in the technique of Coastal Defense operations.

At the end of World War II Fort Terry was inactivated, and was maintained only by a small carotaking detachment from Fort H.G. Wright. It remained on this .somi-active status until after World War II when all military personnel were withdrawn from the post and it was left in the hands of a few civilian caretakers. In 1952, however, the Army Chemical Corps took posession of the facilities and utilized them for research and testing purposes. In July of 1954 the Army turned over all its facilities to the Department of Agriculture, which had contracted to take o mirel of the rest of the island at the same time. The multi-million dollar Animal Disease islocatory of the Department of Agriculture new occupies all of Fischers Island.

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### LONG ISLAND'S EASTERN SHIELD TAKE FOUR

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Fort Tyler, situated on Gardinors Point, Gardiners Island, was erected on land originally purchased for a light house, but later abandened. Lying within the waters of Block Island Sound, Fert Tyler commands all of the waters of Little and Great Peconic Bays. Forts Mansfield, Trumbull, Wright and Michie guarded the entrance to Long Island Sound and Fort Tyler guarded the southern segment of the Sound, as well as all the waters of the important bays where Long Island forks into two branches.

At the end of World War I the installation became excess to the needs of the federal government and was authorized to be sold.

Camp Wikoff, which was located in the Fort Pond area almost opposite Kontauk Beach had the shortost life of any of the "shield" installations. It was established in 1898 and immediately named Camp Wikoff in hener of Colonel Charles A. Wikoff who was killed at Santiago, Cuba, Camp Wikoff was set up to be the receiving point for troops returning from the campaigns of the Spanish-American War. Over 29,500 soldiers roturnod from Cuba, Puerto Rico and Florida and were guartered at Comp Wikoff until they could pass guarantine. Many of the returning soldiers had Yollow and Typhoid Fever and wore put into detention camps of hastily crocted tents. Doctors and nurses did heroic work under difficult conditions created by the great volume of returning soldiers. Of the 29,500 camped there, only 263 mon were lost despite the high rate of tropical fever and infaction. Toddy Roosevelt and his Rough Ridors debarked from their ships at Comp Wikoff. When the flood of returning soldiers lessened Camp Wikoff was inactivated, and has never been reopened. Today a dude ranch occupies the old site.

Camp Hero was established in 1942. It is the newest of all installations in the "shiold" and remained active until 1947. Residents of the eastern end of Long Island knew little about the camp, except it was named for Major General Andrew Hero, Jr., and some huge coastal defense guns had been moved into it.

The movement of the guns was a huge problem for the Army, the Long Island Rail Road, and the people of the communities along the way. The guns were originally transported across the rickety Shinnecock Bridge, and later by railroad. The railroad proved to be a slow and unwieldy method, as well as costly, so the Army worked out an arrangement to transport the guns by barge. This also proved to be a slow, dangerous and costly process and was soon given up. The Army finally built its own bridge and the last of the big guns coming to and from Camp Hero thundered across a specially constructed pontoon bridge.

The public knew guns were at Camp Hero, but there was no idea as to the number of troops, the acreage of the camp, and the missions of the installation. The guns boomed periodically during target

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LONG ISLAND'S EASTERN SHIELD TAKE FIVE

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firing exercises. This sealed cff many square miles of fishing waters off the southern shore of Lorg Island, but it also proved to Americans and anyone else concerned that Camp Hero protected the south-eastern tip of Long I_sland, well out into the Atlantic Ocean and w ith other forts protected all waterways leading to New York City, Providence and New Haven.

Camp Hero was invisible from the air. Buildings could be seen in any aerial photograph, but they gave the appearance of a typical Long Island or New England village rather than a fort. From offshore an observer could see a row of summer homes along the coast, with wide, white, sandy beaches stretching down to the waterfront. Today these buildings are residences, but in the days of World War II the buildings belonged to Cump Hero, and were equipped with heavy armaments poking out through carefully camouflaged gunperts.

In 1947 Camp Hero was placed on an inactive status, but in 1951 it was reactivated as a sub-installation under the command of Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery. Heavy guns were returned to the post, and once again Camp Hero took on a mission in the U.S. Army defense perimoter around Long  $I_{\rm S}$ land. In 1957 "Operation Changeover" the deactivation of all U.S. Army AAA gun batteries in the New York metropolitan area hit Camp Hero, and the guns were moved out. A spokesman for the Army stated that the removal of the guns did not necessarily spell an end to Camp Hero. The location of the installation is still considered highly strategic. On December 5, 1957 the last Army personnel left the installation.

The mention of Nike Hercules and othor guided missiles is the keyword of a new era for the eastern "shield around the metropolitan areas. The guided missiles have taken the role of coastal defense and anti-aircraft defense away from the cight forts which at one time formed Long Island's eastern shield. Today missile sites are located on Long Island, but are closer to the cities they defend. Unfriendly craft, however, can still be engaged and stopped far off the eastern tip of Long 'sland , where the old forts once defended the shores. A new age has come to Long Island, the "shield" has been tightened into one far reaching circle around one of this country's stratogic areas. Since 1775 when the nation first strived for independence Long Island has been a koy military base and has been recognized as such by generations of military leaders. The old forts which formed the eastern "shield" bolonged to ono era, the guided missiles which today are capablo of flying above the sites of these old forts belong to another era.

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Historical Record: 773D ACWRON for period ending 31 March 1958 (continued)

### AIR POLICE SECTION: 1 January 1958 - 31 March 1958

Equipment

This section maintains the following types of weapons:

45 caliber pistols 15 Ea.; .30 caliber MI Rifles 26 Ea.: .30 caliber Carbines 48 Ea.; .45 Submachine guns 5 Ea.; .30 caliber BAR's 7 Ea., and associated ammunition, for the above. On order are 15 ANPRC-21 Radios which this section will also maintain.

From the periods 1 January to 31 March 1958, the total amount of visitors arriving this station were approximately 900 from Civilian Companies, and Military Organisations.

The most difficult problem in this section at this period of time was the processing of identification cards, this item had to be accomplished at Suffolk County Air Force Base, but as now this whole system is being accomplished at this station.

On receipt of the new type dependent Identification Cards, this section has processed cards for members of the Air Force, Army, Navy and Coast Guard (DD 1173).

At the present time all personnel of this station are now firing on the firing range. This range was constructed by military personnel, also targets have been requisitioned and also reproduced by mimeograph machine.

A complete advance Notification system for the Main Gate and Air Police Headquarters has been completed. All now required is Electrical Communications which are now on order.

Security clearances for this station have also been conducted by the Security Section within this section, the total being 81 (NAC's), also for Background Investigations the total being three (3).

MOTOR POOL SECTION: 1 January - 31 March 1958

Equipment - Station Wagon, 9 passenger, 1956 1 Ea.; 12 ton International Cargo 2 Ea.; 5 Ton pickup 1 Ea.; Bus, 29 passenger 1 Ea.; Tractor, w/trailer 1 Ea.; Pay/Loader 1 Ea.; Fork lift 2 Ea.

During this period there were no reportable accidents due to the alertness and good judegement on the part of Motor Pool personnel.

Stand-by driver was initiated by Captain Marion B. Hitt, now Motor Pool OIC.

Motor Pool has lost three men. Two of which, A/2C Miller and A/3C Weaver, are now confined to the Suffolk County Air Force Base Stockade. The third, A/B Harris has been re-assigned to Central Heating as a permanent detail. All three were relieved from duty for being AWOL.

Revised Station Regulations were started and two rough drafts were submitted to the Sgt/ Major for coordination throughout the Squadron.

Plans were started for the building of a new and larger Motor Pool parking lot for Government vehicles.

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### ERSONNEL SERVICES SECTION

Projects:

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The theatre schedule has been revised to stimulate more attendance at cheduled movies.

b. The fishing tournament was completed and many varied prizes were warded.

c. A basketball team was organized and is currently playing in Suffolk ounty AFB Intra-Mural Basketball League.

d. The two-lane bowling alley being constructed on the site will not be ompleted for approximately two additional months, therefore, the Squadron which is comprised of approximately 100 military and civilian "Hersonnel is being conducted at East Hampton Star Lanes.

### ERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

**Projects:** 

All Squadron personnel were scheduled for and completed marksmanship ining and qualified with the appropriate weapon during November and instecember 1961.

The Ground Training Program has been reorganized to insure compliance . ith all directives and accomplish all necessary training throughout the coming e lear.

A complete review of all personal records of emergency data was completed . a result of the NYADS Assistance Visit. This has been established as a warterly project.

The necessary briefings and initial plans were made in order to initiate the w system of filing and record keeping in accordance with AFM 181-4 and 10 Eu 1 . **B**1-5.

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of



Section 1.			REQUIRED DAT	A		
1. UNIT AND LOC	ATION		2. NAM	E AND GRADE OF	COMMANDER	
772D Dada	Course Java (CA)					
3. CHAIN OF CON	MAND (Superior Echeld	GE/Montauk	t, N.Y. <u> </u> ERN	EST C. SKI	NNER, Lt	<u>Colonel,</u>
773D Radar	Squadron (SA	GE) Montau	ık AFS, N.Y	., Ernest C	. Skinner.	Lt Colo
New York A	Air Defense Se	ctor, McGu	ire AFB, N	J., Brigadi	er Genera	l Coulter
26th Air Di	vision(SAGE)	Stewart AF	B, N.Y., M	ajor Genera	l Agan; Ai	r Defense
Command,	Ent AFB, Col	lorado, Lt (	General That	cher; Hq N(	DRAD, Col	orado Sp
Secretary o	f the Air For	arters USA	F, Washingt	on, D.C., (	eneral Le	May;
,			nt of the offi	leu Diales.		
4. SUBORDINATE	UNITS (Down to and in		<u> </u>			
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b. No medical personnel have been promoted or are in cross training furing this reporting period.

### UPPLY SECTION

. Personnel

a. The Unit Supply Section has three people assigned: 2Lt William M. McCabe, SSgt Andrew Jones, and Mr. Walter J. Aley, Civilian.

b. During the month of November, the Unit Supply office was moved from he old gun bunker to the former TROPO building. The supply office was ocated in the old gun bunker for more than five years.

### MOTOR POOL SECTION

. Personnel

Gains: None

Losses:AlCAlfred Horn

GSA Mileage for October - 8,934Cost \$664.00GSA Mileage for November - 10,057763.00GSA Mileage for December - 11,215842.00

### PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

SSgt Raymond J. Kwiatkowski was upgraded to the 7-level skill.

OJT effectiveness for the squadron for the year 1963 was 94%.

. On 19 December 1963, the administrative section received a new duplicating nachine.

IVIL ENGINEERING SECTION

. New governors were installed on each of the three engines at the GATR ite.

. The main power panel at the GATR Site was rewired.

• Number 3 engine fuel pump at the Main Power Plant was damaged and the ump was replaced.

1. The trunk line supplying commercial electrical power to Montauk Air Force station burned out, causing loss of commercial power. At present, repair is ending awarding of a contract. Until such repair is made, electrical power will be furnished by Base power.

. The number 2 waste heat boiler has ruptured tubes, repair pending warding of contract.

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## INSTALLATION SURVEY REPORT MONTAUK AIR FORCE STATION MONTAUK LONG ISLAND N E W Y O R K

10 MAY 1972

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### RESERVE

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SECTION II

## RESERVE

### SECTION III

## AREA DATA AND VICINITY MAPS

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#### SECTION III

AREA DATA AND VICINITY MAP

### CLIMATE:

Although periodic high winds impede the operation of our FPS 35 Radar Antenna, the area has an ideal climatic condition conducive to year round mission accomplishment. The mean temperature in January is 26.1 degrees, July 70.8 degrees, with 51.3 degrees as the yearly mean. The average rainfall is 40.4 inches occurring mostly in late winter and early spring. Snowfall is very slight and the average wind velocity is 18 knots.

### TRANSPORTATION NETWORK:

During the winter months, the Long Island Railroad operates two trains and three buses daily between the town of Montauk and New York City. During the summer months two additional trains and buses are scheduled on weekends. A small private airport in Montauk, located five miles from Montauk AFS, provides chartered flights to New York City and the New England area. The two major commercial airfields serving New York City, John F. Kennedy Airport and LaGuardia Field, are approximately 110 miles from Montauk AFS. Major highways serving Montauk are Interstate 495 connecting with New York State Route 27 at Riverhead to provide access to New York City. <u>GREENBELT CONCEPT</u>: There is no Greenbelt Concept at Montauk at the present time.

### INSTALLATION DATA:

a. <u>Basic Mission</u>. Montauk Air Force Station is a long range radar station which provides high quality surveillance data to Headquarters 21st

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### I
Air Division.

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b. <u>Topography</u>: The soil type is glacial till composed of poorly stratified boulders, gravel, sand, salt and clay. Most of the general topography drains into swamps, situated throughout the area. There is approximately 5500 feet of man-made drainage ditches. Deeply sloped land is subject to water erosion. Vegetation cover consists of Kentucky Bluegrass, Red Fescue, Birdfoot Trefoil and Perennial Ryegrass.

c. <u>Base Population</u>: (Authorized strength, 4th qtr, FY72).

	Military	<u>Civilian</u>	Total
773 Radar Squadron	133	32	165
Dependents (On base)	0	<u>266</u>	266
Total Base Population	133	298	431
d. <u>Summary of Lar</u>	nd and Acquisit	ion Cost:	
(1) On Base			
Source		Acres	Cost
Government or	med (fee)	301.40	101,580.72
Land Easement	Access	1.80	<u>N/A</u>
TOTAL		303.20	\$101,580.72
(2) Off Base (GAI	R Site)		
Source		Acres	Cost
Government ov	med (fee)	6.65	18,305.70
Land Easement	Access	.25)	150 00
Land Easement	(Road)	.24)	4,00,00
Land Easement	(Road)	<u>3.21</u>	750.00
TOTAL	X	10.35	

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e. <u>Buildings</u>:

(2)

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(1) On Base

Temporary	15
Semi-permanent	9
Permanent	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	94
Off Base (GATR Site)	

Temporary		Ò
Semi-permanent		0
Permanent	-	2
TOTAL		2

f. Total value of land and improvements:

(1)	On Base	<b>\$</b> 9,545,905.27
(2)	Off Base (GATR Site)	\$ 306,965.16

g. Leases and Permits:

Agency	Lease #	Effective	<u>Termination</u>	Type
AT&T	DA30-075 Eng-11187	20 Sep 56	19 Sep 2006	Outgrant

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

- a. FY 1972 None
- b. FY 1973 1977: Total Estimated Cost of \$79,000 for one project.
- c. Additional Family Housing requirements identified but not funded.

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On 1 April 1966 New York Air Defense Section was redesignated as the 21st Air Division and the 26th Air Division was redesignated as First Air Force. Today, the Squadron provides surveillance data for 21st Air Division on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week.

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SECTION V

MISSION

#### SECTION V

### MISSION

The mission of Montauk Air Force Station is to provide radar surveillance data, aircraft height determination, and Mark X IFF/SIF identification data and to accomplish radar mapping prior to transmittal of such data to Air Defense SAGE units. The 773 Radar Squadron provides this surveillance data to the 21st Air Division Direction Center on a twenty-four hour basis, seven days a week.

The Military Affiliate Radio Service (MARS) Station located in Montauk Air Force Station provides a back-up communications link with radar ships at sea and the SAGE Direction Center.

The Ground to Air Transmitter Receiver (GATR) Site located 4 miles west of our main station, is a relay station which provides the 21st Air Division with the capability for UHF voice and data link communications with interceptor aircraft.

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### SECTION VI

### SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

SECTION VI

### SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

In compliance with FPMR, Paragraph 101-47.801, the general guidelines are discussed as follows:

1. IS THE PROPERTY BEING PUT TO ITS HIGHEST AND BEST USE?

Yes. All 313.55 acres of Montauk Air Force Station are currently being put to best use.

2. ARE OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS EXCESSIVE?

No. The facility maintenance program appears to be very effective. Only three projects qualifying as backlog of essential maintenance and repair exist at present. Prior year maintenance expenditures were \$275,345 or approximately 2.9% of the investment cost.

3. WILL CONTEMPLATED PROGRAM CHANGES ALTER PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS?

Yes. The Air Force proposes an addition of 7.85 acres in fee for recreational facilities, family housing, sewerage outfalls and a fresh water well. The Air Force also proposed an addition of 24.946 acres in restrictive easements to insure reliability of the "ALRI" receiver. The "ALRI" receiver was deactivated in 1970, however, the easement is still required due to the associated RF radiation hazard of the FFS-26 radar. The proposals are currently at the Chief of Engineers, New York Division, Corps of Engineers. 4. IS ALL OF THE PROPERTY ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS?

No. Approximately 45 acres of swamp land are scattered throughout Montauk AFS, however, drainage ditches utilized for the entire installation run through these areas.

5. WILL LOCAL ZONING PROVIDE SUFFICIENT PROTECTION FOR BUFFER ZONES,

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THEREBY ENABLING THE RELEASE OF A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY?

Yes. The property referred to in item 11 is adjacent to a state park.

6. ARE THE BUFFER ZONES KEPT TO AN ABSOLUTE MINIMUM?

Yes.

7. IS THE PRESENT PROPERTY INADEQUATE TO SERVE CONTEMPLATED FUTURE PROGRAMS?

Not entirely. If the proposed transfers discussed in item 3 above are completed, the property requirements of Montauk AFS will be adequate to serve contemplated future programs. The property which can be disposed of (reference item 11) is not suitable for the purpose of the property which we are attempting to obtain.

8. CAN NET SAVINGS BE REALIZED THROUGH RELOCATION, CONSIDERING PROPERTY VALUES, COSTS OF MOVING, OCCUPANCY, AND INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF OPERATIONS?

No.

9. HAVE DEVELOPMENTS ON ADJOINING NON-FEDERALLY OWNED LAND OR PUBLIC ACCESS ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANTED ACROSS THE GOVERNMENT OWNED LAND RENDERED THE PROPERTY OR ANY PORTION THEREOF UNSUITABLE OR UNNECESSARY FOR PROGRAM RE-QUIREMENTS?

Not applicable.

10. IF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ARE HOUSED IN GOVERNMENT-OWNED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, CAN THE LOCAL MARKET PROVIDE THE NECESSARY HOUSING AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES, THEREBY ENABLING THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED HOUSING AREA TO BE RELEASED?

No.

11. CAN THE LAND BE DISPOSED OF AND PROPOSED PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS SAT-IFIED THROUGH RESERVED RIGHTS AND INTERESTS TO THE COVERNMENT OF THE PROP-ERTY RELEASED?

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Yes. Approximately 64 acres of land located on the southwest portion of the installation could be disposed of provided an easement was granted for an existing fresh water well and a guaranteed right-of-way to the well. A restrictive easement would also be required due to the RF radiation hazard of the FPS-26 radar.

12. IS A PORTION OF ANY PROPERTY BEING RETAINED PRIMARILY BECAUSE THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES ARE MARKED BY THE EXISTENCE OF FENCES, HEDGES, ROADS, AND UTILITY SYSTEMS?

No. None of the property is being retained due to physical features of the boundary.

13. IS ANY LAND BEING RETAINED MERELY BECAUSE IT IS CONSIDERED UNDESIRABLE PROPERTY DUE TO TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OR ENCUMBRANCES FOR RIGHT OF WAY?

Yes. Approximately 45 acres scattered through Montauk AFS consists .... entirely of swampland.

14. IS THE LAND BEING RETAINED MERELY BECAUSE IT IS LAND LOCKED?

No. None of the property is being retained because it is landlocked. 15. IS THERE LAND OR SPACE IN GOVERNMENT OWNED BUILDINGS WHICH CAN BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR UTILIZATION BY OTHERS ON A TEMPORARY BASIS?

Yes. The land identified in item 11 could be utilized by others on a temporary basis. Currently .675 acres of land is used by AT&T on an Outgrant. The government owned buildings are fully utilized.

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SECTION VII

### DISCUSSION

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SECTION VII

#### DISCUSSION

### GENERAL:

Montauk AFS consisting of approximately 313 acres is an active Radar Site. The major portion of the land area is being fully utilized in the support of the assigned mission. There are no DOD tenant organizations assigned to this installation. Future programming is anticipated in the Family Housing Area, since only 27 Family Housing units are presently on Base. The Community housing available is not within the pay scale of military families, as this area is primarily a vacation spot. To discuss the land-use in more detail the installation is divided into 12 categories, as shown on the land use map. AREA A - FAMILY HOUSING:

Family Housing units were constructed in two increments. Nine units were completed in 1956 consisting of 2 and 3 bedrooms, and in 1958 another 18 units were constructed consisting of 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms. These facilities were constructed on concrete slab. A small playground is located in this area.

#### AREA B - FAM CAMPS:

A temporary FAM CAMP was established in August 1968. This facility is fully occupied by family camping trailers from late May through September. During FY 69 this area was enlarged to accommodate 10 trailers. Funds were supplied by 1st Air Force in the amount of \$4700.00. In December 1971, 5 government owned trailers were purchased and located in this area to temporarily accommodate incoming and departing military families on permanent change of station moves.

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### AREA C - FAMILY TRAILER COURT

During FY 60, Sixteen (16) concrete pads were constructed to accommodate privately owned trailers to augment Family Housing. During the 2nd quarter FY 72, four (4) additional concrete pads were constructed.

### AREA D - SEWAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL PLANT

The old sewage treatment system was replaced in 1970. A new Clarigester, effluent recycle pump, chlorine contact tank and trickling filter were installed. Minimum changes were made to route the effluent through the existing manholes to the new plant and subsequently to the ocean. The area used for outfall is pending transfer in fee from the Army Corps of Engineers. AREA E - RECREATION AREA

The recreation area is utilized by 165 military and civilian employees, their dependents and civilian guests. There are facilities for picnicing, baseball, softball and other outdoor activities. The recreation area is located on property which is pending transfer from the Army Corps of Engineers. AREA F - INDUSTRIAL AND OPERATIONAL AREA

The industrial and operational area consisting of support facilities is located in the center of the base. This location is essential for control and coordination in fulfilling the basic mission of Montauk AFS.

### AREA G - AT&T AREA

This area (.6753 acres) is leased to AT&T through the year 2006. AT&T provides a vital communication service for Montauk AFS.

#### AREA H - WATER SUPPLY AND PLANT

The fresh water supply system is composed of four wells, a treatment plant and storage tanks and is located at six locations throughout the installation.

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### AREA J - CANTONMENT AREA

This area contains dormitories, special service facilities and administrative support facilities.

#### AREA K - PROPOSED FAMILY HOUSING AREA

This area is presently pending transfer from the Army Corps of Engineers. Suitable year round housing is extremely limited in the local community. The local area is primarily a summer resort spot and houses were designed for summertime use. The housing problem has been identified to higher headquarters. It is anticipated that either family housing or a trailer court will be approved which will accommodate approximately 20 families.

### AREA L - FPS-26 RF RADIATION HAZARD FOR PERSONNEL AND FUEL

The FPS-26 radar has an associated RF radiation hazard radius of approximately 720 feet for personnel and petroleum products. The effected area at its lowest point starts at 23 feet vertically from a plane extending horizontally from the base of the FPS-26 Tower. The radiation hazard from the FPS-6 and FPS-35 radars is less than for the FPS-26, therefore, it is not included. AREA M - FPS-26 RF RADIATION HAZARD FOR ELECTRONIC EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

The FPS-26 Radar has an associated radiation hazard radius of 1500 feet for electronic explosive devices. The effective area starts at 10 feet vertically extending from a plane extending horizontally from the base of the FPS-26 Tower. The radiation hazard from the FPS-6 and FPS-35 radars is less than for the FPS-26, therefore, it is not included.

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### SECTION VIII

### RESERVE

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SECTION IX

### DISPOSAL ACTIONS

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY SECTION IX

DISPOSAL ACTIONS

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AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE ARE NO DISPOSAL OF LANDS PENDING.

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### SECTION X

### INDEX OF TABS

A. PARCEL IDENTIFICATION - MONTAUK AFS (GATR SITE)

B. PARCEL IDENTIFICATION - MONTAUK AFS (MAIN SITE)

C. BASE LAYOUT PLAN

D. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (Only includes 90% of site)

E. FACILITY LISTING SUMMARY LIST

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### BUILDING SCHEDULE

### (Attachment to Base Layout Plan Tab C-1, Montauk AFS)

### Revised Feb 72

1	Dormitory
3	Gymnasium
4	Dormitory
5	Dormitory
6 _.	Recreation, Multi. Purp.
7	Dormitory
8	Dormitory
9	Exchange Sales Store
10	BE Storege
11	Dormitory
12	Security Police & Classroom
13	Hq Sq
14	Dormitory
15	Community Center
16	Open Mess, NCO
17	Dispensary
18	Dormitory
19	Youth Center
20	Water Pump Sta
21	Water Treatment Plant
22	Dining Hall
23	Water Tank Stor
33	Auto Hobby Shop
75	Storage
99	Warehouse
100	Protective Shelter
101	ACE Operations
103	MARS Radio
104	Commissary Store
105	Heating Plant
106	Sentry House
107	Elec Switch Sta
108	CE Admin & Maint
109	Dormitory
110	Storage
111	Storage Shed

11

112	Storage
115	Protective Shelter
116	Recreation Facility
119	Trailer Ct. Utility Bldg
120 to	146 Family Housing
200	GATR Bldg
201	Radar Tower Bldg 35
202	Elec. Power Bldg
203	Elec. Power Bldg
204	Pump Sta. Liq. Fuel
205	Radqme Tower FPS-26
206	Bowling Center
208	BCE Maint Shop
209	Radar Tower Bldg
210	Radar Tower Bldg
300	Protective Shelter
2001	Sew. Pump Sta
2003	Fire Hose Hse
2004	FL IT IT
2005	11 11 11
2006	11 11 11
2007	11 11 11
2008	Water Pump Sta Well #3
2009	Water Pump Sta
2010	Water Pump Sta
2013	Water Stor Tank
2022	Storage, Mogas
2029	Flagpole
2031	Water Tank Stor
2037	Stor Diesel
2038	Water Pump Sta
2050	San Sewage Pump Sta
2054	Sew Treatment & Disposal
2057	S/Waste Repository
2300	Waste Treatment Blog
2400	Well Pump Sta
	Talecon Cen

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U.S. ARMY PROGRAM MANAGER FOR CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION

# DRAFT

## SURVEY AND ANALYSIS REPORT SECOND EDITION

### PROJECT MANAGER FOR NON-STOCKPILE CHEMICAL MATERIEL

### **DECEMBER 1996**

LOCATION	Camp Hero
LOCALITY	Long Island
STATE	NY
SITE	Unknown
DESCRIPTION	Although no history of activities or functions of this installation were found, records indicate that on 22 February 1945, Battery "A" Coast Artillery Battalion (Mustard - HD) held a "Gas Identification Detonation Exercise." During this exercise, men were sent into clouds of mustard, phosgene, and lewisite. On this day the weather conditions were less favorable (inversion) and the clouds hung close to the ground; thus, a high number of men experienced irritations on their faces and arms. Because the inversion conditions were the cause of the men's irritations, it was stated that the exercises would only be held on favorable weather days.
SIZE	Unknown
CONTENTS	Unknown
COMMENTS	None
Түре	Disposal
INSTALLATION	Formerly used defense site
BURIED CWM SITE	Chemical agent identification set
	4 - Possible burial

E-20

S&A Report, Second Edition

NY-5

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518-237-8643



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Bernadette Oasi o Commissione

December 3, 1999

- L.S. Army Corps of Engineers / TTN: CEMVR-ED-DO 1 homas J. Knapp ( lock Tower Building F.O. Box 2004
- Fock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Fe: CORPS Ordnance & Explosive Hazards Camp Hero, Suffolk Co. Niskayuna, Schenectady Co. 99PR3252

#### E ear Mr. Knapp:

It reviewing our letter of October 8, 1999 to your office to provide clarification of our response, I r stice an error regarding reported historic structures. The correct response should have been as fi llows:

	Camp Hero	<u>Niskayuna</u>
A cheologically Sensitive	Yes	Yes
National Listed/Eligible	Yes	None known

A ter receipt today of a detailed map of the Niskayuna site, I can now say that there are no N ational Register of Historic Places listed or eligible properties in or adjacent to the former tank tristing facility at Niskayuna. There are no identified archeological sites within the Niskayuna p trcel, but we consider the area "sensitive" due to numerous sites nearby and consider a Phase 1 archeological survey to be warranted.

V e have identified National Register eligible structures at the former Camp Hero, Montauk Point, L ing Island, i.e., WWII era bunkers, the former recreation hall and a communications/observation b illding designed to appear as a civilian cottage. Again, we consider the former Camp Hero to b archeologically sensitive due to known sites nearby and based on the history of the property.

If you have any questions regarding this review, please call me at (518) 237-8643, extension 3 :83. Please refer to the project number (PR) above in any correspondence.

S nc/erely,

and mes Warren

F storic Preservation F rogram Analyst

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency





New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources Wildlife Resources Center – New York Natural Heritage Program 700 Troy-Schenectady Road, Latham, New York 12110-2400 Phone: (518) 783-3932 FAX: (518) 783-3916



October 6, 1999

Joseph Raoul, Jr US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District Clock Tower Bldg, PO Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Dear Mr. Raoul:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program databases with respect to the Formerly used Defence Sites, Camp Hero at Montauk, Suffolk County; and the Niskayuna Ordinance Modification Plant at Niskayuna, Schenectady County, both sites as indicated on the map you provided, located in New York State.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, of significant natural communities and of other significants habitats, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site. The information contained in this report is considered <u>sensitive</u> and may not be released to the public without permission from the New York Natural Heritage Program.

Your project location is within, or adjacent to, a designated Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat. This habitat is part of New York State's Coastal Management Program (CMP), which is administered by the NYS Department of State (DOS). Projects which may impact the habitat are reviewed by DOS for consistency with the CMP. For more information regarding this designated habitat and applicable consistency review requirements, please contact:

> Greg Capobianco or Steven C. Resler - (518) 474-6000 NYS Department of State Division of Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitalization 162 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12231

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. This information should <u>not</u> be substituted for on-site surveys that may be required for environmental impact assessment. Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

This response applies only to known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals and plants, of significant natural communities, and of other significant habitats. For information regarding regulated areas or permits that may be required under state law (e.g., <u>regulated</u> <u>wetlands</u>), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, at the enclosed address.

Sincerely,

Betty A. Ketcham Information Services NY Natural Heritage Program

Encs cc:

Reg. 1, and 4, Wildlife Mgr.Reg. 1, and 4, Fisheries Mgr.Reg. 1, and 4, Bureau of Habitat



-2-



Natural Heritage Report

pecies and Ecological Communities

Prepared 4 October 1999 by NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Latham, New York

Records with a Precision value of "S" are known to be in a location that may be impacted by the proposed action.

Records with a Precision value of "M" may possibly occur within the project area in appropriate habitat.

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Refer to the Users' Guide for explanations of codes, ranks, and fields.

MONTAUK

County NY Legal ** Town Status Precision Scientife Name. Federal & Acreage EO Rank & General Habitat USGS Topo Ouad & Heritage COMMON NAME, & Office Status and Quality Lat & Long Ranks Last Seen **Detailed** Location U. Group Name SUFFOLK .... ****** EAST HAMPTON UNPROTECTED Viburnum dentatum var S Α GRASSLAND AREAS MONTAUK POINT MONTAUK POINT 4107118 G5T4? INTERMIXED WITH COASTAL 41 04 02 N 100 1992-08-13 TAKE MONTAUK POINT STATE venosum 37 SHRUBLAND. MARITIME S2 71 52 55 W SOUTHERN ARROWWOOD BLVD (RTE 27) ALMOST TO END OF SHRUB COMMUNITY. ASSOC. ISLAND CIRCLE. PLANTS ALONG Vascular Plant SPECIES: VIBURNUM RTE 27 ROADSIDE EAST OF DENTATUM VAR. VENOSUM INTERSECTION WITH EAST LAKE IS ONE OF THE DOMINANT DRIVE IN VERY DENSE SHRUBS; OTHER POPULATIONS AND ON NORTHERN CODOMINANTS INCLUDE END OF CIRCLE JUST AS IT CURVES PRUNUS MARITIMA, PRUNUS SW. PLANTS FOUND ATEDGES OF SEROTINA MYRICA ROADS PENSYLVANICA, AND IN WETTER UNPROTECTED S В SEVERAL SMALL SHRUBBY MONTAUK POINT Shrub swamp CASWELL CLIFF 4107118 G5 WETLANDS WITHIN 41 03 25 N SEVERAL SMALL WETLAND 10 1991-03-22 67 S5 EXTENSIVE AREA OF 71 53 11 W PATCHES WITHIN SUCCESSION AL. Community SUCCESSIONAL MARITIME MARITIME FOREST AND MARITIME FOREST AND MARITIME SHRUBLAND, S OF MONTAUK SHRUBLAND, SOME POINT STATE BOULEVARD AND WETLANDS HAVE STANDING WITHIN 1.0 MI ESE OR N OF POND WATER AND SPARSE HERB ÷ BLUFF, ABOUT 2.0 TO 2.7 MI W AND LAYER: OTHERS HAVE SW OF MONTAUK POINT SATURATED SOILS WITH LIGHTHOUSE. MANY HERBS AND MOSSES. THE MARGINS OF THE WETLANDS RARE Eleocharis halophila S MONTAUK POINT Ε SERIES OF WETLANDS, A MONTAUK POINT 4107118 G4 SALT-MARSH SPIKERUSH 1 1986-07-29 FEW DISTINCT PONDS BUT FROM THE EASTERNMOST END OF 41 04 22 N 76 **S**2 MOSTLY EXTENSIVE, OPEN 71 51 35 W Vascular Plant CIRCULAR TERMINUS OF STATE (SOMETIMES SHRUBBY) BLVD. (ABOUT W OF LIGHTHOUSE), MARSH OR MEADOW. GO 0.25 MI NNW TO INDICATED BEHIND PRIMARY DUNES, WETLANDS, PLANTS ARE IN THE 日 OCEAN BEACH. FRESH TO WETLANDS NEAR OCEAN BEACH. SOMEWHAT BRACKISH L WETLANDS NEAR OCEAN BEACH.

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### Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities

Prepared 4 October 1999 by NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Latham, New York

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•	County Town Scientifc Name, COMMON NAME, & Group Name	NY Legal Status & Heritage Ranks	Federal Status	Precision & Acreage	EO Rank & Last Seen	General Habitat and Quality	Detailed Location	USGS Topo Quad Lat & Long	Office Use
*	SUFFOLK * EAST HAMPTON								
	Viburnum dentatum var venosum SOUTHERN ARROWWOOD Vascular Plant	UNPROTECTED G5T4? S2		S 20	A 1992-08-10	MARITIME SHRUBLAND WITH SMALL POCKETS OF GRASSLAND. AT EDGES OF PATHS AND WETLANDS.	WARHOL SHRUBLAND FROM MONTAUK POINT STATE BLVD. (RTE 27), TURN S ON RANCH ROAD (DIRT ROAD) AT JUNCTION WITH OLD MONTAUK HIGHWAY.	MONTAUK POINT 41 02 49 N 71 53 33 W	4107118 86
E-22	Maritime shrubland Community	UNPROTECTED G4 S4		S 120	B 1991-06-18	SHRUBLAND WITH VARYING SHRUB CANOPY HEIGHT - SHRUBS ARE SHORTER NEAR THE COAST, AND TALLER INLAND. THIS SHRUBLAND GRADES INTO A SUCCESSIONAL MARITIME FOREST INLAND, AND THERE ARE SMALL WETLANDS (MOSTLY SHRUB SWAMP) WITHIN THE MAPPED BOUNDARY OF THIS	CASWELL CLIFF SHRUBLAND ALONG COAST S OF OLD MONTAUK HIGHWAY, EXTENDING ABOUT 0.7 MI SW AND NE FROM POND BLUFF, AND EXTENDING ABOUT 0.3 MI INLAND FROM THE COAST.	MONTAUK POINT 41 03 04 N 71 53 02 W	4107118 63
	Coastal oak-holly for est Community	UNPROTECTED G2 S1	)	S 130	AB 1997-07-23	A MIXED DECIDUOUS HARDWOOD-AMERICAN HOLLY FOREST ON SANDY LOAM TILL MORAINE AT TH EASTERN TIP OF LONG ISLAND. THE FOREST OCCURS IN A MOSAIC WITH MARITIME AND COASTAL OAK FORESTS AND SUCCESSIONAL MARITIME FOREST. AREAS OF SUCCESSIONAL FORESTS ARE SUC	MONTAUK POINT SCATTERED IN PATCHES AT HIGHER ELE VATIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF RTE 27 NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO CAMP HERO IN THE INTERIOR OF MONTAUK POINT. COMMUNITY EXTENDS ROUGHLY NE TO MONEY POND, NW TO THE S TIP OF OYSTER POND AND S TO SW CORNER OF CAMP HERO. PROPERTY IS	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 11 N 71 52 43 W	4107118 45

Species and Ecological Communities

Prepared 4 October 1999 by NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Latham, New York

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*	SUFFOLK								
**	EAST HAMPTON Coastal plain poor fen Community	UNPROTECTED G37 S1	)	S 1	B 1991-06-18	SMALL WETLAND WHICH IS AN ISOLATED "BACKWATER" OF A SMALL POND TO WHIC THE WETLAND IS CONNECTED BY A SHADED MUCKY CHANNEL THIS ROUGHLY CIRCULAR OPEN WETLAND IS SURROUNDED BY A THICKET OF SHADBUSH (AMELANCHIER), HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY (VACCINIUM	CASWELL CLIFF WETLAND ABOUT 0.3 MI NW OF POND BLUFF, ABOUT 0.2 MI S OF OLD MONTAUK HIGHWAY, AND ABOUT 2.0 MI SW OF THE MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE.	MONTAUK POINT 41 03 04 N 71 53 02 W	4107118 63
- 1 2 2	Viburnum dentatum var venosum SOUTHERN ARROWWOOD Vascular Plant	UNPROTECTEL G 5T 4? S 2	)	S 25	B 1992-05-30	CORYMBO MARITIME SHRUB COMMUNITY. AT EDGES OF PATHS AND WETLANDS. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: PRUNUS SEROTINA, PRUNUS MARITIMA, JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, RHUS COPALLINUM, AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS.	CASWELL CLIFF SOUTH OF OLD MONTAUK HIGHWAY ON BOTH SIDES OF DIRT ROAD TO THE OCE AN NEAR CASWELL CLIFF.	MONTAUK POINT 41 03 13 N 71 52 33 W	4107118 84
	Successional maritime forest Community	UNPROTECTEI G4 S3S4	D	S 300	A 1997-07-23	SUCCEEDING FOREST EXPOSED TO SALT SPRAY ABOVE EXPOSED BLUFFS ON TOP OF A LARGE PUSH MORAINE AT THE E END OF LONG ISLAND. FOREST SURROUNDS SEVERAL SMALL WETLANDS INCLUDING A COASTAL VARIANT OF SHRUB SWAMP AND BLACKGUM VARIANT OF RED MAPLE-HARDWOOD SWA	CASWELL CLIFF WOODS BE TWEEN OY STER POND AND POND BLUFF. COMMUNITY EXTENDS NW TO MONTAUK POINT STATE HIGHWAY, SW TO ABOUT 0.2 MILES SW OF OLD MONTAUK HYGHWAY AND E TO CAMP HERO MILITARY RESERVATION.	MONTAUK POINT 41 03 25 N 71 53 11 W	4107118 67

### Natural Heritage Report on Rare Species and Ecological Communities

Prepared 4 October 1999 by NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Latham, New York

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*	SUFFOLK								
**	EAST HAMPTON	INDROTE CTE D		0	P				
	Polygonum glaucum	G3		s ,	B 1002.00.00	GRAVELLY BEACH BACKED	MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
王-2:	Vascular Mant	\$3		1	1993-09-28	BY HIGHLY ERODED, SHEAR BLUFF FACE. ABUNDANT OFFSHORE AND SHORELINE BOULDERS. BEACH ZONE CA 75 FT WIDE OR SO.	ROM PARKING LOT, GO ACROSS RD OPPOSITE PARKING LOT ENTRANCE AND WALK N TO WHERE A ROAD DESCENDS TO RIGHT. FOLLOW RD TO BEACH BETWEEN FALSE POINT AND MONTAUK POINT UPPER BEACH. PLANTS SCATTERED ALONG SANDY SECTIONS OF UPPER BEACH, GRAVELLY TO STONY B	71 51 35 W	76
N	Arethusa bulbosa	RARE		S	В	WET SHRUB THICKETS IN	CASWELL CLIFF	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
	SWAMP PINK Vascular Plant	G4 S2		1	1985-05-31	MORAINAL BLUFFS OVERLOOKING ATLANTIC OCEAN. ASSOCIATED SPECIES: VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM, V. MACROCARPON, RHYNCHOSPORS, HYPERICUM SP.	FROM JUNCTION OF MONTAUK POINT ST. BLVD AND OLD MONTAUK HIGHWAY, 1.1 MI E ON OLD MONTAUK HIGHWAY, 0.3 MI SSE ON SAND RD TO BULLDOZED ROADS RUNNING E/W. PLANTS ARE SCATTERED TO LOW PLACES TO EAST. PLANTS ARE SCATTERED AT EDGE OF WETLAND SHRUB THICKE TS	41 03 07 N 71 52 35 W	28
	Rumex maritimus var fueginus GOLDEN DOCK Vascular Plant	THREATENED G 5T 5 S 1		М	H 1926-09-29		MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 23 N 71 51 46 W	4107118 4
	C <i>or eo psis rosea</i> ROSE COREOPSIS Vascular Plant	RARE G3 S3	• •	М	H 1923-PRE		MONTAUK PÖINT	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 09 N 71 52 13 W	4107118 18

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pecies and Ecological Communities

Prepared 4 October 1999 by NY Natural Heritage Program, NYS DEC, Latham, New York

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* County

**	Town Scientifc Name, COMMON NAME, & Group Name	NY Legal Status & Heritage Ranks	Federal Status	Precision & Acreage	EO Rank & Last Seen	General Habitat an d Quality	Detailed Location	USGS Topo Quad Lat & Long	Office Use
*	SUFFOLK EAST HAMPTON Agalinis acuta SANDPLAIN GERARDIA Vascular Plant	ENDANGERED GI S1	LE	М	F 1938-08-27	IN SANDY SWALE.	BIG REED POND NEAR REED POND, MONTAUK POINT.	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 47 N 71 54 22 W	4107118 15
E-N	Viola primulifolia var primulifolia PRIMROSE VIOLET Vascular Plant	UNPROTECTED G5T? S2		S I	B 1985-09-07	LOW ELEVATION POND SET IN MORAINAL DEPOSIT. VERY LITTLE NEARBY DEVELOPMENT. HOUSES TO EAST. PLANTS SET IN EXPOSED MARGIN AREAS. ASSOC. SPP.: HYPERICUM SP., CYPERUS SP., AND ELEOCHARIS SPP.	CAVETTS POND FROM TRAFFIC CIRCLE AT DITCH PLAINS WALK TO BEACH. FOLLOW BEACH 1.3 MI TO NNE. POND IN DEPRESSION WEST OF HOUSES. PLANTS AT NW END OF POND.	MONTAUK POINT 41 02 43 N 71 53 47 W	4107118 33
2	Tripsacum dactyloides NORTHERN GAMMA GRASS Vascular Plant	UNPROTECTED G5 S2	)	М	H 1 <b>960-09-17</b>	EDGE OF WET SINKHOLE AT SANDY ROADSIDE BESIDE HIGHWAY.	LAKE MONTAUK EDGE OF WET SINKHOLE AT SANDY ROADSIDE BESIDE HIGHWAY SOUTH OF GREAT POND [LAKE MONTAUK].	MONTAUK POINT 41 02 42 N 71 54 53 W	4107118 16
	Spiranthes vernalis GRASSLEAF LADIES'-TRESSES Vascular Plant	RARE G5 S1		М	H 1951-08-04	EDGE OF THICKET, AMONG DENSE VEGETATION.	LAKE MONTAUK NEAR MONTAUK LAKE, EDGE OF THICKET AMONG DENSE VEGETATION.	MONTAUK POINT 41 03 51 N 71 54 51 W	4107118 9
	Empetrum nigrum ssp hermaphroditum BLACK CROWBERRY Vascular Plant	RARE G5T5 S3		М	H 1924-08-07		DITCH PLAINS 1924-08-07: NEAR COAST GUARD STATION, MONTAUK. 1924-08-01: WITHIN 100 FEET OF NORMAN TAYLOR'S LAB, DITCH PLAINS, MONTAUK.	MONTAUK POINT 41 02 23 N 71 55 06 W	4107118 105
	Equisetum pratense MEADOW HORSETAIL Vascular Plant	RARE G5 S2		М	H 1 <b>937-</b> 08-18		MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 09 N 71 52 13 W	4107118 18

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*	County Town Scientifc Name, COMMON NAME, & Group Name	NY Legai Status & Heritage Ranks	Federal Status	Precision & Acreage	EO Rank & Last Seen	General Habitat and Quality	Detailed Location	USGS Topo Quad Lat & Long	Office Use
*	SUFFOLK								
**	EAST HAMPTON								
	Carex nigromarginata	RARE		М	н	OAK BEECH FOREST.	MONTAUK POINT, MARITIME	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
	BLACK-EDGE SEDGE Vascular Plant	G5 SH			1977-06-12	ASSOCIATED SPECIES: ILEX OPACA.	HOLLY FOREST MONTAUK POINT STATE PARK, OAK BEECH FOREST.	41 04 15 N 71 52 48 W	111
	Spiranthes vernalis	RARE		М	н		MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
	GRASSLEAF	G5			1937-08-18			41 04 09 N	18
	LADIES'-TRESSES Vascular Plant	S1						71 52 13 W	
H	Agalinis acuta	ENDANGERED	LE	М	F		LAKE MONTAUK	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
1 <u>-</u> 1	SANDPLAIN GERARDIA	G1			1920-09-13		GREAT POND MONTAUK, SEND OF	41 02 42 N	16
I	Vascular Plant	S1					POND [LAKE MONTAUK].	71 54 53 W	
22	Amelanchier nantucketensis NANTUCKE T JUNEBERRY Vascular Plant	ENDANGERED G3Q S1		М	н		MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 13 N 71 51 46 W	4107118 7
	1 finnensie eens knigna	RARE		м	• •	SAND BADDENS SANDY	MONTALE BOINT	MONTALK POINT	4107119
	DINE-BARDEN SANDWORT	G5		141	1047-06 22	SOIL	MONTAOR FOINT	41 04 09 N	4107118
	Vascular Plant	S2			1947-00-22			71 52 13 W	18
	Agalinis acuta	ENDANGERED	LE	М	F	DRY HILLS, OPEN DOWNS.	MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
	SANDPLAIN GERARDIA	G1			1927-08-28			41 04 09 N	18
	Vascular Plant	S1						71 52 13 W	
	Carex straminea	UNPROTECTED	)	м	н	OPEN MARSH.	CASWELL CLIFF	MONTAUK POINT	4107118
	STRAW SEDGE	G5			1921-06-27		CLIFFS, EAST OF COTTAGES.	41 03 08 N	107
	Vascular Plant	S1			· ·· <b>·</b>		MONTAUK. OPEN MARSH.	71 52 43 W	107
	0 en other a oakesiana	UNPROTECTEL	<b>)</b>	м	н	SANDY SOIL	MONTAUX POINT	MONTAUK POINT	4107119
	EVENING PRIMROSE	G4G5Q			1923-08-15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SANDY SOIL MONTAUK POINT	41 04 09 N	10/110
•	Vascular Plant	S2						71 52 13 W	10







Natural Heritage Report c

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*	SUFFOLK EAST HAMPTON Spiranthes vernalis GRASSLEAF LADIES'-TRESSES Vascular Plant	RARE G5 S1		М	H 1927-08-20	1927-08-20: MOIST, ROCKY HILLSIDE; 1927-07-30: CATTAIL SWAMP.	BIG REED POND 1927-08-20: MOIST ROCKY HILLSIDE, MONTAUK, SOUTH OF REED POND. 1927-07-30: REED POINT, CATTAIL SWAMP.	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 25 N 71 54 49 W	4107118 108
년 1	Platanthera cristata CRESTED FRINGED ORCHIS Vascular Plant	THREATENED G5 S1		М	H 1951-08-01	"APPARENTLY DRY PINE BARRENS".	MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 09 N 71 52 11 W	4107118 36
22	Nicrophorus americanus AMERICAN BURYING BEETLE Beetle	ENDANGERED G1 SH	LE	М	Н		MONTAUK POINT	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 24 N 71 51 46 W	4107118 4 ESU
	Potamogeton pulcher SPOTTED PONDWEED Vascular Plant	UNPROTE CTE I G 5 S 2	)	М	H 1938-08-27	IN POOL.	OYSTER POND IN POOL NEAR OYSTER POND. POOL EAST END OF OYSTER POND.	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 06 N 71 53 47 W	4107118 2

* SUFFOLK, NY STATE WATERS

* County

** EAST HAMPTON, NY STATE WATERS

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<ul> <li>County</li> <li>Town</li> <li>Scientifc Name,</li> <li>COMMON NAME, &amp;</li> <li>Group Name</li> </ul>	NY Legal Status & Heritage Ranks	Precis Federal & Acr Status	on 2age EO Rank & Last Seen	General Habitat an d Quality	Detailed Location	USGS Topo Quad Lat & Long	Office Use
<ul> <li>SUFFOLK, NY STATE WATERS</li> <li>** EAST HAMPTON, NY STATE WATERS Marine rocky intertidal</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	UNPROTE CTED G5 S1S2	S	B : 1991-09-07	SUBSTRATE IS LARGE ANGULAR ROCKS, CA 2m DIAMETER, APPARENTLY PLACED AT BASE OF STEEP, SANDY BLUFF FOR EROSION CONTROL. ADJACENT LOWER SLOPE OF BLUFF IS RETAINED BY ROCKS IN WIRE BASKETS (FOR EROSION CONTROL). UPPER SLOPE OF SANDY BLUFF IS GRASSY AND	MONTAUK POINT EAST TIP OF MONTAUK POINT, ABOUT 0.15 MILES EAST OF THE END OF ROUTE 27 AND DUE EAST OF THE LIGHTHOUSE. THE EASIEST ACCESS IS ALONG A TRAIL NORTH OF THE LIGHTHOUSE LE ADING DOWN TO THE BEACH, FHEN FOLLOW SHORE SOUTH TO BASE OF BLUFF.	MONTAUK POINT 41 04 13 N 71 51 26 W	4107118 53

32 Records Processed

### NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS REGIONAL OFFICES

<u>REGION</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	NAME	ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.		
Region 1 Nassau Suffolk		Robert Greene Permit Administrator	Loop Road, Bldg. 40 SUNY Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356 (516) 444-0365		
Region 2	New York City	George Danskin Permit Administrator	Hunters Point Plaza 4740 21st Street Long Island City, NY 11101-5407 (718) 482-4997		
Region 3	Dutchess Orange Putnam Rockland, Sulliva Ulster, Westchest	Margaret Duke Permit Administrator n er	21 South Putt Corners Road New Paltz, NY 12561-1696 (914) 256-3059		
Region 4	Albany Columbia Delaware Greene, Montgom Rensselaer, Scher	William J. Clarke Permit Administrator nery, Otsego nectady, Schoharie	1150 N. Westcott Road Schenectady, NY 12306-2014 (518) 357-2234		
Region 5	Clinton Essex Franklin Fulton, Hamilton Saratoga, Warren	Richard Wild Permit Administrator , Washington	Route 86 Ray Brook, NY 12977 (518) 897-1234		
Region 6	Herkimer Jefferson Lewis Oneida, St. Lawr	Randy Vaas Permit Administrator rence	State Office Building 317 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601 (315) 785-2246		
Region 7 -	Broome Cayuga Chenango Cortland, Madiso Oswego, Tioga,	Ralph Manna, Jr. Permit Administrator on, Onondaga Tompkins	615 Erie Blvd. West Syracuse, NY ⁻¹³²⁰⁴⁻²⁴⁰⁰ (315) 426-7439		
Region 8	Chemung Genesee Livingston Monroe, Ontario Schuyler, Senec Wayne, Yates	Albert Butkas Permit Administrator o, Orleans a, Steuben	6274 East Avon-Lima Road Avon, NY 14414 (716) 226-2466		
Region 9	Allegany Cattaraugus Chautauqua Erie, Niagara, V	Steven Doleski Permit Administrator	270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, NY 14203-2999 (716) 851-7165		

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX F

LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS/MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS
#### APPENDIX F

#### LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS/MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

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F-1. Memorandum (W/Endorsements) Describing the Revision of Harbor Defense Projects (to Include Montauk Point) in the Continental United States, 19 July 1938 (B-43).

F-2. Memorandum Endorsement Directing the Acquisition of 486.66 Acres of Land at Montauk, Long Island, New York (Due to a Military Necessity) for an Approved Harbor Defense Installation Site, 26 August 1941 (B-44).

F-3. Memorandum Changing the Designation of Battery 113 of Montauk Point to Battery Dunn, 10 August 1942 (B-45).

F-4. Memorandum Regarding the Shipment of 16" Guns for Battery Dunn of Montauk Point, 9 October 1942 (B-46).

F-5. Memorandum (W/Endorsement) Regarding Housing Construction at Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York, 14 November 1942 (B-47).

F-6. Table Containing Information Regarding 6-Inch Gun Batteries, To Include Battery 216 of Camp Hero, circa 1943 (B-48).

F-7. Table Containing Information Regarding 16-Inch Gun Batteries, To Include Batteries 112 and 113 of Camp Hero, circa 1943 (B-49).

F-8. Memorandum (W/Enclosures) Regarding the Obscurement of Camp Hero, 4 May 1943 (B-50).

F-9. Memorandum Regarding the Antiaircraft Defense Project for Camp Hero, 14 September 1943 (B-51).

F-10. Department of the Army General Orders Regarding Discontinuation of Harbor Defense Sites to Include Camp Hero, 3 January 1950 (B-52).

F-11. Department of the Army General Orders Placing Camp Hero in an Inactive Status, 3 January 1958 (B-53).

F-12. Historical Data Card Reflecting Camp Heo History, circa 1961 (B-54).



F-13. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings Illustrating the Final Era of American Harbor Defenses, January 1968 (B-55).

F-14. Letter (w/attachments) Describing the History of Camp Hero (B-56).

F-15. Book Exerpt Showing the Lineage of Coast Artillery Regiments, the 11th and 242nd Coast Artillery Regiments were Assigned to Fort H.G. Wright and Manned Camp Hero During World War II, 1984 (B-57).

F-16. Book Exerpt Describing Camp Hero Activity, unknown date (B-58).

F-17. United States Air Force Book Exerpt Provides a Historical Summary of Air Force Radar Equipment at Camp Hero/Montauk, 1984 (B-59).

F-18. Defense Environmental Restoration Program Site Eligibility Policy Clarification for Ordnance and Explosive Waste at Formerly Used Defense Sites1, 5 March 1994 (B-143).





#### WAR DEPARTMENT The Adjutant General's Office Washington

AG 660.2 (7-15-38) (Misc.)-E

#### July 19, 1938.

602.1/L.9 Pric 2

Subject:	Revision of Harbor Defense Projects, Continental	SECRET
	United States.	Auth: T.A.G.
		Initials: E.R.H.
To:	President of the Harbor Defense Board.	Date: July 19, 1938

1. With reference to the recommendations contained in paragraph 3 of your letter (AG 660.2 (4-26-38)), dated April 26, 1938, subject: "Revision of Harbor Defense Projects, Continental United States", the submission of additional information is desired concerning the following:

a. Whether or not the batteries and accessory installations proposed in subparagraphs 3 a, b, and c, will be located on existing military reservations, or will require the peacetime acquisition of additional real estate.

b. Where location of defensive elements would require the acquisition of real estate, such information as can be tentatively furnished, covering the extent and location of such acquisitions.

c. The estimated cost of:

Batteries - including auxiliaries, as for example, magazines, fire control stations, power plants, etc.

Additional Real Estate - where previous estimates are available, the percentage increases of the new estimate over the old.

Additional barracks, quarters, power plants, sewerage, etc.

d. The increase or decrease in estimated cost of the proposed installations as compared to those included in the present approved projects for the areas concerned.

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INCLOSURE 2.

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e. The increase or decrease in personnel requirements for peacetime maintenance at the proposed installations, as compared to those included in present approved projects.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. R. Householder. Adjutant General.

**-** -

662.1/L-2

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War Department, Office, Chief of Coast Artillery, July 30, 1938. - To: The Adjutant General.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1 <u>a</u>, basic letter. (Acquisition of additional land.)

<u>a.</u> <u>LOS ANGELES AND SAN DIEGO</u>. It is understood that as a result of reconnaissances made by the Chief of Engineers, available sites on military reservations for 16-inch fixed gun batteries of two guns each can be utilized in the vicinity of Fort Rosecrans and in the vicinity of Fort MacArthur. Accordingly no peace time acquisition of additional real estate appears to be required at those stations. The precise location of seacoast batteries should originate with the local site board (paragreph 30, AR 100-20).

b. MONTAUK POINT. The approved site board report (Report of the Harbor Defense Board of First Corps Area (OCCA 662/CD-21, 1-30-33)) provides for a 100 acre site in the town at East Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, for the location of a 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns at Montauk Point. This location was provided as an alternate site for the railway battery now in the approved project. Reference is made to the 8th Indorsement, subject "Recommendation for Acquisition of Land for Seacoast Armament, Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound" dated the Headquarters, First Corps Area, May 3, 1938 (OCCA 601/17-B), which states the cost of the land in question was at that time approximately \$50,000. The fire control stations and accessories for the 14-inch railway battery in the approved project apply without modification to the proposed 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns.

c. CAPE HENLOPEN. A site for the 16-inch fixed gun battery

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of two guns proposed at Cape Henlopen, Delaware, is available on the United States Fort Reservation, shown on Exhibits 7-A and 8-A of the approved project of the Harbor Defenses of The Delaware, Inclosure 1 and 2. The present approved site of the 14-inch railway battery is on the quarantine station owned by the United States and contiguous to the United States Fort Reservation. Accordingly no peace time acquisition of real estate is required. The fire control stations and accessories for the 14-inch railway battery in the approved project apply without modification to the proposed 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns.

d. <u>CAPE CHARLES</u>. The installation of a 16-inch fixed gunbattery of two guns in the vicinity of Cape Charles, Virginia, will require the acquisition of approximately 100 acres of land, unless the batterly is located on Fishermans Island, owned by the United States. An estimate of \$250 per acre, total \$25,000 was submitted by Mr. H. A. Wise, Cape Charles, Virginia, on July 15, 1938, as a fair value of farm land in that vicinity. The peace time acquisition of land for distant fire control stations for this proposed battery is not consideréd necessary. The precise location of seacoast batteries should originate with the local site board (paragraph 30, AR 100-20).

CAPE HENRY. Due to the restricted area of Fort Story, it e. is impossible to state at this time whether a two gun 16-inch fixed seacoast battery can be installed there without the procurement of additional land. It is a question requiring consideration by the local site board. However, a map study does indicate possibility of emplacing such a battery on the present reservation. The installation of a 16-inch fixed battery was approved by the Secretary of War in the 38th Indorsement, dated the War Department, August 9, 1929 on letter subject "Inquiry as to land available near Cape Henry, Virginia, for 15-inch gun battery approved for Fort Story, Virginia," dated The Adjutant General's Office, April 30, 1926, (AG 472.3%(4-30-26)(Misc. E)(OCCA 662/6-G-28), but at a later date a 14inch railway battery was substituted in the project for the 16-inch battery. The Secretary's approval provided for the acquisition of 38.9 acres of Land southeast of Fort Story at an estimated cost of \$144,000. It is understood that this land has now increased greatly in value and probably could not be purchased for less than \$389,000.

2. Reference is made to paragraph 1 b, basic letter. (Extent of acquisitions).

a. MONTAUK POINT. The extent and location of the 100 acre tract required for the 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns at Montauk Point is shown on Exhibit 14-B of the approved project for the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound. The site is located in the town of East

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Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, Inclosure 3.

b. <u>CAPE CHARLES</u>. The location of the 100 acre tract required for the 16-inch fixed gun battery of two guns in the vicinity of Cape Charles, Virginia, will be on the mainland of Cape Charles, shown on Exhibit 3-A of the approved project for the Harbor Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Inclosure 4, or on Fishermans Island, shown on Exhibit 24-B of same project, Inclosure 5.

c. <u>CAPE HENRY</u>. The location of the 38 acre tract which may be required in order to install the 16-inch gun battery at Fort Story is shown on Exhibit 2-A to the approved project for the Harbor Defenses of Chesapcake Bay, Inclosure 6.

3. Reference is made to paragraph 1 c, basic letter. (Estimated costs).

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a. The estimated cost of batteries, including auxiliaries, as, for example, magazines, fire control station, power plants is shown on Inclosure 7.

'b. The estimated costs of additional real estate, where previous estimates are available and the percentage increases of the new estimates over the old are shown as follows:

	Location	Original Cost Estimate	/ Increase
Montauk	: Point	\$ 50,000	None.
	_		Estimate made in 1938.
Cape Ch	arles	25,000	None.
The set Of			Estimate made in 1930.
fort Si	50 <b>ry</b> <b>4</b>	144,000	\$4,000 per acre in- creased to \$10,000

c. Additional power plants, sowerage, etc. Power plants and battery sewerage are included in the cost of emplacement shown on Inclosure 7. No additional barracks and quarters are required.

4. Reference is made to paragraph 1 d, basic letter. (Comparison of costs).

a. The increases or decreases in estimated cost of the pro-

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per acre.

posed installations as compared to those included in the present approved project for the areas concerned are shown on Inclosure 7.

b. To summarize, it is estimated that:

(1) To substitute 16-inch fixed batteries of two guns each for the 14-inch railway batteries now included in the projects for Montauk Point, Cape Henlopen, and Fort Story will cost a total of \$2,829,950 in excess of the cost of the 14-inch railway batteries. If land is to be procured at Fort Story it may be necessary to add as much as \$389,000 to this figure.

(2) To substitute a two gun 16-inch fixed battery at Cape Charles for the 14-inch railway battery now approved for Fort Monroe will cost \$1,035,974 in excess of the cost of the 14inch railway battery; and

(3) To augment the defenses at Fort Rosecrans and Fort MacArthur by a two gun 16-inch fixed battery at each place will cost a total of \$4,258,190.

5. Reference is made to paragraph 1 e, basic letter. (Personnel requirements). The increases in personnel requirements for peace time maintenance at the proposed installations as compared to these included in present approved project:

Location

Increase

Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles Harbor Defenses of San Diego	1 NCO 6 Privates 1 NCO 6 Privates
Montauk Point	None
Cape Henlopen	None
Cape Charles	None
Fort Story	None

Upon installation, the 16-inch fixed gun batteries of two-guns each will probably be constituted in Class B for maintenance, on a caretaking status. The same personnel required to maintain 14-inch railway batteries will be required to maintain the proposed 16-inch fixed gun batteries of two guns each. One non-commissioned officer and six privates are required additionally for the maintenance of each of the 16-inch fixed batteries of two guns proposed at the Harbor Defenses of San Diego and the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles. This additional personnel can be made available from present garrisons of those harbor defenses.

6. The type of two gun 16-inch fixed emplacement referred to in the foregoing tabulations is that recommended by the Chief of Engineers for future two gun 16-inch fixed emplacements, in letter to The Adjutant General, dated May 31, 1938, subject "Type Emplacement, 16-inch gun on Barbette Carriage with Steel Cover Protection," (C of E 662B) (OCCA 662/E-22). The estimated cost of Engineer work for a battery of this type exclusive of land and reserve mumunition storage, is given as \$950,000 in the same letter. The Ordnance cost of installation, including overhead cover, is \$1,040,000 per battery. In this regard reference is made to 2d Indorsement dated July 15, 1938, on same letter (00 660.2/299)

7. The foregoing tabulations of relative costs of 14-inch railway and 16-inch fixed batteries of two guns indicate the lesser cost of the railway battery. However, it is desired to point out the deficiencies of major caliber railway artillery gun batteries.

a. The 14-inch railway batteries installed in Panama and in the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles have not proved satisfactory in all respects. Numerous operating deficiencies have developed which are inherent with major caliber railway gun batteries.

. b. The 14-inch railway gun has less power, less accuracy, and is considerably more difficult to maintain than the 16-inch fixed mount.

c. The 14-inch railway mount requires that an expensive gun block be installed before a traverse greater than 7 degrees can be effected.

d. On the same coast, the 14-inch railway gun has no tactical mobility, since it cannot be moved from place to place in anticipation of attacks from a highly mobile hostile fleet.

e. It is practically impossible to protect the 14-inch railway gun by material overhead cover.

f. Camouflage for a 14-inch railway battery is very difficult, for the telltale railway tracks always point to the emplacement.

g. Since the 14-inch railway gun is not tactically mobile, an equal number of 14-inch railway guns will be required as would be needed if 16-inch fixed guns were substituted.

h. A 16-inch fixed gun battery is much more powerful, more accurate and can be given overhead protection.

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i. The transient status of railway bridges and access tracks and the effect of weather conditions on railway road beds are deficiencies always to be encountered in the employment of major caliber railway artillery gun batteries. If, as is doubtful, a 14-inch railway gun can be taken over the present tracks and trestles, it is most improbable that such movement could be made two years from now either in the region of Cape Henry or Cape Charles. In these cases the serving railroad facilities are said to be scheduled for abandonment.

8. It is believed the importance of the missions assigned to the harbor defenses in the Continental United States justifies the additional expense involved in the substitution of 16-inch fixed batteries for 14inch railway batteries.

> OSCAR WESTOVER, Major General, Chief, Air Corps. President, Harbor Defense Board.

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7 Incls. (1-6 Exhibits 7 Cost data in dup.)

(Inclosures omitted)

-7-F-1 Ţ

## CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Land, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. T.

AG 601.1 (6-14-41)HO-D 11th Ind. LFL/gwd-1712 War Department, A.G.O., August 26, 1941. - To: Under Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War directs that you be advised as follows:

A. There is a military necessity for the acquisition of approximately A68.666 acres of land at a cost of approximately \$275,000, at Montauk, Long Island, H. Y., as a site for approved harbor defense installations, as outlined in the inclosed papers.

b. Funds for this project will be made available by the Chief of Coast Artillery and the Chief of Engineers.

c. So much of these papers is removed from a confidential status as is necessary to acquire the land in question.

OARL ROBINSON

19 Incls. n/c

Adjutant General.



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MR-SPEOF-PS-M

SUBJECT: Designation of Battery 113.

TO: Chief of Engineers.

THE REAL PROPERTY OF

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Battery 113 at Montauk Point, Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, is designated "Battery Dunn" in honor of the late Colonel John M. Dunn.

By order of the Secretary of War:

Adjutant General. Copies furnished: Commanding Generals: Army Ground Forces. Army Air Forces. Services of Supply, All Armies. All Service Commanders, Chiefs of Supply Services, Services of Supply. Divisions of the War Department General Staff. Publication Branch, AGO. Chief, Statistics Branch, War Department General Staff. Commanding Officers: Augusta Arsenal, Ga. Benicia Arsenal, Calif. Raritan Arsenal, N. J. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. San Antonio Arsenal, Tex. 2h. WY 87 01 Hachor Defense. SI DUA CHIEF OF ENGINEERS BECEIVED

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY CARBON COPY AND ACORESSED TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION
IN REPLYING REFER TO:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTENTION OF

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October 9, 1942.

Subject:

Sound, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York.

1 4 1 200

Office of the Chief of Migineors, Mashington, D. C.

1. In order to relieve storage conditions at the watervliet Arsenal, it will be necessary to make immediate shipment to the above installation of the  $2 - 16^{\circ}$  guns assigned to Battery 13. It is understood that such an arrangement will be satisfactory to your office and the District Engineer, New York, N. Y.

2. It is also understood that the District Engineer will arrange for the delivery of these guns from the railroad terminus to the battery site, and funds to cover this movement will be furnished on receipt of information as to the emount involved.

3. Accordingly, shipping order number 128636 has been issued to cover the above shipment, and a copy of this order forwarded under separate cover.

For the Chief of Ordnance:

D. B. WILLETS, Major, Ord. Bept., Assistant.

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SECRET

## CONFIDENTIAL >

HEADQUARTERS NEW ENGLAND SECONDE 14 112 100 10 18 1012 Lir ir MIS, Boston, Office of the Society Commission Ocnetruction, Camp ISt Causeway St., Boston, Mass. (Lir fr MES, Botherso History - Cather day 1

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#### eties sti al Priority 611-6

600.1

Movember 14, 1942.

Subantit Horsing Constitution, Tano Bart, Montant Point, Nos Tort. Commanding General, Bastern Dalance Command, Governors Island, New Lore

## L. Debmilited becrevith is a proposed Layout and most estimate for the housing Taxilities for approximately bot man and 37 artisence propared by the disprict sogineer. Her lork City, Her lort, for One Hory Kontank Point,

2. The estimated cost of \$515,500.00, is based on using Theater of Aperations type sonstruction, modified in size and layout to similate farm groups comparable with those anisting in the vicinity.

The camp having a remote location, would necessitate a complete controlements so issince barrache, mens balls pospilal, anatoletrallon buildint serthouses, motor rupair shop represtion building, mater supply and 

Le The reservation at Montank is to contain three ()) moders wencoust balleries. The chief of Engineers is estimated to be spending approximately \$90,000.00 for the maximum protective concellment of those furthering. would be most similie to sullify the sourcelisent of these hatteries by posting the personnel in Lents, as the conventional groups of buildings of the standard Theater of Operations type.

5. Priority on ponetraction and detail of accomplianment of the housing projects A to E inclusive the in tollow

## A. 1st Priority-Gits &, appelating of:

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# WILLEN HALE 0425

(Ity fr MES, Boston, Mass., file 600.1, dated Nor. 14, 1942, subj; "Housing Operruction, Camp Hero, Montank Point, New Yorks - contid.) tion, Camp n 2. End Priority-Site C., Constaning of r mather (Officers)

2. Sed Priority Sites, consisting of

1 Tirehouse

Date of socospilebaents 641-43.

Reasons Fire protection of newly constructed buildings. d. Man Prilordby Site & Bonalaling of

Addininteration Building L Bard, Bas

1 Heating Hora

Date of account i stments 6-1-13.

Reasonf Provision of medical facilities for unit assigned.

2. 5th Priority-Site F, consisting of L Barehoune

& Motor Benair Shop

Date of accomplishment, 6-1-43. Reasons Provision of storage and repair facilities for anit

I. 6th Priority-Site H, consisting of: -1 PI and P.O.

1 Recreation Building

Date of accountiatment: 6-1-43. Reasons Provision of facilities for unit assigned.

E. The Priority-Bite E. consisting of

Alberstion to two (2) artisting buildings Contraction ( and include state)

Data an announce annual is and the 

(Ltr Tr JES Monsing the sontant point New York* CONT 1.4. Prioritiendits Brienstitting of 6 Barracks (Ballstell Hen) 1 Mess Ball L'Company Supply and Administration Building Date of accountingments 11-1-43. Reasons Houston of whit for manning Battary 112, mich will be completed about 11-1-43. 1.14 95h Priority-Site C, consisting of: uporativity, 2 Barracks (Officers) Date of accomplicaments li-1-15. 1-1 2-1 X + Rendon: Housing same as h above. 10th Priority-Site D, consisting of: 1. mailtad ¥. 3 Barracks (Enlisted Men) 8 1 Moss Hall 1 Headquarters 838 835 Date of accomplishment: 11-1-63. Reasons Provide housing for casp overhead. It is requested that authority be granted and funds allotted for a notion of the Modified Theater of Operations buildings at pamp Hero. XXXX XXXXX KAAX * Thorefore no funda available at this headquarters for this construc-All property involved is now owned by the government and no housing is evallable for loss in this territory The bove addiring Theater of Opera one Housing is requested as an SULT OF military accessive R.A. 88 OFFICE 新完美. 3977 1942 T. Blodd, Inclas (In tripl). la for dimersio I dis seilainer ferting larout a Joo VA C SAME NOV1 YAMA ARNY AGO THE ALL PROPERTY.

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## 20425 1st Ind.

HEADCHARTENS ADD HED FIRST ANNI, Governors Island, New York NOV 20 1942 -Toy Descanding General, Services of Emply, Machington, D.C. THUS Shief of Regimeers, U.R. Gray, Machington, D.C.

L. These has provide of part 5 5, Latter, file SPI 500-12, Sob-12: Mar Department, Sobers, subject soldinistrative Procedure Relating to Construction Meintenance, and fast Settle, Sone of the Interior, Sume 11, 19/2, this bestquitters recommends that the East for Ministrict Angines be directed as construct a contonnent consisting of these modified Theater of sometimes type structures listed in part 5 of besis letter and shown on incleance 52 be basis letter; these structures include barronthe shows balls, concentrations administration buildings, a firshouse, a hospital, a motor result another administration buildings, a firshouse, a hospital, a motor south another administration buildings, a firshouse, a hospital, a motor south another administration buildings, a firshouse, a hospital, a motor south another alles recreation buildings, a firshouse, a hospital, a motor south another alles recreations to be avaiding buildings. This besidematters alles recommends the approval of the installation of a water apply and sensing disposal system. The construction will be located et Cany they, Montane Point, 2.1.

in parts of board letter is also approved.

S.s. Accountialment of this bouring is necessary to provide cuitable accountions for the personnel manning the new batteries in this vicinity.

For the Commending Generals

2 Inclus a/c (in dup)

Loston, Mans.

600,2/768 00

S. E. SENIOR, TELESCOL, A. G. D., Ass't Adjutant General



#### 0-INCH BATTERIES

NOTE-9/1/42-THIS PAPER SAVED WHEN ORIGINAL IS FILED, BECAUSE OF MARKINGS MADE ON IT.

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* Informal information from Operations Division, War Department General Staff (Lt. Colonel Wilson).

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#### 8-INCH BATTERIES

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May 4, 1943

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GE 618.33(Long Island) Raf. CH 39922 and CH 40101

Obscurement of Gamp Hero, Long Island, N. Y., and Highlands, New Jersey.

Col. Albert H. Burten, Fortifications Branch, Construction Division, O.C.E. The Ghief, Engineering Branch, Construction Division, O.C.E. ATTENTION: Col. Saint-Geudens Rm. 7002.

1. There are inclosed herewith:

A. Letter dated February 19, 1943, from the Bistrict Engineer, New York, New York, subject "Obscurement of Camp Hero, Long Island, New York" file C. of E. 618.33 (Long Island) CH 39922.

h. Latter from the District Engineer, New York, New York, dated March 19, 1943, subject "Obscurement of Highlands, New Jersey" file 618.33 (Highlands, New Jersey) CH 40101.

2. Your commuts and recommendations are requested as to the adequacy of the proposed plans as recommended by the District and Division Engineers.

3. In this connection attention is invited to Paragraph 2 g 9 of War Department directive subject "Passive Protection Measures" dated March 5, 1943, file AG 381(2-25-43)OB-S-SPAAC-N.

4. This office has previously issued directives that camouflage nots should be procured and installed in front of the guns of the casemated batteries.

5. Funds requested have already been made available in separate correspondence. As these are fiscal year funds and must be obligated prior to June 30, 1943, decision as to the scope of the work to be done must be expedited. Accordingly, prompt reply by your Branch is desired.

BURTON M

BFD

2 Incls: C. of E. 615.33(Long Island)GM 39922, w/5 Inds. and 7 incls., (Incls. in dupl.) C. of E. 615.33(Mighlands, H. J.)CM 40101, w/ 3 Inds. and 7 incls.

DECLASSIFIED 12356. Sec. 35834 TACC NARS, D

CONFIDENTIAL & NY 44.1/6.18

Fort NY 44.1/6.18 (NYE-2L) WAR DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE NEW YORK DISTRICT ROOM 601, 120 WALL ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

February 19, 1943.

618.33 (Long Island) (2-19-43

CM 39922

Subject: Obscurement of Camp Hero, Long Island, N. Y.

To: The Chief of Engineer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Thru: The Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division.

1. Reference is made to Circular Letter No. 1086 dated January 17, 1942, subject: "Dispersion, Concealment, and Camouflage of All Camps and Stations."

2. Forwarded herewith is a preliminary study of the obscurement of Camp Hero, Long Island, N. Y. The following items are included:

a. An aerial photograph of Camp Hero and vicinity.

b. A tone rendering of the proposed scheme for the obscurement of Camp Hero.

c. A working layout for the same.

d. A detailed estimate of the construction cost for the obscurement of Camp Hero.

3. The construction is estimated to cost:

Total Cost\$ 297,703.00Funds previously<br/>authorized157,703.00Additional funds<br/>necessary\$ 140,000.00

4. This office recommends that the work listed in the estimate be authorized and instructions for the same be forwarded to this office at the earliest possible date.

4 Incls.				
#1-Aerial Photo (In	tripl.)	/s/E. W. GARBIS	CH,	•
#2-Tone Rendering "	<b>N</b>	Lt. Col., Corps of	Engineers,	
#3-Dwg. CAM-21-8 "	tt	Acting District E	ngineer.	<b>-</b>
#4-Prel. Estimate "	tt		DECLASSIFIED	
	ee	NEIDENTIAL	E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 735034 Wal NABS, Dola	<u> 5/3/84</u>
			BT-	

## CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Obscurement of Camp Hero, Long Island, N.Y. (2-19-3)

NA 618.3 (Camp Hero, L.I., N.Y.) 1 lst Ind.

NADE 4

Office, Division Engineer, NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, New York City, March 4, 1943

To: The District Engineer, NEW YORK, N.Y.

1. The following additional information is requested to accompany the preliminary study of the Obscurement of Camp Hero:

a. Paragraph 1. Reference should also be made to paragraph 6, Circular Letter No. 1216, dated February 17, 1942.

b. General plan showing all batteries, plotting rooms, control posts, fire towers, and other vital installations. Also the locations of cantonment and other building areas, lighthouse, parking spaces, hotels, ponds, etc., both within and adjacent to the reservations. It is impossible to adequately review the project without having this complete information.

- c. Reference ix made to item "Ground toning 85,000 sq. 7ds. 4 10¢". What treatments are proposed and the locations of same.
- d. Reference is made to item "Grading 36,650 cubic yards @ \$1.00". Where and for what purpose is the grading to be carried out.

e. State Obscurement measures accomplished to date.

<u>f</u>. The altitude from which the aerial photographs submitted with the basic communication were made, together with the focal length of the camera. If available, the submission of oblique photographs is also requested.

2. Your attention is invited to the fact that basic communication has not been signed.

For the Division Engineer:

/s/CLARENCE E. BOESCH Colonel, Corps of Engineers

4 Incls. n/c (1 copy withdrawn)

DECLASSIFIED

F-8

## CONFIDENTIAL



Fort NY 44.1/6.18 (NYE-2L)

Subject: Obscurement of Camp Hero, Long Island, N. Y.

#### 2nd Ind.

U. S. Engineer Office, New York District, New York, N. Y. March 16, 1943.

To: The Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1 of the 1st Indorsement. The following information is furnished:

a. Par. 1 b: Inclosure No. 1 is marked to indicate the locations of the following features:

- (1) 1-4M-1.0. (2) 1-4M-1.1.
- 3) 1-4M-3.0.
- (4) **3-AM-0.41**.
- (5) **3-AM-0.42**.
- 6) 3-AM-0.31. 7) 3-AM-0.85.
- (8) Reservoirs.
- (9) Access Roads.
- (10) Lighthouse.
- 11) Proposed locations for cantonment area.
- (12) Parking space.
- (13) Old hotel.
- (14) Ponds.

b. Par. 1 c: "Ground toning 85,000 sq. yds. @ \$.10" applies . to a spray application of bituminous coating or equal on the access roads.

c. Par. 1 d: "Grading 36,650 cubic yards @ \$1.00" applies to obscurement grading on casemated installations.

d. Par. 1 e: Obscurement measures accomplished to date include:

- (1) A portion of the planting on the scarred areas along access roads.
- (2) A portion of the planting at 1-AM-3.0.
- (3) A portion of the obscurement grading as defined in par. 1 c above.

DECLASSIFIED L NARS D

CONTIDENTIAL

Fort NY 44.1/6.18 (NYE-2L)

Subject: Obscurement of Camp Hero, Long Island, N. Y.

2nd Ind. (Cont'd.)

e. The following data apply to the aerial photograph:

- (1) Date: November 22, 1942.
- (2) Hour: 12-30 PM EWT
- (3) Altitude: 10,000 feet.
- (4) Lens: 12" focal length.
- (5) Approx. Scale: 1" 833¹. (The reproduction is approximately 1" = 800¹.

Prints of three oblique photographs are also inclosed.

For the Acting District Engineer:

/s/CHARLES K. PANISH Lt. Colonel, Corps of Engineers Executive Assistant

7 Incls. #1-Aerial Photo (In dupl) #2-Tone Randering " " #3-Drwg. CAM-21-8 " " #44-Prel. Estimate " " Added: #5-Oblique Photo No. 308.81 (In trip.) #6-. " " " 308.82 " " #7-. " " " 308.84 " "







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POSI ILLOVENIN STRUCT CREPERING, COMMENT & C. M. GENERAL CREWERSE FRAN	U. S. ENGINESH OFFICE U. S. ENGINESH OFFICE NOR A FICE DIVERSION 618-3 (Comp. Herris)
Planting and Mulching 1,500,000 sq. it. C 12,	NEW YORK N. Y.
Paintin: 75,000 sq. ft. @ 5¢	3,500 a
? Tone down and texture of parkway 13,000 set. rds. 6 35\$	1,500 2
Ground toning 85,000 sq. yds. @ 10g	8,500
? Ground toning parking areas 9,500 sq. ydz. $C$ by	5003
? Simulated road 1,500 sq. yds. @ 35%	900 <b>2</b>
Grading 56,650 cubic yards © \$1.00	56 <b>,550</b>
Notting - lump sum	10,105
Sprinklers - lump sum (at large batteries)	3,500
Total Construction Cust	* 247,755
Inspection and Supervision Engineering Overhead Contingencies	10,000 7,000 27,000 27,000
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F-8

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Cal Cotter

SUBJECT: Antiaircraft Defense Project for Camp Hero.

AQ 660.2 (2 Sep 13)0B-S-E 1st Ind. KLS/mdd - 2B-939 Pentagon. ND, AQD, 14 September 1943.

To: Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command.

1. No fixed antigireraft armament is available or under procurement, nor scheduled for future production.

2. The antiaircraft defense of the Fort Fond-Gamp Hero area should be provided for by mobile or semi-mobile antiaircraft units under the control of the Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command, in accordance with the priority and importance of the area as determined by you.

By order of the Secretary of War:

A. E. Gleury Adjutant General.

INFORMATION COPY TO: (w/Cy basic letter) / Director, Requiremente Division, Army Service Forces (Attention: Seacoast Defense Projects Branch).

F-9

SEC

660.2/13-A-

(NOTE.-DA General Orders 55, 1949, is the last of the series for 1949.) General Orders ) No. 1 ) DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Washington 25, D. C., 3 Jan. 1950

V. HARBOR DEFENSES.-1. Effective as of 1 January 1950, the following harbor defenses were discontinued:

2. Effective as of 31 December 1949, Fort H. C. Wright, Fishers Island, New York, and <u>Camp Hero, Montauk Point</u>, Long Island, New York, a subinstallation of Fort H. G. Wright, are excess to the needs of the Department of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL Major General, USA The Adjutant General J. LAWTON COLLINS Chief of Staff, U. S. Army

#### GO 1

F - 10
#### (Note: DA General Orders 61 is the last of the series for 1957)

#### GO 1

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#### HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 3 January 1958

Section

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL-Authority to convene-Commanding Officer, Sev-	
enth United States Army Support Command, Kefertal, Germany	3
KANSAS CITY CHEMICAL PLANT, MISSOURI-Discontinued	n
CAMP HERO, NEW YORK—Placed in inactive status	11
SIGNAL CORPS PACKAGING STANDARDS OFFICE—Section II, DA General	
Orders 41, 1956, rescinded	n

I..GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL. The Commanding Officer, Seventh United States Army Support Command, Kefertal, Germany, is designated by the Secretary of the Army, pursuant to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 22 (a) (6), to convene general courts-martial, effective 6 January 1958. [AG 250.401 (8 Jan 58)]

11...KANSAS CITY CHEMICAL PLANT, MISSOURI. Effective 15 December 1957, the Kansas City Chemical Plant, Missouri, a Class II industrial activity, under the jurisdiction of the Chief Chemical Officer, located at the Kansas City Records Center, Missouri, a class II installation under the jurisdiction of The Adjutant General, is discontinued. The facilities formerly comprising the Kansas City Chemical Plant are consolidated with and made a part of the Kansas City Records Center, Missouri.

[AG 823.8 (12 Dec 57)]

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1

III._CAMP HERO, NEW YORK. Effective \$1 December 1957, Camp Hero, New York, a class I subinstallation of Fort Totten, New York, is placed in an inactive status.

[AG 323.8 (30 Dec 57)]

IV...SIGNAL CORPS PACKAGING STANDARDS OFFICE. Section II, DA General Orders 41, 1956, is rescinded.

[AG 323.8 (12 Dec 57)]

By Order of Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, General, United States Army, Ohist of Staff. HUND , Carle Sh

2

Official:

HERBERT M. JONES, Major General, United States Army, The Adjutant General.

Distribution :

Active Army: A.

To be distributed on a need-to-know basis to all units and headquarters down to and including companies and batteries and to units and headquarters of comparable size and responsibility.

NG and USAR: B.

To be distributed on a need-to-know basis to all units and headquarters down to and including separate battalions (administrative) and to units and headquarters of comparable size and responsibility.

TAGO 8691B-Jan. 440483°---58

, S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1950

LINSTALLATION OF ACTIVITY					
		CLASSIFICATION	ASSIGNMENT		N T UN
	Long Island, NY				1
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS 6 mi east of Montauk, Long		•		
	Island, NY on US Hwy No. 27				
<u>Cp Hero</u>		I subinstal	1 First Army	/	INACTIVE

HISTORICAL DATA

Seacost Defense Reservation in the vicinity of Montauk Point, Long Island, NY is DESIGNATED Cp Hero in honor of the late MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW HERO, JR, US Army - AG 680.9 (18 Apr 42)MR-M-SP, 2 May 1942. Also see - GO 58, WD, 29 Oct 1942. Cp Hero, Montauk, Long Island, NY previously classified as a Special installation, ASSIGNED to Eastern Defense Command is RECLASSIFIED as a Class I installation, ASSIGNED to First Army effective <u>12 Jun 1946</u> - WD Cir 169, 11 Jun 1946.
RESCINDED; Cp Hero, Montauk, Long Island, NY (Sub-post of Ft H. G. Wright, NY) is RECLASSIFIED as a Class I sub-installation ASSIGNED to First Army effective <u>31 Jul 1947</u> - Cir 23, DA, 16 Oct 1947. Ft H. G. Wright, NY a Class I installation, ASSIGNED to First Army will be placed in an INACTIVE STATUS; Cp Hero, NY a Class I installation, ASSIGNED to First Army will be placed in an INACTIVE STATUS; Cp Hero, NY

a class i subinstallation of ft H.G. wright, MY, will remain in an INACTIVE STATUS effective <u>31 May 1949</u> - Cir 72, DA, 10 May 1949. Harbor Defense of Long Island Sound, NY will be DISCONTINUED; Cp Hero, NY will remain as a subinstallation of Ft H.G.

Wright, NY, ASSIGNED to First Army effective <u>31 May 1949</u> - GO 23, DA, 24 May 1949.

Cp Hero, Montank Point, Long Island, NY formerly Harbor Defenses of Long Island is excess to the needs of the Department of Defense, with the exception of that portion which the Department of the Air Force has expressed an interest in acquiring effective 31 Dec 1949 - AGAO-I 602 (27 Dec 49) CSGLD-N, 30 Dec 1949.

Op Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, NY a subinstallation of Ft H. G. Wright is excess to the needs of the Department of the Army effective <u>31 Dec 1949</u> - GO 1, DA, 3 Jan 1950.

Op Hero, NY is DESIGNATED a Class I subinstallation of Ft Totten, NY effective <u>24 Jan 1951</u> - GO 20, First Army, 13 Feb 1951. REVOKED - GO 66, First Army, 14 May 1951.

Cp Hero, NY is ESTABLISHED as a Class I subinstallation of Ft Totten, NY effective <u>24 Jan 1951</u> - GO 20, DA, 18 Apr 1951. Cp Hero, NY a flass I subinstallation of Ft Totten, NY is placed in an INACTIVE STATUS effective <u>31 Dec 1957</u> - GO 1, DA, 3 Jan 1958.

US Army Garrison Cp Hero, Montauk, Long Island, NY is REDESIGNATED US Army Garrison (Inactive), Cp Hero, Montauk, Long Island, NY under TD 61-1262-5, 1957 effective <u>31 Dec 1957</u> - GO 9, First US Army, 28 Jan 1958.

US Army Garrison (Inactive) Cr Hero, Montauk, Long Island, NY is DISCONTINUED, TD 61-1362-5 is WITHDRAWN effective 1 Jan 1961 - GO 35, First US Army, 13 Feb 1961.

US NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS JANUARY, 1968

# American Harbor Defenses: *The Final Era*

The first half of the 20th century saw the maturation, zenith, and subsequent demise of America's network of harbor defense fortifications, a system that had endured without interruption for nearly 150 years. Here, a 12-inch gun near San Francisco is fired during a 1940 exercise, on the eve of the enactment of a final program that would replace existing installations with the most powerful and extensive such defenses in U. S. history.

by Commander D. P. Kirchner, U. S. Navy, and Captain E. R. Lewis, U. S. Army Reserve





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Jan Stan Barrison Star Star





















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Into limbo: their usefulness ended, harbor defense guns are cut up for scrap at Fort De Russy, Oahu, in 1948.

#### THE WORLD WAR II HARBOR DEFENSE ARMAMENT PROGRAM

The following is a brief summary of World War II American harbor defense installations, as projected in the major program initiated in 1940:

Characteristics of Program Armament ¹	16-inch	12-inch	8-inch	6-inch
Range in yards	45.000	30,000	35,000	27,000
Projectile weight in pounds	2,240	975	240	105
Number of Batteries in Program				
New batteries projected	38	3	11	87
Retained batteries to be modernized (i.e., given overhead cover)	6	11	0	0
Totals	44	14	11	87
Breakdown of Batteries by General Location				
Continental United States ²	35	8	2	51
Pacific Bases ¹	4	1	7	14
Atlantic Bases	5	5	2	22

¹ The 12-inch and 6-inch guns and all four types of carriages were of Army design and manufacture. The 16-inch guns were almost entirely from stock made available on cancellation of battleships Nos. 49-54 and battlecruisers Nos. 1-6. The 8-inch guns were from stock removed from the battleships USS New Jersey (BB-16), USS Kansas (BB-21), USS Minnesota (BB-22), and USS New Hampshire (BB-25), in 1924.

² Eighteen locations: Portland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston; New Bedford; Narragansett Bay; Long Island Sound; New York City; Delaware River; Chesapeake Bay; Charleston; Key West; Pensacola; Galveston; San Diego; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Columbia River; and Puget Sound.

⁴ Nine locations: Balboa, Canal Zone; Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Sitka, and Seward, Alaska; Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Kaneohe Bay, and the North Coast of Oahu, Hawaii.

⁴ Seven locations: Cristobal, Canal Zone; San Juan and Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico; Trinidad; Jamaica; Bermuda; and Argentia, Newfoundland.

Because of a series of cutbacks in harbor defense construction as the course of World War II gradually reduced the threat to American shores, the number of batteries actually completed was considerably smaller than that projected for the program. Final completion of program armament ranged from a low of about 50 per cent of the 16-inch batteries to a high of about 90 per cent of the 12-inch batteries. Also, wartime installation of readily available substitute armament, including turrets from the USS *Lexington* (CV-2), USS *Saraloga* (CV-3) and USS *Arizona* (BB-39) resulted in figures other than those originally projected.

17 D Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003 22 November 1968 U

JU.

Patrick F. Bowe 1405 S. College Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Dear Mr. Bowe:

This is in reply to your October 29 letter to the Department of the Ammy, - concerning coastal defenses in the vicinity of Montauk Point, New York

Camp Hero was a World War II facility, part of the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound. It comprised about 480 acres acquired for the most part in 1942, and it was named in honor of Major General Andrew Hero, a Chief of Coast Artillery during the 1920's.

Three batteries of guns were installed on the reservation between 1942 and 1944. Their locations are shown in the attached plan. The easternmost battery, known as Battery 216, consisted of a pair of 6-inch guns with a range of about 27,000 yards. The two 16-inch gun batteries, of two guns each, were named, respectively, Battery Dunn and Battery 112. Their guns had a range of about 45,000 yards and were emplaced within casemates, more commonly known today as "bunkers." Each battery's casemates were five hundred feet apart, and between the casemates stretched a series of concrete and earth covered galleries containing power-generating rooms, amunition magazines, latrines, air-conditioning equipment, etc.

All seacoast batteries were stripped of their armament during the period 1947 - 1949, but the concrete emplacements may still be seen near every coastal harbor of consequence in the United States. Casemates of 16-inch batteries essentially identical with those of Batteries Dunn and 112 can be found in several locations between Portland, Maine, and the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and between San Diego and Puget Sound. Remnants of the 6-inch batteries, which were much more common, may be seen as well along the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Both types of hatteries, along with the guns used, are illustrated in the pictorial section of the January, 1968, issue of the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, available in most libraries. Also shown is a cross section of a 16-inch casemate.

The manning details for such batteries varied somewhat, but ordinarily consisted of about 160 men per 16-inch battery and about 100 per 6-inch.

F - 14

Very truly yours,

X Camp Hero

E. R. Lewis

l incl. CC: OCH

Montauk Point, L. I.

### Seacoast Defense Reservation in the vicinity of Montauk, L. I., New York is designated Camp Hero, in honor of Haj. Gen. Andrew, Jr., USA., by Ltr d. May 2, 1942; GO 58, WD, October 29, 1942. Hero,

CAMP HERO

Effective 31 July 1947, Camp Hero (Harbor Defenses of Long Island, New York) is placed in an inactive status, in accordance with provisions of Circular #2, WD, 1947, by Circular #23, DA, October 16, 1947.

Effective 31 May 1949, Fort H. G. Wright, a Class I installation under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, First Army, will be placed in an inactive status. Camp Hero, N. Y., a Class I sub-installation will remain in an inactive status. Circular #72, DA, 10 May 1949.

Effective 31 December 1949, Camp Hero, Long Island, New York (Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, New York) is excess to the needs of the Department of Defense, with the exception of that portion which the Department of the Air Force has expressed an interest in acquiring. Ltr. 30 Dec 1949, AG-AO-I-602 (27 Dec 49) CS-GLD-M, dated 30 Dec 49.

Effective 31 December 1949, Camp Hero, a sub-installation of Fort H. G. Wright, is excess to the needs of the Department of the Army. GO #1, DA, 3 Jan 1950.

Effective 24 January 1951, Camp Hero, New York, is established as a Class I sub-installation of Fort Totten, New York. GO #20, DA, 18 Apr 1951.

Sources

Section Section

Organization and Directory Section Operations Branch Office of The Adjutant General

26 December 1957

F - 14





# 7th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type B)

Stationed at Ft Hancock N.J. under Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook; moved to Ft Tilden N.Y. 23 Sep 42 and returned to Ft Hancock 20 May 43; there regimental assets absorbed into New York Harbor Defenses and HHB assigned to XXII Corps 23 Feb 44; HHB transferred to Ft Leonard Wood Mo 15 Mar 44 where inactivated 7 Apr 44.

### 8th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type B)

Stationed at Ft Preble Maine under Harbor Defenses of Portland; 1st and 2nd Bns not completely formed until Feb 41 and Battery G (Searchlight) activated Jun 41; regimental assets absorbed into Portland Harbor Defenses and HHB assigned to IX Corps 25 Feb 44; HHB transferred to Cp Shelby Miss 27 Mar 44 where inactivated 18 Apr 44.

### 9th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type A)

Stationed at Ft Banks Mass under Harbor Defenses of Boston; 1st and 2nd Bns activated 10 Feb 41 and 3rd Bn activated 1 Jun 41; regimental assets absorbed into Boston Harbor Defenses and HHB assigned to XXIII Corps 23 Feb 44; HHB transferred to Cp Hood Tex 17 Mar 44 where inactivated 12 Apr 44.

#### 10th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type B)

1 Jan 40 activated at Ft Adams R.I. under Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay; 1st and 2nd Bns activated 10 Apr 41; regimental assets absorbed into Narragansett Bay Harbor Defenses and HHB assigned to XXII Corps 25 Feb 44; HHB transferred to Cp Forrest Tenn 14 Mar 44 where inactivated 10 Apr 44.

#### 11th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type B)

Stationed at Ft H.G. Wright N.Y. under Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound; moved to Winthrop N.Y. 3 Aug 40 and returned to Ft H.G. Wright 31 Aug 40; there regimental assets absorbed into Long Island Sound Harbor Defenses and HHB assigned to XXII Corps 23 Feb 44; HHB transferred to Ft Leonard Wood MO 14 Mar 44 where inactivated 7 Apr 44.

#### 13th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type A)

Stationed at Ft Barrancas Fla under Harbor Defenses of Key West; 2nd Bn activated 1 Aug 40 at Ft Moultrie S.C. and joined regiment at Ft Barrancas 24 Apr 42 from duty with Harbor Defenses of Charleston; 3rd Bn inactivated 17 Jan 42; relocated to Ft Pickens Fla where HHB redesignated Harbor Defense of Pensacola 31 Aug 44; 1st and 2nd Bns redesignated 181st and 13th CA Battalions, respectively. The 3rd Bn had departed Charleston P/E 27 Jan 42 and became the 276th CA Bn at Bora Bora 17 Dec 42.















# 240th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type A) Maine National Guard

16 Sep 40 inducted into federal service at Portland Maine and moved to Ft McKinley Maine 23 Sep 40 under the Harbor Defenses of Portland; transferred to Ft Williams Maine 2 Jan 42 and to Ft Levett Maine 5 Oct 44; there regiment (less HHB 3rd Bn and Btry I which had been inactivated 18 Apr 44) redesignated as 185th CA and 186th CA Battalions.

#### 241st Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type C)

#### Mass. National Guard



16 Sep 40 inducted into federal service at Boston Mass and moved to Ft Andrews Mass 23 Sep 40 under the Harbor Defenses of Boston; transferred to Ft Dawes Mass 12 Dec 41 and Ft Heath Mass in Nov 43; arrived at Ft Banks Mass in Mar 44 where regimental HHB, 3rd Bn HHB and Btry L inactivated 7 Oct 44; remainder of regiment redesignated 187th CA and 241st CA Battalions, less 4th Bn which had been designated 3rd Bn, 8th CA Regt.

#### 242nd Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type A) Connecticut National Guard

16 Sep 40 inducted into federal service at Bridgeport Conn and moved to Ft H.G. Wright N.Y. 23 Sep 40 and to Ft Terry N.Y. 7 Nov 40 under the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound; 3rd Bn redesignated 2nd Bn. 23rd CA Regt 13 Sep 43; remainder of regiment redesignated there as 190th CA and 242nd CA Battalions 7 Oct 44, less 2nd Bn HHB which was inactivated.

#### 243rd Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type A)

**R.L. National Guard** 



16 Sep 40 inducted into federal service at Providence R.I. and moved to Ft Adams R.I. 22 Sep 40 under the Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay; relocated to Ft Getty R.I. 14 Mar 41 where regiment redesignated 189th CA and 243rd CA Battalions 7 Oct 44, less HHB of 2nd and 3rd Bns and Btry D which were inactivated.



#### 244th Coast Artillery Regiment (155mm Gun) (Mobile)

#### New York National Guard

16 Sep 40 inducted into federal service at New York N.Y. and moved to Cp Pendleton Va 23 Sep 40; served in Ft Jackson-Ft Bragg area from 29 Sep 41 until returned to Cp Pendleton 3 Dec 41; HHB and 1st Bn inactivated 17 May 44 and 2nd Bn redesignated 289th CA Battalion 5 Jun 44; 3rd Bn redesignated 259th CA Battalion 20 Jan 43 on New Caledonia.

Campaigns: Pacific Theater without inscription



# 245th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) (Type C) New York National Guard

16 Sep 40 inducted into federal service at Brooklyn N.Y. and moved to Ft Hancock N.Y. 24 Sep 40 under the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook; transferred to Bendix N.J. 31 Oct 41 and returned to Ft Hancock N.J. 6 Nov 41; transferred to Ft Wadsworth N.Y. 20 May 43 and returned again to Ft Hancock N.J. 1 Mar 44; HHB of 1st-4th Bns and Btrys L and M inactivated there 7 Oct 44 and remainder of regiment redesignated as 192nd CA and 245th CA Battalions.



## Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound

Located at Long Island Sound N.Y. with HHB at Ft H.G. Wright N.Y. and initially guarded by the 11th Coast Artillery, reinforced in Sep 40 by the 242nd Coast Artillery; composed of Ft Michie (Great Gull Island N.Y.), Ft Terry (Plum Island N.Y.), Ft H.G. Wright (Fishers Island N.Y.), and other installations including Cp Hero (Montauk Point N.Y.).

### Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles

Located at Los Angeles Calif with HHB at Ft MacArthur Calif and initially guarded by the 3rd Coast Artillery; composed of Ft MacArthur (San Pedro Calif), Bolsa Chica Seacoast Battery (Los Angeles Calif), Oxnard Seacoast Battery (Oxnard Calif), Manhattan Beach Subpost (Manhattan Beach Calif), Point Vicente Seacoast Defenses (Los Angeles Calif), and White Point Seacoast Battery (Los Angeles Calif).

### Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays

Located on Luzon Philippine Islands with HHB at Ft Mills P.I. and initially guarded by the 59th and 60th Coast Artillery as well as the 91st and 92nd Coast Artillery (Philippine Scouts); composed of Ft Drum (El Fraile Island), Ft Frank (Carabao Island), Ft Hughes (Caballo Island). Ft Mills (Corregidor Island), and Ft Wint (Grande Island in Subic Bay); evacuated Ft Wint on 24 Dec 41 and other garrisons surrendered to Japanese forces on 6 May 42.

**Campaigns:** Philippine Islands



### Harbor Defenses of Narragansett Bay

Located at the entrance of Rhode Island Sound with HHB at Ft Adams R.I. and initially guarded by the 10th Coast Artillery, reinforced in Sep 40 by the 243rd Coast Artillery; composed of Ft Adams (Newport R.I.), Ft Burnside (Jamestown R.I.), Ft Church (Little Compton R.I.), Ft Getty (Jamestown R.I.), Ft Greene (Narragansett R.I.), Ft Greble (Jamestown R.I.), Ft Kearney (Saunderstown R.I.), Ft Varnum (Narragansett R.I.), Ft Wetherill (Jamestown R.I.), Brenton Point Tactical Position (Newport R.I.), Cp Burlingame (Charlestown R.I.), and miscellaneous tactical positions.

#### Harbor Defenses of New Bedford

Located at New Bedford Mass and Buzzards Bay with HHB at Ft Rodman Mass and guarded by the 23rd Coast Artillery; composed of Ft Rodman (New Bedford Mass), Barney's Joy Outpost (South Dartmouth Mass), Butler's Point Gun Position (New Bedford Mass), and various minor installations.



#### Harbor Defenses of New York (Sandy Hook)

Located at New York City and vicinity and initially known as the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook with HHB at Ft Hancock N.J. guarded by the 7th and 52nd Coast Artillery, reinforced in Sep 40 by the 245th Coast Artillery; composed of Ft Hancock (Sandy Hook N.J.), Ft Jay (Governors Island N.Y.), Ft Schuyler (New York N.Y.), Ft Tilden (Brooklyn N.Y.), Ft Wadsworth (Richmond N.Y.), and other coastal defense sites.



#### **Harbor Defenses of Pensacola**

Located at Pensacola Fla with HHB at Ft Barrancas Fla and initially guarded by elements of the 13th Coast Artillery; composed of Ft Barrancas, Mt McRee, and Ft Pickens (all at Pensacola Fla).

#### **Harbor Defenses of Portland**

Located at Portland Maine guarding Casco Bay with HHB at Ft Williams Maine and initially guarded by the 8th Coast Artillery, reinforced in Sep 40 by the 240th Coast Artillery; composed of Ft Levett (Cushing Island Maine), Ft Lyons (Cow Island Maine), Ft McKinley (Great Diamond Island Maine), Ft Proble (South Portland Maine), Ft Williams (Cape Elizabeth Maine), and battery sites on Jewell's Island, Long Island, and Peaks Island.





the right of way bulldozed. The Caterpillar tractor's blade cut through the sand to ground water, and a marvelous bog, thirty feet wide and a mile or more long, was created. Upon reflection, it seems to me that Superintendent Roy Lester may have known exactly what he was doing-building the perfect public cranberry bog.

No matter. The bog is there, just north of the railroad tracks, over which a train sways now and again to and from Montauk, at speeds and over terrain reminiscent of the guerrilla scenes in the film version of Lawrence's adventures in Arabia. Indeed, Westerns were made along these tracks, back in the days before the moviemakers abandoned Long Island City for Hollywood, and Valentino played "The Sheik" among the dunes of Napeague in the late summer of 1922.

East of the ITT radio towers-from them are transmitted Morse messages to ships at sea: "Come home, all is forgiven"; "Disregard my 1121Zulu. Proceed Persian Gulf"; one of the towers, a replacement after the 1954 hurricane, used to stand at Pearl Harbor, where it witnessed the events of December 7, 1941-a spur was built from the railroad tracks south across the highway during World War II. One day a sixteen-inch railway gun rolled down it to a position behind the dunes. I do not know if this behemoth was ever fired. If it was, I doubt if any - record exists, at least locally. The similar weapons at Fort Hero near Montauk Point were fired several times in wartime drills, and the event lives in Montauk memory. The concussion rattled windows many miles away. The big guns might have been used but were not, for the Navy had the situation well in hand on the last day of the war in Europe, when an apparently lunatic U-boat captain torpedoed a large coal barge between Block Island

and Watch Hill, Rhode Island, more or less behind the battery at Montauk but within range. He died for his sins and his

fanaticism, as did all his crew, beneath an hours-long barrage of depth charges.

Such matters, while generally discussed despite warnings about Loose Lips, were not to be written about then. Nor was another feature of eastern Long Island life during the early 1940s-the parade of five-cubic-yard Colonial Sand and Gravel trucks that rumbled, day and night, trunk to tail like the elephants of Hannibal's army, toward Fort Hero. They came heavily laden from some quarry far to the west, thundering past every two or three minutes. Through East Hampton and Amagansett they roared, the pounding of their wheels cracking chimneys and gradually crumbling the yellowish concrete with which Route 27 was surfaced in those days. Across Napeague Beach they trundled, bearing sand like coals to Newcastle over a landscape all sand to another landscape equally sandy, sand to be made into concrete and poured into hollows dug in the sand of Montauk Point, concrete for great-gun emplacements.

No doubt the specifications were drawn in such a way as to exclude the lesser sands of Montauk and Napeague. We wondered, and we gossiped, but when the war was finally over and such questions could be raised in print, people were too tired, or too pleased that the war had ended, to bother. The big guns were cut up with acetylene torches, the sole victim of their deadliness an unfortunate workman who sliced with his torch into a portion of recoil mechanism still under pressure, but the tunneled concrete emplacements remain. The last I knew they were Montauk's official fallout shelters, stocked with dry biscuits and canned water against Armageddon.

The Napeague Beach sand which was not good enough for the Army is quartz sand, flecked with tiny pebbles of tan or gray feldspar, red garnet grains, and streaks of iron sand-magnetite. Our children, when younger, liked to drag a dime-store magnet

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June 1997



# Searching the Skies

The Legacy of the United States Cold War Defense Radar Program

United States Air Force Air Combat Command



Global Power for America

# NEW YORK

# L-10/LP-45/Z-45 — Camp Hero/Montauk (A-1, A-3, A-5, A-9/GCI)

An AN/TPS-1B long-range search radar was activated at this site in June 1948. This site fed into a primitive control center established at Roslyn. This site was incorporated into the Lashup and subsequent permanent network with the 773rd AC&W Squadron overseeing the facility. In 1951 AN/CPS-5 and AN/TPS-10A height-finder radars were placed on the site. A year later AN/FPS-3 and AN/FPS-5 radars were operating. Between 1955 and 1956 an AN/FPS-8/GPS-3 made an appearance at the tip of the Long Island site. In the spring of 1957 this site received one of the first AN/FPS-20 units along with a pair of AN/FPS-6 height-finder radars. During 1958 Montauk began SAGE operations. In December 1960 the first of the specific frequency diversity radars, an AN/FPS-35, became operational at Montauk. This powerful radar caused radio interference problems in the vicinity. These problems caused this radar to be taken out of service in 1961. With the problems resolved, the radar was operational again in 1962 and by 1963 an AN/FPS-26 had replaced one of the AN/FPS-6 height-finder radars. In 1963 the site also had become an FAA/ADC joint-use facility. Around 1965 the site was removed from joint-use status. Montauk came under TAC jurisdiction in 1979. The facility was decommissioned in the early 1980s. A site at Riverhead (Z-315/J-52) assumed coverage.

# L-6 — Pine Camp (A-1)

Pine Camp became operational using an AN/CPS-5 radar in June 1950. In 1951 an AN/TPS-10A radar became operational. In June 1952 coverage was assumed by site P-49 at Watertown.

# L-7 — Schenectady (A-1)

This Lashup site was activated in 1950. The site used both the AN/CPS-5 and AN/TPS-10A radars. Operations continued until February 1952 when coverage was assumed by site P-50 at Schuylerville.

# L-8 — Seneca (A-1)

This Lashup site at the Ordnance Depot used AN/CPS-5 and AN/TPS-10A radars. Operations lasted from June 1950 until coverage was assumed by site P-14 at Bellevue Hill, Vermont, in September 1951.



U.S. Army Corps of Jinters WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:

1 5 MAR 1994

CEMP-RF (200-1a)----

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDERS, MAJOR SUBURDINATE COMMANDS (EXCEPT CETAD)

1. Huntsville Division and others have raised policy insues regarding ligibility of ordnance i mediation at sites where ordnance resulted from acts of war, or live fire training exercises in dispril on property lich was never owned but was clearly used by DoD.

...2. Accordingly, the following clarification was developed and is authorized for implementation:

a. As current policy on DERP-FUDS site eligibility states: "Sites which were used for the disposal of DoD materials or wastes where the installation or all tity responsible for the materials or waste is inactive may be considered eligible." However only "sites within the fift states, districts, territories, commonwealths, and post ssions over which : _ United States has jurisdiction are eligible for the FUDS program."

b. Sites meeting the above criteria, even though never owned, but obviously used by DoD either for ordnance firing or disposal, are eligible sites and will be added to the DE...-FUDS inventory is discovered. (Note: "off-shore" ordnance sites, beyond 100 yards of mean high tide, will not be added to the inventory database except in special cases where a public exposure pathway exists.)

c. At an eligible site, cleanup of foreign ordnance may be proposed as an eligible project.

d. Sites contaminated by acts of war are not authorized for DoD remediation under DERP, and will not be proposed unlass the site was "owned by, leased to, possessed by, or otherwise under the jurisd ction of the Secretary of Defense at the time of activities which remained in hazar"

F - 18

CEMP-RF (200-1a) SUBJECT: DERP Site Eligibility Policy Clarification of OEW at FUDS

3. This action was coordinated with the office of: The Director_____ of Environmental Programs; Environmental Law Division of the Judge Advocate General, and General Counsel.

-4---- POC: Mr. Jim Coppola (202) 504-4992. ____ FOR THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY PROGRAMS:

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CARY JONES Chief, Environmental Restoration Division Directorate of Military Programs

CF: DASA (ESOH) DAIM-ED-R

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX G

REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS





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#### APPENDIX G

Real Estate Documents

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G-1. Report of Excess Real Property, .03 Acres Containing Fire Control Tower and Auxiliary Power Plant, 9 May 1950 (B-60).

G-2. Real Estate Letter Granting the Transfer of 96 Acres (more or less) of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the Department of the Air Force, Circa 1951 (B-61).

G-3. ENG Form 836 (Final), Camp Hero Real Property Management and Disposal Report, 6 January 1956 (B-62).

G-4. Real Estate Letter (W/Attachments) Granting Transfer of 8.1 Acres of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the Department of the Air Force, 20 December 1956 (B-63).

G-5. Real Estate Memorandum (W/Endorsements) Concerning the Disposal of Camp Hero Real Estate, 31 March 1960 (B-64).

G-6. Real Estate Memorandum (W/Endorsements and Disposal Report) Concerning the Disposal of Camp Hero Real Estate, 20 October 1960 (B-65).

G-7. Real Estate Memorandum (w/attachments) Granting the Transfer of 192.25 Acres of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the Department of the Air Force, 31 March 1964 (B-66).

G-8. Standard Form 118 (w/attached determination of surplus), Report of Excess Real Property for Camp Hero Cable Line Easements, 9 December 1965 (B-67).

G-9. Real Estate Letter Cancelling License Agreement for Camp Hero Subterranean Communication Cable, 16 December 1965 (B-68).

G-10. Quitclaim Deed for the Transfer of a Camp Hero Perpetual Underground Cable Easement, 25 May 1966 (B-69).

G-11. Real Estate Memorandum for Record Terminating (by Abandonment) the Permit for a Camp Hero Drainage Ditch, 1 May 1967 (B-70).

G-12. Real Estate Memorandum Endorsement Reporting the Excess Status of Camp Hero Department of the Army Lands, 30 October 1968 (B-71).

G-13. Real Estate Disposal Report No. 283 Reporting the Facts Concerning the Proposed Disposal of Remaining Camp Hero Department of the Army Lands, 30 April 1969 (B-72).

G-14. Standard Form 118, General Services Administration Report of Excess Real Property Reporting 119.26 Acres of Camp Hero Land Excess to the Needs of the Department of the Army, 10 November 1972 (B-73).

G-15. Real Estate Memorandum (w/attachment) Granting the Transfer of 6.25 Acres of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the Department of the Air Force, 26 December 1972 (B-74).

G-16. Quitclaim Deed for the Transfer of 119.26 Acres of Camp Hero Land to the State of New York, 18 July 1974 (B-75).

G-17. Real Estate Letter (w/attachments) Granting the Transfer of Five (5) Acres of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the the Department of Transportation (U.S. Coast Guard), 16 September 1974 (B-76).

G-18. Real Estate Letter (w/attachment) Granting the Transfer of 1.29 Acres of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the the Department of Transportation (U.S. Coast Guard, 29 August (B-77).

G-19. Real Estate Letter (w/attachments) Granting the Transfer of 17.40 Acres of Department of the Army Camp Hero Land to the the Department of the Navy, 26 June 1978 (B-78).

G-20. Quitclaim Deed for the Transfer of 18.09 acres of Former Camp Hero Land to the State of New York, 8 February 1984 (B-79).

G-21. Tax Assessment Maps and Listings, October 1997 (B-80).

G-22. Montauk State Park Surplus Federal Property Conveyance Map (B-81).



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502 Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound, New York ENGLT

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Air Force

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to communication dated 19 October 1949 from the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, to the Director of Logistics, General Staff, Department of the Army, subject: "Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York," your file AFMAI, requesting the transfer from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Air Force of a portion of the Camp Hero Military Reservation for use as an aircraft control and warning station.

In compliance with request contained in above referenced communication, that portion of Camp Hero containing 96 acres of land, more or less, together with improvements thereon, and rightsof-way for access road and sewer line, as described in detail in the inclosure herewith, is hereby transferred to the control and jurisdiction of the Department of the Air Force.

The lands and rights-of-way easements transferred are described in the inclosed Ferimeter Description, Inclosure No. 2, and shown on the inclosed map, entitled "Real Estate, Camp Hero Military Reservation," Inclosure No. 3. The improvements transferred are listed and described on Inclosure No. 4, entitled "Buildings and Facilities at Camp Hero to be Transferred to Department of the Air Force," and shown on the Layout Plan attached thereto.

Authority for the transfer is contained in the National Security Act of 1947 as amended (61 Stat. 508; 5 U.S.C. 171 1) and the Act of Congress approved 11 July 1919 as amended (63 Stat. 495, 559; 10 U.S.C. 1274).

The District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, in New York, will communicate with the Commanding General, Continental Air Command, Mitchel Air Force Base, for the purpose of effecting transfer of accountability for the property.

G-2

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frank Pace, Jr.

Frank Pace, Jr. Secretary of the Army

#### Perimeter Description

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Sasthampton. County of Suffolk, State of New York, being part of Camp Hero Military Reservation and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the Camp Hero Military Reservation with the easterly side of Access Road "A". Said point being easterly along said northerly boundary 1300 fest more or less from the northwesterly gorner of said Military Reservation. Running thence (1) in an easterly direction 640 feet along said northerly reservation boundary to a point; thence (2) 8 34° E 1990 feet more or less; thence (3) H 56° I 100 feet to a point 250 feet northwesterly, at right angles, from the centerline of the gun mounts of Battery Dunn; thence (4) X 36° E 780 feet more or less, parallel to said centerline and 250 feet northwesterly therefrom to a point 200 feet northeasterly from a line perpendicular to the centerline of the aforesaid gun mounts and passing thru the center of the northeasterly gun mount; thence (5) S 54° E 500 feet to a point; thence (6) S.36° W a distance of 1075 fest more or less to a point on the prolongation of course (2) above; thence (7) S 54° E 1110 feet more or less to the northerly side of Montauk Highway; thence (8) along the northerly side of said Highway in a westerly direction 1110 fest more or less to a point 1000 feet southwesterly, at right angles, from course (7) above; thence (9) X 34° H 1870 feet more or less to a point 50 feet southwesterly at right angles from the northeasterly side of Access Road "A", thence (10) in a northwesterly direction parallel to said Access Road "A" and 50 feet southwesterly from the northeasterly side thereof a distance of 880 feet more or less to a point; thence (11) at right angles in an easterly direction, crossing Access Road "A" a distance of 50 feet to the easterly side thereof; thence (12) in a northerly direction along the easterly side of Access Road "A" a distance of 1120 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

Containing 96.0 mores of land, more or less.

Together with two easements for access roads, said easements being more particularly described as follows:

(I) Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the above described 96.0 acre parcel at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the Camp Hero Military Reservation with the easterly side of Access Road "A": Running thence (1) in a southerly direction along the easterly side of said road a distance of 1120 feet more or less to a point: thence (2) at right angles westerly, crossing Access Road "A", a distance of 50 feet to a point: thence (3) in a mortherly direction, parallel to course (1) above, a distance of 1120 feet more or less to the mortherly reservation boundary; thence (4) along said mortherly boundary in an easterly direction 50 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.



(II) A strip of land 20 feet in width and approximately 1100 feet in length, including all of Montauk Highway adjoining the above described 96.0 acre parcel on the south.

Containing within the two above described road easements a total of 1.8 acres of land, more or less.

Also two easements over existing sever lines, said easements to be 20 feet in width, the centerlines of which follow the centerlines of the existing severs, and are more particularly described as follows:

(1) Beginning at a point on the centerline of the existing Sever Line "D", on the northerly side of Access Road "A", Said point being in the easterly boundary of the above described 96.0 zere parcel. Running thence in a northerly direction 570 feet more or less along the centerline of said existing Sever Line "D" to its intersection with the centerline of Sever Line "Z"; thence along the centerline of said Sever Line "Z" in an easterly direction, crossing Access Road "A" and along the northerly side of Access Road "D", a distance of 1225 feet more or less to the centerline of existing Sever Line "T"; thence in a southerly and southwesterly direction along the centerline of said existing Sever Line "F" a distance of 2000 feet more or less to the mean low water line of the Atlantic Ocean.

(2) Beginning at a point on the centerline of existing Sever Line "J" on the northerly side of Montauk Highway, in the easterly boundary of the 96.0 acre parcel above described. Running thence along the centerline of said existing Sever Line "J" in a general northeasterly and northwesterly direction a distance of 1830 feet more or less to the centerline of existing Sever Line "I".

Containing within the two above described 20 foot easements a total of 2.60 acres of land, more or less.

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### INSTRUCTIONS

#### All numbers will be rounded to the nearest dollar or acre in preparing this report

- A. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED MONTHLY AS OF THE 16TH
- DAY OF EACH MONTH. B. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED IN QUADRUPLICATE FOR THE
- A. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED MONTHLY AS OF THE 15711 AY OF EACH MONTH.
  B. REPORTS WILL BE PREPARED IN QUADRUPLICATE FOR THE FULLOWING DISTRIBUTION: Original and one copy will be for-warded so as to reach the Chief of Engineers. ATTENTION ENGLI-no hater than the 28d day of the month in which the report is prepared. One cory forwarded to the Division office and one copy retained in the preparing action.
  G. WHEN REQUIRD: Reports will be required commencing with the month in which the findalisation or any portion droved in phased in Shandhin-hactive, Excess, or Surphus status and continued until excess or sur-plus property is disposed of by transfer, sale, termination of tware, or otherwise, but if another portion of the installation is placed in a management of disposal situs at a hater date and the report resumed. all previous actions subsequent to 1 July 1940, will be reflected; where the instellation or portion thereof is placetime work of the installation and previous actions subsequent to 1 July 1940, will be reflected in the management of disposal situs at a hater date and the report resumed. all previous actions subsequent to 1 July 1940, will be reflected; where the instellation or portion thereof in Standby or inactive status caunot be standby or inactive status; therefore, reports covering Grif Works or Atomic Kenergy Commission Projects are required only in connection with Excess or Burphus sintures. Where we progress has been made during a resporting period, a "Megnitive EMG Form B36" may be sub-motted identifying the installation as to same, location, department and type and act forth the antification is part industrial situation on a Lends transferred from other Goverament Agre-ting will be indentification conserved the targe-(Fultic Domain and Lends transferred from other Goverament Agre-ted). Jesaed, and Lends transferred from other Goverament Agre-ting will be selfored in framewer." State, Coustly endine din distarial standwill be abown as Public Land

- it may be necessary to use several lines under PART III to reflect separate actions taken in connection with an area listed on a single line under l'ART II. The latter occurrence will be explained under "Remarks" and if necessary a further, division of acreage recited. D. TEXH-AARY USE GRAAKTS will be reported by cumulative figures abor-ing the number of instruments, acres involved and annual considera-tion. When right of entry has been given but a formal instrument not executed and delivered it will be reported "la process" with approx-priate footnote under "Hemarks" including data right of entry granted. After delivery of the instrument it will be reported "granted." "Pur-pose" will reflect type of interest Le for Lesse. Li for Licence and the proposed will reflect type of interest Le for Lesse. Li for Licence and the a
- Alter activery of the intrivuent is will be reported granted, purpose, will reflect type of laterest Le for Lesse, Li for License and the proposed use of the area, such as agriculture, indistrial, etc. Elatoration will be made under "Remarks."
  Rerourns to WAA na GSA will include only property formally repuried by Forms SFII-5, SPA-5, WAA 1005, or GSA Form 30 for disposal List will not include lesses reported for clearance purposes only. The following will be recorded: date of report, same of disposal secarcities in the second seco
- The symbol "OIP" will refer to "Other Disposals." TEASREES TO (THER GOVERNMENT ACENCES will include transfer, re-transfer, or reliaquishment of all types of interests or estates to an-other Government Agency not ecting as a disposal agency. If property has been reported to GSA and so recorded ander "Reported to WAA or GSA" the entry in the reference column will be preceded by th-symbol "R." Entries in the second, third, and fourth columns will be made from information or informational enpires of documents are celved from OCE, except when leases are transferred at the directions of GSA Tied Offices. The date restoration or building disposal (if required) is completed will be shown, otherwhee the entry "none-" will be made. The last column will reflect the date of written necept-since either from a field or departmental level with appropriate nota-tion in "Remarks." (8)
- tion in "Remerks." (1) LEASE CANCELLATIONS will include all-excess or surplus lenses which have been canceled or are proposed for cancellation. If leases have been formally reported for disposal to GSA (GSA Form 30), entry in the "Reference" column will be preceded by the symbol "R" and no entry will be made in "Reported to GSA" column. If leases ha icen reported to GSA (GSA Form 30) for clearement purplus, on the symbol "R" will not be placed in the "Reference" column and t. date they were "Reported to GSA" for clearemene will be recorded, Ar. explanatory entry, reflecting disposal status, reasons for datay and explored termination date, will be made in "Remarks" for any base that has been in an excess status for a period of 0 days or ionzer. (b) truers Duragoals will include miles place termination of ancelal contracts.
- Used has been in an excess status for a period of w only of romer. Orning Discostas will include sales, termination of special contracts involving interests in realty, disposal of ensemments, etc. Extrice most warty applyinghe to the elecumatances will be recorded with an ex-planation in "Kemarks" to explain unsual actions. If the property has been formally reported to CSA (by GSA Form 30) the symbol "it" will precede the entry in the "Reference" column. (5)

REMARKS				CAMP H	ERO, INSTAL	ATION NO.	2169	
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	•							

### CAMF HERO, INSTALLATION NO. 2189 (cont'd)

### PART III

### Temporary Use Grants Permit, Contract #22-3, effective 4-6-51, to D/AF for. 50' right of way for access road "A" and 20' right of way, including Montauk Highway, containing a total of 2.60 acres. Permit, Contract #22-4, effective 10-21-55, to D/AF, for three 25' rights of way for utilities, containing 0.73 acres. License, Contract #NYDRE(M)1833, effective 1-13-53, to N. Y. Telephone Co. to maintain and operate telephone cable line - no acreage. Transfer or Retransfer to Other Government Agencies (S) A(S) Lease W30-082eng1939, Montauk Beach Co., transferred to Navy. C(2) Permit from Dept of Navy for use of pier and loading crane. C(1) 96.94 acres transferred to Dept of the Air Force. B(1) 4.11 acres transferred to Dept of the Air Force. Lease Cancellations B(3) W19-016eng435 0.29 acres C(3) W30-082eng882 1,68 21,068.00 Other Disposals \$41,910.00 Telephone Equipment D om 8-28-50 a letter was written by OCE to the Dept. of the **** namy fairnally whinginshing Use Remit (no area) dated 6-1-45. no formal acknowledgement of 11 41 n the acceptance of accountability received

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE WASHINGTON 25. D. C.

AFCIE-ROO-6

20 DEC 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF ARKY

SUBJECT: Transfer of Land at Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York, from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Air Force

1. It is advised that the Air Force desires to locate additional family housing on Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York, to support the existing AC&W facility.

2. The proposed location for this construction, which is indicated in red on the attached map, comprises an area of approximately 8.1 acres.

3. If you concur in the location of these facilities, as indicated on the attached map, it is requested that the 8.1 acres of land be transferred to the Air Force.

4. Expeditious action on this matter is requested since the beneficial occupancy date for this construction is August 1957.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

THOMAS H. GARRETT/6/

THOMAS H. GARRETT Colonel, U.S. Air Force Chief, Real Estate Division Directorate of Real Broperty, ACS/1

1 Inol Family Housing Site Plan (Dup)

oc: Comdr, ADC

### MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Jul 12 1957

SUBJECT: Transfer of portion of Camp Hero, New York, to the Jurisdiction of the Department of the Air Force

1. Reference is made to memorandum from the Department of the Air Force, dated 20 December 1956, requesting transfer of jurisdiction over approximately 8.1 acres of land within the Camp Hero Military Reservation, New York.

2. Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of Congress approved 4 August 1949 (63 Stat. 546), as amended by Public Law 73, 84th Congress approved 15 June 1955 (69 Stat. 134), 14 U.S.C. 610, the Department of the Army transfers, without exchange of funds, jurisdiction of the above-designated land to the Department of the Air Force, effective this date. The property is more particularly identified in the inclosed map and copy of 8th indorsement to the District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, New York, dated 10 May 1957.

3. The requirements of Title 10, Section 2662, are inapplicable.

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2 Incl 1. Map Wilber M. Brucker Secretary of the Army

2. Cy 8th Ind to NY Dist Engr dtd 10 May 57

cc: Div Engr, USArmy Engr Div, N'Atlantic New York, N.Y.

cc: Dist Engr, USArmy Engr Dist, NoY., NoY.



HEADQUARTERS, FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY

FOR-UFFICIAL USE GREY

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

AHFEN(2)

31 MAR 1960

SUBJECT: Disposal of Real Estate - Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York

TO: Commanding General Fort Totten Fort Totten, New York

1. Attention is invited to inclosed copy of message, ADAE-3-1055-60, dated 3 March 1960, from the Commanding General, 1st Region, US Army Air Defense Command, indicating that current planning does not envision the utilization of Camp Hero for future ARADCOM deployment, Inclosure No. 1.

2. In view of the above and as Camp Hero is in inactive status with no foreseeable First US Army requirement, it is requested that action be initiated in accordance with paragraph ha, AR 405-90 to place this facility in excess status.

3. Maps and/or plot plans required by above reference will be submitted in triplicate.

4. Commitments affecting disposition will include identification of existing outgrants.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

l Incl Copy Mag dtd 3 Mar 60

ROBERT E. WILSON CAPT, AGC Asst AG

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Copy furnished: CG, 1st Egn AA Def Comd



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## AFSEN (31 Mar 60) SUBJECT: Disposal of Real Estate - Camp Hero, Montauk Feint, Long Island, New York

HEALQUARTERS FORT TOTTEN, Fort Totten, Flushing 59, New York, 23 MAY HE

1960

1958

7/20160

TO: Commanding General, First United States Army, Governors Island, New York 4, New York ATTENTION: AHFEN (2)

1. Reference paragraph 2, basic communication, in accordance with paragraph 4 a, AR 405-90, recommend that Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, be placed in an excess status.

2. The following information is furnished in support of this recommendation:

a. Lamp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, is a Class I sub-dumstellation of Fort Totten, New York, situated approximately six miles east of Montauk, Long Island (see attached site plan, inclosure #2).

b. Camp Hero has been on an inactive status since 3 January 1956. This reservation comprises 302.64 ecres of land and 38 buildings of sentpermanent construction. The mission of Camp Hero is to maintain the post on a caretaker basis in accordance with General Order Nr. 1. Department of the Army, 1958. Two civilian employees have been retained to perform this mission. Buildings have deteriorated and require extensive maintenergy and repairs. Exterior painting and replacement of deteriorated siding is required on all buildings. Utility lines are generally in good conditions Roads and grounds require maintenance and repairs. No contract work has been performed since inactivation.

c. Camp Hero is a sub-installation of Fort Totten, New York, and is being maintained on a caretaker basis.

d. Camp Hero comprises 362.64 acres of government owned land acquired in fee by the Federal government.

> The real estate is now available for excess status. 0.

> > 2

f. There are no contractual commitments which would affect disposition. There is a Cross Servicing Order and Acceptance Order Mr. 2-58, whereby the Department of the Army furnishes sewage treatment to the Department of the Air Force who, in turn, furnishes water and electricity to the Department of the Army on a common (free) basis. No fund transfers are involwed.

AHSEN

lst Ind Disposal of Real Estate - Camp Here, Montauk Point, SUBJECT: Long Island, New York

h. The following active outgrants are in effect at Camp Here:

	Instr. Nr.	Туре	Term of Instrument	Grantee	Rights Oranied
í	NY DRE (H) 2984	Permit	25 April 1956 to 24 April 1961	Dept. of Air Force	To construct, use and main- tain read acress .3 acres at Camp Here for access to highway.
1	NYDRE(H) 3750	License (Ravo- cable)	13 Jan 1958 thru 12 Jan 1963	N. Y. Tele- phone Com- pany	To maintain and operate existing telephone cable line running along Old Hontauk Highmay in Camp Here. May be terminated by Tel. Co. on 10 days written notice.
1	DA 30-075- eng-8870	Permit	13 April 1959 thru 12 April 1964	Dept. of Air Force	Use and occupy Klag. Pier
1	NYDRE(M) 38 36	Pennit (Revo- cable)	l May 1958 thru 30 April 1963	×	To use and ensury 15 and acros for second indian extension system.
	<b>1.</b>	No neutre	lization work is	s required at th	e installation.
	j.	The area	involved does no	ot include a pos	t cemetery.
	FOR	THE COMU	NDER:		
			A	on P. Dan	sfr.
	2 Incls 1. n/c Added 1 inc 2. Drawi	l: (in tri ng 18-02-6	μ <b>ρ</b> ) Σ	DOR P. DAVIS, 19 It, AGC Asst Adjutan	
	Copy farnish District E	ad: nginser, U	. 8. Engineer Di	strict	

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EGR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

AHFEN(2) (31 Mar 60) 2d Ind SUBJECT: Disposal of Real Estate - Camp Hero, Montank Point, Long Island, New York 2 4 JUN 1960

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY, Governors Island, New York 4, MY

THRU: Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia

TO: The Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington 25, D. C. ATTN: DCSLOG

1. References:

a. Message, DA 463897, DCSLOG/N1, 5 February 1960.

b. Message, ATLOG-FA 772304, CONARC, 8 February 1960.

c. Message, AHFKD, Headquarters, First United States Army, 14 March 1960.

d. Sixth indorsement, AHFEN(2) 602 (Camp Hero)-2, Headquarters, First United States Army, 19 December 1958, subject: "Quitclaim of Cable Easement - Camp Hero and Prospect Hill, Montauk, New York."

e. AR 405-90, paragraph 4a.

2. In accordance with reference le, information is furnished that 359.54 acres of land at Camp Hero, Long Island, New York, as described in preceding indorsement and outlined in red on inclosed Project Map, File Number NED-PA-671, (Inclosure No 3) is no longer needed for the mission of this command and recommendation is therefore made that it be placed in excess status. Map (Inclosure No 3) has been added to differentiate between the area owned in fee by Department of the Army and the area exmed by Department of the Air Force, as referred to in paragraph 6 below. 3. In addition to above land, the government has easement rights over 3.10 acres which are being partially extinguished as explained in paragraph 7 below. Easement over remaining tract 27P comprising .25 acres is also recommended for excess action. Information is furnished that the data presented in paragraph 2d, preceding indorsement, represents 359.54 acres of land owned in fee and 3.10 acres over which the government has easement rights.

4. As indicated in Inclosure No 1, the First Region, United States Army Air Defense Command does not envision the utilization of Camp Hero for future ARADCOM deployment.

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AHFEN(2) (31 Mar 60)

SUBJECT: Disposal of Real Estate - Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York

5. Information required by reference 1e is contained in preceding indorsement and is approved. In addition to outgrants referred to in paragraph 2f of the same indorsement, there is pending a proposed outgrant to Department of the Air Force, authorizing use of Buildings Numbers T33, T37, T43 and additional areas as outlined in red on inclosed Site Plan, revised February 1958, of Camp Hero.(Inclosure Nr 4), The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, New York is being instructed to advise the Air Force of the nature of the action contemplated by this indorsement, so that the Air Force may take appropriate action to protect their interests to the extent desired.

6. It should be noted that excessing action contained herein pertains only to that portion of Camp Hero under control of Department of the Army. The Air Force has fee title to 109.15 acres of Camp Hero comprising 3 parcels as shown by cross-hatching on inclosed Project Map (Inclosure Nr 3).

7. It should also be noted that certain cable easement areas were previously declared available for excessing action by reference 1d (Inclosure Nr 5). The District Engineer has advised this headquarters that part of these easements are in the process of being acquired by the Air Force; the remaining cable easements will be extinguished.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

5 Incl added 3 Incl 3. Map NED-PA-671 (in trip) 4. Site Plan Cp Hero (in trip) 5. Cy 6th Ind, this hq, 19 Dec 58 (in trip)

Copy furnished: CG, Fort Totten, N.Y. DE, US Army Engr Dist, N.Y.

Martha R.Dem

MARTHA R. DENNIS Captain, WAC Act Asst Adj Gen

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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2 4 JUN 1960 -

# FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LOG/NL 23750 4th Ind SUBJECT: Disposal of Real Estate - Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York

Headquarters, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Washington 25, D.C.

JUL 15 1960

TO: Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.

1. Approximately 359.54 acres of fee-owned land with improvements and 3.1 acres of easement interest at Camp Hero, Long Island, New York, as described in 1st and 2nd Indorsements and shown on inclosures 3 and 4, are determined to be excess to Department of the Army requirements.

2. The Chief of Engineers will initiate action to dispose of the above property in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS:

(s) E. A. Flanders

5 Incls nc E. A. FIANDERS Colonel, QS Acting Deputy Chief, Real Property Division

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20 October 1960

SUBJECT: Disposal of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York -Congressional Clearance

THRU: Division Engineer U.S.Army Engineer Division, North Atlantic New York 7, Hew York ATTENTION: MADRE-M

TO: Chief of Engineers Department of the Army Washington 25, D.C. ATTENTION: ENGRE-MI

1. In accordance with EM 405-34-905, inclosed is Eng Form 2187-R for subject installation for presentation to the Armed Services Committees of Congress.

2. Subject installation was acquired in 1942 for the Department of the Army as a site for harbor defense installations and consisted of approximately 466.69 acres fee and 5.34 acres leaser interests acquired at a cost of approximately \$242,304.00. Approximately 109.15 acres fee and .96 acres casement have since been transferred to the Department of the Air Force. The present area of Camp Hero is comprised of 359.54 acres fee, 1.85 acres casement, 0.04 acres license and 0.25 acres permit.

3. In 1949 subject installation was declared excess and in 1951 was withdrawn from excess status and placed under jurisdiction of the Commanding General, First United States Army for use as a firing range and field exercise area for AAA units in the vicinity of New York. By General Order Ho. 1, dated 3 January 1958, Camp Here was placed on an inactive status. Current planning does not envision the utilisation of Camp Here for future Army Air Defense Command Deployment.

is. The cost of existing improvements was \$466,327.00.

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5. This office has been advised that no contract work has been performed since insctivation on 3 January 1958 and that the buildings, numbering approximately 32, have deteriorated and require extensive maintenance and repairs. Exterior painting end replacement of deteriorated siding is required on all buildings. Utility lines are generally in good condition. Roads and grounds require maintenance and repair.

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NANRM 20 October 1960 Subject: Disposal of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York -Congressional Clearance

6. The following outgrants at Camp Hero have been issued:

a. Permit (NIDRE(M)-2984) to Department of the Air Force of approximately .30 acres to construct, use and maintain a road. Said permit expires 24 April 1961.

b. Permit (DA 30-075-Eng-8870) to Department of the Air Force to use and occupy Buildings T-33, T-37, T-26 and approximately 18 acres of land. Said permit terminates 24 April 1964.

c. Permit (NYDRE(M)-3836 to Department of the Air Force to use and occupy approximately 19.68 acres of Seaward Extension Radio System. Said permit ends 30 April 1963.

d. License No. NIDRE(M)-3750 to New York Telephone Company to maintain and operate the existing telephone cable lines running along and under Old Montauk Highway. License ends 12 January 1963.

e. Included in transfer from Department of the Army to Department of the Air Force of 21 October 1950 were rights of way for utilities containing approximately 3.8 acres.

f. Included in transfer from Department of the Army to Department of the Air Force of 21 October 1955 were rights of way for access roads and sever lines containing approximately 4.40 acres.

g. There is a cross servicing order and acceptance order No. 2-59 whereby Department of the Army furnishes sewage treatment to the Department of the Air Force which furnishes water and electricity to Department of the Army on common (free) basis.

7. Subject property has been screened with the Department of the Navy and Department of the Air Force. Department of the Navy does not have a requirement for the premises. Commander, Air Defense Command, has advised that a request for transfer of the land permitted to the Department of the Air Force is being processed by 26th Air Division to Air Defense Command and that the request is expected to reach Deputy Ohief of Staff, United States Air Force, Directorate of Civil Engineering, on or about 21. October 1960.

8. In accordance with letter from ENHL dated 12 November 1959, Subject: "Agreement - Congressional Conditions and Disposal - Department of the Army Real Property", the following information is furnished:

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NANRM

Subject: Disposal of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York - Congressional Clearance

(1) There are no continuing Department of the Army activities housed on the property to be disposed of.

(2) There are two wage board employees at Camp Hero who perform caretaker functions. These employees will be offered continued employment in different geographical areas where vacancies may exist. However, such employees have indicated that they would not want to leave Montauk Point area and will attempt to gain employment with the Department of the Air Force at Montauk Point.

(3) Weither this office nor First United States Army has issued releases concerning subject installation nor notified local Congressional delegations.

9. There are inclosed Final Project Ownership Kap (2 sheets) of subject installation dated 12 May 1953. and Utilisation Inspection Report dated 3 March 1959. Tracts 34E, 30E, 29E, 26E and 23L as shown on sheet 2 of inclosed map have been transferred by Department of the Army to Department of the Air Force by letter of transfer effective 2L June 1960.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

3 Incl WILLIAM A. ROWLAND L.Eng Fn 2187-R(in trip) Chief, Real Estate Division 2.Final Proj Own Hap(2 absots) - in dup 3.Utiliu.Insp.Rpt

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BPA/ma:



NAIRE-H (20 Oct 60)

5th Ind

SUBJECT: Disposal of Camp Hero, Hontauk Point, Long Island, New York -Congressional Clearance

U.S. Army Engineer Division, North Atlantic, New York, New York, 7 March 1961

TO: Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. ATTENTION: ENDRE-MC

1. Reference is made to letter ENDRE-MG, Camp Kilmer, N.J., 24 February 1961, to the Commissioner, Public Buildings Services, General Services Administration, this office and District Engineer, New York District information addressees. This letter suggested that the cost for surveying boundaries of excess real property be borne by the purchaser or by General Services Administration, with reimbursement from the fund provided by Section 204(b) of the Federal Property and Administration Services Administration.

2. Relative to the field survey requirement set forth in paragraph 2, 4th Indersement, it is felt that an adequate perimeter description of the land to be transferred to the Department of the Air Force can be prepared without actual field instrument survey, by correlation of information indicated on Inclosures 2 and 6, with supplementary data developed by field recommaissance with the 773d Radar Squadron, Hontauk AF Stations Long Island,

> J. In connection with the excess land, if the need for an actual field survey develops it should be undertaken by the General Services Administration pursuant to procedure proposed in letter referred to in persgraph 1, above. Should the survey establish need for belancing land acresses, this may be done by amending the Department of the Air Force transfer of land document.

4. The handling of this transaction as outlined in paregraphs 2 and 3 above will eliminate the expenditure of military appropriations for such purpose.

with the course of action outlined in paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

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6. It is recommended that the transaction be reported to Congressional Committees on the basis of 200 Form 2187-8 referred to in paragraph 1, bith Indorpement.

YOR THE DIVISION ENGINEER:

Real Est

Copy furnished: DE, HY - NANEM U/d

or Incl 5 w/d

6 Incl.

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Chief, Real Estate Division INCLS 1 THRU 3 NOT NECESSARY IN NAD FILE PART OF INCL 4 (USAF 4th Ind) IS IN FILE A INCLS 5 AND 6 ATTACHED HERETO

J. L. STRAUSS -

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ENGRE-MC (20 Oct 1960) 6th Ind CAMP HERO, MONTAUK POINT, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK SUBJECT: Disposal of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, Long Island, New York

HQ, DA, OCOLENGER, Washington 25, D. C., APR 1 7 1961

TO: Director of Civil Engineering, DCS/O, HQ, USAF ATTN: Real Estate Division

1. Camp Here, Nontauk Point, Long Island, New York, was determined excess to the Department of the Army by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics on 15 July 1960. Subsequent screening action indicates no requirement by the Department of the Navy, but that the Department of the Air Force requires a major portion thereof.

2. Since the proposed transfer involves a major portion of the excess installation, there is inclosed a suggested disposal project (Incl 5) for your use in submitting the transfer and disposal action to DOD for approval and in making a report to the Armed Services Committees of Congress.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

4 Incl. wd 2 Incl. - Incls 1, 4 5. wd 2 cys

H. O'NEILL Chief, Management & Disposal Division Real Estate

Copies Furnished: MAD New York Dist



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## SUBMITTED BY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF KNOINEERS REAL ESTATE DISPOSAL PROJECT NO.

Submitted pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, Section 2662, as anended.

> Camp Hero Military Reservation. Name of Installation:

Using Service:

Interest:

Former Use:

Areas

Montauk Point, New York

First United States Army

Fee, Easement, License and Permit

Harbor Defenses

359.54 Acres Fee 1.85 Acres Easement 0.04 Acre License 0.25 Acre Permit

Land Acquisition Cost, including cost of existing improvements: Improvements

Proposed Actions

Authority:

1. Transfer of approximately 260 acres fee to Department of the Air Force.

\$205,148.57

466, 327.00

\$671, 475. 57

Report the remainder of Camp 2. Hero to General Services Administration as excess real property.

1. For transfer to Department of the Air Force - Title 10, United States Code, Section 25712.

2. For reporting to General Services Administration as excess real property - Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as an ended.

L. Camp Hero, situated 6 miles East of Montauk, Long Island, was acquired for Department of the Army in 1942 as a site for harbor defense installations. In 1949 this installation was placed in excess status and in 1951 was withdrawn from excess and placed under the jurisdiction of

Incl 53

Acres 1

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Commanding Gameral, First United States Army, for use as a firing range and field exercise area for AAA Units in the vicinity of New York. By General Order No. 1, dated 3 January 1958, Camp Hero was placed on an inactive status.

2. a. Current planning does not envision the utilisation of Camp Hero for future ARADCOM deployment.

b. The Department of the Air Force has requested the transfer of approximately 260 acres fee at Camp Hero for use by Hontauk Air Force Station, New York.

Contained within the requested area are the storm sever drainage system and sewage facilities of Montauk Air Force Station, water well #5, said Stations emergency source for water, access roads (including the only entrance to the main Station and housing area), Trailer Court, small arms range, Fire House, Installations Shops, Motor Pool, softball diamond, auto hobby shop, akeet range, and paints and oils storage area.

A portion of the requested area is in the path of the Forward Propogation Tropospheric Scatter Signal used for communications and data with Texas Tower #3. It is required that this area remain free from any structure that would cause reflection and/or obstruction of the signals.

An area to the east would serve to protect Department of the Air Force in connection with possible rediation hasards from the AN/FPS-35 antenna.

The remainder of the 260 acres fee consists of dense brush and undergrowth on uneven terrain, containing swampy areas, which would serve as a security acreen.

The area requested by Department of the Air Force is estimated to comprise approximately 260 acres. If transfer to the Department of the Air Force is authorized, same can be accomplished upon completion of a field survey.

3. Camp Here was maintained on a caretaker basis from inactivation in January 1958 to Hevember 1960.

On 1 Revenuer 1960 the U. S. Army Engineer District, New York assumed care and custody of said installation. Care and custody is performed on a contract basis. Said contract communed 1 November 1960 ending 30 June 1961 and recitos a consideration of \$17,604.80. The buildings, numbering approximately 32, have deteriorated and require extensive maintenance and repair. The roads and grounds require saintenance and repair. The utility lines are generally in good condition.

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4. Does not apply.

Eng Form 1287-R

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5. No acquisition by Department of the Army is planned for similar property in the vicinity.

6. The estimated annual care and maintenance costs are \$40,000.00.

7. It is respectfully requested that approval of the Committees for the disposition herein outlined be given.

# G-6



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

# 81 MAR 1964

# MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

# SUBJECT: Transfer of a Portion of Camp Hero Military Reservation, Montauk, New York, to Department of the Air Force

Pursuant to your request and under authority contained in Title 10, United States Code, Section 2571, as amanded, the Department of the Army hereby transfers approximately 192.25 acres of land, a portion of Camp Hero Military Reservation, Montauk, New York, as described in Exhibit "A" and outlined in red on maps marked Exhibit "B" and Exhibit "C," each attached hereto and made a part hereof, together with all buildings, improvements, facilities, and utilities located thereon, to the Department of the Air Force.

The requirements of Title 10, United States Code, Section 2662, 48 amended, have been met.

3 Inclosures 1. Exhibit A 2. Exhibit B 3. Exhibit C

STEPHEN AILES - Soorctary of the Army

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### PERIMETER DESCRIPTION

### PORTION OF CAMP HERO MILITARY RESERVATION

ALL those tracts or parcels of land situate in the Town of Easthampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York, being a portion of the Camp Hero Military Reservation and more particularly described as follows:

### PARCEL NO. 1

Beginning at an iron pipe on the southeasterly side of New York State Highway Route No.27 at the most westerly corner of the Camp Hero Military Reservation. Running thence N 52°39'29"E, along said highway boundary, 720.79 feet to a concrete monument; thence easterly, continuing along said highway boundary, on a curve to the right, a distance of 610 feet more or less to lands under the jurisdiction of The United States Air Force (Montauk Air Force Station); thence along said Air Force lands the fourteen (14) following courses and distances: (1) S 30°58'30"E 500.43 feet; (2) S 2°47' 30"W 256.55 feet; (3) S 4°24' 10"W 166.74 feet; (4) S 1044' 30"W 105.35 feet; (5) S 5027'00"E 31.59 feet; (6) S 78044'00"W 65.26 feet; (7) S 14°05' 30"E 27.67 feet; (8) southeasterly, on a curve to the left, having a radius of 350.00 feet, an arc distance of 67.65 feet (chord of S 19°37'50"E 67.55 feet); (9) S 25°10'00"E 195.76 feet; (10) southeasterly, on a curve to the left having a radius of 500.00 feet, an arc distance of 171.45 feet (chord of S 34°59' 30"E 170.62 feet); (11) S hhous 50"E 89.40 feet; (12) southeasterly, on a curve to the left, having a radius of 325.00 feet, an arc distance of 184.89 feet (chord of S 61°06' 40"E 182.40 feet); (13) S 77°24' 30"E 222.62 feet; (14) S 33° 59' 10"E 1851.60 feet to the northwesterly side of Old Montauk Highway; thence in a general westerly and southwesterly direction, along said highway, being in part through lands of the Camp Hero Military Reservation, and part along the southerly boundary of said reservation, a distance of 1070 feet more or less to a three-fourths inch pipe set in the southwesterly boundary of said reservation; thence along the southwesterly boundary of said Camp Hero Military Reservation the three (3) following courses and distances: (1) N 39°35'23"W 2656.30 feet to a pipe; (2) N 50°24'11"E 400.00 feet; (3) N 39°36' 32"W 1441.22 feet to the point or place of beginning.

### PARCEL NO. 2

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Old Montauk Highway, in the boundary line between lands of Camp Hero Military Reservation on the northeast and lands under the jurisdiction of the United States Air Force (Montauk Air Force Station) on the southwest. Running thence

EXHIBIT "A"

along said Air Force lands the eight (8) following courses and distances: (1) N 34000'00"W 1092.57 feet; (2) N 3503'40"E 1073.22 foet; (3) N 53°57'20"W 492.29 feet; (4) S 35°59'20"W 787.20 feet; (5) S 53°53'00"W 105.51 feet; (6) N 33°58' 20" W 1419.16 feet; (7) N 67°40'30"E 540 feet more or less; (8) northeastorly and northerly, 913 feet more or less to a point on the southeasterly side of New York State Highway Route No.27; thence northeasterly, along said highway 375 feet more or less to a point 25 feet casterly, measured at right angles from the center line of Access Road "A" leading southerly into the Camp Hero Military Reservation; thence in a general southerly direction, on a line parallel to the center line of said Road "A" and 25 feet easterly therefrom, a distance of .1150 feet more or less to a point 25 feet northerly, measured at right angles from the center line of Access Road "D" as said road leads easterly to Old Montauk Highmy; thence easterly, on a line parallel to the center line of said Road "D" and 25 feet northerly therefrom, a distance of 1800 feet more or less to a point opposite the northwesterly side of an existing trail leading southwesterly and southeasterly to Old Montauk Highway; thence crossing said Road "D" and in a general southwesterly and southeasterly direction, along the northwesterly and southwesterly side of said trail, a distance of 1450 feet more or less to the northwesterly side of Old Montauk Highway; thence southwesterly, along the northwesterly side of said highway, a distance of 1800 feet more or less to the point or place of beginning.

Containing in the two above described parcels, a total of 192.25 acres of land, more or less.

I. FROM: (Ineta U.S. Arm	Tetion/Activity/Service) y Engr Distes New York	2, OPER UNIT	ATING	3. DIS- TRIC CODI	A. OPER ATING AGENCY	5. DATE	CODDE NU	UMBER 7.38 300 016 V0	edit	CONTRA NUMBER
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14A				88.50	31,265.28
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FROM M & D FOLDER

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A. BUILDINGS. STRUCTURES. AND MISCELLANEOUS FAC	UTILITIES. ILITIES	A (Col d)	s		C. DATE LE	SE EXPIR			
B. LAND		B (Col. f)	6	47.20	D. NOTICE R	REQUIRED	FOR RENEWAL		
C. RELATED PERSONAL PROP	ERTY	C (Col. h)	† <u> </u>		E. TERMINA	L DATE O	RENEWAL RIGHTS		
D. TOTAL (Sum of 11A, 11B,	and IIC)		\$ 6	47.20	F. ANNUAL	RENEWAL	RENT PER SQ. FT. OF	ACRE	<u>s</u>
E. ANNUAL PROTECTION AN Jeased)	ID MAINTENANC	E COST (Gov	ern <i>m</i> en	t-owned or	G. TERMINA	TION RIG	ITS (in days) GOV	ERNMENT	
13. DISPOSITION OF PROCEE	DS				I4. TYPE OF	CONSTRU	ICTION		
16. HOLDING AGENCY USE					16. RANGE	OF POSSIB	LE USES		
Underground ca	ble line	easement	ts,						
•					ļ				
17. NAMES AND ADDRESSES	OF INTERESTED	FEDERAL AGE	INCIES A	IND OTHER IN	TERESTED PAI	RTIES	·		

18, REMARKS

The excess property consists of Government-owned easements through privately owned land for underground communication cable which were originally acquired by the Department of the Army to serve harbor defense installations at sontauk, Long Island, New York. The easements are reported to General Services Administration for screening purposes.

19. REPORT AUTHORIZED BY Department of the Army	Cont·u
NAME MAURICE LUSTIG	SIGNATURE
TITLE Chief, Real Estate Division	Maurice Lustig
G-8	AINTING OFFICE 18-09840-2

GENE						
	RAL SERVIC	ES ADMINISTRAT	10N	1. GSA REGIONAL OFFICE	2. GSA CONTROL	NUMBE R
UTI	LIZATION AND	DISPOSAL SERVIC	E	2	D-NY-619	
				3. HOLDING AGENCY NUMBER	4. TYPE OF APP	ROVAL REQUIRE
DET	<b>FERMINAT</b>	ION OF SURPL	.US	<u>NYD-162</u>	X A. REGIONA	LONLY
(Excess Red	al Property or	id Related Persona	il Property)	5. DATE REPORT OF EXCESS ACCEPTED		OFFICE ALL
				12/15/65		UFFICE & REGIONAL
. PROPERTY IDENT	IFICATION	-		7. TYPE OF DETERMINATION (Check	one)	
Camp Here	) (Portion	n-Easements)	,	X A. ORIGINAL B. COR	RECTION (II B.	C, or D are
Installa	tion No.	2189			check. IER . detai	ed, explain la in Block II.)
Montauk_1	<u>Point, Su</u>	ffolk County	, New York			
•PR	OPERTY DE	TERMINED-SURPL	.US.	9. PROTECTION AND MAIN	TENANCE OF PR	OPERTY
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USE	NO. BUILDINGS	AREA (Sq. Ft.)	ACQUISITION COST	8. DATE GSA LIABLE FOR PAM COST		
1) OFFICE				10. FINDINGS (Check appropriate at	tatementa & expl.	in in Bloc ( 11)
2) STORAGE					•	
31 OTHER (Specify)	{ {			X A. THE EXCESS PROPERTY HAS	BEEN SCREENED	GAINST THE
		· · · · ·		GOVERNMENT. IT IS NOT	REQUIRED FOR THE	NEEDS AND RE-
47 TOTAL SPACE			<u></u>	SPONSIBILITIES OF ALL FE	EDERAL AGENCIES	AND IS DETER.
JI TUIAL ACQUIST		·····	<u> </u>	WINCE TO BE SURFLUS FROM		•
COVT'S INTEREST	ANNIAL DENTAL	AREA (Acca)				
1) FEE		-mun (mutde)	S	B. THE REQUIREMENT FOR SCRI HAS BEEN WAIVED AND IT	EENING OF THE ED	CESS PROPERTY
2) LEASED	\$	<b> </b>		PROPERTY.		
3) OTHER (Specify			\$	4		
Easements		1.77	647.20			
41 TOTAL				AGENCY.	TO DISPOSAL BY	THE HOLDING
LAND	s	1.77	\$ 647.20			
RELATED PERSON	AL PROPERTY (	(Acquisition Cost)	\$			
. GRAND TOTAL A	COULSITION CO	ST OF PROPERTY		D. THE PROPERTY IS SUBJECT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	TO DISPOSAL BY	THE GENERAL
DETERMINED SU	RPLUS (Lines	A(5), B(4) and C).	\$ 647.20			•
11. REMARKS (Use	reverae if #	ore space is requi	ired)	<u> </u>	,	
10.4 5	aroanad a	adnat known	roguinemon	a of Foderal general	mirement t	0
10-A 50	creened a	Surplue Ree	¹ Proporty	2-26a (HDS P 4000 1).	purouane e	
	tcess and	Sulpius Rea	i Fiopercy,	2-200 (005 1 4000.2).		
E				the provisions of 101-4	7 202-3 5	
10-D C	34 is the	dianosal ag	ency under i		+/_JVZ=J. F	'PMR .
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E: 10-D G:	SA is the	disposal ag	ency under		+/.JV2~J, F	PMR.
E 10-D G:	SA is the	disposal ag	ency under		+/.JV2-J, F	PMR .
E 10-D G	SA is the	disposal ag	ency under		+/.JV2-J, F	· PMR .
E 19-D G	5 <b>A is the</b> -	disposal ag	ency under		+/.JU2-J, F	PMR .
н 19-р G	5 <b>A is the</b> -	disposal ag	ency under		+/.JV2-J, F	PMR .
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на 10-D G: Ма С	SA is the	disposal ag e Lustig	ency under		+/.JU2-J, F	'PMR .
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18. <u>Remarks</u> - continued

In addition, in accordance with applicable GSA regulations, General Services Administration is requested to act as Disposal Agency. No Government cable is located within the easement areas.

The cable easements were determined excess to Department of the Army requirements and Title 10, United States Code, Section 2662, does not apply.

The following schedules are attached to and made a part of this Report of Excess:

Schedule B - Standard Form 118b - Land Schedule C - Basement Tract Descriptions Schedule D - Report of Title

Schedule E - Final Real Estate Project Map (two sheets)

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STANC DECEM PRESC SERVIO REGUL	Mer 1953 Ribed by Ces Admin Ation 2-IV	GENERAL STRATION -201.00	LAN	ID				NYD-162 3. GOVERNMENT INTEREST LEASE LICENSE	PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGE OF THIS SCHEDULE GSA CONTROL NO. (OSA use only)
		SCHEDULE B-SUPPLEMEN	T TO REPO	ORT OF EXC	ESS REAL PROP	ERTY		PERMIT X EASEMENT	
			TRACT		XCESS REAL PROPER	ry	1		
LINE NO.	TRACT NO.	NAME OF FORMER OWNER OR LESSOR AND ADDRESS	ACQUIRED (Acros or eq. ft.)	ACRES OR SQUARE FEET	соѕт	ANNUAL RENTAL	TYPE OF ACQUISITION	RESTRICTIONS ON USI GOVERNMENT	OR TRANSFER OF
(a)	(Ъ)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1		EASEMENTS							
2									
3	20E	Thyrza B, Fowler, et al	0.22	0,22	5 75,00				
4	21 B	Nydia Bruno	0,09	0,09	80,00				
5	31 E	Montauk Beach Co., Inc.	0,20	0,20	66,22				
6	358	Muntauk Beach Co., Inc.	0,63	0,63	208,60				
7	33B	Montauk Beach Co., Inc.	0,43	0,43	1.42.38				
8	35B	Alfred W. Jones	· 0.18	0.18	75,00				
9	36B	Alfred W. Jones	0,02	0.02	Cent includ	ed in Tr	ant 358 abov	······································	
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### SCHEDULE "C" - EASEMENT TRACT DESCRIPTIONS

Perpetual easements for the location, construction, maintenance, operation, patrol, replacement and removal of underground communication cable across, through and under the following described easement tracts, situated in the Town of Easthampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York:

### TRACT 21E

BEGINNING at a point on the northeasterly boundary line of land of the Mary Benson Estate, said point being N  $24^{\circ}$  00' E. 1,925'+ from the northerly sideline of the Montauk Highway; thence N  $24^{\circ}$  00' E. 740'+ through land of the grantor to the mean high water line of Block Island Sound.

CONTAINING 0.09 of an acre of land, more or less.

### TRACT 20E

1

AN easement over a certain parcel of land located on the northerly side of Montauk Highway, situated in the Town of Easthampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York, being 2½ feet each side of the following described center line;

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side line of Montauk Highway, said point being 80 feet, more or less easterly along said side line from the intersection of said side line with the easterly side line of the access road; to Camp Hero at Gate #3 extended; thence north  $24^{\circ}$  00'E 1925 feet, more or less to land of Nydia Bruno.

CONTAINING 0.22 of an acre of land, more or less.

### TRACT 31E

BEGINNING a a point on the southeasterly boundary of lands nor or formerly of Alfred W. Jones, being Lot 1 in Book 535, as shown on map of the Montauk Beach Development Co., which point is located north 3,484.15 feet and east 10,425.31 feet from USC and G Triangulation Station LOD. Running thence S 41 15'04:4" E, through lands now or formerly of the Montauk Beach Co. Inc., 1458 feet more or less to lands of the United States of America.

CONTAINING 0.20 of an acre of land, more or less.

### TRACT 32E

.:

BEGINNING at a point in the northwesterly line of Lot 2 in Block 535 of lands of one Alfred W. Jones, said point being north 4,289.43 feet and east 9,463.78 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence crossing

land of the Montauk Beach Co. Inc. north 591 degrees 06 minutes 24.4 seconds west 4,597.63 feet, more or less, to the mean high water line of the Block Island Sound.

CONTAINING 0.63 of an acre of land, more or less.

### TRACT 33E

BEGINNING at a point in the northeasterly line of Lot 3 in Block 535 of lands of one Alfred W. Jones, said point being north 4,029.34 feet and east 10,127.19 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence crossing lands of the Montauk Beach Co. Inc., the following three courses and distances; (1) north 64 degrees 06 minutes 20.6 seconds east 2,769.34 feet to a point; (2) north 22 degrees 07 minutes 41.6 seconds east 42.54 feet to a point; (3) north 26 degrees 48 minutes 29.6 seconds east 350.80 feet to Site No. 15, lands of the United States of America.

CONTAINING 0.43 of an acre of land, more or less.

### TRACT 35E

BEGINNING at the easterly limits of Lot 1, Block 535, the coordinates of said point being north 3,484.15 feet and east 10,425.31 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence north 41 degrees 15 minutes 04.4 seconds west 643.62 feet to a point in Lot 3, Block 535, the coordinates of said point being north 3,986.04 feet and east 10,000.93 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes 24.4 seconds west 625.96 feet to the northerly limits of Lot 2, Block 535, the coor coordinates of said point being north 4,289.43 feet and east 9,463.78 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD.

CONTAINING 0.18 of an acre of land, more or less.

### TRACT 36E

BEGINNING at a point in Lot 3, Block 535, the coordinates of said point being north 3,986.04 feet and east 10,000.93 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence north 64 degrees 06 minutes 20.6 seconds east 140.36 feet to the easterly limits of Lot 3, Block 535, the coordinates of this point being north 4,029.34 feet and east 10,127.19 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD.

CONTAINING 0.02 of an acre of land, more or less.

2

### SCHEDULE "D"

### REPORT OF TITLE

### CAMP HERO, NEW YORK

On the basis of my examination of the real estate audit records of the New York District, Corps of Engineers, New York, I certify that the United States acquired valid title to perpetual easements for the location, construction. maintenance, operation, patrol, replacement and removal of underground communication cable across, through and under approximately 1.46 acres of land at Camp Hero, New York, designated and described in this Report of Excess as Tracts 31E. 32E, 33E, 35E and 36E upon the filing of a Declaration of Taxing in a Condemnation Proceeding, Civil No. 65, entitled: "United States of America, Petitioner. vs. 2.10 acres of land, more or less, situate in the Town of Easthampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York, and R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, et al, Defendants". in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York on 28 June 1944, subject to any state of facts that may be disclosed by a physical inspection and by an accurate and adequate survey of the property. I certify also that the United States acquired valid title to perpetual easements for the same purposes specified hereinabove in, over, across and through approximately 0.31 of an acre of land at Camp Hero, New York designated and described in this Report of Excess as Tracts 20E and 21E by the filing of a Declaration of Taking in a Condemnation Proceeding, Civil No. 76 entitled: "United States of America, Petitioner, vs. .22 acres of land, more or less, situate in the Town of Easthempton, County of Suffolk. State of New York and R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, et al, Defendants", in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York on 3 May 1945 and by Easement Deed from Nydia Bruno dated 11 September 1944, and recorded on 21 September 1944 in the land records of Suffolk in Book of Deeds 2390, at Page 485, respectively, subject to any state of facts that may be disclosed by a physical inspection and by an accurate and adequate survey of the property and subject to a reservation in favor of the grantor of easement Tract 21E, her heirs and assigns the right to pass over the premises to the extent that such right does not interfere with the easement.

**G-8** 

DATE: 7 December 1965

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FRANCIS A. GRANITO Realty Specialist

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS 111 EAST 16TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003

IN REFLY REFER TO NANRE-M

16 December 1965

Long Island State Park Commission Belmont Lake State Park Babylon, Long Island, New York

### Gentlemen:

Reference is made to License Agreement dated 27 May 1944, executed by the Executive Secretary of the Long Island State Park Commission, by and between the State of New York, "Licensor", and the United States of America, whereby the Government was granted a license to construct, operate, maintain, renew and remove a subterranean communication cable along and under the right of way and property of the Licensor to serve harbor defense installations at Camp Hero, Montauk, New York. The License Agreement is referred to and designated in the real estate records of this office as Tract 22L, Camp Hero Military Reservation, New York.

Please be advised that the rights granted under said License Agreement are no longer required by the Government and notice is hereby given that effective 17 January 1966, the License Agreement is cancelled.

It is respectfully requested that this Notice of Cancellation be acknowledged by returning the original copy of this letter, appropriately completed as indicated below, for inclusion in the Real Estate Files of this office. The carbon copy of the Notice of Cancellation may be retained for your records.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE LUSTIG

Chief, Real Estate Division

Cancellation of License Agreement dated 27 May 1944 between the State of New York and the United States of America known as Tract 22L, at Camp Hero Military Reservation, Montauk, New York, is hereby acknowledged.

Dated:

LONG ISLAND STATE PARK COMMISSION

By: <u>leRplahel</u>

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Title

CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

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# QUITCLAIM DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made this 25³⁷ day of *hing*, 1966, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting by and through the ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES, under and pursuant to the powers and authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377) as amended, and Regulations and Orders promulgated thereunder, party of the first part, and MONTAUK BEACH COMPANY, INC., a New York corporation having its principal place of business at Montauk, New York, party of the second part,

# WIINESSEIH

That the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTEEN and 20/100 (\$417.20) DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States, paid by the party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns, without representation or warranty, express or implied:
A perpetual easement for the location, construction, operation, patrolling and maintenance of underground cables in and over the following described lands situate at Montauk Point, County of Suffolk, State of New York, being an easement 6 feet in width, the center line of which is described as follows:

#### TRACT 31E

BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly boundary of lands now or formerly of Alfred W. Jones, being Lot 1 in Block 535, as shown on map of the Montauk Beach Development Co., which point is located north 3,484.15 feet and east 10,425.31 feet from USC and G. Triangulation Station LOD. Running thence S 41° 15' 04.4" E, through lands now or formerly of the Montauk Beach Co., Inc., 1458 feet more or less to lands of the United States of America, containing 0.20 of an acre of land; more or less.

#### TRACT 32E

BEGINNING at a point in the northwesterly line of Lot 2 in Block 535 of lands of one Alfred W. Jones, said point being north 4,289.43 feet and east 9,463.78 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence crossing land of the Montauk Beach Co., Inc. north 59 degrees 06 minutes 24.4 seconds west 4,597.63 feet, more or less, to the mean high water line of the Block Island Sound, containing 0.63 of an acre of land, more or less.

#### TRACT 33E

BEGINNING at a point in the northeasterly line of Lot 3 in Block 535 of lands of one Alfred W. Jones, said point being north 4,029.34 feet and cast 10,127.19 feet from U.S.C. and G. Triangulation Station LOD; thence crossing lands of the Montauk Beach Co. Inc., the following three courses and

distances; (1) north 64 degrees 06 minutes 20.6 seconds east 2,769.34 feet to a point; (2) north 22 degrees 07 minutes 41.6 seconds east 42.54 feet to a point; (3) north 26 degrees 48 minutes 29.6 seconds east 350.80 feet to Site No. 15, lands of the United States of America, containing 0.43 of an acre of land, more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted, with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever.

Said property transferred hereby was duly determined to be surplus, and was assigned to General Services Administratio for disposal pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as emended, and applicable rules, orders and regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part has caused this instrument to be executed in its name by Arthur Miller, Regional Administrator, Region 2, General Services Administration, who has hereunto affixed his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

> UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Acting by and through the ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES

> > (L.

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In the presence of

S. Pical. F. G. Such PAUL F. CIRILLO

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By maitin Juller ARTHUR MILLER

STATE OF NEW YORK ) ) COUNTY OF NEW YORK )

SS:

G-10

On this using day of Marginenergy 1964, before me personally appeared Arthur Miller, Regional Administrator, Region 2, New York, General Services Administration, residing at 53-40 Oceania Street, Bayside, New York, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and to be the Regional Administrator, Region 2, New York, General Services Administration, duly delegated, empowered and authorized by the Administrator of General Services, and who acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of the Administrator of General Services, acting for and "on behalf of the United States of America for the purposes and uses therein described.

> Peul F. Chille Notary Public - State of Hew York No. 30-5699750 Qualiled In Nassau County Cort. filled with the New York Co. Clerk Commission Expires March 30, 1963

ISIguad Faul E. C'allo

# GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

UTILIZATION AND DISPOSAL SERVICE 30 Church Street

E Region 2 New York, New York 10007

June 15, 1966

IN REPLY REPER TO: 2UR

ŧ.,

Mr. Maurice Lustig Chief, Real Estate Division U.S. Army Engineer District, New York Corps of Engineers 111 East 16th Street New York, New York 10003

Dear Mr. Lustig:

Subject: Camp Hero (Portion-Easements) Installation No. 2189 Montauk Point, Suffolk County, N.Y. D-NY-619

This will refer to your Report of Excess dated December 9, 1965, submitted on the subject property.

On May 25, 1966, this agency released the Government's right, title and interest in easement Tract Nos. 31E, 32E and 33E to the owner of the underlying fee, the Montauk Beach Co. Inc., Montauk, New York. The purchase price was \$417.20 payable in cash on closing.

In this connection, we enclose a conformed copy of the quitclaim deed used in the transaction.

Sincerely yours,

Coren suin

Albert Wilson Chief, Real Property Division

3

Enclosure

2

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds



12



1 May 1967

#### CAMP HERO, N. T. - INSTALLATION HO. 2189

#### Termination by Abandonment, of Permit for Drainage Ditch - Tract 27P

A drainage ditch permit dated 19 July 1913 was obtained from the Estate of Mary Benson, deceased, and Thyrza Benson Fowler. This permit was included in the declaration of excess of subject installation effective 15 July 1960.

During the course of negotiations for termination of the permit, it was ascertained from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company which company was trustee of the Estate of Mary Eenson that all of her properties were sold in parcels to various purchasers. It was also ascertained that prior to her death all of Thyrza Tenson Fowler's properties were sold in parcels to various purchasers.

In order to obtain a release from the present land owners, it would be necessary to conduct a time consuming and expensive title search of County Clerk records. In the interest of economy, it is considered in the best interest of the government to drop the permit containing 0.25 of an acre from the records under abandonment as outlined in paragraph 7 af of EP 405-1-10b1 dated 10 March 1967.

Chief, 'eal State Division

LOG/IM-RPB 10264 (4 Oct 68) 3rd Ind SUBJECT: Report of Excess Status, Facility - Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York

DA, ODCSLOG, Washington, D. C. 20310 30 CC7 :368

TO: Chief of Engineers, DA, Washington, D. C. 20315

1. Report of Excess on subject installation has been reviewed and it is determined that disposal action should proceed.

2. This correspondence is forwarded for continuance of action pursuant to applicable laws and regulations.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS:

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CF: CGUSCONARC CG First US Army

WILLIAM M. LOCKWOOD Chief, Instantations Management Division

. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SUBMITTED BY OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS REAL ESTATE DISPOSAL REPORT NO. 283 30 4P

3 0 APR 1969

Submitted pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, Section 2662.

Name of Installation:

Camp Hero, New York

Using Service:

Interest:

Former Use:

Area:

Original Cost:

First United States Army

Fee

1942

Harbor Defenses

167.29 Acres

Land:	\$136,940
Improvements:	64,300
Total:	\$201,240

Land Acquisition Date:

Proposed Action:

Authority:

Report to General Services Administration and transfer to Coast Guard in the state of the second of the second of the

Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and 10 U.S.C. 2571(a)

1. This statement is submitted for the purpose of reporting to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the facts concerning the proposed disposal of Camp Hero, Montauk, Long Island, New York.

2. Camp Hero, located six miles east of Montauk, Long Island, New York, was established in 1942 as a harbor defense installation on 468.69 acres of land acquired in fee for this purpose at a cost of \$241,451. Lesser interests were acquired in 3.10 acres of land at a cost of \$853, and 2.24 acres were leased at an annual rental of \$1,350. Camp Hero was determined excess to Army requirements in 1949, was reactivated in 1951 for use as a firing range and field exercise area for Antiaircraft Artillery units in the vicinity of New York, and was inactivated again in 1958. The major portion of the fee land comprising 301.40 acres was transferred to the Department of the Air Force for establishment of the Montauk Air Force Station. The Department of the Army has disposed of all leaseholds as well as other lesser interests, including 1.04 acres of lesser interests which were transferred to the Department of the Air Force. The portion of Camp Hero remaining under the control of the Department of the Army consists of 167.29 acres of land acquired by the United States in fee in 1942 at a cost of \$136,940. Improvements on this area, including three barracks, range facilities

and miscellaneous appurtenances, were constructed at a cost of. \$64,300.

3. The Department of the Army has retained the remainder of Camp Hero in its inventory of real property pending determination of a possible requirement for the facility for Army Air Defense purposes. It has now been determined that the Army has no need to retain Camp Hero. The Department of the Navy currently utilizes, under permit, a land area of approximately 10,000 square fect, in the northeasterly corner of the reservation, for minor testing facilities, and maintains an electric transmission line 1,160 feet long to serve the facility area. Although the Department of the Navy does not consider this use sufficiently substantial to merit obtaining possession of the property by transfer, that Department desires to continue the use for an indefinite period. Since neither the Department of the Navy nor the Department of the Air Force desires to acquire any portion of Camp Hero which remains with the Department of the Army, the property has been determined excess to the needs of the Department of Defense.

4. The Department of the Army proposes to report the real property constituting Camp Hero to the General Services Administration for disposal as excess property. However, the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, has indicated a possible need for approximately 64.33 acres of the installation. If a request therefor is received, and is approved by the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army will transfer this area to the Coast Guard, and report the remainder of Camp Hero to the General Services Administration. The report of excess will be subject to reservations (1) of continued indefinite use by the Navy of the testing facility area and the right to operate and maintain the electric transmission line to service the facility area, together with all necessary access rights thereto; and (2) of easement interests for utility lines, height restriction and access for the benefit of the adjacent Montauk Air Force Station.

5. This disposal action has been approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics).

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#### 18. Remarks (Continued)

The installation is presently comprised of 167.29 acres of land in fee, acquired at a cost of \$136,940.09.

The entire area is excess to Department of the Army requirements and will be disposed of as follows:

a. Approximately 6.25 acres of land in fee, together with improvements, will be transferred to the Department of the Air Force.

b. Approximately 41.78 acres of land in fee, together with improvements, will be transferred to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard).

c. Approximately 119.26 acres of land in fee is excess to Department of Defense requirements and is reported to General Services Administration for disposal.

In any disposal of the excess property by GSA, the deed of conveyance should contain reservations for approximately 26.39 acres of land in easement interests required by the Department of the Air Force for utility lines, sewage outfall, height restrictions and access for the benefit of the adjacent Montauk Air Force Station. A description of easement areas required are contained in Exhibit "C" attached hereto and made part hereof.

The excess property has been screened against known defense needs of the Department of Defense with negative results, except for the areas required by the Department of the Air Force and Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard).

The disposal action has been approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) and a Disposal Report was submitted to the Congressional Armed Services Committees on 30 April 1969, pursuant to Title 10, United States Code, Section 2662.

The following exhibits are made a part of this Report:

(a) A set of the se

Schedule B - Standard Form 118b- Land

Schedule C - Perimeter Description

Schedule D - Final Project Map

Schedule E - Report of Title

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

26 DEC 1972

#### MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

SUBJECT: - Transfer of a Portion of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York

Pursuant to your request and by direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), there are hereby transferred to the Department of the Air Force, without reimbursement, approximately 6.25 acres of land, with improvements, comprising a portion of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York. The property transferred is more particularly described in the attached transfer assembly.

The authority for this transfer is Title 10, U.S.C., Section 2571(a).

The requirements of Title 10, U.S.C., Section 2662, as amended, have been met.

(Signed) Kenneth E. BeLiett Acting Secretary of the Army.

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Deputy The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting by and Unrough the Regional Director, Newtheast Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, with offices at 600 Arch Screet, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as emended, and particularly as emended by Public Law 91-485 (84 Stat. 1084), and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder (hereinafter referred to as Grantor), for and in consideration of the use and maintenance of the property herein conveyed for public park or public recreation purposes in perpetuity by the State of New York, with offices at South Swan Street Building, South Mall, Albany, New York (hereinafter referred to as Grantee), does hereby remise, release, and quitclaim to Grantee, its successors and assigns, subject to the reservations, exceptions, restrictions, conditions, and covenants hereinafter set forth, all right, title, and

interest of the Grantor in and to the following described property situated at Montauk TOUNOF EAST HAMPTON Point, A County of Suffolk, State of New York, and more particularly described as follows:

#### TRACT NO. 1

BEGINNING at a point in the southeasterly boundary line of the Camp Hero Military Reservation, having coordinates H 313,054.15 and E 2,589,754.70 in the Long Island Lambert System, as shown on Map File FHI 19, Montauk Point, L.I., N.Y., Property Survey General Map dated April 1941 as Corner No. 33, running thence more or less along the high water line of the Atlantic Ocean the following eight (8) courses and distances: (1) S  $43^{\circ}$  09' 31" W, 735.67 feet; (2) S 56° 59' 24" W, 953.25 feet; (3) S 27° 05' 02" W, 350.16 feet; (4) S 68° 41' 24" W, 471.47 feet; (5) S 28° 41' 43" W, 590.10 feet; (6) S 52° 50' 20" W, 303.57 feet; (7) S 76° 52' 14" W, 408.82 feet; (8) S 39° 13' 54" W, 980.52 feet; running thence N 39° 36' 32" W, along the resterily boundary of the Carp Hence Military Parametrica 2000 25 westerly boundary of the Camp Hero Military Reservation, 1090.35 feet to Corner No. 42 on the southerly side of Old Montauk Highway, as shown on the above mentioned map, File No. FNI 19, dated April 1941; thence along the southerly right of way of said highway, \$20 feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary of lands proposed for transfer to the U.S. Air Force as Well Site No. 5; thence along the boundary of said Well Site the following courses and distances: S 16° 53' 25" E, 110.88 feet; N 73° 06' 35" E, 150 feet; N 16° 53' 25" W, 110.88 feet to the southerly right of way of Old Hontauk Highway; running thence along said southerly right of way of Old Montauk Highway, 2250 feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary of Tract No. 7 in the Camp Hero Military Reservation as extended southeasterly; running thence N 25° 1/2' 16" W, 50 feet, more or less, to the northerly right of way of Old Montauk Highway; thence N 25° 1/2' 16" W, 365.09 feet to the northwesterly boundary of said Tract No. 7; thence N 290 39' 58" W, 199.12 foot along the southwesterly boundary of Tract No. 6 to the easterly side of an existing trail, said point having coordinates N 312,953.21 and E 2,588,365.04 in the Long Island Lambert Coordinate System; running thence north and easterly along the easterly side of said existing trail 600 feet, more or less, to the southerly side of Access Road "D"; thence N 42º 301 W, 50 feet, more or less, to the northerly side of al eger freddiae tâleida

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Access Road "D"; thence along said northerly side of Access Road "D" and along lands preposed for transfer to the U.S. Coast Guard the following courses and distances: S  $60^{\circ}$  00' E, 110 feet; S  $80^{\circ}$  00' E, 280 feet; N  $81^{\circ}$  20' E, 180 feet to the northerly right of way of Old Montauk Highway; running thence S  $57^{\circ}$  30' E, 590 feet to the point of beginning.

This tract contains 72.14 acres of land, more or less, and was formerly a portion of Camp Hero Nilitary Reservation as designated on Department of the Army, Real Estate Final Project Nap, File No. NED-PA-671 (Sheet 1 of 2), dated February 1947.

#### TRACT NO. 2

BEGINNING at a point in the southerly side of the right of way of New York State Route 27, said point being 400 feet distant from the centerline of Access Road "A" leading southerly into the Camp Hero Hilitary Reservation; running thence east along the southerly side of said right of way of Noute 27 a distance of 150 feet to an iron pipe; thence along. the southerly side of said right of way 563.84 feet to a concrete monu-ment; thence S  $70^{\circ}$  18' 34" E, a distance of 525.23 feet to a concrete monument set in the southerly right of way of Route 27; thence along a left curve of a circle whose radius is 205.99 feet, a distance of 72.61 feet to a point on a concrete monument which is S 17° 50' 19" E, a distance of 72.23 feet on the chord thereof; thence along a right curve of a circle whose radius is 345.09 feet, a distance of 116.38 feet to a point on a concrete monument which is S 18º 16' 31" E, a distance of 115.83 feet on the chord thereof; thence S 43° 21' 19" E, a distance of 634.47 feet to a concrete monument located on the U.S. Government property line; thence S 71° 59' 16" W, 41.6 feet; thence S 03° 45' W, 390 feet to a point; thence N 69° 45' E, 330 feet to a point in the easterly side of Access Road "D"; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Access Road "D", 1550 feet to a point 25 feet northerly measured at right angles to the centerline of Access Road "D" and its intersection with Access Road "A"; thence in a northerly direction 1180 feet to the point of beginning.

This tract contains 47.12 acres of land, more or less, and is also known as Tract No. 1-C and Tract No. 14-A in the Camp Hero Military Reservation.

The property herein conveyed contains 119.26 acres, more or less, and was formerly a portion of Camp Hero, Installation Ho. 2189, D-NY-692, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, an agency of the United States Government.

TOGETHER WITH the appurtenances and improvements thereon and all the estate and rights of the Grantor in and to said premises.

SUBJECT TO an agreement between the New York Telephone Company and the United States of America for the maintenance and operation of an existing telephone cable line running along and under Old Hontauk Highway, Montauk Point, New York.

SUBJECT TO any and all outstanding reservations, easements, and rightsof-way, recorded and unrecorded, for public roads, railroads, pipelines, drainage ditches, water courses, sewer mains and lines, and public utilities affecting the property herein conveyed.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above premises, subject to the easements, reservations, exceptions, restrictions, conditions, and covenants herein enumerated and set forth,

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unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns, forever.

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There are excepted from this conveyance and reserved to the Grantor all oil, gas, and other minerals in, under, and upon the lands herein conveyed, together with the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of mining and removing the same.

The Grantor also reserves a restrictive casement over a 24.79-acre tract of land between the Old Montauk Highway and the Atlantic Ocean, and as hereinafter described to minimize interference with reception of signals by the "ALRI" installation. No structure situated on the property hereinafter described shall exceed elevation 95 M.S.L. and structures shall be of non-metallic outer surface. The property subject to this restrictive easement is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centerline of the Right-of-Way of Old Montauk Highway known as Point 36, having co-ordinate values of N 310,955.80 and E 2,586,910.75 in the Long Island Lambert System as established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in this area, and shown on Map File FNY 19 dated April 1941; thence S Ol^o O6' 37" W, 35.51 feet to Corner No. 1 which is on the southerly side of the Right-of-Way of Old Montauk Highway, said point being the true point of beginning; running thence H 69° 25'  $34^{\mu}$  E along the southerly side of said Right-of-Way, 176.53 feet; thence N 640° 31' 38" E, along the southerly side of said Right-of-way, 112.94 feet; thence N 59° 11' 35" E along the southerly side of said Right-of-Way, 245.18 feet; thence N  $42^{\circ}$  29' 35" E along the southerly side of said Right-of-Way, 127.00 feet; thence 90° 00' 00" E, 695.48 feet to a point on the top of cliff on the ocean's edge. Thence S 06° 41' 22" W, 2.85 feet to Corner 37 of the survey of 1942, FNY 19; thence S 52° 50' 20" W, 303.57 feet to Corner 38 of the said 1942 survey; thence S 39° 13' 54" W, 400.82 feet to Corner 39 of said 1942 survey; thence S 39° 13' 54" W, 900.52 feet to Corner 41 of said 1942 survey; thence S 39° 36' 32" W, 395.17 feet along the westerly boundary line as established in 1942 survey; thence N 30° 00' 00" E, 1066.41 feet to a point on the southerly side of the Right-of-Way of Old Montauk Highway; thence S 67° 12' 19" E, along the southerly side of said Right-of-Way, 3.68 feet to Corner 1, centaining 24.79 acres, more or less.

There is further reserved to the Grantor an easement for a sewage outfall line between Old Montauk Highway and the Atlantic Ocean to insure continued discharge of treated offluent from the sanitary sewage system to the ocean in, on, over, under, and

across the following described property:

Beginning at a point in the center line of the right-of-way of Old Montauk Highway known as point C having co-ordinate values of N 312,110.24 and E 2,508,342.95 in the Long Island Lambert System as established by the Coast and Gcodetic Survey in this area, and shown on Map File FNY 19 dated April 1941 thence S  $25^{\circ}$  OO' OO" E, 40.70 feet to a point (corner 1) on the southerly side of the right-of-way of Old Montauk Highway, said point being the point of beginning; running thence east along the southerly side of the right-of-way of said highway along a curve to the right 90.08 feet having a radius of 855.12 feet, thence east along the southerly side of the right-of way of said highway along a curve to the right 56.99 feet, having a radius of 855.12 feet, thence east along the southerly side of said highway along a curve to the right 82.13 feet, having a radius of 855.12 feet, thence S  $25^{\circ}$ OO' OO" E, 238 feet to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, thence S  $42^{\circ}$  14' 59" W, 216.87 feet, along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, thence N  $25^{\circ}$  OO' OO" W, 211.30 feet to Corner 1, containing 1.6 acres, more or less.

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Fursuant to authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and applicable rules, regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, the General Services Administration determined the property to be ; su plus to the needs of the United States of America and assigned the property to the Department of the Interior for conveyance to the State of New York.

It is understood and agreed by and between the Grantor and Grantee, and Grantee by acceptance of this deed does acknowledge that it fully understands the terms and conditions set forth herein and does further covenant and agree for itself, and its successors and assigns, forever, as follows:

1. The property shall be used and maintained for the public purposes for which it was conveyed in perpetuity as set forth in the program of utilization and plan contained in the application submitted by Grantee on the 3rd day of October, 1972, which program and plan may be amended from time to time at the request of either the Grantor or Grantee, with the written concurrence of the other party, and such amendments shall be added to and become a part of the original application.

2. The Grantee shall within 6 months of the date of this deed erect and maintain a permanent sign or marker near the point of principal access to the conveyed area indicating that the property is a park or recreational area and has been acquired from the Federal Government for use by the general public.

3. The property shall not be sold, leased, assigned, or otherwise disposed of except to another eligible governmental agency that the Secretary of the Interior agrees in writing can assure the continued use and maintenance of the property for public park or public recreational purposes subject to the same terms and conditions in the original instrument of conveyance. However, nothing in this provision shall preclude the Grantee from providing related recreational facilities and services compatible with the approved application, through concession agreements entered into with third parties, provided prior concurrence to such agreements is obtained in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

4. From the date of this conveyance, the Grantee, its successors and assigns, shall submit biennial reports to the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the use made of the property during the preceding two-year period, and other pertinent data establishing its continuous use for the purposes set forth above, for ten consecutive reports and as further determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. If at any time the United States of America shall determine that the premises herein conveyed, or any part thereof, are needed for the national defense, all right, title, and interest in and to said premises, or part thereof determined to be necessary to such national defense, shall revert to and become the property of the United States

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of America.

6. As part of the consideration for this deed, the Grantee covenants and agrees for itself, its successors and assigns, that (1) the program for or in connection with which this deed is made will be conducted in compliance with, and the Grantee, it: successors and assigns, will comply with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the regulations of the Department of the Interior as in effect on the date of this deed (43 C.F.R. Part 17) issued under the provisions of Title VI of theCivil Rights Act of 1964; (2) this covenant shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said regulations; (3) the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will promptly take and continue to take such action as may be necessary to effectuate this covenant; (4) the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this covenant; (5) the Grantce, its successors and assigns, will (a) obtain from each other person (any legal entity), who, through contractual or other arrangements with the Grantee, its successors or assigns, is authorized to provide services or benefits under said program, a written agreement pursuant to which such other persons shall, with respect to the services or benefits which he is authorized to provide, undertake for himself the same obligations as those imposed upon the Grantee, its successors and assigns, by this covenant, and (b) furnish a copy of such agreement to the Secretary of the Interior, or his successor; and that this covenant shall run with the land hereby conveyed, and shall in any event, without regard to technical classification or designation, legal or otherwise, be binding to the fullest extent permitted by law and equity for the benefit of, and in favor of the Grantor and enforceable by the Grantor against the Grantee, its successors and assigns.

7. In the event there is a breach of any of the conditions and covenants herein contained by the Grantee, its successors and assigns, whether caused by the legal or other inability of the Grantee, its successors and assigns, to perform said conditions and covenants, or otherwise, all right, title and interest in and to the said premises shall revert to and become the property of the Grantor at its option, which in addition to all other remedies for such breach shall have the right of entry upon said premises, and the Grantee, its successors and assigns, shall forfeit all right, title and interest in said premises and in any and all of the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances therecunto belonging; provided, however, that the failure of the Secretary of the Interior to require in any one or more instances complete performance of any of the conditions or covenants shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquichment of such future performance,

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but the obligation of the Grantco, its successors and assigns, with respect to such

future performance shall continue in full force and effect:

IN WITNESS MIERROF, the Grantor has caused these presents to be executed in its name and on its behalf this the  $\frac{18^{-7}}{18}$  day of  $\frac{1}{1000}$ 

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY

Deruty Regional Director Northeast Region Bureau of Outdoor Recreation 600 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

STATE OF 85 COUNTY OF

My Comminision expires: ANUT ANIT Scherk HUTANY FURLIC FILLABELTHIA, FHLAOLITANA COURT, MY COMMISSION EXTRACS OCT. 13, 1975 ( Metaber, Pennoylranta, speciallonot Hotarles

The foregoing conveyance is hereby accepted and the undersigned agrees, by

this acceptance, to assume and be bound by all the obligations, conditions, covenant

and agreements therein contained.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Title South Suren Street Budding South mail, altony, new youk **APPROVED:** 

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania County of Philadelphia, ss.

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DOLORES S. NOLAN Notary Pishe, State of How York Qualified in Albany County 77 Commission Layies March 10, 13 Number 8152820

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APPROVED AS TO FORM AND MANNER OF EXECUTION LOUIS J. LEFKDWITZ ATTORNEY GENERAL

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ABBIBTANT

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### SECRETARY OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON

1 6 SEP 1974

Honorable Claude S. Brinegar Secretary of Transportation Washington, D. C. 20590

#### Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to the request from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard and under authority contained in Title 10, United States Code, Section 2571 (a), the Department of the Army hereby transfers, without reimbursement, approximately 5.00 acres of land, in fee, together with all improvements located thereon, a portion of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York, as described in Exhibit "A," shown in green on map marked Exhibit "B," each attached hereto and made a part hereof to the Department of Transportation for use by the United States Coast Guard.

The requirements of Title 10, United States Code, Section 2662, as amended, have been met.

Sincerely,

loward H. Collaray

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Howard H. Callaway Secretary of the Army

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### SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

In connection with this transfer, the following other data is furnished: :

a. The effective date of transfer of the property to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard) will be -the date of execution of the Transfer Instrument.

b. The property herein transferred to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard) is subject to the following:

(1) Subject to all silver and gold deposits reserved to. the State over lands originally acquired from it by deed or patent.

(2) Subject to existing easements for public utilities, railroads and pipelines.

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(3) Subject to all interests outstanding which do not interfere with the rights, power and privileges granted to the United States.

(4) Subject to all existing outgrants of record.

(5) Subject to any state of facts that may be disclosed by a physical examination of the property,

(6) Subject to any state of facts that an accurate and adequate survey of the premises may disclose.

c. The New York District, Corps of Engineers, upon receipt of a copy of the executed Transfer Instrument, will request Headquarters, Fort Hamilton through Headquarters, FORSCOM to transfer physical possession and accountability of the property to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard). .DD Form 1354, Transfer and Acceptance of Military Real Property, will be utilized to accomplish the transfer of the said real property.

d. Original title documents pertaining to the property herein transferred are located in the Office, Judge Advocate General, Washington, D.C., copies of which are required to be retained in the Audit records of the District Engineer, New York District, Corps of Engineers 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York, as part of the permanent historical records.

e. A description of the land is contained in attached Exhibit "A" and shown colored in green on Final Project Map attached herein as Exhibit "B".

G - 17

f. The land herein transferred is owned in fee by the United States of America.

g. No removal or site restoration will be required since no timber, sand or graval or other similar separable property is involved...

h. The 5.00 acres of land at Camp Hero, herein transferred to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard) is a portion of the original reservation acquired by condemation proceedings entitled "United States of America vs 468.678 acres of land, more or less, situate in Suffolk County, State of New York and Helen H. Brown, et al, defendants, Declaration of Taking, Civil No. M-627 filed 13 January 1942". The 5.00 acres of fee-owned land was acquired by the Government at a pro-rata cost of \$4,092.90.

i. This instrument effecting the transfer of Army owned land is required to be executed by the Secretary of the Army or his designee.

j. Requirements for reimbursement for utility services, if any, affecting the area herein transferred will be determined between the Department of the Army, Air Force and Transportation (United States Coast Guard) upon consummation of this transfer.-

k. The land included in this transfer was not reported to General. Services: Administration.

1. Other appropriate information: Not applicable.

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#### CAMP HERO

#### METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTION

### EXHIBIT "A"..."

#### PROPERTY DESCRIPTION ...

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Camp Hero Military : Reservation, County of Suffolk, State of New York and more particularly described as follows: :

BESINNING at a point having coordinates N 314,100 and E 2, 589,900 in the Long Island Lambert System as established by the USC & GS as shown on Drawing No. 03-5311, U.S. Coâst Guard, 3rd District, dated 10-5-73, said point being the point of beginning of the herein described premises; thence running due south 600 feet to a point whose coordinates are N. 313,500 and E 2,589,900; thence due west 300 feet to a point whose corordinates are N 313,500 and E 2,589,600; thence due north 225 feet to a point whose coordinates are N 313,725 and E 2,589,600; thence due west; crossing Old Montank Highway, 245 feet to a point whose coordinates are N 313,725 and E 2,589,355; thence due north 150 feet to a point whose coordinates are N 313,675 and E 2,589, 355; thence due east crossing Old Montauk Highway 245 feet to a point whose coordinates are N 313,725 and E 2,589,600; thence due north 150 feet to a point whose coordinates are N 313,675 and E 2,589, 355; thence due east crossing old Montauk Highway 245 feet to a point whose coordinates are N 314,100 and E 2,589,600; running thence due east a distance of 300 feet to the point of beginning; 7.

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CONTAINING in all 5.0 acres-or land more or less....

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# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

MAILING ADDRESS (G-FLP-3/71) U.S. COAST GUARD WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590 PHONE 202-426-2030

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2 9 AUG 1977

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Mr. Maurice Lustig Chief, Real Estate Division Department of the Army Corps of Engineers, New York District 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10007

Dear Mr. Lustig:

On 11 August 1977, the General Services Administration effected the transfer of approximately 1.29 acres of unimproved land in fee to the U.S. Coast Guard. The property is more specifically defined as being a portion of the former Camp Hero, Montauk, New York.

It is requested that your Department effect the transfer of custody and accountability of the property to this Service. The inclusion of the muniments of title to the property is also desired. It is further requested that this information be forwarded to Commandant (G-FLP-3/71), U.S. Coast Guard, by 19 September 1977.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

R.M. Can A.

K. H. CARY, JR Assistant Chief, Logistics and Property Division Office of the Committee By direction of the Commandant

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Washington, D.C. 20310

## 26 JUN 1978

### MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

G-19

SUBJECT: Transfer of 17.40 Acres Fee from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Navy at Camp Mero, Montauk Point, New York

Pursuant to the provisions contained in Title 10, United States Code, Section 2571 (a), the Department of the Army hereby transfers to the Department of the Navy without reimburaement, approximately 17.40 acres of vacant land in fee comprising a portion of Camp Hero, Montauk Point, New York. The property transferred is more particularly described and delineated in the attached transfer assembly.

The requirements of Title 19, United States Code, Section 2662, as amended, have been met.

Cuppond G. Alexander fr.

1 Inclosure Transfer Assembly

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Clifford L. Alexandor, Jr. Secretary of the Army

### EXHIBIT "A" PERIMETER DESCRIPTION CAMP HERO, NEW YORK

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the Camp Hero Military Reservation, County of Suffolk, State of New York and more particularly described as follows:

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Beginning at a point that is 861 feet distant from, and southeasterly of a concrete monument on the southerly R.O.W. line of State Hwy. No. 27, said monument being located at coordinates N 314,763.25, E 2,588,441.99 and further identified as Cor. No. 9, on a map entitled Montauk Point, L.I., N.Y. - Property Survey - General Map, by United States Engineer Office, New York District, N.Y., Date of Survey, April 8 - 10, 1941; said point of beginning more specifically being the following four (4) courses and distances from the aforementioned concrete monument: (1) 72.61 feet along an arc curving to the left, having a radius of 205.99 feet, the chord distance being 72.23 feet on a bearing of S 17° 50' 19" E to a concrete monument; thence (2) 116.38 feet along an arc curving to the right, having a radius of 345.09 feet, the chord distance being 115.83 feet on a bearing of S  $18^{\circ}$  16' 31" E to a concrete monument; thence (3) S 43° 21' 19" E, a distance of 634.47 feet to a concrete monument; proceeding thence (4) S 43° 21' 19" E, a distance of 37.54 feet to the true point of beginning located at coordinates N 314,095.88, E 2,588,961.79 proceeding thence 18.59 feet along an arc curving to the right having a radius of 250.51 feet, the chord length being 18.59 feet on a bearing of N 19º 19' 16" E to a point; thence 104.24 feet a'ong an arc curving to the right having a radius of 257.37 feet, the chord length being 103.26 feet on a bearing

of N 28° 47' 29" E to a point; thence 446.84 feet along an arc curving to the right of 772.87 feet radius, the chord length being 440.63 feet on a bearing of N 56° 57' 26" E to a point; thence N 73° 31' 12" E, a distance of 84.11 feet to a point; thence N 30° 32' 33" E, a distance of 117.97 feet to a point; thence 91.55 feet along an arc curving to the right having a radius of 2,288.56 feet, the chord length being 91.53 feet on a bearing of N 31º 41' 18" E to a point; thence S 57° 09' 57" E, a distance of 33 feet more or less to a 3/4" pipe; thence 311.88 feet along an arc curving to the left having a radius of 2,532.77 feet, the chord length being 311.70 feet on a bearing of N 68° 24' 35" E to a 3/4" pipe; thence 350.60 feet along an arc curving to the left having a radius of 681.10 feet, the chord length being 346.74 feet on a bearing of N 50° 08' 05" E to a 3/4" pipe that is located at coordinates N 314,966.58, E 2,590,159.42 in the Long Island Lambert Plane Coordinate System; proceeding thence N 38° 22' 25" W, a distance of 104.93 feet to a 3/4" pipe; thence N 32° 29' 51" E, a distance of 52.73 feet to a 3/4" iron pipe; thence S 38° 22' 25" E, a distance of 105.85 feet to a 3/4" pipe; thence N 32° 29' 40" E, a distance of 34.69 feet to a 3/4" pipe; proceeding thence 131.60 feet along an arc curving to the right having a radius of 257.39 feet, the chord length being 130.17 feet on a bearing of N  $47^{\circ}$  08' 30" E to a concrete monument; proceeding thence 108.81 feet along an arc curving to the right having a radius of 752.36 feet, the chord length being 108.71 feet on a bearing of N 65° 55' 55"E to a concrete monument at coordinates N 315,172.46, E 2,590,401.63 proceeding thence S 22⁰ 19' 15" E, a distance of 300.0 feet to a 3/4" pipe; thence S 22° 19' 15" E, a distance of 106.68

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feet to point on the High Water Line of the Atlantic Ocean: thence proceeding along said High Water Line the following two (2) courses; (1) S  $44^{\circ}$  31' 27'' W, a distance of 420.41 feet to a point; thence (2) S  $09^{\circ}$  02' 10'' W, a distance of 420.00 feet to a point; thence departing said High Water Line and proceeding westerly a distance of 296 feet more or less, to a point at coordinates N 314,100, E 2,589,900, being the northwesterly corner of a parcel of land transferred to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard) proceeding thence, due west, along said lands a distance of 300 feet to a point at coordinates N 314,100, E 2,589,600; thence departing said U.S.C.G. lands and proceeding westerly a distance of 638 feet to the point of beginning The coordinates referred to in the above description are based on the Lambert Conformal Conic Projection for rectangular coordinates on Long Island, New York.

Containing 17.4 acres of land, more or less.

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#### QUITCLAIN DEED

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The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hereinafter referred to as Grantor, acting by and through the Acting Regional Director, National Park Service, Hid-Atlantic Region with offices at 143 Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, and particularly as amended by Public Law 91-485 (84 Stat. 1084), and regulations and order promulgated thereunder, for and in cosideration of the use and maintenance of the property herein conveyed exclusively for public park or public recreation purposes in perpetuity by the COST OFFICE FORMED TO THE FORMED TO THE FORMED TO THEOFFICE FORMED TO THE FORMED TO THE STATEdoes hereby remise, release and quitclaim to Grantee, their successorsand assigns, subject to the reservations, exceptions, restrictions,conditions and covenants hereinafter set forth, all right, title andinterest of the Grantor in and to the following described property:

All that tract or parcel of land situate at the Comp Hero Hilitary Reservation, in the Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point that is 861 feet distant from, and southeasterly of a concrete monument on the southerly R.O.W. line of State Highway No. 27, said monument being located at coordinates N 314,763.25, E 2,588,441.99, said point of beginning more specifical being the following four (4) courses and distances from the aforementioned concrete monument. (1) 72.61 feet along an arc curving to the left, having a radius of 205.99 feet, the chord distance being 72.33 feet, on a bearing of S 17° 50'19"E to a concrete monument; thence (2) 116.38 feet along an arc curving to the right having a radius of 345.09 feet, the Chord distance being 115-B3 feet on any bearing of S 18° 16' 31". Europa concrete

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corner of a parcel of land transferred to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard); proceeding thence along said lands, the following seven (7) courses and distances (1) due south, 150 feet to a point; thence (2) due west 245 feet to a point; thence

(3) due south, 380 feet to a point; thence

(4) due east, 245 feet to a point, thence

(5) due south, 70 feet to a point, thence

(6) due east, 300 feet to a point, thence

(7) due north, 600 feet to a point at coordinates N 314,100,

E 2,589,900; thence departing said lands and proceeding due east a distance of 295 feet more or less, to a point on the high-water line of the Atlantic Ocean; thence along said high-water line the following three (3) courses and distances(1) S 09° 02' 10" W, 217.58 to a point; thence (2) S 15° 37' 41" W, a distance of 374.94 feet to a point; thence (3) S 34° 04' 20" W, a distance of 545.22 feet to a point; thence departing said high-water line and proceeding N 57° 30' Y, a distance of 590 feet to a point on the intersection of the westerly edge of 01d Kontauk Highway and the northerly edge of an existing access road; thence following four (4) cources and distances:

(1) \$ 81° 20" W, 180 feet more or less, to a point; thence

(2) N  $80^{\circ}$  00' W, 280 feet more or less, to a point; thence

(3) N 60° 00' W, 110 feet more or less, to a point; thence
(4) N 42° 30' W, 180 feet more or less, to a point; thence
departing said access road and proceeding N 69° 45' E, 330 feet more
or less to a point; thence N 03° 45' E, 390 feet more or less to a
point; thence N 71° 59' 16" E 41.6 feet to the point of beginning.
The coordinates referred to in the above description are based on
the Lambert Conformal Conic Projection for rectangular coordinates.-

The property herein conveyed contains 18.09 acres of land, more or less, and was formerly a portion of Camp Hero, Montauk, New York under the Administrative jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, an agency of the United States Government.

TOGETHER WITH the appurtenances and improvements thereon, and all the estate and rights of the Grantor in and to said premises. SUBJECT TO any and all outstanding reservations, easements and rights-of-way for public roads, railroads, pipelines, drainage ditches, sewer mains and lines, and public utilities affecting the property herein conveyed.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above premises, subject to the easements, reservations, exceptions, restrictions, conditions, and covenants herein enumerated and set forth, unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns, forever.

There are excepted from this conveyance and reserved to the Grantor all oil, gas and other minerals in, under, and upon the lands herein conveyed, together with the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of mining and removing the same.

There is further excepted from this conveyance and reserved to the Grantor the right to have the United States Coast Guard review and approve any new construction within a radius of one thousand (1,000) feet and use of existing structures or buildings within four hundred (400) feet of a point whose coordinate values are N313, 960, and E2, 589, 707; and a point whose coordinate values are N313, 745 and E2, 589, 530, that may affect the radiation pattern, radiated power, or result in increased receiver noise to the Government electronic install tion now in existence and located at the above described coordinates, br as may later be installed.

In addition, the Government reserves the right of ingress and egress over the established road known as Old Kontauk Highway.

Pursuant to authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1549, as amended, and applicable rules, regulations and order promulgated thereunder, the General Services Administration determined the property to be surplus to the needs of the United States of America and assigned the property to the Departme; of the Interior for conveyance to Grantee.

It is understood and agreed by and between the Grantor and Grantee, and Grantee by acceptance of this deed does acknowledge that it fully understands the terms and conditions set forth herein and does further covenant and agree for itself, and its successors and assigns, forever as follows:

1. The property shall be used and maintained exclusively for the public purposes for which it was conveyed in perpetuity as set forth in the program of utilization and plan contained in Grantee's application submitted by Grantee on May 4, 1977 as amended by letter dated September 24, 1980 which program and plan may be amended from tin to time at the request of either the Grantor or Grantee, with the written concurrence of the other party, and such amendments shall be added to and become a part of the original application.

2. The Grantee shall, within six months of the date of this deed, erect and maintain a permanent sign or marker near the point of principal access to the conveyed area indicating that the property is a park or recreational area and has been acquired from the Federal Government for use by the general public.

3. The property shall not be sold, leased, assigned, or otherwise disposed of except to another eligible governmental agency that the Secretary of the Interior agrees in writing can assure the contained use and maintenance of the property for public park or publi recreational purposes subject to the same terms and conditions in the original instrument of conveyance. However, nothing in this provision shall preclude the Grantee from providing related recreational facilities and services compatible with the approved application, through concession agreements entered into with third parties, provided prior concurrence to such agreements is obtained in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

4. From the date of this conveyance, the Grantee, its successors and assigns, shall submit blennial reports to the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the use made of the property during the preceding two-year period, and other pertinent data establishing its continuous use for the purposes set forth above, for ten consecutive reports and as further determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. If, at any time, the United States of America shall determine that the premises herein conveyed, or any part thereof, are needed for the national defenses, all right, title and interest in anto said premises or part thereof determined to be necessary to such national defense, shall revert to and become the property of the United States of America.

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The Grantee further covenants and agrees for itself, its successors and assigns, to comply with the requirements of Public Law 90-480 (82 Stat. 718), the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended by Public Law 91-205 of 1970 (84 Stat. 45) and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, to assure that development of facilities on the property makes such facilities accessible to the physically handicapped; and, further assure in accordance with Public Law 93-112, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 394) that no otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall, solely by reason of his or her handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied benefits of, or be subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

7. The Grantee further covenants and agrees to comply with the 1977 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act of 1977), Executive Order 11988 (May 24, 1977) for Floodplain Management and Executive Order 11990 (May 24, 1977) for Protection of Wetlands where said Amendments and Orders are applicable to the property herein conveyed. In particular, Grantee agreed that the property herein conveyed shall be subject to any use restrictions issued under said Amendments and Orders.

8. As part of the consideration for this deed, the Grantee covenants and agrees for itself, its successors and assigns, that: (1) the program for or in connection with which this deed is made will be conducted in compliance with, and the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will comply with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the regulations of the Department of the Interior as in effect on the cate of this deed (43 C.F.R. Part 17) issued uncer the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; (2) this covenant shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said regulations; (3) the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will promptly take and continue to take such action as may be necessary to effectuate this covenant; (4) the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this covenant; and (5) the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will: (a) obtain from each other person (any legal entity) who through contractual or other arrangements with the Grantee, its successors or assigns, is authorized to provide services or benefits

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LIBER 0349 FILE: 595

under said program, a written agreement pursuant to which such other persons shall, with respect to the services or benefits which he is authorized to provide, undertake for himself the same obligations as those imposed upon the Grantee, its successors and assigns, by this covenant, and (b) furnish a copy of such agreement to the Secretary of the Interior or his successor; and that this covenant shall run with the land hereby conveyed, and shall, in any event, without regard to technical classification or designation, legal or otherwise, bc binding to the fullest extent permitted by law and equity for the benefit of and in favor of the Grantor and enforceable by the Grantor against the Grantee, its successors and assigns.

9. In the event there is a breach of any of the conditions and covenants herein contained by the Grantee, its successors and assigns, whether caused by the legal or other inability of the Grantee, its successors and assigns, to perform said conditions and covenants, or otherwise, all right, title and interest in and to the said premises shall revert to and become the property of the Grantor at its option which, in addition to all other remedies for such breach shall have the right of entry upon said premises, and the Grantee, its successors and assigns, shall forfeit all right, title and intere: In said premises and in any and all of the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; provided, however, that the failure to the Secretary of the Interior to require in any one or mor instances complete performance of any of the conditions or covenants shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of such future performance, but the obligation of the Grantee, its successors and assigns, with respect to such future performance shall continue in full force and effect:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has caused these presents to be executed in Its name and on its behalf this /877. day of 19 82 Vovember

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Regional Dir National Park Hid-Atlantic Region ( 143 South Third Street . . . . . . . . 10 3

L. LOW LOUGH VIE

Dennistonnia county of Philadelphia

On this <u>18th</u> day of <u>Musimus</u>, 1982, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared <u>Jamus W. Caleman</u>, to me known and known to me to be the Regional Director, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, of the United States Department of the Interior, a governmental agency of the United States of America, with offices at 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia Pennsylvania, and known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument as such Regional Director aforesaid, as the act and deed of the United States of America, for and on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, duly designated, empowered and authorized so to do by said Secretary, and he acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of the United States of America, for the purposes and uses therein described.

aral Un

Hy Commission expires: CAROLANN KHOPP Notary Public, Phila, Phila, Co. Lify Commission Expires Oct. 13, 1983

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The foregoing conveyance is hereby accepted and the undersigned agrees, by this acceptance, to assume and be bound by all the obligations, conditions, covenants and agreements therein contained.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Commissioner, Office of Parks, Recreasion and Historic Preservation

ACKNEWLEDGENENT

State of New York county of <u>alleany</u> . On this gyth day of Konencher, 19 12, before me personally came ORIN LEHMAN, to me known and known to me to be the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation In the Executive Department of the State of New York, and known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as such Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for and on behalf of the People of the State of New

York, pursuant to and as required by statute.

Notary Public

Hy Commission Expires:

<u>3/30/84</u>

LORRATE M. DeROSSI Notary Public. State of New York Qualified in Margomery County No. 4723950 Commission Expires March 30, 1924

Approved: ÷.,

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Approved as to form:

ROBERT ABRAMS Attorney General

Duald E Shilic, Вy

April 6, 1983 Date:

Approved by the Comptro APR 15 **19**30 Date:

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ARTHUR J. FELICE CLERK OF SUFFOLK COUNTY

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Department of Law Real Property Bureau The Capitol Albany, NY 12224

Attn: Donald E, Shehigian Senior Attorney

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CORRECTION DEED

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The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hereinafter referred to as Grantor, acting by and through the Acting Regional Director, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region with offices at 143 Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, pursuant to authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, and particularly as amended by Public Law 91-485 (84 Stat. 1084), and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, for and in consideration of the use and maintenance of the property herein conveyed exclusively for public park or public recreation purposes in perpetuity by *Co DEAT. of LAW : THE, CAPTOR* the People of the State of New York, hereinalter feferred to as Grantee, does hereby remise, release and quitclaim to Grantee, their successors and assigns, subject to the reservations, exceptions, restrictions, conditions and covenants hereinafter set forth, all right, title and interest of the Grantor in and to the following described property:

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All that tract or parcel of land situate at the Camp Hero Military Reservation, in the Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, State of New York and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point that is 861 feet distant from, and southeasterly of a concrete monument on the southerly R.O.W. line of State Highway No. 27, said monument being located at coordinates N 314,763.25, E 2,588,441.99, said point of beginning more specifically being the following four (4) courses and distances from the aforementioned concrete monument. (1) 72.61 foot along an pro curving to the left, how of 205.00 feet, the chord distance being 72.23 feet, on a bearing of S 17° 50' 19" E to a concrete monument; thence (2) 116.38 feet along an arc curving to the right having a radius of 345.09 feet, the chord distance being 115.83 feet on a bearing of S 18° 16' 31" E to a concrete monument; thence (3) S 43° 21' 19" E, a distance of

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LIBER 9548 PAGE 5

634.47 feet to a concrete monument; proceeding thence (4) S 43° 21' 19" E a distance of 37.54 feet to the true point of beginning located at coordinates N 314,095.88, E 2,588,961.79; proceeding thence due east a distance of 638 feet to a point at coordinates N 314,100, E 2,589,600 being the northwesterly corner of a parcel of land transferred to the Department of Transportation (United States Coast Guard); proceeding thence along said lands, the following seven (7) courses and distances:

- (1) due south, 150 feet to a point; thence
- (2) due west 245 feet to a point; thence
- (3) due south, 380 feet to a point; thence
- (4) due east, 245 feet to a point, thence
- (5) due south, 70 feet to a point, thence
- (6) due east, 300 feet to a point, thence

(7) due north, 600 feet to a point at coordinates N 314,100, E 2,589,900; thence departing said lands and proceeding due east a distance of 296 feet more or less, to a point on the high-water line of the Atlantic Ocean; thence along said high-water line the following three (3) courses and distances (1) S 09° 02' 10" W, 217.58 to a point; thence (2) S 15° 37' 41" W, a distance of 374.94 feet to a point; thence (3) S 34° 04' 20" W, a distance of 545.22 feet to a point; thence departing said high-water line and proceeding N 57° 30' W, a distance of 590 feet to a point on the intersection of the westerly edge of Old Montauk Highway and the northerly edge of an existing access road; thence following more or less said northerly edge of the access road the following four (4) courses and distances: (1) S 81° 20' W, 180 feet more or less, to a point; thence (2) N 80° 00' W, 280 feet more or less, to a point; thence (3) N 60° 00' W, 110 feet more or less, to a point; thence (4) N 42° 30' W. 180 feet more or less, to a point. thence departing said access road and proceeding N 69° 45' E, 330 feet more or less to a point; thence N 03° 45' E, 390 feet more or less to a point; thence N 71° 59' 16" E 41.6 feet to the point of beginning. The coordinates referred to in the above description are based on the Lambert Conformal Conic Projection ; for rectangular coordinates on Long Island, New York.

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#### UBER 9548 PAGE 59

The property herein conveyed contains 18.09 acres of land, more or less, and was formerly a portion of Camp Hero, Montauk, New York under the Administrative jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, an agency of the United States Government.

TOGETHER WITH the appurtenances and improvements thereon, and all the estate and rights of the Grantor in and to said premises.

SUBJECT TO any and all outstanding reservations, easements and rights-of-way for public roads, railroads, pipelines, drainage ditches, sewer mains and lines, and public utilities affecting the property herein conveyed.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above premises, subject to the easements, reservations, exceptions, restrictions, conditions, and covenants herein enumerated and set forth, unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns, forever.

There are excepted from this conveyance and reserved to the Grantor all oil, gas and other minerals in, under, and upon the Fands herein conveyed, together with the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of mining and removing the same.

There is further excepted from this conveyance and reserved to the Grantor the right to have the United States Coast Guard review and approve any new construction within a radius of one thousand (1,000) feet and use of existing structures or buildings within four hundred (400) feet of a point whose coordinate values are <u>N313, 673 and E2, 589, 795</u>; and a point whose coordinates are N313, 960 and E2, 589, 707 and a point whose coordinate values are N313, 745 and E2, 589, 530, that may affect the radiation pattern, radiated power, or result in increased receiver noise to the Government electronic installation now in existence and located at the above described coordinates, or as may later be installed.

In addition, the Government reserves the right of ingress and egress over the established road known as Old Montauk Highway.

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### LIBER 9548 P. 57

Pursuant to authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and applicable to rules, regulations and order promulgated thereunder, the General Services Administration determined the property to be surplus to the needs of the United States of America and assigned the property to the Department of the Interior for conveyance to Grantee.

It is understood and agreed by and between the Grantor and Grantee, and Grantee by acceptance of this deed does acknowledge that it fully understands the terms and conditions set forth herein and does further covenant and agree for itself, and its successors and assigns, forever as follows:

1. The property shall be used and maintained exclusively for the public purposes for which it was conveyed in perpetuity as set forth in the program of utilization and plan contained in Grantee's application submitted by Grantee on May 4, 1977 as amended by letter dated September 24, 1980 which program and plan may be amended from time to time at the request of either the Grantor or Grantee, with the written concurrence of the other party, and such amendments shall be added to and become a part of the original application.

2. The Grantee shall, within six months of the date of this deed, erect and maintain a permanent sign or marker near the point of principal access to the conveyed area indicating that the property is a park or recreational area and has been acquired from the Federal Government for use by the general public.

3. The property shall not be sold, leased, assigned, or otherwise disposed of except to another eligible governmental agency that the Secretary of the Interior agrees in writing can assure the contained use and maintenance of the property for public park or public recreational purposes subject to the same terms and conditions in the original instrument of conveyance. However, nothing in this provision shall preclude the Grantee from providing related recreational facilities and services compatible with the approved application, through concession

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### LIBER 9548 PAGE 55

agreements entered into with third parties, provided prior concurrence to such agreements is obtained in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

4. From the date of this conveyance, the Grantee, its successors and assigns, shall submit biennial reports to the Secretary of the Interior setting forth the use made of the property during the preceding two-year period, and other pertinent' data establishing its continuous use for the purposes set forth above, for ten consecutive reports and as further determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. If, at any time, the United States of America shall determine that the premises herein conveyed, or any part thereof, are needed for the national defenses, all right, title and interest in and to said premises or part thereof determined to be necessary to such national defense, shall revert to and become the property of the United States of America.

6. The Grantee further covenants and agrees for itself, its successors and assigns, to comply with the requirements of Public Law 90-480 (82 Stat. 718), the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended by Public Law 91-205 of 1970 (84 Stat. 49) and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, to assure that development of facilities on the property makes such facilities accessible to the physically handicapped; and, further assure in accordance with Public Law 93-112, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 394) that no otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall, solely by reason of his or her handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied benefits of, or be subject to the discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

7. The Grantee further covenants and agrees to comply with the 1977 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act of 1977), Executive Order 11988 (May 24, 1977) for Flood-plain Management and Executive Order 11990 (May 24, 1977) for Protection of Wetlands where said Amendments and Orders are applicable to the property herein conveyed. In particular,

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### UREP 9548 PAGE 73

Grantee agrees that the property herein conveyed shall be subject to any use restrictions issued under said Amendments and Orders. **F** 16 h.

8. As part of the consideration for this deed, the Grantee covenants and agrees for itself, its successors and assigns, that: (1) the program for or in connection with which this deed is made will be conducted in compliance with, and the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will comply with all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the regulations of the Department of the Interior as in effect on the date of this deed (43 C.F.R. Part 17) issued under the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; (2) this covenant shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said regulations; (3) the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will promptly take and continue to take such action as may be necessary to effectuate this covenant; (4) the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this covenant; and (5) the Grantee, its successors and assigns, will: (a) obtain from each other person (any legal entity) who, through contractual or other arrangements with the Grantee, its successors or assigns, is authorized to provide services or benefits under said program, a written agreement pursuant to which such other persons shall, with respect to the services or benefits which he is authorized to provide, undertake for himself the same obligations as those imposed upon the Grantee, its successors and assigns, by this covenant, and (b) furnish a copy of such agreement to the Secretary of the Interior or his successor; and that this covenant shall run with the land hereby conveyed, and shall, in any event, without regard to technical classification or designation, legal or otherwise, be binding to the fullest extent permitted by law and equity for the benefit of and in favor of the Grantor and enforceable by the Grantor against the Grantee, its successors and assigns.

9. In the event there is a breach of any of the conditions and covenants herein contained by the Grantee, its successors and assigns, whether caused by the legal or other inability of the Grantee, its successors and assigns, to perform said conditions

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and covenants, or otherwise, all right, title and interest in and to the said premises shall revert to and become the property of the Grantor at its option which, in addition to all other remedies for such breach, shall have the right of entry upon said premises, and the Grantee, its successors and assigns, shall forfeit all right, title and interest in said premises and in any and all of the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; provided, however, that the failure of the Secretary of the Interior to require in any one or more instances complete performance of any of the conditions or covenants shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of such future performance, but the obligation of the Grantee, its successors and assigns, with respect to such future performance shall continue in full force and effect:

The sole purpose of this deed is to correct two errors in a deed between the Grantor and Grantee herein, dated November 18, 1982 and recorded in the Suffolk County Clerk's Office April 13, 1983 in Book 9349 at page 560. Said two changes have been underlined above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has caused these presents to be executed in its name and on its behalf this  $\frac{8th}{1000}$  day of  $\overline{February}$ ,  $19\overline{Ff}$ .

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA time Fegional Director National Park Service

National Park Service Mid-Atlantic Region 143 South Third Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

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#### LIBER 9548 PAGE 61

State of Panylounice ) ss: County of (Pulatophia )

On this  $\underline{B^{+h}}$  day of <u>Jebruar</u>, 19<u>84</u>, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared

*Canuse H. Calusary*, to me known and known to me to be the Regional Director, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region, of the United States Department of the Interior, a governmental agency of the United States of America, with offices at 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument as such Regional Director aforesaid, as the act and deed of the United States of America, for and on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, duly designated, empowered and authorized so to do by said Secretary, and he acknowledged that he executed the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of the United States of America, for the purposes and uses therein described.

Notary Public

My Commission expires: THOMAS F. DUDA Notary Public, Phila, Phila, Co. NY Commission Expires June 26, 1986

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The foregoing conveyance is hereby accepted and the ..... undersigned agrees, by this acceptance, to assume and be bound by all the obligations, conditions, covenants and agreements therein contained.

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OF THE CHAT OF NEW YORK THE PEOPLE By

Commissioner, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

### LIBER 9548 PAGE 62

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of New York

)ss:

County of Filhing

On this 1314 day of Minute, 1984, before me personally came ORIN LEHMAN, to me known and known to me to be the Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in the Executive Department of the State of New York, and known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as such Commissioner of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for and on behalf of the People of the State of New York, pursuant to and as required by statute.

Cidellet Rifting Notary Public

My Commission Expires And SIRT R. YOUNG Mary Hand State Ci New York UTO Sub-State Conty UTO Sub-State March 30, 1924 Commission Expires March 30, 1924 Approved as for form:

ROBERT ABRAMS

but pescrist Murry By Date: Nord, 15, 1481

Approved by the Comptroller: Hawy Juliesten Sence Attacky Date: (ypul 4, 1984

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JULY 1, 1999 Chner	CROSS ADDRESS	REFER	TOLN OF LAS ENCE LISTING ZIP	t Hampton By Parcel Number Land/Total.	RS	Tax Map	PAGE:	325
EAST HAMPTON TOWN	159 PANTIGO RD	NY	11937	36,100.00 36,100.00	8	472489-151-13.11-	*\$\$\$.*.***	<b></b>
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	MONTAUK	NY	11954	2,950.00		4/2489-15.1-1-1		
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	NEW YORK	NY	10022	7,300.00				
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	MONTAUK	NY	11954	1,900.00				
ARMOROWSKI MICHAEL		,		450.00	1	472480-15 1-1-5 -		
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	MONTAUK	NY	11954	1,800.00				* *** ***
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ALBRONDA MICHAEL	PO BOX 2023			500.00	1	472489-15.1-1-16		
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KUSANOVIC JORGE	PO BOX 1059			700.00	1	472489-15.1-1-19		
	MONTAUK	NY	11954	1,800.00	13 - 15 <b>- 15 - 16</b>			****
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	MUNTAUK	NY 	11954	2,450.00				*****
WETZEL PATRICK	PO BOX 33			400.00	L	472489-15.1-1-24		
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KING BRIAN	20 N MOTH ST			450.00	1	A72A90-15 -1-2 2-		
÷	SOUTHAMPTON	NY	11968	4,450.00		4/2403-10,-1-5.2-		
Rosenthal Jonathan R	20 ROY 1300			350.00	1	472489-16 -1-3 3-		
	MONTAUK	NY	11954	7,550.00			-	: ! !
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BEECH HOLLOW ASSOCIATES	C/O BOX 383			1,300.00	1	472489-161-4.2-		
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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX H

NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS



#### APPENDIX H

#### NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS

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## MILITARY CAMP FOR MONTAUK

#### National Guard Units to Make Their

#### Summer Camp at

#### Montauk

It has been announced that National Guard camps will be established next summer at Montauk. The units assigned to Monfauk and dates ര are Field Artillery, June 19 to 25 inculse: First Field Artillery, August ₹ 7 to 21; Second Field Artillery, Aug-∑ ust 21 to September 4, formally apn proved by the Corps Area Commander, subject to availability of funds, Montank peninsula, lying between < the ocean and Block Island Sound 5 and stretching for eight miles east from the railroad station, at Fort Pond Bay, is ideally located for a summer camp. In 1898, soldiers re-I turning from Cube were camped in - detention areas there. At one time, 45,000 soldiers, among them the 2 famous Rough Riders, were at the W Montank camp.

H-1

#### MONTAUK POINT CAMP SITE

34,

of For several months the selection of a site for a field artillery camp in connection with the Citizens' Military Training Camps has hung fire because of technicalities, but Tuesday the decision was reached at Governors.Island and the place named as Montauk Point, L. I. Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, said at this point the most extensive course in field artillery work possible in peace time ര will be established and the best batteries within the corps area will be 5 sent there for demonstration units. The co-operation of practically all the high schools within the corps area A has been secured for the Citizens' Camps. Groups of lecturers have of been sent out to visit these schools and explain the advantages which c the training camps will offer to young d men. Although Supervisor Davis has

Although Supervisor Davis has rever given up hope that it will be possible to receive Federal assistance in maintaining a good road across Napeague Beach to the Point, he has gone into the matter with renewed interest since it has been learned that Montauk will be used as an in-

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# MONTAUK CAMP SITE SURVEYED

#### U. S. Army. Officers Down This Week

ALSO SURVEY NAPEAGUE ROAD

Seventh Field Artillery Will Probabs

#### ly Arrive at "Nonthick" Pirst of Jans

Several efficients of the U.S. Army have been down at Montauk this week surveying for the camp site on the east side of Fort Pond. The officers have been staying at the Huntting, going back and forth to Montauk. in their own motor cars. The officers were Capt. W. G. Sandelin, Lt. Col. A. J. Green, Major L. W. Webb, jr., Major Selleck and B. H. Van Winkler, jr.

Some of the officers landed at Montauk in a navy craft which put of in at one of the docks.

The camp will be opened about
the first of June, as the 7th Field Artillery now stationed at Camp Dix
will leave for their quarters during
the last of this month. Later, State
Militia units will go to Montauk for two weeks' training, as they did last
year.

Some army officers made preliminary surveys of the Napeague road Wednesday. From this fact it might Y be inferred that the War Department I realizes that something will have to be done on this road if a permanent Camp is to be maintained at Montauk.

Z In order to build the Neapeague O road it will take a special appropriation and if this is done Congressman Hicks and Senator Calder will have to give their approval and assistance. Everyone interested in this matter should write at once to these congressmen urging them to push this Disciplation.

Li is reported that the building of barracks will begin at once.

## **1800 REGULARS** AT CAMP WELSH

Long Island Railroad Running Special Trains

TO MILITARY TRAINING CAMP

#### On Wednesday 700 Candidates Ar-

#### rived at CampWelsh; National

#### Guardsmon Attend

Arrangements have been completed by the passenger and operating departments of the Long Island Railroad Company for providing special train service in connection with the movement of three different military units to the training camp established by the United States Government at Montank, on the easterly end of Long Island.

On Wednesday, August 2, special train was operated out of the Pennsylvania Station, in Manhattan, (Daylight Saving Time) for the accommodation of about 700 candidates who are attending the citizens⁵ military training camp at Montauk. This unit is under the jurisdiction of the Second Corps Area Headquarters. at Governors Island, and is made up of citizens who reside in the states of Delaware, New Jersey and New York. They will take what is known as the red, white and blue officers training courses.

Approximately 1800 U. S. Army Regulars will be stationed at the Montauk camp throughout the summer.

On July 30 members of the 102nd Ammunition Train N. G., and the 104th Field Artillery N. G., entrained for Montauk, remaining there until August 13th.

AUGUST 1922 On August 13th members of the 105th Field Artillery N. G. and 132 Ammunition Train N. G., numbering 2800 men, will entrain for Montauk, = and stay until August 27.

The 104th Field Artillery Nationľ. al Guardsmen, will take along horses. guns, and various other equipment. which will require fifty-two railroad ふ freight cars to handle. This impedimenta will remain at Montauk after 2 V the 104th Field Artillery leaves on August 13 and will be utilized by Fa the 105th Field Artillery.

Σ The various regiments that encamped last summer at Montauk. Τ were so well pleased with this location, that they recommended to the 5 Army Officials in Washington that Montauk be made a permanent training and camping station.

H-4

After the close of the Spanish-American War, the army surgeons selected Montauk as the ideal camping ground upon which to build up our overtaxed and worn out warriors In less than thirty days, a camp was located at Montauk with 30,000 soldiers and a full equipment of war implements, thus becoming a scene of great activity in a brief space of time. In place of fishing boats, floating or drifting with their lazy sails to catch the breeze, Fort Pond Bay was filled with United States war vessels and transports hurrying from Cuba with their precious cargo of malarial invalids. The government also found Montauk a very desirable place to establish a Naval Air Station during the World War.

Montauk is the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on the south fluke, and is situated on Fort Pond Bay. Beyond is the long open peninsula of Montauk Point, rising to a height above the sea of from 50 to 100 feet. Its surface is rolling, with a small growth of trees, and it has a number of nice lakes.

In recent years many summer homes have sprung up on the twenty mile stretch from Amagansett to the Point. The sand dunes, the hills and the ocean provide a tonic which is exhilarating to the body as well as to the mind. To the north may be seen the lands of New England. To the east are the land waves of the undulating Point. Montauk seems to be at a joining, in some mystical union of the land and the sea.

For the benefit of relatives and friends who are planning to visit those attending the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Montauk. next month, the railroad management will provide extra service to take care of the visitors. These uniters can secure excellent armendations at Amarazant, Fast Hampton Sar Har have an a Samthempton of an also givenes any with 17 and 1 the the 18.87

### NO MONTAUK CAMP CAMPLE THIS SUMMER Wels Cannot Obtain Lease For **Camp** Site

WORD RECEIVED FROM BACON

Montauk Company is Considuring

#### Sale of Property and Would

#### Not Consider Lanse of Land

For some time there have been conflicting rumors about the return of the soldiers to Montauk this coming season and the establishment of a military training^C camp there.

Supervisor Davis received so many inquires concerning the return of the camp that he took it up with Congressman Robert L. Bacon.

The following is Mr. Bacon's reply:

Dear Mr. Davis; I wired you boday relative to the summer camp, stating, that in all probability there would be no troops sent to Montauk this coming summer. I attach hereto topy of a letter just received from the Commancing Of-ficer of Headquarters, Second Corps Area, which is self explanatory, and which I am sure will interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Babert L. Bacon.

#### Hon. Robert L. Bacon.

Dear Sir: In reference to your - letter of March 12; 1924, wherein you requested to be informed of any further developments pertaining to I the annual field training of the New - the annual field training of the New York Artillery, National Guard, at Montauk Point, please be advised that due to the fact that the Montauk Company has considered the sale of the Montauk Point property, they will not permit the lease of the grounds for summer training and consequently no. National Guard toops will be sent to Montauk this Summer."

7 The announcement that the Mon-O tauk Company, is considering the selling of Montauk, property comes E as a surprise at many as they have E kept the promerty intact for years. Official of the Dr. pany have made I they with to be back by special train several times recently and it is thought that their visits have some-

thing to do with the sale of the pro-W perty.

#### Army Planes to Hold **Target Practice Here**

Fishermen are wondering just what effect the non-explosive bombs, which Army planes will drop near the old fort off Gardiner's Island next week, will have on the bluefishing season. The spot is a "hot" one for bluefishermen and it is folt that the presence of merry 9 3 3 is felt that the presence of many うつつ Army planes and the dropping of bombs will work havoc with bluefishing. ŝ

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Fort Tyler was built during the Spanish-American War and has ര് been mapped out as a "state park" for about 10 years. This week the Long Island State Park Commis-sion relinquished title to the prop-Ľ STA erty. Air corps officials said the bombs

will be of the "dummy-observation" will be of the "dummy-observation" type: containing for the most part, sand and water in addition to about one pound of black powder, which will create a visible puff of smoke for observers. Bombs will be drop-PTON AH T ped from heights ranging from 8,000 to 18,000 feet. The danger area includes all waters within 500 yards 5 کم س of the island.

H-6

### Camp Upion Now Used For Alomic Research

Brookhaven National Laboratory for atomic research, a governmentowned, government-financed project operated by Associated Universities, Inc., under contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission, is under construction on the 6,000acre site of Camp Upton, Brookhaven Township, Long Island, New York. - The Laboratory will provide to universitics, industries, and other research organizations in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states a training and research center for the investigation of atomic energy. It will be equipped with facilities beyond the reach of individual institutions. 

Trustees of Associated Universities. Inc.; and officers of the Laboratory expect it ultimately to have a permanent staff of 300, a visiting staff from cooperating institutions of 200 or more, 500 laboratory technicians, and administrative, service, and maintenance personnel numbering about 1000. Some 100 scientists will have, been assigned by Fall, 1947. Scientific activities, including the design of the atomic pile and other large equipment, are already underway, under the direction of Dr. Philip M. Morse, Director.

The research program of the Laboratory will be directed primarily to the development of new fundamental scientific information on the .nature and properties of atomic energy and other applications of atomic techniques to physics, chemistry. biology, and medicine. From such research will come a better understanding of atomic energy and nuclear reactions, of methods for controlling disease and animal and vegetable: life, improvement of mater-اق ials and techniques for producing atomic power and preparing radioactive isotopes, which are variant forms of an element differing only in atomic weight. The Brookhaven National Labor-

The Brookhaven National Laboratory will provide facilities for basic research in the physical, chemical, biological, modical and engineering aspects of atomic science and for the training of scientific workers in these fields.

H-7

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# Army to Use Fort as Bomb Target

On 6 September 1949, the Secretary of the Army approved the establishment of an area to be used as a naval aircraft bombing target area in Block Island Sound in the vicinity of Gardiners Point, New York, as a danger zone and prescribed regulations pertaining to its use.

Fine danger zone is a circular area with a radius of 2,000 feet having its center on the Ruin at Gardiners Point, latitude 41 08'30", longitude 572 03'46", which point bears 326 true, 2,700 yards from the northern H end of Gardiners Island.

The regulations provide that no Shere vessel shall enter or remain in the old a danger zone at any time, except as York.

authorized by the enforcing agency. These rules and regulations will be in full force and effect thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register. They were published in the Federal Register on 13 September 1949; public notices of approval were sent to all known interested parties on 30 September 1949, and to Postmasters at the following locations with requests to post for thirty days: Amagansett, Bridgehampton, East Hampton, Greenport. Mattituck, Montauk, Orient, Patchogue, Riverhead, Sag Harbor. Shelter Island Southampton, Southold and Westhampton Beach, New

H-8

### THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1949.

and barges from Camp Hero and barges from Port Wright will complete ablightes and objer non-ferrous metals from the guns to Philadelphia, where the scrap once again will go into machines of peace and war. The guns of Fort Michi on Great, Gull Island were removed earlier. On the bluff here there are still

On the bluf here there are still the shells of two camouflaged cot-tages that housed the range finder stations of the forts.¹ The great mounds of earthworks that cove ered the vast concrete gun em-placements still bulk into the sky-line, But Montauk, which during the war was a hive of military ac-tivity, has been returned to the surf casters and the sea guils.

Besides the forts of the Army, ... fe was a Naval torpedo testing ranke here, now deed as a com-morcial warefoune, and the Coast Guard had a chain of stations, all but;one of which has been closed. Nothing ever was said about these defenses, but when the Army'en-gaged in practice abnoting with the big guns the residents knew

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Being DISMANTLED Building of the forts segan in The American Proteinstric American ist, the same year that a Nami claim annul of the forts segan in The American Proteinstric American claim annul of the forts segan in The American Proteinstric American claim annul of the forts segan in The American Proteinstric American claim annul of the forts segan in The American Protection claim annul of the forts segan in The American Protection claim annul of the forts segan in The American Protection about the the moundar of the forts segan in The American Protection about the the segan in the American Protection about the the moundar of truckes to the Andrew Weston Company, and the constant procession of truckes to the the the runsed the concrete read over the dunes. It was replaced over the dunes, It was replaced over the dunes, It was replaced to the state this year. "Peter Bistitian of East Hampton, the int was by defending the en-trance to Long Island Sound here trance to Long Island Sound here and the contrest of the second and grange were the stripped of the last reith name of their armament Monday Here here and two six-inch guns at Camp Here been and two six-inch guns at Camp Here here and two six-inch guns at camp of acrap metal. The last gondolar and acrifed out with only one seri-and acrifed out with only one seri-and acrifed out with only one seri-to for metal from Camp Hero two workmen. The Job was begun in November at the New York Camp Hero two workmen.

H-9

GUNS OF MONTAUK GUNS OF MONTAUK BEING DISMANTLED bits of the forts began in Building of the forts began in Building of the forts began in Carlo announced today that it will sponor a five-day meeting in submatine landed four spice and philadelphia April 11-18 to discuss aboteurs within ten mike of the Philadelphia April 11-18 to discuss ways of improving mental hospital between the Ardrew Weston Company, and the Ardrew Weston and grave to attack the optimise of the other spice described over the dunes. It was replaced over the dunes, it was replaced over the dunes. It was replaced

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#### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR

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### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1951

### Increased Military Activity at Fort Hero, Montauk Pt.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Brought from Fort Totten for Practice

There has been a lot of Army activity on rastern Long Island carly this week, following last week's announcement that an unspecified number of 12-millimeter anti-aircraft guns would be temporarily shifted from their Fort Totten installation base to Fort Hero, at Montauk Point to give crews a month's training in firing live ammunition.

First Army Headquarters said that practice would begin Monday and that an area of 30,000 yards to sea would be kept clear. Difficulty in getting the guns to Montauk arose when it was discovered that the Shinnecock canal bridge would not stand the sixty-two ton load of each gun. Suffolk County Highway Supt. Harry Tuthill, said that the bridge could not be strengthened because of its age and its condition. The bridge is 44 years old and is rated at twelve ton capacity.

The guns came through on the freight late Monday afternoon. At different times on Monday all types of army trucks were seen passing through East Hampton.

It is reported that some firing took place on Tuesday and that it is likely that other units will come to Camp Hero for practice during the summer.

H - 10

#### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR MARCH 1, 1951

### Montauk Protests Summer Firing of Camp Hero Guns

Montauk fishermen and business men are upset at the news that biggun practice will begin in April, restricting fishing operations in a large area off this township.

The Montauk Business Men's Club met on Tuesday night, and the news of the Federal order regarding the Montauk area hit the 24 present like an atomic bomb. Few had any idea of it until this week, although the Commandant at the Montauk base had filed his request on January 19. The order reads that unless some protests are filed before March 5, Monday, it would be presumed that there were no objections and the plans will go forward.

Officers of the Montauk Business Men's Club are Ray Bimson, president; Edward Pospisil Jr., secretary and Walter Drobecker, treasurer. A committee was immediately appointed to work on telegrams to Congressmen and Senators and to the Engineer Corps; and local fishermen were asked to send individual telegrams. If the big-gun practice were being held now, they felt, it would not matter; but to wipe out the principal industry of the community for the entire summer season would have a terrific impact. Party-boat captains are now booking for the summer, some as far ahead as next November. While it may be possible to continue fishing by skirting the forbidden areas, the effect on the fishing public would be bad; and probably continued firing along shore would scare away swordfish and the striped bass normal to this area. The committee appointed to work on protests includes Frank and Bob Tuma, Bob Uhl, Sam Cox. John Kronuch, and others: a cross-section of Montauk fishing and business interests.

The proposed restricted area runs from Amagansett to Block Island. It leaves an angle theoretically available but restricts passage through a one-nule-wide strip, which would probably entail some danger.

The Navy base at New London, Montaukers believe, will probably protest also. Submarines would have to go to the north side of Block Island to get in to New London. The Arny and Navy may not see eye to eye on the proposition.

Bunker basts out of Promised Land are not expected to be restricted too seriously; but passenger boats are something else.

The feeling was, at the Montauk meeting on Tuesday, that since the guns are there and everything is set, the practice plan will probably go ahead. But they would like specific days to be set for the firing for example, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, leaving a long weekend for normal fishing in this very broad area. Sundays are exempted already in the government ruling.

H-11

#### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR MARCH 1, 1951

### Army Wants Firing Zone Established Near Mont'k Camp

#### Would Limit Party Boat And Commercial Fishing Operations Near Point

Application has been made by the Continuanding General, First Arms, Governors Island, New York for the establishment of a danger zone in Atlantic Ocean off the Camp Hero, Military Reservation at Montauk, in connection with antiaircraft artillery firing practice and for the establishment of regulations to govern the use and navigation of such area,

The applicant proposes to use as an antiaircraft artillery, firing range an area extending about 16½ miles offshore, wherein no vessel shall enter or remain during the times of firing unless specific permission is granted in each case by one of the representatives of the enforcing agency policing the area in patrol boats. A portion about one mile wide around Montauk Point is reserved for the use of navigation by regularcargo-carrying vessels and commercial fishing vessels during the times of firing practice.

Firing practice under these proposed regulations will commence in April and continue during the remainder of the year. These proposed regulations do not alter or affect the practice firing scheduled during the month of February, which was announced in "Notice to Mariners". Nos. 6 and 7, dated January 31 and February 2, 1951; respectively, and issued by the Commander, Third Coast Guard District.

The decision as to whether or not the proposed danger zone will be established, must rest primarily upon the effect of the proposed danger zone on navigation. Any criticisms or protests regarding the proposed danger zone, from the standpoint of navigation, Swalid be submitted to this office prior to March 5, 1951, otherwise it will be presumed that no objections exist.

Firing in the danger zone will take place from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on certain days throughout the year other than Sundays.

Except as provided in the paragraph below concerning regular excpo-corrying vessels or commercial fishing vessels, no vessel shall entertor remain in the danger zone during the times of firing unless specific permission is granted in each case by one of the representatives of the enforcing agency policing the area in patrol boats.

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On days when firing is to take place, a large red flag will be displayed from the observation tower on the reservation. This flag will bedisplayed not lafer than 7:00 a.m. of that day, and will be removed when furing ceases for the May, Mariners' will also be advised locally by shiptu-ship radio operating on a frequency of 2738 kilocycles, when firing has ceased for the day, and as far in advance as possible when it is determined that no firing will take place on any day for which firing is scheduled. Mariners should make inquiries to the Commanding Officer at Camp Hero, or to any of his authorized representatives, for specific information regarding the firing schedule.

Prior to, and during the conduct of each firing practice, the danger zone will be patrolled by Armycontrolled aircraft and vessels to insure that no watercraft are within the danger zone, and to warn any watercraft found therein, that firing practice is to take place. Any such watercraft, upon being so warned, shall immediately leave the danger zone and shall remain outside the zone until the conclusion of the firing practice.





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H-13
### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR 01 /03/57

Boats Warned-Fort Hero Anti-aifcraft Practise Resumes Off Point Monday Beginning next Monday anti-aircraft practice from Fort Hero resumes, off Montauk Point. Except for an area close inshore at Montauk Point, the waters will be unsafe until Feb. 1, the Coast Guard says. The firing of the big 90 millimeter AA guns will go on from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. according to the report.

Fishermen, both commercial and pleasure, complained about the Army's taking over the fishing grounds off the point when the guns were first moved in last Fall. The grounds are still closed but they did win the concession of the safe area close to shore so that they could return to their docks even if they had to go out of their way.

The danger area, according to the Army, covers a circle 23,000 yards or about 12 miles in radius from Fort Hero. The guns will be fired sometimes before 9 a.m. but these occasional individual rounds will be aimed at "fixed points for testing purposes in accordance with the established Army safety regulations and will involve no restrictions on navigation," the report said.

Army patrol vessels will broadcast warnings on ship-to-ship radio before the firing commences and when it stops.

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### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR 01/31/52

### Amy Besumes Firing Moniauk Mon., Feb. 4

Motice is hereby given that First kmy will conduct Antialrcraft Ar-Bay practice fire in Atlantic Ocean; Montauk Point, New York, dur-W the period of 4 to 29 February this, except Saturdays, Sundays or kal holidays, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4 p.m., local time. Such firings as are conducted prior to 9:00 a.m. on the days indicated in this notice will be occasional individual founds fired at fixed points for testing purposes in accordance with established Department of the Army safety regulations, and will involve no restrictions on navigabon

During the regular periods of firing a large red flag will be displayed from the observation tower on the reservation and the area will be patrolled by Arniy vessels and airtrail. No vessel shall enter or rehain in the danger area during the times of firing, except that navigation will be permitted through a brillon of the area' extending about me mile offshore around Montauk Point. For specific information conming the firing schedule, marin-" should consult the patrol vessels Moned at the area, or the Comading Officer, Camp Hero, Mon-W. N. Y. (Telephone: Montauk bint 2814). The patrol vessels will madcast on Ship-to-Ship Radio (on ma k.c.) when firing for each day has ceased and when firing is to be tesumod.

### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR 09/18/52

### AA Practice Firing Off Montauk in October

The Army will conduct Antiaircraft Artillery practice firing in the Atlantic Ocean off Montauk Point, during the period October 1 to 31, daily except Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. local time. Such firings as are conducted prior to 9:00 a.m. on the days indicated in this notice will be occasional individual rounds fired at fixed points for testing purposes in accordance with established Department of the Army safety regulations, and will involve no restrictions on navigation.

During the regular period of firing, a large red flag will be displayed from the flag pole on the reservation and the area will be patrolled by Army vessels and aircraft. No vessel shall enter or remain in the danger area during the times of firing, except that navigation will be permitted through a portion of the area extending about one mile offshore around Montauk Point. For specific information concerning the firing schedule, mariners should consult the patrol vessels stationed at the area, or the Commanding Officer, Camp Herd, Montauk, New York (tel. MOntauk Point 2814). The patrol vessels will broadcast on Ship-to-Ship Radio (on 2738 k.e.) when firing for each day has ceased and when firing is to be resumed.

The danger area from October 1 to October 31, for 90 mm, fleing (23,000 yards from Montauk Point light) is described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the shore at Latitude 41-04-27 North; Longitude 71-50-40 West; thence to Lat. 41-00-28, Long. 71-37-36; thence to Lat. 40-55-02, Long. 71-40-20; thence to Lat. 40-51-30, Long. 71-53-24; thence to Lat. 40-54-28, Long. 72-00-00; thence to a point on shore at Lat. 41-02-47, Long. 71-53-28; thence along the shore to the point of heginning, except that navigation will be permitted through the area extending one nulle offshore.

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## THE EAST HAMPTON STAR

#### First Army To Conduct Artillery Practice Soon

Notice is hereby given that First Army will conduct Anti-aircraft Artillery practice fire in Atlantic Ocean off Montauk Point, during the period November 24 to December 19, daily except Saturdays, Sundays or legal. holidays, between the hours of 9:00 ! a.m. and 4:00 p.m. local time. Such, firings as are conducted prior to 9:00 a.m. on the days indicated in this notice will be occasional individual rounds fired at fixed points for testing purposes in accordance with established Department of the Army safety regulations, and will involveno restrictions on navigation.

During the regular period of firing, a large red flag will be displayed from the flag pole on the reservation and the area will be patrolled by Army vessels and aircraft. No vessel shall enter or remain in the danger area during the times of firing, except that navigation will be permitted through a portion of the area extending about one mile offshore around Montauk Point. For specific information concerning the firing schedule, mariners should consult the patrol vessels stationed. at the area, or the Commanding Officer, Camp Hero, Montauk Point (tel. MOntauk Point 2814). The patrol vessels will broadcast on shipto-ship radio (on 2738 k.c.) when firing for each day has ceased and when firing is to be resumed.

The danger area from November 24 to December 19 for 120 mm. firing (30,000 yards from Montauk Point light) is described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the east shore of Montauk Point at Latitude 41 04' 27"; thence to Lat. 40' 59' 20", Long. 71' 33' 42"; thence to Lat. 40' 52' 30", Long. 71 37' 08"; thence to Lat. 40' 48' 04", Long. 71 53' 52"; thence to Lat. 40' 51' 48", Long. 72' 02' 04"; thence to a point on the southeast shore of Long Island at Long. 71' 53' 28"; and thence along the shore to the point of beginning.

Navigation Lanc-that portion of the danger zones between the shore and a line connecting the following points: Lat. 41° 04° 00°, Long. 71° 50° 00°; Lat. 41° 02° 10°, Long. 71 51° 50°; and Lat. 41° 01° 22°, Long. 71° 54° 36°.

The danger area from November 3 to November 21, for 60 mm. firing (23,000 yards from Montauk Point Light) is described as follows;

Iteginning at a point on the shord at Latitude 41 04 27" North; Longitude 71 50' 40" Wert; thence to Lat. 41' 00' 28", Long. 71 37' 36"; thence to Lat. 40 55' 02", Long. 71 40' 20"; thence to Lat. 40' 51' 39", Long. 71 53' 24"; thence to Lat. 40' 54' 28", Long. 72 00' 00"; thence to a point on shore at Lat. 41 02' 47", Long. 71 - \$3' 28"; thence along the shore to the point of beginning, except that navigation will be permitted through the area extending one mile offshore.

### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR

06/06/55

## Stray Shell Kills Son of Captain of Montauk Fish Boat

A 17-year-old Mattituck youthdied instantly Friday morning in the explosion of a 75-millimeter shell he was trying to cut apart with an electric arc welding torch.

Victim of the blast was Stanley I. Naugles, Jr., only son of Stanley and Genevieve Naugles. Shortly (fter 9 a. m. while his parents were taking with guests in their home, the youth turned the torch on the sust-encrusted projectile, apparently with the idea of recovering the lead or use in making sinkers.

The explosion, heard over a wide urea, riddled the Naugles workdrop and fragments of shrapnel struck the youth in the head, left thigh and body. He was proneunced dead of a skull fracture and other injuries at 9:50 by Dr. Stanley ", Jones of Mattituck.

The boy's father is a Montauk fish ing captain, who operates a party nat fishing business and owns waerfect property there.

Coroner J. Mott Heath directed he removal of the body to a fusetal home in Cutchogue. An invesiration was conducted by Southole Fewn Police, State Police officers ind investigators from the District Attorney's office. It was at first thought certain that the youth had anly recently found the shell at Montauk, that it must have been one of theusands of practice shell ired in excresses by anti-aircraft gunners stationed at Camp Hero But East Hampton Town Police "Inef Harry Steele, who talked with CLACtho Moomaw, commander at lamp Hero, was of the opmion that t might have been a leftover from World War I when troops were staioned at Montauk. Its unexploded projectile, weighing about 15 ths. vas of a type now obsolete, Chief Storle, said. A delegation from Fort Totten, N. Y. is conducting an inrestigation as to the source of the hell.

Bern Oct. 27, 1937, Stunley Jr. was he oldest of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Naugles. His survivng sisters are Mary Ann, 16; Helen, 11, and Barbara, 10, The youth fornerly attended Mattituck High School and more recently, Fastern Military Academy. He was planning to enter the Navy this year.

A solemn requiem mass was conducted Monday in St. Isidore's R. C. Church, Riverhead, Burial followed in St. John's Cemetery at Riverhead.

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### The east hampton star 12 /08 / 55

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### FATAL ACCIDENT CAMP HERO

A premature explosion of a 90 mm shell at Camp Hero yesterday at 1 p.m. caused the death of Fvt.-1 David G. Munroe. Two other en listed men, Pfc. Wesley N. Murray and Pvt.-2 Ralph Hollingswort: were seriodaly injured. Second Lt Rolfe D. Terebison, Pvt.-2 James L. Tollsby and Pvt.-2 Edward J. Carr escaped with minor injuries.

### H - 19

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### ARMY FIELD TESTS SET Anti-Aircraft Brigade to Quit

Staten Island Tomorrow

The Fifty-second Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade, will move out from Fort Wadsworth, S, I., early tomorrow morning for its annual tactical field tests. The ulas will travel through Brooklyn and Long Island to the

 annual tactical field tests.
 The ulas will travel through Brooklyn and Long Island to the maneuver area adjacent to the Brookhaven National Laboraor tories in Suffolk County. There they will undergo Army training tests designed to determine their combat readiness for redeployment in case of a general mobilization.
 Col. Robert B. Barry Jr., manuver director, said the

T incase of a general mobilization. Col. Robert B. Barry Jr., maneuver director, said the movement would not interfere with traffic in Brooklyn and O Long Island and that local traffic regulations would be observed. The units will return to Staten Island next Friday.

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### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR, EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., MAY 23, 1957

ARMED FORCES DAY

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Last Saturday, approximately 500 attended Armed Forces Day, at the Camp Hero Base, where Army equipment demonstrated was one 90 m.m. Anti-Aircraft Gun, which is controlled by an M-33 Radar set. A Quad 60 caliber Machine Gun, a Drone type Airplane which is used as a target for Anti-Aircraft guns.

The Air Force had a Helicopter, a Dog Patrol demonstrated, and the Radar' equipment of the Air Force was open for inspection. All buildings belonging to the Air Force were on "Open House" status, guests of officers and non-commissioned officers were entertained in the Officers Club and the Airmen's Club respectively. Concluding the ceremonics of the day was a Retreat Parade conducted by the 773rd A C & W Squadron, Simultaneously with the Retreat Parade a flying over of Jets and Helicopter was conducted. Jets and 'Copter were from Suffolk County Air Base. The ap-pearance of all military personnel was commendable.

Armed Forces Day has been created to display "Power for Peace."

### H-21

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### Robert Katet THE STATEN ISLAND HISTURIAN V. 18, 10.4 Oct-De (957"

unily. The camp is unique in New fork because the city code prohibits te use of trailers as living quarters sithin the city limits. Only its location a Government property protects Fort Wadsworth's colony. Constructed on the ac of the tar-paper barracks which had rung up during World War One, the amp now boasts 36 trailer spaces with and electric power outlets, and a me link to the Wadsworth sewage sysm. A chemical warfare training buildin, moved to the camp in its entirety som another part of the Post, is used » a central heating and sanitation structure. Although most of its inluabiuns are Wadsworth and Miller Field prominel, the camp has been home to nes in the Marines, Air Force, Navy, al Coast Guard as well. The trailer mup began when a Fort Wadsworth regeant whose job required him to be war the Post at all times hit on a plan that would allow him to see his family wasionally. Colonel Archibald L. Parsulce, then Post commander, approved the sergeant's request for permission to st up a trailer home on the reservation. When the Department of the Army late a 1948 authorized all posts to establish waler camps, the rush was on. Now dere's a waiting list for space in the Wadsworth camp.

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Several units arrived on Post for duty during this period, including the 21st Senal Operations Company, the 1267th SU. (First Army Signal Service Unit) and the 24th Signal Service Battalion. The 34th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade arrived in 1950 from Fort Bliss, Texas, shortly to be replaced by the 102d AAA Brigade, a New York National Guard

*When the Korean War erupted in June, 1950, Fort Wadsworth was used hidly as a basic training station, as well as an antiaircraft defense site. Some 100 Schetive Service draftees arrived early 1951 from the Fort Dix Reception Center for an eight-week infantry training cycle, and they were soon drilling an the parade ground and slashing through the Staten Island woods on uctical marches. But the facilities here pored inadequate for training recruits, and Fort Dix soon assumed Wadsworth's burden.

When, in 1952, the Government dimited that Federal units replace Naminal Guard outfits in the antiaircraft kense of primary continental targets, the 102d AAA Brigade, a National Guard unit, was transferred from Fort Wadsworth. The 52d AAA Brigade, a ssinguished World War Two unit, was wativated, reorganized, and permamily assigned here on June 13, 1952. During World War Two, the Brigade saw action in Normandy, defended IXth Tactical Air Commandi fields in Northern France, covered the river crossings at Liege, Belgium during the Ardennes-Alsace campaign, and protected Rhine River bridges, dumps, and airfields during the Battle of the Rhineland. Under Brigadier General Legare K. Tarrant, the 52nd assumed its most important mission—the antiaircraft defense of the largest complex target in the United States, the New York-New Jersey coastal and industrial areas.

The Brigade faced its first major problem in July: 1952 when the Department of the Army ordered 100 percent site Under the 102d, many of the sites of the 90-mm and 120-mm guns had been at least partially manned since the Summer of 1951. Now, the 52d prepared to move all its subordinate units into the field, setting them up in city dumps, vacant lots, farms, and parks which served as antiaircraft sites throughout New York. New Jersey, and Long Island. One site was even established alongside Aqueduct Race Track. Construction of minimum facilities-mess halls, latrines, showers, and roads-was begun in the field loca-With the onset of cold weather, the tions.

Army shipped prefabricated, insulated harracks to the sites. Troops were expected to erect the buildings, which would permit the men to move out of the squad tents they had been occupying. But the troops had barely begun to raise the pre-fabs when the American Federation of Labor's local Building and Construction Trades Council forced the work to halt. The union insisted that troop construction work was a violation of Congressional directives as well as Department of the Army policy, and threatened to strike against contractors who were building mess halls and latrines if troops continued to build the prefabs. To insure completion of the minimum facilities program, General Tarrant ordered construction on the prefabs to halt. The troops at the sites dug in for a cold winter in their squad tents. At one of the sites, the Mayor of Secaucus, New Jersey, opened the Town Hall late in December to men from the 98th AAA Gun Battalion. The Mayor had 22 cots set up, giving some of the soldiers a temporary reprieve from their cold, cramped, muddy quarters.

Through November, December, and into part of January, 1953, the troops shivered in their squad tents. But early in the new year, a shipment of Arctic tents-the Jamesway huts-arrived, and were erected without union opposition. By the Spring of 1953, the pre-fabs were taken out of storage and set up.

One unit of the 52d-the 12th AAA Battalion-demonstrated the effectiveness of our antiaircraft weapons during an Armed Forces Day exercise in May, 1953. Three waves of Civil Air Patrol planes swooped over Miller Field while the crews of four 90-mm guns fought them off. The guns used position-tracking radar, which picks up the image of the attacking plane, then transfers the impulse to an automatic radar mechanism which trains the guns on the target. The first two waves of planes dived in from 2,000 feet, while the third wave swept in so low over the sea that radar could not be used to detect them. The crews switched from the big guns to "perimeter weapons"-light; maneuverable 50-caliber machine guns. According to news accounts, the attack was successfully repulsed by this simulated fire, with almost all of the planes being hit.

Rigorous training and improvement of the field sites marked the end of the year 1953. In August, the 80th AAA Group was charged with supervising training within the 52nd Brigade. One of the Group's first major tasks was chronographing all the Brigade's guns, in order to standardize the muzzle velocities of the guns in each battery. Training at the Montauk Point Firing Range was conducted through the Summer. One of the Brigade's units, Battery A of the 737th AAA Battalion, hit the highest score of all batteries in the U. S. with a firing record of 98 percent. In November, the entire Brigade scored an 'outstanding 95.6 percent in its first Army Training Test as a static unit.

In 1954, the big word was "Nike". It has been the big word ever since. For it is Nike-the radio-controlled, supersonic antiaircraft guided missile capable of tracking down and destroying enemy bombers-that has more than ever before in its history made Fort Wadsworth one of our nation's most important military posts. Through late 1953 and into 1954, Brigade officers and Army Engineers studied areas in New York, Long Island, and New Jersey to be used as Nike launching sites under the command of the 52d AAA Brigade. Often accompanied by the protests of local citizens, who felt an Army installation in the middle of their town would depreciate real estate values, sites were chosen and construction begun.

Brigadier General W. H. Hennig assumed the dual command of Fort Wadsworth and the 52d AAA Brigade in September, 1954 at the beginning of Nike site construction. His command

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### EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1958



n of the Montauk and the rest of East Commit- Hampton Township has been conident of siderably perturbed by a newspaper that the story purportedly released by First ring of Army headquarters, to the effect will be that amateur rocketeers-teen-agers 20th. at -might be permitted to use the lampton former anti-aircraft base at Monthe 1900 tauk Point to conduct experiments, Springs, Congressman Stuyvesant Walntt who wright has written the Star from Washington on the subject. Local or both nd July residents, especially fishermen, will med by be greatly relieved at the following ie they news:

fing for Congressman Wainwright has protested in person and by letter to mmittee so that Lieutenant General Blackshear M. der five Bryan, Commander, First United ed first, States Army, on the use of Camp nairman Hero as an amateur missile site. Wainwright told General Bryan that he vacto have for years he, Walnwright, had been we had trying to keep the waters around previous Montauk Point free and clear for eccived commercial and pleasure fishing. ird shot General Bryan has wired Congressman Wainwright today as follows:

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ebruary

"Reference your letter of 29 January, Flist Army has no plan to use Camp Hero or any other First Army eligi- instaliation as a center for amateur missile makers. The newspaper

story indicating such a plan by First Army is incorrect and apparently vaccinrapidly based on a wrong interpretation of num of a reply to a reporter's query.

"First Army is contemplating a vaccine headed plan to offer guidance, encouragement, and advice to amateur missile assisted /irginia organizations. Should it develop the i Helen use of any Army installation might Cowan of the Junior Red Cross in clinics, be desirable, it will certainly not be Quogue, and Mrs. Wood who has e were done without thorough coordination summered in Wainscott for years with the community concerned. A and with Mr. Wood and their son > hours. nt that copy of the news release is being has a house on Buell Lane this winry 20th sent to you by mail.

ce that about this and I hope this clarifies at this the matter. I will keep you advised Group on Tuesday, about the unit, money of the progress of our program rd shot should it come to fruition. My visit Quogue, and is very busy. The local

Club, memory." to Vacspecial ered the matter closed.

tho are



Suffolk VALENTINE DINNER DANCE Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hurdman ed. Anyone interested is asked to nd Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Stowell Ket in touch with Mrs. Wood at EA are chairmen of arrangements for a 4-4091. The Red Cross will furnish

A., ed yes.

take place at Guild Hail, Saturday, will play,

"lorida. i there # p.m. will be planned and pre-erana, or their families in case of a fater pured by Mrs. Hurdman and Mrs. illness, and to civilians in case of Pre-Lonion Card Party



Morris Studio Whose wedding took place in Southampton Jan. 25. Mr. Lee is a graduate of E. H. High School; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee, moved a few years ago to Southampion.

#### **Red Cross Motor Corps** Now Being Formed Here

A Red Cross Motor Corps unit is being formed in East Hampton, with Mrs. Richard Wood as chairman. Mrs. J. Carlton Seely of Southampton Red Cross and Mrs. Gerald F. ter, were present and spoke at the "I appreciate your writing to me Guild Hall luncheon of the East Hampton Home Demonstration The nearest unit is now at Old with you in Kores is a very pleasant unit would serve from Southampton

village to Montauk, Volunteer driv. DR. TERRY GOLF WINNER Congressman Wainwright consid-, err are wanted for the Red Cross car, which should be here within two wocks. Seven women signed up on Tuesday; about fifteen are need-Valentine's Dinner Dance which will full training.

The Red Cross car, a station wag-The dinner, served from 7:30 to transportation to service men, yet- handicapped.

# CENTBAI

The Star has b umns with regard to (combining six distri Education, instead of Board.) We have deve of Centralization, to change, than to stater. very strongly does fa-

Our critics may t own business; and Le but news stories shou!

In an endeavor to mimeographed bulletin of this week, under "] a parallel column. (W-Centralization.) We ho ton. to allow room fo already seen the "Bu have been sent home payers and other inter

# PR(

To the Voters of this 3 Your Board of Edu termined to give you nothing but facts about and its problems, Regi who oppose the Board' actions find that it ser pose to publish statem not supported by fact. few:

The Statement: An in the East Hampton 5 ary 16 states: "Centi phasizes additional "social" services, non-c rather than instruct studies such as the The Fact: The prog schools of a central : Charles Stewart, son of Mr. and are determined by the cation of that distrie same laws and regulat ined.

The Statement: In. vertisement. "All St tax rates under Cent pear to be deliberat very low. For examp estimated it would c \$1.900,000. for their school building pro. contractor's bid was : sult-'No New School No Solution to River Problem," 'The Fact: estimate of \$1,900.000 1934 and anticipated tion of three eleme: The vote in 1957 was sue of \$2,707.526.15 1 mentary schools and a Aquebogue building.

The Statement: A t reads: "Centralization In-----

The future bride, a graduate of your present program Sewanhaka High School, is a third year student at the State University Teacher's College in Potsdam, N. Y. Mr. Stewart, a graduate of Glens Falls High School, is a junior at Clarkson College of Technology in Potsdam.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

wood Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kamron of

30 Irving St., Valley Stream and

East Hampton announce the en-

gagement of their daughter Gaile to

Mrs. George Stewart of 94 Glen-

The couple plan to marry following their graduation in June, 1959.

Dr. Arthur IL Terry Jr., member of the Maldstone Citto nere and visitor at Naples, Florida for the past ton years, won the first annual H. B. Watkins Seniors Tournament reconfly at the Beach Club in Naples, The tournament was limited to golfers fifty years of age or over. Dr. Terry is 73. There were 72 entries reb. 15. Coz Cambria's orchestra on, is convertible into an emergency in the five-day tournament, playing sition did not pass, no ambulance, its purpose is to furnish nine holes a day. All players were received.



26th Air Division Is **First To Operate:** 



### Earle E. Partridge CINCNORAD LeMay Describes SAGE Concept As Revolutionary

The principal spoater at the SAGE Dedication Bunques, June 28th in the McGuire APB Off-cent Club, war Air Force Vice Chief of Staff General Curtis E Cellay,



Lenky, Speaking of SAGE as "an-other important milestone in the development" of United States inspectively Context Leskay went on to juy, "These of you who have asken the complex outp-ment, the computery and other data processing devices, un-desthedly feet, as I day, that SAGE is indeed a surchaster. SAGE is indeed a surchaster. SAGE stands as a textimumial to a great deal of vision and de-termination. We would not have these Important facilities today It it had not been for certain individually when in the certain pluses of the sirpower threat



A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER

Lt. Gen. Jespin H. Atkinson Commander, ADC

Communication ADC to the stanted States-perceived the nature of Sectanger and re-slired the rate of the danger and re-slired the rate of which it could have more that which it could have more that which it could fail the sectant of the failure, faid are able to dis card of imaginative fainking."

What SAGE Is and Docs

"Note insystematic than the technical triumph that SAGE represents hencover, is the im-proved Ale helenae capability that SAGE prevides. Whereas before, wat a defense, can minre ar loss on a decentratized



## The Man Behind The Gun



Gen. Edward H. Unde Commander, EADF

bacus, SAGE contrailzes many sir defense tunctions, its design followed the basic principle that defense effectiveness, is meas-ured by the combination of air weapons and ground control and not by each alone. Furthermore,

Brig, Gen. Arthur C, Agan Jr. Commander 26th Air Div. (Del) Brig, Gen.

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ut tou housed this ba

Contine 1

Commander 26th Air Div. (Det) It monutures manual tasks, Un-der the old system one man tasked to another paint in point — ander SAGE, scores of units me "tasking" to assoch other con-stantity. Formerly, much mental methy for and the second lay-ment vectoring: interceptor air-real toward attacking plane--now, under the SAGE system, decermic Antices perform hum-dreds of complex computations accurately and simultaneously. Contrary to some people's be-likick, it gathers and stores in formation and presents a pic-fure on which man can set. SAGE does not nullify the re-quirement for well trained and proficient personnel. It evables proficient personnel. It enables such personnel to do a better job.

Besigned for Present Threat Besigned for Present Threat "The SAGE system will per-unt as to meet the considued matured jet uiteralt and air breathing missile threat as one concise problem rather than as a scrise of earlied problems. The increased performance capati-lities of models will decen-pted anti-lacks the old decentrailard managed system. Such a agatem connet pushily cope with a mass attack. The solution we find us SAGK came about Col. Charles G. Chandler, Jr. Commander, NYADS (1st SAGE Sector In USAF)

(ist SAGE Sector in USAF) through a breaktinenigh in com-puter techniques which permits sutaintic establishild of in-nomerable data from large num-hers of radars over an extensive area. This in turn, provides in-formation sutiliciani for proper control of modern high-speed defenative weapons against the sutacking force. The end cresult is that SAGE makes the funds-ion lattle and a defense in depth a practical reality.

is SAGE Already Obsalete?

Is SAGE Already Obsoletc? "There has been discussion on some quizters to the effect that SAGE in already elsedescent br-reases of the hyperscale builtarie missile (hreat, 1 place no ere-dence in this tellet. It is true that SAGE does not have the establishes to irrack, second, and control attacks against hyper-point adjust investigitary wea-point As yet there is no defease



ale presents within its nte a pictue a of the obr display car nos ditualle altitude at layed as

reliability and location, and can direct action be taken against an attacker. With the light the 44 64 display. rate rad.

(Continued on page 2)





ng at the dedicatio I Curtis E. LoMay speakle single stop fakan towa abilities of this count nent of the sir defense 10 Ye

Con, LoMey -11------

(Cantilation from jrige 1)-and such weapons. Blut we do to offective factories, brancher and the musical jet, humber all the musical jet, humber all the subscription of the and for the next for youry, all gives us an improved de-to compatibly against such point. Even on into the fu-point. Even on into the fu-point. Even on into the fu-point. Even on into the fu-muse the faces of the future

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mixed forces will be -ihut us types of a of vacio and and the -Staylor Abead in The Pataze

In concluding this remarks, General Lekky shit remarks, General Lekky shit, "This pro-cess of looking lato the future always these been simportant to progress. Tuday, the ability to appraise the future realistically



Horner, Asulatant Secretary of AMC Commander, prior to presenting it oldo evinibilit: SAGE light gun Earle E. Pariridge (left), CINCNORAD, Bon, Edwin Rawlings foomer). 10 Geo

the necessary deat withit to oco re is a gi re that is there is nly a renuits froe areas a mb. We have a r before kind of and to face the same langer. But we must licke troubles obseure anest Ant faci -langi unuity and manuforic have countered ser-bit challenges before. I am countered contront us in the future will be countered in the same spirit. SAGE figelf is a reality becabe SAGE fiself is a resulty because science, industry, the Congress. State and local authorities and the military spericed transitier through the desine-ratio process of independent decision. Al-though it is neofessary and wise to keep a close eye on the Com-miniat, progress mod usethold, but not fail to take due notice of our successes with the Ameri-can way of getting things done, i can third, of few through that usual the store damaging at this, particular time than for us to one fail is in our publicy to stay one that is our static to stay

Alward "Staying ahead, however,

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know that in pany aspects of lise race, the Soviets are already ahead. This lead must not be permitted to last liste tonicti, in the establishment of the New York Air Defense Socior of the SAGE system is a good example of what Americans can do when ine and determine ng energi."

neral Leiling andie Banquel was compa 400 diningulated nce al sed of the Banques very line bands over 400 dialignished gnesis representing advertary, the press, and the million's Abony these scatter with Brobertal Lexins at the beau table force the chief officials of the eight major in-dustrict contributing to SAGE, Congressions Vincent J. Dellay of Now Jerkey, Mr. Freier J. Schenk, President of the AF Aisseriation, Generals Partridge et NORAD, Atkinston of ADC, Raviings of ANC, Underbill of NORAD, Atkinston of ADC, Raviings of ANC, Underbill Mar Division, and Col. Chandler, New York Air Ibolense Soctor Curumander, A special guest was Mr. Theorus B. McGuite, Sr. was Sr. Mr. Thomas IS Mo failses of the late Major for whom Mo McGuice. Air whom McGuire AFI is manued

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NHAN and American Air Defense Command (NORAD) "NIKE" guided isalies expraited by members of the United States Army Defense memorid form a pretective fonce-like pattern over a nearby city, he NIKE Alax is a NORAD weapon presently in generational use roughout the United States. NIKE installations are located at metable positions throughout the nation ready to go into immerican

AIR FORCE

RDIAN FR EDOM



### SAGE Has Its Beginning In Teamwork **Among Science, Industry, Military Services** Rapid Buildup Follows Long Range BIRTHPLACE AND FIRST HOME OF SAGE Plans, Early Air Force Acceptance

The Cape Cod System - Having demonstrated with Whiriwind I the equabilities of

Whitewise I the capabilities of a digital computer to perform the abustonic datastanding time-tions required for not defense. The first required for not defense, the first end of the construction of a later definition of the state of the ender system, beside a set ender and construction. This model system, besided in endiation of the state of the state ender of the state of the state of the ender of the state of the state of the ender of the state of the state of the ender of the shall reduce to the shall be shall be shall reduce to the shall be shall reduce to the shall be shall reduce to the shall be shall be shall reduce to the shall be shall be shall reduce to the shall be sh

advances as they decur." Rumarking 'an the extreminity whort time in which SACE was developed, General Lobiey went-ter to asy, "I think R also is interventing As abserve that SAGE is NOT a modification of an extitling hysican, but a com-pletoly new system constitution at improvement of freat on-thits more than a conserve when the source than a conserve when the source that a conserve when the source is a conserve that four years is a real technical and tagtels triangel."

Development of SAGE

Detroingungal at SAGE ballowing the recommenda-jions of a group appainted by the Air Porce to study the prob-lems of air defense, and a dor-room atraites, by the Whirlwind I computer at MUT of the ad-vaninges of automatic data pro-cessing in an air defense system, the Lincoln Latterntery was citalitätised in 2021, by the Massachusetta Institute of Tech-



Plans, carly air roice acceptance SAGE represents an estimating brampin of what can be ar-compliabed by proper learnwork between the adentific community, industry, and the military service, " and General Cartie & LeMay, opening to an estimation of the adentification beamined, american the opening of the New York Air Defense Science and the second at MIT remilited in the digital computers — the brand Science and the barratory and digital computers — the brand Science and the barratory and the combined efforts and the the development of the science of the science of the SAGE system all evolutions of the science of the

m system.

Concepts of SAGE

Concepts of SAGE The concepts of the SAGE prices evolved from the studiks of the Ale Defense System ex-glasering committee (ADSEC) under the childranashtip of Dr. G. E. Valley, Professor of Physics at 2017, Perhaps the most hasis, drigital concept of the new graind evolvements system for the defense; as re-commended by the ADSEC, was the automatic transmission system for the defense; as reader due and the utilization of a centralized furnish the lu-proved creding and weapon handling cupabilities reader by an evolution.

Experiments with Whiriwind I Ano of the first afters taken to explore the feed afters taken to explore the feedblility of this enterpt was a series of experi-ments at SIT using the Which wind 4 dipial computer. These experiments proved that a di-stal computer could uccept and

**Components Of a Typical SAGE Air Defense Sector** 



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process, with octreme tapidity, data received via talephone lines from a rador, and could present. almost instantancowisly, a visual display of alcorate iracks within rador engine. Whitewish it also demonstrated the tapabilities of a digital computer in guisting and directing indecemptor air craft to attacking enemy boint-ers.

110 SAGE Couloment

SAGE Significant Solutions of the second state of the additional second states of the solution of the second states of the solution of the sol

dirated It saws at this point that many after industrial and juible ser-vice originizations, built large and anall, johind the SAGE team, either in research and de colopicit tasks or in some other type uf assignment essen-that to the new system The seven angler industries participating, is addition to Lin-velt (absertance, and abein rasher individues are as fol-lows:

lows: III formation: Requisited by the Ale Force to work with Lineato 1205 on the task of de-veloping a consenter designed specifically for air defonse pur-roase, III designed the AN FSU 7 SAGE Computer With an extraortion bound the with ESU 7 SAGE Computer With an Information across time of aix internaceougles (or six sufficients of a vessign);) and an ability to store up throughout an ability to information dickally and ex-lease their up throws demand, the SAGE (might upon demand, the SAGE (might) was ponsidered admirally mitted to the sequireradine.

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An Institute of Technology Checks Laboratory And hindling facilities, a growth of the strict version of the technological statement of the and the strict version of the the property of the Strict of the the property of the Lincoln the form of a property of the the property of the Lincoln the form of a property of the the property of the Lincoln the form of a property of the the property of the Lincoln the form of a property of the the property of the Lincoln the form of a property of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of the form of the form of the the form of

### Did You Know

THE SAGE COMPUTER:

THE SAGE COMPLETER: Can perform 65000 completerum trum per second? Requires 550 kilowatts as obertrical power-ensure to sup-ply a lown of 15,000 inhubitants. Wingles 275 toks-second/yer-at much then space at 24 per-rement the space of 24 per-rement the space of 24 per-rement the space of 24 per-rement of an ensure of the second true beraust completer becomentaries in beraust completer become are been beraust completer become the second completer become the second of 267 beams of the second of 267 beams of the second of 267 beams of the second of 557,056 mag-belie cores metamorer? Consists of 50,000 variant belie cores metamorer? Consists of 50,000 variant the second of the personnel to supply high quality data to a invertion it metaes available second formation it metaes available second the second of the personnel to an invertion it metaes available second formation it metaes available second of the beneric personnel to second of the personnel to a person below of the person person below of the person person below the per

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vacuual users and wirths XAGR POWER SYSTEM Supply to the electronic of direct current points on a supply the electronic for supply the electronic resource ments of a city of 18,900

FREEDOM



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H - 24

### COMMANDER'S COLUMN

Since its activation early in 1949, the 26th Air Division has been the nation's "pioneer" among air divisions fréquently called upon by the Air Defense Command to perfect and implement new concepts, wenjouts, and techniques in the con-duct of air defense, the 26th is soon to be activated as the country's first SAGE Division. phe

sity of our performing our jobs better romorrow than we did erday.

ARTHUR, C. AGAN, IR. Brigsdier General, USAF Commander

Rapid Build-up

General Electric: GE designed an aptirely new Direct Cur-rent power supply system to in-bine maximum operating de-pendability of the AN/FSQ-7 AGE Computers:

AGE Computers: Light Anappaters: Light Hasuracturing Com-panyi Hasuracturing Com-panyi Hasuracturing Com-panyi His translationized Indi-Chief that accepts and priots a permanant proved of scheduled for densative on the mean the do-panying the schedule of a schedule state in Snown as the Coordin-ste Data Monitor, or as TAN-PT (Random Access Flan Pasi-tion Indicator). System Development Corpora-tions: Wastime with Liocele

System Deritionment Carpore-tion: Working with Lieroin, BDC prepared the sails compil-er programs, including ober-ing background in the sails compil-tion is the thild SAGE install-tions. These programs contain, in somputer language, the many luminnets of instructions re-quiryd by the computer for the processing, of radar and other hidrannikos. The processed data computation of the human de-crision, and for the automatic computation of weapon control orders. SDC has permanently assigned trained speciality.

AKIATUR, C. AGAN, TR. Briggalier General, USAF Commander each SAGE Soctor (f. farther programming and transing for SAGE Wester Electric Company: Along with the Bell Vlepthane Laboratories, and the Boll Vlepthane the Bell System, Western Felce tre became associated bills in SAGE development in festion of the ground continuent in festion of the ground continuent for the residen and Comban Guilton wester and continuent of the residen and Comban Guilton the frame of the State of the companies and the State of the companies of the system com-sed and the system com-sed and the theory of a companies of the system com-anderskies of Waller Controller and the many other controllers and the many other controllers and the state and the the adapted and the State of the of the system in the system of the for the system in the system of the the system in the system of the former and the Arroy other controllers and the state of the former and the state of the system in the State of the former and the state of the former and the state of the former and the state of the system in the state of the former and the state on the the addition of anore reduced by the addition of anore reduced by the addition of anore reduced in 
ter was constructed at Lineste-Flight support for legiling wind Approximation of the second state of the combine of the combine of the second state of

to operate the sector. When completed, the experi-mental SAGE Sector way, in all resential aspects. a prototyre ground environment, alpuble of excenting, all of the function-required for all defense.

The ESS was subjected to an exhaustive testing program to demonstrate the edequacy und ecompatibility of the equipment and the assign, and today contimes to function in the re-

### RADAR IN THE SKY OVER THE ATLANTIC



without ZPG-2W Airship, manufactured by bar Aircraft Corporation and a voterian of War II convey escout duty in new a full seriour la the air determs of Narth America. Mushle backed with the targest alreborne

reder artitenne in oxistence hes taken its place on the North American Air Deiense (NORAD) picket fine in the Attnic Cosar. The lugs an-temps is locuted in the 1,000,000 cubic foot en-velape.







project AN/PST2 site repeated come 20 times in the dome and space balaw while metabolisance the New England and mid-Atlantic states, and operating course are guartered treative. der and data proceeding equipment are haused in the New Principal Costs Of equipment and scriments of area Principal Costs Of

BAGE Troves Itself Having proves Itself (Introduction of the adequacy outronnents for all defines, SAGE Unrection and Combat

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### **Brief Ceremonies Open First SAGE** Unit At McGuire

Cereptonies dedicating the New York Air Defense Sector as the first operating Edicating the were withensed on 1⁻⁴C 27 by secure of even 400, composed of high-ranking ordified, and other hary persons, including repris-entatives of TV. Rådie and the Piers. The middom beromony, hald adjacent to the SAGE block-house, hegas with the pissikang of the symbolic "Last gun" from Mr. William E. Burke, a vice-president of Western Elec-rice in Gen Ediwin Rawlings, commande, Material

communicate of the Air Mulerfall Generati Buwings presented the light gun to the Ban, Rich ard E. Horner, Assistant Secre-tary of the Air Porre for Re-rearch and Development, who formally accepted the SAGE facility an bohalt of the Air



Major industries As SAGE has been a tran-work vestime from the bedde-ning, the costs for the bacque and schedulane erroring as a started by the major industries contributing the SAGE growth and development, with the Ar Force and Air Defense. Com-mand picking up a small pur-tion of the late The eight major industries formational kill for mombers of the resulting press, set up and vestions to SAGE, and provided for other facilities for the contri-butions to SAGE, and provided for other facilities for the con-venione of givenia.

ter other facilities for the con-venience of spieda. Public Relations staffers from-each of the industries worked with New York Air Defense Sector Office of Information Service personnel in acting up not maintaining a Press Caulor at McGuire for Visiting news-papernen.

Papermen. Force. Mr. Incrner than pussed the light gun to General Earlo E Partiridge, CIMCORAD, who called Gol. Charles G. Chandler, Jr. to the stand, comparturbated him on being the first command-er of the New York AIC Dr (mass Sector and Edd. "1. will express you to be operational in the System on July 164." NYAINS, the first SAGE Sec-tor to become operational, will you be followed by other. SAGE Sixture across the country.

"We must face the fact that, "We must face the fact that, while we are trying to help huild a world of freedom and justice among surveying people the musticity of international communitism are working con-stantis to true down this kind of world." — President Elsenhower





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July, 1958

.Airiorce. Montauk Base



Briggehempton News 4-29-1960

# Sillie Sengi Robbe Gome Uns MontoukAre Force Stations

BY EUNICE TELEFER SUCKETT OF the new Autor search The small fishing community sky for blanes rather than of Montaul has the new "Sky sea for war cances, its purpo scraper." It is a far cry, however, though, temains the same-from the seven story bluce build-tecting the soproten of ing, targely untended which enemy in time to be round that been the bull of local lokes attack efforts in miniber it ever since it was built of 1927 by Set up within the shadow Carl Fisher when he still hall the Montauk lighthouse the new dreams of making Montauk a device, operated by the 713rd port of entry for New York City Radar Squadron, a part of The Unlike the fowering office New York this Defense Sector. hunding whose deight was un- Twenty-sixth allo Division is en called for mensor now, the new trusted with the protection of concrete structure is topped by a the lives of millions, is a single 120 by 40 root rather screen, the ut is much more somisticated." targest. Tong-range, operational according to the Air Force, than search radie in the country. previous facilities at Montault This highly sensitive mechan. These were built at the close of ized and elevated "eye" would World War II to protect from nave intrigued the early Montauk the east the highly vulnerable Inclanst David the white man at metropolitan areas and southern rived in the 1640's they stood New England with their high guard on these same cliffs scari- concentration of population and ming the invelve miles of open industry water across which their dreaded . Before the installation of the enemy, the Narragansetts, might new glant screen, (a construction make astall from Block Island, job which has taken nearly a

Today the glant rotating screen and and part to a some the address of a destruction of the

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(Please turn to Page 8)

nopenting construction coldestations and asserbly red interfacer computers. These screens with the opti-ar manning Were housed under three many mountes to company overgrowith ingendoons, sprouting transformed accessory per vice table Hills describer in the second second Supple contracts are based stored five unitestationers of New Joria weren not some set of the work of the taulo pates engilled by the radar center to intercept unider, tified success, compacting the

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#### THE EAST HAMPTON STAR.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1962



EXPLOSIVE ITEMS, many of them "live," are inspected by the disposal team which rounded them up and destroyed them in late June at Montauk, Left to right, Sergeant Russell H. Price, Jr., Chief Warrant Officer Frank R. Chieffo, Sr., Sergeant Richard Sauter, and Sergeant Harold L. Childs, Jr. 1980, Phase

# Muzzleloaders To Rockets The Old And New In Ordnance Found On Montauk Point Beach

The old and the new in explosive items were found on the beach near Camp Hero and the Air Force Station, Montauk, in late June, after discoveries by strollers prompted a thorough search by ordnance experts.

A skindiver, walking along the beach, found a 90-mm projectile, and notified the Air Force. Before the search was over, an explosives disposal team from Suffolk County Air Base had found over 200 missiles, ranging from small modern rockets to ancient cannon balls.

Five miles of beach were closed for the three-day search after the items were returned to the Westhampton Air Base for detonation. Most of the rocket motors, fuses, and artillery projectiles were too rusted to strip or destroy by any other means.

Air Force officials theorized that the projectiles were probably washed up by the March storm.

- Among the discoveries were can-
- nonballs, solid and hollow shells,

ranging in diameter from four and onehalf to six and one-quarter inches. Similar balls were found imbedded in the cliffs several years ago by a team of civilian skindivers doing historical research.

There were over 75 practice rockets, many modern projectiles

and fuses, an intact hand grenade. 70 rounds of assorted ammunition, and several unidentified objects.

Some of the cannonballs may date back to the Revolution and War of 1812, when American and British warships apparently used the Montauk bluffs for firing practice. Other items may have been left there after the Spanish-American War, when Theodore Rooseveit's Roughriders camped at Montauk.

Army artillery practice was carried out at Montauk for many summers between the Spanish-American War and World War One, and the Navy frequently held firing practice in nearby waters. During World War Two, there was a large Coast Artillery installation at Camp Hero, then a Fort.

The most recent projectiles, the 90-mm shells and the practice rockets, apparently date from the Korean War, when Army antiaircraft artillery and rocket practice was held at Camp Hero. Several rockets were dated as late as 1953. (Radar Screen) and commissioned in September 1962. It is serial number 2, at one time there were seven of these radars in the Air Force, there are now 4. It is 160 ft. from the base to the top of the Omni-directional antenna, the main sail is 126 ft. long and 38 ft. wide. The reflector/sail weighs 40 tons, the base weighs 30 tons. The antenna is powered by 6 100 horsepower motors at a speed of one revolution every twelve seconds. The six motors are sequenced on at different times, they do not all start turning at the same time. This is to lower the stress, the system was designed in the early 50's.

The AN/EPS-35 is referred to as the search radar. Its



Officer's Club at the Station.

function is to determine how far away an aircraft is by transmitting a signal and receiving the return signal as it bounces off the target. The second type of radar in Montauk is called the Height Finder Radar. Its func to determine the altitude of an aircraft. This one installed in March of 1962. It is housed in a two story building 50 feet high and 50 feet square at the base. The Radome is made of rubber  $\frac{1}{6}$  inches thick and is kept inflated by blowers.

The tower is painted international orange and is quite a landmark for the local fishermen. It is rumored that this was done as a community relations project.



The Radar screen and tower on right, picture taken in 1958.



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### Montack A marace IV

# Montauk Air Force Station

Seen from the air, the Montauk Air Base boks like many of the small fishing villages found along our coast; that is with the exception of the large radar with its 10 story high antenna. From the neat white cottage with cement inner walls to the church like gymnasium, the whole camp was originally designed to look like a sleepy fishing village.

It was felt that during World War II that any invasion attempt by enemy forces would occur at this isolated, sparsely populated end of Long Island. The four huge 16 inch guns stood ready to defend if such an invasion occured. Thick concrete walls and ceilings all topped by several feet of dirt, makes these emplacements the safest place to be for any calamity.

Following World War II, Camp Hero was deactivated and used for two week training periods in the summer for Army Reserve units. On November 27th, 1950, the 773rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron was activated and made its home on the Western portion of Camp Hero. At that time the name of the base was changed to Montauk Air Force Station. The Squadron was assigned to the Eastern Air Defense Force until February 6th 1952. It was then assigned to the 26th Air Division. From then until October 1958, the 773rd provided surveillance for the detection and interception of all aircraft entering its area of responsibility. Because of its location, guarding the approaches to the New York area, this site was one of the most vital links in the nations aerospace defense network.

As the speed and performance of manned aircraft increased, and the use of missiles was apparent, it was felt that the concept of manual air defense operations was not adequate. It was at this time that the squadron was assigned to the New York Air Defense Sector on January 8th 1957. The Squadron continued its Manual Direction Center, while preparing to take its place as a link in the 'SAGE' system (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment).

Finally on October 1st, 1958, the Squadron was redesignated as the 773rd Radar Squadron (SAGE) and acquired a new mission. The AN/EPS-35 was installed



Raising the Colors at the Station, 1958.

ONG ISLAND CULLECTION East Hampton Library 159 Main Street

## Airforce Station

Montauk's geographical location made it a prime , pot for the German's to land in World War II and possibly invade this continent. Extensive preparations were undertaken to protect this area at the Airforce Base. Four massive 16 inch guns were set up in impregnable gun emplacements. The guns have been dispossed of long ago, but the emplacements are all there.

We had the good fortune to meet Edwin Tettemer, now living in Huntington, New York. He was in charge of construction when all this was being built. He recalls how the first 16 inch gun made its way across the Shinnecock railroad bridge. The bridge vibrated so, they were afraid to transport the others in the same manner. They were put on barges and towed to Fort Pond Bay and then transported to the base on flat bed trucks.

The gun emplacements are still awesome. They run for 620 feet underground with massive steel girders holding up tons of cement and soil. One gets the impression that you are in a huge underground vault. Large steel bays are built to store the 'ammo' needed to feed the guns. These are now used for various storage purposes, and are all humidity controlled.

Each emplacement is self-contained with its own

power plant, water supply and utilities. Fortunately the guns never had to be used. They were fired once and after the war were cut up for scrap. Some of the natives will tell you that when they were fired many windows were broken in the area from the reprecussions.

After World War II the purpose of the base changed as did the personnel and that history can be found in this book in another article. However, many of the airmen stationed there and the civilian personnel still live in the area, or married girls from here. John DeSousa came to the base from Cape Cod in 1956. He was a Sgt. in the Air Police, and recalls many happy moments spent there.

They had a 1 o'clock curfew that caused many an accident on the Napeague stretch of road with airmen trying to beat it. A very interesting event of the time was at the climax of Winnie Gilmartin's daughter Barbara's wedding to Lt. Sullivan at the Little Flower Church. Airmen in cars outside of the church were in communication with the Westhampton Air Force Station so that at the precise moment the newlyweds came down the stairs outside the church a squad of planes flew over to salute them. The Sullivans are now in Saudi Arabia. Mrs. Gilmartin still lives in Montauk.



Rare photo of 16 inch gun at the Air Force Station.

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16:22

ANOTHER STEP up the ladder for 15 Airmen at the Montauk Air Force Station, recently promoted another grade. Arthur Roth Photo

airmen come from within 150 miles ing equipment. of the base; from Long Island, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Boston, places like that."

Booklet

On my way out, Major Zarn handed me a booklet that gives a description of the base and supplies pertinent information to incoming airmen. From it I learned that Montauk Air Force Station was constructed in the early 40's, for the Army, and had originally been built to resemble a fishing village to disguise the fact that it was really a Coast Artillery base called Camp Hero. After the war the camp was closed down, but in 1950 it was reactivated and part of it was turned over to the Air Force, which then

A couple of other items in the booklet caught my attention. In describing the Village of East Hampton, the booklet warns that, "Topless bathing suits are not permitted on missing from the descriptions of the other communities in the Township, one might falsely draw the conclusion that topless suits are fairly ربها الراجية فتعود المتدرات الد

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turned out that 75 per cent of our built the radar dome and support- prevalent in the community outside of East Hampton Village.

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And, finally, Springs is described as "... a new community between East Hampton and Amagansett, It is a typical resort area. . ."

Despite the booklet, I still don't the beaches." As this warning is know what "semi-automatic ground environment" really means.

Arthur Roth

EAST HAMPTON STAR, ABTEB 67

THE STAR GOES TO:

# The Montauk Air Force Station

tioned at Montauk Air Force Sta- radar stations that conducts long gium, Germany, Okinawa, Korea, tion with the mission, among other range surveillance to guard the At- Alaska, and Greece, in addition to things and to quote from an Air lantic approaches. We operate on a many bases in the Continental United Force document, "to support and 24-hour basis." participate in all allocated operational training requirements while tauk was considered a good assign- ducted on Eniwetok Atoll in the 21st Air Division is in a Mode I, ment or not. "I would say a good Pacific in 1958. Mode II or Mode III configuration." assignment, by and large. Some of .I. asked Major. Zarn which of his Now that you're all straightened out the younger, single airmen find a stations had pleased him the most. regarding what they're supposed to lack of recreational opportunities He stated that Athens (where he do, it might be a good idea to tell during the winter, but most of the had been Chief Telecommunications you who they are.

The Squadron is part of the SAGE system (Semi - Automatic Ground Helen Eichhorn, whose brother Bob Environment). This demonstrates is an East Hampton Village police- job to me. "We operate a radar stathe lengths to which the Air Force man. "You've come to the right perwill go to provide us with a pleas- son; guess who does most of the pressions into data by computer, and ing acronym. Just think, it might work around here?" she jokingly this data is then sent, via an Amerhave been PAGE (partial automatic), asked. "You do," I guessed corrector HAGE (half-automatic) or even ly. RAGE (Radar Automatic Ground Environment).

Squadron really does, I stopped by case attached to the wall behind sidered to be the biggest problem the orderly room and asked to see his chair. Inside the case was dis- facing the men on the base in re-Major Robert W. Zarn. The orderly played a double strand of decora- gard to the civilian community. "I room displayed a 24-hour wall clock tive beads, along with the legend, would say off-base housing. Because (it was 13:20), a plaque awarded to "In case of panic, break glass and the area is primarily a resort one, the 773rd for taking second place count beads." in a fire protection contest, and a Major Zarn is a communications higher than our airmen can really dozen small photographs that illu- electronics staff officer and has been afford. Outside of that we have no strated the chain of command; start- an officer for 16 years. Prior to major problems." ing with President Johnson, and that he was an enlisted man during working down through Secretary of World War Two in the European church groups, particularly Rev. Defense McNamara, Secretary of Theater. Friend in Montauk. It is a little the Air Force Brown, Generals Mc-Connell, Reeves, Thatcher and Austin has studied at Mississippi Southern single airmen, but we have movies down to base commander Major University, the University of New on the base three times a week, plus Zarn. Presumably out of modesty, Mexico and the University of Mary- gym equipment and a hobby shop Major Zarn's was the only photo- land. He came to Montauk from the and another shop where they can graph not bearing an identification 664th Radar Squadron in Belle- work on their cars. A surprising tag.

Part of Chain

Major Zarn was in conference and I talked to Base Personnel Officer, Lieutenant Charles Lewis, a native of Florida. "We have 175 men on the base. SAGE, a part of

men like being stationed here."

I next talked to civilian secretary "Alaska, a close second."

At that moment Major Zarn came out and invited me into his office. To find out what the 773rd The first thing I noticed was a glass

fontaine, Ohio.

Well-Traveled

A well-traveled man, Major Zarn

The 773rd Radar Squadron is sta- Air Defense Command, is a chain of has served in England, France, Bel-States. He also served with Opera-I asked Lieutenant Lewis if Mon- tion Hardtack, the atomic tests con-

> Officer) was his favorite, with .

> Major Zarn outlined the Squadron's tion that transforms raw visual impressions into data by computer, and ican Telephone and Telegraph link to Maguire Air Force Base, where other computers interpret the data and take appropriate action."

I asked Major Zarn what he conrents are quite high, sometimes

"We work closely with the local He is from Two Rivers, Wis., and bleak here in the winter for our number of our airmen come from this area. j. . . '

"Someone did a survey and it



1 ¢

> Two youths from Freeport, L.I., wandered into middle of war games and were captured. They were later released.

they were placed in cus-tudy with some captured commandos until the defend-ers could check them out. Their status as "foul, balls" was confirmed when one of the "dead" commandos said, "They not with us." They're not with us."

In the tower. Peter Teisch mann, a quartermaster in the reserve and a textile manufacturer from North Haledon. N. J., said that "that damned R. J. Said that that damined lighthouse doesn't help things—there's nothing to lose your night vision like white light" The commandos were un-

able to break the defense, After several hours of infii-trating through the bayber-ries and shad bushes surtraining introugn the bayber-ries and shad bushes sur-rounding the camp, one Seal who was "killed" (only blank cartridges were used) threw up his hands and pointed to the sky. "That's the way we should have come in," he said. shou said.

commandos The WATE equipped with "starlight scopes," flares, knives and revolvers and were trying to reach the camp's generator. The heart of the camp was several equipment vants in which technicians collated in-formation on unidentified undersea, surface and air objects.

### Do-It-Yourself Is the Normal Thing

By MURRAY SCHUMACH The Fresh Meadows section of Queens, a neighborhood of tree-shaded streets. trimmed lawns and hedges and lots of playgtrounds, is rapidly becoming, of neces-sity, a sort of vocational sity, a sort or school for homeowners.

The men are becoming car-The men are becoming car-penters, painters, plumbers, electricians, sionemasons. Their wives are papering walls, coddling miniature swimming pools, gardening in backyards. "Around here you either become handru or a pauter"

become handy or a pauper," says Nathan Lubinsky, who owns a house on 186th Street,

owns a noise on rooth Street, near S&ch Avenue. In this neighborhood, where incomes range be-tween \$15,000 and \$30,000, homeowners did not have to read the statistics issued this week by the Department of Labor to learn that it had Labor to learn that it had become expensive to main-tain a house in the metro-politan area. The figures showed that in June the cost of home ownership rose 1.5 per cent over last year. Fresh Meadows was named

NASSA in the second Summer Barn and the second 344 QUEENS Flushing ANAL CE 0.0 151.44 Uniter 194 بقيدهم لمعنا Jama 3 .... The New York Tilles July 21, 1978

after a golf course. On the site of the golf course there is now a New York Life Insurance Company development of garden and high-rise apartment houses. Most of Fresh Meadows's 30,000 residents, however, live in one-

Ments, howest, new motors, Mr. Lubinsky was probably one of the luckiest of the "area's homeowners yester-day. He had found a young

man, Louis Focco, a house painter, who was willing to climb a ladder and work on parts of the house's exterior. Next door, Mrs. Katherine Ohnikian was watchin? three children and a their friends splash in backyard pool

"We hardly ever call any-"we nardly ever call any-one to fix things in the house," she said. "My hus-band paints, he does electri-cal repairs. He put in the pool. I'm the gardener. I planted tomatoes, cucumbers, parsley, carrots."

All in Favor

With a handy husband, Mrs. Ohnikian thinks they did well to buy in Fresh Meadows about six years ago. "It's a good place to raise children," she says. "The schools are still all right. The youngstees have plenty of youngsters have plenty of friends and there's lots of room to play."

triends and there's lots of room to play." On a grassy baseball dia-mond near Cunningham Park, a band of teen-agers hustled after fungo grounders and fly balls. They were tanned and exuberant, but not too intense. As members of the Presh Meadows Athletic Club, a team in a league spoa-sored by the Parks Depati-ment, they were just prac-ticing and did not mind trk-ing a break to talk about their neighborhood. "We got parks with rabbits in them," said one. "You tyke the bus and you're in Shea Stadium in 15 minutes," said another. "It's like being in the country and the city at the same time," said a third. They told about hitchhilting to Jones Beach in less than an hour and about playing under lights in a schoo ground.

under lights in a schoo ground.

The Over-All Vi

Ine uver-all Vi In supermarkets, women were quick to cite examples of the high oost of maintain-ing a house. Thad a leak in the basement," one said. "We called a plumber \$250. You want a little piece of railing put in-\$185. So we'll do without the railing." But as she reflected on the But as she reflected on the

advantages of living in her own house in Fresh Mead-ows, she added:

ows, ane added: "It's a good place to live. So my husband fixes lhe drain under the sink. But my children are growing up well and we have good triends."

friends." One woman seemed un-usually philosophical. "You have to expect to pay high prices to have things done around the house," she said. "Matorials are expensive. labor is expensive. If you want good work you pay, good prices. So we pay. The the dot Streams

Pot-Holed Streets

Pot-Holed Streets Behind a flowering buch, three women chatted by the steps of a house. They were concerned about the cost of fixing automobiles shaken up by pot-holed streets, particu-larly along 188th Street. The streets looked clean, though the women thought the Sanitation Department was not keeping its promise of three pickups a weet in the area.

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H-29

The New York Times

JRSDAY, JULY 23, 1970

# 'Youths Walking by the Sea .. Then the Shooting Began



vy men setting out buoys off Montauk Point equipped th radar reflecting devices for detecting submarines.



#### By CARTER B. HORSLEY Sortial to The New York Times

CAMP HERO, Montauk, L.L. July 22-A Jorce of about 100 men turned back a commando invasion from the see in a predawn war game today.

For the combatants, it was a strategy of stealth and security. But for two bystanders, is was a surprising scare.

The defenders were the Third Neval District's Neval Reserve .Inshore .Undersea Warfare Division, who were participating in Operation Small Fry, the first reserve exercise designed to test the operational capabilities of mobile equipment, contin-gency plans, and forces available for the protection of the sea approaches to the continental United States. There are 22 such divisions to help provide protection for the nation's ports.

#### Seal Group Invades

The invaders were a team of Seals, the regular Navy's special warfare group skilled in sea, land and air tactics, similar to the Army's Green Berets, and referred to by the defenders as the "superhumans."

The commandos, who left their submarine several miles offshore, landed in a rubber raft late last night on a rocky beach between the lighthouse and this old abandoned Army base.

The reservists, on their annual two weeks of active duty, had pitched their tents, up their sophisticated radar and sonar equipment and sandbagged a former gun emplacement for an observa-



Marine

hotel

nothing to do at home."

They had parked their car

night. They saw some lights,

Corps

Reserve.

tion tower on a promentory at the base of which stands climbed the steep cliff near the camp. the shell of a former resort

"We didn't see any signs, except one that said, 'don't The two bystanders who walk here-stop erosion,"" he stumbled into the floodlights explained.

and gunsights of the de-When they reached the top of the bluff, however, they fenders were Andrew Hirth heard shots and then, over a and Tom Lehane, both 19 years old and from Preeport, loudspeaker, someone said, L. L. who had come to Mon-'Stop and advance." tauk simply "because we had

'It's ridiculous." said Andy, who was drafted by the Army three months ago. at the lighthouse and walked "It's the last thing you'd exdown to the beach late last

pect, a very bad scene." "We had walked past a little rubber raft, but thought and being curious, accord-ing to Tom, who is in the it was just some guy and his girl," Tom said.

They were placed in custody with some captured commandos until the defenders could check them out. Their status as "foul balls" was confirmed when one of the "dead" commandos said, "They're not with us."

n the tower, Peter Telschquartermaster in the d a textile manuom North Haledon, that "that damned

Cmdr. James G. Lindley, a last week and did not know vice president of Manufacwhen the attack would come. turers Hanover Trust Com-The commandos "only had a pany, assembled his defenders just before dawn to tell them they had "done an outstanding job" and to read a message from the submarine that its men "will be sure not to take liberty at this camp." The commanding officer of

defenders set up camp early

the commandos praised the defense, saying they had not

vouths who were released.

antisubmarine with other units of the Navy expected it to be so tight. The

five commandos were "killed" or captured before having to rendezvous with their sub-

marine, the Entemodor.

and Coast Guard, Several sub-

Long Island road map." In addition to the two

The exercise also involved maneuvers

about, what we're here to defend

Neighborhoods: In Fresh Meadows Do-It-Yourself Is the Normal Thing

BY MURRAY SCHUMACH The Fresh Meadows section of Queens, a neighborhood of tree-shaded streets, trimmed lawns and hedges and lots of playgtrounds, is rapidly becoming, of neces-sity, a sort of vocational school for homeowners.



man. Louis Focco, a house painter, who was willing to climb a ladder and work on parts of the house's exterior. Next door, Mrs. Katherine Ohnik atching her a few of three their in a small hackval



Observation post at Camp Hero, Montauk, where Naval Reserve Inshore Undersea Warfare Divisions, on annual duty, were holding beachfront



marines from the naval base of New London, Conn., passed through the area and were. picked up by sonar devices and "killed" by the destroyer Pierce and helicopters.

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Lieut, Russ Mochlich, the perimeter defense officer and a chemist from Springfield, Mass., pointed to the American flag fluttering in the breeze above the tower and said: "That's what it's all

1972 11-3

# Montauk Land to Be Declared Surplus

Montauk—The Department of Defense has decided that 123 acres at the 301-acre Montauk Air Force Station are no longer needed, and the land is to be declared surplus, Rep. Otis G. Pike announced yesterday.

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A spokesman for the Long Island State Park Commission in Babylon said the park agency had already filed a claim. The surplus property would be added to the 724-acre Montauk Point State Park, almost all of which lies north of Montauk Point State Parkway and fronts on Block Island Sound.

The Suffolk County Legislature voted earlier this

year to acquire about 1,500 acres of land adjoining the state park for a county park.

In a report to the Riverhead congressman three days ago, the Air Force said it had decided that two parcels of land were no longer needed by the military. One parcel, about 40 acres, is on the eastern section of the station, and a second parcel, about 83 acres, is located on the western end of the station. The Air Force said that an existing sewage treatment and disposal plant in the eastern section would be retained.

The Air Force report said that none of the other branches of the military were interested in the surplus property. The land will now be turned over to the General Services Administration, which will canvais ' other federal agencies to determine whether any want', the land. If not, the property would be offered to various agencies of the state government.

The Montauk Air Force Station has been in eristence since 1946 and is manned by the Air Force's 773rd Radar Squadron—about 140 military personnel and 30 civilians. The squadron monitors planes approaching a section of the Atlantic coast of the nation, to determine whether the planes might be energy, bombers. The site formerly belonged to the Army, which constructed Camp Hero, part of a network of coastal defense facilities.

# JUS to Transfer Jo 120 Acres For Montauk Park

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N :: month delay, the federal government will transfer about 120 acres next month from Camp Hero to the ctate to be 3-included in Montauk' State Park, Long Island State Park 11 and Recreation Commission 1. officials have said. -no Interior Department officials are scheduled to turn over , the 120 acres at ceremonies of at Montauk State Park at 10 dy AM Thursday, state park of--dicials said. The additional land will increase the park area from its present 725 sacres to about 845 acres, parks officials said. The federal donation of nearly onefourth of the Camp Hero Upi land was part of former President Richard Nixon's plan Hi to transfer 40 parcels of federal land totaling 6,775 acres , to state and local govern--, ments. Harthon L. Bill, general

Inaction 1. Bill, general
manager of the Long Island
State Park and Recreation Commission, said yesterday
that lengthy delays in completing paper work delayed
the transfer. "By the time
deeds are drawn up and checked out, a good deal of time elapses," Bill said. The parks commission first announced the transfer in December, 1972. Bill said that
parks officials would make plans at a later date for use of the additional 120 acres.

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#### By Dallas Gatewood

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T'I's Military

aning Days fo NEWSDAY, JUNE 15, 1980 Montauk—On July 1, its mission completed, the 75-foot radar dish at Camp Hero will stop rotating. Shortly thereafter, probably within the month, an enormous crane will lift the antenna from its concrete base to be disassembled.

The antenna, part of a long-range radar-surveillance installation, has rotated once every 12 seconds since being commissioned in 1962. It can be seen for miles—on sea and land—from its perch just west of Montauk Point, marking Camp Hero, the last of Long Island's military bases.

The base, named by the Defense Department as Montauk Air Force Station, will continue to operate a ground-to-air radio station until 1982 with a military staff of five. But the other 75 military personnel and most of the 19 civilian employees stationed there now will be gone by the end of the summer. The radar-surveillance job will be turned over to a more sophisticated system operated from Massachusetts and New Jersey.

The future of the 101-acre site is still uncertain. The Air Force and General Services Administration will screen other military and government agencies to see if any want to take over the base. If not, it could be turned over to the state to expand parkland or to the Town of East Hampton, which is considering the base as a site for housing.

An Air Force study done about a year and a half ago, when there was a total military-civilian contingent of about 140 persons at the post, said the installation's payroll was about \$1.6 million annually. In a formula that figures not all military salaries are spent in the community, the reporestimated that closing the base would mean an annual loss to the community of about \$1 million s year. Lee Koppelman, Long Island regional planning director, said there would be an impact from the loss but that compared to East Hampton's large tourist industry, the impact would be minor.

The base is almost like a tiny hamlet, and despite the size of the radar equipment, it lacks the sterility of a typical military installation. The same lush foliage that surrounds Montauk Point is seen on the post, and the barracks and administration buildings are Dutch colonial.

"This is like a very large family," said Maj. Miles Martin, the base commander, of his small contingent.

The folksy charm of the base was very much a part of its design. In 1942, when the Army commissioned Camp Hero, it was a camouflaged coastal-defense station, and between those charming buildings and barracks were two buried concrete bunkers. The bunker walls were nearly three feet thick and housed four 16-inch naval rifles. As one Navy spokesman put it, "Those guns could throw a shell that weighed as much as a Volkswagen 21 to 24 miles."

When the Army withdrew from the base in December, 1957, an official press release said that during the war, "residents of the nearby communities knew very little about the camp, except that it was named for Maj. Gen. Andrew Hero Jr. and some huge coastal defense guns had been moved into it." Hero, who died in 1942, had been the Army's commander of coastal artillary.

The Air Force began its surveillance responsibilities at the camp in 1950. The army had dismantled its armaments in 1947 but returned for a joint, residence with the Air Force from 1951 to 1957, when it operated anti-aircraft batteries there.

Joseph Mott of East Hampton, the base's civil-engineering foreman, a civilian, has worked at Camp Hero for 28 years. "I'm sorry to see it go," he said. "But this is outmoded; they don't need it any more." He is applying to be part of the caretaker crew of five or six civilians who will maintain the camp indefinitely until the government decides the post's fate.

Civilians are retiring, taking transfers or, like Dorothy McCann, the base housing officer, moving to non-government work. The military personnel

are being transferred to other installations.

Ed Kenney of Amagansett began a job at the base in 1956, two years after moving to the East End from New England. "Twe got sand in my pants and everywhere else now: I wouldn't consider moving," he said.

The GSA said that it would not be able to take bids from public agencies wishing to take over the base until December at the earliest. Mary Fallon, East Hampton supervisor, said the town would like to acquire at least the part of the base with the 27 houses for use as low- and moderate-income housing. Ivan Vamos, the deputy state parks commissioner in charge of planning, said the state is considering asking for some land to add to its considerable park holdings in the Montauk area. But John Sheridan, general manager of the Long Island State Parks Commission, said that he has had several meetings with Fallon, and will work out a plan to allow the town to use the houses.

In the meantime, one of the few highly visible signs of the base that will remain is the orange building that housed another radar antenna. Capt. Chavis Harris, Hero's information officer, said base legend has it that the building, the only orange structure on the site, was painted at the request of local fishermen who use it as a land reference point.

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Newsday Graphic by Ed Corco

Air Force homes that East Hampton wants for low- and middle-income housing

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# High-Income Site, Low-Income Homes

#### By Dallas Gatewood

Montauk—East Hampton Town officials think they have found a nice site for some much-needed low- and middleincome housing. The problem is that the site may be too nice.

The town wants to take over 27 onefamily houses on the Montauk Air Force Base when the base closes sometime next year. The homes sit just a few hundred yards from the Montauk bluffs, which command a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean. Just to the west, on some of the most expensive property in North America, are the summer homes of such celebrities as artist Andy Warhol and talk-show host Dick Cavett.

If the town acquires the houses, it could sell them to qualified families under federal guarantees of low-interest mortgages. But town officials, including Supervisor Mary Fallon, fear that the site may be so attractive the homes could be resold later at much higher prices as vacation homes. Federal Housing and Urban Development officials say there is nothing to prevent this. "This would defeat the purpose of moderate-income housing," Fallon said. The highest selling price with federal mortgage guarantees is \$45,600 per home, according to HUD. Montauk realtor Frank Capozzola said that on the open market the houses could command minimum prices of \$65,000.

One proposed solution is for the town or a suitable private management agéncy to operate the units as subsidized rental units. "Renting them would be more expensive for the town," Fallon said. "We would have to maintain the houses." The town also would have to set up a housing authority. Attempts to establish complexes of rent-subsidized housing in the town recently have been met with stiff opposition. But HUD says the area is suitable for such housing;

The ultimate disposition of the property will not be certain until early next year, when the U.S. General Service Administration offers the land to other federal, state and local agencies. The GSA has said, however, that an informal servey of Defense Department agencies (which include branches of the military) has shown that none wish to acquire the land. So far only the State Department of Parks and Recreationhas expressed any interest in the base, and state officials said they would be interested only in undeveloped property, not base housing.

not base housing. Town Councilman Randall Parsons said the matter may not be settled for a year. The GSA has contracted with Columbia University for study of the best uses of the base property once the station is closed, and federal officials said local informational hearings will be held, probably in February.

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## 3-1983

# Housing Deal at Montauk Base OK'd

NEWSDAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1983

### By Steve Wick

Montauk - The U.S. General Services Administration ruled yesterday that East Hampton Town may take title for a nominal fee to 30 acres at the former Montauk Air Force Base, including 27 housing units to be sold to moderate-income residents

The 27 families who will get the homes for about \$40.000 each already have been selected by lottery, and a town official said he expected them to be able to move in by the end of the summer.

The town — which sought the land because local residents are being priced out of the market by soaring resort prices - will pay \$81,000 for the property and plans about \$900,000 in renovations to the houses and . sewage and water systems.

The General Services Administration had earlier balked at turning over the valuable property, at the deactivated radar station near Montauk Point, virtually for free, saying that under a Reagan ad including base housing. The land was offered for resale is terrific." .

value. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-New York), who announced the decision yesterday along with Rep. William Carney (C.R-Hauppauge), said that the government agency and a House subcommittee that also had balked at the plan dropped their objections after further consideration.

"It will take two weeks for the paperwork to go through, then the town will take title to the property," said East Hampton Town Board member Michael Finazzo, who has been a vocal supporter of selling the homes to moderate-income families. Tthink the families will be in the homes by the end of the summer,"

E. Early last year, the town applied to buy the 30 acres

and the second 
ministration directive; it should be sold at market, to local residents under a federal low-interest housing Drogram, ....

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A hitch developed in November when a subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations recommended that the sale be rejected, largely on the grounds that it amounted to an unreasonably large federal subsidy. In addition, the GSA cited the Reagan directive.

With the matter resolved vesterday in favor of the town, D'Amato, in a joint announcement with Carney, said. "This is great news for eastern Long Island, where there is a severe shortage of year-round rentals and affordable homes for purchase by middle-income families."

Carney added: "Twenty-seven middle-income families who otherwise might have never owned their own homes will now realize that dream. This

and the second 
# U.S. Is Moving to Sell Old Montauk Air Base

### By Laura Durkin SEP 1 6 1983

Montauk — Despite a series of pleas from state, local and county officals that the property be preserved, the federal government is proceeding with plans to sell to developers the former Montauk Air Force Base, a 278-acre parcel near Montauk Point.

The General Services Administration, which disposes of surplus federal land, has repeatedly rebuffed efforts during the last year to work out a way to save the land from development. Residents in the area received letters from the GSA this week telling them that the most recent pleas for preservation had been rejected. At the sametime, the GSA has released a study saying that the "highest and best use" of the land would be residential housing, and that there would be no significant impact on the environment. Wrong, local officials say.

"There's a high percentage of wetlands in that area," said Town Supervisor Ronald Greenhaum. "There would probably be a maximum of about 80 houses that could be built there. And I've heard no one express interest in buying it. It's a very difficult piece of property to develop."

The government had offered the land to the town for \$3.25 million, a figure town officials rejected as much too high. That figure — which GSA officials said yesterday was a "specially negotiated price" to the town — is really about the fair market value cost of the land, according to Montauk real estate appraiser George Hammer. The government proposes to put the land up for sale in December, either in a closed-bid sale or on the auction block. But maneuvering by state and town officials continues.

East Hampton Town plans to argue that an environmental impact statement is necessary before plans for construction can proceed.

In case that argument does not succeed, Councilman Randall Parsons said, officials are investigating a finding by the GSA's property disposal review board, which said that lands adjacent to state parklands also ploud be used as parklanda.

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The old Air Force base is bordered on two sides by state and county park lands.

If that argument doesn't work either, State Deputy Parks Commissioner Ivan Vamos said, the state has a card up its sleeve. On Fire Island, Vamos said, there is a parcel of state land, lying between two parcels of federal land, that the federal government covets. Any swap "would be a new procedure," Vamos said. "The question would be how we could bring it about. The [state] land on Fire Island is adjacent to the old Fire Island lighthouse, which is federal land." Department of Interior officials could not be reached for comment on the possibility of a swap. But GSA officials said they were proceeding with plans to advertise the Montauk property for sale in December and that the federal government already has been generous with the town.

"We are transmitting 17.4 acres of waterfront land [near Montauk Point] to the town, and we have transmitted the 25 acres of land on which are 27 former Air Force Base houses," Patricia Caroleo of the GSA's real-property office in Boston said yesterday. "The highest and best use of the 278-acre base land is residential development." that a start is the same set of the same se

# State Lands Montauk Air Base

# U.S. agrees to swap 278-acre site for 125 acres on Fire Island

### By Laura Durkin

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Ending a year-long battle, the U.S. General Services Administration has bowed to pressure and decided to release the 278-acre Montauk Air Force Base into the care of New York State for use as parkland.

Officials said the transfer could take place in about a month, as soon as paperwork is completed. In return, the state is to transfer to the federal government 125 acres it owns within the Fire Island National Seashore.

The decision to turn over to state officials the wooded parcel on the tip of Long Island was made this week by GSA officials after Congress had passed a tax bill that also called for the transfer of the land to New York. The tax bill, GSA spokesman Paul Costello said, "had clearly stated that the highest and best use of the property was for parks and recreation purposes. So the entire 278 acres will go to the Department of Interior, and Interior will make the transfer to New York State."

"This is a great day to announce it, right before our biggest recreational day of the year on Long Island," said Rep. William Carney (C,R-Hauppauge), who with Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) had worked to attach the Montauk property to the tax bill. "... New York has said it is prepared to spend money on the land, and that it will swap the Fire Island land. The land is now saved, and that's the important thing." Thomas Wilson, a spokesman for the Department of the Interior, said last night that Secretary William Clark had been waiting for the GSA decision, and is "delighted, naturally."

Clark entered the fray on the side of local officials, who for nearly a year had been opposing GSA's intention to sell the land to the highest bidder. The land, which was closed as an Air Force base in 1980 and then declared surplus, had been put up for sale this year under President Ronald Reagan's plan to reduce the national deficit by selling off unneeded federal properties.

An auction in February brought a high bid of \$1.9 million — \$1.3 million less than the GSA had said the town would have to pay for the land — after town officials rezoned the land to forbid development and a federal judge had slapped a temporary restraining order on the sale.

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Local officials, later joined by Gov. Mario Cuomo and Secretary of State Gail Shaffer, contended that the land was home to several rare flora and fauna, as well as a fragile water-table area. And federal officials conceded that proceeds of the sale would not help to reduce the deficit.

Preservation of the land for parks will mean that nearly the entire tip of Long Island is in public ownership.

"That's wonderful news," East Hampton Supervisor Judith Hope said last night. "It seems to be the successful end of a long battle. And it certainly was well worth it."

JULY 4, 1984



SEN. Alfonse D'Amato has won his two-year battle to convert Montauk Air Force Base to a state park.

from being auctioned servationists. off for condominiums, "A precious resource D'Amato (R-N.Y.), teamed up with Democratic Šen. Moynihan to attach an said. obscure rider to the The long struggle big national deficit began when former In-"downpayment" bill.

The rider provides

at Long Island's castern tip be transferred from the federal government to the state, - much to the delight To save the land of campers and con-

> has been rescued from the developers," a Daniel D'Amato spokesman The long struggle

terior Secretary James Watt 811that the magnificent nounced that the base,

shut down in 1980. would be auctioned for condominiums.

A joint force of environmentalists and state and local officials won à court order which permitted the auction but prohibited the finalization of a sale.

The highest bid was \$1.9 million — far below the \$3.2 million the General Scrvices Administration had insisted East Hampton pay to avoid the auction.

Meanwhile, D'Amato and Moynihan tried in vain to get the GSA to give the land to the state.

"We ran into a real roadblock at the GSA," said the D'Amato spokesman. "So we worked out a compromise and took it to Congress."

The rider provides that the former air base be transferred to New York for park usage - and, in return, the state gives the federal govern-ment 125 acres it owns within the Fire Island National Seashore.

"That's just super." said an elated East Hampton supervisor Judith Hope.

The new park, adjacent to the existing Montauk Point State Park, 120 miles from Manhattan, will be preserved forever in its natural state, said Gail Shaffer, Gov. Cuomo's secretary of state.

Camping and picnicking, but no games or other recreation. will be permitted.

# **Dream Housing** Beset by Problems

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### By Laura Durkin

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Montauk — The government-funded Camp Hero housing project, which once seemed like a dream for residents who could not otherwise afford to buy in East Hampton; has become a problem-ridden nightmare in recent months.

The latest of the problems was disclosed vesterday, when the Suffolk County Health Department. yesterday cited the Town of East Hampton for allowing raw sewage to overflow into a wetland there. The violation of county sanitary code apparently houses — and a 30-year-old sewage system — when the old Montauk Air Force Base was declared surplus by the federal government a few-years ago. But the contaminated wetland is just the latest gan as a model program to provide affordable houses for residents of a town where most realestate prices have gone through the roof.

"Allowing that sewage to run out into the storm drain is ridiculous and unacceptable," said Tony Bullock, one of the town councilmen charged with overseeing the project. "We will be stopping off that connection right away. Still, we're making progress. It's slow, but it is progress, and people are generally happier than they were in the beginning."

The beginning had a Smyriad of problems," said Stephanie Sekora-Edmonds, who with her husband, Allen, won the lottery to purchase No. 145 Jefferson Lane. "When we signed the contract on June 15 there was no operating water." she said." "We kept asking is the water drinkable, and they kept, saying, 'We don't know, but we're sure it's okay.' Then we moved in and on Aug. 8 the county; puts signs on everybody's house saying don't drink the water.

ther residents, as soon as they moved in, found floor tiles popping up off the slab and newly inted walls peeling. George Hear, whose new, 124 Jefferson, said, "When we came in; nothing but the best I bought good paint, spent all day doing the living, room. Got up the next morning, and it was all peeled off All Many ovens didn't work: Drains backed up Wihr-

dows cracked. One lottery-winner got scared and backed out of his \$41.500 deal. Meanwhile, at town hall, the bills on a project that was contracted to cost \$750,000 were coming in at more than \$1.1 million. The Democrats blame the Republicans, specifiis no fault of the town, which gained ownership of 27 .... cally. Councilman, Michael Finazzo, who had the job. of supervising the overseeing engineer and handling the paperwork. Finazzo , said he was working against tight deadlines, unexpected renovation problems and new requirements. And Is embarrassment at a project that 2½ years ago be - a admit I am only a councilman VFinazzo said 2Mr Bullock apparently thinks he is someone far superior than a councilman,"

Last month, the Town Board, after weeks of discussion, passed a new bonding resolution authorizing the town to shoulder the burden of the overruns. And slowly, some of the problems inside? the 24 homes that are occupied are being fixed.

But the order to boil water is still in effect, and yesterday the county attorney's office said that Health Commissioner David Harris has requested that a case against the town be put together, be cause the town has failed to find the source of th high fecal-coliform count in the water For more than six months, promises that the problems would be corrected have not been met, a said Derrick Robinson, an assistant county attorney. "That water is not fit for human consumption" unless it has been boiled first. We can't understand. why the town has been less than diligent "I take no responsibility for that," Bullock said "That's the only thing I asked Finazzo to take care

"I've been re d by the engineers that they they can to find the sour are doing every

storm drain where sewage bac shown where and feeldants at Comp H

And the main and the main and the second of 


The entrance to the former Air Force base, now home to 27 families who got their homes for \$41,500 each

# Feeling Trapped at Camp Hero

#### HERO from Page 1

elopment up to \$100,000 in subsidy repayments. The subsidies have to be repaid only if owners sell before 30 years.

30 years. Blanche Riley, who is 60 years old, said she fears that her children, who will inherit her Camp Hero house, will be burdened by the cost. "I applied for a house because I wanted a perma-nent place to live," said Riley, a clerk for East Hamp-ton Town. "I am trying to refinance the house, but I don't bear if I are an use alter." don't know if I can on my salary.

Riley or any other homeowner in the development who refinances would no longer receive a HUD subsi-dy, but would benefit by obtaining a lower interest

East Hampton Town officials agreed that the Camp Hero mortgage contract is too restrictive -- more rigid than those governing other affordable-housing pro-jects in East Hampton. The dif-

ference, they said, is that Camp Hero was once owned by the federal government, and the contract was written to comply with a now-defunct housing program. The program provides mortgage insurance as well as the interest subsidies.

"We are trying to go to bat for them," said Pat Trunzo, a town board member. "I wish they'd get it out of their heads that we are advertaries.

As a result of several meetings with Camp Hero residents, town officials said they are working with Rep. George Hoch rueckner (D-Coram) to see if HUD will have the contracts revised. Trunzo said that, through Hochbrueckner, the town has recommended that HUD allow residents who sell their homes to get 50 percent of the market value, while requiring that any sale be done through the town so that the houses could be sold to others the would qualify for an affordable home. For example, if the value for the h \$150,000, the town would sell it for half that value to a qualified buyer, and the homeowner would get \$75,000 om the sale.

In a letter to Trunzo in April, Edward Reale, the East Hampton town attorney, explained that East Hampton does not have the authority to change the Camp Hero contract.

"Briefly, the federal government sold the land to the town at substantially below market value based upon our promise to HUD that we would impose e restrictions, which were drafted by HUD, when the property was recold to the individual homeown-ers," the letter states. Reals noted that the homeowners were sold the houses for 50 percent less than the market value at the time

Camp Hero residents, however r. said then ous questions about whether the town or HUD was ponsible for drafting the contract. They said the

town had more input than it has acknowledged. The only requirement set by HUD, the residents said, was that if the homes were sold within 30 years, homewners would receive only \$41,500 plus the cost-ofliving increase

HUD officials said it could not immediately be determined if the homeowners' contracts will be reised. Many of the officials who worked on the Camp

Hero project have left the agency. A HUD spokesman in Washington said, however, that the terms of the homeowners' contract are typi-

cal of those in this type of housing. In his letter, Reale conceded that part of the resi-dents' suspicion about the town's involvement stemmed from a rider that was attached to the home owners' contract. The original contract, drafted in 1982, provided that the town would retain only onethird of the resale price of the homes.

"Unfortunately, it was prior to receipt by the town

of the HUD restrictions im-posed," Reale said. In 1983, the U.S. General Ser-

vices Administration officially turned over the property at the former Air Force Base to East Hampton Town for \$81,000. But in 1984, as the families were about to take title to the homes, HUD notified the town that a rider had to be attached to the original contract, according to town officials, imposing the current restrictions

"They said 'If you want the houses you take these condi-tions," Tranzo said.

When the homeowners were called in to sign the rider, many said, they did not approve of the new terms but signed anyway.

"We didn't agree with the new terms, but we had to sign," said Richard Brown, a Camp Hero resident. "We had been waiting so long. Some of our leases were up, one woman was pregnant, and everyone needed a house. By that time, we were desperate."

ž



of Edison Street at Camn Hero, with its cedar-shinoled homes



# Feeling Trapped at Camp Hero

Residents chate under contracts that could cost them if they move

By Jenny Abdo **O** f all stories, this would seism to fit the ides of the American Dress.

In the early 1980s, the federal government gave East Hampton Town title to 27 homes on 30 acts of a former Air. Force base in Montant. The homes were to be used for lowcost housing.

The idea was to help ordinary m folk who had given up hope owning homes because of the agh cost of real estate in Bast Hamnton.

>

Mithin three years, a housing lotter?was held and 27 families moved into a development called Cost Hero. For \$41,500 each, the families got codar-shingled homes on streets named afber; U.S. presidents — Washington; Machson, Lincoln and Jefferson.

Madison, senson and setterson. The families, who previously yete renters, had never imagined that they could afford a home in East Hampton. After all, they had modest incomes. One was a fisherman, another a gind, and one worsen, was the widow of an Air Force captain who had died in the Korean War. The woman had raised three children alone on her salary as an office clerk.

But five years later, the famflies no longer believe their lives represent the American Dream. The contracts the families signed do not afford them the liberties guaranteed to typical homeowners, they said.

"I love this area, I like my meighbors, but we don't really own our homes," said Carls Grimm, one Camp Hero resident, referring to contract provisions that limit the amount of sooney home adlers can retain and impose other rules as well.

If they sold their homes today, residents say, many families would lose money. They would be allowed only their original \$41,500 investment plus "he increase in the consumer price index



Richard Brown, Carla Grimm and Blanche Riley outside their homes at Camp Hero in Montauk; Riley home is at right

since the houses were purchased. The total would be about \$52,000.

The families say the \$52,000 would allow them no profit or compensation for improvements they have made, and that they would, in fact, lose \$3,000 to \$4,000 after paying cleang costs. In addition, the families can't borrow against their house — which for many homeowners is prime equity — without permission from the town. And finally, in addition to paying a fixed 15.5 percent. interest on their mortgages — higher than the current average of 9.96 percent on fixed-rate mortgages — the homeowners will have to repay government subsidies if they sell before their 30-year mortgages are paid off.

As part of the affordable-housing program, called homeownership assistance for lower- and moderate-income

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families, the homeowners pay only 20 percent of their family income toward their monthly mortgage costs. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development picks up the rest of the monthly payment. A family that sells its house before the

A family that sells its house before the mortgage is paid off could owe the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban De-

Please see HERO on Page 3

# Montauk # The War Years

IN THE SUMMER OF 1941, MONTAUK WAS A 🗰 HAVEN OF INNO-

CENCE, IN AN INCREASINGLY HOSTILE WORLD. HALF FISHING

VILLAGE, HALF SUMMER RESORT, IT EXISTED IN SUBLIME ISOLATION - 1 

AT THE FAR END OF LONG ISLAND 2 A COMPLETE DINNER AT THE 

MONTAUK TAVERN ONLY COST .354, THE LOCAL CINEMA OFFERED A 

DOUBLE JE FEATURE FOR A NICKEL AND THE GRADUATING CLASS

OF THE MONTAUK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NUMBERED STX. ALTHOUGH STORM CLOUDS GATHERED OVER EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC,

int .....

MONTAUK, LIKE MOST OF AMERICA, PAID NO ATTENTION. PEARL HAR-

BOR CHANGED ALL THAT, AND BY THE SPRING OF 1942, MON-

ND WOMEN WERE KNEE DEEP IN THE TAUK AND IT'S MEN AND WOMEN WERE 

ATES THUR STORY. Sec. 11.

Harbor on December 7, 1941, the United Scates was caught off guard, unprepared for combat. In those dark, early days our troops found themselves not only outmanned, but outgunned by better armed German and Japanese forces. Where we flew 1930 era P-40's, the Japanese filled the skies with ms of lethal Zero's. When our lightly armed tanks took the field, they were outgunned by top of the line German Panzers, While our World War I era destroyers struggled valiantly to protect convoys crossing the Atlantic to Britain, wolfpacks of treacherous U-boats homed in for the kill.

Unfortunitely, a country prepared for peace wasn't able to insta ty rearm its understaffed, ill-equipped forces to match its enemies' years of planning and provisioning. It would take years to design and mass produce the weapons of war that would ultimately turn the tide - the P-51 Mustang, Sherman tank, B-17 Flying Fortress, Forestall class carsiers and the many other tools the US fielded to defeat our foes.

One of the few areas the US did enjoy was a technical edge of submarines. Our Gato class sub was larger, faster, capable of diving deeper, and staying on patrol longer than its Japanese coun-terpart. At war's start, our fleet of 45-subs pet still from their home ports throughout the Pacific, to hacass the lanance floet. Since most of our surface fleet in the Facilic had been knocked out of action at Pearl Harbor, subs were our best bet to inflict immediate damage on the enemy However, good as they were, their long mane however. were notoriously unreliable. Many times

When the Japanese bombed Pearl - torpedoes miss their target or fall to detonate on impact. Our torpedoes were so erratic, some even doubled back on their own subs! Entire missions were wasted on bad torpedoes, and the Navy realized they had to develop a more reliable one or risk losing the Pacific War.

The second second

The Navy found its answer here in Montauk on Fort Pond Bay. There in 1942, the Navy built a massive new facility to develop and test the new generation of torpedoes that would win the war. Montauk was a logical choice - a lightly settled area guaranteed total security, a body of water at Fort Pond Bay deep enough to bring the biggest Navy ship into, and a natural bay wide ough to safely test fire and secover torpedoes. Besides, Montauk had already served the military well over the years. Teddy Roosevelt and his 3,000 Rough Riders had spent two years here at the term of the century recovering from exposer to Yellow Fever during the War of 1898; Between World War I and II Montauk was an observation post for the Navy, with two reconnaissance blimps stationed in a hanger adjacent the current Montauk Tower on the Circle, and a number of oceangoing seaplanes at a base on Fort Pond Bay.

When the Navy commandeered Montauk in the Spring of 1942, it took over a small sleepy village, totally unlike modern day Montauk. The residents at that time, mostly fishermen, lived along the shore at Fort Pond Bay where the current Rough Riders Landing condos are located. It was there that the homes, shops, restaurants and docks of Montsuk were concentrated. Main Street and the downtown village a sub would stalk its target, move into area was almost entirely vacant. Be range, and fire a round only to see its sides the Montauk Improvement Tow area was almost entirely vacant, Be-

H-40

AL CALLY

er and a few Tudor style building built by Carl Fisher on the Circle and Main reet, there was no downtown! The Navy changed all that forever, when it literally moved the Fort Fond Bay village out, to make room for the torpedo. testing facility. Homes and businesses were leveled or moved to build the new

Kirby Marcantonio

old fishing village can be way found at two local restaurants - the Trail's End and Windjammer, both on Edgemere Road. The bar room of the Windjamme and the entire Trails's End building once stood at the edge of Fort Fond Bay, before they were tiprooted and trucked to their current sties.

The base that took their place was massive, with four major buildings oov-

ering over 20 scres of shoreline. Built to withstand aerial bombardment, their alls and cellings were constructed of thick, sheel seinforced, poured con dæf 5 thick steel rei cretel inside shiploads of torpedoes were assembled, then loaded on to floating barges moored in Fort Pond mer, and fired. Trailing a Bay's deep am of bubbles from their co pressed oxygen driven engines, sea-" planes would follow their wakes out to ses and once the toroedoes's fuel was spent and they had floated to the surface, they would be retrieved and returned to base. Those that passed inspection would be shipped out, while defective ones could be scrapped or corrected. Over the course of the war thousands of torpedoes were tested here, and their success sent hundreds of Japae and German ships to the bottom

The Navy wasn't slone in Montauk during the war. The Army established a shore observation and coastal defension network near the Point, called Camp Hero. Build on the bluffs next to the Lighthouse, it was a self-contained village, with barracks, stores, even its own

power and water supply. Its main mission was to guard against any possible German landing, and its primary weapons were four massive 16" shore batteries. Housed in concrete bunkess, and canable of hitting targets 20 miles to sea, these great guns remained silent throughout the war.

Needless to say the military's occupation changed the entire landscape of Montauk. Enlisted men took over the Montauk Manor, officers were billeted in the old Montauk Improvement Tower on the Circle, a USO was set up in the basement of the current Montauk Community Church, and armed centu-ries patrolled the beaches and class. The base. Today the only remnants of the . Montauk that had entered to nice sum-

Sec. - 56 WHILE OUR WORLD WAR I ERA DESTROYERS STRUGGLED VALIANTLY TO PROTECT CONVOYS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC TO BRITAIN, WOLFPACKS OF TREACHEROUS U-BOATS HOMED IN FOR THE KILL!

cvery able bodied man. duty worked for the sur-One normalized the sur-Ψ., . 11

this change, was John Pfund, on Å Plund Hardware on Main Street He turned 14 in 1941 and saw first hand how Montauk was effected by its war time buildup. Like most people to the quickly accepted the military paractice. "I didn't think much about it in those days. I just kent doing the sa e thios I had always done - going to school, hunting, fishing and trapping." For him the daily drone of planes overhead, the tornedo chasers criss crossing PL Pond Bay, the sight of men in uniform on Main Street was simply the normal activities for war time Montauk.

When something unusual did h pen, it made an impact John access for-got. One day he was walking slong the Old Montauk Highway, near the p a montauk Highway, near the present each comber Motel, when he heard the sputtering sound of a plane in trouble, st behind him. He turned to see a CONTINUED ON MALE II



MONTAUK LIFE, JULY/AUGUST 1995
## MONTAUK: THEWABY

[ Cont from 4 ] Navy torpedo plane headed straight for him, 50' off the deck, trying an emergency landing on the highway! It hit once, bounced twice, flipped and finally ground to a halt not 100 feet from him! Fortunately, no one was hurt, the pilot walked away with a few bumps and bruises and John with a lifelong memory. "It was an exciting time, and Montauk was a good place to grow up in." The men of Montauk, old enough to enter the service, saw their that far - as they were fair share of duty, overseas. Perry Dur : proceeding slong the yea, Sr., was commissioned into the seatorn seaboard news. Navy in 1915 as a LL Commander, after Frame of the final captu-ĊD seting Officer's Candidate School Lation of Japan, and Tuat Colgate. Stationed in the Pacific for __ma's ship was recalled the time duration. Duryes piloted a four "finto port and immediengine PBY -2 Consolidated Coronado, stely decommissioned. an occangoing fright carrying scaplane. During his ti see years he ferried supplies into, and the wounded out of, presumed his life many of the most important battles of Perhaps the habitest the Pacific, New Guines, Salpan, the Eduty and boal took on the Hebrides, New Caladonia, and the Philippines. Discharged after the war he returned to Montauk to work in his father's lobster factory in Fort Pond Bay. ever, 1's his subsequent political for which he's best known. Elected so represent to East End in Albany, he served as State Representative for over 20 years, rising to be Speaker of the House, and finally an unsuccessful bid for Governor in 1978 Frank Tuma's military career took m to the Mediteran the r. There, as

1 Cu

a lieutenant in the Navy, he served as a communications navigation officer on an LST - (Landing Ship Tank), shuttling men and materials between the Free French port of Marsailes and the Italian coast. Our 8th Anny relied on that flow of supplies to keep it moving towards Rome. After the defeat of Germany In : the Spring of '45, Tunna's ship was reassigned to the Pacific for the final push against Japan. However, he never got

ma's ship was recalled Like Duryea, Tuma re-5 5 was Frank Tuma's cousin Robert Turna, Trained as a Navy fighter pilot, Tuma pulled the ultimate stick jockeys as ent - flying F-6 helicat night ers on a small carrier in the North Atlantic. Flying primarily a ati sub arine patrol along the shipping lanes off the East Coast, Tuma served three years. How hard

was night fighter plane duty? Imagine trying to land on a 300 foot long, 50 foot wide platform, in the middle of the Atlantic! The deck you're aiming for is heaving 5' to 6' sliding side to side, and to top it all off, it's pitch dark The fact you could get on and off safely was testament enough to your flying skills, never the less your ability to attack U-Boats. Bob survived to return to Montauk on Christmas Day 1945. Odd thing - be never piloted an airplane again.

When the war ended, the military left Alencies

came. The torpedo testing station was abandoned, the planes scattered to be moth balled, and the troops discharged. Some of them stayed on, and se ided here, manying local girls, raising families. Today little remains of those days except the faded photographs of long since torn down buildings, and m with boy's faces in khaki uniforms we celebrate the 50th anniversary of end of the last great battle betwee good and evil, remember that this quaint village played a not insignificant

tontauk nearly as quickly as they had sole in defending our freedom Sec. Street



H-40

21 AUGUST 1995

# Havy Explodes Bomb From Bay

#### By Matthew Cox BTAPT WITTER

When he showed up for work at Inlet Scalood in Montauk Saturday, morning John Rade was curious about the algae-covered object he found lying on the floor - curious enough to touch it; thing he did call for here. The object · · · ·

but not curious enough to try to solve the riddle single-handedly,

' "It looked like a bomb to me," said . Rado, who dockled to telephone the U.S. Coast Guard.

. Munitions exports say it's a good

inraed out to be a live, 100 yound sorial practice bomb made more than 65 years uno. A fisherman who hauled it in from Fort Pund Bay left it at the Inlet Seafood dock Friday altomoon. The Court Guard evacuated the area, and loto Saturday, after the Sulfolk County home squad 1.1

had examined the device, three U.S. Navy bomb exports were flown in from Rhode Island, They took the bomb to an isclated area and detanated it at about 2 am. yestorday,

No one was injured. Because it was a practice device, some of the bomb's oxplosive material had been replaced with sand, said Lt. Cindr. Bob Wienert, the officer in charge of the Navy detail. Sill, the bomb contained at least a half a pound of high explosive in its booster.

"It was loo hazardous for me to take back by helicopior," Wiggert said. Rade said the bomb was hauled to

the pier Friday afternoon by the crew of the commercial fishing boat Atlantis. One or two crew members, apparently unaware of the danger, lifted the device out of the boot and "just kind of threw It in the building," said Rade, who was. not there to witness the unloading. . Rade mid ho found the bomb whim he curne to work at about 8 a.m. Baturday. :

He grew suspicious after speaking with other workers on the dock, Eventunly be called the Censt Guard. By 4:80 p.m. authorities determined the bomb was a military dovice. The Cossi -Quard used one of its helicopters to ity in the tonin from the Navy's Explosive Ordnance Disposal dotasliment in Newnort

; Wiegort identified the device as a 100-pound, MK-1 practice bomb minds in the United States sometime before 1930. Const Genrd Fetty Officer Dan Pheo said the device was about 8 feet long and 1 foot in circumference, Authatiles speculated that the homb may have drifted away from an ordnance dumping ground off Montauk Point. . The Navy crow trucked the bomb to

Fort Pond Day Disposal Area, which . Wiezert described as a former Navy torpado disposal incility about 15 minutos from Montanik. Aftar attaching explosiyos. Navy workers blow it op.



# Saving Birds While Endangering Himself

#### By RALPH ORIZEURG

ATT BET ATT AL COMMENTAL C

One man willing in do just them through he is practically alone in d sying the dauger — is bisither that a 30-year-dd casarer of assace grade victorian investime who is a temping in establish a calory produced series on a calory holf-over deer called Gardine holf-over deer called

The followed with a mile and a bad worth of Gentheres (stoned, in which it was attached 100 years ago; observe have experiated it since. More ofter referred in by East Eastern as Fortryler or the Rules (because it can folke the reannable of the Spanish American Survers Fort Typics and



designated on nautical charts as simply "rules"), the spit was used by the Navy as a bombing and strating practice site from 1940 into the 1970's and bristles with unexploded bombs and wathcods.

setting that Maithew Male has worked to establish a haven for terms,

be tar, no this successed, gardwar by. Sarring with a tern population on zero in 1982 (after an unknown gen man exterminated disk island's emlin colory with a 22-culture rilly), he so out. 198 decrys to a struct zero bern This year the Island appears beade for a record in chick analycita.

"Prefering of the suggest the 1986 will evel on with 298 preductive revise and apprestimatory 28 chicks," for each. The previous record, set in 1985, was 240 preductive sets. Bort, after a previous for sets. Bort, after a previous fart that year, Mc, Make sud, cebus itvery leav chicks survived, because of predetion by thick hereas an effer, still provided thereas.

erne al Gardiners Point con

declared by New York Bate as devoteed. The accord is the reacest tern, hated by the Federal Government as endangered and tims at wear greater rule. Ner, Maie anys this year's breeding pairs of terms at Gardivers Public constant of 248 common and 47 experies.

Control on the A matching Section of any short by principant, still could be takend the U.S. Newell Alexandro development Paulis, Tanger, The charts the development without a state of the takend a danger area, watching bacters dust the baland in alexandro dankers dust the baland in state with "Wes, understanded capitarise with "Wes, understanded capitatic with a 30 yeards.

IN. Note, who specific a not day a work as the Island counting nests, banding chicks and abserving sider handled birds, dismisses the warnings. "The bands and ballets have been expand to corrooive solt water for yasts and probably are usely and becarrative for some." The save.

But the Herry differs, Parly Officer Prival Class Schen, an oriation maniform caperi of Earle Na-Comergi, K.J., tel 6 fore-anne dimension feasing accuma the tailand fived: basipers and anys the discovered of a lat of active charget, causiating of practice banda, rectart worksids, a 196 gound World Var. II bands and 356 gound World Var. II bands and 356 gound World Var. II bands and 356 gound bands, rectart worksids, a furney of the bands at other actions of a start for several dust filery unver the and ladest."

tand will never be completely safe. Its basch and shoreline are constantly shifting, prevailing previously undiscovered orthonom.

massion. "Back in April 1979, at 1 was placing protective whiter over research term next plecs, from out of the blas a Powy jet Carne dring down toward file latend. It accound to prove the place of the latend and prove the place of the latend provedend, for a branch, and chembed me with its backwash, and chembed set; him the sky. It repeated get

appeared. The incident unnerved me but, mercitally, did as descenage to the bird nesting alles." Utilimately, the throat is the survival of terms stems from the population contents of income Tetra basis

been driven off much of their natural breecking habitat by people seeking beeckfrow property. It is weren't be the basistament of humans from Gardiners Point, its surf, toa, might not be available to terns.

by gets is conserved, indirectly, by homand, do the asserved of hormonyceneroted garbage provers, it attracts increasing wombers! of galls seeking they. The garbage has even expandof galls, tange wombers, which it is the tracey, and with de worksholding of garbage proor mand, many gall said garbage proor mand, many gall said parts prover mand, many gall said

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A view of Gardiners Point, top, off the East Brd, where Matthew Ma above, is trying to nurture a colony of endangered terns.

tarf, dwarting terms when they ortrive in spring seeking arcsing sites. A concern for birds cause ensures by to Matthew Mole, born in New Haven, docated al Sauthern Connectical State University (da a biolopict) and now a resident of Marth Marren, Cone. His percents and hear backhers are search biology

brokkers are expect brokers. Owe brokker, hickael, dowr years skier, is a noted wishing the Monader where for Albergh darsonettery, Todat, is a noted is the DF1 and, busaking Kattherw is owne out and santa  and back and school and santas the santa of isochastic PA. American Mathema of Matther 1 fisher-Matherwise Mathema of Mather 1 fishersantas fisher and fisher fishersantas fisher and fisher fishersantas fisher and fisher fishersantas fisher fisher fishersantas fisher fisher fishersantas fisher fisherfisher fisher fisherfisher fisher fis

RESTRICTIONREA

ry's legendary arvitiologist, who in 23 years of toll established the work's largest breeding colony of andangered and threatenade are birds an Great Gull. "Matthew Make was one of my richest finds ever," sho sold. The Great Gull project nor mappings Mr. Make with \$1,000 a year toward expenses.

It was also at Great Golf Bait Mather met. Ame Robes, an iherra from Groten, Conn. "Sie was pert of a group of about 31 lecon-agers who had come over from Be natiland pr a couple of days in clear weeks from the Island's 200," Maider and. "From will not and the bar and is beevily overgrows. Each day, after pair on hour's work, the ather table would start gooting off. But Aans, it concide, laps frighte up vagatation all day long. "That's the gift for mail is hangelt."

The two were starried in 1996. Aane is Mathew's partner is all of his turn conservation underwort; it with her Mon to convert Gardiners Faint her in convert

Ann is an inversible year irons work all Gardhers Puist an order to thy basis with their sloves daughsamption at her hardsade down itse dropers as the island, admitting that their children to Gardners Puist, their children to Gardners Puist, their made some they stock check to back next year, with a size that for back next year, with a size that for back next year, with a size to constrain that Bachther has just accurate

Despite all the Mates' efforts, the term have and galod auch ground to the face of the growing burnar population. Don Riepe, a biologist with the Mathemal Park Service at Mathemal Park Service at Operant, and/ "Despite calibrative of facts to increase the number of coaste sam sealing gives since the bird was obscold on the condingered species fuel of years age, there insumer

A wildle photographic recently confronted Mex. Mole with a puloted question. "Area" pure and your tooband really fighting a turing buttle? Is there are pulot at which you and your insuband will achaeving the tweets in the area?"

Firs. Male thought for a moment, then coplind: "Yes, there is. When the last broading pair of reasts or common leves is some." If

# State Plan for Camp Hero Cabins Assailed

#### By JOHN RATHER

HE state parks commissioner, Bernadette Castro, said last week that 415 acres of state land at Camp Hero near the Montauk Lighthouse should be oper pened to the public as soon as hiking, fishing and accommodations in cabins available for rent.

But in an indication of local sensitivity about the land's future, civic, community and business groups in Montauk oppose cabins as environ-mentally unsuitable, a strain on local water supplies and unwanted compe-tition for local motel and hotel own-

The oceanfront land, a former Air Force station and World War II coastal defense, has been closed since the state acquired it in 1984 in a land swap with the federal government that saved it from private de-

In July, Mrs. Castro dropped an earlier plan to develop the property as a public golf course, a use vehe-mently opposed by Long Island environmental groups and some Mon-tauk groups but supported by most of the local motel and hotel owners.

Mrs. Castro said a recent agree-ment by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to speed up an environmental review of the property meant that public access for other purposes could be provided within the next three years, before her current term as commissioner expires.

The review will determine if there are contaminated areas that would have to be cleaned up before the public could enter. Mrs. Castro said she hoped that any clean-up required could be completed in the three-year period.

"My mission is to give the public access to what they own," Mrs. Castro said in a telephone interview. do not want to keep posting 'Do Not Enter' signs there. It's not fair to the സ people.

ğ

The former base, which is just est of the lighthouse, includes 3 bluffs, wetlands and the remnants of an artillery battery and buildings camouflaged to look like a fishing Ē village to deceive seaborne invaders who never came

. The Montauk Air Force Station, a

radar installation, occupied Camp Hero after the war until it closed in 1981. A small portion of the former base was turned into an affordable

housing project, where some Mon-tauk residents opposed to the cabins .0 Ū now reside

The fortifications include a system of underground bunkers. Mrs. Castro said the bunkers, which extend for

several hundred yards, were "some-thing the public deserves to see." She said a radar tower that was "beyond

state-of-the-art in its day" was ann other point of interest, as were some

of the remaining buildings in the 7false viilage. One building designed A to look like a church is a gymnasium

inside and would be preserved, she said. ษั



The state is moving to make 415 acres of land available to the public at Camp Hero, which has such unused buildings as a church, above, and a radar tower.



### A mission by the state to give the people access to 'what they own.'

She said building 12 to 18 yearound cabins, each with room for up to six people, was only one of several possibilities on a list presented to a citizens' advisory group in Decem-

ber, "This park will always have a passive tone to it," she said, using a term that implies light use and limited infrastructure. "There are not going to be grills for picnicking. There is not going to be a golf course.

She said that while there "per-haps" could be cabins, "the key word is perhaps."

But some members of the committee who attended the December meeting said Mrs. Castro seemed intent on building the cabins despite the local opposition.

"She warned us that she was not giving up on the idea as easily as the golf course," said Lisa Grenci, a member of the Camp Hero Advisory Committee and also chairwoman of the Montauk Citizens Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Grenci said the latter group, which represented a spectrum in Montauk, unanimously opposed the cabins but favored increased acc for trails and possible restoration of the bunkers.

"I think the feeling was we are really urbanizing our parks and there is a very severe water shortage at Camp Hero," Mrs. Grenci said. She said she also expected the Army Corps would discover contamination on the property that would have to be cleaned up before cabins could be considered.

But they should not be built in any case, she said. "The fear is if they put in 18 cabins and if it's successful they will put in 18 more," she said.

Aurie Costello, executive director of the Montauk Chamber of Cotnmerce, said cabins would hurt the local economy. "The state would be operating lodging units on a yearround basis that would compete with local private industry," she said. She said the cabins would especially harm motels and hotels that remained open during the winter months.

But concern was running high last week that Mrs. Castro would not be put off by local opponents or the advisory group, which rated cabins second-to-last, according to Mrs. Grenci, in rating a list of potential

Mrs. Grenci said Mrs. Castro sold members of the Camp Hero advisory panel that they had taken away h golf course and they would not take away her cabins. Her recollection was the basis for a quote attributed to Mrs. Castro that was printed in the ocal weekly, The East Hampton Star

Mrs. Castro denied she made the statement. "I was kind of hurt," she said. "I never said that."

"On my personal vacation i rented a house in Montauk and took my whole family there," she said. "I have a personal love for Montauk will do nothing that is not right for Montauk ⁴

But the statement as printed in The Star touched a nerve. "She's a strong lady and she knows what she wants," said William D. Akin, the president of Concerned Citizens of Montauk. "But to say something like that is right off the chart. It's not a responsible statement for a public officials to make

Mr. Akin said the cabin proposal was rooted in a misguided philosophy that parks should be revenue-producers. "But if you do a financial analysis of building the cabins and providing security, and assuming that they don't rent for \$200 or \$300 a night, I'm not sure it would even be a money-maker," he said.

Mrs. Grenci said, "It's this last great piece of land, why does anybody have to do anything with it? Why can't we just leave it alone?

But she said she favored public access and historic tours.

Though the land is gated, it is still frequented by hikers and fishermen who know access points. There is an extensive trail system.

Camp Hero is one of three state parks in Montauk, a favorite destination for tourists. The others are the 1,755-acre Hither Hills State Park and the 724-acre Montauk Point State Park.

The Hither Hills park, an expanse of woods and beaches that spans from the Atlantic shore to Napeague Bay, has 168 campsites that rented last year for \$18.50 a night during the season from early April to mid No-vember for periods of up to one week. The sites are booked each year months before the season opens.



ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX I

INTERVIEWS



### APPENDIX I

### INTERVIEWS

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I-10. Interview of Robert Tuma, Lifetime Local Resident and Navy Veteran.

I-11. Interview of Frank Tuma, Lifetime Local Resident and Navy Veteran.

I-12. Interview of Ken Jacob, Air Force Veteran and Local Resident.

I-13. Interview of Eugene Beckwith, Lifetime Local Resident and Navy Veteran.

I-14. Interview of Don Foley, Local Resident.

I-15. Interview of John DeSousa, Air Force Veteran and Local Resident.





I-16. Interview of Jeffrey Repsher, Air Force Veteran.

I-17. Interview of Edward Hill, Army Veteran.

I-18. Interview of Edward Powers, State Park Policeman.

I-19. Interview of SGT Bruce Peyton, Suffolk County Police Department Emergency Services Division Arson/Explosives Unit.

I-20. Interview of Donald Cox, Army Veteran.





CONVERSATION RECORD	)	TIME	DAT	E
		0745	9 N	ovember 1999
TYPE X VISIT		CONFERENCE		TELEPHONE INCOMING OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	O	RGANIZATION		TELEPHONE NO.
Tom Dess	Ma 1 50 1 Ma	ontauk Point St Park ) South Fairvie Avenue ontauk, NY 119 <u>5</u>	ate w 4	(516)668-3781

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Dess was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Dess began the interview by stating that he is the State Park Manager for six (6) parks in the Montauk complex of parks. He has worked in this capacity for 7 years, having exposure to the former Camp Hero throughout this period. Prior to his appointment to this position, however, he had visited the former Camp Hero in an unofficial capacity since the late 1970's. Throughout Mr. Dess's exposure to the former Camp Hero, he is aware of three incidents involving the discovery of OE on the camp. A former employee, Donald Balcuns, was a maintenance worker for the state whose place of duty was in a former Camp Hero building, used by the state as a maintenance facility. On a windowsill of this facility Mr. Balcuns had on display six artillery shells (projectiles) and two canon balls presumably found on the camp, with two of the projectiles being intact. The type, condition, and type of fuzing of the intact projectiles was unknown, however, the diameter of the projectiles described fit in the 75mm or 90mm category. The present location of these ordnance items is unknown, and the former employee (Donald Balcuns), although living in the Montauk Area, has suffered a stroke and would be incapable of being (continued on next page)

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION Nicholas A. Jaiennaro	ORGANIZATION CEMVR-ED-DO	TELEPHONE NUMBER (309) 782-3044
SLENATURE	TITLE Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	DATE 9 Nov 99
in the state		<u> </u>



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interviewed. A second incident involved the discovery of a projectile by a fisherman on the south side of the camp, on a trail by the bluffs. This occurred around 1992 or 1993. The local police would probably have a record of this discovery. A third incident involved the discovery of a projectile, around three years ago, by a fisherman on the south shore of the camp. State Park Policeman Eddie Powers and local police would have information of this discovery. Mr. Dess stated that he is not aware of any landfill area's on the former Camp Hero that were established during Army or Air Force usage of the property. However, a feasibility study performed by a private firm hired by the state identified numerous dumpsites in which rusted drums were discovered. Mr. Dess is not aware of any burial site evidence on the former camp or of any areas that will not support vegetation. Mr. Dess is not aware of the presence of any formal firing range evidence on the former camp, however, a circular area in the southwestern portion of the camp may have been associated with firing. Mr. Dess, in conclusion, provided several contacts that may have knowledge of activities at the former camp.



CONVERSATION RECORD	<b>TIME</b> 0945	<b>DATE</b> 9 November 1999
TYPE X VISIT	CONFERENCE	TELEPHONE INCOMING OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO.
James Schneidmuller	Montauk Point St Park 50 South Fairvie Avenue Montauk, NY 1195	ate (516)668-3781 ew 64

Montauk, New York

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Schneidmuller was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Schneidmuller began the interview by stating that he is a maintenance worker for the State Park Service. He has worked in this capacity since 1978, having exposure to the former Camp Hero throughout this period. From 1993 to 1995 Mr. Schneidmuller actually worked in a former Camp Hero building, used as a state maintenance building. Prior to Mr. Schneidmuller's employment with the state he had visited the former Camp Hero in an unofficial capacity since 1969. Throughout Mr. Schneidmuller's exposure to the former Camp Hero, he is aware of a few instances of ordnance discoveries. While working in the Camp Hero maintenance building during the aforementioned period, a former employee, Donald Balcuns, had ordnance items on display on a shelf. He recalled that these items were large, solid steel projectiles of unknown exact dimensions or description. The present location of these ordnance items and the place in which they were discovered is unknown, and the former employee is in extremely bad health and would not be capable of responding to questions. Mr. Schneidmuller stated that he personally discovered a large projectile (continued on next page)

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
Sicholas G Dan	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	9 Nov 99
		  -2

six years ago along the shoreline at extreme low tide. This discovery was slightly west of the southwestern boundary of the former Camp Hero. The item was left in place and was not reported or removed. Mr. Schneidmuller stated that ordnance debris is occasionally found weathering out of the bluff west of the sewer outflow pipe at the southern end of the former camp. In fact, he had in his possession one of these items of debris, which was an expended .50 caliber shell casing of 1942 vintage. Mr. Schneidmuller, throughout his exposure to the former Camp Hero, has never discovered any ordnance related dump sites, burial sites, firing ranges, or evidence of maneuver or chemical defense training on the former camp. He stated that he knows of no landfill on the former camp, he did, however hear and find evidence of the Army dumping station trash off the bluff by Battery 216, into the ocean. In conclusion, Mr. Scneidmuller provided the names of several additional interview sources and agreed to escort the inspection team to locations specified in the interview.

CONVERSATION RECORD	<b>TIME</b> 1132	<b>DATE</b> 9 November 1999
TYPE X VISIT	CONFERENCE	TELEPHONE INCOMING OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO.
Frank Silipo	Montauk Point Sta Park 50 South Fairvie Avenue Montauk, NY 1195	ate (516)668-3781 w 4

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Silipo was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Silipo began the interview by stating that he is the Administrative Manager for the State Park Service at Montauk. He has worked in this capacity since 1989, having exposure to the former Camp Hero throughout this period. Prior to Mr. Silipo's employment with the state he had visited the former Camp Hero in an unofficial capacity since 1960. From 1960 to 1989 his sisters husband was the State Park Manager at Montauk. He would visit his sister, and during the visits, explore the former Camp Hero. He explored a considerable portion of the former camp, never discovering any actual ordnance and explosives items. On one occasion, however, Coast Guard and Air Force dependent children showed him an area near the east gate of the former camp which contained expended small arms casings, empty ammo cans, and some general rubbish such as ration debris (marked on map). During his period of exposure to the camp, Mr. Silipo never witnessed or discovered evidence of chemical defense training. Mr. Silipo never discovered any areas that would not support vegetation. Mr. Silipo never discovered any actual burial sites or former or present station landfills. (continued on next page)

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
Lashol G. Dan	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 9 Nov 99

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Mr. Silipo is not aware of any incidents or accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from the former Camp Hero. In conclusion, Mr. Silipo provided the names of additional interview sources.

CONVERSATION RECORD	)	<b>TIME</b> 1300	<b>DA1</b> 11	<b>YE</b> November 1999
TYPE X VISIT		CONFERENCE		TELEPHONE INCOMING OUTGOING
<b>NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED</b> Antonio Ganga	OF P. Wa	RGANIZATION O. Box 258 ainscott, NY 11975		<b>TELEPHONE NO.</b> (516) 537-3950

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Ganga was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Ganga began the interview by stating that he was a Ordnance Ammunition Officer (Lieutenant) stationed at Fort Totten, New York, from December 1955 to November 1957. Fort Totten was the major command for subordinate Antiaircraft Artillery units in the New York area. Mr. Ganga was responsible for inspecting all of the subordinate unit ammunition storage sites, to include the one at Camp hero, to determine the condition of the ammunition stored. Mr. Ganga stated that 90mm mobile guns were fired from Camp Hero. 90mm ammunition was stored in the old 6-Inch gun battery at Camp Hero. 90mm gunfire occurred from Camp Hero, the guns fired at drones from bluffs facing the Atlantic. Mr. Ganga stated that any unserviceable ammunition from Camp Hero was sent to Raritan Arsenal in New Jersey for disposal. Mr. Ganga is not aware of the conduct of any chemical defense training at Camp Hero. Mr. Ganga could recall one ordnance related accident occurring at Camp Hero. In 1955, upon his arrival to Fort Totten, he was detailed to investigate a 90mm gun accident in which a soldier was killed at Camp Hero. A faulty feed mechanism caused the breech to open and a 90mm round to eject rearward following propellant ignition. The round struck a soldier killing him. (continued on next page)

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE	Health & Safety	<b>DATE</b>
YEROLO Dare	Specialist (UXO)	11 Nov 99
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In conclusion, Mr. Ganga stated that a rifle and pistol range was present at Camp Hero, somewhere inland, which contained makeshift targets. He couldn't describe the exact location.

CONVERSATION RECORD	)	TIME	DAT	E	
		1400	11	Nov	vember 1999
TYPE					
X VISIT		CONFERENCE			TELEPHONE
					INCOMING
					OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	O	RGANIZATION		TE	LEPHONE NO.
Trevor Kelsall	17	71 Newtown Lane			
	Ea	asthampton, NY		(5	516)324-1556
		11937			
SUBJECT OE on or origina	ti	ng from the for	mer	Ca	mp Hero,

Montauk, New York

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Kelsall was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Kelsall began the interview by stating that he is a lifetime area resident. Mr. Kelsall stated that in the early 1940's, while in school, he witnessed trains passing, which were destined for Montauk, from the schoolhouse windows. These trains were bearing armored personnel carriers, ambulances, and half-tracks. Mr. Kelsall said that train driven Macks originating from Westbury, New York, also passed frequently delivering concrete to Camp Hero for the gun batteries. Mr. Kelsall often heard firing occurring from the Montauk area in the early 1940's. The firing would cause the windows to rattle. Mr. Kelsall is not sure which branch of service was performing this firing. Mr. Kelsall stated that Antiaircraft Artillery units would convoy through the area to Camp Hero in the late 1940's to 1950's. The convoys would be towing three or four 90mm guns. Mr. Kelsall stated that another local resident, Ben Tyler, discovered a target drone in the woods at Hither Hills, which is west of Camp Hero. Mr. Kelsall did not witness or hear of the conduct of chemical defense training at the former Camp Hero. Mr. Kelsall is not aware of any incidents or accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from the (continued on next page)

ACTION REQUIRED None

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	ORGANIZATION CEMVR-ED-DO	TELEPHONE NUMBER (309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE () Au	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 11 Nov 99



former Camp Hero. In conclusion, Mr. Kelsall provided the name of an additional interview source.

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CONVERSATION RECORD	<b>TIME</b> 1800	DATE 11 November 1999
TYPE X VISIT	CONFERI	ENCE TELEPHONE INCOMING OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED George Campbell	ORGANIZATION 84 Meadow Wa Easthampton, 11	Y TELEPHONE NO.   Y (516) 324-1217   937 (516) 324-1217

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Campbell was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Campbell began the interview by stating that he was a Cable Splicer for the New York Telephone Company from 1955 to 1980. His place of duty was Camp Hero, primarily servicing the complex communications system for the Air Force portion of Camp Hero known as the Montauk Air Force Station. Mr. Campbell stated that Army ordnance firing took place at Camp Hero during the first few years of his employment there, from the south side of the camp facing the ocean. Mr. Campbell stated that smaller projectiles (believed to be .50 cal and 20mm to 40mm) were fired at a launched drone. A barge target was also towed in the ocean in which small and large projectiles fired at. There were three permanent firing positions along the southern bluff of the camp in which the Army fired from. Mr. Campbell serviced the communication lines to them. The drones were launched from a field on the southwestern portion of the camp. Mr. Campbell stated that small arms firing also took place at a crude small arms range on the south side of the NCO Club. Mr. Campbell stated that station trash from the base was thrown over the bluffs on the south side into the ocean. Mr. Campbell did not witness or hear of the conduct of chemical defense training at the former Camp Hero. Mr. Campbell is not aware of any incidents or accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from the camp. ACTION REQUIRED

None

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
half G. Au	TITLE Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 11 Nov 99

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CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	1830	11 November 1999
TYPE		
<b>X</b> VISIT	CONFERENCE	TELEPHONE
		INCOMING
		OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO.
	96 Bluff Road	
Joseph Disunno	Amagansett, NY	(516)267-3311
	11930	
SUBJECT OF on or origina	ting from the for	rmer Camp Hero,

Montauk, New York

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Disunno was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Disunno began the interview by stating that he is a lifetime area resident who has lived in the vicinity of the former Camp Hero since 1924. Mr. Disunno stated that in 1942 he was employed by a concrete contractor who was pouring the concrete for two (2) of the gun batteries of Camp Hero. Mr. Disunno assisted in the construction of two (2) 16-Inch gun batteries. In August of 1943 Mr. Disunno entered the Army where he served in an Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion until his release from service in December of 1945. Mr. Disunno returned to the Montauk area following his period of service and has lived there since. Mr. Dissunno remembers the passing of convoys hauling guns through the area to Camp Hero in the late 1940's through the 1950's. He does not recall the type of guns. Mr. Disunno did not witness or hear of the conduct of chemical defense training at the former Camp Hero. Mr. Disunno is not aware of any incidents or accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from the former Camp Hero. In conclusion, Mr. Disunno provided the name of an additional interview source.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iajennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
	Health & Safety	
but G. Are	Specialist (UXO)	11 Nov 99

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CONTEDCATION DECODD	TTME .	האת	
CONVERSATION RECORD		11 No	vember 1999
X VISIT	CONFERENCE		TELEPHONE INCOMING OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION	TI	ELEPHONE NO.
Anthony Cangiolosi	91 Accabonac Roa Easthampton, NY 11937	d (!	516)324-4019
SUBJECT OE on or origina	ting from the for	mer Ca	amp Hero,
Montauk, New York			
Cangiolosi was interviewe ordnance or explosives (O former Camp Hero. Mr. Can stating that he is a life the vicinity (in the same 73 years. Mr. Cangiolosi by the Corps of Engineers the gun emplacements (bat Cangiolosi assisted for a natural vegetation, as pa of the batteries and fire Native vegetation planted Maple, and Beach Grass. I entered the Navy where he service in 1945. Mr. Cang following his period of s Mr. Cangiolosi stated tha 15,000 men of all service area. Mr. Cangiolosi reme hauling artillery pieces the 1940's and 1950's, th two months. He does not b hauled. He also recalls to of the south side of Camp (contin	ed concerning his DE) reported or di agiolosi began the etime area resident a house) of the for stated that in 19 s to assist in the teries) of Camp H almost a year in the at of a group of a control stations d included Roses, In April of 1943, a served until his giolosi returned to service and has list at during World Wa es were stationed embers the passing through the area hey would pass this know the type(s) of the closure of the p Hero for firing nued on next page	knowle scover inter inter twho cmer Ca 42 he camou lero. M the pla thirty of Ca bayber Mr. Ca s relea to the ived the ived the ived the in the g of ca rough of art e wate pract	edge of red on the rview by has lived in amp Hero for was employed uflaging of Mr. acement of y men, on top amp Hero. rry, Red angiolosi ase from Montauk area here since. approximately e Montauk onvoys mp Hero in around every illery pieces rway in front ice, and a

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION<br/>Nicholas A. IaiennaroORGANIZATION<br/>CEMVR-ED-DOTELEPHONE NUMBER<br/>(309) 782-3044SIGNATUREInitial StructureInitial StructureInitial StructureSIGNATURESpecialist (UXO)11 Nov 99

**I-8** 

boat towing targets for the firing practice. Mr. Cangiolosi could also recall hearing the occasional firing of large guns prior to entering service in 1943. Mr. Cangiolosi did not witness or hear of the conduct of chemical defense training at the former Camp Hero. Mr. Cangiolosi is not aware of any incidents or accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from the former Camp Hero.

CONVERSATION RECORD	) TI	:ME	DATE		
	08	100	12 N	ovember 1999	
TYPE			-		
X VISIT		CONFERENCE	Г	TELEPHONE	
		_	Г	INCOMING	
				OUTGOING	
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGA	NIZATION		TELEPHONE NO.	
LT John Claflin	East	Hampton Pol	ice	-	
	Dep	artment		(516)324-0024	
	159A	Pantiago Pl	ace		
	East	Hampton, NY			
THE TECH OF an an arigina		11937 from the for	<u> </u>	Comp Nono	
Antauk New York	LTUG	from the for	mer (	Jamp Hero,	
SUMMARY At the above spe	cifie	d time and d	late.	LT Claflin.	
of the above specified ag	ency,	was intervi	ewed	concerning	
nis knowledge of ordnance	ore	xplosives (C	)E) re	eported or	
discovered on the former Camp Hero. LT. Claflin began the					
interview by stating that he has been a member of the above					
specified agency since 1970. This agency provides police					
Services to montauk, and has a sub-post at that location.					
Shortly after joining the department, he recalls the					
in diameter east of Ditch Planes on the shore. This item					
was discovered by fisherman, and apparently had a shipping					
plug in the nose of the item. Since then, he believes around					
10-12 ordnance discoveries have been made in the Camp Hero					
area (Area K). He will search the archives and fax the					
reports if found. LT. Claflin is not aware of the discovery					
of any chemical warfare related materials on or associated					
with Camp Hero. LT. Clafl	lin is	s not aware o	of an	y accidents	
from Comp Hone land To	very o	or remaining	UE O	n or removed	
from Camp Hero Land. In c	CONCI	ision, LT. C.	Larlı	n proviaea the	

names of potential interview sources. ACTION REQUIRED None

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	ORGANIZATION CEMVR-ED-DO	TELEPHONE NUMBER (309) 782-3044
belof Are	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 12 Nov 99

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CONVERSATION RECORD	)	TIME	DAT	E		
	•	1400	12	Nov	vember 1999	
TYPE			<u> </u>		<u></u>	
VISIT	<b></b>	CONFERENCE	1	x	TELEPHONE	
					INCOMING	
				x	OUTGOING	
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	OF	RGANIZATION		TE	LEPHONE NO.	
	s.	. Fairview Aven	ue			
Robert Tuma	M	ontauk, NY 1195	4	(5	516)668-2357	
SUBJECT OE on or origina	iti	ng from the for	mer	Ca	mp Hero,	
Montauk, New York			_			
SUMMARY At the above spe	eci	fied time and d	late,	M	r. Tuma was	
interviewed concerning hi	s	knowledge of or	dnar	nce	or	
explosives (OE) reported	or	discovered on	the	fo	rmer Camp	
Hero. Mr. Tuma began the	in	terview by stat	ing	th	at he is a	
lifetime local resident.	He	departed the M	lonta	auk	area only	
from 1942 to 1945 to serv	/e	during World Wa	ar II	La	s a fighter	
pliot in the Navy. Upon r	nis	return from tr	ie wa	ar	ne returned	
to Montauk and became a commercial fisherman. Mr. Tuma can						
the early 1950's until the middle to latter 1950's Mr. Tuma						
stated that the waterway from the Montauk Lighthouse to						
Caswell Point would be restricted from water craft usage						
during that time, and the restricted area extended to 12						
miles offshore. Large caliber guns would fire at plane towed						
targets from Camp Hero on weekdays. Mr. Tuma could recall						
observing and hearing, from outside the restricted areas,						
the detonation of these large projectiles 10 to 12 miles						
offshore. Mr. Tuma could recall only one ordnance associated						
incident/accident occurring in the Montauk area. A local						
fisherman's son, Stan Nag	gle	, was killed w	hen	try	ying to cut	
open a 3" projectile with	h a	torch. This in	ncid	ent	coccurred in	
the 1950's. The projecti	le	was discovered	at	an	unknown	
location in Montauk, pos	sit	Ly dredged from	m Mo	nta	auk Harbor.	
Mr. Tuma also stated that	t t	he fixed guns	at C	amp	b Hero, the	
(conti	nu	ea on next page	)			

ACTION REQUIRED

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NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
NICHOIAS A. IAlennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 702-3044
Challe Can	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	12 Nov 99
		I-10

6-inch and 16-inch guns, were never fired to his knowledge. Mr. Tuma stated that he never witnessed or heard about the conduct of chemical defense training at Camp Hero. In conclusion, Mr. Tuma provided the names of additional interview sources.

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE	2		
	1445	12 N	vol	ember 1999_	
TYPE					
VISIT	CONFERENCE		x	TELEPHONE	
		Г		INCOMING	
		ſ	X	OUTGOING	
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION		TE	LEPHONE NO.	
	Fairlawn Drive				
Frank Tuma	Montauk, NY 1195	54	(5	16)668-2830	
SUBJECT OE on or originat	ting from the for	rmer	Car	np Hero,	
Montauk, New York					
SUMMARY At the above spec	cified time and o	date,	M:	r. Tuma was	
interviewed concerning his	s knowledge of o	rdnan	ce	or	
explosives (OE) reported	or discovered on	the	fo	rmer Camp	
Hero. Mr. Tuma began the	interview by sta	ting	th	at he is a	
lifetime local resident.	Mr. Tuma assisted	dap	ri	vate firm in	
the construction of the 1	6-inch batteries	at C	am	p Hero when	
in High School. Around the 1942 time frame, Mr. Tuma recalls					
observing convoys entering Camp Hero. He believes that					
artifiery pieces were present in the convoys. Mr. Tuma					
duping World War II as a computications navigation officer					
in the Nauy Upon big noturn from the war be returned to					
Montauk and has remained there since Mr Tuma could recall					
that the Atlantic in front of Camp Hero was restricted from					
1948 or 1949 until sometime in the 1950's. This was					
attributed to the firing of artillery at Camp Hero. Mr. Tuma					
could not recall any ordnance associated incidents/accidents					
resulting from ordnance discovered at or associated with					
Camp Hero. Mr. Tuma could not recall observing or hearing					

Mr. Tuma, in conclusion, provided the names of additional interview sources.

### ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	ORGANIZATION CEMVR-ED-DO	TELEPHONE NUMBER (309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE (	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 12 Nov 99
		<u> </u>

about the conduct of chemical defense training at Camp Hero.

CONVERSATION RECORD	)	TIME	DAT	E	
		1515 12		Nov	vember 1999
TYPE					
VISIT		CONFERENCE		X	TELEPHONE
					INCOMING
				X	OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	OR	GANIZATION		TE	LEPHONE NO.
	83	Davis Drive			
Ken Jacob	Mc	ontauk, NY 1195	4	(5	516)668-3525
SUBJECT OE on or origina	tir	ng from the for	mer	Ca	mp Hero,
Montauk, New York		-			-
SUMMARY At the above spe	cif	fied time and d	late,	, M	r. Jacob was
interviewed concerning hi	s l	knowledge of or	dnar	nce	or
explosives (OE) reported	or	discovered on	the	fo	rmer Camp 👘
Hero. Mr. Jacob began the	e ir	nterview by sta	nting	y t	hat he
served with the Air Force	e's	773 ^{ra} Radar Sq	uadr	on	as the
Computer Section Chief at	: Ca	amp Hero, then	knov	vn_	as the
Montauk Air Force Station	1, 1	from 1964 throu	igh 1	197	3. Mr. Jacob
stated that during his to	our	of duty no Arn	ny ao	cti	vity took
place at Camp Hero. Mr. J	Jaco	ob stated that	a po	ort	ion of the
abandoned Army 16-inch Ba	tte	ery 212 was use	ed fo	or	the storage
of Air Force equipment an	nd s	supplies. It wa	is a.	LSO	used as a
sheller for station perso		el and local ci	LV11:	ran	residents
during nurricanes. Mr. Jacob also stated that a gun point					
a training area for fire fighting personnel Mr. Jacob Was					
aware of the presence of an informal small arms range on					
Camp Hero, the only range present to his knowledge A crude					
berm near the station nower plant was used for weapons					
gualification. During Mr. Jacobs's tour of duty at Camp					
Hero, he is not aware of the discovery of any items of OE or					
OE residue or of any accidents associated with the discovery					
of OE on or off base. He is also not aware of the conduct of					
any type of chemical defense training or the discovery of					
any chemical defense trai	ini	ng materials.	In c	onc	clusion, Mr.
Jacob stated that the 77:	3 rd /	s mission invo	lvec	l ti	he radar
coverage for a 200-mile p	por	tion of the Ea	ster	n A	Air Defense
Force Area, protecting the	he	area against f	orei	gn	air attack.
ACTION REQUIRED					
NOILE					

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782- <u>3044</u>
SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
$( ) \cap \cap \cap ( ) $	Health & Safety	
bucholli Mare	Specialist (UXO)	12 Nov 99

CONVERSATION RECORD	CONVERSATION RECORD		TIME DA1		
		1540	12	November 1999	
TYPE		CONFERENCE		X TELEPHONE INCOMING X OUTGOING	
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED Eugene Beckwith	01 83 Mo	<b>RGANIZATION</b> 3 Davis Drive ontauk, NY 119	54	<b>TELEPHONE NO.</b> (516)668-4807	

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Beckwith was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Beckwith began the interview by stating that he is a lifetime local resident who has lived in the area since 1925. He departed the Montauk area only from 1942 to 1946 to serve during World War II in the Navy. Mr. Beckwith can recall Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery units towing guns to Camp Hero from the late 1940's to the middle to latter 1950's. Mr. Beckwith stated that these units would have to tow the guns across the Shinnecock Bridge to get to Montauk. This was a real problem because the bridge could not withstand the weight of the vehicles and heavy guns combined. The trucks would have to drive across the bridge without the guns attached, then winch the guns across. Mr. Beckwith stated that the ocean in front of Camp Hero was restricted during that time frame. Targets would be towed behind boats, with one mile long lines separating the boats from the targets, for the guns to fire at. Mr. Beckwith could not recall any ordnance associated incidents/accidents resulting from ordnance discovered at or associated with Camp Hero. Mr. Beckwith could not recall observing or hearing about the conduct of chemical defense training at Camp Hero. Mr. Beckwith, in conclusion, provided the name of an additional interview source.

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE ()	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 12 Nov 99
		I-13

CONVERSATION RECORD	) TIME D	ATE
	1900 1	2 November 1999
TYPE		
<b>VISIT</b>	CONFERENCE	X TELEPHONE
		INCOMING
	·	X OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO.
Don Foley	Signal Hill Montauk, NY 11954	(516)668-5776
SUBJECT OE on or origina Montauk, New York	ting from the forme	er Camp Hero,
interviewed concerning hi explosives (OE) reported Hero. Mr. Foley began the property owner of a porti a radar installation was property since 1976, but 1957. Mr, Foley has never property and has never he Mr. Foley is not aware of discovery of OE on Camp H never heard of or witness training on Camp Hero. Mr heard of the discovery of training materials on Cam conclusion, Mr. Foley sta property which was dug to	s knowledge of ordr or discovered on the interview by station on of the former Ca once present. He has has visited the Mor discovered OE or ( eard of the discover any accidents result for or in the area sed the conduct of of the conduct of of the discover of any chemical defer any chemical defer any Hero or in the area ated that he has a ve	ance or ance or ang that he is a mp Hero in which as owned the atauk Area since DE debris on his cy of OE. Also, alting from the Mr. Foley has chemical defense discovered or as related cea. In water well on the ll was tested and

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE (	TITLE Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	date 12 Nov 99

CONVERSATION RECORD		DATE
TYPE VISIT		E X TELEPHONE INCOMING X OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION Gates Avenue	TELEPHONE NO.
John DeSousa	Montauk, NY 119	954 (516) 668-3992

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. DeSousa was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. DeSousa began the interview by stating that he was an Air Force Air Policeman stationed with the 773rd Radar Squadron at the Air Force portion of Camp Hero, known as the Montauk Air Force Station, from 1956 through 1959. Mr. DeSousa stated that during his tour of duty at Montauk, Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery units would arrive on weekends and spend two weeks at Camp Hero. They would fire small caliber mobile guns at radio controlled planes. The rounds fired would not give off a loud report after detonating. However, a puff of smoke would be visible. The target planes would fly from west to east on the south side of Camp Hero over the ocean, with the guns positioned on the southern bluffs firing towards the south (also over the ocean). Mr. DeSousa stated that the Army did not have many permanent party personnel stationed at Camp Hero. There was a limited staff present to support the units that would come to fire only. Mr. DeSousa was aware of the presence of an informal small arms range on Camp Hero, the only range present inland to his knowledge. The southern berm of Battery Dunn (113) was used for qualification firing of .45 caliber pistols and .30 caliber carbines. Makeshift targets would be placed at this location with the battery berm as a backdrop to catch the bullets. During Mr. DeSousa's tour of duty at Camp Hero, he (continued on next page)

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
STENATURE	TITLE	DATE
$1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow $	Health & Safety	
hat G Dave	Specialist (UXO)	16 Nov 99
		<u> </u>

did not participate in, witness, or hear about the conduct of chemical defense training. Mr. DeSousa never discovered or heard about the discovery of OE, or of any incidents or accidents associated with the discovery of OE, throughout his tour of duty at Camp Hero. He stated that being a Air Policeman, he would have been the first to know of any such discoveries or incidents or accidents. Mr. DeSousa stated that he had never discovered any areas on Camp Hero that were devoid of vegetation, areas that appeared to be burial sites, or any station landfills. Mr. DeSousa stated that all station trash was hauled to an off-base landfill off of Flamingo Road, with the exception of mess hall vegetation. This went to a local pig farmer. The station trash was hauled off-base by a person named Ed Volk. In conclusion, Mr. DeSousa recalled a couple of items that seemed unusual to him. A man believed to be from the Central Intelligence Agency or the Office of Naval Intelligence lived in a trailer on the Army side of Camp Hero. His purpose, supposedly, was to monitor Russian submarine presence in the area. Another Army gentleman was TDY at the Air Force Base. This person supposedly acted as a liaison.

CONVERSATION	RECORD	TIME	DAT	'E	
		0900	23	Novembe	r 1999
TYPE					······································
<b>VIS</b>	IT 🔽	CONFERENC	E	X TELE	PHONE
				<b>I I</b>	NCOMING
				X O	UTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CO	NTACTED OF	RGANIZATION		TELEPHO	ONE NO.
	19	940 E. Long St	reet		
Jeffrey Repsher	Ca	arson City, NV		(775)88	87-1262
		89706	<u>,</u>	1	
SUBJECT OF on or	originati	ng from the fo	rmer	Camp He	ro

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Repsher was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Repsher began the interview by stating that he was stationed at the Air Force portion of the former Camp Hero, known as the Montauk Air Force Station, from 1964 to 1968. He was a Radar Technician assigned to the 773rd Radar Squadron. Throughout his period of service, Mr. Repsher investigated all Camp Hero property. This was a personal endeavor based on his extreme interest. During his personal search, he never discovered any live OE items. Mr. Repsher, during a search of the old hotel building (now removed) on the southeastern portion of the reservation, discovered army exercise debris to include small arms shell casings and canteens. During Mr. Repsher's investigation of the abandoned army infirmary, he discovered beds, other furnishings, medical records, scalpels and other assorted medical utensils. He was perplexed why the Army failed to clear the building upon departure. It appeared that they left in a hurry. Mr. Repsher stated that he investigated the battery complexes during his tour of duty at Camp Hero. He entered and explored three of them that were accessible at the time, never finding any evidence of OE. Mr. Repsher stated that he has returned to visit Camp Hero recently, and (continued on next page)

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE Children Can	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	DATE 11 Nov 99
~ )		 I-16

access to the bunkers is now prevented. He mentioned that externally, the only difference that is noticeable, was the absence of a wooden fire control structure, described to have been on Battery 216, and the concrete closure of the access doors. Mr. Repsher stated that his organization performed .30 caliber carbine qualification firing on the south side of a former battery, described to have been Battery Dunn (113). Makeshift targets were set up against the batteries earthen berm for qualification. No other form of qualification (i.e. grenade, projectile, etc.) occurred by station personnel during his tour of duty. No other ranges were established or used by station personnel during his tour of duty. Mr. Repsher recalled a training mission by Army Special Forces personnel at Camp Hero. Around 1966, Special Forces paratroopers dropped into the tennis court area one evening, presumably unannounced. He persuaded an Air Force Policeman to refrain from opening fire on them. They went into the woods for a week of training, after which they emerged and went into the NCO Club for a drink prior to departing. Mr. Repscher did not participate in or hear of the conduct of chemical defense training at the former Camp Hero. Mr. Repsher is not aware of any incidents or accidents resulting from the discovery of remaining OE on or removed from the former Camp Hero. In conclusion, Mr. Repsher provided the names of additional interview sources.

CONVERSATION RECORD	)	<b>TIME</b> 1400	<b>DA1</b> 5 J	<b>E</b> January 2000
TYPE VISIT		CONFERENCE		X TELEPHONE INCOMING X OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	OI D	RGANIZATION		TELEPHONE NO.
Edward Hill	Cł	narleston, RI 02813		(401)364-3353

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Hill was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Hill began the interview by stating that he is an Army veteran who was stationed at Fort H. G. Wright on Fishers Island from 1940 to 1943. He worked as a supply person at this installation, ordering all the supplies for his organization, the 242nd Coast Artillery Regiment. Mr. Hill stated that Fort H. G. Wright was the major command for all of the Harbor Defense Installations of Long Island Sound, to include Fort Michie on Great Gull Island, Fort Terry on Plum Island, and Camp Hero at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York. Mr. Hill stated that the 11th Coastal Artillery Regiment (Regular Army) was the controlling organization at Fort H. G. Wright, and was later joined by the 242nd Connecticut National Guard Coast Artillery Regiment. Members of these organizations manned the individual Coastal Defense Batteries to include Camp Hero. Mr. Hill stated that he knew that 16-inch Gun Batteries were located and functioning at Fort Terry, Fort Michie, and Camp Hero. A 16-inch gun battery was also built at Fort H. G. Wright, and the guns were delivered, however, the guns were never installed. An antiaircraft battery of 3-inch guns and 155mm guns was present at Fort H. G. Wright, which frequently practice fired the guns, utilizing high explosive rounds. Mr. Hill stated that battery guns at all the command (continued on next page)

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
SLOWATURE We hold Day	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	DATE 5 Jan 2000
	<u></u>	1-17

installations were required to fire the guns in practice, never in hostility to his knowledge, at regular intervals. 16-inch guns were fired less frequently due to the damage they caused to residence windows and complaints. Mr. Hill stated, in example, that at Fort Michie the 16-inch guns, utilizing unknown types of rounds, practice fired every three to four months. The frequency at Camp Hero is unknown, but believed to be similar. Mr. Hill stated that a point of interest should be related. The commander of Fort H. G. Wright at the time of his service there was Tom Jones. He was an Anapolis graduate who preferred to become an Army Officer. In conclusion, Mr. Hill stated that he is not aware of the order or receipt of Chemical Agent Training kits during his period of service at Fort H. G. Wright. The only chemical defense training conducted at Fort H. G. Wright, to his knowledge, consisted of mask confidence exercises. These were conducted in a gas chamber utilizing irritant agents. He is uncertain if these exercises were conducted at Camp Hero. He is additionally unaware of any ordnance related incidents or accidents associated with any of the command's installations and believes that any unserviceable or excess ammunition at Fort H. G. Wright installations were shipped off the installations for disposal or reuse.

CONVERSATION RECORD	<u>כ</u>	TIME	DAT	E	
		0800	14	Feb	oruary 2000
TYPE					
	Y	CONFERENCE		Y	TELEPHONE
					THEONE
				<u> </u>	INCOMING
				X	OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	OF	RGANIZATION		TE	LEPHONE NO.
	Ne	ew York State P	ark		
Edward Powers		Service		(5	16) 669-2500
	P.	.O. Box 247			•
	Ba	abylon, NY $1170$	2		
SUBJECT OF on or origina	ati	ng from the for	mer	Ca	mp Hero.

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, Mr. Powers was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives (OE) reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. Mr. Powers began the interview by stating that he is a State Park Police Officer for the above specified agency, and has worked in this capacity for 11 years. He was assigned to the former Camp Hero from 1992 until 1999. Around 1996 or 1997, he responded to an incident involving the discovery of an ordnance item on the southern oceanfront area of the former camp, an item that had been discovered by a fisherman. The area of the discovery was an area west of the drainage effluent pipe, in the area identified as the ordnance disposal area of this report (Area J). The item was described as being eight to twelve inches long and three to four inches in diameter with three fins. A further description provided described the general features of a 3.5-inch rocket. Mr. Powers stated that the Suffolk County Police Bomb Squad responded to the incident. Members of that organization stated that the item was live and removed it. Mr. Powers did not personally respond to any other ordnance related incidents or did not personally discover any ordnance items at Camp Hero during his period of assignment there. However, Mr. Powers stated that he has heard that a lot of items have washed up on the shore of the former camp. ACTION REQUIRED None

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	CEMVR-ED-DO	(309) 782-3044
hubol a Ane	TITLE Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	DATE 14 Feb 2000

I-18

CONVERSATION RECORD	<b>TIME</b> 0830	<b>DATE</b> 14 February 2000
TYPE		CE X TELEPHONE INCOMING X OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO.
SGT Bruce Peyton	Suffolk County Department Eme Services Divis 2173 Smithtown A Ronkonkoma, NY	Police rgency (516)669-2500 ion Avenue 11779

Montauk, New York

SUMMARY At the above specified time and date, SGT Peyton, of the Bomb/Arson unit of the above specified organization, was interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or explosives reported or discovered on the former Camp Hero. SGT Peyton began the interview by stating that he has been with the Suffolk County Police Department Emergency Services Division Arson/Explosives unit for 18 years, with a total service time in the Suffolk County Police Department of 36 years. His organization is normally notified of all ordnance and explosive incidents that occur in Suffolk County. SGT Peyton stated that he is aware of former military usage of Camp Hero, and is aware of the discovery of ordnance items in that area. To the best of his recollection, though, all items discovered were devoid of energetic material. He stated that he would have his records clerk check all ordnance incidents that his unit responded to on the eastern end of Long Island and send this information. SGT Peyton stated that the majority of their military related responses in Suffolk County are to the former Camp Upton area in Yaphank, New York. They have recovered hand grenades, mortars, land mines, and projectiles dating back to as far as the Civil War in this area. Some of the items discovered were Japanese and (continued on next page)

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION Nicholas A. Jaiennaro	ORGANIZATION CEMVR-ED-DO	TELEPHONE NUMBER (309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE ( ) Care '	TITLE Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	DATE 14 Feb 2000
		l-19
British. SGT Peyton stated that some of the former Camp Upton lands, in which ordnance items have been discovered, are under the control of the Brookhaven National Laboratories, and some of lands where items were discovered are outside of the laboratories' current boundaries.

CONVERSATION RECORD	)	TIME	DAT	E	
		1730	15	Feb	oruary 2000
TYPE			_		-
<b>VISIT</b>	X				TELEPHONE
					INCOMING
			_	X	OUTGOING
NAME OF PERSON CONTACTED	OF	<b>GANIZATION</b>		TE	LEPHONE NO.
Donald Terrance Cox	Ρ.	0. Box 222			
	Ma	issapequa, NY		(5	516) 537-3950
SID TECT OF an an animina	<u> </u>	<u>11/58</u>			
Montauk. New York	ULI	ng from the for	mer	Ca	щр него,
SUMMARY At the above spe	ci	fied time and o	late,	M	r. Cox was
interviewed concerning his knowledge of ordnance or					
explosives (OE) reported	or	discovered on	the	fo	rmer Camp
Hero. Mr. Cox began the i	.nte	erview by stat:	ing t	tha	t he served
at Fort Hancock, New Jers	sey	, as a jeep mee	chani	ic	for a 90mm
AAA battalion from 1957 t	:0	1958. Around 1	lover	nbe	r 1957, Mr.
Cox was required to trave	21	with his batta.	Lion	to	Camp Hero,
New York, where they cond	1uC	ted firing prac	CTICE	9 I 4 m f	or a few
weeks. The battalion fired 90mm guns from points on the					
targets towed by planes	דר ידי	be types of rol	unds	fi	red are
unknown. Ouad .50 calibe	eri	machine guns a	nd $3$	.5-	inch rockets
were also fired for famil	lia	rization towar	ds th	he	ocean. Mr.
Cox stated that firing of	E a	ny weapon would	d not	t h	ave been
directed inland. Mr. Cox	(s	tated that whi	le at	t C	amp Hero,
all personnel stayed in c	old	barracks buil	ding	s.	Mr. Cox
stated that no form of ch	nem	ical defense t	rain	ing	occurred at
Camp Hero during the batt	al.	ion's short tr	aini	ng	exercise
there. Mr. Cox provided	pı	ctures of the	afor	eme	fining
conducted at Camp here ar	rtt DG	a fire control	or C stri	ne nc+	ure of Camp
Hero.	u		SUL	uci	are or camp

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING COVERSATION Nicholas A. Iaiennaro	ORGANIZATION CEMVR-ED-DO	TELEPHONE NUMBER (309) 782-3044
SIGNATURE Care	Health & Safety Specialist (UXO)	DATE 15 Feb 2000
		<b>I-20</b>

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX J

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS





# APPENDIX J PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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J-1. Area A: Looking Southwest to Northeast from the Camp Hero Shoreline (Area K) at the Fire Control Tower Behind the Montauk Lighthouse.

J-2. Area B: Looking East to West Towards One of Two 6-inch Gun Emplacement Areas on the Southeast Side of Battery 216.

J-3. Area B: Looking Southeast to Northwest at the Southeast Side 6-inch Gun Emplacement Area of Battery 216. The Earthen Cover of the Battery is visible in the backround.

J-4. Area B: Looking Northeast to Southwest from the Top of Battery 216 towards the Remains of the Battery's Fire Control Station.

J-5. Area B: Looking North to South at the Southern Side of Battery 216.

J-6. Area B: Looking Northeast to Southwest Towards the Second of Two 6-inch Gun Emplacement Areas on the Southwest Side of Battery 216.

J-7. Area C: Looking South to North from the Shoreline at the Former Location of AAA Firing Point #2. Communication Cables that Once Led to the Firing Point are Visible Extending From the Eroding Bluff.

J-8. Area C: Looking South to North from the Shoreline at the Former Location of AAA Firing Point #3. Communication Cables that Once Led to the Firing Point are Visible Extending from the Eroding Bluff.

J-9. Area D: Looking East to West from Within the Former AAA Battalion Bivouac Area.

J-10. Area E: Looking Southeast to Northwest at the Former 16-Inch Gun Position of the Southeastern End of Battery 113 (Dunn).

J-11. Area E: Looking South to North at the Former 16-Inch Gun Position of the Southwestern End of Battery 113 (Dunn).

J-12. Area E: Looking North to South at a Cemented Entrance of the Northwest End of Battery 113 (Dunn).



J-1. Area A: Looking Southwest to Northeast from the Camp Hero Shoreline (Area K) at the Fire Control Tower Behind the Montauk Point Lighthouse.



J-2. Area B: Looking East to West Towards One of Two 6-Inch Gun Emplacement Areas on the Southeast Side of Battery 216.



J-3. Area B: Looking Southeast to Northwest at the Southeast Side 6-Inch Gun Emplacement Area of Battery 216. The Earthen Cover of the Battery is Visible in the Backround.



J-4. Area B: Looking Northeast to Southwest from the Top of Battery 216 towards the Remains of the Battery's Fire Control Station.



J-5. Area B: Looking North to South at Southern Side of Battery 216.



J-6. Area B: Looking Northeast to Southwest towards the Second of Two 6-Inch Gun Emplacement Areas on the Southwest Side of Battery 216.



J-7. Area C: Looking South to North from Shoreline (Area K) at Former Location of AAA Firing Point #2. Communication Cables that Once Led to the Firing Point are Visible Extending from the Eroding Bluff.



J-8. Area C: Looking South to North from Shoreline (Area K) at Former Location of AAA Firing Point #3. Communication Cables that Once Led to the Firing Point are Visible Extending from the Eroding Bluff.



J-9. Area D: Looking East to West from Within the AAA Battalion Bivouac Area



J-10. Area E: Looking Southeast to Northwest at the Former 16-Inch Gun Position of the Southwestern End of Battery 113 (Dunn).



J-11. Area E: Looking South to North at the Former 16-Inch Gun Position of the Southwestern End of Battery 113 (Dunn).





J-13. Area F: Looking Southeast to Northwest at the Former 16-Inch Gun Position of the Southwestern End of Battery 112.



J-14. Area F: Looking South to North at the Former 16-Inch Gun Position of the Southeastern End of Battery.112.



J-15. Area F: Looking West to East at a Concreted Entrance of the Northeastern End of Battery 112.



J-16. Area G: Looking North to South at the Suspected Firing Berm of the Makeshift Small Arms Firing Range.



J-17. Area H: Looking South to North from the Shoreline (Area K) at the Southern Boundary Bluff of the Ordnance Destruction Range. OE Items are Weathering Out of this Bluff.



J-18. Area H: Looking South to North from the Shoreline (Area K) at Projectile Fragments, Functioned Point Detonating Fuzes and Fuze Debris, a .50 Caliber Cartridge Casing, and a .50 Caliber Bullet Found Weathering From the Bluff.



J-19. Area H: A 17 to 23-Pound Fragmentation Bomb Body and Multiple Projectile Fragments Found in the Upland Area of the Ordnance Destruction Range.



J-20. Area H: A Projectile Base Found in the Upland Area of the Ordnance Destruction Range.



J-21. Area H: A Predominately Buried 3.5-Inch Rocket (Devoid of the Fin Assembly) found in the Upland Area of the Ordnance Destruction Range.



J-22. Area H: Looking East to West at a portion of the Upland Area of the Ordnance Destruction Range.

J-23. Area I: Looking Southwest to Northeast Towards the Montauk Point Lighthouse from a Circular Target Plane Launching Area Road. The Launching Area was in the Center of the Circular Roadway.



J-24. Area M: Looking West to East Towards the Entrance of the Former Air Force Housing Area, Now a Low Cost Housing Development.



J-25. Area M: Looking East to West at an Army Coastal Defense Era Cottage Type Fire Control Station. The Air Force AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower is in the Backround.



J-26. Area M: Looking East to West at the AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

## APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



### APPENDIX K

### HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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K-2. 1950's Camp Hero Historical Photo Set Consisting of .50 Caliber Machine-Gun Firing, 3.5-inch Rocket Firing, and a Fire Control Station (B-126).

K-3. 1958 Photograph of Two Height Finder and Two Surveillance Radar Assemblies at the Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station) (B-127).

K-4. 1959 Photograph of the Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station). The construction of the AN/FPS-35 Radar Building is visible in the backround (B-128).

K-5. 1998 Photograph of the Abandoned AN/FPS-35 Radar Building on the Former Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station) (B-129).

K-6. 1999 Aerial Photograph of Former Camp Hero Lands.







K-1. 1949 Photograph of One of Camp Hero's 16-Inch Guns Being Dismantled.



K-2. 1950's Camp Hero Historical Photo Set Consisting of .50 Caliber Machine-Gun Firing, 3.5-Inch Rocket Firing, and a Fire Control Station.



K-3. 1958 Photograph of Two Height Finder and Two Surveillance Radar Assemblies at the Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station).



K-4. 1959 Photograph of the Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station). The Construction of the AN/FPS-35 Radar Building is Visible in the Backround.



K-5. 1998 Photograph of the Abandoned AN/FPS-35 Radar Tower on the Former Air Force Portion of Camp Hero (Montauk Air Force Station).





K-6. 1998 Aerial Photograph of Camp Hero Lands.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX L

REFERENCE MAPS/DRAWINGS



#### APPENDIX L

### REFERENCE MAPS/DRAWINGS

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L-3. Office of the Chief of Engineers Final Project Map of the Ditch Plain Fire Control Station Property, August 1946 (B-133).

L-4. Office of the Chief of Engineers Final Camp Hero Real Estate Project Map, Sheets 1 and 2, February 1947 (B-134 and B-135).

L-5. Office of the Chief of Engineers Project Ownership Map for the Montauk Point Military Reservation, July 1947 (B-136).

L-6. Office of the Chief of Engineers Final Project Map of the Hither Hills Fire Control Station Property, February 1948 (B-137).

L-7. Office of the Chief of Engineers Final Project Map of the Amagansett Fire Control Station Property, February 1948 (B-138).

L-8. Office of the Chief of Engineers Final Project Map of the East Hampton Fire Control Station Property, February 1948 (B-139).

L-9. U.S. Army Corps of Final Real Estate Project Ownership Map for the Montauk Air Force Station (Z-45), Circa 1984 (B-140).

L-10. Historical Field Map Reproduction of the Encampment of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff, Montauk, Long Island, New York from 15 August 1898 through 15 September 1898 (B-141).











	PESTERLY	ner en
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wither L	-	FINAL PROJECT MAP
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OMU	To	COUNTYSUFFOLK
SLAND SOUL		DIVISIONNEW_ENGLAND
NOCK.		DISTRICTPROVIDENCE
199	s	SERVICE COMMAND_FIBST
152	₩4 . U	USING AGENCY_H.D. OF LONG ISLAND SOUND
DITON PLAN	<u>me</u>	110 MILES FAST OF NEW YORK CITY
f		75 MILES S.W. OF PROVIDENCE
TO OCEA		
SOALE OF	-	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
	<u> </u>	LONG_ISLANDRAILROAD
DH PLAN	-	ROUTE 27STATE ROAD
		FEDERAL ROAD
		AIRLINE
		LAND_AREA
	· .	ACRES UNDER EASEMENT BY WD 2.0378
•		ACRES OWNED BY W.D. 4.820
· · · .		ACRES LEASED BY W.D
		ACRES LEASED FROM W.D
		ACRES TRANSFERRED TO W.D
		ACRES DONATED TO W.D
· · · · ·		DISPOSALS
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		ACRES TRANSFERRED
		ACRES EXCHANGED
	·   j	ACRES OTHERWISE
· · ·		LEGEND
		AVIGATION EASEMENT
et la la companya		
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MARKS	FINAL PROJECT MAP
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#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS



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### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

PRUJ	ECT OWNERSH	IP MAP	
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DIVISION_	NEW_ENGLA	ND	
DISTRICT_			
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723-2-70-2- EINAL PROJECT OWNERSHIP MAP AGENCY_____DEPT. OF THE AIR EDRCE STATE_____NEW YORK_____ COUNTY____SUEFOLK______ DIVISION__NORTH_ATLANTIC___ DISTRICT_NEW YORK FIRST ARMY AREA USING SERVICE: ADC -LOCATION OF PROJECT-_7_MILES NE OF_MONTAUK____ SILE J8_MILES NE OF EASTHAMPTON_ -TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES-RAILROADS___LONG_ISLAND_ STATE ROADS __ 27. FEDERAL ROADS____ AIRLINES_____ -ACQUISITION-TOTAL AGRES ACQUIRED 375,40 AGRES FEE_____ ACRES TRANSF'D FEL ___ 307.65 ACRES USE PERMIT______67.75 ACRES LESSER INTERESTS XX USE PERMIT FROM DEP'T ARMY__0.67 DISPOSAL-TOTAL ACRES DISPOSED OF _____ 368.29 ACRES SOLD BY WAR DEPT .____. ACRES TRANSF'D. BY WAR DEPT.____ ACRES RELINQUISHED TO D/A ____6/_50 ACRES LEASES TERMINATED____. --- LEGEND----NOTE: USE SYMBOLS FROM FM-21-30 (WAR DEPT. BASIC FIELD MANUAL) PAGES 21 TO 27INCL EXCEPT RESERVATION LINE -----RESERVATION LINE DAM SITE (TAR RESERVOIR SITE (TAKING CONTOUR LINES -----470-AVIGATION EASEMENTS ----*\////////* -(99) TRACT NUMBER-BY m. 907 915 CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY NEW YORK DISTRICT REAL ESTATE CHECKED BY LEAD MONTAUK AIR FORGE STATION (Z-45) NEW YORK MILITARY RESERVATION APPROVED BY ! Milh Cleane DATE: 3-20-52 SCALE IN FEFT SHEET 1. OF 1 DRAWING NO. A.F. B 1 FORM 1456-1 **- 1** 3146 L-9



ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX M

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT CORRESPONDENCE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HUNTSVILLE CENTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS P.O. BOX 1800 HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807-4301

CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1c)

27 June 2007

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MEMORANDUM FOR US Army Engineer District, Rock Island (CEMCR-ED-D/Bob Hoffman), PO Box 2004, Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

SUBJECT: Result of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

1. The following enclosed ASRs and Fact Sheets are finalized.

Project Number	Site Name
C02NJ000702	T.A. Gillespie Loading Company
C02NJ097701	Atlantic City Naval Air Station
I04NC107101	Corolla Naval Target
K06TX107100	Brownsville Army Airfield
C02NY002403	Camp Hero
C03PA007100	Philadelphia Defense Area AAA Battery 2
C03PA086100	Middletown Airfield (Olmsted Air Force Base)
C03PA045504	Marietta Air Force Station
G05OH002705	Erie Army Depot
I04NC002101	Camp Greene
A06LA008201	Lafayette National Guard Target Range
G04KY016506	Kentucky Ordnance Works
A06LA004502	De Ridder Army Airfield
K06TX055101	Pecos Army Air Field High Auxiliary Field No. A-1
K06TX016200	Palacios Army Airfield
K06TX055301	Pecos Army Air Field Toyah Auxiliary Field No. A-4
K06TX055001	Pecos Army Air Field
A04MS017304	Greenville Air Force Base
J09CA027301	Camp Cooke
J09CA071001	Wiley Well Water Point
G04TN018601	Camp Tyson

2. Recommended strategy for future actions to be taken by the Project Manager is included in the enclosed fact sheets. Supporting data for TAG decisions are also included with the fact sheets.

3. Fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages, due to prior reviews, are to be distributed with the subject ASRs.

#### CEHNC-OE-CX (200-1c)

SUBJECT: Result of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Reports (ASR) and Fact Sheets for Defense Environmental Restoration Program Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

4. Subject ASRs are recommended to be final when enclosed fact sheets, supporting data and corrected pages are included as a part of the project package.

5. The POC is Mr. Danny Mardis, commercial 256-895-1797, DSN 760-1767, and fax 256-895-1798.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Encl

March

DANNY R. MARDIS Archives Search Report Manager For Ordnance and Explosives Team

RESTORATION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT FACT SHEET FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES February 2000 TAG REVIEW DATE: 1 May 2007

1. SITE NAME: Camp Hero

SITE NUMBER: C02NY002400

LOCATION: City: Montauk County: Suffolk State: New York

PROJECT NUMBER: C02NY002403

CATEGORY: MMRP/CWM

INPR RAC: N/A

ASR RAC: 1

TAG RAC: 1

2. POC'S:

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICT:

Name: Gregory Goepfert Office: CENAN-PP-E Phone: 212-264-5581

#### **HEADQUARTERS**:

Name: James Huang Office: CEMP-NAD Phone: 202-761-8632

#### ASR SUPPORT DISTRICT:

Name: David Brouwer Office: CENAN-PP-E Phone: 908-435-0079

#### GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION:

Name: Mirza Baig Office: CENAD-MT-HS Phone: 718-765-7088

#### ASR/INPR TEAM:

Name: Bradford McCowan Office: CEHNC-OE-CX Phone: 256-895-1174

#### ASR TECHNICAL REVIEWER:

Name:	Michael	Lockwood
Office:	SJMAC-E	SM
Phone:	918-420	-8121

#### 3. SITE DESCRIPTION:

a. Camp Hero is in Suffolk County, New York, 6 miles east of Montauk, NY and consists of approximately 468.69 acres.

b. The property's history dates back to the Revolutionary War. The nearby area was in use as a quarantine camp for units returning from Cuba after the Spanish-American War.

(1) The property is mainly associated with the establishment of a coast artillery installation for harbor defense at the eastern end of Long Island, NY during World War II. Two 16-inch coastal batteries and a 6-inch coastal battery along with anti-aircraft guns were established on the property.

(2) The Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard owned various sections of property as Army activity decrease throughout the property's military use. At one time, the property was known as Montauk Air Force Station. The Coast Guard maintains a lighthouse in an area that at one time housed a 37mm anti-aircraft gun.

c. During the property visit the team did find MEC, and munitions debris, but no CWM. Projectiles and projectile fragments, fuzes and fuze fragments, an inert bomb body, live and expended small arms ammunitions were among the variety of MEC or munitions debris found on the property.

#### 4. SITE HISTORY:

a. The DOD initially acquired the land on 13 January 1942.

b. There is evidence of MEC use on this property. The coastal guns were only said to have been fired in training. Various types of weapons were fired into the water from bluffs overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. A make-shift rifle range was said to exist by firing into the earth-covered battery casements.

c. There is vague evidence of chemical warfare material training and potential disposal on this property. A reference was made to a "gas identification detonation exercise" occurring at an unspecified location within the property.

d. A certificate of clearance was not found for this property. Although, Air Force EOD investigation and clearance of UXO recovered 200 MEC items in one area of the

<u>. 1997 (1997) (1996) (1996) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997)</u> property. There have been numerous reports of MEC on the property since its closure, hence the Air Force EOD investigation.

e. The property was finally disposed of on 13 September 1985 with the transfer of Navy owned land to the town of East Hampton, NY.

#### 5. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

#### Entire Property

Size: Former Use: Present Use:	468.69 acres Coastal artillery installation State park (restricted), Lighthouse w/ museum, residential, recreational
Possible End Use: MEC Presence:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
Confirmed:	Projectile and projectile fragments, fuzes and fuze fragments, an inert bomb body, live and expended small arms ammunition
Potential: ASR Recommends: HNC Safety:	CAIS RAC 1 N/A

#### Area A: Fire Control/ 37mm AAA Station (additional lands)

Size:	0.03 acres
Former Use:	37mm AAA gun placement
Present Use:	U.S. Coast Guard Lighthouse w/museum
Possible End Use:	Same
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

#### Area B: Battery 216

Size:	2.9 acres
Former Use:	6-inch battery
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted

MEC Presence:	
Confirmed: None	
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

#### Area C: AAA Firing Area

Size:	5.8 acres
Former Use:	3 firing points for AAA training
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

#### Area D: AAA Battalion Bivouac Area

Size:	ll acres
Former Use:	Troop billeting area (temporary)
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

#### Area E: Battery 113 (Dunn)

Size:	1.8 acres
Former Use:	16-inch coastal gun encasement
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

#### Area F: Battery 112

Size:	2.23 acres
Former Use:	16-inch coastal gun encasement
Present Use:	State park (restricted)



Possible End Use:Same w/ park restriction liftedMEC Presence:Confirmed:Confirmed:NonePotential:NoneASR Recommends:RAC 5HNC Safety:N/A

#### Area G: Makeshift Small Arms Firing Range

Size:	0.6 acres
Former Use:	Small Arms Range (Field Expedient)
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

#### Area H: Ordnance Destruction Range

Size:	8 acres
Former Use:	Ammunition Demilitarization Area (Suspected)
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use: MEC Presence:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
Confirmed:	Projectile and projectile fragments, fuzes and fuze fragments, an inert bomb body, live and expended small arms ammunition
Potential: ASR Recommends: HNC Safety:	Same RAC 1 N/A

#### Area I: Target Plane Launching Area

Size:	1 acre
Former Use:	Radio-controlled target aircraft launch pad
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None

ASR Recommends: RAC 5 HNC Safety: N/A

#### Area J: Plotting/Switchboard Rooms

Size:	0.5 acres
Former Use:	Fire control buildings
Present Use:	State park (restricted)
Possible End Use:	Same w/ park restriction lifted
MEC Presence:	
Confirmed:	None
Potential:	None
ASR Recommends:	RAC 5
HNC Safety:	N/A

Area K: Near Shore Ordnance Area (Additional Lands): 44.88 Areas (Not FUDS Eligible)

Area L: Offshore Ordnance Area (Additional Lands): 756,491.75 (Not FUDS Eligible)

#### Area M: All Other Lands

434.86 acres
Remaining land
State park (restricted), town park,
Coast Guard LORANS station,
residential
Same w/ park restriction lifted
None
None
RAC 5
N/A

#### 6. CURRENT STATUS:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, completed the Archives Search Report for Camp Hero in February 2000.

#### 7. STRATEGY:

RI/FS

8. ISSUES AND CONCERNS: The Huntsville Center Technical Advisory Group met and evaluated this ASR on 01 May 2007. The consensus was a score of RAC 1. The following issues were addressed:

a. The ASR Conclusions and Recommendations were not included in the review material submission. It was obtained from PIRS. The INPR RAC form also was not included in the review material. A check of INPR in PIRS revealed a MEC (O&E) RAC was not completed.

b. The ASR author includes the addition of three areas with a total acreage of 756,536.66 acres. Only one of these additional acres on located on land, Area A, the Fire Control Station/37mm AAA Station encompassing 0.03 acres.

(1) The other areas, Area K, the Near Shore Ordnance Area, and Area L, the Off Shore Ordnance Area, are located in the Atlantic Ocean. Areas K and L are described in the ASR as areas of confirmed MEC. MEC and munitions debris from these areas are known to wash up on the shore below the bluffs of Area H, the Ordnance Destruction Range.

(2) Area H, also with confirmed MEC presence, may be the origin of the washed up MEC. The bluffs in Area H have been eroding over time. Area H should include 100 yards from mean high tide. Any area beyond 100 yards mean high tide is by definition ineligible for FUDS. The additions of Areas K and L should be reconsidered within the ASP.

c. Reference E-20 cited in Paragraph 4a(3)(k) relates a 22 February 1945 incident in which servicemen were sent through clouds of phosgene, mustard, and lewisite chemical agent during a "Gas Identification Detonation Exercise". The ASR RAC for the Entire Site indicates this was a singular or infrequent event. A CWM value of zero (0) was assigned in the RAC. The Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization Survey and Analysis Report,  $2^{nd}$  Edition, December 1996, assigned a Classification 4 - Possible burial, with a perceived minimal risk for Camp Hero. Therefore, a potential presence for buried CAIS exists based on this analysis (See attached).

d. A HNC Safety review was not available. Updated RAC Forms have been included that indicate a CAIS potential presence. Updated RAC forms for Areas K and L were not completed as these areas are located within the Atlantic Ocean.

#### 9. SCHEDULE SUMMARY:

<u>Phase</u>	Orig.	Sch.	Actual	Orig.	Sch.	Actual
	<u>Start</u>	<u>Start</u>	Start	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.

#### 10. FUNDING/BUDGET SUMMARY:

		EXEC	IN House	Contract	Funds
Year	Phase	FOA	Required	Required	<u>Obligated</u>

#### RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name:	Camp Hero - Entire Property	Rater's Name:	Michael R. Lockwood
Property Location:	Suffolk County, NY	Phone Number:	(918) 420-8121
FUDS Property/Project #:	C02NY002403	District:	DAC
Property Type:	Coastal Artilley Installation	Office Symbol:	SJMAC-ESM
Score:	1	Date Completed:	3 April 2007

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT:**

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the <u>potential</u> MMRP hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, <u>hazard severity</u> and <u>hazard probability</u>.

**<u>Part I - Hazard Severity</u>**. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

I Y PE OF ORDINANCE: (Cneck all that apply)	
A. Conventional ordnance and ammunition:	VALUE
Projectiles, explosive (20 millimeter and larger)	10🖂
Bombs, explosive	10🖂
Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10🖂
Landmine, explosive	10
Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10🖂
Other Explosive item not previously stated	10
Bomb, practice (w/spotting charge)	6
Detonators, blasting caps, fuses, boosters, bursters	6
Practice ordnance (w/ spotting charges, other than bombs)	4
Small arms, complete round (.50 cal or less)	1🖾
Small arms, expended (.50 cal or less)	0
Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
Conventional ordnance and ammunition (enter largest single value checked)	<u>10</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance? <u>MEC and munitions debris</u> has been found in Area H and the offshore areas. A fragmentation bomb body, projectiles, projectile fragments, fuzes, and fuze fragments, 3.5-inch frockets, and small ammunition, both live and expended have been found in Area H. Cannonballs and hand grenades were found in ocean waters adjacent to Area H.

#### B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):

	VALUE
Munitions containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munitions containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? None.

C.	Bulk Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; un-containe	rized): VALUE
	Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
	Secondary explosives (Demolition charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
	Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate)	3
Bu	lk Explosives (HE) (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? None,



# D. Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized )

Solid or liquid propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (select 6 or 0)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? None.

# E. Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM), Weaponized Industrial Chemicals and Radiological Materiel:

	VIII.0L
Toxic chemical agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20🖂
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified please call the HTRW-CX at 402-697-2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>20</u>

What evidence do you have regarding chemical or radiological? <u>A gas identification detonation exercise</u>, probably utilizing CAIS kits, occurred in 1945 where servicemen wwere exposed to phosgene, mustard, and lewisite clouds producing skin irritations. This is the only reference to CWM found on the property. Camp Hero was classified as "4 - Possible buria"l of CAIS in a 1996 Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization Survey and Analysis Report due to this incident. There is a potential presence for CAIS to be buried on the property.

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE (Sum of value A through E, maximum of 61) Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category <u>30</u>

#### TABLE 1 HAZARD SEVERITY*

DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE
CATASTROPHIC	1	21 and/or greater
CRITICAL	Π	10 to 20
MARGINAL	ш	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV 🔲	1 to 4
**NONE	v	0

*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3 and complete Part II of this form. **If hazard severity value is 0, complete Part II of this form. Then proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

**<u>PART II - Hazard Probability</u>**. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF MMRP HAZARD (Check all that apply)

A.	Locations of MMRP hazards:	
		VALUE
	On the surface	5⊠
	Within tanks, pipes, vessels, or other confined areas	4
	Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
	Subsurface	2🖂
Lo	ecation (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

What evidence do you have regarding the location of MMRP? <u>MEC and munitions debris have been</u> found both on the surface and subsurface. CAIS kits may be buried on the property.



## **B.** Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from MMRP hazard (road, park, playground, building, etc.).

	VALUE
Less than 1,250 feet	5🖂
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? <u>There are residences (formerly Air Force housing units) 0.6 miles north of Area H. A state visitor center and park, state park maintenance building are located on the property near Area H. There is also a residence occupied by a state park police officer about 0.5 miles from Area H. The property has ocean fishing and diving access.</u>

C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the MMRP hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5🖂
16 to 25	4
11 to 16	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Narrative: There are approximately 30 private residences plus park facilities, a Coast Guard lighthouse with museum, and a residence for park police on the property.

#### D. Types of Buildings (within 2-mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, childcare, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5⊠
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the types of buildings: <u>Residential, recreational, and educational (museum).</u>

### E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to military munitions. Use the following guidance:

	VALUE
No barrier nor security system	5⊠
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrie intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing	er is 4
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Bar is intended to deny access to the site.	rier 3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area).	0[
Accessibility (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the site accessibility: <u>The majority of park land, currently restricted, are surrounded by a fence</u> and patrolled by park police. The bluff and shore area is accessible to the public. Ocean fishing is a highlight of the property with occasional diving occurring offshore..



F. Site Dynamics. This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility. 

Site Dynamics (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>
Not anticipated	0
Expected	5⊠
	VALUE

Describe the site dynamics: The erosion of the southern bluffs in Area H has exposed MEC within and below the bluffs. MEC and munitons debris wash up on the continually changing shoreline. The state partk, now under restriction, is expected to be open to the general public.

#### TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE

<u>30</u> (Sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

DESCRIPTION VALUE	LEVEL	HAZARD PROBABILITY	
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater	
PROBABLE	В 🗌	21 to 26	
OCCASIONAL	С	15 to 20	
REMOTE	D 🗌	8 to 14	
IMPROBABLE	E 🗌	less than 8	

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TABLE 2 **HAZARD PROBABILITY*** 

*Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.



**<u>Part III - Risk Assessment.</u>** The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

PROBABILIT LEVEL	Y	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:						<del> </del>
CATASTROPHI	CI	1 🔀	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	Ц	1	2 🗌	3 🔲	4	4
MARGINAL	Ш	2 🔲	3	4	4 🗌	4
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3 🗌	4 🛄	4 🛄	4 🗌	4 🗌
None $(V) = RAC$	5					

#### TABLE 3

**RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)** 

- RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMRP projects and the process to be followed for execution of project response actions.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

**PART IV - Narrative.** Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made. During the property visit the survey team did found MEC or MPPEH debris. MEC has been reported since closure of the property, specifically in Area H. Projectiles and projectile fragments, fuzes and fuzes fragments, 3-5-inch rockets, and a bomb body along with live and expended small arm ammunition were found on the property. Hand grenades and cannonballs have been found in the offshore ocean waters adjacent to the property. Air Force EOD units conducted investigations and clearances in Area H.

resulting in the discovery of 200 MEC items. There were indications of CWM training and potential disposal on-site. One incident of CWM training was cited in the ASR where clouds of phosgene, mustard and lewisite, probably from CAIS kits, caused skin irritation to servicemen participating in a "gas identification detonation exercise". U.S. Army Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization recognizes this incident as cause to classify the property as a "4 - possible burial" of CAIS at the property. Recommend a RAC score of 1.





#### RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name:	Camp Hero - Areas A- J & M	Rater's Name:	Michael R. Lockwood
Property Location:	Suffolk County, NY	Phone Number:	(918) 420-8121
FUDS Property/Project #:	C02NY002403	District:	DAC
Property Type:	Coastal Artilley Installation	Office Symbol:	SJMAC-ESM
Score:	5	Date Completed:	3 April 2007

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT:**

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the <u>potential</u> MMRP hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, <u>hazard severity and hazard probability</u>.

<u>**Part I - Hazard Severity**</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

VALUE
10
10
10
10
10
10
6
6
4
1
0
0
<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance? None.



#### B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):

	VALUE
Munitions containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munitions containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? None.

С.	C. Bulk Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; un-contained		
		VALUE	
	Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10	
	Secondary explosives (Demolition charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8	
	Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate)	3	
Bu	lk Explosives (HE) (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>	

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? None.



# D. Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized ) VALUE

Solid or liquid propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (select 6 or 0)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? None.

### E. Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM), Weaponized Industrial Chemicals and Radiological Materiel:

Toxic chemical agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified please call the HTRW-CX at 402-697- 2555)	15
Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding chemical or radiological? None.

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE (Sum of value A through E, maximum of 61) Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category <u>0</u>

VALUE

#### TABLE 1 HAZARD SEVERITY*

DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE
CATASTROPHIC	г	21 and/or greater
CRITICAL	п 🗍	10 to 20
MARGINAL	ш 🔲	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV 🗍	1 to 4
**NONE	v 🖂	0

*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3 and complete Part II of this form. **If hazard severity value is 0, complete Part II of this form. Then proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

**<u>PART II - Hazard Probability</u>**. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF MMRP HAZARD (Check all that apply)

.

A. Locations of MINIKP nazards:	
	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within tanks, pipes, vessels, or other confined areas	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other building/structure	3
Subsurface	2
Location (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding the location of MMRP? None.



Property Name: Project Number: Property Type: ...

## B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from MMRP hazard (road, park, playground, building, etc.).

	VALUE
Less than 1,250 feet	5⊠
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? <u>There are residences (formerly Air Force housing units) 0.6 miles north of Area H. A state visitor center and park, state park maintenance building are located on the property near Area H. There is also a residence occupied by a state park police officer about 0.5 miles from Area H. The property has ocean fishing and diving access.</u>

### C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the MMRP hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5⊠
16 to 25	4
11 to 16	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0⊠
Number of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Narrative: There are approximately 30 private residences plus park facilities, a Coast Guard lighthouse

with museum, and a residence for park police on the property.

#### D. Types of Buildings (within 2-mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, childcare, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5⊠
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the types of buildings: Residential, recreational, and educational (museum).

# E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to military munitions. Use the following guidance:

	VALUE
No barrier nor security system	5⊠
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Ba intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing	rrier is 4
A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. E is intended to deny access to the site.	Barrier 3
Security Guard, but no barrier	2
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards of facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attende television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area).	or 0[] l a Jant,
Accessibility (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the site accessibility: <u>The majority of park land, currently restricted, are surrounded by a fence</u> and patrolled by park police. The bluff and shore area is accessible to the public. Ocean fishing is a highlight of the property with occasional diving occurring offshore...



F. Site Dynamics. This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	THEOD
Expected	5🖂
Not anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the site dynamics: <u>The state part, now under restriction, is expected to be open to the general public.</u>

#### TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE

<u>30</u> d Probability Tab

(Sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

I	ABLE	2	
HAZARD	PROB.	ABIL	ITY*

DESCRIPTION VALUE	LEVEL	HAZARD PROBABILITY
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	В 🗌	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	с	15 to 20
REMOTE	D 🗌	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

*Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.



**<u>Part III - Risk Assessment.</u>** The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

PROBABILII LEVEL	Y	FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:			*****			
CATASTROPHI	CΙ	1	1	2	3 🗌	4
CRITICAL	П	1	2 🗌	3 🔲	4 🗌	4
MARGINAL	Ш	2 🗌	3 🗌	4	4 🗌	4
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3 🗌	4 🗌	4	4 🛄	4
None $(V) = RAC$	5 🛛					

#### TABLE 3

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)**

- RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMRP projects and the process to be followed for execution of project response actions.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

**<u>PART IV - Narrative</u>**. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made. There is no historical evidence to indicate a MEC presence in any of these areas, which include Areas A through J and Area M. During the property visit the survey team did not find MEC or MPPEH debris in these areas. MEC has not been reported in these areas since closure of the property. Although a CAIS potential may be present on the property, it is not specific to any of these areas. Recommend a RAC score of 5 for these areas.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROJECTS

Property Name:	Camp Hero - Area H	Rater's Name:	Michael R. Lockwood
	(Ordnance Destruction		
	Range)		
Property Location:	Suffolk County, NY	Phone Number:	(918) 420-8121
FUDS Property/Project #:	C02NY002403	District:	DAC
Property Type:	Coastal Artilley Installation	Office Symbol:	SJMAC-ESM
Score:	1	Date Completed:	3 April 2007

#### **RISK ASSESSMENT:**

This risk assessment (RAC) procedure was developed to address explosives safety hazards related to munitions. This procedure does not address environmental hazards associated with munitions constituents. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH), Ordnance and Explosives Directorate (CEHNC-OE) developed this procedure in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score will be used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to prioritize the response action(s) at Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The risk assessment should be based on the best available information resulting from record searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) actions, field observations (site visits), and interviews. This information is used to assess the risk involved based on the <u>potential</u> MMRP hazards identified for the project. The risk assessment evaluates two factors, <u>hazard severity and hazard probability</u>.

<u>**Part I - Hazard Severity**</u>. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible event resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance.

#### **TYPE OF ORDNANCE: (Check all that apply)**

A.	Conventional ordnance and ammunition:	VALUE
	Projectiles, explosive (20 millimeter and larger)	10🖂
	Bombs, explosive	10🔀
	Grenades, hand or rifle, explosive	10🖂
	Landmine, explosive	10
	Rockets, guided missile, explosive	10🖂
	Other Explosive item not previously stated	10
	Bomb, practice (w/spotting charge)	6
	Detonators, blasting caps, fuses, boosters, bursters	6
	Practice ordnance (w/ spotting charges, other than bombs)	4
	Small arms, complete round (.50 cal or less)	1 🛛
	Small arms, expended (.50 cal or less)	0
	Practice ordnance (w/o spotting charges)	0
Co	nventional ordnance and ammunition (enter largest single value checked)	<u>10</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional unexploded ordnance? <u>MEC and munitions debris</u> has been found in Area H and the offshore areas. A fragmentation bomb body, projectiles, projectile fragments, fuzes, and fuze fragments, 3.5-inch frockets, and small ammunition, both live and expended have been found in Area H. Cannonballs and hand grenades were found in ocean waters adjacent to Area H.

#### B. Pyrotechnics (for munitions not described above):

	VALUE
Munitions containing White Phosphorus (WP) or other pyrophoric material (i.e., spontaneously flammable)	10
Munitions containing a flame or incendiary material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum metal incendiaries)	10
Containers containing WP or other pyrophoric material or flame or incendiary material	6
Flares, signals, simulators, screening/burning smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? None.

С.	C. Bulk Explosives (HE) (not an integral part of conventional ordnance; un-containerized):	
		VALUE
	Primary or initiating explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
	Secondary explosives (Demolition charges, PETN, Compositions A, B, C, Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
	Insensitive explosive substances (explosive contaminated soils, ammonium nitrate)	3
Bu	lk Explosives (HE) (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? None.

and a second 
D.	Bulk propellants (not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional
ordna	nce; uncontainerized )
	VALUE

Solid or liquid propellants	6
Bulk Propellants (select 6 or 0)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? None.

## E. Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM), Weaponized Industrial Chemicals and Radiological Materiel:

		VALUE
	Toxic chemical agents (H-Mustard, G-Nerve, V-Nerve and L-Lewisite)	25
	Chemical Agent Identification Sets	20
	Radiological Materiel (If rad waste is identified please call the HTRW-CX at 402-697- 2555)	15
	Weaponized Industrial Chemicals (Hydrogen Cyanide AC; Cyanogen Chloride, CK; Phosgene, CG)	10
	Riot Control Agents (vomiting, tear)	5
Cł	nemical and Radiological (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have regarding chemical or radiological? None, specific to Area H.

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE (Sum of value A through E, maximum of 61)10Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category10



#### TABLE 1 **HAZARD SEVERITY***

DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and/or greater
CRITICAL	п 🖾	10 to 20
MARGINAL	ш	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE	v	0

*Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3 and complete Part II of this form. **If hazard severity value is 0, complete Part II of this form. Then proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

PART II - Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been, or will be, created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance, explosives, incendiary, pyrotechnic, radiological, or RCWM materials on a formerly used Department of Defense (DOD) site.

#### AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF MMRP HAZARD (Check all that apply)

Tarations of MMOD Lawsed

VALUE
5⊠
4
3
2 🔀
<u>5</u>

What evidence do you have regarding the location of MMRP? MEC and munitions debris have been found both on the surface and subsurface.



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Project Number:

## B. Distance to nearest inhabited location/structure likely to be at risk from MMRP hazard (road, park, playground, building, etc.).

	VALUE
Less than 1,250 feet	5⊠
1,250 feet to 0.5 mile	4
0.5 mile to 1.0 mile	3
1.0 mile to 2.0 Miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (enter the single largest value checked)	5

What are the nearest inhabited structures/buildings? <u>There are residences (formerly Air Force housing units) 0.6 miles north of Area H. A state visitor center and park, state park maintenance building are located on the property near Area H. There is also a residence occupied by a state park police officer about 0.5 miles from Area H. The property has ocean fishing and diving access.</u>

C. Number(s) of building(s) within a 2-mile radius measured from the MMRP hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5⊠
16 to 25	4
11 to 16	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0⊠
Number of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Narrative: There are approximately 30 private residences plus park facilities, a Coast Guard lighthouse with museum, and a residence for park police on the property.



#### D. Types of Buildings (within 2-mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, childcare, residential, hospitals, hotels, commercial, shopping centers	5⊠
Industrial, warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, forestry, etc.	3
Detention, correctional	2
No buildings	0
Types of buildings (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the types of buildings: Residential, recreational, and educational (museum).

## E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to military munitions. Use the following guidance:

		VALUE
	No barrier nor security system	5⊠
	Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing	4
	A barrier (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
	Security Guard, but no barrier	2
	A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel continuously monitors and controls entry; or, an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., fence combined with a cliff) which completely surrounds the area; and, a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the area).	0
A	ccessibility (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the site accessibility: <u>The majority of park land, currently restricted, are surrounded by a fence</u> and patrolled by park police. The bluff and shore area is accessible to the public. Ocean fishing is a highlight of the property with occasional diving occurring offshore..
F. Site Dynamics. This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion on beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	5⊠
Not anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (enter the single largest value checked)	<u>5</u>

Describe the site dynamics: The erosion of the southern bluffs in Area H has exposed MEC within and below the bluffs. MEC and munitons debris wash up on the continually changing shoreline. The state partk, now under restriction, is expected to be open to the general public.

#### TOTAL HAZARD PROBABILITY VALUE

(Sum of largest values for A through F (maximum of 30). Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine the Hazard Probability Level.

DESCRIPTION VALUE	LEVEL	HAZARD PROBABILITY
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	В 🗌	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	С 🗌	15 to 20
REMOTE	D 🗌	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	Е 🗌	less than 8

 TABLE 2

 HAZARD PROBABILITY*

*Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.



Property Name: Project Number: Property Type: 30

**<u>Part III - Risk Assessment.</u>** The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table. Enter the results of the Hazard Probability and Hazard Severity values.

PROBABILITY LEVEL		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
SEVERITY CATEGORY:			a Balanda Mangalan ya Angang mangang ma			
CATASTROPHIC	C I	1	1	2	3 🔲	4 🛄
CRITICAL	ц	1 🖂	2 🛄	3	4 🔲	4 🗔
MARGINAL	Ш	2 🔲	3 🛄	4	4 🛄	4
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3 🛄	4 🔲	4 🔲	4	4 🗔
None $(V) = RAC$	5					

#### TABLE 3

**RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)** 

- RAC 1-4 Recommend and approve further action as appropriate. Refer to EP 1110-1-18 for discussion of MMRP projects and the process to be followed for execution of project response actions.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that No DOD Action Indicated (NDAI) is necessary. Recommend and approve NDAI and follow instructions for project closeout in accordance with current program guidance.

**PART IV - Narrative**. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made. During the property visit the survey team did found MEC or MPPEH debris. MEC has been reported since closure of the property in Area H. Projectiles and projectile fragments, fuzes and fuzes fragments, 3-5-inch rockets, and a bomb body along with live and expended small arm ammunition were found on the property. Hand grenades and cannonballs have been found in the offshore ocean waters adjacent to Area H. Air Force EOD units conducted investigations and clearances in Area H resulting in the discovery of 200 MEC items. There were indications of CWM training and potential disposal on-site, but not specifically to Area H. Demilitarization recognizes this incident as cause to classify the property as a "4 - possible burial" of CAIS at the property. Recommend a RAC score of 1.

Property Name: Project Number: Property Type:

U.S. DESIC	ARMY ENGINI <b>IN REVIEW CO</b>	SERING AND SUPPORT CENTER, HUNTSVILLE DMMENTS PROJECT DERP FUDS Cam C02	CORPS OF ENGINEERS p Hero NY002403
XD ASI	R/INPR TEAM	- od (918) 420-8121	
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
1.	General	Draft ASR for Camp Hero, Suffork County, NY was reviewed for accuracy and completeness. Based on this review the following comments are provided:	1. No action required.
2.	General	The ASR Conclusions and Recommendations were not included in the review material submission. It was obtained from PIRS. The INPR RAC form also was not included in the review material. A check of INPR in PIRS revealed a MEC (O&E) RAC was not completed.	2. No action required.
3.	General	The ASR author includes the addition of three areas with a total acreage of 756,536.66 acres. Only one of these additional acres on located on land, Area A, the Fire Control Station/37mm AAA Station encompassing 0.03 acres.	3a. No action required.
		The other areas, Area K, the Near Shore Ordnance Area, and Area L, the Off Shore Ordnance Area, are located in the Atlantic Ocean. Areas K and L are described in the ASR as areas of confirmed MEC. MEC and munitions debris from these areas are known to wash up on the shore below the bluffs of Area H, the Ordnance Destruction Range.	3b. No action required.
		Area H, also with confirmed MEC presence, maybe the origin of the washed up MEC. The bluffs in Area H have been eroding over time. Area H should include	3c.Areas K and L were reconsidered but retained as it is not an established fact that the ordnance found on the beach comes exclusively from the bluff.

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Page 1 of 2

U. S. DESI	ARMY ENGINI GN REVIEW CO	EERING AND SUPPORT CENTER, HUNTSVILLE DAMENTS PROJECT DERP FUDS Can CO2	CORPS OF ENGINEERS P Hero RNY002403
X AS	R/INPR TEAM	- ood (918) 420-8121	
ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
3. (Con 'd)		100 yards from mean high tide. Any area beyond 100 yards mean high tide is by definition ineligible for FUDS. The additions of Areas K and L should be reconsidered within the ASP.	
4.	General	Reference E-20 cited in Paragraph 4a(3)(k) relates a 22 February 1945 incident in which servicemen were sent through clouds of phosgene, mustard, and lewisite chemical agent during a "Gas Identification Detonation Exercise". The ASR RAC for the Entire Site indicates this was a singular or infrequent event. A CWM value of zero (0) was assigned in the RAC. The Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization Survey and Analysis Report, 2 nd Edition, December 1996, assigned a Classification 4 - Possible burial, with a perceived minimal risk for Camp Hero. Therefore, a potential presence for buried CAIS exists based on this analysis (See attached).	4. The attached reference was included in the report.
5.	General	The reviewer agrees with the ASR score of RAC 1. A HNC Safety review was not available. Updated RAC Forms have been included that indicate a CAIS potential presence. Updated RAC forms for Areas K and L were not completed as these areas are located within the Atlantic Ocean.	5. Updated RAC Forms were incorporated into the report.

Page 2 or 2

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U.S. ARMY PROGRAM MANAGER FOR CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION

# SURVEY AND ANALYSIS REPORT SECOND EDITION

PROJECT MANAGER FOR NON-STOCKPILE CHEMICAL MATERIEL

DECEMBER 1996

## NAME OF LOCATION: Camp Hero

LOCALITY/STATE: Montauk, Suffolk County, New York

**FUDS ACTIVITIES AT THIS LOCATION:** Camp Hero was located on the eastern tip of Long Island. This 470-acre property was acquired through purchase and condemnation proceedings by DoD between August 1941 and May 1944. Camp Hero was used as a harbor defense installation for Long Island Sound.

Between April 1951 and December 1972, 308 acres were transferred to the Air Force for air defense. Between July 1974 and April 1983, New York State acquired all property by quitclaim deed with no clauses, but with a restrictive clause limiting the use to public park purposes.

Gas identification exercises were held at Camp Hero. Men were sent through clouds of Phosgene, mustard, and lewisite.

ACTIONS PLANNED FOR THE FUTURE: No remediation actions are planned at this time.

**RISK PERCEPTION:** Based on available documentation, the risk is perceived to be minimal.



	~
LOCATION	Camp Hero
LOCALITY	Long island
STATE	NY
SITE	Unknown
DESCRIPTION	Although no history of activities or functions of this installation were found, records indicate that on 22 February 1945, Battery "A" Coast Artillery Battalion (Mustard - HD) held a 'Gas Identification Detonation Exercise." During this exercise, men were sent into clouds of mustard, Phosgene, and lewisite. On this day the weather conditions were less favorable (inversion) and the clouds hung close to the ground; thus, a high number of men experienced irritations on their faces and arms. Because the inversion conditions were the cause of the men's irritations, it was stated that the exercises would only be held on favorable weather days.
SIZE	Unknown
CONTENTS	Unknown
COMMENTS	None
ТҮРЕ	Disposal
INSTALLATION	Formerly used defense site
BURIED CWM SITE	Chemical agent identification set
CLASSIFICATION	4 - Possible bunal

NY-5

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX N

PROJECT AREA BIBLIOGRAPHY

Project #	Document ID	Project Area(s)	OE Classification	Document Name	Document Date	Document Source	Description and Comments
C02NY002403	1	н	Confirmed	Hazardous Materials Feasibility Study	00-Jun-98	COE, New York District	B-9; Projectile Fragments Found in Area.
	2	H	Confirmed	Interviews with State Park Personnel	Nov 99/Feb 00	Interview Sources	I-1, I-2, I-18; Projectiles, 3.5-Inch Rocket, .50 Cal Debris Found in Area.
	3	н	Confirmed	Site Inspection	13-Nov-99	COE, Rock Island District	J-17 thru J-22: Projectile Fragments, .50 Cal Debris, and Fuze Debris Found
		1					Weathering From Southern Area Bluff Into Area K. 17-23-Pound Fragmentation
							Bomb Body, Projectile Fragments and Bases, and 3.5-Inch Rocket Discovered
							in Upland Portion of Area.
	4	ĸ	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	26-Jul-62	East Hampton Library	H-26; Skin Diver Discovered 90MM Projectile In Area Prompting Air Force EOD
		· · · · ·					Clearance. Over 200 Items Discovered to Include Canon Balls, Modern Artillery
					1		Projectiles, Projectile Fuzes, Practice Rockets, an Intact Hand Grenade, 70
							Rounds of Assorted Ammunition, and Several Unidentified Items.
	5	К	Confirmed	Site Inspection	13-Nov-99	COE, Rock Island District	J-17 thru J-22; Projectile Fragments, .50 Cal Debris, and Fuze Debris Found.
							Weathering From Southern Bluff of Area H into Area.
	6	к	Confirmed	Interview of State Park Employee	9-Nov-99	Interview Source	1-2; Individual Found Large Projectile in Area Which Was Never Reported.
	7	L	Confirmed	Book Exerpt	Unknown Date	Suffolk County Historical Society	F-16; Camp Hero Guns Fired Several Times in Wartime Drills During WWII Era.
							Concussion Rattled Windows Many Miles Away.
	8	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	14-Jan-58	East Hampton Library	E-15; Camp Hero Guns Boomed Periodically During Target Practice (WWII Era).
	9	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-31 Jan 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-5; Preparations Were Under Way For AAA Battalion Firing.
	10	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-28 Feb 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-6; 90mm and .50 Caliber Firing by AAA Battalions Occurred.
	11	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-31 Mar 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-7; 90mm AAA Batteries Arrived But Firing Had Not Occurred.
	12	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-30 Apr 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-8; 90mm AAA Firing Occurred.
	13	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-31 May 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-9; 90mm and 120mm AAA Firing Occurred.
	14	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-30 Jun 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-10; 120mm AAA Firing Occured.
	15	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-30 Sep 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-11; Unspecifed Type AAA Firing Occurred.
	16	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-31 Oct 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-12; Unspecified Type AAA Firing Occurred.
	17	L L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-30 Nov 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-13; Unspecified Type AAA Firing Occurred.
	18	L	Confirmed	Historical Report	1-31 Dec 51	AFHRA, Maxwell AFB	E-14; Unspecified Type AAA Firing Occurred at Towed Targets and RCAT.
	19	L L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	8-Feb-51	East Hampton Library	H-10; 120mm AAA Fire to Begin at Camp Hero, 30,000 Yards to Sea Restricted.
	20	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	1-Mar-51	East Hampton Library	H-11; Residents Protest April AAA Gun Fire Due to Large Ocean Restricted Zone.
	21	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	1-Mar-51	East Hampton Library	H-12; Army Wants 16.5 Mile Offshore Danger Zone Established For AAA Firing.
	22	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	3-Apr-51	East Hampton Library	H-13; Army Postpones 90mm AAA Firing Due to Low Visibility, 1,000 Soldiers Idle.
	23	<u> </u>	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	3-Jan-52	East Hampton Library	H-14; 90mm AAA Firing Resumes Off Montauk Point, Danger Zone Established.
	24	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	31-Jan-52	East Hampton Library	H-15; Notice of AAA Firing in Atlantic Ocean Off Montauk, 4-29 February 1952.
	25	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	18-Sep-52	East Hampton Library	H-16; Notice of AAA Firing in Atlantic Ocean Off Montauk, 1-31 October 1952
	26	L .	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	20-Nov-52	East Hampton Library	H-17; Notice of AAA Firing in Atlantic Ocean Off Montauk, 24 Nov-19 Dec 1952.
	27	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	8-Dec-55	East Hampton Library	H-19; 90mm Accident at Camp Hero Kills Soldier.
	28	L	Confirmed	Newspaper Article	23-May-57	East Hampton Library	H-21; Armed Forces Day Demonstration of 90mm Gun and Quad .50 Machine-Gun.
	29	L	Confirmed	Historical Society Article	Oct-Dec 57	Organizational Files	H-22; AAA Battalion Gun Training at Camp Hero Throughout the Summer of 1953.
	30	L	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizen	11-Nov- <del>9</del> 9	Interview Source	I-2; 90mm Gun Firing Occurred from Camp Hero December 1955 through November
							1957. 90mm Gun Accident Occurred in December 1955 Killing Soldier.
	31	L	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizen	11-Nov-99	Interview Source	I-4; Heard Firing Occurring From Montauk in Early 1940's. AAA Units Convoyed into
							Camp Hero from Late 1940's to 1950's Towing 90mm Guns.
	32	Ĺ	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizen	11-Nov-99	Interview Source	I-5; Witnessed Small and Large Projectile Firing Into Atlantic in 1950's.
	33	L	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizens	11-Nov-99	Interview Sources	I-7, I-8, I-13; AAA Units Convoyed to Camp Hero from Late 40's to 50's Towing Guns.
	34	L	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizens	11/12-Nov-99	Interview Sources	I-10, I-11; Artillery Fire Into Atlantic From Camp Hero from Early to Latter 1950's.
	35	L	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizen	20-Jan-00	Interview Source	I-18; Camp Hero Guns Required to Fire for Practice at Regular Intervals During WWII.
	36	L	Confirmed	Interview of Private Citizen	15-Feb-00	Interview Source	I-20; Battalion 90mm, Quad .50, and 3.5 Rocket Fire From Southern Bluffs in 1957.
	37	L	Confirmed	Historical Photographs	15-Feb-00	Interview Source I-20	K-1; Photographs of Quad .50 and 3,5 Rocket Fire From Southern Bluffs in 1957.

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

APPENDIX O

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

### APPENDIX O

## REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

EXTERNAL			pies	
	I	II	III	
Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering and Support Center, ATTN: CEHNC-OE-AI (MARDIS) P.O. Box 1600 Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301	2	-	-	
Commander, U.S. Army Defense Ammunition CenteR, ATTN: SIOAC-ESL 1C Tree Road, Building 35 McAlester, Oklahoma 74501	2	-	-	
Commander, U.S Army Engineer District, New York and Supervisor of New York Harbor, ATTN: CENAN-PP-E (Ashcraft), 190 State Highway 18 Suite 305, East Brunswick, NJ 08816	2	-	_	
Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Division, Mississippi Valley ATTN: CEMVD-PM-E (Ethridge) P.O. Box 80 Vicksburg, MS 39181-0080 (Cover Letter Only)	-	_	-	
INTERNAL	No.	Cop	pies	
Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61201	I	II	III	
ATTN: CEMVR- ED ED-D ED-DO	- - 3		1 1 -	
I - Draft Report II - Findings Report				

II - Findings Report III - Routed Draft Report ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORMER CAMP HERO MONTAUK, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY002403

REPORT PLATES







		1
	D	
LEGEND		
PROJECT BOUNDARY		
-O- CONCRETE HIGHWAY		
ACCESS RUADS		
A COMPANY AUMINISTRATION AND STOREHOUSE	Ì	
B BARRACKS		
D DISPATCHER'S HOUSE		
FFIREHOUSE		
HO HEADQUARTERS BLDG.	۱.	
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MRS MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	l	
PO POST OFFICE		ļ
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PX POST EXCHANGE		
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S SIGNAL & METEORLOGICAL STATION		
NOTE:		
INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM		
DOCUMENTS E-4, L-1, AND L-2,		1
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Checked by: FACILITY LAYOUT		
R.G.PLANTE	1	
Reviewed by: Seciet Sheet Project Number: C02NY00240	3	
Approved bys Just v. MDD Breving PLATE 2	1	



	1		
SCHEDU	LE OF AF STRUCTURES		
1	DORMITORY		
2	SITE OF HOUSE	- {	
3	RECREATION BLDG.		
4	DORMITORY		
5	DORMITORY	ЪÌ	
6	RECREATION. MULTIPLE PURPOSE		
7	DORMITORY		
8	DORMITORY		
9	BASE EXCHANGE		
10	BE STORAGE		
11	DORMITORY		
12	SECURITY POLICE & CLASSROOM		
13	A. F. H.Q. BLDG.		
14	DORNITORY	.	
15	COMMUNITY CENTER		
16	OPEN MESS, NCO		
17	DISPENSARY		
18	DORMITORY		
19	YOUTH CENTER		
20	WATER PUMP STATION	C	
21	WATER TREATMENT PLANT		
22	DINING HALL		
23	WATER TANK STORAGE		
101	ACE OPERATIONS BLDG.		
104			
105	HEATING PLANT		
109			_
115			
203			
206	BOWLING ALLEY	1	
210	RADAR TOWER BLDG		
A	AN/FPS-35 RADAR		
В	AN/FPS-24 RADAR		
с	AN/FPS-6 RADAR		
D	OLD A.F. RADAR	B	
£	TELCO/SAGE BLDG.		
F	A.F. RADIO XMTRS		i
G	FIRE CONTROL STATION COTTAGE	ļ	
н	A.F. DIESEL OIL		
1	50.000 GAL. RESERVOIR		
J	TARGET PLANE LAUNCHING AREA		
ĸ	AAA FIRING POINT		
L	BATTALION BIVOVAC AREA		
r	Pavielose	1	
Symbol	Description Date Approve		
		1	
	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT	r	
]	ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS		1
Designed by:	CAMP HERD	1	
N.A. IAIENNARO	WE ATTY GOTAL MONTAUK POINT. NY.	A	
JON P JONES	FACTI TTY I AVDEIT		l
Checked by:	1950-1984		l
R.G.PLANTE	Canifad Au - Bund and Mark-rea	-	
R.E.HOFFMAN	Dotes Sheet Project Rubers CO2NY002403		
Approved by: JAKES V. HUDD	Draving PLATE 3	1	
COL+ CE		L	ł
1	1		1













