HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTS

of

North Truro Air Force Station
North Truro, Massachusetts

FX 95-10

Prepared for

Headquarters, Air Combat Command
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia

Prepared by

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Air Combat Command

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This research was supported in part by an appointment to the Research Participation Program at the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL) administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education through an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and USACERL.

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*These are original documentation materials and will be provided to the final recipient of the report. Photocopies of photographs will be supplied within additional copies.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project Scope

This report has been funded by the U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command (ACC) and produced to assist North Truro Air Force Station (AFS) in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The report is developed to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level IV documentation standards, and will serve as a baseline inventory for North Truro AFS.

To provide sufficient historical data upon which to make determination of historic significance, the Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center (TSCRRC) of USACERL was assigned these primary tasks:

1) Research and develop a report on the military history of North Truro Air Force Station as contextual reference for identification of extant buildings and structures within the United States radar program of the Cold War era.

2) Complete HABS Level IV reports on all structures; and

3) Assess the eligibility of the identified buildings and structures, according to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) standards.

Documentation was conducted by members of the TSCRRC. Virge Jenkins Temme served as project manager and with James Eaton, conducted the building inventory, including taking photographs. Aaron Chmiel wrote the building description and condition assessment for each building and structure. David Winkler and John Lonnquest conducted all archival studies and developed the history for the U.S. military radar program and for North Truro Air Force Station. David Dubois assisted in report preparation.

Facility Description

North Truro AFS is located near the tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Constructed in 1950-1951, the station is situated in on two parcels of land.

1) The main station is situated in Barnstable County, 12 miles south of Provincetown and 117 miles southeast of Boston. It encompases 125.67 acres (not including 8.3 acres of easement) and includes the long-range search and height finder towers, administrative offices, officer's quarter, dormitories, station exchange, recreational facilities, dining facilities, and maintenance facilities and associated structures.

2) A second site, located 1 mile south of the main station was used for the Ground-to-Air Transmitter and Receiving (GATR) site. It encompasses 5.3 acres. The GATR was located in building number 2.

The Air Force activated the 762nd Aircraft and Control and Warning Squadron in November 1950 to occupy the North Truro. In late December 1950, the first Air Force personnel arrived at the station. In 1958, the squadron was reclassified as the 762nd Radar Squadron (SAGE). The Air Force deactivated the station in 1985, turning over the operation of the long-range search radar to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

METHODOLOGY

Background

As a result of impending transfer of this property from the Air Force to non-Federal parties, identification and evaluation of historic structures and buildings is required by Sections 106 and 110 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. In response to these requirements, the Air Combat Command (ACC) requested that the TSCRRC of USACERL conduct historic research and on-site documentation of this site. Documentation was to be presented in a HABS Level IV format, to serve as a baseline inventory for identifying and determining significance of historic structures.

Archival Research

Headquarters ACC provided the TSCRRC with a listing of all current buildings and structures on North Truro AFS. Additional archival research focused on gathering and interpreting primary source material relating to the station's role in the air defense system and its impact on the local community. Among the sources consulted were real property records, engineering drawings, the unit histories of the 762nd Radar Squadron, local newspapers, interviews, and information derived from USACERL's ongoing research on historic military structures.

All known sources, including the ACC Real Property Office and the North Truro Air Force Station, were contacted in an attempt to determine construction dates of individual buildings. This information was not available from any source or buildings 46, T-2, T-3, T-4, and T-5. It is assumed, based upon construction patterns of other similar radar sites, that the majority of buildings and structures were built during the initial construction effort at the station.

Fieldwork

A site visit was conducted in March of 1995. During that visit, photographs were taken of all extant structures and buildings.

DOCUMENTATION

65 buildings were recorded to HABS Level IV standards of documentation. This level focuses on the building's exteriors, including notation of the condition of the fabric, the plan configuration, a description of the roof, exterior walls, footings and foundations, porches and stoops, chimneys, doors and windows, and structural attachments.

Within the relocatable area, there exist three housing types. These are duplicated in identical or reverse floor plan units. While all housing units were photographed, only one representative HABS report was completed for each type, to avoid redundancy.

Documented Housing Unit	Duplicate Units
House 103	101, 105, 107, 109
House 102	104, 106, 108
House 201	202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218

HABS Level IV Documentation

TSCRRC utilized the Integrated Building Inventory System (IBIS) to prepare HABS Level IV individual building reports for all buildings and structures. The database system was created by USACERL to assist in the documentation and evaluation of historic properties. Photographs (3.5"x5" black and white) were used to visually supplement written information contained in the IBIS reports. These photographs are presented in building number order and appear in Appendix C. A map of North Truro AFS, found in Appendix A, indicates the location of each building.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Air Defense Command (ADC), activated on March 27, 1946, was directed to "organize and administer the integrated air defense system of the Continental United States." At this time, the United States had virtually no electronic means of detecting a hostile attacking air force, and its air defense forces was relegated to the nation's reserves. The Air Defense Command's initial emphasis, therefore, was on organization.

For the ADC, this organization was an uphill struggle. In the immediate post-war era severe budget cuts rocked the military establishment. In addition, a military reorganization prompted by the National Security Act of 1947 slowed ADC plans to deploy World War II vintage radars.

The late 1940s was a difficult period for air defense planners. Although the Cold War was becoming a reality, national leaders did not see the Soviet Union as an immediate military threat to the North American continent. The Air Force knew that the Russians were reproducing their own version of the American B-29 bomber, but reconnaissance efforts in the late 1940s indicated that the Soviets were not constructing bomber bases in areas that could bring these planes within striking distance of the continental United States. Furthermore, the United States retained sole possession of the atomic bomb. Air power projection advocates such as Generals Carl A. Spaatz and Curtis LeMay viewed deliverance of this weapon as the primary Air Force mission and emphasized offensive air power as the best method of defense. The ground rules were set and would remain so for years to come, as air defense planners competed against fellow air force officers in the struggle to obtain appropriations.

Although the Soviets did not pose an immediate threat, the DoD recognized the imminent danger and took action to guard against it. On November 12, 1947, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal publicly announced that plans were being made for a national radar early warning network. A report entitled the Radar Fence Plan (code name PROJECT SUPREMACY) called for the placement of 374 radars within the United States to feed into fourteen control centers. Operated on a 24-hour per day basis, the plan was to be operational by mid-1953.

However, despite the worsening relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, as well as the imminent fall of China, the price tag for PROJECT SUPREMACY, a plan which provided

detection, identification and interception, but lacked in destructive capabilities, was still considered too costly by Defense Secretary Forrestal. Congress also found it difficult to pass a bill that would support funding for equipment that was expected to become obsolete within a few years, given the rapid advances being made in air offensive weaponry. Realizing that some type of action had to be taken to protect the U.S. from a possible Soviet attack, Forrestal approved of an "interim" plan in October 1948 to deploy sixty-one radars around the nation's strategic areas. By the time legislation was introduced to authorize expenditures to complete construction, the "interim" list had grown to seventy-five sites and ten control centers in the continental United States, plus ten sites and one control center in Alaska. These stations and control centers later became known as the Permanent Network.

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, newly appointed in 1949, kept the request for radar funding out of the supplemental 1949 and fiscal year 1950 (FY 1950) budgets, in the interest of fiscal austerity. With President Truman's announcement on September 22, 1949 of a recent Soviet detonation of an atomic bomb, interest in air defense became rampant. To expedite building the seventy-five radar stations and ten control centers in the continental United States that comprised the Permanent Network. On December 2, 1949, the Air Force directed the Army Corps of Engineers to proceed with construction of the first twenty-four radar sites on the priority list. Sites were concentrated primarily in the Northeast and Northwest coasts of the United States, with a line of sites along the Canadian border.

Prompted by the start of the Korean War, on July 11, 1950, the Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter requested from the Secretary of Defense approval to expedite construction of the second segment of twenty-eight stations for the permanent radar network. Receiving the Defense Secretary's approval, on July 21, the Air Force directed the Corps of Engineers to proceed with construction. A final selection of 23 sites were approved in 1950.

North Truro

Summary

Situated on a high coastal bluff overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, the North Truro Air Force Station (AFS) was established near the tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts in December 1951. Located in Barnstable County, twelve miles south of Provincetown and 117 miles south east of Boston, the powerful radars at the station provided vital data to the nation's air defense system throughout the Cold War. Between 1951 and 1985 the station was manned by members of the 762 Radar Squadron. In 1985 the Air Force deactivated the installation, turning over the operation of the long-range search radar to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Base History

During World War II the Army Coast Artillery had several anti-aircraft emplacements at the site. Two gun emplacements were dug into the bluff overlooking the beach, and two more are thought to have been situated several hundred yards further inland; one to the north west of Building 34, and another north of Building 19. During its stay the Army erected five buildings at the site. The cantonment area was centered around Buildings 2, 3, 4 and 5. Closer to the beach, Building 26 housed the magazine.[1]

In 1948 the Air Force acquired the North Truro site for use as a radar station. Construction at the station probably began in early 1949. While the Army Corps of Engineers supervised construction, the Air Force activated the 762nd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron to man the new facility during November 1950. Although a new squadron, the 762nd drew its personnel and equipment from the 654th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Detachment 1, based at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts. Initially the 762nd was based at Otis Air Force Base (AFB) located in Falmouth, Massachusetts at the base of Cape Cod. In late December 1950 the first contingent of fifty airman arrived at North Truro to guard the site while the Air Materiel Command (AMC) and its contractors installed the radar and communications equipment.[2]

In April 1951 the 762nd transferred its administrative section to North Truro, and by June, 18 officers and 173 airmen were living on station. The station's AN/CPS 5 long-range search radar became operational in May 1951. The World War II vintage radar had a range of 165 miles and could not track low-flying objects. Shortly thereafter, the station began operating its new AN/CPS-6B height finder radar. The performance of the new radar left much to be desired. Its range was less than that of its predecessor and it could not track low flying aircraft or aircraft flying above 45,000 feet.

Despite the limitations of their equipment, the radar operators and flight controllers at North Truro practiced guiding Air Force and Navy fighter to incoming "targets." Sometimes the targets were other military aircraft, and in other instances regularly scheduled commercial flights. In June 1951 the station officially became a part of the air defense network when its radars began operating for a minimum of four hours a day.

North Truro initially operated under the control of the Air Force's 32nd Air Division. Information gathered by North Truro radars was transmitted, via three dedicated land lines, to the Ground Control Intercept (GCI) at Otis AFB and to the Air Defense Command Headquarters at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado. The land lines and telephone switching equipment were maintained by the New England Telephone Company. The switching equipment was housed in a separate, heavily guarded building adjacent to the family housing area. The building was constructed by the telephone company who also provided a staff of technicians to maintain the equipment.

The mission of the station evolved over the years. Reflecting the changing nature of its assignment, the Air Force reclassified the 762nd from a Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron to simply a Radar Squadron. But the men at North Truro did more than simply man radar scopes. Beginning in December 1955 North Truro became the support base for one of the Air Force's so-called "Texas Towers" stationed approximately 100 miles off the coast.

The towers, of which three were built, looked like offshore oil platforms. Equipped with long-range search radars, they were intended to provide early warning radar information.

Typically each tower had a crew of fifty-five men. The towers proved far more difficult to operate and more hazardous to man than the Air Force anticipated. Consequently, the towers were operational only between 1955 and 1963.

The North Truro AFS served as the support base for tower TT2, located 110 miles east of Cape Cod. The station served as a staging area for supplies, spare parts, and the replacement crews that were ferried out to the tower by helicopter. To support the tower the station built a helicopter pad and additional supply building. Reflecting the scope of the effort, while supporting the offshore installation the military and civilian staff at North Truro's increased to over 500 people.[3]

The growing sophistication of the nation's air defense system also brought changes to North Truro. North Truro provided radar tracking information to the GCI at Otis AFB. The facility at Otis was an information clearing house, integrating the data from North Truro with other radar stations, Navy picket ships, and the all-volunteer Ground Observer Corps. The data had to be manually copied onto plexiglass plotting boards, which the ground controllers used to direct defensive fighters to their targets. It was a slow and labor intensive process, fraught with difficulties.

Since the late 1940s the Air Force had been searching for a way to automate its air defense system. The primary impediment to developing such a system was the lack of a suitable computer. That problem was solved with the advent of the AN/FSQ-7 Whirlwind II computer. With the Whirlwind computer at its core, in 1958 the Air Force unveiled its new semi-automatic ground environment (SAGE) air defense system.

Functioning as a centralized command and data-processing system, SAGE combat information centers could process information from multiple sources simultaneously, creating a composite picture of the air defense situation as it developed. Using that information, air defense commanders could then use SAGE's command and control links to direct hundreds of missiles and interceptor aircraft against different targets. A national network, SAGE included eight regional centers and twenty-one direction centers scattered around the nation's perimeter. The SAGE was completed in March 1962.[4] In 1958 North Truro AFS became a part of SAGE system and began sending its radar data directly to the Boston Air Defense Section Direction Center, at

Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York. Reflecting its new mission, the squadron was reclassified as the 762nd Radar Squadron (SAGE). By 1962 the station at North Truro was equipped with two of the older AN/FPS-6 radars, and one of the newer General Electric AN/FPS-7 sets. The new radar had a search altitude of 100,000 feet.

SAGE was a powerful, albeit expensive system. It was also extraordinarily vulnerable. The command centers were housed in huge concrete blockhouses, hardened to withstand overpressures of only five pounds per square inch. Air Force planners realized that Soviet ICBMs could destroy all or part of the SAGE system long before the first of their bombers crossed the Arctic Circle.

Introducing a badly needed degree of redundancy into the air defense system, the Air Force initiated development of the Backup Interceptor Control system (BUIC). Intended as a backup to SAGE, BUIC was a decentralized command and control system that incorporated second generation, solid-state computer technology. Unlike the SAGE regional combat and direction centers, which were separated from their data sources, the BUICs were co-located with their radar stations.[5]

In 1962 North Truro AFS was configured with the necessary computers and data communication links, and in 1963 the station's mission statement was changed to include "manual back-up intercept control of fighter aircraft." That same year the station received a new AN/FPS-90 height-finder radar, an AN/FPS-26A long-range height finder radar for SAGE, and an AN/FPS-14 medium range search radar especially configured for SAGE.[6] In 1966, after the installation of a Burroughs CSA-51 computer system, North Truro became the first Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) installation configured as a BUIC II site. In 1968, after modifications to its nearby ground-to-air-transmitter-receiver, North Truro was the first radar station to be designated a BUIC III installation.[7]

Base Infrastructure

By the mid-1950s the station had expanded to its present size, comprising 125.67 acres and 8.53 acres of easements. The station was composed of two sections, the operations base consisting of 115.67 acres, and the family housing area of ten acres. Approximately one mile

south of the station, located on a bluff overlooking the ocean, is the Air Force Ground-to-Air-Transmitter-Receiver (GATR). The GATR site is on a 5.3 acre tract of land. The total cost for the acquisition of the land and easements was $47,415.

The base consists of ninety buildings; 55 on the station and 27 in the adjacent family housing area. The buildings and related improvements on station cost $4,657,000 and the construction of the family housing cost $563,000. Most of the buildings on the station were constructed in the early to mid-1950s. The single family homes were built between 1956 and 1959.

The station was largely self sufficient. It supplied its own electricity using a 1800 KV generating plant, drew its water from four wells located on the property, and had its own sewage treatment plant. Base residents, and well as reservists from the local community, shopped at the base commissary.

Life at the Station

Although North Truro was isolated, duty at the station was considered a desirable assignment. During the summer activities centered around the water; fishing and swimming were the favorites. The Air Force also provided equipment for volleyball, football, ping-pong, and weight-lifting. In later years the station built a lighted softball field that hosted both Air Force and civilian play. The base also had a small movie theater, recreation building, bowling alley, library, hobby shop.

The addition of family housing, built for both officers and senior enlisted men, brought a degree of stability and permanence to the station. To improve conditions for single officers and enlisted men, in 1967 the base commander initiated project "better living" to launch the renovation of the barracks, dining hall, and bachelor officer quarters.

Interaction with North Truro

Currently North Truro is an unincorporated town with a year around population of 1,950 people. Seventy percent of the town is within the boundaries of the Cape Cod National Seashore, established in 1961. North Truro AFS is completely surrounded by the National Seashore.

In conversations with long time residents of the area it was learned that before World War II North Truro was a sleepy community dependent on fishing, farming, and tourism for its livelihood. Town residents were pleased to host the Air Force station. They considered the station their contribution to national defense, and were also appreciative of the economic stimulus it provided to the area.

Although the Air Force station was a welcome addition to the town of North Truro, it did not appreciably change the flavor of the local community. The station itself was a mile and a half east of the town center, surrounded by scrub pines and the fields of an abandoned dairy. In a social and economic sense the station was not a part of the town; rather it was a well regarded adjunct to the local community.

During the 1950s and 1960s as many as fifty people from North Truro worked at the station. They worked in the maintenance department, the generating and steam heat plant, and the dining facilities.

The station and its personnel also took an active role in the town. The Air Force dependents attended the local schools, and initially the expanded enrollment led to some overcrowding in North Truro's small school system. As many as thirty Air Force families also lived within the community, residing in houses rented by the government.

Base personnel were active participants in community affairs. They gave generously to the local United Way, and the station's sergeants Association held well attended fish fries to raise money for local charities. The station entered a softball team in the local softball league, and many of the games were held on the station's lighted field. Air Force personnel also joined the local churches, were active members of the rescue squad and volunteer fire department, and coordinated activities with the local Civil Defense office.

North Truro AFS Today

The Air Force deactivated North Truro AFS on June 14, 1985. A small contingent of Air Force personnel remained to operate the height-finder radar housed in building 48 until 1987. Under prior arrangement it turned the operation of the FPS-93A search radar over to the Federal Aviation Administration as part of the joint Federal Aviation Administration/Air Force Joint

Surveillance System (JSS). The FAA uses North Truro as its primary tracking radar for international flights flying into Boston's Logan airport and Kennedy airport in New York. The Air Force uses the data from North Truro's radar in much the same way as it always has, to identify and track aircraft coming in from the sea.

Approximately 15.93 acres on the station's north eastern corner was recently transferred from the Air Force to the FAA for use as the JSS site. Also, in the early 1990s the FAA demolished the GATR site, located one mile south of the station, and its place erected a Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Radio Range With Tactical Air Navigation (VORTAC). The GATR is now located within the FAA radome. Essentially a radio beacon, the VORTAC install consists of two small buildings, both covered by a circular roof crowned with a sixteen foot high conical tower. The Vortac is unmanned.

The station property and buildings have been transferred to the National Park Service.

Historical Overview Endnotes

1. Hank Hautanen, caretaker, North Truro, AFS. Interview by John Lonnquest, 4 January 1995, North Truro, MA.

2. "History of the 762D Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts, November - December 1950," p. 5.

3. Hank Hautanen, former plumber and now caretaker at North Truro AFS, interview by John Lonnquest, 4 January 1995.

4. Robert Frank Futrell, Ideas Concepts, Doctrine: Basic Thinking in the United States Air Force (Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, AL: Air University Press, [1971] 1989), pp. 532-3.

5. Kenneth Schaffel, The Emerging Shield: the Air Force and the Evolution of Continental Air Defense 1945-1960 (Bolling Air force Base, Washington, DC: Office of Air Force History, 1991), p. 265.

6. "Historical Record of the 762 Radar Squadron (SAGE) for the Period Ending 31 December 1963," p. 2.

7. "Declaration of Excess Real Property North Truro Air Force Station, North Truro Massachusetts, 18 June 1984," p. 5.

EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

According to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, all federally owned buildings greater than 50 years of age are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and must be identified and inventoried. Additionally, the United States Air Force requires its installations to identify and inventory all buildings and structures associated with their Cold War mission, regardless of age. Once identified, the buildings and structures shall undergo an evaluation of significance according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as listed below.

Buildings at North Truro AFS, because of their relatively recent age, were evaluated under Criteria A, B, C and D, as well as under Criteria Consideration G, "Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years," for the National Register of Historic Places, as defined in National Register Bulletin 15.

Criteria for Evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to assure that the NRHP maintains its mission of giving special honor to only the truly significant historic resources within the United States, a persuasive argument based upon substantial evidence must be presented that the property under consideration is of "exceptional

importance" in order to recommend listing a resource less than 50 years of age. Criteria Consideration G suggests that "The phrase 'exceptional importance' may be applied to extraordinary importance to an event or to an entire category of resources so fragile that survivors of any age are unusual...The phrase...does not require that the property be of national significance. It is a measure of a property's importance within the appropriate historic context, whether the scale of that context is local, state, or national.'"

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary historic context for North Truro Air Force Station is the national defense radar program. Buildings which contributed directly to the mission included the height finder and search radars, as well as the GATR. All of these structures have been partially to completely demolished or otherwise removed from the site, and none of the original equipment involved in the radar program remains. The integrity of the site has been largely compromised. The remaining buildings, which consist of a collection of empty maintenance and service buildings, housing and recreation facilities have a temporal relationship with the Cold War era, but the site as a whole retains only a remote affiliation with its mission.

Based upon historic research and field documentation, it is the opinion of the TSCRRC that while Calumet AFS served as an element of the United States military radar network, the station was not the site of any technological advances, historic events, or other activities that would make it noteworthy at a national level, or within the history of the radar network. It served simply as one of seventy-five tracking installations, and does not by itself exhibit any exceptional qualities that would suggest its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

An evaluation of North Truro AFS according to NRHP criteria yields the following results:

Criterion A: Events

North Truro AFS was part of a broad network of radar sites that served the defense of the United States between 1950 and 1979. As suggested by a lack of any noteworthy reports on the site, other than activities typical to the course of life in most towns or military sites, no significant events took place at the site. Therefore, the station and its structures and buildings hold no significance under Criterion A.

Criterion B: People

North Truro AFS exhibits no association with the lives of persons significant to the history of the United States. Therefore the station and its structures and buildings hold no significance under Criterion B.

Criterion C: Architecture/Engineering

The structures and buildings at North Truro AFS are stylistically and architecturally common to the era. They were constructed from standardized plans widely used throughout the military, and were built utilizing common building practices and materials. They bear no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, the station and its buildings and structures hold no significance under Criterion C.

Criterion D: Further Study

None of the original equipment utilized for the purpose of radar surveillance during the period of station activity is still intact on the site, nor do records exist on-site that detail the operation or history of the station. Therefore, the station and its buildings and structures hold no significance under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration G:

North Truro AFS, when compared with related properties, cannot be said to "best represent the historic context in question." Original fabric of most buildings has been lost to energy-saving retrofitting. Additionally, the structures and equipment directly related the radar network have been partially or completely destroyed, or otherwise removed from the site.

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McMullen, Richard F. Radar Programs for Air Defense 1946-1966. Air Defense Historical Study No. 34, 1966. The study is available at the Air Force History Office, (AFHO), Bolling AFB, Washington, DC.

Schaffel, Kenneth. The Emerging Shield: The Air Force and the Evolution of the Continental Air Defense 1945-1960. Washington, DC: Office of Air Force History, 1991.

Unit Histories, Command Histories and Property Records

Unit histories of the 762nd Radar Squadron (SAGE), for the period ending December 1951. The original documents are stored at the Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, AL. The histories are also available on microfilm at AFHO.

The Air Force property records for Calumet AFS are stored at the Air Combat Command Real; Property Office, Hampton, VA.

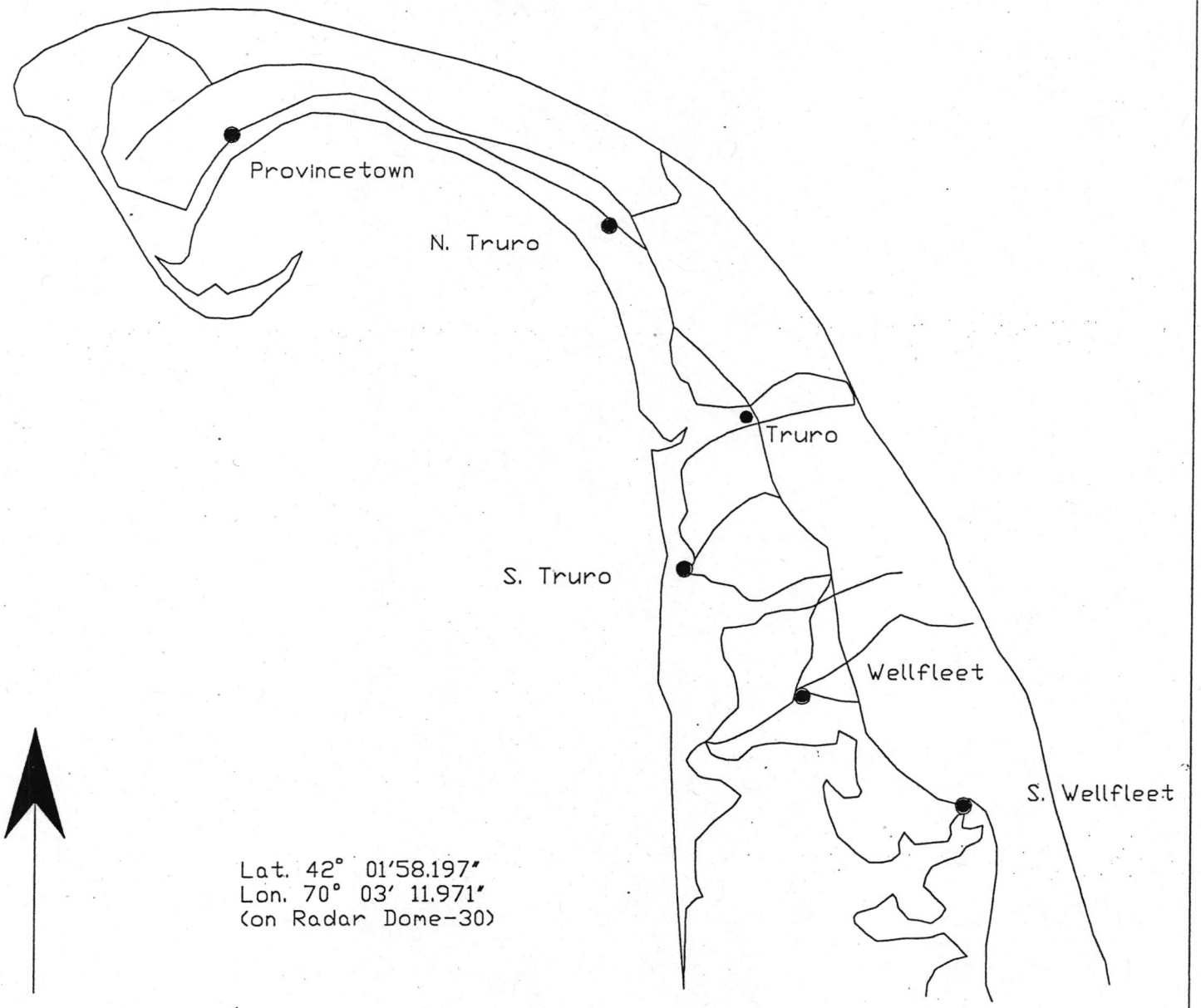
Declaration of Excess Real Property North Truro Air Force Station, North Truro, Massachusetts, 18 June 1984.

"Historical Data of the Aerospace Defense Command 1946-1973." Aerospace Defense Command History Office, 1973. The study is available at the Air Combat Command History Office, Hampton, VA.

Hank Hautanen, caretaker, North Truro, AFS. Interview by John Lonnquest, 4 January 1995, North Truro, MA.

"History of the 762D Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts, November - December 195."

AREA MAP
CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS



Lat. 42° 01'58.197"
Lon. 70° 03' 11.971"
(on Radar Dome-30)

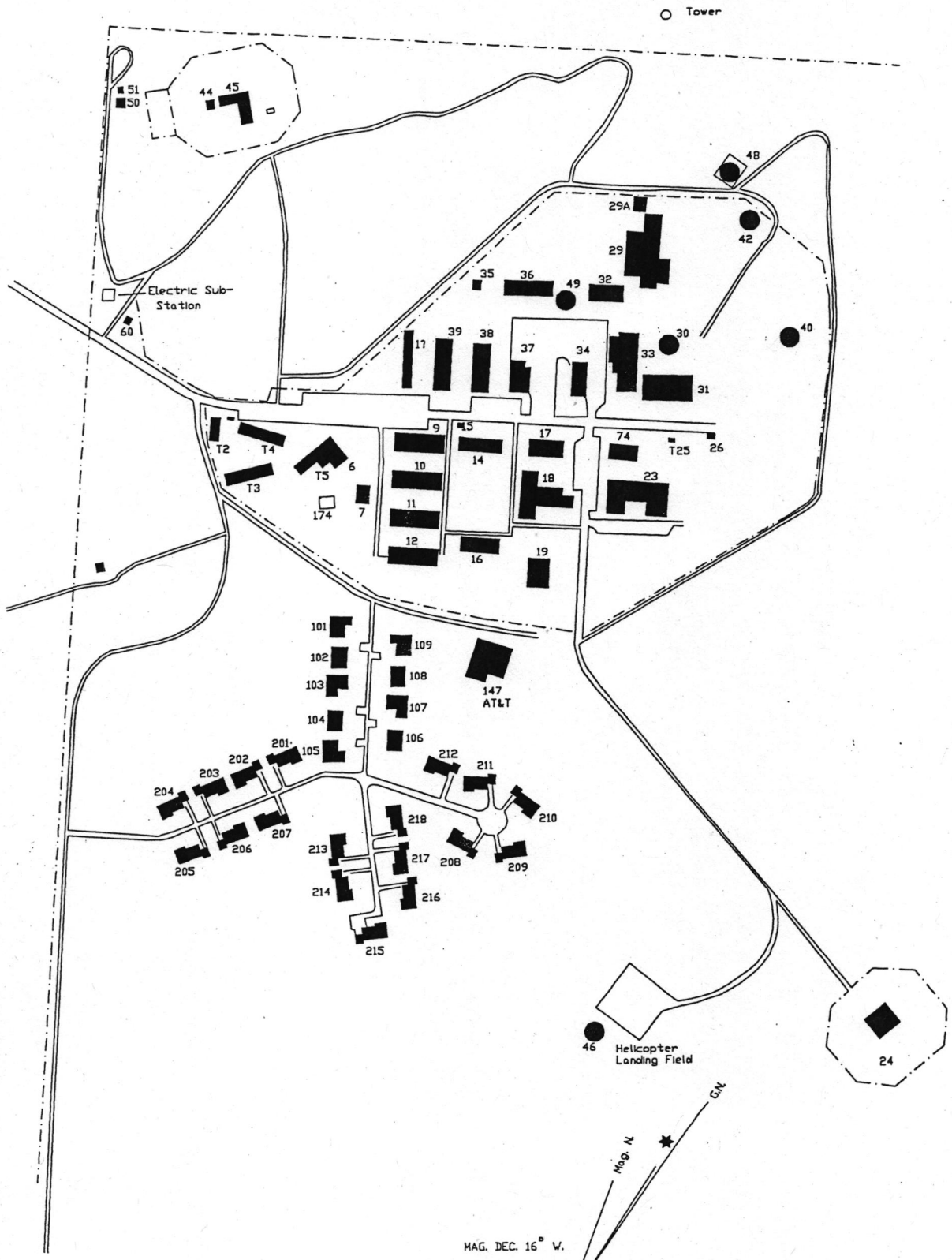
0 5

Scale in Miles

US Army Corps of Engineers.
Construction Engineering Research Laboratories

CAD Drawing by: Rafe Kingsbite

SITE MAP
NORTH TRURO AIR FORCE STATION, MASSACHUSETTS



Datum: Mean Sea Level 1929
1000' Grid Based on Massachusetts
State Plane Grid 1927 NAD

US Army Corps of Engineers.
Construction Engineering Research Laboratories

CAD Drawing by: Rafe Kinoshita