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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ROMULUS, NEW YORK

by
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This report discusses the results of cultural resources investigations conducted at Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), Romulus, New York, as part of the requirements under the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. These investigations included the preparation of an archeological overview and methodological approach for archeological survey, and the preparation of appropriate historic contexts for the built environment and potential archeological findings, as well as an inventory and assessment of the built environment.

As a result of these investigations, it was determined that 3,249 acres of the 10,865-acre facility have been significantly impacted by construction activities and exhibit little potential for containing archeological sites with contextual integrity. The remaining 7,616 acres have been evaluated according to the probability (high, medium, low) of containing archeological sites with contextual integrity. Appropriate survey methodologies are presented for the inventory of these areas and conceptual frameworks are presented to aid the determination of National Register eligibility for any discovered sites.

The architectural inventory documented 927 buildings and structures. No architectural resources constructed prior to federal acquisition of the installation area were determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and neither were any architectural resources built by the government during World War II found to have been significant enough to warrant NRHP inclusion.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents
(cont'd)

Table of Contents
(cont'd)

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABM — antiballistic missile
ALMSA — Automated Logistics Management Systems Agency
AMC — Army Materiel Command
AR — Army Regulation
CIA — Central Intelligence Agency
CWC — Chemical Weapons Convention
DARCOM — Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DESCOM — Depot System Command
ECOM — Electronics Command
GOCO — government-owned contractor-operated
ICBM — intercontinental ballistic missile
INF Treaty — Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty
IRBM — intermediate-range ballistic missile
LEAD — Letterkenny Army Depot
LORAN — Long Range Aid to Navigation
MAD — Mutually Assured Destruction
MDLC — Army Materiel Development and Logistics Command
MICOM — Missile Command
MIDA — Major Item Data Agency
MIRV — multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle
MISMA — Major Item Supply Management Agency
MOCOM — Mobility Command
MUCOM — Munitions Command
NAPALM — National Automatic Data Processing Program for AMC Logistics Management
NASA — National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO — North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDA — North Depot Activity
NORAD — North American Air Defense Command
NRHP — National Register of Historic Places
NSC — National Security Council
NYSM — New York State Museum
OSD — Office of the Secretary of Defense
POW — Prisoner of War
SADM — special atomic demolition munition
SALT — Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SDI — Strategic Defense Initiative
SEAD — Seneca Army Depot
SEDA — Seneca Army Depot Activity
SMC — Supply and Maintenance Command
SOD — Seneca Ordnance Depot

SPEED (or Project SPEED) — system-wide project for electronic equipment at depots
SPEEDEX — system-wide project for electronic equipment at depots, extended
STAAF — Study to Align AMC's Functions
START — Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
SUNY — State University of New York
TECOM — Test and Evaluation Command
USACE — U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USACMDA — U.S. Army Chemical Materiel Destruction Agency
USGS — U.S. Geological Survey
WECOM — Weapons Command

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

This report discuss the results of cultural resources investigations conducted at Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), Romulus, New York, as part of the requirements of the Department of the Army under the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510) and prior to closure of SEDA. These investigations included an inventory and assessment of the built environment; the preparation of an archeological overview and methodological approach for archeological survey; and the preparation of appropriate historic contexts for the built environment and potential archeological findings.

In September of 1995, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, contracted for cultural resources investigations to be conducted at SEDA as part of the 1995 authorized federal action to close the facility. As part of the overall plan, most of the installation will be transferred out of or excessed from government control. This investigative effort was made in accordance with, and in partial fulfillment of, the responsibilities of the Army per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq*); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L.-90-190); and Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 (final 17 October 1997).

SEDA, located in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York, is a-10,865 acre facility of 927 buildings and structures, the majority of which are munitions igloos (Figures 1 and 2). The depot was established in 1941 as part of the nation's build-up for World War II. Prior to the construction of the installation, numerous farmsteads, mills, schools, taverns, and churches dotted the landscape, just as there was evidence of an earlier Native American presence. For this area, the development of SEDA changed the look, feel, and pattern of rural development that had lasted for generations.

This report contains six chapters and five appendices. The introduction to the project and the area are presented in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 covers the contextual overview for the prehistoric and historic periods, while Chapter 3 presents the developmental stages of SEDA during World War II and the following Cold War era. These two chapters present research designs with associated thematic research areas. The data necessary to address these research themes and the level of site contextual integrity required to provide those data are discussed. Chapter 4 presents the architectural inventory and assessment of the installation. Discussions concerning the potential for archeological sites and/or site areas and associated methodologies are presented in Chapter 5. The final chapter presents a summary and conclusions of all investigations.

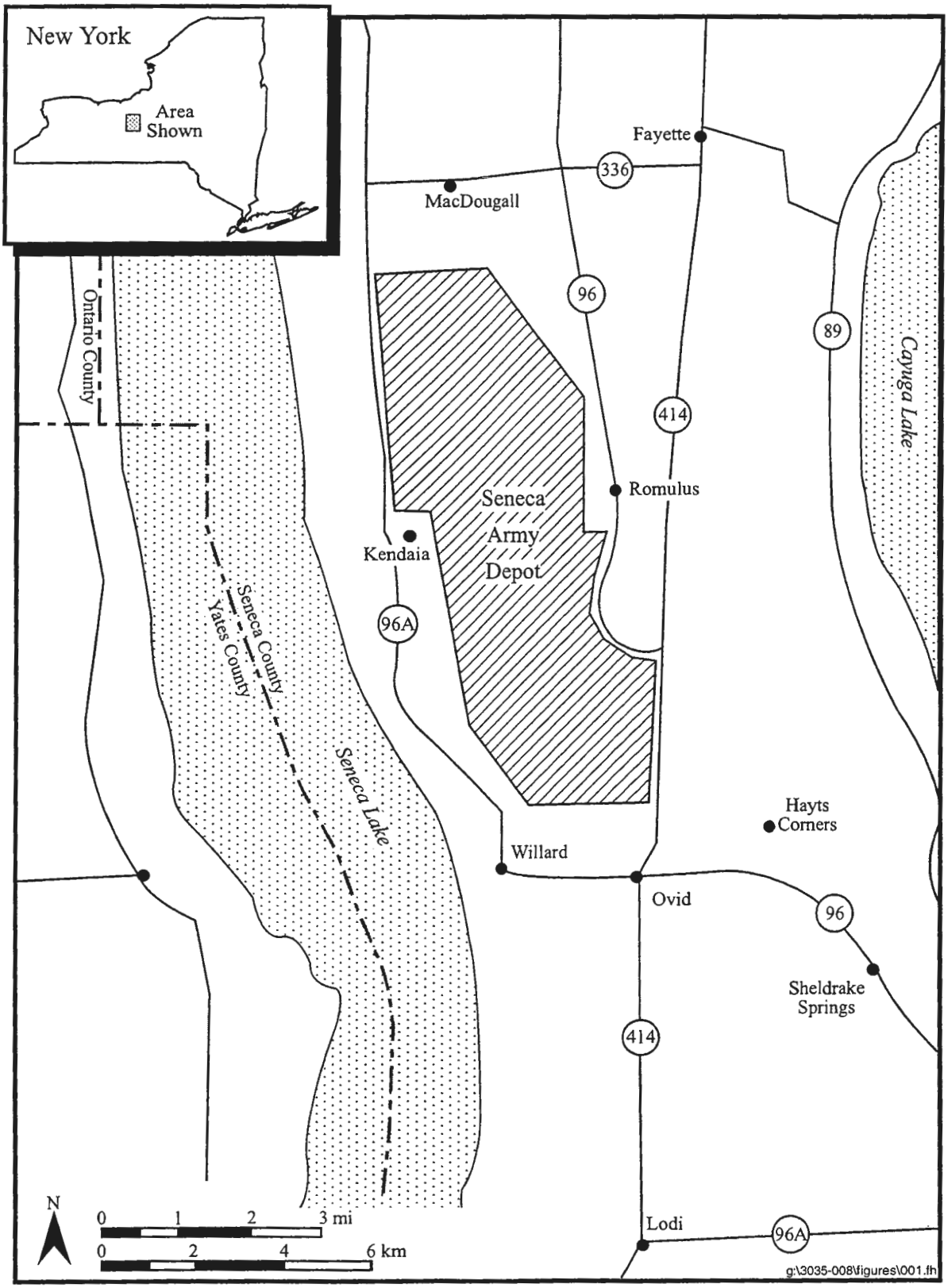

Figure 1. Location of Seneca Army Depot Activity within the Finger Lakes area of Central New York.

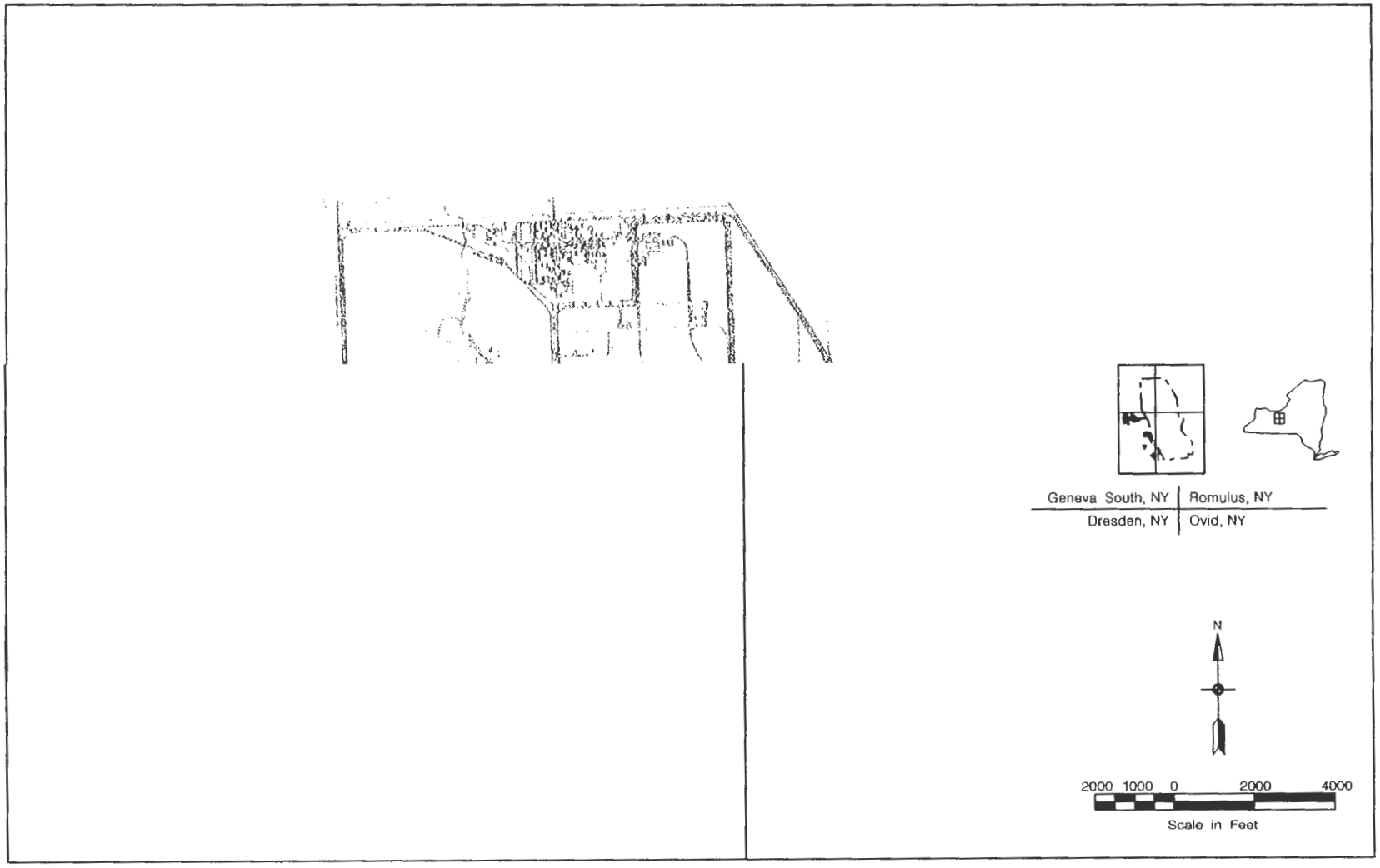

Figure 2. Map of Seneca Army Depot Activity.

CHAPTER 2
CONTEXTUAL OVERVIEW FOR PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC INVESTIGATIONS

by
Maynard B. Cliff, Duane E. Peter, and Marsha Prior

RESEARCH DESIGN FOR PREHISTORIC INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, requires that, prior to the closure and removal of SEDA from federal control, an effort be made to identify and preserve all prehistoric properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The following research design is written to guide prehistoric cultural resources investigations at SEDA in order to accomplish this goal in a cost effective manner. For the purposes of this research design, the *region* is defined as that area of New York State within the Central New York subarea (as defined by Ritchie 1969; Figure 3). The *local* level of examination includes the area within the drainage basins of Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake. The *project-specific* area is that of SEDA itself.

Evaluation of archeological properties and the determination of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP is dependent upon a thorough knowledge of the developmental history and current status of scientific research within the surrounding region. Site significance can best be judged not in relation to an absolute scale but rather to a relative one, determined by the quantity and quality of prior research within the region and the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. The development of such a scale requires a synthesis of the relevant archeological and historical data in order that pertinent local and regional research problems may be identified. An overview of some, but by no means all, pertinent research problems and associated data requirements is presented below. More detailed discussions of the cultural units present within the vicinity of SEDA may be found in Curtin and Nelson (1996), Fiedel (1996), Klein (1986), and Oberon (1995).

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework proposed for the prehistoric cultural resources studies at SEDA is an explicitly ecological one, designed to investigate human adaptations in the Finger Lakes district of Central New York State. Ideally, prehistoric archeological investigations should seek to document and explain the cultural and

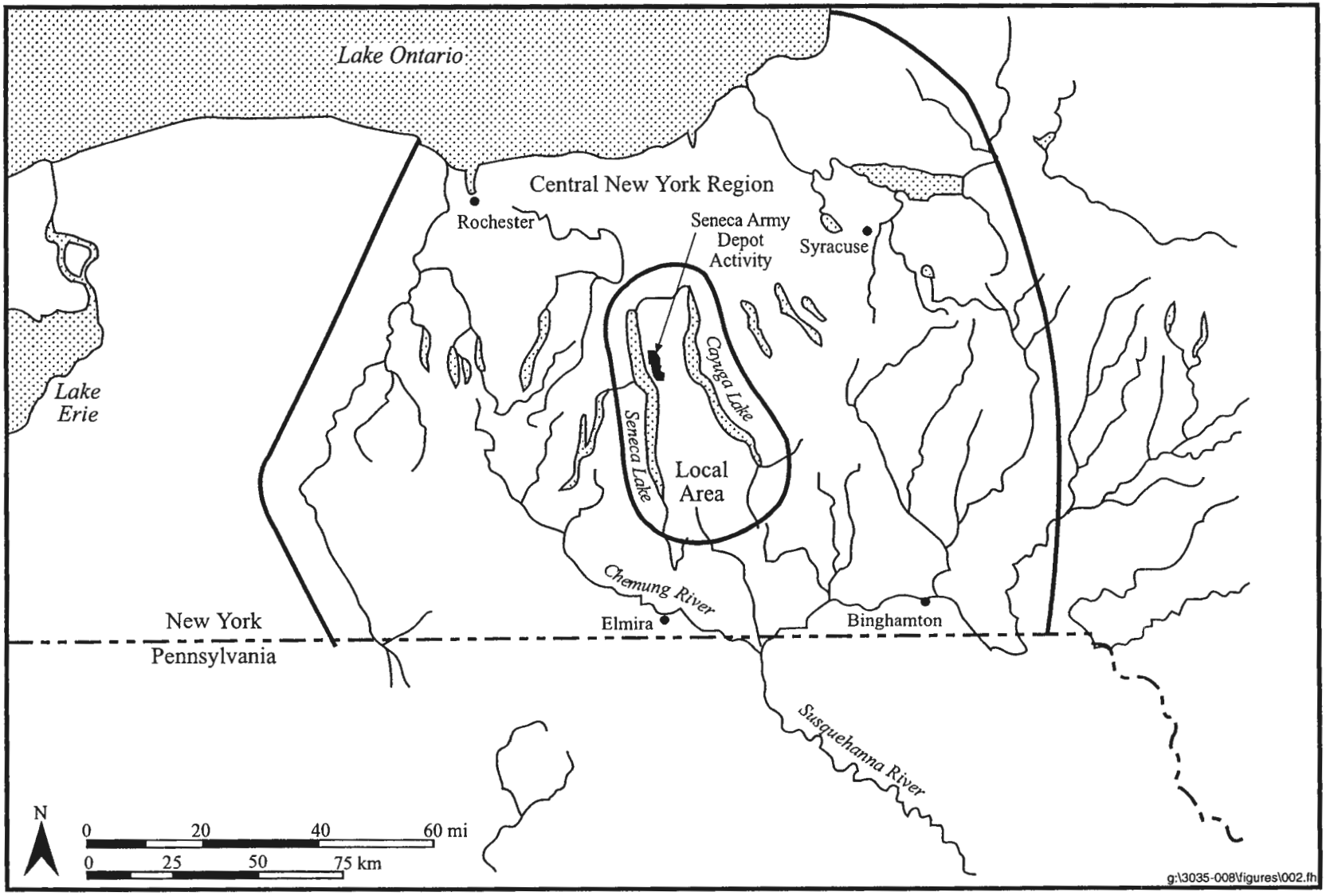

Figure 3. Project specific area of SEDA within the local and regional study areas of New York.

environmental changes throughout the Holocene period within SEDA. The investigation of the interaction of the natural environment and culture, as represented by technology, social organization, population density, and subsistence economy, will lead to an increase in our understanding of why and how prehistoric societies developed as they did. As Struever (1968, 1971a, 1971b) has noted, an understanding of the relationship between changes in social and subsistence organization and selective pressures, both internal and external, is best approached through the reconstruction of a cultural system, especially its settlement and subsistence subsystems, through time. To accomplish this objective the following procedures are suggested:

1. The contextual environment (Butzer 1982) of the particular settlement system in question should be reconstructed, including the delineation of significant microenvironmental zones if possible.
2. Each microenvironment should be systematically surveyed to locate a representative sample of sites.
3. Information from surface collections and test excavations should be used to assign sites to temporal units and to aid in the recognition of functional variability.
4. Large-scale excavations should be carried out on a select group of sites where distinct activity loci have been defined by test excavations.

The four steps outlined above are designed for long-term research projects or projects in which site contexts are likely to be destroyed. The planned realignment and closure of SEDA will not require large-scale excavation, but will require identification and evaluation of *all* potential National Register-eligible properties. The investigative procedures to be used at SEDA should include intensive pedestrian survey, an evaluation of the potential for buried sites within alluvial and colluvial deposits, and test excavation, if warranted. The goal of the prehistoric archeological research at SEDA should be to (1) document all prehistoric properties and (2) designate a representative sample of properties from the different time periods which could contribute to our understanding of the selective pressures affecting prehistoric human adaptations in the area. Such sites will be designated as National Register-eligible properties which will be protected from direct and indirect impacts.

At the level of survey and test investigations, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric period within SEDA. The goal is to understand settlement choices and long-term patterns of environmental exploitation. The overall environmental context in which changes in prehistoric settlement-subsistence systems take place must be reconstructed if we are to understand the dynamics of prehistoric cultural processes in the area. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronological placement from an archeological perspective is essential for the prehistoric investigations. Determination of site context and chronological placement of the prehistoric properties is a particularly important objective during the inventory process. Information from local collectors and informants concerning the regional locations of prehistoric sites with middens, associated cemeteries, and features, and the temporal diagnostics recovered from these sites, will be an invaluable aid to the development of models to guide the inventory and evaluation process at SEDA.

Thematic Research Areas

The state of our knowledge of the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area and the larger Central New York region provides a broad domain of unanswered research questions. SEDA is located adjacent to the eastern shore of Seneca Lake and west of the divide between Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake. Although the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation does not, at the present time, have in place a statewide framework for cultural resources management, the initial studies at SEDA outlined a number of prehistoric research questions for future study there (Klein 1986).

- Since the Early and Middle Archaic periods remain largely a blank, any data on these periods would be welcome. Basic site location, distribution, and inventory would add to knowledge, while subsistence and settlement information would help in understanding the dynamics of post-glacial readaptation.

- The spread of settlement and its putative semipermanence in the Late Archaic need further investigations as do the demographic, social, and subsistence adaptations of the period.

- The Early and Middle Woodland periods are broadly assumed to be linked with the Adena and Hopewell traditions of the Ohio Valley. The strength and nature of these influences needs to be defined, as does the nature of Central New York as a peripheral area with respect to these core cultural developments.

- The period which has received the most research interest in New York has been the Late Woodland, during which the area changed from a periphery to a core area with the development of ranking and the Iroquois Confederacy. The outlines of this transformation are well delineated, but the dynamics involved are incompletely understood and are worthy of investigation. The importance of ranking in both Late Woodland and Early Contact periods provides a focal point for investigations of these periods. As the area is an ethnic boundary between the Seneca and Cayuga, any information on interethnic relations would be of general interest. As there are Native American groups of Iroquoian ancestry residing in New York State at present, these issues can be expected to be of special interest to them.

- For all periods, inland sites are poorly represented as opposed to lakeshore sites. The discovery of inland sites would add measurably to our knowledge of subsistence and settlement systems.

These range from diachronic questions of process to synchronic questions of culture history, but all can be integrated under concepts amenable to the ecological framework proposed here. Research questions dealing with the natural environment (problems of site detection and paleoenvironmental reconstruction), culture history (or culture chronology), and contemporary processual research questions (settlement-subsistence systems, lithic raw material use patterns, technology, and recognition of historic contact period sites) are presented here as primary research problems that may not only be addressed through the efforts required in the inventory and evaluation process, but may be tied to the development of a historic context for the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area.

Topics Related to the Natural Setting

Site Detection

Prehistoric site detection depends upon the depositional environment of the site locality, the quantity of structural or artifactual remains deposited, and the nature of postoccupational site modification processes. The uplands within SEDA consist of relatively stable surfaces which have not been subjected to significant aggradation during the Holocene period. Consequently, prehistoric site visibility in these areas should be reasonably good, if the vegetational cover is not dense.

The possibility of deeply buried sites occurring within the installation may be discounted. Seneca Army Depot lies between two glacial fingerlakes and is blanketed with a near-surface layer of Wisconsinin-era

glacial till. The topography is extremely flat and regular, and both the streams and the lakes are entrenched within highly consolidated sediments and have not meandered significantly since glacial times; thus, they have not deposited alluvial sediments in any areas on the facility. The surface sediments consist of stable till strata which have not aggraded or eroded significantly for the past 20,000 years. Cultural materials will not occur beneath the glacial till, as the till itself was deposited well before humans occupied North America.

Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction

An ecological perspective is necessarily dependent upon knowledge of the paleoenvironment. Unfortunately, present paleoenvironmental models in this area are based on data collected as much as 40 years ago (Cox 1959; Cox and Lewis 1965; Miller 1973) and none relate directly to SEDA. This is especially critical since our present understanding of the Early and Middle Archaic in the region has been at least partially predetermined by our view of the paleoenvironment during these periods (Custer 1990; Dincauze and Mulholland 1977; Fitting 1968; Funk and Wellman 1984; Ritchie 1971).

Although the scale of research anticipated for SEDA is such that significant contributions to our understanding of the paleoenvironment are not expected, the research conducted should involve an evaluation of the potential for significant data based on existing and recovered information.

Culture History

Although the existence of a widely utilized sequence of cultural periods and phases for Central New York (Curtin and Nelson 1996; Fiedel 1996; Klein 1986; Oberon 1995; Ritchie 1969) gives the impression that the culture history of the region is well understood, the opposite is true. Much of the archeology in the area was either conducted before radiometric dating was in common usage or has involved only survey efforts in which dateable material was not collected. Instead, the temporal placement of the cultural periods is extrapolated from dated contexts elsewhere.

Klein (1986) suggests that the rolling uplands within SEDA might contain "Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic chipping stations, hunting camps, kill sites, and isolated find sites; Late Archaic or Early to Middle Woodland back country open camps, small temporary camps, and specialized workshops; and Late Woodland villages, hamlets, or seasonal camps" (Klein 1986:3-1). Unfortunately, the cultural resources investigations conducted to date in SEDA have failed to produce a significant amount of prehistoric data (Fiedel 1996; Oberon 1995; Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996).

Few dated Paleo-Indian contexts and almost no Early or Middle Archaic ones have been isolated in the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area (Ritchie 1969:Figure 2). No Paleo-Indian points have been reported from the eastern shore of Seneca Lake (Fiedel 1996:10). The Potts site, in southern Oswego County northeast of SEDA, is the only known Paleo-Indian site in the region (Gramley and Lothrop 1984; Ritchie 1969:22-30). The subsequent Archaic period is a long temporal span (ca. 8000–1000 B.C.) in which sociocultural trends have not been well defined. Diagnostic projectile points of the Early Archaic (8000–6500 B.C.) and Middle Archaic (6500–3000 B.C.) periods are rare from the Central New York region (Curtin and Nelson 1996:14-15; Fiedel 1996:10-11)—a fact suggested by some to be related to an unfavorable environment during these periods (Fitting 1968; Ritchie 1971). Despite this, Funk (1993) has identified a succession of Early Archaic occupations in the Susquehanna drainage, southeast of SEDA, while Trubowitz (1979) discussed the surface distribution of similar early projectile points in Western New York.

The succeeding Late Archaic period (3000–1000 B.C.) is also not entirely understood, but archeological sites are more abundant—the well known Lamoka Lake site is located about 25 miles southwest of SEDA, while a related occupation was found at the Geneva site, at the northern end of Seneca Lake (Fiedel 1996; Ritchie 1969). Another important Late Archaic site in the area is Frontenac Island, located in Cayuga Lake about 10 miles northeast of SEDA (Fiedel 1996). Unfortunately, the relationship of Lamoka Lake to cultures that preceded and succeed it is still unclear.

The beginning of the subsequent Woodland period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600) is identified with the introduction of ceramics into Central New York, although it is not clear what advantage pottery bestowed on the existing cultures of the Late Archaic period. During the latter half of the Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1), an apparent mortuary cult with strong ties to the Adena culture of the Ohio Valley appeared in Central New York (Fiedel 1996). Ritchie named this Adena manifestation the Middlesex phase after an Early Woodland burial complex at Vine Valley in Middlesex, Yates County, which is about 30 miles west of SEDA (Anderson 1996; Fiedel 1996; Ritchie 1969). Ritchie has suggested that the Middlesex horizon may have involved actual migrants from the Adena heartland (Ritchie and Dragoo 1960), but more recent researchers have tended to view this as the result of some sort of exchange system, rather than migrations (Fiedel 1996).

Point Peninsula pottery became dominant during the Middle Woodland period (A.D. 1–900), apparently derived from the Upper Great Lakes (Fiedel 1996). Long-distance exchange apparently played an important role during this period, although the dynamics of this exchange are not well understood. During the first part of the Middle Woodland period, influence from the Hopewell culture of southern Ohio appears in the Squawkie Hill phase in Western New York (Fiedel 1996) and in the Canoe Point phase of Point Peninsula culture in Central New York (Curtin and Nelson 1996). In both instances burial mounds appear, while in the Squawkie phase exotic items such as Snyders point, blades of Flint Ridge chert from Ohio, copper awls, and mica were placed with the dead (Fiedel 1996). During the latter part of the Point Peninsula period, exchange with the American mid-continent appears to have declined, to be replaced with new trade networks from the south, resulting in the movement of large amounts of Pennsylvania jasper into Central New York (Curtin and Nelson 1996). The significance of these shifting exchange patterns is presently unclear.

A number of technological changes apparently mark the end of the Middle Woodland and the beginning of the Late Woodland (A.D. 900–1600). By A.D. 800, small triangular projectile points appear in Central New York, suggesting the adoption of the bow and arrow, and around A.D. 900–1000, maize horticulture appears to have been introduced (Curtin and Nelson 1996; Fiedel 1996). The Late Woodland period in Central New York is characterized by the Owasco culture, although the exact nature of the relation between Owasco and the previous Point Peninsula is still a matter of some dispute. Ritchie and others have proposed that Late Point Peninsula developed gradually into Owasco in situ (Funk 1983; MacNeish 1976; Ritchie 1969), while Snow (1994, 1995) has suggested that Owasco is actually an "aggressive northward intrusion by maize-growing Iroquoian-speakers from central Pennsylvania" (Fiedel 1996:14).

Early historic Iroquois culture is presumed to have developed out of late Owasco (MacNeish 1976; Ritchie and Funk 1973; Tuck 1971), although alternative incursion hypotheses have been presented by Dincauze and Hasenstab (1989), Curtin (1992), and Swihart (1992). Unfortunately, the specifics in regard to the Seneca and Cayuga are still unclear (Fiedel 1996). In the historic period, SEDA lay between the territories of the Seneca and Cayuga, but sites in this area cannot be easily fitted into the developmental sequence of either one (Fiedel 1996). Niemczycki (1984, 1991) places the origin of the Cayuga on the east side of Cayuga Lake, in the Middle Owasco (A.D. 1100–1200). Between A.D. 1450 and 1550, some of these "proto-Cayuga" villages were located southwest of Cayuga Lake and southeast of SEDA (Fiedel 1996). In contrast, the Seneca seem to have developed after A.D. 1250 in the Genesee Valley, some distance to the west of SEDA, and to have migrated eastward to the western Finger area Lakes after A.D. 1450 (Fiedel 1996). The

movements of the Seneca between A.D. 1540 and 1687 in the area west of Canandaigua Lake are well documented (Niemczycki 1987; Saunders and Sempowski 1991; Vandrei 1988; Wray and Schoff 1953; Wray et al. 1987), and they appear to have moved to the area between Seneca Lake and Cayuga Lake subsequent to 1687 (Abler and Tooker 1978; Fiedel 1996).

An undue reliance on archeological collections which lack suites of radiocarbon dates or are from depositional contexts which preclude stratification has contributed to this situation. Further research within Central New York and SEDA must focus upon sites which exhibit good contextual integrity and will yield materials suitable for radiometric dating. Alluvial or colluvial depositional regimes which permit the stratification of archeological components are ideal for the contextual integrity of components. Terrace knolls or nonaggrading slopes are less ideal; nevertheless, the potential for a single component site or the horizontal separation of components does not rule out such depositional environments for yielding essential chronological data. Whatever the depositional context, cultural components with good contextual integrity which will yield charcoal for radiocarbon dating, sherds for thermoluminescence dating, burned soil or clay for archeomagnetic dating, or features for OCR dating are essential to the development of a firm chronology for Central New York.

Contemporary Processual Research Questions

Settlement-Subsistence Systems

The recognition of changes in the settlement-subsistence patterns throughout the prehistoric period depends on the examination of distinctive archeological components. Site locations in relation to topographic and environmental parameters, variety and abundance of food residue, functional variability of tool and ceramic assemblages, intersite variability of subsistence-related features and ceremonial structures, mortuary patterns, and bioarcheological data are all sources for the reconstruction of settlement-subsistence patterns. Of course, the investigations within SEDA will only reveal a portion of any settlement-subsistence system.

Our knowledge of settlement-subsistence strategies is extremely limited for the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods. The paucity of in situ sites that have been excavated is the major reason for this lack of knowledge. Numerous surface finds of fluted points have been made along the Seneca River and at Montezuma Marsh to the north of SEDA (Ritchie 1969), although only one possible Paleo-Indian tool has been recovered from SEDA itself (Fiedel 1996). Despite these data limitations, Klein (1986) has suggested that the uplands within SEDA might contain Paleo-Indian chipping stations, hunting camps, kill sites, and isolated find sites. Remains of the Early and Middle Archaic periods are equally rare in this area, although again Klein (1986) suggests the possible presence of chipping stations, hunting camps, kill sites, and isolated finds within SEDA. Certainly, the available data suggest that the Early Archaic period represents a continuation of settlement and subsistence trends of the preceding Paleo-Indian period (Curtin and Nelson 1996). The climate became warmer and moister during the Middle Archaic period, but what significance this had for settlement and subsistence is not clear, although an increased reliance on mast and other deciduous forest resources appears reasonable.

Late Archaic components, although more numerous and widely distributed, have yielded little additional information concerning settlement-subsistence strategies. The most important sites relating to this period were excavated decades ago, without the benefit of more recent advances in methods of recovery (such as flotation) and dating (such as AMS and OCR). It has been suggested that most sites of the Late Archaic period may have been seasonal, special purpose habitation sites, including winter hunting camps, spring

fishing stations, fall nut gathering and processing stations, and shellfish processing camps (Curtin and Nelson 1996). Larger sites, such as Lamoka Lake, Geneva, and Frontenac Island, appear to have been multiple-activity spring and summer villages (Curtin and Nelson 1996; Ritchie and Funk 1973).

The Woodland period is the best documented due to the larger number of investigated sites. Again, however, overall settlement pattern reconstructions have been hindered by a lack of well-dated sequences. Early Woodland occupations, in the form of hamlets and cemeteries, have been identified along the Seneca River and around the Montezuma Marsh, north of SEDA, and Klein (1986) suggests that the uplands around SEDA may contain back country open camps, small temporary camps, and specialized workshops during this period. At the present time, the only evidence for Early Woodland period occupation within SEDA is an unfinished projectile point reported to be representative of the Meadowood phase recovered from the western side of the installation (Oberon 1995).

The Middle to Late Woodland occupation of the Seneca/Cayuga Lake area may be related to the emergence of the "proto-Cayuga" (Niemczycki 1984, 1987). Middle to Lake Woodland components should be the most common occupations to be expected in SEDA. At the present time, it appears that the emergence of the Cayuga was centered either east of SEDA, around Cayuga Lake, or north of SEDA, around Montezuma Marsh (Curtin and Nelson 1996), but the pattern of utilization of the uplands around SEDA is not known. Klein (1986) has suggested the possible presence of back country open camps, small temporary camps, and specialized workshops during the Middle Woodland period and villages, hamlets, or seasonal camps during the Late Woodland period, but no such sites are presently known within SEDA.

Lithic Raw Material Use Patterns

Other than the presence of exotic lithic types during the Early and Middle Woodland periods, little attention appears to have been directed toward changes in the frequency of local versus nonlocal lithic sources used in the production of stone tools. It is acknowledged that the changing use of exotic raw materials probably reflects changes in participation in long-distance exchange networks and the transportation of materials to and from other areas, but the nature of this exchange, and its relation to the utilization of local, and the exchange of less exotic nonlocal, raw material is unknown. Such data complement the information provided by other exotic materials (i.e., ceramics, marine shell, copper, mica, etc.) which probably were also a part of long-distance exchange networks, and provides additional data on whether or not more localized exchange, if it existed, mirrored or was independent of the long-distance exchange in exotics. In fact, the lithic raw material sources may be the only archeologically visible trace of local exchange networks.

Patterns of raw material use will not be readily apparent at the survey level of investigation. Some superficial impressions may be gained from the careful observation of surface artifacts. However, such patterns may be accurately recognized only through the examination of representative samples from the excavation of assemblages with demonstrated contextual integrity. Examination of the raw materials of temporal diagnostics from local collections will also be of considerable help. The local availability of raw materials may be documented during the survey.

Technology

Lithic technological variability has been traditionally examined to understand temporal shifts in reduction technology and intersite functional variability (Ferring and Peter 1982; Peter and McGregor 1987). In addition, studies of ceramic technology and stylistic variation exhibited by assemblages are important for

understanding the transmission of ideas and materials (Rice 1987). Technological studies are therefore important to the recognition of archeological cultures and their interrelationships with surrounding cultural groups. At least some of the ambiguity concerning the developmental history of cultural groups inhabiting Central New York and the influence of external cultural groups is due to a lack of sufficient technological and stylistic studies of discrete assemblages.

The recognition of signature characteristics of the lithic reduction process may be instrumental to the temporal designation of surface lithic scatters. Attribute analysis which characterizes reduction strategies and recognizes activity sets such as decortification, internal core reduction, preforming, and core and tool blank selection provides a means of recognizing temporal changes in technology and the functional differentiation of assemblages (Peter and McGregor 1987). The potential for recognizing temporal developments and influences from external sources within Central New York is relatively unexplored, since studies in the region have been biased toward the more spectacular aspects of excavated assemblages, such as ceramics and ground stone.

Ceramic assemblages have long been used to establish temporal and formal frameworks for the recognition of cultural constructs. Tempering material, form, decorative style, design, and morphological attributes are the most common elements used for these purposes, but more recently, trace element analysis and petrographic analysis have been used to determine the constituents of the clay and ultimately its source (Rice 1987). Thin section analysis can be used also to examine technological attributes such as paste character, temper type, and temper size and proportions (Ennes and Cliff 1997). This analysis, like that of the lithic reduction technology, is dependent upon representative samples from systematically collected discrete assemblages from controlled temporal periods.

Although the analyses of selected assemblages from SEDA will not solve regional questions concerning development and social interaction, it will provide an essential data base for later regional synthetic research efforts. Numerous studies of the stylistic variability subsumed within a single ceramic type (Schambach and Miller 1984; Thurmond 1985) illustrate an important point in current ceramic theory—that stylistic change is more than simply iconographic, or reflective only of temporal differences. Rather, the analysis of systemic, assemblage-scale variability in style may help to differentiate not only the style of communities and the spread of ideas and symbols but also ascertain the movement of pots as a consequence of economic exchange (Rice 1987).

Historic Period Native American Sites

The focus of research dealing with Native American sites occupied after the arrival of Europeans in the Central New York area is directed first towards the identification of any sites dating to the period prior to the arrival of the Seneca in the SEDA area (ca. A.D. 1687) and secondly toward identifying any Seneca sites which date after this time. The time frame relating to the written history of this period encompasses the period from approximately A.D. 1550 to 1760 (Klein 1986).

At present, it is known that the Seneca occupied the area of SEDA subsequent to the seventeenth century, and that the town of Kendaia was located in or close to SEDA (Curtin and Nelson 1996). This town was occupied by the Seneca during the latter part of the eighteenth century and was destroyed during the Revolutionary War by a punitive expedition commanded by General John Sullivan in 1779. Unfortunately, this town has not yet been relocated, and beyond its reported presence, the nature of the use of SEDA at this time is not clear. Nevertheless, the probability of historic Seneca remains within SEDA is moderately high, even if the town itself is not located within the boundaries of the installation. Recognition of such sites within

SEDA will require an intensive effort, since dense vegetational cover and the probable low artifact density associated with such occupations will make their discovery difficult.

Archeological, archival, and ethnohistoric sources are equally important in the pursuit of an objective assessment of research potential of as yet unidentified protohistoric and early historic Indian sites in the area. Detailed information on aboriginal material culture, social organization, mortuary practices, presence of European trade goods, phases and types of contact, and identification of settlement locations are key components in linking the ethnohistorical evidence with the archeological record. Archeological data from protohistoric and early historic aboriginal sites also provide a diachronic perspective on cultural change that cannot be produced from the overall synchronic and European-biased nature of archival and documentary sources (for example, Gregory 1973; Ramenofsky 1988; Smith 1987; Trigger 1985).

The likelihood that sites falling into the protohistoric and early historic periods may be present at SEDA provides an important opportunity to draw upon the archeological and ethnographic records to study Iroquois culture change from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The assessment of the consequences and magnitude of European contact upon early historic or protohistoric lifeways has yet to be systematically considered from an archeological perspective for this part of the Central New York area. Thus, if sites of protohistoric or early historic Iroquois affiliation can be identified in SEDA, they may yield important information about aboriginal responses to European contact.

RESEARCH DESIGN FOR HISTORIC SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Introduction

Previous historical research for SEDA suggests that the project area is a potentially rich source for data to investigate the interaction between agricultural development, transportation systems, community patterning, ethnic diversity, and rural socioeconomic diversity as they occurred in Central New York and, perhaps, the northeast United States as a whole. Historically, the property now associated with SEDA, reflects a pattern of agricultural development that was practiced primarily by European-Americans from the late 1700s to 1941 when the property was acquired by the federal government. During this 150-year period, agriculture shifted from a subsistence farming system to participation in a burgeoning rural and urban market economy.

This area is of particular interest due, in part, to the diverse transportation systems that developed in and around the project area. While the first European-American settlers of this area depended on waterways, roads, and turnpikes for transport, rural residents of the nineteenth century were exposed to a wider trading network that resulted from newly developed transportation systems, e.g., canals during the first half of the nineteenth century and railroads during the last half. Thus, the area associated with SEDA is an opportune site for examining a key issue—to what extent does the archeological record reflect changes in land use, settlement patterns, migration, the labor force, ethnic diversity, socioeconomic diversity, community development, agricultural diversity, and rural industries in response to transportational and economic shifts? The following brief overview provides a foundation for developing a theoretical context that focuses on transportation and socioeconomic change as they occurred in Central New York State from the late 1700s to 1941.

The European-American Presence

The phase in which European-American occupation predominates in this area has been subdivided by previous researchers into three broad historical periods (Klein 1986). These three periods center, in part, around important transportational and agricultural developments, and they include: the frontier period in which settlement took place from approximately 1760 to 1812; a period of agricultural development which lasted from the War of 1812 to the end of the nineteenth century; and finally, the twentieth century when agricultural pursuits established in the previous century continued up until the government purchase of the land in 1941 (Klein 1986:2-12–2-15). Throughout all phases, inhabitants of the area were primarily engaged in agriculture, though there was a shift from subsistence farming to participation in a market economy and specialized agricultural industries.

The Frontier Settlement Phase, 1791-1812

Prior to the 1790s when Central New York State was officially opened to European-American settlement, the Seneca, one of several tribes that make up the Iroquois nation, occupied the territory now associated with SEDA. Determined to maintain good relations with the Iroquois, European policy discouraged colonists from settling in Iroquois-occupied lands. In spite of such dissuasion though, European-Americans were reported to have settled in Seneca-occupied territory (Klein 1986:2-12).

When the American Revolutionary War broke, out the Seneca initially maintained a neutral position, but were finally persuaded to join the British and took part in raids against settlers who supported the American Revolution. Their presence in this area came to an end in 1779 when General John Sullivan and his army invaded and destroyed Cayuga and Seneca villages (Abler and Tooker 1978:507; Klein 1986:2-12; McVarish and Cook 1996:8-11; Wallace 1972:141-144). After the war, the Seneca were placed on reservations in western New York and Canada, leaving the area free for European-American settlement. The State of New York acquired the territory through treaties signed with the Oneida and Onondaga in 1788 and 1789, and quickly surveyed the area with the intention of awarding tracts of land to soldiers as compensation for their service to the Continental Army (Klein 1986:2-12–2-13). Central New York was subsequently divided into 28 townships with each township consisting of 60,000 acres. The townships were then subdivided into 600-acre lots (generally, a township was comprised of 100 600-acre lots). The area now recognized as Seneca County originally consisted of three townships—Romulus, Ovid, and Junius. Of particular interest to this project is the township of Romulus, which was later divided in 1830, and Varick created from its northern portion. Thus, the property now occupied by SEDA property encompasses both Romulus and Varick townships (Anonymous 1876:156; McVarish and Cook 1996:18-19; Watrous 1982:2-3). In 1804 these townships were included in the newly formed Seneca County. Originally, the area was a part of the larger Montgomery County which went through a series of subdivisions over the course of time. Thus, Herkimer County was derived from Montgomery, Onondaga County was derived from Herkimer, Cayuga County was derived from Onondaga, and finally, Seneca County was carved out of Cayuga (McVarish and Cook 1996:18). The military lots that are now associated with SEDA property consist of portions of lots 51, 52, 53, 58, 63, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 75, 79, 82, 86, 87, 88, and 89; and the entire portion of lots 56, 57, 61, 62, 67, 74, 80, and 81. Although each lot was originally assigned to Romulus township, after 1830, lots 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, and 63 were included with Varick (McVarish and Cook 1996:14).

Although it was 1791 before the area was surveyed and officially opened for settlement, the earliest *recorded* settlement for Romulus township dates to 1789, when David Wisner settled on Military Lot 95, south of SEDA property (Klein 1986:2-13; Steinback 1996:36). Once the surveys were officially completed, settlement was encouraged and a greater number of frontier men, women, and children arrived from New

England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other parts of New York (Klein 1986:2-13). Most of those who settled in this area purchased acreage from land speculators, who in turn had bought tracts from soldiers eager to sell their military lots. Although the tracts served as compensation for military service, in many cases, those in receipt of lots had already established themselves elsewhere and were not anxious to re-settle (McVarish and Cook 1996:14).

Although the size of the plots purchased by early settlers varied, 100-acre parcels were common (Steinback 1996:36). A review of historic material, however, demonstrates that settlers purchased plots ranging from 25 acres to as much as 400 acres (Anonymous 1876:149). Those who arrived during this time period built log-hewn cabins. Using approximately 37 logs, early cabins were, typically, 18 x 24 feet (Kerecman 1994). Early settlers also erected barns, shops, and taverns. Within a few short years small clusters of cabins populated the area, and various industries (e.g., saw mills, cider mills, grist mills, and asheries for making potash salts) were established (Klein 1986:2-13). A number of settlers were skilled in trades. They opened shops, taverns, tanneries, or worked from their homes. Blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, weaving, shoemaking, woodworking (probably cabinets and furniture), carding wool, and making maple syrup were all skills and trades that were practiced in this area (Anonymous 1876; Kerecman 1994:8; Klein 1986:4-6–4-22; McGrane 1975; McVarish and Cook 1996:12-20).

By the end of the frontier period, there were signs not only of industry and subsistence but of permanency. Romulus residents had established ten schoolhouses throughout the township. Most were probably one-room structures (McGrane 1975:13-14). In 1808, the Romulus Baptist Church was built (and rebuilt in 1849) on land donated by W.W. Folwell on Military Lot 72 (on SEDA property). The original building is described as a "Colonial style, square white frame" (Anonymous 1876:153-154; Watrous 1982:3-5). Upon constructing a church, a cemetery and parsonage were established (Anonymous 1876:153-154; Watrous 1982:3-5).

During this early phase, settlers depended upon a developing, but relatively crude, infrastructure which provided limited access to outside trading centers. This encouraged a more self-sufficient economic system in which residents produced for their own consumption, or depended on the services and products of neighbors. Romulus farmsteaders were linked to one another through a system of roads that were surveyed before the land was officially open for settlement. According to McGrane, these early roads were built to comply with a set of laws that were to provide every landowner with a road to his or her property (McGrane 1975:47). The majority of the roads ran north-south or diagonally, and many followed the outlines of the military lots (Klein 1986:2-13; McVarish and Cook 1996:20). These roads not only connected settlers with one another and with local commercial centers, they also influenced the pattern of structural and community development. Houses, stores, and shops were, typically, established close to the roads, and small communities emerged at intersections (Steinback 1996:37-38). Historic maps from the 1850s and 1870s reflect this settlement pattern, showing the layout of military plots, roads, and structures, as well as the names of landowners (Figures 4, 5, and 6).

One early road connected the project area with the community of Baleytown (also known by the names of Lancaster and Ovid Landing). Surveyed in 1796, this road crossed through Military Lots 93 and 87, then ran between lots 86 and 87, and continued "northward to the place of Peter Bainbridge, on the creek" (Anonymous 1876:153; Steinback 1996:42). Another road ran along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake and was completed in 1795 (McVarish and Cook 1996:20). Between lots 79 and 86, a road, which dated to March 1776, connected Appletown (Kendaia) to David DePue's place (Anonymous 1876:153). Presently, it is unclear as to whether or not Peter Bainbridge or David DePue lived on property now associated with SEDA, but part of the land now occupied by SEDA was owned by persons with these surnames (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Detail of *Topographical Map of Seneca County, New York* (Gibson 1850).

A road completed in 1806 received the appellation Reservation Road and crossed the township of Varick to Seneca Falls. This road closely followed present-day Route 414 (McGrane 1975:48-49; McVarish and Cook 1996:20). Baptist Church Road traversed Romulus south to north and crossed the project area into Varick (where it became known as McGrane Road). Today, the public can access this road north of the depot where it is known as County Road 121 (McGrane 1975:46).

While the local road system linked farms with small communities, several more prominent roads tied Romulus residents to larger communities. The Genesee Road (also referred to as the Mohawk Turnpike or the Geneva Road)[1] connected Romulus farmers to Albany, a prominent trade center during this time. The road, which lay north of the project area and connected with the Cherry Valle Road, was 64 feet wide, paved with logs, and covered with gravel (McGrane 1975:41). In 1797, it was extended from Whitestown (near present-day Utica) to Geneva. In addition to providing Romulus farmers greater access to markets, the Genesee Road was a popular route for westward migration. Though many of the migrants were headed for destinations further west, the population of the Finger Lakes region (of which Romulus is a part) increased as some migrants opted to settle in this area (Steinback 1996:37). Settlers still continued, however, to arrive by the extensive network of waterways, traveling by both boat and land to traverse the numerous rivers and lakes on their way to Romulus (McVarish and Cook 1996:19-20).

Toward the end of this historic period, the capacity for trade was further expanded with the completion of the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike in 1810. This road ran north-south, closely following present-day Route 96, which passes along the east side of the project area (McVarish and Cook 1996:20).

In addition to a burgeoning road system, the nearby Seneca and Cayuga lakes also provided transportation, influencing commercial and community development. On July 4, 1800, a bridge crossing the expanse of Cayuga Lake opened which provided farmers within the project area greater access to outside markets. Traffic across the bridge was heavy, suggesting that the flow of both people and goods was extensive (McGrane 1975:42-43). Although the farmers who settled on property now associated with SEDA would have relied on both the Cayuga and Seneca lakes to transport and receive goods, they were in closer proximity to Seneca Lake; thus, early communities, such as Plymouth and Baleytown (later called Lancaster, and then Ovid Landing) which originated along the eastern shores of Seneca Lake, were more likely to have played a vital role in their agricultural/economic development. Plymouth developed around 1800 on the shores of Seneca Lake on Military Lot 79.[2] Baleytown, which originated in 1794 as a site for merchandising, distilling, and manufacturing potash, was established on Military Lot 94, located south of SEDA's boundaries (Anonymous 1876:152; Klein 1986:2-14; McVarish and Cook 1996:12-20) (see Figure 4).

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[1] McGrane (1975:41) suggests that this road was in use by 1792 and refers to it as the Genesee Road. Steinback (1996:37) implies that it was constructed in 1794 and refers to it as the Geneva Road.

[2] In an 1876 county history, Plymouth (located on lot 79, within the confines of SEDA) was already a settlement of the past, being described as a "short-lived hamlet" with two streets—Main and Seneca. At least six cabins existed in 1800, but by the time the first county history was published in 1876, the only standing structure noted by the author was a warehouse, located opposite of the hamlet "between the road and lake" (Anonymous 1876:151). Archeological remains would be very low density but would be associated with frontier households. Since very little reference is made to this temporary hamlet, it can only be surmised that archeologists would discover general evidence of habitation (e.g., building materials, food remains, glass, pottery) and subsistence farming (e.g., tools, ground disturbance).

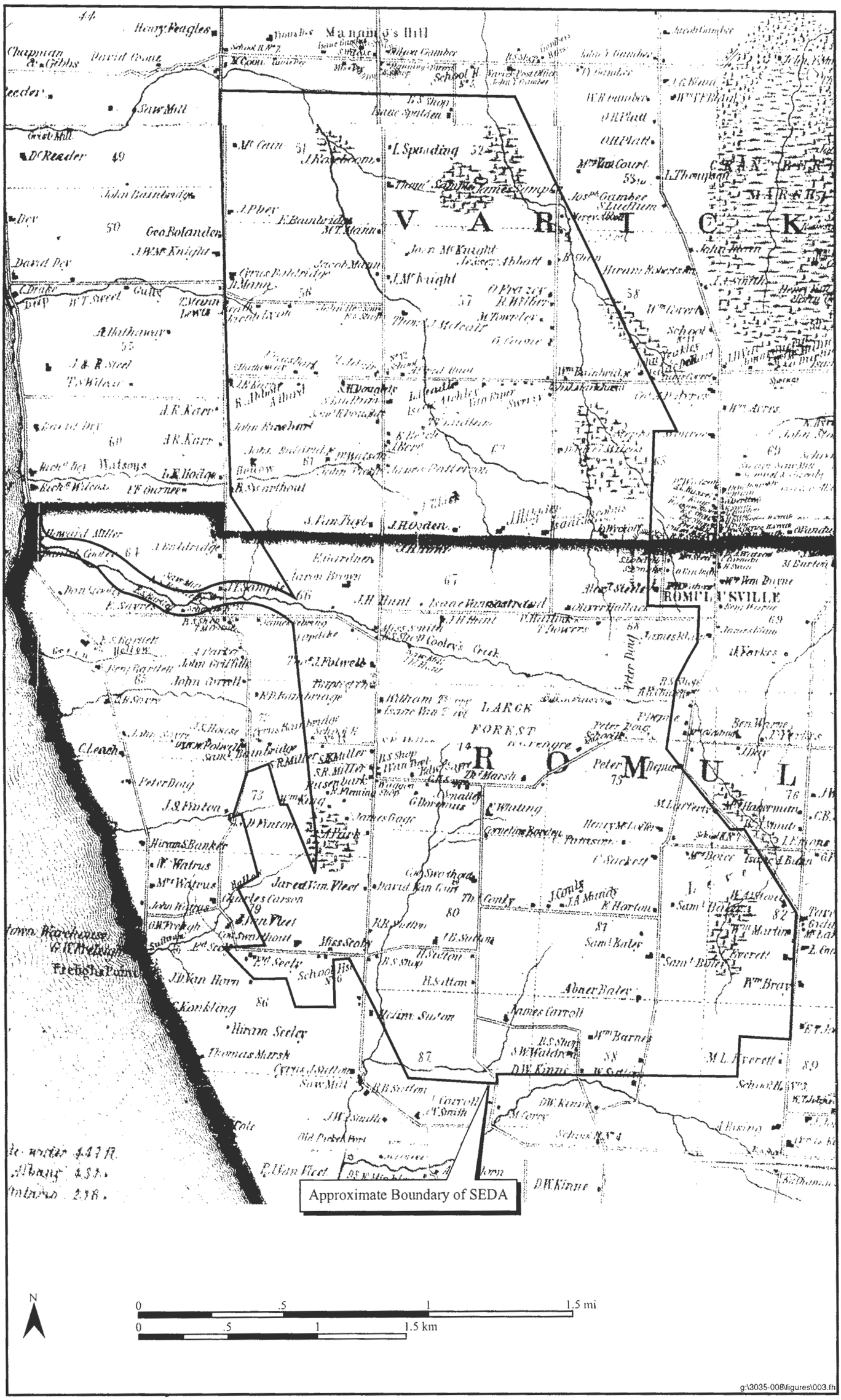

Figure 5. Detail of *Topographical Map of Seneca County, New York* (Gibson 1852).

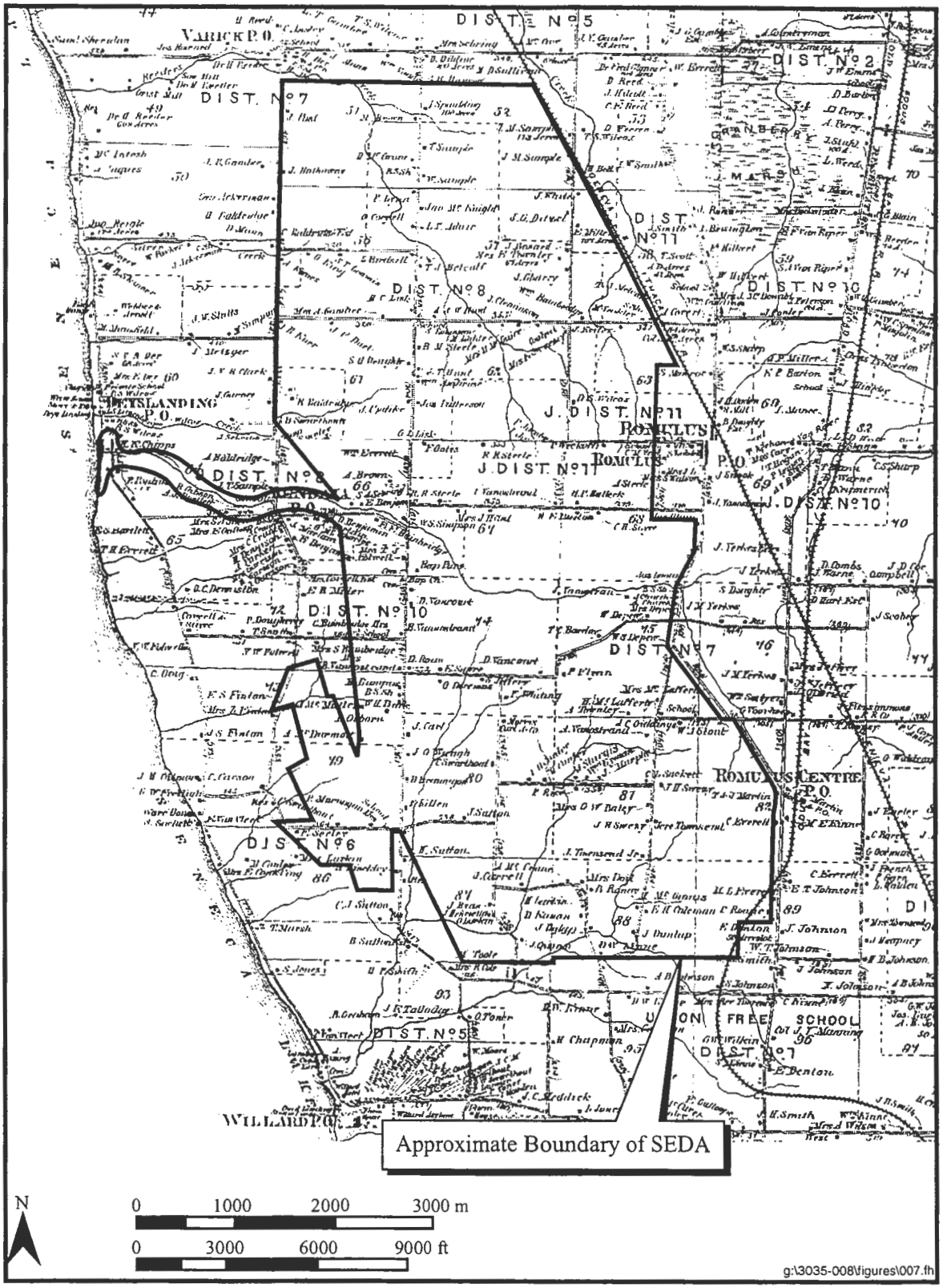

Figure 6. Detail of *Atlas of Seneca County, New York* (Nichols 1874).

This frontier period represents an era in which substantial growth in the population of European-Americans[3] occurred in conjunction with a burgeoning economic system that was based on agriculture, and various rural industries. Although water and land transportation systems were available to area settlers and provided them access to centers of trade, farmsteads in the area remained largely self-sufficient. It was not until the following period that innovative transportation systems (canals and railways) permitted Romulus farmers to engage more fully in the state and national markets that were evolving.

Agricultural Development, 1812-1900

The nineteenth century ushered in several major developments and events that not only influenced agricultural and economic development in Seneca County, but had state and national implications as well (see Cross 1950, for example). In the first half of this century, rural economies benefitted by the extensive canal system of New York State. The latter half of the century witnessed the influence of a well-developed railway system. Over this 90-year period, Romulus/Varick farmers shifted from subsistence farming to participate in the wider state and national marketing system that was quickly developing. Although this historic phase covers a period of time in which rapid changes and major events took place (from the development of the canal system, the birth of the women's rights movement, support for abolitionist and temperance movements, a Civil War, to a railroad system), the Romulus/Varick area remained relatively stable in some regards. The population, for example, reached 2,625 in 1810 and has remained near that figure to the present (McVarish and Cook 1996:20). A population of this size was, however, large enough to warrant a new township; thus, in 1830, Varick was created (McVarish and Cook 1996:19). Although farmers adapted to market demands over the course of the century, cultivating different crops and developing various industries to meet the public's needs, the area remained largely rural (see Okada 1985).

The Erie Canal, which opened in 1825, provided an impetus for growth throughout New York State (Beach 1905). Extending from Buffalo to Albany, it brought residents within the project area in close contact with markets in Rochester and New York City. Seneca County could access the Erie Canal through different routes. The Seneca-Cayuga Canal, which opened in 1828, ran from the northern ends of Seneca and Cayuga lakes and connected with the Erie Canal. Another connection was secured via the Crooked Lake Canal (opened in 1822) which ran between Keuka and Seneca lakes. The project area was also connected to the Chemung Canal in 1833 when the southern portion of Seneca Lake was connected to the Chemung River (McVarish and Cook 1996:21).

The Erie Canal greatly reduced shipping time and rates which stimulated agricultural development (Danbom 1995:76-77; Klein 1986:2-14). Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica became important metropolitan areas, providing Romulus/Varick farmers with markets for their produce. While these centers served as important export centers for agricultural produce, they also brought in manufactured goods, making such commodities more readily available to rural inhabitants (Cross 1950:56). Situated near Rochester, which quickly became a major center for exporting and importing goods, area farmers had a ready market, particularly for the wheat they cultivated. Rochester became such a prominent center for wheat exportation that it was commonly referred to as "flour city" (Cross 1950:56; Sara Dawley, personal communication 1997).

[3] There is some evidence to suggest that African-Americans may have also inhabited the area. This is further addressed in the section on Research Issues.

The canal system and trade centers spurred the growth of lakeshore businesses within the project area. Warehouses, located up and down the lakes, stored the farmer's produce, waiting for transport to markets. In addition to those lakeshore communities already established (Plymouth and Baleytown—also known as Lancaster or Ovid Landing), new points for shipping and departure arose. Cooley's Point (located on Military Lot 64) and Dey's Landing (on Military Lot 60) were both in close proximity to the farmers of the project area (Klein 1986:2-14; McVarish and Cook 1996:21; Steinback 1996:43) (see Figure 4).

Although the extensive canal system of New York stimulated agricultural development, it also impacted the demography of the region. Just as shipping rates were lowered for produce, the canal system also made travel (and out migration) affordable and convenient. Thus, the population of Seneca County declined as inexpensive land and the allure of the West beckoned rural farmers in the East. In 1810, before the canal system was in operation, Romulus township had a population of 2,625.[4] By 1830, it was down to 2,438 (Anonymous 1994a:1; Klein 1986:2-14; Steinback 1996:43-44).

Another consequence of the canal system was the increased competition from farmers in the West who profited by growing and shipping cereal grains back East. Though faced with stiff competition, farmers throughout Seneca County did not abandon cereal production, rather they diversified. This strategy is evident by the 1860s when farmers throughout the county cultivated wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, hay, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, and garden crops. Romulus/Varick farmers were also producing a wide assortment of fruits (apples, peaches, plums, quinces, and pears), though orchard production for Seneca County dropped between the 1860s and 1880s (McVarish and Cook 1996:26). Throughout the nineteenth century, industries such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, saw mills, and cider mills were still an integral part of rural culture, and new industries developed. East of David DePue's land (and east of present-day SEDA property), Josiah Yerkes maintained a kiln where he manufactured field tiles (McVarish and Cook 1996:21-22; Walker n.d.:26). Although area residents participated in the wider regional/state market economy, the farms themselves were still largely self-sustaining. Women still manufactured the family's garments. Chickens and dairy cows provided Romulus/Varick families with eggs, butter, and cream. Hogs, horses, turkeys, and geese were other commonly owned livestock (McGrane 1975:35).

Through the adaptive strategy of diversification, farmers of this area were able to maintain their agricultural lifestyle and seemingly benefit by it. The area's population growth was curtailed as some families migrated westward, especially to Michigan (Klein 1986:2-14). Those who remained constructed homes in Greek Revival and Italianate Villa architectural styles. A county history book, published in 1876 and complete with illustrations, suggests that Romulus/Varick farms were profitable in the nineteenth century (Anonymous 1876). Farmsteads typically consisted of an assortment of buildings—a house, barn, sheds, wagon shed, poultry houses, livestock shelters, and perhaps, a carriage house (McVarish and Cook 1996:35). In 1833, the Folwell farm (on SEDA-owned property, probably on Military Lot 66) consisted of a "simple" white two-story house with three upstairs rooms. The house contained a "regulation brick oven for the heavier baking." Another oven was located outside along with a smoke house and a "leach tub for soap." The house and items mentioned were surrounded by a fence; outside lay the main farm and a cellar (Merrill 1948:107-108).

Romulus/Varick farmers were further integrated into the growing national market economy as early as 1841 when a railroad, running through the northern section of Seneca County, was completed. This line connected Syracuse to Rochester. In 1867, south of the project area at Ovid Center, a station was established which

[4] Only "free" persons are noted; thus, this figure does not include slaves. Ethnicity was not noted, but it is assumed that the majority were European-American.

connected area farmers to the state of Pennsylvania. During the 1870s, greater access to trade centers was realized through the Geneva-Ithaca Railroad. Tracks were laid from Ithaca (south of the project area) and from Geneva (north of the project area), where they met in Romulus on September 12, 1873. Within a few years after the Geneva-Ithaca Railroad line was established, it was acquired by Lehigh Valley. The project area was effectively bounded by railroads in 1889 when Lehigh Valley laid tracks along the eastern side of Seneca Lake from Geneva to Van Ettenville (south of Seneca County). Though these railroads encouraged agricultural development by providing a ready market for grains and vegetables, it was the Romulus station, built in 1894 (just east of SEDA property), that provided the greatest incentive for local dairy and grape-growing industries (Steinback 1996:45; Watrous 1988:15-18).

Many Seneca County farmers took advantage of the new marketing opportunities that were offered by the railroad and train depot. Ties with the growing urban population in New York City were cemented, and Romulus/Varick farmers must have joined other Seneca County farmers in providing a large portion of the food supply for New York City. Milk, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, potatoes, fruits, onions, and dressed meat were shipped on a daily basis from the Romulus train station. The dairy industry, in particular, received a tremendous boost when the station was constructed. Able to provide urban centers with quality milk at a fair price, the number of cans shipped daily on the Lehigh Valley Railroad jumped from 72,774 to 123,938 within the first year that the train depot at Romulus was established (Watrous 1988:18-19).

The railway system also encouraged Romulus/Varick farmers to participate in the grape-growing and wine-making industry. During the latter part of the 1800s, the Finger Lakes region became renowned for its wines, and in 1889, the 765-acre Seneca Lake Vineyard of Romulus was founded. Many Romulus/Varick farmers, both within and near the project area, devoted a portion of their acreage to cultivating grapes. In October of 1894, 300 tons of grapes were shipped from the station in Romulus (Becker 1994:60; McVarish and Cook 1996:26; Watrous 1988:19). Several area farmers also maintained bee colonies and produced honey (McVarish and Cook 1996:30; Watrous 1988:19).

Toward the turn of the century, the Romulus and Varick economy reflected the impact and prosperity associated with the railroads and increased agricultural development. The area near the Romulus depot was populated with numerous businesses which suggest an increased dependence on manufactured commodities and penchant for luxury items. Shoes, dry goods, groceries, clothing, sewing machines, pianos, and organs were all available for purchase. Romulus/Varick residents were also within easy travel distance of larger villages such as Seneca Falls and Waterloo.

Although they were willing to take advantage of profitable cash crops, Romulus/Varick farmers maintained a diverse agricultural system and still produced for their own consumption. Entries from the 1894-1895 Seneca County Directory demonstrate the diverse strategies employed by area farmers. The Frank S. Baley Farm, for example, maintained 91 colonies of bees, three horses, four head of cattle, and 35 sheep. Sherman R. Kunes concentrated on poultry, fruit, and honey. He maintained a four-acre orchard, 75 bee colonies, 500 hens, three horses, and one cow. The Thomas Marsh Family cultivated berries, grapes, quinces, peaches, and apples, and owned five horses, four cows, 45 Shropshire sheep, 26 lambs, 12 swine, 300 fowls, and 150 chickens, all on an 111-acre farm (Child 1894:199, 216, 422; McVarish and Cook 1996:28-30). Although these farms represent only a few of those listed in the directory which were located on property now occupied by SEDA, they demonstrate that Romulus and Varick farmers were engaged in a variety of agricultural pursuits.

Research suggests that agricultural development proceeded in a rather steady manner throughout the nineteenth century in spite of significant social events that took place in Seneca County. Like agricultural development, the social environment was also influenced by transportation, and in turn, these events may

have influenced the rural culture. One of the major impetuses for social change and the events which took place in Central New York is the increased exposure to new people and ideas. The canal system, for example, played a vital role in bringing people together and generating the ideas associated with certain religious philosophies, abolition movements, and the resulting women's movement and temperance movements (Cross 1950:55-77). Although the extent to which residents of Romulus and Varick participated in such movements is unknown, it is important to note that events, such as the women's movement and abolition movements, were occurring in the nearby town of Seneca Falls. At least seven percent of the signers of the women's Declaration of Sentiments were from the Seneca County countryside (Wellman 1978:12). Whether or not Romulus/Varick farmers attended the meetings associated with these movements, some were, at least, influenced by the abolition movement and participated in the Underground Railroad. One of the branches of the Underground Railroad ran from Pennsylvania through Seneca County, and at least two houses near the project area were known stops on the secret railway (as were several houses in Seneca Falls). The Richard M. Steels House, presently located in the village of Romulus just east of the project area, and the David Wisner Kinne home, on Kinne Street, approximately one-and-one-half miles south of the project area, provided refuge to runaway slaves.

Agricultural Development, Industry, and Government Acquisition, 1900-1941

Farming in Romulus and Varick continued during this phase in a similar manner as in the latter part of the previous century. Wheat and hay cultivation, dairying, and grape-growing were viable pursuits and were practiced in conjunction with other agricultural endeavors (McVarish and Cook 1996:30-31, 36-40; Steinback 1996:45; Watrous 1982:1-2, 6). Although the railroads had curtailed the importance of canals to the point that the Erie Canal fell into disrepair, there was a revival during the early part of the twentieth century to re-establish this form of transport (Collins 1980:15). With the State's renewed interest, work began in 1911 to enlarge and improve the Seneca-Cayuga Canal which ran between Waterloo and Seneca Falls. By 1917, the improvements were completed. Enlarged, and operating off of electricity, the canal could now accommodate larger, faster boats and barges (Watrous 1982:243-258). Seneca County farmers, once again, relied on canals for transporting produce, though it is difficult at this time to ascertain the extent to which Romulus and Varick farmers used this method since railroad transportation was so convenient (see Collins 1980:15). During World War I, however, civilians in general cut back on railroad usage to allow the military greater access; thus, canal usage increased (Watrous 1982:258).

World War II, however, would require a greater sacrifice from at least 104 families in the Romulus and Varick townships (McGrane 1975:119). By June of 1941, the federal government had determined that this area, because of its low population density, proximity to the Atlantic Coast, and available transportation, was a suitable location for establishing an ordnance storage and refitting facility (Building Technology Incorporated [BTI] 1984:11; Klein 1986:2-15; Steinback 1996:45). Although rumors had forewarned many farmers of the coming event, there was actually little time to vacate once they were confirmed. Farmers had three to 30 days notice. Construction began in July of 1941, and though there was little time to spare, some farmers were able to salvage part of the season's harvest. Wheat, hay, beans, corn, grapes, and clover (which attracted honey bees) were the primary crops under cultivation. Some farmers had recently put in new orchards and were permitted to move them. Although hay grew well in the area and was still widely cultivated, Romulus/Varick farmers had already been adversely affected earlier in the century by the increased use of mechanized farm equipment and automobiles which reduced the demand for hay (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot":June 13; McVarish and Cook 1996:39; Steinback 1996:45; Watrous 1982:2, 9-6).

The government's acquisition involved approximately 10,189 acres of land in over 150 separate parcels. Approximately 104 families were involved (McGrane 1975:119). Although many thought their farms worth more than the government had offered to pay, most landowners accepted the initial offer. A few, however, expressed disappointment in the initial price extended and held out for additional money. A grievance panel provided disgruntled landowners at least some form of protest and the chance to argue for a higher price. In most cases, however, the final offer was not much more than the original (Bradley 1996:4; Watrous 1982:7).

The majority of the houses were razed, though some of the building material was salvaged for the depot's use or was stored for public auction (BTI 1984:13; Watrous 1982:7). Gone were many of the Greek Revival, wood-frame homes. A few (possibly a total of eight) were rescued when they were moved elsewhere—off of SEDA property (Auten n.d.:"Seneca Army Depot 4":August 4). The McGrane family moved a portion of their house to the village of Romulus (the streets were too narrow for the entire house to be moved), and a house owned by John H. White was also moved there (McGrane 1975:121). Several structures, including houses, barns, the Romulus Baptist Church, and the church parsonage, were retained for the government's use. Later, some of these structures were razed or relocated[5] (Anonymous ca. 1991:n.p.; Baldridge et al. 1953:1-2; *Democrat and Chronicle* 1959; McGrane 1975:98-101; McVarish and Cook 1996:38-39). By August of 1941, however, the farming life associated with this portion of Romulus and Varick townships had come to an end.

RESEARCH ISSUES FOR THE HISTORIC PERIOD, 1760s–1941

This brief historical overview suggests that transportation and its influence on agricultural/rural development and social change offers an important context for conducting future research through archeological investigation. The archeological record may yield data that will contribute to our knowledge of human adaptation and behavior, particularly as they relate to agricultural/rural development from the late 1700s to the mid-1900s. This area is somewhat unique in that it represents a region where innovative transportation systems (in particular, canals and railroads) merged with rural activities to influence agricultural development, the economy, and social change. Although the Romulus/Varick farming community was faced with great change, and farmers did indeed respond to these changes, a certain level of stability was maintained. While taking part in expanding markets, the farms themselves remained as relatively small, family-owned businesses. Romulus/Varick farmers did not become involved in larger, twentieth century, agri-business co-ops or monopolies that are more common in the Midwest.

The interface between transportational and agricultural/rural development provides a context for illuminating patterns, processes, and dynamics that may be reflected in the archeological record. For example, the cultural assemblage connected with this area may impart additional or new information on land use, settlement patterns, socioeconomic diversity, ethnic diversity, agricultural diversification, community patterning, and the rise and development of rural industries (e.g., kilns, saw mills, grist mills, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, dairying, and grape-growing). But, not only will archeological investigations offer data that contribute a greater appreciation for developmental processes and change, further investigation can also provide valuable data on topics of which little information exists. Both ethnic and socioeconomic diversity are two research topics that have received little attention for this region. To what extent, for example, do we find ethnic diversity associated with this area and how has it changed over time? What is the relationship between ethnic diversity and labor needs, slavery, and the Underground Railroad? To what extent is

[5] See Chapter 3 for greater detail regarding the fate of structures retained.

socioeconomic diversity realized in this area and how has it changed over time? What is the relationship between socioeconomic diversity, farm size, crop diversification, crop specialization, access to transportation, and participation in the wider market economy? How do ethnic diversity and socioeconomic diversity intersect? These questions can be answered, in part, through close examination of the archeological record which may reflect socioeconomic and ethnic diversity, as well as distinctive differences in agricultural management. Flora analysis may yield data on crop specialization and diversification. Socioeconomic and ethnic status may be reflected in the material culture assemblage. Sites that are associated with more profitable farmsteads would most likely yield nonlocal and manufactured materials.

Although little research has been conducted on ethnic and socioeconomic diversity within this region, there is some evidence to suggest that African-Americans, as settlers, slaves, and freed persons, may have inhabited the project area. After the Seneca were effectively removed from the area in the late 1700s, the majority of settlers who arrived were European-Americans of Scotch-Irish or German descent (Klein 1986:2-13). A small contingent of African-Americans, however, may have lived on or near the property now occupied by SEDA. On the northwest corner of Military Lot 58, James Ray and Benjamin Widgeon, African-Americans who had served in the Revolutionary War, each owned 50-acre plots (Anonymous 1876:157). Data on African-American families, on file at the Seneca County Courthouse, are somewhat sketchy, but indicate that African-American families lived in Romulus and Varick townships during the nineteenth century. In 1850, at least two African-Americans were living in Romulus and six families (16 individuals) lived in Varick. Another source claims that in 1855, the Varick population consisted of 853 "white" males, 860 "white" females, five African-American males, and five African-American females (McGrane 1975:22). During the 1870s, two families (five individuals) lived in Romulus and six families (10 individuals) lived in Varick. By 1880, one African-American family (three individuals) was living in Romulus (Anonymous n.d.). These data, which may not be a complete listing, at the very least suggest that the area was somewhat ethnically diverse. Both archival and archeological investigations could yield important information on the existence of African-Americans in this area, as well as provide knowledge regarding any differences between African-American and European-American farmsteads. Such research would also assist future researchers in identifying early African-American farmsteads of the northeast.

Determining how or why the area became ethnically diverse requires research in several areas. Ethnic composition could be linked to labor needs since landowners, in general, draw upon populations outside of their own ethnic group to supply additional labor. On the whole, it appears that the average farm size was small enough that family members could supply the necessary labor (Gail Snyder, personal communication 1997). Although the average plot size was 100 acres, some early settlers owned larger tracts and, thus, may have cultivated larger areas. Alla McMath, for example, purchased 400 acres off of Military Lot 64 in 1801. Shortly thereafter, he sold 180 acres to James McKnight (Anonymous 1876:149). Charles J. and Mary K. Baldridge owned a 600-acre farm of which the federal government acquired a portion in 1941 (Watrous 1982:3). While farms may have operated off of family labor, at least one source indicates that additional labor for specific tasks was necessary. Landowners contracted with "landless men" to clear land and till soil (Anonymous 1876:160).

One important research inquiry, which would help to explain ethnic diversity, is to determine the extent to which slavery was practiced in Romulus and Varick. Although it was abolished in New York State in 1826, an estimated 15,000 slaves lived in New York in 1800, and mention is made of slavery in Seneca County in the late 1700s and early 1800s (Doran n.d.). As early as 1794, William Seeley, an early Romulus settler, freed his slave, and it is believed by some that his act set a precedent (Kerecman 1994:8). However, the township's population for 1810 notes that free men outnumber free women 1663 to 962. The simple fact that enumerators had to discern "free" persons indicates that slaves inhabited the area. Unfortunately, the population's ethnicity is unknown (Anonymous 1994a:1). Census data from the Seneca Falls County History

Office lends further support that slavery existed in this area, though it appears that families owned only a few slaves at a time. This list mentions several Romulus families who owned slaves in the 1820s, as well as families who had free African-Americans living among them in the 1820s and 1830s (see Appendix A). Some of the surnames on the lists are associated with early landowners of SEDA property, though the given name differs. In two cases, however, the given names and surnames match; thus, we know that Stephen Miller, who owned parcels on Military Lots 72 and 74, owned a female slave under the age of 26 in 1820, and in 1820 and 1830 had an African-American male between the ages of 10-24 living with his family. John Sayre also owned land on Military Lots 72 and 74, and had an African-American male living with his family in 1830 (Anonymous n.d.; McVarish and Cook 1996:17) (see Appendix A).

Perhaps even more intriguing is the possibility that African-American runaway slaves were associated with the project area. Although detailed information regarding the Underground Railroad is difficult to obtain since it was a secretive operation, it appears that Romulus was one of the stops on a route that stemmed from Pennsylvania to Elmira, and then traveled north through Seneca County (Anonymous 1994b:38). At least two Romulus landowners provided refuge for runaway slaves in their homes, which were located near the project area. David Wisner Kinne, whose home still stands on Kinne Road, and Richard M. Steele, whose home is located on Seneca Street in the village of Romulus, both provided refuge for runaway slaves (Anonymous 1994b:38; Collins 1980:10-11; Robinson 1994:23).

At this time there is no indication that historic homes on SEDA property served as stops on the Underground Railroad, and even if so, a runaway slave's duration in the area would have been short lived. Nevertheless, it is important to determine to what extent their presence can be discerned in the archeological record and to be aware of the possibility that homes in the area served this purpose. Data from a few sources suggest that homes in which refuge was provided frequently contained secret, or unobtrusive, features such as doorways that led to cellars, closets, or attics (see Collins 1980:10-11). At least one house, located in the town of Seneca Falls, was "wired extensively with bell wire in tongue-and-groove construction, indicating a signaling system" (Seely n.d.). The Richard M. Steele house contained a Dutch oven-fireplace in its half-story attic. Runaway slaves in hiding were said to have used the oven for cooking and for warmth (Anonymous 1994b:38).

Ethnic diversity was, thus, achieved by several means and included members of different population groups. African-Americans, for example, may have entered the area as slaves, as freed laborers, or as freed landowners. Some, as in the case of runaway slaves, were only temporary residents. Overall, their numbers may have been small, but regardless, it is important to examine the archeological record in light of their presence. Ethnic diversity was also achieved through immigration, a means by which European diversity was more likely to be realized. According to McGrane, during the 1850s, most households were comprised of parents and children, though some families had live-in domestic helpers, most of whom hailed from Ireland (McGrane 1975:22). By 1875, with a population of 2,969, the township of Romulus was home to 516 foreign-born residents (Anonymous 1994c:9).

The influence of major social events (such as war) upon agricultural development, labor supply, and ethnic composition should also be considered. It is possible that the existing labor pool may have been depleted (or at least reduced) by the nation's wars which would have influenced agricultural productivity, socioeconomic status, and would have generated a need to replace lost laborers (perhaps with persons of different ethnic backgrounds). At least 28 Romulus men served in the War of 1812, 194 in the Civil War, five in the Spanish-American War, and 42 in World War I (Lucas 1994). In all but the Spanish-American War, there are several surnames that match those of landowners associated with present-day SEDA property. Complementary data for Varick township is unavailable at this time, but the War of 1812 occurred before Romulus was divided. By comparing deed/title and census data, it may be possible to determine who actually

served in any of these wars and on which farms associated with the project area they lived. There is reason to believe that the area was affected by the temporary or permanent loss of these men and that labor shortages resulted.

Socioeconomic diversity is another topic that has received little attention. All too often, rural communities are assumed to be homogenous, but variations in social status may exist and would be influenced by one's ethnic background, access to transportation systems, the size of farm, the crops or industries associated with a farmstead, or number of livestock. A comparative study of larger farmsteads (over 100 acres cultivated, for example) and smaller farms (100 acres or less) could provide data for understanding the relationship between these variables and socioeconomic status. How did larger farmsteads differ from smaller ones? To what extent was farming practiced in conjunction with other trades? How has socioeconomic status changed over the course of time? Previous research notes that when the federal government acquired the property associated with SEDA, several farms were over 100 acres which suggests that some farmers had prospered and acquired additional acreage, or that the family had initially acquired and was able to maintain a large parcel. The largest farm affected by the new facility was owned by Charles J. and Mary K. Baldridge who owned 600 acres. Part of their land was acquired by the government (McVarish and Cook 1996:39; Watrous 1982:3). The archeological record should contribute data to assist in answering these questions which will aid in our understanding of agricultural development and socioeconomic status across the area affected by the development of SEDA.

Summary of Research Needs

Archeological research has the potential to provide supporting data that will contribute to our present knowledge of frontier, nineteenth century, and twentieth century farmsteads and rural industries, such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, weaving, asheries, dairying, and grape-growing, as well as other agricultural pursuits. The archeological record can provide physical evidence of the architecture and material culture of the historic period, to supplement historical and archival data, as well as oral traditions, which can provide data on social ties, ethnic identity, and behavioral patterns which can, in turn, increase our understanding of the archeological record. Archeological research can not only enhance our existing knowledge of land use, settlement patterns, community development, and overall agricultural development, but will contribute to broader conceptual frameworks that explain the influence of significant agents of culture change, such as transportation. In addition, archeological investigations at SEDA may provide a new perspective on ethnic and socioeconomic diversity for this area. Previous research suggests that the area was basically a homogenous rural aggregate that quietly developed from subsistence farming to participation in major metropolitan markets. Yet, there is tantalizing evidence that the population was ethnically diverse and that major movements, wars, and transportational developments may have affected productivity and socioeconomic status. It would, thus, appear that the Romulus/Varick area was a diverse and complex rural community. The cultural material that remains may provide clues for understanding the level of complexity and the developmental process that the agricultural way of life underwent in Central New York over a period of nearly 150 years.

Several research themes and issues have, thus, been identified to address questions that are unique to this area and which will contribute additional data for understanding human behavior, including adaptive strategies and responses to change. Themes and issues that may be addressed through future archeological investigation at SEDA include:

1. Frontier farmsteads in northeastern United States
2. Eighteenth and nineteenth century farms and trades practiced in northeastern United States
3. Development and influence of transportation (in particular canals and railroads)
4. Ethnic diversity in rural communities
5. Prosperity and socioeconomic diversity in rural communities
6. The Underground Railroad System
7. The development of the dairy industry
8. The development of the grape-growing and wine industry

The archeological record contains certain data sets pertinent to these questions. Cultural assemblage data reflect access to, and use of, material goods as well as the socioeconomic and ethnic status of the occupants. If, as has been proposed, the access of the historic occupants of the SEDA to nonlocal markets increased throughout the nineteenth century, this should be reflected in the amount of nonlocal or exotic material items present in the archeological record on sites of this period. For example, clothing fasteners reflective of a mail-order origin should become more common in the archeological record, at the expense of evidence of home manufacture of clothing. Likewise, ceramics, glassware, utilitarian items, personal items, etc., should all show a pattern of increased access to goods manufactured outside of the local region. In addition, as access to markets increased, material correlates of the mode of agricultural production should change. For example, with an increased emphasis on agricultural production for sale, machine parts may increase in the archeological record, and the amount of identifiable storage space may increase. The grape and wine industry, as well as dairy farming, should be associated with material correlates, such as certain forms of production and storage facilities, which can be identified in the archeological record. Patterns of food consumption may also have changed, with a decline in evidence in the faunal record for onsite butchering and an increase in evidence for cuts of meat purchased at markets. Faunal and floral remains recovered from features may also reflect changes from an emphasis on foods for home consumption to products for sale (e.g., a decline in corn and an increase in wheat). The social standing of the occupants of a site should also be reflected in the architectural remains and the archeological material culture assemblage present on that site, especially in what may be considered high-status, or luxury, items (e.g., jewelry, decorative china or glassware, fine furniture, evidence of fine clothing, etc.). Finally, intrasite planning may also reflect sociocultural or ethnic considerations, although functional needs are also represented (South 1979).

In order to achieve these goals, careful attention must be paid to contextual integrity in determining the potential of any particular historical archeological site to yield data relevant to these research themes. Since the majority of farms present in the SEDA area in 1941 were apparently razed by the government, it is expected that their contextual integrity will be correspondingly poor. Earlier sites of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which were abandoned by 1941 would have suffered less, if at all, from government land clearance, and have a higher likelihood of retaining good contextual integrity. While sites with sheet middens may provide data relating to the overall material culture assemblage present on a site, in the absence of datable features or architectural remnants they often lack the degree of temporal control necessary for the types of diachronic research themes discussed above. In order to examine intrasite patterning, it is also necessary that sufficient evidence of former building location and activity areas be present in the archeological record.

Thus, historical archeology, allied with comprehensive archival investigations, provides a unique opportunity to examine the archeological or material correlates of the documented social and economic behavior of those groups formerly residing within the SEDA area. It is hoped that further archeological research will not only provide a greater understanding of these issues, but also contribute to knowledge as to how they are integrated with one another. The area associated with SEDA offers an opportunity to study the complexities of human culture, adaptive strategies, and specific topics of interest.

CHAPTER 3
CONTEXTUAL OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERAS

by
Steve Gaither

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SENECA ORDNANCE DEPOT

The Military and Political Setting

The United States Army depot system is not just concerned with the storage of materiel. It is responsible as well for maintenance, inventory control, inspection, the destruction or disbursal of materiel that has become obsolete or is otherwise to be removed from inventory, and for the timely and efficient distribution to points of use, in both times of emergency and for preparedness, although throughout much of its history operations have been driven by demands to meet emergency needs. This diversified responsibility is rooted in the period immediately following the Revolutionary War, when depots added responsibilities of receiving and reissuing equipment to their munitions stockpiling function (Walker 1985:I:4). Depots held approximately the same responsibilities at the end of the nineteenth century—storing and issuing arms and materiel during mobilization; collecting weapons and unused ammunition for repair, maintenance, and storage with the close of conflicts (Green et al. 1990:20). Until the years between the two world wars, the depot system and the Army's method of organizing that system and the materiel it handled remained essentially unchanged—a system that reacted to conflicts rather than a system prepared for conflicts.

The Ordnance Department learned valuable lessons from its experiences during World War I, lessons which led the United States to be much more prepared when it entered World War II. Ordnance learned that there was a need for staff whose specific duty was to direct the storage, issue, and maintenance of materiel and Army equipment. The Ordnance Department created the Field Service to take on this responsibility in 1919.[6] Its first task was to organize and store the immense amount of arms, ammunition, and other materiel left after the Armistice, distributed among American factories and depots, and sitting on trains, ships, docks, and in supply depots on the European continent (Green et al. 1990:59). The storage facilities then in existence

[6] The Ordnance Department was at this time divided into three main sections. The General Office was in charge of administration, the Field Service handled maintenance and materiel distribution, and the Manufacturing Service took care of the design and manufacture of materiel (Green et al. 1990:32-33).

were far from adequate, and temporary storage had to be arranged for tons of materiel that had accumulated in the United States and was being returned from overseas. A Munitions Board was set up by the Ordnance Department in the summer of 1919 to develop a storage and maintenance plan, not all of which was accepted by the General Staff and the Secretary of War. The plan that was put in place called for the creation of a network of depots, some reserved for ammunition (including five depots built during World War I in the eastern portion of the United States, which were to serve as forwarding centers for European distribution) and others for ordnance supplies. A new depot at Ogden, Utah, was constructed, and repairs were initiated at Augusta Arsenal (Georgia), Benicia Arsenal (California), San Antonio Arsenal (Texas), and Raritan Arsenal (New Jersey). The status of Raritan loomed large among the storage facilities; after 1919, it was the largest of the Field Service depots, combined ammunition storage and general repair functions, and housed the Ordnance Enlisted Specialist School (Green et al. 1990:38). New storage facilities were also built at Sparta (Wisconsin) and Savanna (Illinois) during this period (Green et al. 1990:60). All these activities indicated the Ordnance Department was shifting away from simple reaction and toward logistics preparation.

The storage depots were classified by function as reserve, intermediate, embarkation, area, and station storage facilities. Reserve depots held general reserve materiel. Intermediate depots held supplies that would be issued in bulk to theaters of operations and territorial commands. Materiel awaiting shipment overseas was to be held in the embarkation depots. Area storage facilities held items destined for particular territorial commands. Station storage facilities housed items to be issued locally to troops at posts and camps. Ammunition depots were organized differently to address the more complex problems with storage of explosives and ammunition components. Depots were designated for the storage of finished ammunition, smokeless powder, fuzes and primers, high explosives, sodium nitrate, and inert components and small caliber ammunition (Green et al. 1990:39).

After the bustle following the end of World War I, activities at the depots subsided for much of the interwar period (Green et al. 1990:61). In 1920 there had been 22 depots across the United States; by 1923 the number had dropped to 16—seven were for ammunition storage, two for the storage of reserves, and seven served as general supply depots that served Ordnance and at least one of the other Army technical service branches. The 16 depots were: Raritan, Augusta, Benicia, Charleston (South Carolina), Columbus General Supply Depot (Ohio), Curtis Bay (Maryland), Delaware General Ordnance Depot, Erie Proving Ground (Ohio), Nansemond (Virginia), New Cumberland General Depot (Pennsylvania), Ogden, Rock Island (Illinois), San Antonio, Savanna, Schenectady General Depot (New York), and Wingate (New Mexico) (Green et al. 1990:38).

An architectural change that occurred between the two world wars has impacted the design of storage facilities to the present. After lightning struck a Navy depot ammunition magazine in July 1926, architect-engineers designed a new type of magazine that would direct the force of a blast up into the air instead of out, where it could cause damage to surrounding buildings and personnel. That new design was the barrel-vault igloo (Walker 1985:I:9).

Military budgets were severely cut during the interwar years, prompted in part by American isolationism and anti-military sentiment, which reached a high point during the years following World War I (Drummond 1955:40; Green et al. 1990:53). Although this adversely affected the budget of the Ordnance Department in general, and became worse during the depression, budgetary constraints were not as severe at the depots. In fact, opposition to funding for production made adequate storage and maintenance of what had previously been produced more imperative. Thus, funding for maintenance and storage continued to be forthcoming, via either standard channels of direct funding through Ordnance Department allocations or through federal relief funds (Green et al. 1990:59, 61).

By the mid-1930s, the growing military strength and increasingly aggressive actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan had escalated tensions and the possibility of international conflict to a degree that military appropriations in the United States began to increase. Improved aviation capabilities of potential enemies brought fear, and the greater likelihood, that an air attack on the continental United States could be carried out. The War Department issued a policy statement in February 1936 that made recommendations for storage depot locations, which the Ordnance Department expanded in 1937 to cover both storage and production facilities. An ensuing study considered strategic location, proximity to strategic raw materials, transportation facilities to probable theaters of war, economy of operation, and climate to determine a reasonably safe area in which to locate new depots and production facilities. Submitted in April 1937 to the Chief of Ordnance, the study determined that reasonably safe area to lie between the Appalachian Mountains on the east and the Cascade and Sierra Nevada ranges on the west, and to exclude land within 200 miles of the international borders on the north and south. The study also proposed abandoning depots along the Atlantic seaboard and erecting a new depot in Pennsylvania, to which the Chief of Ordnance objected. No action on these recommendations was taken at that time (Green et al. 1990:63).

The year 1938 marked a turning point for the Ordnance Department, with Congress awarding funds for the purchase of equipment needed to manufacture powder and small arms ammunition, and for the operation of load, assemble, and pack (LAP) facilities (Thomson and Mayo 1991:11-12). That year U.S. firms also began supplying future American allies in Europe, working through a loophole in strict neutrality legislation, sidestepping laws that were originally meant to discourage such sales of materiel to other nations (Drummond 1955:50; Green et al. 1990:66). The Ordnance Department took a survey of its storage facilities in 1938, looking primarily at total available space, and relegating location a low priority in its determination of whether sufficient storage space was available. The survey identified only one problem area—rapid expansion of the Air Corps during the 1930s had also increased the need for space in which to store specialized Air Corps ammunition. In 1938, Ogden, Savanna, and Delaware ordnance depots were designated as Air Corps storage depots, and the Ordnance Department proposed a $5 million program of new igloo construction at these three sites specifically for the storage of Air Corps munitions and demolition bombs. The program soon received congressional approval (Green et al. 1990:63). Although the Ordnance Department felt that with the rectification of this one deficiency it would have sufficient storage capacity in place for mobilization, it was wrong. "[N]either the higher echelons of the War Department nor the Ordnance Department in 1939 had a clear conception of the dimensions that the storage problem would assume in the next two years" (Green et al. 1990:64). By 1942, depot facilities had increased by more than 300 percent.

Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. Two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany. Within a week President Roosevelt proclaimed a state of limited national emergency (Green et al. 1990:65). In November, with the European conflict steadily escalating, Congress altered neutrality legislation to permit "cash-and-carry" sales of materiel to nations at war.

Hitler's successes in the spring of 1940 prompted further American assistance. Denmark fell in April, and in May the Germans invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. By the second week of May the Germans had broken through the Maginot Line and begun their advance toward Paris. According to United States law, only surplus materiel could be sold to Britain and France, and it had to be transferred indirectly. So "some five hundred thousand rifles, eighty thousand machine guns, and considerable quantities of field artillery, bombs and ammunition" were declared surplus and sold to U.S. Steel, which had agreed to act as intermediary in the transfer (Drummond 1955:149-150; Green et al. 1990:73). Prompted by the fall of France, President Roosevelt declared a state of unlimited national emergency on 27 May 1940 (Fine and Remington 1972:327).

With Hitler's stunning victories, Congressional opposition to increased defense spending vanished (Green et al. 1990:66-67). The first national defense appropriations act was passed 26 June 1940 (Campbell 1946:12; Thomson and Mayo 1991:44), and the Munitions Program was approved four days later. This latter program called for the "immediate procurement of equipment for 1,200,000 ground troops, procurement of important long-lead-time items for a ground force of 2,000,000, creation of productive capacity for eventually supplying a much larger force on combat status, and production of 18,000 airplanes" (Thomson and Mayo 1991:12). But the efforts to expand production did not carry over to the expansion of storage facilities, largely because of false expectations about what United States involvement in the next war would require:

> Need for a series of new depots to store the materiel that the enlarged procurement program must accumulate was not immediately understood. General Staff strategic planning through 1940 was based solely upon defense of the American continent, not upon overseas offensives. Depot operations accordingly were mapped out without regard to supplying armies overseas [Green et al. 1990:80].

The large-scale Lend-Lease Program to aid European nations was in part responsible for bringing to the forefront the inadequacy of the depot system, but a more fundamental problem was the reigning concept among the military upper echelon about the role of the military in U.S. defense and its relationship (or lack thereof) with other nations. As the realization grew that the United States could become involved in a new world war, plans were revised. Although the Lend-Lease Program may be seen as having caused hardship for Army logistics, it provided experience in the handling and distribution of materiel that proved invaluable once the United States was fully a participant in the war (Green et al. 1990:82).

In early 1940, the construction of new and the repair of existing storage facilities ranked sixteenth on the list of essential undertakings necessary for Ordnance Department emergency preparation; as late as June of that year, the General Staff proposed renting commercial warehouse space as an alternative to the construction of new depots. A short time thereafter, though, the Ordnance Department developed a plan to create a ring of permanent depots that would adhere to the safe location definition proposed to the Chief of Ordnance in 1937, no closer than 200 miles from the nation's borders. Exemptions were granted to the 1937 recommendations in that the Chief of Ordnance got approval to place some depots nearer the Atlantic than the General Staff was originally willing to accept. Under the Ordnance Department depot construction plan, eight new depots would be constructed during what it called its "A" Program. "A" Program construction began at Umatilla, Oregon, in the northwest corner of the "safe" area, in February 1941 (Green et al. 1990:81). "A" Program depots were built at Portage, Ohio; Anniston, Alabama; Seneca, New York; and at three other undetermined locations. The last depot in this program was at Wingate, New Mexico, an existing facility that was "so extensively rebuilt that it was practically a new installation" (Green et al. 1990:90). These depots were

> modern in every respect, [and] permitted concentration of large quantities of matériel and far more efficient operations than when stocks were scattered among twenty or thirty depots. These facilities doubled ammunition storage capacity, but adequate storage for general supplies had not as yet been provided [Green et al. 1990:81].

To further increase storage capacity, eight "B" Program sites were planned, the locations determined during the latter half of 1941. Construction at those sites began in early 1942 (Green et al. 1990:81). In the spring of that year, both the "A" and "B" programs had been largely completed (Green et al. 1990:90). Construction continued after the completion of these programs, and by the end of 1942, the Ordnance Corps had a total of 54 depots, making it the largest warehouse operator in the world. The expansion of storage

space, however, had been inefficiently planned. A survey near the end of the year showed that only about 60 percent of the available depot storage space was being used. Some of the depots were allocated to other services and uses, raising the usage rate closer to 70 percent. As overseas operations increased, the depots within the continental United States assumed backup or intermediary functions; the theater of operations storage facilities became the focus of logistics efforts (Walker 1985:I:10).

Seneca County Serves a National Need

According to a 1950s Army document, Seneca County took its place in the national mobilization effort "to provide for the protection of New England and Middle Atlantic coast and to serve as a loading, storage and shipping arsenal for the United States and the United Nations in foreign fields" (Rizzo 1956:3). Seneca County was one of approximately 60 locations the Army was considering for the location of a new depot to serve that need. A special committee looked at the highways, railroads, landforms, and average cost of real estate in these areas before settling on the Seneca County location. The specific reasons noted at the time of this selection were the relatively flat terrain; the layer of shale underlaying two to five feet of clay (the shale would serve to mitigate damage that might be caused by an air raid of the area or anything else that might cause an igloo to explode); and the distance from the Atlantic coast (between 200 and 300 miles) (Rizzo 1956:n.p.). This would not be the first time the Army had chosen a New York State venue for its operations. The other posts then located in the state were Fort Ontario, Madison Barracks, Pine Camp (later Fort Drum), Plattsburg Barracks, Rome Air Depot, and a depot near Syracuse called the New York Ordnance Depot (Rizzo 1956:4).

The official announcement that Seneca County would be home to the Seneca Ordnance Depot[7] came from the War Department on 12 June:

> The Secretary of War directs that you be informed that a military necessity exists for the acquisition of approximately 9,680 acres of land in the vicinity of Kendaia, New York (Seneca County) at an estimated cost of $968,000 as a site for the establishment of an Ordnance Ammunition Storage Depot [War Department 1941].

The decision had already been announced in local newspapers. On 9 June, the *Geneva Daily Times* had noted that "[t]he selection of the central Seneca County area by the War Department as the site of the federal munitions storage depot is today a reality. The uncertainty, which has prevailed in this locality in regard to the matter for the past two months, was dispelled with the announcement that the project had been definitely approved by the Washington officials" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941a). The uncertainty mentioned in the paper was primarily felt among those that thought their land might be taken for the new installation, although there was also an element of general intrigue because "[n]othing in particular was said [by the government] about the general purpose of the munitions depot other than to the effect that it will be for underground storage of ammunition for the government, and that it is something new in construction for the purpose" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941b). Owners were informed of the impending taking of their land by county agricultural agent Richard Pringle. They were notified that the land would be transferred to the government by 1 July, but they would not necessarily have to vacate the property by that time. Appraisals would be made on the value of

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[7] What is today known as the Seneca Army Depot Activity has had two other names since its inception. Originally an Ordnance Department depot, it was first called the Seneca Ordnance Depot. When the Ordnance Department was abolished in 1962, the installation was renamed Seneca Army Depot. For the sake of consistency, the current name of the installation, Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), will be used throughout this chapter.

land and improvements without the crops since the government was assuming the owners or tenants would wish to remove those from the property. Estimates of the crop values were made, however, in the event they were destroyed by construction efforts prior to removal (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941b).

Some of the buildings that had existed before government acquisition were transferred to the government and used for depot operations and activities. The Romulus Baptist Church, its stained glass windows removed by church trustees, served as the headquarters for an auxiliary company of military police during construction and then as a dining hall for a period during World War II. In post-World War II years, it was renovated by the Army; later it was moved from depot land to a community called Irelandville and set up as a museum (Anonymous ca. 1991:n.p.; Baldridge et al. 1953:1-2; *Democrat and Chronicle* 1959). Offices were also established in the former parsonage near the Baptist Church (Watrous 1982:14). A very large packing house on the property of Winfield A. Smith served as a temporary administration building during construction, and the Smith farmhouse was the first SEDA home of Colonel Parker (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot 3":4 July, "Seneca Army Depot 2":n.d.; McGrane 1975:122; *Seneca Sentinel* 1943:5). The Ordnance Department, when it took over the operation of the depot in September 1941, established its temporary headquarters in Winfield Smith's two-story farmhouse (Public Relations Officer, Seneca Army Depot 1944:1). Winfield Smith transferred tracts 95 and 119 to the government in 1941 (USACE, New York District 1954), so these structures would have been located on one of these two tracts. They have since been demolished.

An infirmary, complete with x-ray equipment and operating facilities, was set up in another former residence (Watrous 1982:14), but the former owner, location, and fate of that building have not been determined. It was most likely demolished during the early years of operations. The John McGrane family's 90-foot-long barn (the John McGrane family transferred 150 acres to the federal government as tract 31 [USACE, New York District 1954]) was left for the government, which demolished it. Additional McGrane barns, painted red with white stripes, were used for storage during the early years of depot operations and were known as the "Red Barns" (McVarish and Cook 1996:38). These too have been demolished. Other buildings transferred to the government were sold or razed; some of the materials from demolished buildings and structures (lumber, copper, and other metals) were salvaged for construction of depot buildings. Material not suitable for use in depot construction was sold by public auction (BTI 1984:13; Watrous 1982:7). The Seneca County Historian has written that buildings on 60 farms, most on the southern half of the depot area, were sold to the general public for salvage; most of the buildings in the northern half were torn down (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot 5":15 August).

In addition to the main block of property purchased by the government, a finger of land along Kendaia Creek and extending to Seneca Lake was acquired in the original taking.[8] Building 2408, still located where it was originally constructed in the 1930s, was acquired with this property. Four other houses—Buildings 2401, 2403, 2404, and 2406—were moved from elsewhere within the depot boundaries to their present locations. One of these was the church parsonage, one was the home of Harry Williams (originally on tract 104), and one was the home of Julian Russell (probably originally on tract 102). All these buildings served as officers quarters (BTI 1984:13; McVarish and Cook 1996:39).

[8] Most of the land in this vicinity acquired in 1941 was situated on the north side of Kendaia Creek. The remainder of the property that constitutes the current lakeside housing area was acquired from the Air Force in 1957.

Design of the Facility

Initial work on the depot began in June 1941 when Colonel Paul B. Parker arrived at the site and established his office in Winfield Smith's packing house, located "a mile from the hamlet of Kendaia" (Watrous 1982:7). Colonel Parker was to serve as the constructing quartermaster, representing the Quartermaster Corps, then in charge of most Army mobilization construction. He would be directing the work of two large enterprises in the construction project: William S. Lozier, Inc., the architect-engineer charged with designing the installation and all its facilities; and a joint venture between Poirier and McLane Corporation, of New York City, and John W. Harris Associates, Inc., who together served as the general contractor (*Igloo* 1941a:3, 1941d:4).

At the time SEDA was designed, Lozier, Inc., was still headed by its founder and namesake (*Igloo* 1941b:5). The company was located in Rochester, New York, and had been incorporated in 1924. The firm had served in the same capacity in the construction of Pine Camp (Watrous 1982:7), later renamed Camp Drum and today known as Fort Drum. Surveyors with Lozier, Inc., began arriving on 24 June, while area farmers were still in possession of their land. By 15 July, the survey of the approximately 9,600 acres that would be incorporated in the new installation had been completed, and the plans developed by Lozier, Inc., had been approved by the Quartermaster Corps (Watrous 1982:8). Mr. Lozier, in a speech delivered on 21 August at the dedication ceremony, described the installation as it was then designed as being comprised of

> 500 reinforced concrete igloo magazines, 6 above-ground magazines, one headquarters building, fire and guard house, living quarters for non-commissioned officers, a machine shop, two storage warehouses, a carpenter shop, a paint shop, a garage for 40 motor trucks, a locomotive house to house 6 Diesel locomotives, a water supply system, sewers and sewage disposal, 77 miles of roads and 19 miles of railroad [*Igloo* 1941b:5].

A writer for the first depot newsletter, the *Igloo* (which included members of the architect-engineer firm among its staff), envisioned the final form of the installation in glowing terms. Entrance to the installation would be along "a long drive with beautifully landscaped grounds" that led to an octagonal Gate Guard House and from there to the Administration Building with its "impressive entrance and lobby . . . the 'nerve center' [which] will house the employees who will direct this depot" (*Igloo* 1941c:10). Also of note were the 4,300-foot-wide safety zones that would separate the explosive materiel in storage at the depot from the outer community (Watrous 1982:1; from a Syracuse *Post Standard* of 15 June 1941). Safety within the storage areas would be provided by 50 emergency "fox hole" shelters (Watrous 1982:10).

Lozier's designs for the depot placed the administration area (currently the 100 series of buildings) on the highest portion of the project area. No justification by the architect-engineer for this design aspect was located in the literature currently available, but it may illuminate the architect-engineer's and the Army's perception of how authority flowed through the depot. Army posts dating to the early 1900s typically placed the commander's house at the highest point in the landscape. At that time, the command of the post flowed directly from a person and was symbolically reinforced by placing the commander's home at the highest elevation on the installation.

Impetus for change in this perception came from private industry during the decades leading up to World War II, and grew out of the organizational ideas being implemented in the factories of Henry Ford and other manufacturers developing the assembly line process. The then prevalent idea of the most efficient manufacturing process involved the division of a task into its constituent activities, each of which was conducted in a functional area. Activities undertaken in the various functional areas were directed by procedural guidelines or standards that defined each action of each individual, all actions being the minimum

that was essential to accomplish the portion of the manufacturing process that was the responsibility of that functional area. Adherence to standard procedures rather than the varieties of individual expertise was necessary for the efficient operation of the assembly line process.

By 1940, this organizational concept was accepted by the U.S. military: all the Army's industrial plants constructed during the World War II mobilization effort were designed as conglomerates of functional areas—manufacturing took place in a defined location, administration in another area, and storage in yet another. In most cases, the groupings that define such functional areas are readily apparent. At SEDA, the igloo area, subdivided into five blocks, is a distinct region, as is the administration area. Mr. Lozier's firm may have also extended these modern concepts of industrial process to the flow of command it envisioned at SEDA. According to the modern concept of industrial organization, efficient operation was more dependent on well-developed procedural guidelines than effective guidance by a person. Applying the principle to a military base, the leadership role would be more suitably provided by rules and regulations promulgated from an administrative work force than from an individual commander. Thus, it appears that the architect-engineer for SEDA provided an appropriate symbolic arrangement of the physical plant over the landscape by not only dividing the installation into functional areas, but also by placing the administration area instead of the commander's house at the symbolic head of the installation. Applying the term "nerve center" to the Administration Building in particular and the administration area in general further reinforces such a concept of the flow of command.

> The "nerve Center" [sic] identified on the maps as the Administrative Area, is the point from which the entire sixteen square miles of the Seneca Ordnance Depot will be operated. This Area is located at the highest elevation of the Project and the buildings as designed will not present the usual red brick type but instead are designed in a simple modern manner with the use of a face brick selected for a blend of buffs and greys pierced by steel sash. Roofs are flat and their edges are bound by a metal coping. The whole will present a carefully planned group of buildings harmonious in style [*Igloo* 1941c:10].

The second most important functional area at SEDA was the igloo area, subdivided into five blocks of 100 igloos. Individual igloos were spaced the standard distance required by the Army for explosives storage (approximately 400 feet), providing a safety buffer and lessening the possibility that an explosion in one would set off explosions in adjacent buildings (see Figure 2). Most of the 500 igloos built during the initial construction phase were of standard Army design, barrel vault in shape, 60 feet long by 26.5 feet wide, and the floors and arch all built of steel-reinforced concrete (Real Property Record 1942:various). The exception was the southernmost block of 100 igloos, now called Block E, originally known as Block I (Roman 1). These igloos were slightly longer, measuring 81 feet by 26.5 feet (Real Property Record 1942:various).

The administration buildings and igloos included nearly all the buildings originally constructed at SEDA. Additional munitions storage was designed as above-ground magazines, set in an area west of the igloos. These eight above-ground magazines each measured approximately 52 feet by 219 feet and were separated by 400 feet of open area for safety (*Igloo* 1941c:10; Real Property Record 1942:various). A variety of industrial support buildings and structures were also built, located in the administration area. These included the Carpenter Shop (Building 123, now used as office space), described as a "well-lighted and compact building" (*Igloo* 1941c:9); the Paint Shop and Paint Storage Building (Buildings 124 and 125, respectively); a garage for vehicle repairs (Building 118, which still serves its original function); and the Locomotive House (Building 127), which could shelter three railroad locomotives (*Igloo* 1941c:9).

It also appears that there was an airfield planned for the initial construction phase. An article in the *Buffalo Evening News* published on 20 August 1941 indicated as much, as had a Syracuse *Post Standard* reporter

about two months earlier (Watrous 1982:1). These reports may have been related to a Quartermaster Corps announcement that there was "the possibility of building an immense airfield, and of naval air base activities on the west shore of Seneca Lake" (Watrous 1982:8). These activities grew into the Sampson Naval Training Station, on which construction began shortly after the initial construction at SEDA was completed.

Construction of the Installation

> The story of [the construction effort at] Seneca Ordnance Depot . . . represents the answer America is making to Dictators and Tyrants who wantonly attacked Defenseless Free Peoples in their moment of unpreparedness [Watrous 1982:23].

The above quotation from a 1941 issue of the *Geneva Daily Times* indicates how the news media, and popular opinion, assimilated the construction of the base in their home into the larger events of the world, a wedge of patriotism being used to separate the isolationism of previous years from the growing sentiment in the nation and in the region that the United States had at least a role to play in Europe, if not a duty to become more involved.[9] Although construction would force the relocation of over 100 families, opposition to the actions of the government by those being displaced was only slight, perhaps viewed in general as the least they could do for the war effort. Congress approved $8 million for the construction of SEDA in June 1941, a project that would encompass 10,932 acres and employ nearly 9,000 people (Anonymous 1994d:20; *Geneva Daily Times* 1941c; Krasniewicz 1992:36; McVarish and Cook 1996:39).

The first national mobilization defense construction funds were made available in June 1940, intended primarily for the construction of government-owned contractor-operated (GOCO) industrial facilities. The release of these funds initiated immediately an argument between the Quartermaster Corps and the Ordnance Department over how best and most efficiently to let contracts for the work. In general, the Ordnance Department favored a centralized effort, in which the operator of the plant would also design and build it, but the Quartermaster Corps favored a divided responsibility that would share the wealth of defense contracts so that, in the words of one Southern congressman, government support of commercial interests via this program would not just "take care of the big people, . . . [and] leave the little people struggling to get along out in the cold" (Fine and Remington 1972:185, 186, 190). A compromise agreement supported by Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson called for bringing more than just one firm into the construction and operations effort (Fine and Remington 1972:186).

The Quartermaster Corps was in charge of the construction at SEDA, and true to its desire to spread out defense contract work, it awarded the construction contract to two construction firms. Such joint efforts between two or more construction companies was and still is common practice in undertaking large projects like the construction of SEDA. One company usually serves as the managing partner, essentially running the job; the other partner or partners help locate and supply labor and working capital. The joint effort also gives access to a greater pool of finances, labor, equipment, and resources in general.

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[9] Although the general response seems to have been one of acceptance of the military's need for the property and of the compensation for property taken by the government, there were some exceptions located in period newspaper reports by Seneca County Historian Betty Auten. An unidentified number of farmers were said to be dissatisfied with prices for their land as set by federal assessments (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot":20 July). Eight persons were noted to have been not satisfied with the government's offer in an article published in August (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot":8 August).

The SEDA construction project was accomplished through the combined efforts of two large New York firms acting as the general contractor. John W. Harris Associates, Inc., located in New York City, was most likely the managing partner, supported by Poirier & McLane Corporation. John W. Harris Associates, Inc., was formed after its namesake split with J.C. Hegeman, with whom he had been an equal partner in the enterprise Hegeman-Harris Company, Inc. When he formed his own company, Mr. Harris hired several of the engineers and building contractors that had worked under him at Hegeman-Harris Company, Inc. By 1941, John W. Harris Associates, Inc., had undertaken over $200 million in construction projects, several of which were associated with John Davison Rockefeller. In Chicago, the company built the Tribune Tower and the Daily News Building; in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Harvard School of Business; in New York, several of the Rockefeller Center buildings; in Paris, France, the U.S. Embassy and Cité Universitaire (the Students' Hostel Center); in London, England, the U.S. Embassy and the Earls' Court Exhibition Building, the latter at that time one of the largest reinforced concrete structures in the world (*Igloo* 1941d:4; Watrous 1982:7).

Poirier & McLane Corporation, also located in New York City, had extensive experience with large-scale construction projects as well. The company was formed by Charles J. Poirier and Thomas J. McLane and was originally located in Westchester County (just north of New York City), where it was involved in utility and road construction. The company moved to New York City in 1928, where it held contracts for various aspects of the construction of the West Side Elevated Highway and West Side Drive. They also built the Triborough Bridge Clover Leaf in 1936, which required 1,700 road support columns. By the time the company received the contract for construction at SEDA, Mr. McLane had died; Mr. Poirier was personally in charge of the company's work at the Seneca Depot (*Igloo* 1941a:3).

Construction began soon after the site for SEDA had been chosen. The overall theme of the construction effort was "speed"—the completion date was moved forward twice. Originally scheduled for completion on 1 May 1942, within two months that date had been moved to 1 April. On 1 August, it was announced that due to the rapid development of the war the date had again been moved forward, this time by three months; the depot was to be ready to begin operation on the first day of the new year (BTI 1984:11; Watrous 1982:8, 10).

As mentioned in the previous section, the surveyors employed by Lozier, Inc., began arriving on 24 June; by mid-July the survey was complete, and the plans for the depot had been approved (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c). The Quartermaster Corps began hiring the 4,000 employees it felt would be needed to work the two shifts that were necessary if they were to meet the completion deadline of 1 April. To aid in the effort, the New York State Employment Office opened a branch office at the Kendaia Grange Hall in mid-July (Watrous 1982:8). By the last week of July, about 25 percent of the construction equipment was on site at a storage area near the Kendaia railroad, as were about 400,000 board feet of lumber. (The Kendaia station had been closed for almost two years due to a lack of business.) At the end of the month, 400 workers were on the job, and 80 pieces of heavy equipment were in use building roads, expanding rail lines, and clearing the land on which the igloos would be constructed. The work day lasted from 6:00 AM to 11:00 PM, conducted after dark with the help of floodlights and portable generators in large areas and kerosene lamps elsewhere. At the beginning of August, a machine shop, carpenter shop, and garage (all temporary contractor-use buildings) were either completed or nearly finished (Auten 1941:"Seneca Army Depot 2":17 July; BTI 1984:20; Watrous 1982:9).

One of the first buildings to be erected was the saw mill, probably adjacent to the carpenter shop mentioned above. The mill was located near the intersection of West Romulus and the North-South Base Line roads. It was erected in six days and was the first of a group of construction-related buildings:

> The group includes the Saw Mill itself, which houses six gasoline-run saws, a tool house, sharpening shop, a small steel shanty, and three steel houses known as the Universal Shop, Dixie Shop and the Richmond Shop. The last three buildings are used strictly for the building of steel rods and cones for the igloos [*Igloo* 1941e:3].

The nationwide shortage of steel, caused by the immense demands for the metal at all mobilization construction sites and at war-related manufacturing plants, was felt at SEDA. The steel was needed for use as concrete reinforcement rods and for the forms that were used to construct the concrete arches (the walls and roofs) of the igloos. As the igloos went into construction, forms removed from finished igloos were returned to the saw mill area for sorting and reuse (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c; *Igloo* 1941e:3). By 4 August, a concrete plant set up near the junction of West Kendaia Road and the Lehigh Valley Railroad was in operation, and the next day the first igloo floor was poured (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c; Watrous 1982:10). On 21 August, the first igloo arch was poured (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c).

After the 1 August announcement that the completion date had been moved forward, Construction Quartermaster Parker announced that a third shift would be added so that all heavy construction would be completed by 1 December. The general contractors said that every effort would be used to hire local labor versus persons from outside the region in spite of the immediate need for additional labor. By the middle of August, there were about 1,800 persons employed at the site, and in early September, a total of nearly 4,000 was employed. True to their word, the general contractors had hired nearly 80 percent of the workforce from within a 50-mile radius (Watrous 1982:11, 14).

Construction of the igloos progressed from the north to the south. The areas were cleared, roads laid, and then crews moved in to set up forms for pouring the concrete floors (Watrous 1982:7). Midway through September, 32 igloos had been completed; 30 days later, 241 had been completed (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c). An enormous effort was put forth in October. The equivalent of 13 complete igloos (floors and arches) was poured in one day, along with floors of 16 more. On the 30th, 16 complete igloos were reportedly poured (this may have meant that 16 separate sets of floors and arches were poured). The concrete plant, working at full capacity, was generating about 3,000 cubic yards of concrete every 24 hours (Watrous 1982:19, 21). The only problem of note during the month was a strike for higher wages by truck drivers hauling stone from the quarry at the nearby community of Hayts Corners (Watrous 1982:18). By the end of October, the number of employees on the payroll had soared to 8,827, and the payroll for the depot that month was almost $2 million (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c; Watrous 1982:23).

By 10 November, the floor of the 500th and last igloo had been poured, and in three more days that igloo was completed by, as described in one local newspaper that had been covering the effort, "[c]heering workmen, who typified in their enthusiasm the spirit in which an aroused America is arming" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c). The activities that day were filmed by Pathe and Movietone News—the igloo and cement bucket decorated for the occasion, and an American flag and wooden 'V' for victory were hoisted nearby (Watrous 1982:23).

On 19 November, the construction force was reduced by half, the whole of the force shifting to the construction of the administration buildings and other facilities for which quick completion was less imperative. By then, the steel skeleton for the six above-ground magazines was nearly complete, and the exterior brick facing was going up around the administration building. By 28 November, the construction of the entire depot was 80 percent complete (Watrous 1982:23-24). Colonel Parker stated that two national and world records had been set during construction. One was for the greatest number of igloos (78) poured in a single week, accomplished during the week of 22 October; the other was for the shortest amount of time (21 August through 13 November) to complete 500 igloos (Watrous 1982:23-24). That the project was

completed so quickly was undoubtedly due in part to the number of employees and the demands of the mobilization effort, but there were also a few innovations that aided in the effort and were probably used later at other depot and storage facility construction sites. The innovations of the general contractors included welding the reinforcement rods for igloos into steel mats that could be built beforehand and then set in place at the construction site as a unit rather than assembled at the site one rod at a time (23 October 1941 article in the *Buffalo Evening News,* from Watrous 1982:22).

The Ordnance Department accepted the post at the end of the year (*Seneca Sentinel* 1943:5). However, the construction which began in July 1941 would continue for some time thereafter. Work specified by the original contracts, which included the construction of the igloos and many of the administration and industrial support buildings, was completed by 15 May 1942. Contracts for additional work, including the setup of more warehouses and other miscellaneous buildings, were let through at least July 1942 (Seneca Army Depot 1975:11).

Regional Impact of the Construction

The construction and operation of an establishment as large as SEDA was bound to have an enormous impact on surrounding communities and the county in which it was located. One of the most obvious impacts was the sudden growth of the population, but the growth itself was not the problem. As was typical of the less urbanized areas in which World War II-era mobilization installations were built, the surge in the number of area residents created housing shortages, health risks, overcrowding in schools, and burdened the roads and utilities with enormous increases in usage. All of these in turn weighed heavily on local governments, which had to spend more to resolve such problems at the same time that its tax base was reduced by the government acquisition of property (Kane 1995:192-193). But few in Seneca County seem to have been concerned about these issues when the project was first announced. The focus instead was on the positive ramification—the boon for the local economy and the chance to make a contribution to the war effort.

With the exception of the families moved off the land acquired for the depot (this impact on the area is discussed in a previous chapter), the establishment of SEDA in Seneca County was generally welcomed throughout 1941, especially for the boost it gave to the local economy. Unemployment was reduced; pay scales for many jobs, whether defense-related or not, increased; and any sacrifices could be alleviated by the knowledge that they were suffered to support the United States' contribution to mobilization and the war effort (Bradley 1996:6). The *Geneva Daily Times* (1941c) stated that unemployment "relief rolls were practically wiped out except for permanently unemployable persons." In October, sales at Romulus businesses had increased by 150 to 200 percent; the hotel there had added beds to its rooms; and at least five new businesses had opened on the main street, one of which was a restaurant open 24 hours (Watrous 1982:18). Businesses in the nearby communities of Geneva, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, and Ovid also "experienced phenomenal gains" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941c). C.A. Crane, owner of the Kendaia General Store said as early as September 1941 that the volume of business he was doing had increased 400 percent. Items most in demand were tobacco, smoked meat, baked foods, and soft drinks—items that could be quickly and easily prepared by the hundreds of people then living nearby in tents and trailers (Watrous 1982:14). Geneva Post Office receipts for the period were the highest since 1928 (*Geneva Daily Times* 1942a).

The sacrifices taken on by Seneca County residents included the additional tax burden created by the removal of approximately 10,000 acres from the county's tax rolls, as well as the loss of the farm income generated on that land. This was offset by greater sales tax collections from area businesses. Increased traffic, more incidences of driving while intoxicated, and a higher crime rate (Watrous 1982:18) also caused some

problems. It should be noted, however, that recent oral history interviewees reported "no increases in crime, drunkenness, or public disorderliness associated with the influx of employees into the area" (Bradley 1996:6).

The boom continued into 1942, but the impact to the local region came less from Seneca Ordnance Depot than from the construction and operations of Sampson Naval Training Center, under construction beginning in May 1942 (Watrous 1982:39, 78).

> "Boom town!" The two words most aptly describe Geneva during the past year [1942]. Its population more than doubled by an influx of construction workers on nearby projects, the city went through an unparalleled period in its history [*Geneva Daily Times* 1942b].

Public transportation returned to Geneva in February 1942 after an absence of several years, and from July through November of that year was used solely for the transportation of workers to the two war projects. The increase in private automobile traffic caused the accident rate to jump "considerably here during the past twelve months, largely due to the big increase in traffic to and from the Seneca County war projects" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1942b). Crime was also on the rise, associated at least in the minds of some of the local populace with "workers at the Sampson Naval Training Station" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1942c). An article reporting the investigation of several crimes over Halloween weekend of 1942 indicated there may have been a racial element to the association of the naval station workers with the increase in crime: "Approximately 50 Naval Station laborers, including many Negroes, were rounded [by the deputy sheriffs]. . . . Many possessed suit cases and traveling bags and were about to leave the city when detained. Their luggage was searched, they were questioned and all permitted to leave" (*Geneva Daily Times* 1942d). Race was also noted by a local historian to be an element of concern among the local residents:

> Another undesirable situation, according to local residents, was the influx of black workers trying to get employment on the project. They were coming from as far away as Buffalo and, having difficulty in finding accommodations, were sleeping in their cars [Watrous 1982:17].

This influx of new people—to work on construction or operations at the two government projects, or to try to find work with the construction or operations crews, or otherwise attracted to the area because of the activity there—was most likely the greatest single impact wrought by the federal projects. During the construction of SEDA, trucks, cars, tents, and trailers were parked along the highways and roads near the construction site, some of the latter serving food to other workers and nearby temporary residents (Watrous 1982:11). For those not arriving by personal auto, Geneva was the jumping-off point for most arriving by rail or bus. Thus Geneva, the largest town close to the construction sites, was the first location to see a shortage of housing, followed closely by Ovid, Romulus, Lodi, and Interlaken. Rooms for couples or families were much more scarce than rooms for single persons (nearly exclusively single men). To distribute people more evenly, bus fares between the naval base and all local communities were set the same; it is not known if the same was done during the construction of SEDA (*Geneva Daily Times* 1942e).

By the end of August 1941, nearly 3,000 persons had come to the area seeking employment. Tents and trailers were clustered in areas near gas stations since those were sources of water and electricity. Others had to get water from distant sources, and most water needed to be boiled before it was considered safe to drink (Watrous 1982:12). Mr. Crane, the aforementioned owner of the Kendaia General Store, cut the fence adjacent to his store and allowed 10 trailers to park there early in September (Watrous 1982:14). That month there were about 700 persons living in tents, trailers, and other temporary residences in the area (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941d). Most of them, as many as 500 persons, were camping near Kendaia, close to the main entrance during construction. "Residences" included not only tents and trailers, but also chicken coops, sheds, and a barn. A school bus was home to three families (Watrous 1982:16). A state survey conducted

during this period showed there were 64 trailer camps near Kendaia and estimated that 762 of the 1,761 persons living in the vicinity of the depot were using contaminated water (Watrous 1982:20).

Although permanent local residents objected to the presence of their transient neighbors and made efforts to arrange more permanent quarters,

> [n]ews reporter interviews with tent and trailer families disclosed that "they liked that sort of life and had no desire to make a change." About 50 tents and trailers were on land rented for two dollars a week with electricity; the landowner also ran a restaurant on his property. Mrs. Robert Morley, who worked in the restaurant, got land rent-free for the pup tent in which she and her husband lived. Mr. Morley earned $40 a week at the Depot; his family had not looked for other living quarters as a result of his working hours and rumors of high rent costs. The Penner family erected a homemade trailer for sleeping and built a 12 foot by 6 foot shack, divided inside by canvas for cooking and eating purposes. When Mrs. Penner was asked if she would like to live in a house or room she replied "why should I move . . . ? I have everything I want here." Every week this family received about $80 from Depot jobs [Watrous 1982:16].

The topic of whether the workers would trade their temporary living arrangements for something more permanent if it were available was well discussed at the time, along with its implications that the government was being lax by not providing adequate housing for the workers and was threatening the welfare of all residents by creating an unhealthy situation (the topic of the impact on health in the area is covered below). The Construction Quartermaster responded by saying that those who wished to locate more permanent housing were certainly making enough money to afford it, but that, as in other parts of the country, many of those in trailers did not intend to seek more permanent accommodations. Other communities had responded by setting up and licensing trailer camps so that conditions could be monitored and health threats eliminated (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941e).

Health problems were primarily related to drinking contaminated water. Workers at the depot struck on 22 August, complaining they were getting sick from drinking contaminated water; they demanded that their wages be increased. Although their intentions may have been dubious—they quickly returned to work after Colonel Parker informed them that their wages were fixed by the federal government (Watrous 1982:11)—their actions show that safe drinking water was becoming an issue in August. Dr. Don M. Griswold, state health officer for the Geneva district, announced that month that laboratory analyses of water from many of the wells in the Kendaia area found their water to be contaminated. Warning signs were set up, pumps removed, and some wells covered, but these actions did not prevent use of the water (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941f; Watrous 1982:16).[10]

Although the threat to the health of temporary and permanent residents was serious, the actions taken by the citizens and governmental organizations prevented any widespread outbreaks of disease. There were two cases of typhoid fever reported in Lodi, the victims being residents in a home that rented rooms to depot construction workers. Two people living in the area near Kendaia became ill with tuberculosis. In the Kendaia area, an average of 10 cases of diarrhea were reported each day. Vaccinations against typhoid and smallpox were provided to the families living near the depot (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941f; Watrous 1982:16),

[10] The problem lessened after the initial construction phase was completed. SEDA had its own water pumping and treatment plant during World War II, and the installation entered into a contract with the town of Romulus to provide the water for its village water system in 1952. That agreement remains in effect today (Stephen Absolom, personal communication 1997).

and preventative efforts increased as the population grew. By the end of September, public health nurses were visiting the tents and trailers daily, providing chemicals with which to sanitize water, free inoculations, and dental care for children (Watrous 1982:16).

Other programs helped locate permanent quarters for those who wanted them. Homes and other buildings that had rooms or space available for rent were to register with local housing offices, and union officials began requiring new workers to contact those offices (*Geneva Daily Times* 1941g). For the many who wished to continue living in trailers, Waterloo's Maple Grove Fairgrounds was converted into a trailer camp and placed under the supervision of the Farm Securities Administration. President Roosevelt approved a $46,000 budget for the project, which provided government-owned trailers and spaces for private trailers, as well as laundry and bathing facilities and drinking water piped to locations throughout the camp. The project received the president's approval on 2 October; on 4 October, all persons living in trailers on land around the depot were ordered to leave; by 11 October nearly all the government trailers at the fairgrounds were occupied and more were ordered; and 111 families were residing there by 18 October. Seven trailer camps near Kendaia were soon issued licenses; all these camps provided safe drinking water and adequate toilet facilities (Watrous 1982:19-20).

World War II Operations

Captain J.L. Clark assumed command of operations at the Seneca Ordnance Depot on 15 September 1941, his staff at that time consisting of only three officers (Public Relations Officer, Seneca Army Depot 1944:1). The first ammunition was received at the depot on 6 January 1942, and its first outgoing shipment was sent on the last day of the same month (Seneca Army Depot 1975:11). The depot's mission as originally assigned entailed primarily the storage of ammunition, but that mission was upgraded almost immediately to include the storage of combat equipment as well. The construction of additional warehouse space to meet the needs of the expanded mission was approved; by the end of the year, a greater amount of square footage at the depot would be devoted to the storage of combat equipment than for ammunition. The new warehouses were constructed south of the administration area in what was known as the Equipment Storage Area, later the General Supply Area. These consisted of 10 modified WH6 Standard Mobilization Warehouses with raised concrete loading docks (Buildings 323 through 332) and 11 modified ground-loading OS-1 Shed Type Storehouses (Buildings 339 through 343 and 345 through 350). The first combat equipment was received at SEDA on 30 November 1942 (BTI 1984:24; Seneca Army Depot 1975:11).

The 1942 additions to the original construction contract, however, were not limited to the construction of these 21 warehouses. Construction under what was called Job M began on 12 February 1942, and Job P was begun in May of that year. Whereas the earlier work had been undertaken by the Quartermaster Corps, these buildings were constructed under the direction of the USACE (ca. 1943a:7). Under Job M, several industrial and industrial support buildings, storage facilities (above-ground magazines and two igloos), temporary quarters, temporary mess halls, and miscellaneous buildings were constructed. Most of the architectural drawings were standard Ordnance Department or Quartermaster Corps drawings; the quarters were based on both Series 700 and Series 800 drawings (USACE ca. 1943a:22-26). Most of the buildings constructed under Job P were industrial, industrial support, or storage buildings. These included the Popping Plant (Building S-311), the old Dispensary (Building S-106, now demolished), the 21 modified WH6 and OS-1 warehouses, and miscellaneous storage buildings. There were also a few quarters, mess halls, a fire station (Building S-335, now demolished), and an administration building (originally Building T-1053; it was not possible to determine the current building number from available records) constructed under this project (USACE ca. 1943b:23-28). The Popping Plant was one of only five such facilities in operation in the United

States during World War II. At the plant, spent and defective shells were cleaned and reconditioned for reuse, substantially decreasing the amount of metal needed for shell production (BTI 1984:27).

The work on these additional construction projects did not go as smoothly as did the work under the original contract. By this time, construction was also underway at the Sampson Naval Training Station, heightening competition for labor (at Sampson, there were as many as 14,000 at work during construction) and for local materials. And even when materials could be located, delivery was uncertain. "[T]he roads in the vicinity of both projects were jammed constantly. Route No. 96-A disintegrated under the load and the State Highway Department was obliged to resurface it during the peak of traffic" (USACE ca. 1943a:92-93). Construction under these projects continued throughout 1943 (Steinback 1996:49).

Most of the labor at the depot was supplied by local sources. Operations at the depot reached a high point in July 1943, when civilian employment reached its peak of 2,511 persons (Bradley 1996:6; Watrous 1982:30). Besides the loading and unloading of materiel, activities at the depot included the assembly of munitions into units and crating the complete units to prepare them for shipment overseas. By this time the draft had removed many adult and young adult males from the labor force. To fill the labor requirements at the depot, a source of labor not traditionally tapped by such industries—women of all ages—was used to meet the needs of the installation. Women were being employed in unprecedented numbers all over the country to meet labor needs, not only in the war industries but in nearly all aspects of public and private enterprise.[11] At SEDA, "the numbers of women doing carpenter work, lifting and hauling heavy material and carrying out other normally male jobs, are increasing daily as men are drained off by the armed services" (from the 31 March 1943 Syracuse *Herald Journal,* as quoted in Watrous 1982:26). There were at that time over 600 women ordnance workers, also known as WOWs, working in various positions (Watrous 1982:26-27).

Distinctive Duties of SEDA

Manhattan Project Contribution

SEDA's World War II connection to the USACE Manhattan Project is not well known. The association with the Manhattan Project was small, but it did have repercussions over a quarter century after the war was over. In the spring of 1943, 1,823 drums, property of the USACE, Manhattan District, were delivered to the depot and placed in the southernmost set of igloos (Buildings E0800 through E0811). The igloos were secured with special locks and guarded at all times (Seneca Army Depot 1984:1; *Seneca Drums* 1945a:1). The content of the drums was pitchblende ore, a form of uraninite from which radium and uranium can be extracted. It had been acquired from the government of Belgium, which had been storing it in a Staten Island, New York, warehouse. It was stored at Seneca for three months, then sent on to a sampling plant at Middlesex, New Jersey, and from there probably to Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee (Watrous 1982:32; Zemanek 1986:5). SEDA was only one of many sites used by the Manhattan Project to store the pitchblende ore being used in the development of the first atomic bomb (Anonymous ca. 1985:1). After the drums containing the pitchblende ore were removed, the igloos were returned to normal service until a 1976 Department of Energy study of all Manhattan Project storage sites revealed a very slight contamination of the igloos and their vicinity. Although this and additional studies the following year indicated the

[11] One Geneva newspaper reported that 600,000 to 700,000 women in New York State would be engaged in the war industries during 1942 and 1943 (*Geneva Daily Times* 1942d).

contamination caused no health hazard, the row was closed until the area was cleaned in 1985 (Fleisher ca. 1980; Zemanek 1986:5).

Prisoners of War at SEDA

The shortage of labor caused by the increasing impact the draft had on the available pool of such resources in this country influenced some installations to turn to prisoners of war (POWs) for their labor needs. In May 1944, about 260 Italian POWs were transferred to Seneca Ordnance Depot and put to work in shipping and receiving activities; they were paid wages for their work, as required under the terms of the Geneva Convention. They usually worked eight to 10 hours a day, but were granted somewhat broader privileges than German POWs after the United Nations accepted Italy as a co-belligerent opposed to Germany—Italy had declared war on Germany in October 1943. The Italian POWs were taken, under military supervision, on sightseeing tours to venues such as Niagara Falls (Schlesinger 1993:494; Watrous 1982:29).

There is a possibility that some of these Italian POWs had quarters at SEDA. Recent oral history interviews (see Bradley 1996) indicated that they lived in a barracks near Smith Farm Road and that they worked as carpenters and grounds keepers in addition to their warehousing chores. These interviews were contradicted by others who had no recollection of Italian POWs living or working at the depot (Bradley 1996:7-8). However, documents on file at the Geneva Historical Society indicate the Italian POWs lived in that city.

End of the War

The surrender of Germany on 7 May 1945 brought relief to the nation as solid evidence that the war was nearing its end, even though fighting continued in the Eastern theater. The war in the Far East ended with the surrender of Japan to the Allied forces on 14 August; sirens and fire whistles broadcast the end of the war across Seneca County (Watrous 1982:29). The effect on operations at Seneca Ordnance Depot was immediate, but not immediately profound. At industrial facilities around the United States, production was ceasing and thousands of employees were being laid off. By directive from the Chief of Ordnance, Seneca would shift to a 44-hour work week on 20 August, but no personnel were to be laid off (*Seneca Drums* 1945b:1). Operations would shift from concentration on supply to the forces to receipt, repair, and redistribution of materiel and combat equipment.

In its first peace-time issue, the SEDA newsletter praised the role that the installation, a vital part of the Ordnance supply team, played in helping to win the war.

> We all have a right to be proud. . . . The fact that Ordnance supplies were consistently supplied on time, in serviceable condition and in the quantities needed means that this depot can report "War Mission accomplished." I am also appreciative of the fact that due to the energy, loyalty and intelligent thought shown by all personnel, our mission was accomplished with a continuous increase in efficiency together with a proper regard for all factors which result in superior performance. . . . You have done a fine job: you know it, I know it and the Chief of Ordnance knows it. You have made Seneca one of the best depots in the Army [*Seneca Drums* 1945c:1].

COLD WAR-ERA HISTORY

Military and Political Setting

At dawn on 16 July 1945, Manhattan Project scientists working at Alamogordo, New Mexico, detonated the Gadget, the world's first nuclear explosive device. The Gadget was the prototype of the Fat Man bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, on 9 August, three days after Little Boy, a nuclear bomb of slightly different configuration, was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. These two events brought about the formal surrender of Japan and the end of World War II on 2 September 1945 (Cochran 1984:31-32; Historical Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Command [HOHQAMC] 1969:51; Schlesinger 1993:501-502), and initiated over four decades of research, development, and deployment of devices and weapons[12] vastly more powerful than any ever before brought into existence.

The rivalry between the United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) that defined much of the context for military strategy and the development of a major portion of the Army material culture during the Cold War era began shortly thereafter, when in late August 1945 the Special Committee on the Atomic Bomb was established to provide nuclear capabilities for the U.S.S.R. By the end of June 1946, the United States had nine bombs in its fledgling nuclear stockpile. The Soviet Union conducted its first nuclear test on 29 August 1949 (Holloway 1994:134-135, 149, 228).

International relations in the immediate post-World War II period also indicated a broad pattern that would be followed throughout the Cold War. The Treasury Department's European Recovery Program was initiated soon after the end of World War II, and in the spring of 1947, President Harry S. Truman proposed and Congress approved what became known as the Truman Doctrine, an investment of over $400 million to benefit European recovery. The focus at that time was on Greece, Turkey, and Iran, and it was hoped that the program would help "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures" (Borklund 1991:152). Such cooperative efforts were expanded in the spring of 1949 when a group of 12 nations—including France, England, Canada, and the United States—signed the North Atlantic Treaty in April, laying the foundation for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (Schlesinger 1993:521). The treaty was strengthened in September by the passage of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act, under which the United States would provide military assistance to NATO allies (Schlesinger 1993:522). Efforts like these helped unify the United States and its West European allies. At the same time, East European nations were growing increasingly distant as they became aligned, by choice or by coercion, with the Soviet Union. In March 1948, President Truman told Congress that the Soviet Union was an enemy of the United States, and the National Security Council published its report NSC-7, which presented arguments for a hard line anticommunist position. Three months later, the Soviets blockaded the western sectors of Berlin, denying residents access to food and fuel. On 26 June, U.S. B-29 bombers began airlifting supplies to Berlin. The blockade was not lifted until May 1949 (Holloway 1994:228; Schlesinger 1993:518, 521).

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[12] According to nuclear weapons researcher Thomas Cochran (1984:2), a nuclear device is "an assembly of nuclear and other materials and fuzes which could be used in a test, but generally cannot be reliably delivered as part of a weapon. A nuclear warhead implies further refinement in design and manufacture resulting in a mass produced, reliable, predictable nuclear device capable of being carried by missiles, aircraft, or other means. A nuclear weapon is a fully integrated nuclear warhead with its delivery system."

The Republic of South Korea declared itself independent from the northern portion of the country in August 1948. This was followed by the establishment of the People's Republic of Korea in the north, which claimed jurisdiction over the entire peninsula and opposed the United States presence in the south (Schlesinger 1993:519). Although the United States would first withdraw all its troops and leave only about 500 advisors in the country (Schlesinger 1993:515, 519, 521), the stage for the next overseas war involving U.S. troops was set. A broader venue as well had been set up during these first five years after the end of World War II. The two main adversaries of the Cold War had developed atomic weapons, had made great advances in the means of delivering these weapons, and had established basic technology that would develop into an enormous communications and surveillance infrastructure. The atmosphere of confrontation, distrust, and a shaky balance of power that characterized the Cold War period was also well established by 1950.

The Korean War Era, 1950-1954

The nuclear arms race began in earnest during the first half of the 1950s. President Truman ordered the development of a hydrogen bomb in January 1950 (Schlesinger 1993:523). By the middle of the year, the U.S. atomic weapons stockpile had grown to 298 bombs (Boyer 1985:339; Holloway 1994:230). By the end of 1953, the U.S. nuclear stockpile had surpassed 1,300 warheads, the result of President Truman several times authorizing increases in the production of nuclear weapons (Holloway 1994:230).

The first Cold War battle took shape in Korea, beginning in June 1950 when North Korean troops, provided with Soviet tanks, drove south of the 38th parallel—the temporary division of the country set up at the end of World War II. President Truman authorized the U.S. Air Force and Navy to aid South Korean troops and signed a bill extending the effective date of the Selective Service Act to July 1951. At a June meeting, the United Nations Security Council called for armed intervention in the conflict, and three days later the United States sent ground troops to Korea and ordered a naval blockade of the peninsula. By the end of November, United Nations forces had pushed the North Korean Army to the Yalu River (the Chinese border), prompting China to send its own troops. With the massive reinforcement of approximately 200,000 Chinese troops, the North quickly removed all presence of the United Nations above the 38th parallel. In the first week of January 1951, they captured Seoul for the second time in this "limited" war. Peace negotiations began in July, but the war continued its see-saw progression for two more years (Historical Office, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command [HOCECOM] 1985:34; Schlesinger 1993:524-525, 535). In 1953, the Joint Chiefs of Staff evaluated whether it would be advisable to use nuclear weapons in North Korea and China. The Joint Chiefs determined that doing so would be of limited military value. However, a leak of information that the United States was considering such action may have helped bring China and North Korea to the negotiating table (Borklund 1991:156).

The Korean War greatly influenced Army development during the Cold War, in part by helping to oust President Truman and encouraging the election of Dwight D. Eisenhower to the presidency. The negotiated end to the Korean War confirmed the impression of many in the United States that " . . . we [had] struck a bargain with the devil [by signing a treaty that did not present a United States victory]. Such a distasteful and embarrassing compromise seemed un-American" (Bacevich 1986:8) and made it more difficult to "accept Truman's policy of limited war. Instead they [the electorate] turned against the party that espoused it and chose a military hero to replace the outgoing President" (Schlesinger 1993:522). Truman was blamed in part because it was felt American technology could have won the war and prevented the squandering of American lives to achieve ambiguous ends (Bacevich 1986:10). Through these impacts, the Korean War contributed to "major changes in basic American national security policy and military strategy" (Bacevich 1986:8), including changes in roles and structure of the defensive forces (Bacevich 1986:8). President Dwight D.

Eisenhower was inaugurated in January 1953; the Korean War ended the following July (Schlesinger 1993:522, 532).

One of the most important documents of the National Security Council (NSC), and of the Cold War, was presented in October 1953. NSC 162/2 "posited an essential link between security and a healthy economy" (Bacevich 1986:12) and advised frugality in defense spending. The NSC felt the cheapest way to counter the Soviet threat was through an "American military policy [that] would rest on a 'capability of inflicting massive retaliatory damage by offensive striking power'" (Bacevich 1986:13, quoting from NSC 162/2). The newly elected Eisenhower administration believed that a willingness to use nuclear weapons, and use them for a massive retaliatory strike[13], would bring about a stalemate between the primary world powers and could thus maintain peace through a strategy of deterrence. However, NSC 162/2 noted one problem with the strategy: the growing nuclear capabilities of the Soviet Union, and their ability to pose a direct threat to the United States, would tend to limit the ability of the United States to deter minor instances of Soviet aggression. To keep the minor battles from growing into major conflicts and possibly atomic war, NSC 162/2 advised the United States to take all "feasible political, economic, propaganda, and covert measures" (Bacevich 1986:13-15) to inhibit or arrest local aggression and to "make clear to the USSR the kind of actions which will be almost certain to lead to . . . general war" (Crockatt 1995:143). The NSC prediction was, and continues to be, borne out as local conflicts have assumed greater importance in international relations and military strategy.

The strategy of massive retaliation proposed by Eisenhower and NSC 162/2 resulted in an effort to redefine the roles of the three branches of the military, also shifting their relative importance. Since the Air Force was seen as the key to retaliating with nuclear weapons, funding began to be shifted from the Army to the Air Force. Total allocations to all the services began falling in 1953, but allocations for the Air Force began increasing on an impressive scale in 1955. By the end of the decade, the Air Force allocations were nearly twice those of the Army; among the three services, the Army was then receiving the smallest share of the defense budget. This situation contrasted greatly to that of 1951 and 1952, when the Army received more than any other branch of the military (Borklund 1991:54). By 1955, some persons in the military establishment and the government in general were even calling the Army obsolete. The distribution of funding remained about the same throughout the Eisenhower presidency.

To counter the accusation of obsolescence, the Army began to place more emphasis on missile development, its space program, and other projects involving high technology to capture public imagination (Bacevich 1986:16-17, 20-21). In 1953, Army leaders also countered the loss of status and perceived obsolescence by attacking Eisenhower's "New Look" for the military, portraying massive retaliation as "ineffective, unrealistic, and immoral" (Bacevich 1986:26). A draft of the NSC 5410/1 report provided a good opportunity for attack since the U.S. military objective of a full-scale war therein described would entail the near total destruction of much of Eastern Europe, China, and the Soviet Union. In this scenario, the Army role would simply be that of occupation and control of what was for the most part a nuclear wasteland; and, in the Army's view—forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in December 1953—the United States would be confronted with the "mind boggling problem of establishing 'economically viable postwar successor states' out of the ashes" (Bacevich 1986:25-29).

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[13] Eisenhower may have viewed massive retaliation as primarily rhetoric rather than practical strategy. He reportedly complained that Army objections to massive retaliation were objections to a contingency "too remote to merit serious consideration" (Bacevich 1986:31).

Increased Tension and the Close of an Era, 1955-1963

The decade following the Korean War was characterized by increased international alliances as well as increased international tension, culminating for the United States in the Cuban missile crisis. The stand-off at Cuba may be the closest the United States and Soviet Union have come to direct conflict during the Cold War. If the rhetoric of the day can be taken as an indication of intent, that conflict would probably have involved nuclear war. The close call may have marked a turning point in the Cold War as the superpowers began to make efforts to lessen the intensely competitive atmosphere that had existed between the United States and the Soviet Union since shortly after the end of World War II, opting instead to make an effort at mutual coexistence.

At the end of 1954, General Matthew B. Ridgeway, Army Chief of Staff from 1953 to 1955, asked the NSC "'to reject emphatically any policy of preventative war' as 'devoid of moral principle'" (Bacevich 1986:37). His remarks were taken as little more than an effort to increase the importance of traditional ground warfare so the Army would not be left with the role of simply cleaning up the mess of an atomic conflict. During the remainder of his short two years as Army Chief of Staff, Ridgeway presented his appeal in public, much to the embarrassment of the Eisenhower administration (Bacevich 1986:38-43). In 1955, Air Force officials proposed that the United States attack the Soviet Union if it became "'clear that the intentions of the communist bloc are to control military allied nations and destroy the United States'" (Bacevich 1986:33, quoting from *Brief of Plan of Action for the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan* by the Joint Strategic Plans Committee, dated 23 November 1955). The president felt that such action would not only be prudent but was perhaps his duty to the future since he feared the cost of an indefinite arms race would be detrimental to democracy in the United States. In March of that year, Eisenhower made it known that he would use nuclear weapons in the event of war (Bacevich 1986:33; Schlesinger 1993:542).

Then and throughout the Cold War, the Army's nuclear weaponry was predominantly short-range battlefield weapons, serving a very different purpose than the Air Force's long-range pre-targeted weapons. The Army viewed its nuclear arsenal as "mere additions to normal combat power whether used to directly 'destroy enemy forces, to deny an area to enemy movement or to demonstrate national resolve'" (Cochran 1984:87). Nuclear weapons were prepared as packages and sub-packages for sending to the theater of operations, each package containing weapons of a specific number and yield considered suitable for a specific tactical need, such as "halt[ing] an attack by a division-size force over hilly terrain, by a tactical commander" (Cochran 1984:87).

Arguments against the next war becoming a stage for massive atomic confrontation were heard in 1957 by Harvard University's Dr. Henry Kissinger, who saw warfare in the future as taking place on a limited scale. Similar arguments came from John Foster Dulles and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, both of whom felt the United States should not rely solely on massive nuclear deterrent (HOHQAMC 1969:48). These arguments reflected the feeling of many in the Army, who for a variety of reasons were against the idea of massive retaliation. At this time the Army also began preparing for its controversial "dual capability"—the ability to fight both conventional and nuclear battles—and initiated the reorganization into the Pentomic Army, or Pentomic Division, discussed later in this section.

International relations were moving in two directions: the United States, the Soviet Union, and each of their allies were testing the limits of what was acceptable intrusion in the affairs of the other, while at the same time efforts to foster international accord and cooperation were meeting with some success. On the positive side, 70 countries sent representatives to attend the signing of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1956 (Schlesinger 1993:546-547). Overtures of agreement between the superpowers began in 1957, when Soviet Union President Nikita Khrushchev stated that world disarmament should begin with the

Soviets and the Americans; Eisenhower in turn proposed a two-year nuclear test ban (Schlesinger 1993:548). The United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France, and six other nations met again in Geneva to discuss disarmament in March 1960, but again could not reach an agreement (Schlesinger 1993:556-557).

On the negative side, in June 1955, Soviet fighter planes shot down a Navy patrol plane off the coast of Alaska (Schlesinger 1993:543). In 1956, the Soviets began installing an extensive air defense system and radar network around Moscow and began constructing an antiballistic missile (ABM) test ground in Kazakhstan (Holloway 1994:325). The following year, the Soviet Union announced the successful testing of its first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). The Air Force's Atlas, the U.S. equivalent, was not scheduled for its first full-range flight until a full year thereafter (Borklund 1991:160). Also in 1957, the Nevada Test Site was used for the nation's first underground nuclear tests; atomic testing began at Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands; and the United States-Canadian North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) was established (Schlesinger 1993:549, 552). Although Eisenhower had called for a two-year nuclear test ban in 1957, he rejected the permanent ban proposed by the Soviets in November 1958 at an international meeting in Geneva, Switzerland (Schlesinger 1993:553). In May 1960, Air Force pilot Francis Gary Powers was shot down over Soviet territory and captured. Although at first the United States said that Powers was conducting meteorological studies, they soon admitted that his mission involved surveillance of the Soviet Union. Powers had been piloting one of the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command's U-2 surveillance aircraft, which the Air Force had been using for intelligence gathering over the nation since 1956 (Borklund 1991:162; Broad 1995). A 1960 summit meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev was canceled by Khrushchev because of the U-2 incident (Borklund 1991:162). President Khrushchev also declared in 1960 that the Soviet Union had a "wage and win" policy regarding nuclear war (Hubbs and Zielinski 1995:26-27).

The space race was launched when the Soviet Union's Sputnik I went into orbit in 1957, challenging U.S. assumptions of technological superiority (HOHQAMC 1969:48). The United States quickly followed suit by launching its own space vehicle: the Army's Explorer I, launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on the last day of January 1958. The Navy launched its Vanguard I about six weeks later. The Pioneer rocket, launched 12 October 1958, failed in its attempt to circle the moon but set an altitude record of 79,193 miles (127,422 km). Within a short two years thereafter, the United States was setting up the world's first system of surveillance satellites. One of these Corona satellites sent the first set of exposed film to earth for pickup by U.S. forces in August 1960 (Broad 1995). Other demonstrations of technological prowess included the first submerged crossing of the North Pole in the summer of 1958, accomplished by the nuclear-powered Nautilus submarine. The world's first laser was demonstrated by American Theodore Maiman in 1960 (Schlesinger 1993:551-553, 557).

At the beginning of 1959, Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba, and the United States recognized the new government the same month. However, by the end of the year, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Eisenhower administration officials were issuing cautions about Castro's communist ties and growing relationship with the Soviet Union. By May 1960, Cuba was receiving weapons from the Soviet Union, and the two nations had established formal diplomatic relations. Increasingly hostile rhetoric from Fidel Castro prompted the United States to first cut imports from the island, then to break diplomatic ties in January 1961 (Crockatt 1995:194-197; Schlesinger 1993:554, 557-558). In April, Cuban refugees trained in the United States by the CIA invaded the island, landing at the Bay of Pigs. They were defeated in two days (Schlesinger 1993:559).

In his 1961 farewell speech at the end of his presidency, Eisenhower issued a warning that would reverberate for the remainder of the Cold War concerning the increasing power and influence of cooperative military and industrial efforts, combined in what he termed the military-industrial complex. "The potential for the

disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist" (Kaplan 1996:678). Although it has been said that Eisenhower's intent was only to bring about a more equal distribution of federal funding among domestic and military programs (Borklund 1991:163), the words had a far more ominous impact on the general public. Some listeners thought Eisenhower was hinting at the existence of a military-industrial plot among interested persons (military personnel, defense contractors, congressional members from states in which defense contracts were held, scientists, engineers, labor unions, and others) who wished to keep the Cold War alive for reasons of personal gain, but most scholars have concluded the "conspiracy" was less a deliberate effort than an unplanned result of the interplay of common interests, fears, and perceptions (Borklund 1991:163; Kane 1995:67). Nevertheless, the implication of collusion between industry and the military would influence several areas of military endeavor—including relationships between contractors and the federal defense establishment, congressional reactions to appropriation and materiel requests by the military, and the light in which the media presented the military-industrial relationship—for the remainder of the Cold War (Borklund 1991:163).

John F. Kennedy became president of the United States in 1961. Shortly thereafter, the United States changed its basic policy of nuclear deterrence. The Eisenhower presidency had operated from the position of the Assured Destruction of the Soviet Union, but during 1961 the equation was altered to what was termed Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) in the understanding that both sides could destroy the majority of the other's population and industrial bases (Borklund 1991:164). The ability of the Soviet Union to deliver that destructive force was called into question, though, when Kennedy announced in 1961 that the number of Soviet ICBMs was only about 10 percent the number that had previously been made public. Eisenhower had known of the discrepancy but had refrained from making it public, believing that doing so would escalate the arms race. Kennedy's announcement did apparently have the effect Eisenhower had expected (Crockatt 1995:150).

European confrontation also escalated in August 1961 with the construction of the Berlin Wall, separating the East and West sectors of the city. Kennedy implied that the United States might go to war over the new situation in Berlin (Borklund 1991:164; Crockatt 1995:136). Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union began atmospheric nuclear tests, its first since 1958. The United States began underground tests the following month, countering the Soviet action while adhering to a U.S.-British agreement not to conduct atmospheric tests (Crockatt 1995:135, 150; Schlesinger 1993:560). However, in an attempt to pressure the Soviets into halting the tests, Kennedy announced in May that the United States would resume atmospheric nuclear tests (Schlesinger 1993:561).

Confrontation continued in Cuba as well. During the summer of 1962, a steady movement of Soviet troops and weapons into Cuba began to raise concerns in the United States. On 14 October 1962, a U-2 photographed fully equipped missile bases on the island, housing intermediate and medium range ballistic missiles. From such a base, the Soviet Union could attack the United States with nuclear missiles. After being informed of the existence of these bases, Kennedy assembled his security advisors to deliberate on a strategy for action. The Joint Chiefs of Staff suggested air strikes and an invasion; Attorney General Robert Kennedy argued that doing so would adversely affect the moral standing of the United States. President Kennedy agreed and ordered a naval blockade of the island. He revealed the U-2 photographs and his intent to blockade the island on 22 October; Soviet ships were dispatched to the island. Army units throughout the United States were placed on alert or repositioned, and more than 30 Army Materiel Command (AMC) depots were requested to give immediate logistical support. SEDA was almost certainly one of these. But before the Soviet ships reached Cuba, a Soviet diplomat proposed that the bases be dismantled in exchange for promises from the United States not to invade Cuba and to remove Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) from Turkey (AMC ca. 1972:4; Borklund 1991:165; Crockatt 1995:158-66).

It is likely that nuclear confrontation was barely avoided. This crisis was in some ways the denouement of the first period of the Cold War, a period of nearly 20 years in which escalating tensions and a race for newer, more powerful, more accurate technology and weapons had been a hallmark of military operations, a period in which the two most powerful nations in the world encouraged the use of the weapons they ostensibly hoped most to deter. Alerted to the comparative ease with which the two superpowers could be drawn into nuclear confrontation, a telephone hotline was installed between Moscow and Washington after the bases in Cuba were dismantled. In July 1963, both nations signed a nuclear Test Ban Treaty (Schlesinger 1993:562). Another development probably prompted by the crisis in Cuba was the signing of an agreement between Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, and the United States pledging to resist Soviet aggression in the west (Schlesinger 1993:564).

On 22 November 1963, President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

Organizing for the Nuclear Battlefield—The Pentomic Division

The military in general, and the Army in particular, experienced many changes during the late 1950s and early 1960s. In addition to the increasing Cold War tension, the Army was undergoing extensive organizational change. It was witnessing the transformation of its troops into the more impersonal technicians the leadership felt were appropriate to a modern military service that depended heavily on the technological achievements being made.

Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, expressed the sentiments of the Army leadership in a 1955 article published in the November issue of the *Army Combat Forces Journal*. He stated that land warfare had not been made obsolete by nuclear weapons, and that the military forces of the United States should be prepared to win battles both large and small, both atomic and conventional (Bacevich 1986:33). The sentiment was furthered by General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff from 1955 through 1959, who told Congress in 1956 that both the United States and the Soviet Union would tend to avoid all-out nuclear war, but small-scale wars along the Soviet periphery would be on the rise, echoing the 1953 pronouncement in NSC 162/2. The reply by the Joint Chiefs of Staff was that nuclear weapons could still be a deterrent in small-scale conflicts because they would be "no less available in limited wars than in general ones" (Bacevich 1986:44). It should be pointed out that the Army's attack on nuclear weapons was more specifically an attack on strategic nuclear weapons capable of massive destruction. Tactical nuclear weapons, Army leaders felt, would be of great utility in winning the next war (Bacevich 1986:54). This, along with a desire for bigger and better firepower and expectations about Soviet tactics, influenced the Army to pursue tactical nuclear capacity at the same time that it fought against the development of a strategic nuclear capability (Bacevich 1986:57).

So the Army of the 1950s pursued a dual capability—preparing to fight with both conventional and tactical nuclear weapons within ground combat situations (Bacevich 1986:60-61). To effectively operate on a battlefield where there was a possibility of nuclear weapons being used, the Army felt it would need to disperse its troops to avoid providing a convenient target for enemy nuclear offenses (Bacevich 1986:67). Each Pentomic Division, as the new organizational element was called, was made up of five combat groups, five mortar batteries, five howitzer batteries, and five headquarters and service companies (Bacevich 1986:104-107). The Pentomic organization was short-lived, in the process of being phased out by 1963 (HOHQAMC 1969:100).

Creation of the Army Materiel Command

Reorganization of battlefield strategy, even though short-lived, indicated the primary importance nuclear weapons played in Army mobilization planning. A more basic reorganizational effort was also underway during this period, one whose duration was much longer and whose scope was much broader. It would affect changes in all branches of the military and would completely reshape the Army in 1962 with the creation of the AMC.

The drive to reorganize the Army grew out of a trend in industry and the military to move away from what was called commodity organization and move toward functional organization. Under the technical services, organization had been commodity oriented—each service conducted the research, development, and procurement or acquisition tasks for the items they wished to have in their own inventory (Kane 1995:64-65). The best example of functionalism as it came to be implemented after the 1962 reorganization was the Test and Evaluation Command. All new materiel brought into the Army inventory was tested by this command rather than each of the developing or purchasing units testing the items they acquired or were in the process of developing, thus eliminating redundant facilities, procedures, and personnel. Previous attempts to reorganize the Army along functional lines had been made before, most notably in 1942, but these efforts were neither deep nor thorough enough. By 1946, the Army had returned to its pre-World War II commodity organization (Kane 1995:65-66).

What was needed was not an either/or solution but a combination of both commodity and functional organization. Huge increases in expenditures for research and development in industry had prompted a turn away from pure functionalism and toward the product manager concept and systems management during the early 1950s, and this was the direction to which the Army looked for inspiration in a new effort to better organize (HOHQAMC 1969:35). Under the project manager concept, responsibility for the development, production, and fielding of an item or system was assigned to a single office; once fielded, the management of the item or system was passed on to a functional or commodity manager as appropriate (HOHQAMC 1969:16).

A 1954 effort to integrate the Army supply system and reorganize acquisition procedures was noted to have been "rather halfhearted and inconclusive" (HOHQAMC 1969:4) because the technical services continued to operate as seven very separate supply systems, even after a Deputy Chief of Logistics was appointed in 1955 to specifically address the problem (HOHQAMC 1969:4; Kane 1995:66). Two documents, the NSC Gaither Report of 1957 and the Rockefeller Report of 1958, did much to finally initiate a thorough reorganization effort. The Gaither Report examined the spectacular military and technology advances that the Soviet Union had accomplished in recent years and recommended adjustments in the U.S. defense system. The Rockefeller Report presented an argument that the United States military was "out of accord with weapon technology and the principal military threats to national safety" (Historical Office, U.S. Army Materiel Command [HOUSAMC] 1964:14), and found the military to be losing its technological lead in the world. Congress responded by passing the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958, which called for unification of the armed forces under the Secretary of Defense and greater integration of land, sea, and air forces, steps recommended by the Gaither and Rockefeller reports (HOUSAMC 1964:15).

The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 removed the departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force from the chain of command and "limited [them] to administrative and logistics functions" (HOHQAMC 1969:5). The reorganization was prompted by doubts in the legislative and executive branches of the government about the defense establishment's ability to manage its own affairs, especially in the area of research and development (HOHQAMC 1969:4). The changes in the defense establishment as a whole prompted investigations by the branches themselves. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara initiated a study in

1961 that, finally, had enormous impact on Army organization. The study was called Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Project 80, and was usually referred to as simply Project 80, no less ambiguous than the complete title. The Army's contribution to Project 80 was undertaken by a committee led by Leonard W. Hoelscher, Deputy Comptroller of the Army. The report of the committee's findings, the *Study of the Function, Organization, and Procedures of the Department of the Army, OSD Project 80 (Army),* was published in October 1961. More commonly known as the Hoelscher Report, the study "became the basis for one of the most sweeping reorganizations in the history of the Department of the Army" (HOHQAMC 1969:8). The Hoelscher committee found among other things that the technical services, unified only at the Army General Staff level, made coordinated development of the new complex weapons and weapons systems difficult. To remedy the problem, the committee recommended that the Army establish a single field command that would be responsible for all materiel functions. That command, called the U.S. Army Systems and Materiel Command in the Hoelscher Report, was soon redesignated the Army Materiel Development and Logistics Command (MDLC). The name was changed to the Army Materiel Command when it was established. Under the Hoelscher committee plan, three separate elements were to perform research, development, acquisition, and production; test and evaluation; and supply and distribution (HOHQAMC 1969:9-10, 14).

Project 80 was undertaken outside normal procedures so the effort was not general knowledge among Army staff; by the time its findings were presented to the chiefs of the seven technical services, Project 80 had already been approved by the Secretary of the Army and the Army Chief of Staff. Only approval by the president and Congress remained. Secretary of Defense McNamara sent the proposal for the reorganization to the president in January 1962. President Kennedy signed it on 16 January and it was placed before Congress, which had 30 days to object to its passage. There were no objections (HOHQAMC 1969:3, 11).

The AMC was officially established on 8 May 1962, and it became operational on the first of August. The new organization was composed of two functional subcommands—the Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) and the Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM)—and five commodity commands—Electronics Command (ECOM), Missile Command (MICOM), Mobility Command (MOCOM), Munitions Command (MUCOM), and Weapons Command (WECOM). Most of the operations of the seven technical services, with the exception of the USACE and the Surgeon General, were distributed to these subcommands of the AMC and to the Defense Logistics Agency, which was responsible for procurement functions and supplies (AMC ca. 1972:4; Bouilly et al. 1984:3). The reorganization abolished the positions of the Chief Signal Officer, the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Chemical Officer, and the Chief of Transportation (HOHQAMC 1969:11). The AMC inherited 170 installations and 71 activities[14] in 1962; by 1968, further reorganization and the implementation of efficiency measures had reduced these numbers by approximately 40 percent (Coppola et al. 1993:13).

The Vietnam Era, 1964-1972

The turmoil, and advancement, wrought by technology and technological developments of the previous period shifted to turmoil and progress in social issues during the Vietnam era, lasting roughly from 1964 through 1972. For the military, the period was one of plateaus, of moving away from a stage of rapid development

[14] A different source (HOHQAMC 1969:27) gives the figures as 122 installations and 158 activities. The former document (cited in the text) provides a list of the individual installations and activities, whereas the latter provides only the total figures.

and into a phase of procurement and maintenance, and of a greater effort—in spite of huge roadblocks like the Vietnam conflict—to achieve a more stable coexistence with Cold War opponents.

As this period began, the tension between the Soviet Union and United States remained at a high level, despite efforts to reduce the intensity of the Cold War conflict in the early 1960s. In January 1964, Soviet planes downed an Air Force training jet over East Germany, killing three crew members (Schlesinger 1993:566). But the primary area of surrogate East-West conflict was in Southeast Asia, where the U.S. commitment to involvement was based not on the situation in Vietnam itself but on fear of Chinese expansionism (HOHQAMC 1969:207).

The conflict in Vietnam, a conflict that would have an immense impact on the United States during the next two decades, had begun to attract the attention and support of the U.S. government as the nationalist (and pro-communist) forces of Ho Chi Minh rose against French rule in that country during the 1950s. The United States provided limited support initially, but congressional discussion in the spring of 1954 revealed reluctance to commit additional forces to Indochina in support of French forces unless England increased its support as well. President Eisenhower argued that support should continue on the premise that if one area fell others would follow like a "row of dominoes," the first use of what came to be known as the Domino Theory (Schlesinger 1993:537, 572). Support, however, primarily involved training of South Vietnamese troops until August 1964, when two U.S. destroyers patrolling in the Gulf of Tonkin were attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats. Almost immediately, Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which added search and destroy missions to the U.S. role—the resolution was essentially a declaration of limited war (Borklund 1991:165; Schlesinger 1993:569, 572). Viet Cong attacks on U.S. forces in February 1965 prompted further escalations, and President Johnson used his authority under the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution to order the bombing of select North Vietnamese positions. The first combat forces landed in March; by July, the number of troops serving in Vietnam had grown to 125,000, and President Johnson asked Congress for $1.7 billion to support the war effort. After a short reprieve that hopefully would allow peace talks to begin, the bombing was extended to cover much of North Vietnam (Schlesinger 1993:571, 573, 575-576). Demands on the logistics system were greatly increased as materiel for the combat was produced and sent to the theater of operations; General Frank S. Besson, Jr. (the first Commanding General of the AMC) noted, however, that the United States' "full-scale entry into the conflict in Vietnam was a far cry from the situation in World War II, when we took three years to build and stock a logistical base in Britain before we risked an invasion of the continent" (HOHQAMC 1969:101).

After the northern offensive that began in January 1968, the day before the lunar New Year Tet, the U.S. commitment in the area reached its highest point, with 541,000 troops stationed in Vietnam. In May, peace talks began in Paris, France (Schlesinger 1993:572, 579, 581). Then in June 1969, President Nixon (elected to office at the end of 1968) announced that 25,000 troops would be withdrawn from Vietnam, the first troop reduction since U.S. forces were introduced there in 1965. By the end of the year, troop strength had fallen by 110,000. The conflict appeared to be on the verge of escalating again in April 1970, when Nixon announced that U.S. troops had been sent into Cambodia following the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk and the establishment of a new regime under Lon Nol in that country. The former was supported by Hanoi and Beijing, while the United States supported the anticommunist Lon Nol. The number of troops continued to be reduced in Vietnam itself, and in January 1972 Nixon announced that troop strength in Vietnam would soon fall below 100,000. That same month he made public an eight-point peace proposal (Schlesinger 1993:584-586, 589).

At the end of March 1972, North Vietnamese troops crossed into South Vietnam in a massive attack. The United States subsequently renewed bombing raids that had been halted three years previous, but troops continued to be withdrawn, the last ground forces leaving in August. Finally, a peace treaty was agreed upon

and signed in Paris in January 1973. The signing of the treaty was viewed symbolically as the end of United States involvement in Vietnam, although bombing continued until 14 August of that year. Thus ended a war that had "severely challenged Americans' image of themselves as moral guardians of the world" (Schlesinger 1993:572, 590, 592-594).

Although Vietnam served as a primary focus of East-West tension during this period, events elsewhere were also shaping Cold War relations. Soviets displayed antiballistic missiles in Moscow's Red Square in May 1964 (National Park Service [NPS] 1995:40). Military analysts began to turn more often to events in the Third World to help them develop strategy (Arkin and Fieldhouse 1985:131). And China tested its first atomic bomb in October 1964, the entire sequence of events during the test recorded by U.S. surveillance equipment (Borklund 1991:166). During the early portion of this period, a conflict involving the United States also erupted in the Dominican Republic. In April 1965, during a civil war between the forces of U.S.-supported Donald Reid Cabral and ex-president Juan Bosch, Marines were sent to the country. In May, 20,000 more troops followed. The conflict ended in the last days of May as the Organization of American States sent troops to enforce a peace treaty and U.S. forces withdrew (Schlesinger 1993:572).

During 1966, the Soviets deployed the world's first ABM system around Moscow, and the United States began developing multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles (MIRVs) as a means of overwhelming the ABM system in the Soviet Union (Hubbs and Zielinski 1995:37-38). The Six-Day War involving Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Israel in 1967 prompted the activation of the hotline between the United States and the Soviet Union in an effort to avoid escalation and possible nuclear exchange. The quick Israeli victory prevented any such exchange (Borklund 1991:168).

Near the end of 1967, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced that the United States would develop what he termed a "thin" ABM defense system specifically designed to protect against attack by less sophisticated Chinese weaponry. Such a system, McNamara felt, would not encourage the Soviet Union to increase its missile production, and would cost the United States only about $5 billion, far less than the $40 billion price tag for a "heavier" system. The ABM system would use Nike X and Spartan missiles and was called Sentinel. This plan was changed in the spring of 1969, when President Nixon shifted to the development of a system that could protect against both Soviet and Chinese attack. Fears that this new system, called Safeguard, would escalate the arms race provoked debate in Congress, but the plan was approved (Schlesinger 1993:578, 581-582). The first Safeguard site was established in 1969 to protect Minuteman II emplacements in North Dakota (Hubbs and Zielinski 1995:41-43).

In November 1969, the United States and Soviet Union met in Helsinki to discuss placing limitations on ICBM and ABM systems. These meetings became the first of three strategic arms limitation talks (SALT, later SALT I, II, and III). In mid-November, the United Nations-sponsored Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was signed by the United States, Soviet Union, England, and about 60 other countries; the treaty pledged signatory nations not to spread the technology or material needed to produce nuclear weapons. France, India, and China, which also possessed nuclear weapons by this time, did not sign the agreement (Schlesinger 1993:585; Weitze 1996:30).

In June 1971, the Nixon administration announced an important step forward in international relations with the lifting of a 21-year trade embargo banning commerce with the People's Republic of China. The following month, Nixon "accepted 'with pleasure' an invitation by Premier Chou En Lai to visit that country" (Schlesinger 1993:588) and promised to call for the seating of China in the United Nations (Schlesinger 1993:589). U.S.-Soviet tensions eased in September 1971 when the Soviets guaranteed in writing Western access to West Berlin in exchange for a promise that "West Germany would not try to incorporate the western section of that city" (Schlesinger 1993:589). Other signs that tensions were easing

included the sale of feed grains to the Soviets in November 1971; an agreement on the further sale of corn, wheat, and other grains, reached in July 1972; and Nixon's announcement that he would travel to the Soviet Union, the first president to do so since World War II (Schlesinger 1993:589, 592).

In January 1972, Nixon approved of a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) project that entailed the construction and launch of a space shuttle (Schlesinger 1993:589). That approval was an important step in making President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative of the 1980s feasible.

The Final Years, 1973-1989

In mid-June 1973, Soviet and U.S. presidents Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon began a series of talks, which led to an agreement to "avoid confrontations that might precipitate a nuclear war" (Schlesinger 1993:595) and the establishment of rules for negotiating a strategic arms limitation treaty. In October, the Middle East provided the setting for the next surrogate U.S.-U.S.S.R. confrontation with the Yom Kippur War, during which the United States supplied Israel with military equipment and the Soviet Union did the same for the Arab forces. U.S. armed forces research and intelligence communities benefited from the war through the acquisition of captured Soviet equipment. However, the United States as a whole suffered because of the Arab oil embargo that began with the war (Marken 1976:119; Schlesinger 1993:596, 599).

The relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union eased further during this period, evidenced in 1975 by the joint-effort Apollo/Soyuz space mission. On 17 July, the two ships docked and they remained together for two days. The easing of tensions on one front, however, caused discomfort on another front as China expressed alarm at the U.S. detente with Moscow, saying that appeasing the Russians would only increase the danger of war. In May 1976, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a five-year agreement limiting underground nuclear detonations. Partial appeasement of Beijing came in 1980, when President Carter, near the end of his term in office, announced that the United States would sell weapons to China, a response to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (Schlesinger 1993:603-604, 609).

One important nuclear-weapons advance of the 1970s, affecting both production and the number of warheads in the U.S. stockpile, was the development of the variable yield warhead. With this technology, a single warhead could provide large or small yields as suitable to the situation, lessening the need for stocking a variety of warheads providing different destructive capabilities (Cochran 1984:13).

In 1978, NATO asked the United States to deploy intermediate range missiles in Europe to offset the intermediate range SS-20s the Soviet Union was then deploying (Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Missile Command [PAOMICOM] 1991:n.p.), a reversal of prior operations. The United States had reduced the size of its forces in the late 1960s, hoping for a Soviet response in kind. It was not forthcoming. As the U.S. military budget and force strength in Europe had increased during earlier Cold War years, the Soviets had responded with similar increases. But Western reductions in the 1960s had been met with further increases in the Eastern Bloc. Stabilization of the quantity and quality of the U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe had also been met with reinforcements by the Soviets (Historical Office, Headquarters, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command [HOHQDARCOM] 1980:2). In 1978, Deputy Secretary of Defense Charles W. Duncan noted that "[t]here has been no evidence indicating restraint on the part of the United States would be reciprocated by the Soviets unless negotiated agreements in specific and verifiable arms control were reached" (HOHQDARCOM 1980:3).

In the fall of 1981, President Reagan (elected in 1980) announced a five-point program to strengthen the U.S. military, reversing several of President Carter's actions. He asked for 100 B-1 bombers (which the Carter

administration had opposed) and the same number of MX missiles. Carter had approved the MX program in 1979, which called for 200 missiles that would be moved between shelters as a means of reducing their vulnerability to Soviet attack; this multiple launch point system proved to be unfeasible and too expensive, and was thus abandoned by Reagan in favor of basing in superhardened Minuteman silos, "a decision which effectively undermined the original rationale for the new missile" (Crockatt 1995:265). Reagan also called for the production of a neutron bomb. The neutron bomb was opposed by the Carter administration for humanitarian reasons (Schlesinger 1993:608, 612-613). Moral outrage at the downing of Korean Airlines Flight 007 in 1983 helped encourage Congressional approval of a $187.5 billion defense bill that included all of these programs and chemical weapons production (Schlesinger 1993:615-616). The same year President Reagan introduced the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), ostensibly a defensive shield that would prevent missiles from reaching targets in the United States (Borklund 1991:173). The plan sparked controversy due to its high research and development costs and accusations of offensive-use capabilities. In addition to these events, the idea of a nuclear winter was "introduced into the public debate in 1983" (Arkin and Fieldhouse 1985:154).

In 1986, the Reagan administration proposed a 90-month delay in the development of space- and ground-based weapons that would contribute to the SDI system, but stated that research and testing would continue; the Soviet Union proposed a 15-year ban on the deployment of new missile defense systems. Later, the United States considered compromising on a 10-year delay, but the Soviet's proposal that all SDI research be restricted to the laboratory was not acceptable to the United States (Waldman 1988:4). Development continued, enthusiastically supported by the large defense contractors in the United States, who were expected to receive "[m]ore than one-half of all SDI appropriations" (Waldman 1988:41). By the middle of 1986, over $6 billion had been awarded to the more than 1,300 contractors at work on the project (Waldman 1988:41).

During this last period of the Cold War, there was "a major resurgence of interest in tactical nuclear warfare [both in the area of weaponry and in survivability] by the Department of Defense" (Marken 1976:120), the rationale being that as the likelihood of full-scale war between the United States and Soviet Union lessened, the chances for a tactical exchange of nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union or a third nuclear-capable power grew.

Worldwide efforts to reduce nuclear capabilities became much more widespread during the 1980s. By 1985, "nuclear-free zones" in regions around the world had been proposed, Canada had removed the last American nuclear weapons from within its borders, and half of the NATO members had prohibited deployment of U.S. nuclear warheads within their borders; in the Eastern Bloc, Romania stated that it would not allow Soviet missiles to be deployed on its soil, and Bulgaria refused the peacetime deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons there (Arkin and Fieldhouse 1985:143-144). During the spring and summer of 1983, the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice brought this issue to SEDA and the surrounding community, conducting protests there because they believed nuclear weapons were stored at the installation. The Women's Encampment activities were also aimed at focusing attention on nuclear weapons in general (Krasniewicz 1992:51).

In November 1985, President Reagan and President Mikhail Gorbachev met in Geneva. They found little on which to agree, except that they would meet again the following year. That meeting took place in Reykjavik, Iceland; although no substantive agreement was signed by the two superpowers (Schlesinger 1993:621, 623), the meetings inspired hope that arms control measures would be forthcoming in the not-too-distant future. Then, on 8 December 1987, Reagan and Gorbachev signed the "Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles," more commonly known as the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces)

Treaty (On-Site Inspection Agency, Office of Public Affairs [OIAOPA] 1989:1). The INF Treaty limited the Pershing and ground-launched cruise missiles on the U.S. side and the SS-5, SS-12, SS-20, SS-23, and SS-C-X4 on the Soviet side; the treaty provided for inspection of U.S. and U.S.S.R. production and storage sites for compliance (OIAOPA 1989:1).

Although an exact year, much less the month and day, that the Cold War ended is subject to debate, the Department of Defense has determined, that for the purposes of cultural resources research involving defense properties, the Cold War should be viewed as ending with the fall of the Berlin Wall (Center for Air Force History 1994:63). The fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 through 12 November 1989 is widely seen as a symbolic, if not the actual close of the Cold War, and in December Gorbachev and President Bush met in Malta, where they "seem to be in agreement that the Cold War is ending and that a new era can develop in U.S.-Soviet relations" (Schlesinger 1993:630). During the year, all testing of Pershing improvements was canceled, all deployed Pershings were recalled and began undergoing demilitarization, the last of the Nike Hercules missiles deployed in Europe were retired, and the use of the special atomic demolition munition (SADM) was canceled (Bouilly et al. 1990:137, 200).

The Post-Cold War Era

The few years that have passed since 1989 have brought further reductions in the military tensions between the superpowers. In mid-1990, the United States and Soviet Union agreed to limit long-range nuclear weapons and to reduce chemical weapons stockpiles (Anonymous ca. 1991:6; Schlesinger 1993:632; Smart 1991:32). The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) called for the dismantling of all facilities that were capable of producing chemical weapons, and for that purpose the U.S. Army Chemical Materiel Destruction Agency (USACMDA) was formed (USACMDA 1993:6:1). This was the first major advance in the control of this group of weapons since 1925.

In August 1990, Iraq invaded its much smaller neighbor Kuwait. During the massive response called Desert Shield-Desert Storm, sanctioned by the United Nations and led by the United States, chemical or biological agents may have been used by Iraqi forces. The United Nations counterattack against Iraq lasted 38 days in early 1991 (Schlesinger 1993:635; Smart 1994:16).

At the end of 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev stepped down from his position as president of the Soviet Union after initiating some of the most sweeping reforms in the nation's history. The Soviet Union ceased to exist as a single entity, thereafter divided into 15 republics. The red flag of the union was removed from the Kremlin and replaced with the tri-color standard of Russia. One of the primary reasons for the collapse of the country was the economy. The Cold War ended in 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall; it was laid to rest in July 1991 when Bush and Gorbachev signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), pledging to significantly reduce the number of strategic nuclear weapons under the control of their respective nations.

Seneca Army Depot During the Cold War

By the end of August 1945, personnel at SEDA were notified that the Ordnance Department intended to maintain the depot as a permanent installation and that contracts were then being let for the construction of a new building adjacent to the Popping Plant (*Seneca Drums* 1945d:1). The depot was to serve as an Ammunition Distribution Depot, of which there were four: Savanna Army Depot (Illinois), Seneca Army Depot, Sierra Army Depot (California), and Umatilla Army Depot (Oregon) (AMC 1973:n.p.). Its mission

was to supply and maintain 30-day minimum stocks of training ammunition to First Service Command installations, and its first post-World War II responsibilities were:

1. To establish a minimum 60-day stock level of all items commonly issued within this area and to maintain this level by requisitioning replenishment stock.
2. To fill requisitions from posts by shipping from this depot or by extracting.
3. To arrange for emergency shipments on special requests from subordinate commands.
4. To effect return of excess stocks at posts, camps, and stations (*Seneca Drums* 1945e:1).

Although the depot command felt meeting these responsibilities would be "chiefly a matter of paper work" (*Seneca Drums* 1945e:1), then commanding officer Colonel Author D. Elliot noted in March 1946 that "[m]ountains of supplies from overseas theaters are being shipped to the depot, and in addition to our normal functions we shall have to assume such other duties as segregation, redistribution, [and] salvage [as well as] detailed administrative work" (Watrous 1982:30). He also noted that additional operations personnel would be needed. Few improvements were made to the installation during the remainder of the decade. The only remaining buildings and structures built during the first few years after the end of World War II are two protective barricades (Buildings 2101 and 2108) and a boiler house (Building 2079). The depot disposed of about 900 acres that it had purchased in 1941, composed of small tracts scattered around the perimeter of the installation (Seneca Army Depot 1975:11; USACE, New York District 1954).

The heightened hostilities on the Korean Peninsula brought about more work for Seneca Ordnance Depot. When war broke out in June 1950, there were 803 civilians employed at the depot; two years later, the number had grown to 1,821 (Watrous 1982:30). Some new construction accompanied this increase in activity, primarily resulting in the setup of new ammunition maintenance and storage facilities. Buildings constructed during this period included facilities for gunpowder collection and storage (Buildings 366 and 2074), for ammunition disassembly (Building 2073, in which rockets were overhauled), and miscellaneous industrial operations support facilities (remaining examples include Buildings 145, 724, 2075, 2079, 2084, and 2085) (BTI 1984:33; Industrial Operations Command [IOC] 1995:n.p.; Seneca Ordnance Depot n.d.:various). Two new warehouses (Buildings 356 and 357) with over 200,000 square feet were completed in 1953 and 1954. The identical concrete block warehouses were constructed as General Services Administration warehouses (they were originally called G.S.A. Warehouses 1 and 2) and were built for the storage of strategic and critical materials (BTI 1984:33; Fleisher ca. 1980; Real Property Record 1953, 1954; Watrous 1982:30).

Acquiring a New Mission

In the 1950s, the continued existence of SEDA seemed assured, although there was little to indicate the future of the installation would be any more distinguished than that of the many other depots in the United States. In 1953, a new mission for SEDA began to emerge. A vague statement from Michael Saporito, who in 1957 was serving as the first Executive Assistant to the Commander of what became the North Depot Activity (NDA) (Public Affairs Office, Seneca Army Depot 1980:1), only hinted at the immensely important new role SEDA was about to take on.

> About 1953 there arose in Ordnance a necessity for a new type of installation which must conform to certain specific criteria as to area, geographical and strategical location, accessibility, availability, and physical characteristics. Construction costs prevalent in the area selected and the availability of an adequate civilian labor force possessing certain required skills were also factors in determining the location of the proposed installation [Saporito and Sweetland ca. 1957:1].

Addition of an Airfield

At the same time that operations at SEDA were expanding to encompass the special weapons mission of the Army, they were also being extended to include flight. As mentioned in the section of this report covering the World War II-era history of the installation, construction of an airfield at the installation had been considered as early as 1941. But SEDA did not acquire an airfield until after the end of the Korean War, when it purchased the former Sampson Air Force Base airfield, constructed on land originally acquired by the Navy.

Construction of the Sampson Naval Training Center had begun in May 1942 on land between SEDA and Seneca Lake (Watrous 1982:39, 78). The naval center was placed on inactive status shortly after the end of World War II, after which portions were used by Willard State Hospital. In November 1950, as U.S. involvement in Korea increased, the naval installation was transferred to the Air Force, which wanted to use the installation as an indoctrination center. Many of the buildings had not been used since the Navy had left and over the years had suffered from the effects of the elements and vandals. The Air Force spent approximately $30 million repairing and updating the installation (Watrous 1982:71-73, 78). Part of the rehabilitation project included the construction of a 5,000-foot-long, 150-foot-wide landing strip. Work on the airfield began on 25 June 1951 and was completed by December 1953, when the first plane landed there (Seneca Army Depot 1975:15). The purpose of the field was primarily to provide a training field for pilot officers and to allow trainees and supplies to be moved to and from the indoctrination center (Watrous 1982:84).

After the end of the Korean War, there was less need for the facilities at what was then called Sampson Air Force Base. The airfield and some of the associated buildings were leased to a private carrier called Mohawk Air Lines, which began using the field for its airmail service in April 1954 (Watrous 1982:84). This use too was short-lived—in 1956 Mohawk ceased using the facilities at Sampson. And, in May 1956, the last class of Air Force trainees left the base, which completely closed at the beginning of October (Watrous 1982:89).

Michael Saporito, Executive Assistant to the Commander of the NDA, noted in 1957 that the location of an airfield adjacent to SEDA had been "a strong factor" influencing the location of the special weapons mission there (Public Affairs Office, Seneca Army Depot 1980:1; Saporito and Sweetland ca. 1957:24). Naturally, the closing of the airfield impacted SEDA, making the accomplishment of its logistics missions in a timely manner more difficult—without the airfield, materiel that needed to be moved from SEDA would have to be transported by public highway to Griffiss Air Force Base (in Rome, New York), a trip of over 100 miles. This would considerably slow mobilization in an emergency and increased the risk of exposing the public to dangerous materials and munitions. A study was initiated to determine if closer commercial airfields might be suitable for emergency or auxiliary use (Saporito and Sweetland 1958:25, 33).

However, if the Sampson airfield could be made available to SEDA, "[s]hipments could be airborne only minutes after leaving the Plant [sic]. With air take-off less than two miles distant from the Plant (and access to the airstrip *can* be made possible without the use of a public highway) little or no exposure of the public is involved" (Saporito and Sweetland 1958:30). The transfer occurred soon thereafter, and within a year after the Air Force had closed the installation the Army had reopened it.

On 18 September 1957, SEDA leased slightly more than 600 acres of land from the Air Force, which included the airfield and the buildings and structures thereon. This same property was then transferred to the Army and added to the records of SEDA on 24 June 1958. In addition to the landing strip and its related aprons, taxiways, and lighting systems, the transfer also included the two-story operations building with the control tower (Building 2306), a fire station (Building 2305, now the air Field Operations Building), the

Family Housing Quarters (Building 2301), and small utility and infrastructure buildings (Buildings 2302 and 2304), all constructed in 1953 and 1954 (BTI 1984:35; IOC 1995; Seneca Army Depot 1975:11, 15). Only one of the buildings in the airfield area acquired in this transfer was not built by the Navy or Air Force[15]; that was Building 2301, a Greek Revival period farmhouse (Steinback 1996:111). The area was renamed the Seneca Army Airfield (*Geneva Daily Times* 1961), and although its acquisition was a boon to the base, its utility would be limited in the near future by the 5,000-foot length of the runway, limiting the size of aircraft that could land there. A more detailed history of the airfield, along with an inventory of the buildings and structures thereon and recommendations related to NRHP eligibility, is included in the 1996 report, *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Seneca Army Airfield and Adjacent Areas Southeast, Seneca Army Depot Activities, Romulus, Seneca County, New York (draft),* by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. In that document, no structures were recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, but further research was recommended to determine the relationship of SEDA and the airstrip to the Air Combat Command (Kaplan 1996:142). Although Air Force craft did land at the field, overviews of the military infrastructure and organization in the continental United States (Arkin and Fieldhouse 1985; Borklund 1991; Cochran 1984) indicate that SEDA did not play a major role in the Air Force or the Air Combat Command during the Cold War era.

Further Development at the Installation

At about the same time SEDA acquired the airfield it was also procuring additional quarters. Twenty-one family housing units along Seneca Lake were purchased in December 1957, to be used by NDA personnel. Having been left unoccupied for several months, all were in need of work, primarily cosmetic in nature but requiring some repair to floors and kitchen cabinets (Saporito and Sweetland 1958:22). Still short what they needed in this area, SEDA began a major expansion of its housing facilities in 1960 with the construction of 120 Capehart housing units in 43 buildings, constructed along the east boundary of the installation between the administration area and the large warehouses that comprise the 300 series of buildings (BTI 1984:35). In 1962, the Army's huge restructuring effort removed Seneca Ordnance Depot from the Ordnance Department, which was being abolished, and placed it under the new AMC (Coppola et al. 1993:17). The name of the installation followed the change in jurisdiction, as the Seneca Ordnance Depot (SOD) became the Seneca Army Depot (SEAD).

In 1973 and 1974, SEDA was a participant in Project Red Scarf, which involved the first movement of special weapons by rotary-winged craft over the United States. "The project covered eight geographical locations and involved security for materiel being shipped from more than 30 different sites. A total of 28,131 nautical miles were covered by air" (Seneca Army Depot ca. 1974:3). These missions accounted for nearly half the air traffic at the depot during fiscal year 1974 (July 1973 through June 1974). During the 12 months, there were 115 normal inbound and outbound shipments, while Red Scarf missions numbered 100 during the fiscal year (Seneca Army Depot ca. 1974:16).

In 1977, the Coast Guard established a tenant activity at SEDA and erected a small group of buildings and structures, the complex comprising one of the Coast Guard's LORAN (Long Range Aid to Navigation) Transmitting Stations (McVarish and Cook 1996:4; Watrous 1982:32). At that time the Coast Guard had 34 other LORAN-C transmitters around the world. Three more new stations were scheduled for construction along the Gulf Coast (United States Coast Guard 1977:1). The previous winter, an oil tanker had run aground on Nantucket Shoal. Improved navigational aids, such as the new LORAN at SEDA, would help

[15] The housing units along Seneca Lake, discussed in the next section, were acquired in a separate transfer of property.

prevent such accidents by giving ship captains the ability to determine their position with ¼-mile accuracy (United States Coast Guard 1977:2). The SEDA station would serve the northeastern U.S. coast and the Great Lakes region (Arkin and Fieldhouse 1985:202), and it was headquarters for LORAN operations in the northeast, with secondary stations in Caribou, Maine; Carolina Beach, North Carolina; Dana, Indiana; and Baudette, Minnesota (Bell ca. 1977). Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new facility were 17 February 1977; the dedication ceremony was in August of the following year. Constructed in the southeast corner of the depot, the complex consisted of its prominent 700-foot-tall skeleton frame tower and several support buildings: an office, a shop, and a building for the electronic transmission equipment. The station was completely outfitted with solid-state components (United States Coast Guard 1977:1; Watrous 1982:32).

SEDA's airfield was improved in the late 1970s. Its 5,000-foot runway could accommodate two-engine planes, four-engine craft in an emergency (*Geneva Daily Times* 1961), but as aircraft grew in size and carrying capacity, the utility of a 5,000-foot runway fell. Although still designated an Army airfield, it also had an Air Force mission that called for the use of the C-141 Starlifter, an aircraft with strategic applications that could carry 123 fully equipped combat troops (USACE, New York District 1979:1; Waters 1983:161-162). The C-141 was important as a means of deploying troops to areas of regional conflict, a type of conflict of increasing concern to the United States since the release of NSC 162/2 in October 1953 (see the discussion of this in the political setting section of this chapter). The runway was the minimum length for use by C-141, thus the craft could not use the airfield during inclement weather or other less-than-ideal conditions. Even in ideal conditions, C-141s arriving and departing were limited to a gross weight of 220,000 pounds—significantly less than their maximum operational capacity of 325,000 pounds, and a limitation that required craft to stop elsewhere to refuel before proceeding to overseas destinations (USACE, New York District 1979:1).

Because both the Army and the Air Force were using the airfield, modification had to consider the specifications each had established for runway construction. The compromise resulted in the extension of the north end of the field by 1,500 feet, the south end by 500 feet, an overlay of the existing pavement to add strength, the installation of new runway approach and edge lighting, and the construction of a 625-by-100-foot concrete loading apron with connecting taxiways to "facilitate safe on/off loading of aircraft that transports [sic] explosive and other cargoes" (USACE, New York District 1979:2-5). With the extension of the runway, SEDA could easily accommodate the Starlifter and was even accessible to the C-5A Galaxy, the only east-coast Army installation to have that capability in 1985. The C-5A and C-141 craft annually participated in the joint Army and Air Force exercise "Reforger," during which forces were moved from the United States to Europe, symbolizing the nation's commitment under NATO to aid European nations in the event of war (Tobyhanna Army Depot 1994:n.p.; Waters 1983:164)—and symbolizing the sometimes uncomfortable U.S. presence in Europe that such a commitment entailed.

SEDA's missions during the Cold War included the storage of critical materials, the maintenance of industrial equipment, and other weapons and materiel maintenance responsibilities. Critical and strategic materials stored at SEDA included cobalt, zinc, nickel, cadmium, chromium, ferro manganese, columbite, graphite, silicon carbide, asbestos, antimony, aluminum oxides, rutile (a titanium dioxide mixed with iron), and tannin extract (Fleisher ca. 1980). All of these were bought by the General Services Administration because they were necessary for industrial production in the United States, especially production related to military needs, and their sources were limited. SEDA was one of the stockpile locations (Fleisher ca. 1980). Other missions involved testing, condition assessment, and rehabilitation of Army equipment (BTI 1984:11). This work included rebuilding lathes and other equipment that was used to manufacture cannons, rifles, tanks, and other combat needs, a mission element the *Finger Lakes Times* (1983) described as "[v]ital to [the] nation's defense." SEDA was the only Army installation in the 1970s with this responsibility. In addition to

repairing the equipment, it kept other industrial machinery in reserve if needed in future mobilization efforts (Fleisher ca. 1980).

The End of the Cold War Era at SEDA

With the end of the Cold War, the role of SEDA in the U.S. Army has quickly lessened in importance. Some special weapons were disassembled at the installation (Bouilly et al. 1990:35), and during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, over 43,000 tons of ammunition and general supplies were shipped from SEDA to the Persian Gulf (Tobyhanna Army Depot 1994:n.p.).

These two activities were the last of the installation's involvement in the major historical events related to the U.S. Army and national defense. In April 1994, SEDA was redesignated a Tier III installation, and the long-term goal of its mission became the elimination of "all ammunition stocks and its ammunition-related missions" (Tobyhanna Army Depot 1994:n.p.).

Cold War-Era Thematic Associations Relevant to SEDA

Logistics: Weapons Storage and the Responsible Commands

Prior to the 1962 creation of the AMC, the jurisdiction over the Army's depots was distributed among the various technical services. The Chemical Corps had two, the Corps of Engineers one, the Signal Corps three, the Quartermaster eight, the Surgeon General one, and the Ordnance Department had 19 (Coppola et al. 1993:13). As the Ordnance Department had the most depots, its logistics responsibilities were the greatest, thus that department made major contributions to the shaping of the depot system in the Army.

In April 1954, the Ordnance Department established the Major Item Supply Management Agency (MISMA) in an effort to overcome supply problems experienced during the Korean War. Under MISMA, ordnance and equipment control of major items was assigned to Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The installation was later renamed the Letterkenny Army Depot (LEAD). MISMA's mission was expanded to include maintenance of major items in 1959. MISMA's first test in a mobilization situation came in 1961 during the Berlin crisis, when the Berlin Wall was built. Mobilization proved MISMA to be unable to completely fulfill its mission of inventory management since it could not locate and redirect items in low-priority assignments to areas of greater need. This resulted in the phasing out of MISMA and creation of the Major Item Data Agency (MIDA) in 1963 (Coppola et al. 1993:17; Walker 1985:5, 20-21, 24).

The 1962 reorganization of the Army that created the AMC also involved the establishment of a new subcommand, the Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) to oversee a single supply system for the Army. As such, the SMC was responsible for stock control, for maintenance of supplies and equipment, and for the operation of the Army's depots, all of which were transferred to the SMC in 1962. At that time, the SMC was the largest of the AMC subcommands (HOHQAMC 1969:22, 32). By the end of 1964, the SMC was operating 25 depots (AMC ca. 1972:6). The following year, however, the functions of the SMC were merged with those of the AMC, ending the history of this subcommand (AMC ca. 1972:7, 9; Coppola et al. 1993:27; HOHQAMC 1969:33). The number of depots was gradually reduced, and by the early 1970s the AMC depot system in the continental United States was comprised of six general supply depots—at Atlanta, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; New Cumberland, Pennsylvania; Sacramento, California; Sharpe, California; and Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania—four ammunition depots—at Savanna, Illinois; Seneca; Sierra,

California; and Umatilla, Oregon—and eight general purpose (combined general supply and ammunition) depots—at Anniston, Alabama; Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Letterkenny, Pennsylvania; Lexington-Blue Grass, Kentucky; Navajo, Arizona; Pueblo, Colorado; Red River, Texas; and Tooele, Utah (AMC 1973:n.p.).

The AMC had begun a comprehensive effort to use computers for inventory management in the mid-1960s. The National Automatic Data Processing Program for AMC Logistics Management (NAPALM) was initiated in 1964. Later renamed the AMC Five-Year ADP Program, its objective "was to establish standard systems operating on standard equipment within each operating level of the AMC complex using standard computer programs" (AMC ca. 1972:6). The effort was supported by the Automated Logistics Management Systems Agency (ALMSA) in St. Louis, Missouri (AMC ca. 1972:6). The prototype computer for use in establishing automatic data processing throughout the Army's depot system was installed at Letterkenny Army Depot in July 1970 (AMC ca. 1972:16). Called at first Project SPEED (system-wide project for electronic equipment at depots), soon expanded to Project SPEEDEX (system-wide project for electronic equipment at depots, extended), the system was installed at Sacramento, Sharpe, Safeguard, Pueblo, and Red River army depots by mid-1972 (AMC ca. 1972:24). Project SPEEDEX was intended to standardize depot operations, maintenance, and stock control (Walker 1985:29).

SEDA was not brought into the SPEEDEX program until 1974. The initial work to implement SPEEDEX participation was begun at the end of 1973, and throughout the following year personnel were trained and data entered in the system. Training consisted of course work at the Army Logistics Management Center and on-the-job training at Tobyhanna Army Depot, then in charge of the SPEEDEX program (Seneca Army Depot ca. 1974:9).

The changes implemented in the depot system during the early 1970s, however, were "only a band-aid approach to the real problem" (Walker 1985:30) of the ever-increasing complexity of logistics considerations. In 1976, Project STAAF (Study to Align AMC's Functions) was undertaken to examine various methods of reorganizing the depot system that had been proposed. As a result, MIDA was restructured and became a subcommand of DARCOM.[16] All MIDA missions were then transferred to the newly created Depot System Command (DESCOM) at the end of August 1976 (Walker 1985:37, 39-40). DESCOM was responsible for the receipt, storage, assignment, maintenance, and disposal of Army inventory items in the United States and abroad (Walker 1985:43-44). For the remainder of the Cold War, the structure and composition of DESCOM remained essentially unchanged (Figure 7), although Sharpe Army Depot was removed from the DESCOM inventory in the latter 1980s (Public Affairs Office, U.S. Army Depot System Command [PAODESCOM] ca. 1990:1).

[16] The AMC was renamed the Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command between January 1976 and August 1984 (Coppola et al. 1993:11).

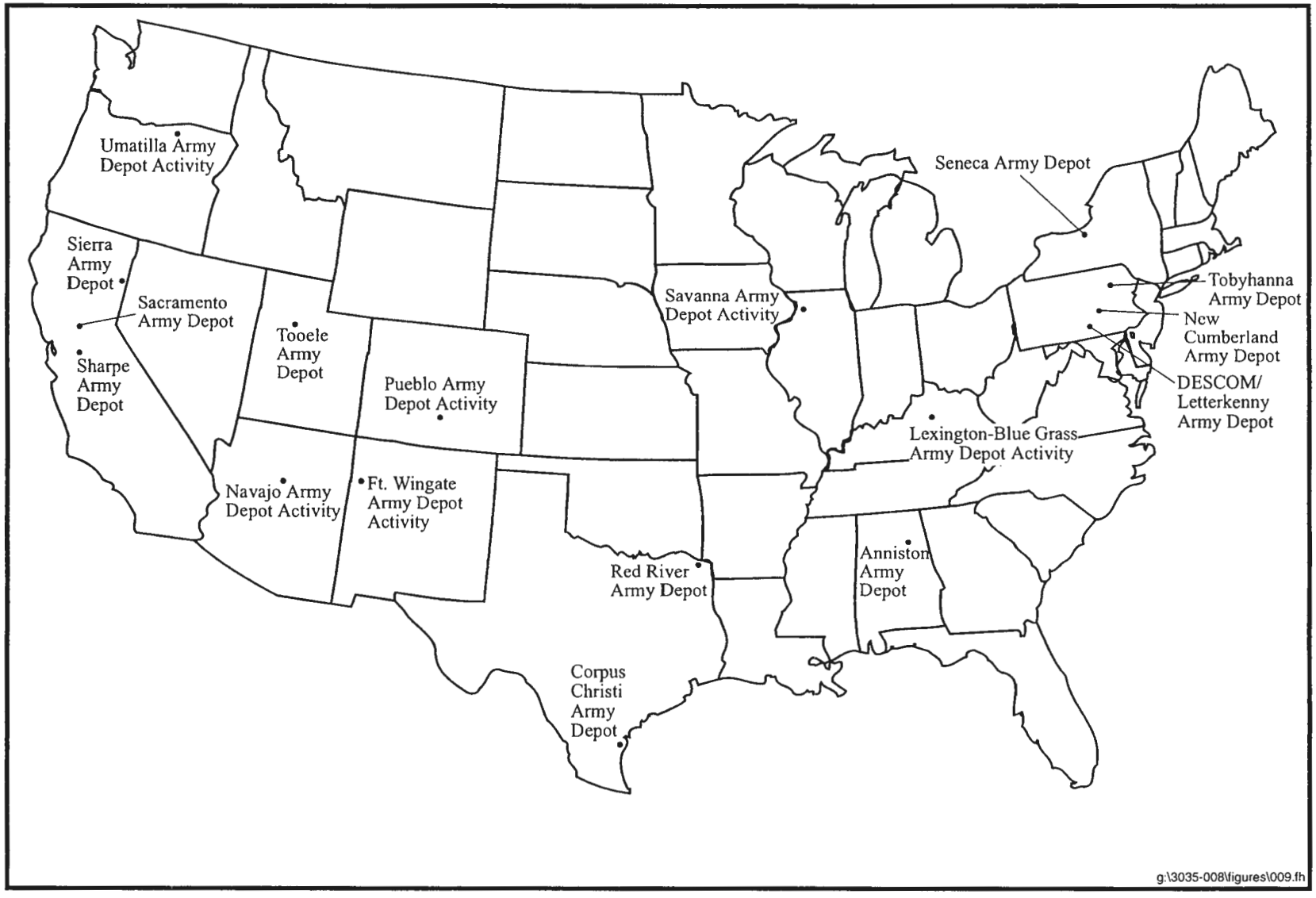

Figure 7. DESCOM depots and depot activities, 1985 (from Walker 1985).

CHAPTER 4
ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

by
Steve Gaither and Joe Freeman

SEDA, originally known as the Seneca Ordnance Depot, was constructed in 1941 as part of the United States Army mobilization program that began just prior to the entry of the United States into World War II. Acquisition of the property on which the depot was constructed involved the taking of approximately 10,000 acres in about 110 tracts. Most of the buildings that had been constructed on these tracts prior to government acquisition were either removed from the property by the former landowners or demolished by the government. Five wood-frame buildings (Buildings 2401, 2403, 2404, 2406, and 2408) constructed prior to the government acquisition are located in the north portion of the lakeside housing area. All but one of these, Building 2408, were moved from elsewhere on the installation. Building 2301 was also constructed before 1940. It was acquired in 1957 along with the property that had been the Sampson Air Force Base. Along with the former base, SEDA acquired 21 wood-frame lakeside cottages in 1957. These were built in the 1920s and 1930s (BTI 1984:13-15).

The design of SEDA was undertaken by the prominent Rochester, New York, architect-engineer firm of William S. Lozier, Inc., and the construction was contracted to two general contractors, Poirier and McLane Corporation and John W. Harris Associates, Inc., both of New York City. Initial design and construction at the facility defined the general division of the various areas. The majority of the buildings constructed were standard Army design ammunition storage igloos (500 in number); the remainder of the buildings consisted of additional storage facilities and various buildings that supported industrial operations, administrative functions, and personnel at the installation. New construction, initiated shortly after the initial phase of work was completed, added 21 warehouses for the storage of combat equipment.

Throughout World War II, SEDA accomplished its assigned missions on time and adequately provided logistical support for operations in the European and Pacific theaters. SEDA's role was certainly of vital importance to U.S. participation in the war. Along with more than 50 similar installations across the United States (many built during the World War II mobilization period and the early years of the war from standardized Quartermaster Corps and Corps of Engineers architectural drawings), SEDA helped provide logistical support and materiel storage capabilities for the war effort. Although essential to the Allied victory, this role of the depots in general is not deemed significant under Criterion A because their direct contribution to the development of a modern fighting force, and the materiel used by that force, was nominal. Thus, evaluated within the context of World War II military development—which includes the national mobilization effort that resulted in the construction of several dozen new depots from standardized plans, the World War II logistical support provided by the depot system, and the modernization of military capabilities—SEDA's role was not significant enough to warrant the inclusion of individual buildings or

structures in the NRHP under Criterion A (see Appendix B). For the same reasons, no historic districts have been recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for their World War II association. Nor do any of the buildings or structures exemplify architectural-engineering design or construction techniques that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master within the World War II context. As noted above, most or all of the buildings comprising depots constructed just prior to and during World War II were built according to standardized drawings developed by the Quartermaster Corps and Corps of Engineers. SEDA was no exception. Therefore, no buildings or structures have been recommended for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C solely because of their World War II association.

After the end of World War II, SEDA became a permanent installation in the Ordnance Department depot system. During its first 10 years of operation, SEDA functioned as a necessary part of the overall operations of the Ordnance Department, though without particular distinction in the national context of the Ordnance Department logistics system or military endeavors in general. That changed shortly after the Korean War, when SEDA's missions were expanded to include the storage and handling of special weapons.

In December 1957, SEDA also acquired 21 family housing units along Seneca Lake, to be used by NDA personnel. Also in 1957, SEDA acquired the Sampson Air Force Base airfield, which lay adjacent to the installation's southwest boundary. The base was in operation at the time NDA was established, but its closure in 1956 was a significant blow to the efficient accomplishment of the NDA's logistics mission. Without the airfield, materiel stored at the depot would have to be transported by public highway over 100 miles to Griffiss Air Force Base during mobilization or in emergency situations. In addition to the airfield itself, SEDA acquired the control tower, a hangar, and various other buildings and structures. As previously discussed, investigations of the buildings and structures at the former Sampson Air Force Base and currently within the boundaries of SEDA (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996) have found none of these to be NRHP-eligible, but recommended further research to determine the relationship between the SEDA airstrip and the Air Combat Command (Kaplan 1996:142). Additional research into this topic conducted during the current project indicates that although the Air Force did land craft at the field, the field was not a site of significant importance for the Air Force or the Air Combat Command during the Cold War era (Arkin and Fieldhouse 1985; Borklund 1991; Cochran 1984).

In 1960, the depot substantially increased its capacity to house personnel with the addition of a group of Capehart units near the administration area, south and east of the headquarters building. The 43 new buildings (Buildings 200 through 207, 210 through 219, and 221 through 245) provided 120 additional housing units at the installation (BTI 1984:35; IOC 1995:n.p.; Real Property Record 1960:various). These are located in an area called Elliot Acres (Seneca Army Depot n.d.:10), named after Colonel Author D. Elliot, commanding officer at the depot from 1943 until 1948 (Seneca Army Depot Activity 1995:n.p.). Elliot Acres is for the most part made up of these Capehart units. They are one- and two-story buildings, and include single-family, two-family, and four-family units (Real Property reports; Real Property data).

By 1960, SEDA's Cold War role within the context of the Army and of national defense was well established. Like many other Army depots across the continental United States, it stored and maintained conventional weapons and munitions. Unlike other depots, it also repaired and reconditioned industrial production equipment in the Army inventory, and it was a General Services Administration storage site for strategic materials. Special weapons were also stored and maintained at SEDA. The biggest change in the built environment after 1960 came in the late 1970s, when the airfield was modernized to accommodate large cargo aircraft such as the C-141.

In 1972, the depot began building a number of guest houses on the property it owned adjacent to Seneca Lake. They were interspersed among the 26 preinstallation-era houses already there. Three were constructed in 1972, nine in 1976, and seven more in 1988. A dormitory for unaccompanied enlisted troops (Building 703) was constructed in 1982 in the troop training area. Other buildings and structures constructed since 1970 have been primarily associated with personnel support and have included a Youth Center (Building 126), Physical Fitness Center (Building 744), and several small buildings in the 700 area. None of these buildings, being less than 50 years old, can be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless they meet Criteria Consideration G. In order to meet Criteria Consideration G, military properties should be of unmistakable and extraordinary importance due to a direct and influential relationship with Cold War events, strategy, and tactics. In general, personnel support structures like those built at SEDA since 1970 and discussed in this paragraph do not meet such stringent NRHP-eligibility requirements. The assessment of these buildings for the current project has found none to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G. The depot continued to carry out basically the same missions throughout the last two decades of the Cold War. It is currently in the process of eliminating all its ammunition stocks and ammunition-related missions prior to closing.

As during World War II, SEDA's physical plant as a whole and the individual elements of which it is comprised supported U.S. Army storage and logistical efforts during the Cold War era. Therefore, it may be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as a Cold War-era resource if it meets Criteria Consideration G, which covers resources constructed or achieving their significance during the last 50 years and being of such exceptional significance that they should be listed on the NRHP before the standard 50-year period to establish perspective has elapsed. Property types which do not reflect such direct unmistakable and extraordinary importance include family housing and other quarters, administrative buildings, motor pools, maintenance shops, sewage treatment plants, hospitals and clinics, and other support facilities. This includes most of the Cold War-era buildings and structures at SEDA except the igloos and other warehouse facilities. Such storage facilities are not of unmistakable and extraordinary importance within the context of the U.S. Army storage and logistical operations during the Cold War. Therefore, these buildings and structures are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G (see Appendix B).

CHAPTER 5
ARCHEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

by
Duane E. Peter, Floyd B. Largent, Jr., and Melissa M. Green

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

Although antiquarians such as DeWitt Clinton (1811), Ephriem Squier (1851), John Delafield (1851), William Beauchamp (1900), and Arthur Parker (1922) are known to have explored in and around the SEDA area, very little formal archeological research has been conducted on the installation. However, site types which might be expected to occur in the area include prehistoric villages and campsites, protohistoric and historic Native American villages, and historic European-American sites, including farmsteads, rural residences, schools, churches, and villages. Deeply buried prehistoric sites are not expected, given that most of the project area is blanketed with glacial till that predates human occupation of North America.

Formal cultural resources investigations did not begin at SEDA until the mid-1980s. In 1986, Envirosphere Company of Lyndhurst, New Jersey, drafted an archeological overview and management plan for the depot (Klein 1986). Although no fieldwork was conducted, extensive archival research of existing archeological site records and examination of old plat books and maps illustrating the locations of preinstallation homesteads was conducted. Not surprisingly, the overview focused on historic cultural resources: locations of 231 potential historic archeological sites were identified within the boundaries of the 10,865-acre facility. They consist primarily of farmsteads or rural residences, although a wheelwright's shop, ten blacksmith shops, a warehouse, a saw mill, a cider mill, a broom factory, a potash factory, eight schools, a tavern that had once been a schoolhouse, an unidentified business, a store, a cemetery, a Baptist church, a Baptist parsonage, and the remains of two World War II USACE construction facilities are also included in the sample. Subsequent documentary research (McVarnish and Cook 1996) by John Milner Associates, Inc., significantly increased the information base for these historic sites.

The archival research of Klein (1986) also noted four prehistoric sites based on records on file at the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the State University of New York, Buffalo (SUNY-Buffalo). Unfortunately, the site records were vague and the exact locations of the sites could not be ascertained. Sites NYSM-4824 and NYSM-4826 were recorded by Beauchamp in 1900; the former appears to be the remains of Kendaia, an Iroquois town destroyed in 1779, although the officially recorded location of Kendaia is situated two miles to the north. Site NYSM-4826 was reported by Beauchamp to be a prehistoric or protohistoric campsite with hearths, European artifacts, and shell pits. All that is known of NYSM-4825 is its location, although it is recorded by Klein (1986) as a prehistoric campsite of undetermined affiliation. Site UB-1260, which Beauchamp (1900) mentions, is recorded as yielding triangular dart points and abundant prehistoric ceramics, including pipe bowls. Given the nature of Envirosphere's study, none of these site locations was verified in the field.

The first of three cultural resources surveys conducted at the installation was performed by Heritage America, Ltd. in autumn 1994. The project area was described as an ash landfill "composed of dark brown to black ash that was spread over an area approximately 300 by 500 feet (91.4 to 152.4 meters)" (Oberon 1995:6). Although much of the area was contaminated and was not surveyed, the remaining two-acre project area was stratified into survey areas based on likelihood of containing cultural resources (particularly prehistoric remains). In areas deemed high probability, shovel tests were excavated at 8-m (26-ft) intervals, and were taken down to bedrock or until culturally sterile levels were documented. Depths from shovel tests (n=128) varied from 18–78 cm (7–31 in). All fill was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. In cases where cultural materials were identified, additional shovel tests were excavated in each of the cardinal directions at 4-m (13-ft) intervals in order to collect supplementary data regarding extent and integrity of the site. In this manner, one prehistoric archeological site and the remains of four structures were identified. The prehistoric site yielded a variety of lithic materials, including two chert cores, 46 chert flakes, and two chert projectile points resembling styles from the Laurentian Archaic (5,400–3,400 B.P.) and the Early Woodland (3,000–2,500 B.P.) periods. The structural remains consist entirely of pre-World War II concrete foundations. No attempt was made to group the structures into sites, and none of these finds has been assigned either field numbers or official state trinomials. Although neither of the finds was formally assessed for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, Oberon (1995) states that the historic remains may be part of some larger historic complex that extends outside the project area, and thus should be considered potentially significant pending additional work. Similarly, additional research was recommended at the prehistoric site once ash removal is completed. The New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has indicated that additional test excavations at the prehistoric site are necessary and that the proposed ineligible status of the historic period archeological resources has not been adequately demonstrated.

In 1996, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., was contracted to conduct both an architectural survey/evaluation and a cultural resources survey within two tracts, totaling some 760 acres, at the Seneca Army Airfield in the west-central portion of the facility (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996). Seventeen structures were examined and evaluated, including a covered reservoir, a navigational building, one pre-World War II structure, and buildings within the Small Arms Baffled Range Complex. Only two of the structures were found to be older than 50 years, and both had been so extensively modified that contextual integrity had been lost. All 17 structures were recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. During the cultural resources survey, the project area was stratified into subareas of high, moderate, and low probability based on environmental factors and known areas of contamination and ground disturbance (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1996) as originally defined in Klein (1986). High probability areas were shovel tested at 10-15-m intervals, moderate probability areas were shovel tested at 15–30-m intervals, and areas of low probability were shovel tested at 30-45-m intervals. Each shovel test unit measured 40 cm square and the fill was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. Any areas which were disturbed or contained suspected hazardous materials were not shovel tested. This methodology identified three historic sites, consisting of subsurface scatters of glass, ceramics, metal artifacts, and bone (PCI/SADA 1-3). Two of the sites (PCI/SADA 1-2) contained materials dating from 1850-1941; the other, PCI/SADA-1, yielded artifacts dating from approximately 1820–1860. Only the latter site, which was found in the front yard of an extant nineteenth-century farmhouse, was deemed to have sufficient stratigraphic and contextual integrity to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition, an attempt was made to find previously recorded site NYSM-4824, which was reported to be located within the project area, but no trace of it was discovered.

Finally, in November 1995, John Milner and Associates, Inc., attempted to relocate five prehistoric sites (NYSM-4823, NYSM-4825, NYSM-4826, NYSM-4840, and UB-1260) which had been previously recorded within the present depot boundaries early in the twentieth century (Feidel 1996). Sites NYSM-4825, NYSM-4826, and UB-1260 had been included in Envirosphere's 1986 archeological overview and management plan (Klein 1986; see discussion above), but the others were identified on the basis of a closer search of the state

site records. Site NYSM-4823 is recorded only as a prehistoric camp, possibly located on the shore of Seneca Lake, and NYSM-4840 is recorded as "traces of occupation" extending approximate 3 km northwest-southeast to the west of the facility; a small portion of the site crosses into the installation. Because of the ambiguity of the records—for example, two distinct locations are cited for NYSM-4826—it proved impossible to find any of the sites. A surface examination (approximately 149 acres) was coupled with a systematic shovel testing program; 223 40-cm square shovel tests were excavated along parallel transects at 20-m intervals across the purported site areas, to depths up to 30 cm below surface. Fill was screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. Although several isolates were found elsewhere on the facility, no traces of any of the sites in question were identified.

DEVELOPING A PREDICTIVE PREHISTORIC SITE DISTRIBUTION MODEL FOR SEDA

Development of a predictive model of the location of prehistoric sites within SEDA is made very difficult by several factors: (1) systematic survey of large plots of land has not been accomplished in this portion of the Seneca River drainage; (2) the construction of SEDA resulted in the removal or significant movement of the artifact-bearing sediments within the facility; (3) the construction process resulted in the restructuring of major portions of the drainage systems; and (4) the landscape is largely undifferentiated and the drainage characteristics of the soils are uniformly poor.

Distribution of Known Sites

As noted in the above discussion, the few known sites within the area are located adjacent to Seneca Lake or immediately adjacent to the drainages flowing into Seneca Lake. The only site that falls outside this pattern is the Ash Landfill site recorded during the investigations of the ash landfill area (Oberon 1995). It should be noted that this site likely represents a small hunting encampment that was used very briefly. Unfortunately, the actual research potential of this site was not determined during the 1995 investigations. The investigations conducted by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (1996), and John Milner Associates, Inc. (Feidel 1996), revealed that sites previously recorded decades earlier may be impossible to relocate. Although site UB-1260 was noted as being adjacent to a known igloo, no evidence was encountered through systematic shovel testing in the vicinity of that igloo. Construction of the depot and disturbance, such as channelization and utility placements, have effectively removed any detectable evidence of that site. A similar fate may have affected detection of sites NYSM-4823 and NYSM-4826. For sites NYSM-4824 and NYSM-4825, the possibility remains that the sites were not plotted accurately at their original recording.

Contextual Integrity

As noted in the 1986 overview and management plan (Klein 1986), large portions of SEDA were significantly impacted by the construction activities. Hundreds of acres were graded, leveled, and filled in the construction process. This process effectively impacted the context of most archeological sites within the facility. Review of construction photographs (Figures 8, 9, and 10) and related documentation reveals that approximately 3,249 acres of the SEDA facility lack any potential to contain archeological materials within a primary context. This conclusion is largely dependent upon the fact that SEDA sits on a Pleistocene-age surface between the drainages of the two finger lakes. The drainages are incised into this surface and have

Figure 8. Construction of Igloo Group D, facing northwest.

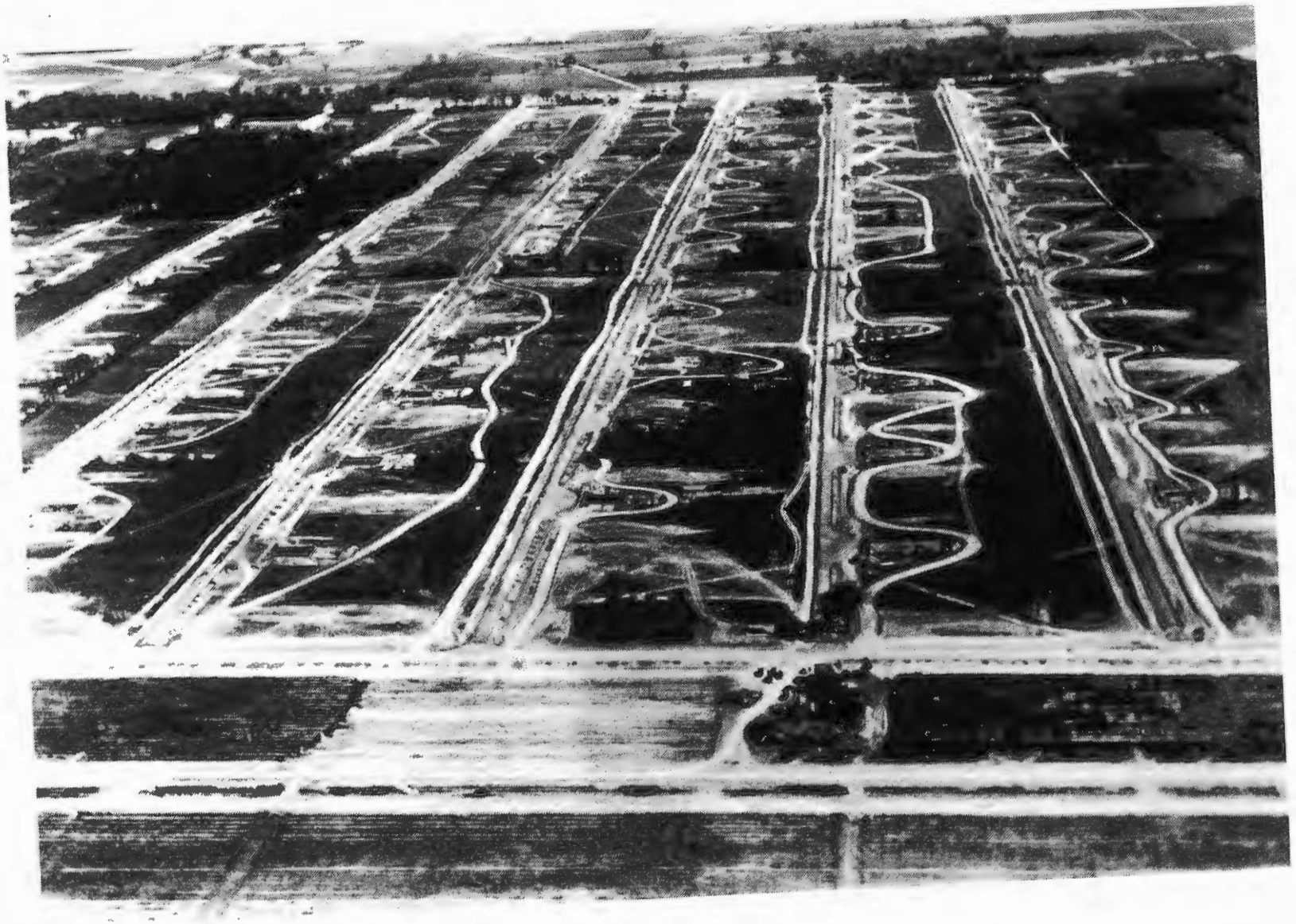

Figure 9. Construction of Igloo Group D, facing east.

Figure 10. Construction of Classification Yard, facing west.

meandered very little during the last 10,000 years. Therefore, the potential for deeply buried sites within SEDA is almost nonexistent. Most archeological remains will be found within the upper 30 cm of the Wisconsin-age glacial till soils. Wherever construction took place within SEDA, the impacts frequently extended several feet in depth; for example, igloo foundations extended to a depth of three feet (Klein 1986). The contextual integrity of any archeological site within the construction zones would have been destroyed. Given the lack of erosional displacement of soils over most of SEDA, it is unlikely that burial of sites has occurred; consequently, most sites would be visible on the ground surface or detectable through shallow subsurface testing.

Restructuring of the Drainage Systems

Examination of the 1850 and 1870 maps of the facility area and comparison with the modern U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map reveal that the stream drainages were significantly altered during construction. Figure 11 presents the drainages as they appeared on the 1850s and 1870s maps. It is apparent that focusing archeological survey on certain segments of the drainages as they appear today would be a total waste of effort, for many of the present drainage segments are a fabrication of the facility construction. Instead, an archeological survey should focus on the drainages as they appeared in the mid-1800s; nevertheless, the original channels may have been altered so drastically that the contextual integrity of stream-side sites may have been totally destroyed.

An Undifferentiated Landscape

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in modeling the probable locations of prehistoric sites is the relatively featureless landscape. The landform between the two lakes is flat to gently rolling with no noticeable terraces or benches present along the drainages. Examination of the soils maps for the area reveal that Darien-Angola soils, consisting of deep, poorly drained silty-clay loams to deep clay loams, comprise the entire area. Only very limited expanses of well-drained soils are found within the entire facility. Therefore, the geomorphology and soils of the area provide no real means of stratifying the facility area.

Definition of Probability Zones for Prehistoric Site Locations

Examination of historic maps, photographs, and soils maps indicates that approximately 3,249 acres of the SEDA facility have either been swampy in nature or have been significantly disturbed (Figure 12). It is proposed that these areas be excluded from survey. Of this acreage, 2,129 acres have been built upon, so the detection of prehistoric sites with contextual integrity is extremely unlikely. In addition, approximately 917 acres of the depot have been surveyed for archeological sites previously; about 145 acres of this area overlap with areas which are swampy or previously disturbed. Within the center of the facility approximately 1,532 acres have been at least partially impacted by the construction of the five igloo blocks. Approximately half of this area (between igloo rows and the areas between the igloo blocks) has been impacted only minimally (see Figure 12) and will require only minimal survey. Approximately 560 acres make up the highly developed NDA (Security Area on maps) and contains the northernmost igloo block (179 acres and 172 acres of built area) and one historically swampy area (70 acres); all of which will not be surveyed. In addition, the 206-acre Coast Guard facility and the three-acre Baptist cemetery on the southeastern and southwestern sides of the depot, respectively, will not be included in survey acreage due to ownership. The Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) site (329 acres) and firing ranges on the eastern side of the depot, and environmentally contaminated sites will be off limits to survey. All told, some 3,249 acres are either

swampy or significantly disturbed by previous construction and/or development, 772 acres have been previously surveyed, and 209 acres must be excluded due to ownership. Thus, of the 10,865 acres within the SEDA facility, 7,616 acres have not been systematically surveyed.

Designation of the probability zones is actually dependent upon only three factors: (1) distance to permanent water; (2) adequate drainage of site location; and (3) the degree of disturbance noted for each area. It is recommended that the high probability zone be designated as a 100-m-wide zone on either side of a permanent water source or elevated landforms within 150 m of a swampy area (Figure 13). It must be emphasized that, in the cases of the streams which cross the facility, the original courses rather than the modern ones should be examined. Medium probability zones are defined as those areas that are relatively undisturbed, but between 100 and 200 m from a water source. Given the poor drainage of the soils throughout the facility, sites will be unevenly distributed on higher landforms. The low probability zone consists primarily of those areas within the igloo blocks that have been partially impacted and are of significant distance from any water source.

Proposed Survey Strategy

The existing data do not indicate that prehistoric sites will be found in large numbers within the SEDA facility. Furthermore, the potential stratigraphic contexts of such sites are not conducive to the recognition of individual occupational episodes. The land surface within the SEDA facility has been relatively stable for over 20,000 years; consequently, reoccupation of a given location will result in a palimpsest of material remains that will be difficult to interpret. The potential for locating prehistoric sites with sufficient contextual integrity to address meaningful research questions appears to be limited, for centuries of farming and subsequent facility construction have affected the context of any site that may be found within the SEDA facility.

Due to the limited potential for significant prehistoric archeological sites within SEDA, the following survey methodologies are recommended by the USACE, Fort Worth District:

(1) High probability zone: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 30-m intervals from the stream edge; shovel tests will be placed at 30-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or substantially disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location.

(2) Medium probability zone: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 40-m intervals; shovel tests will be placed at 40-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location.

(3) Low probability zone: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 50-m intervals; shovel tests will be placed judgmentally on landforms that are better drained and appear to have been disturbed only minimally; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location. Within the igloo areas, the standard 50-m interval should be abandoned; rather, the survey transects should focus on the less disturbed areas between the igloo rows.

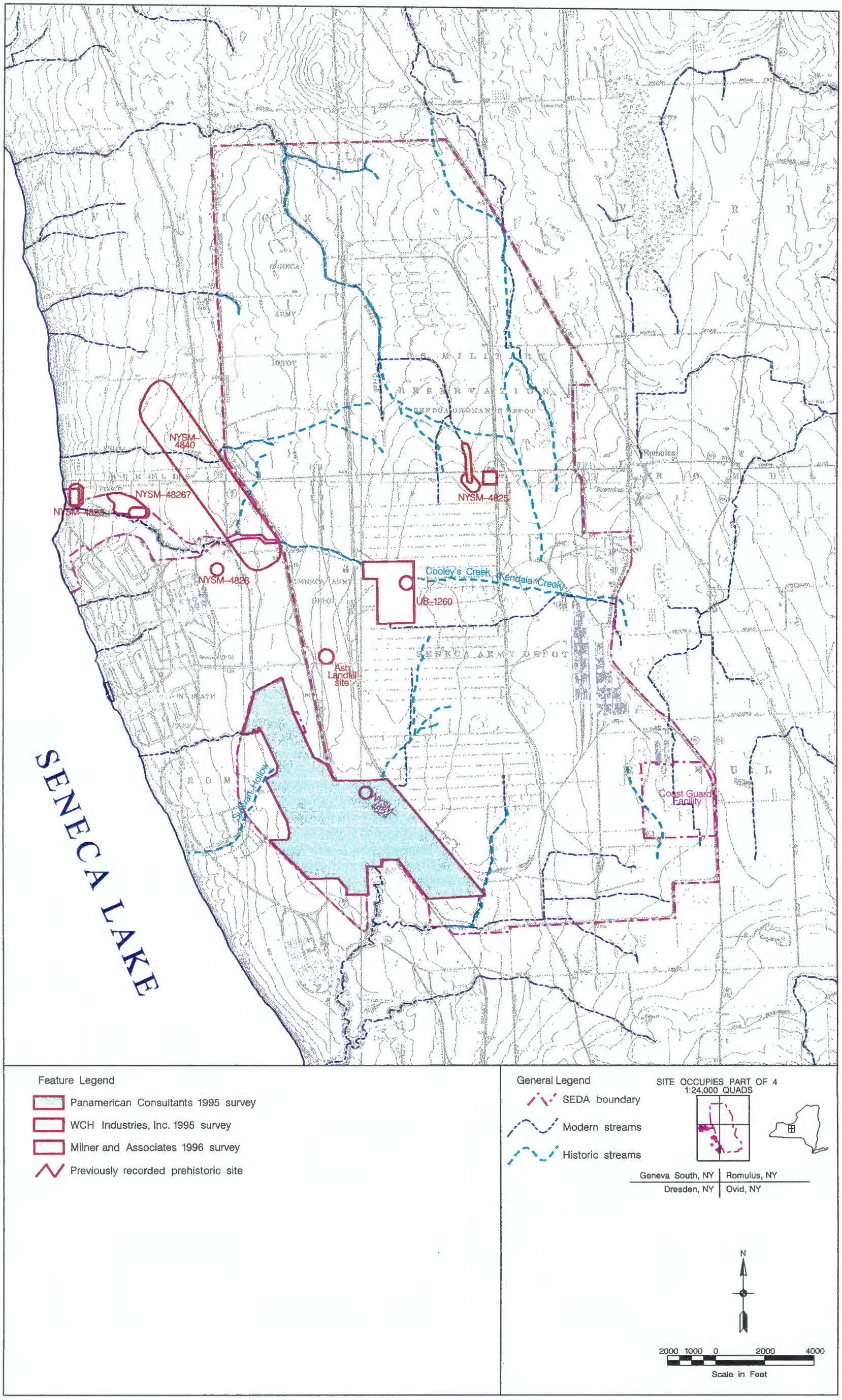

Figure 11. Locations of previous archeological surveys and purported locations of previously recorded prehistoric sites.

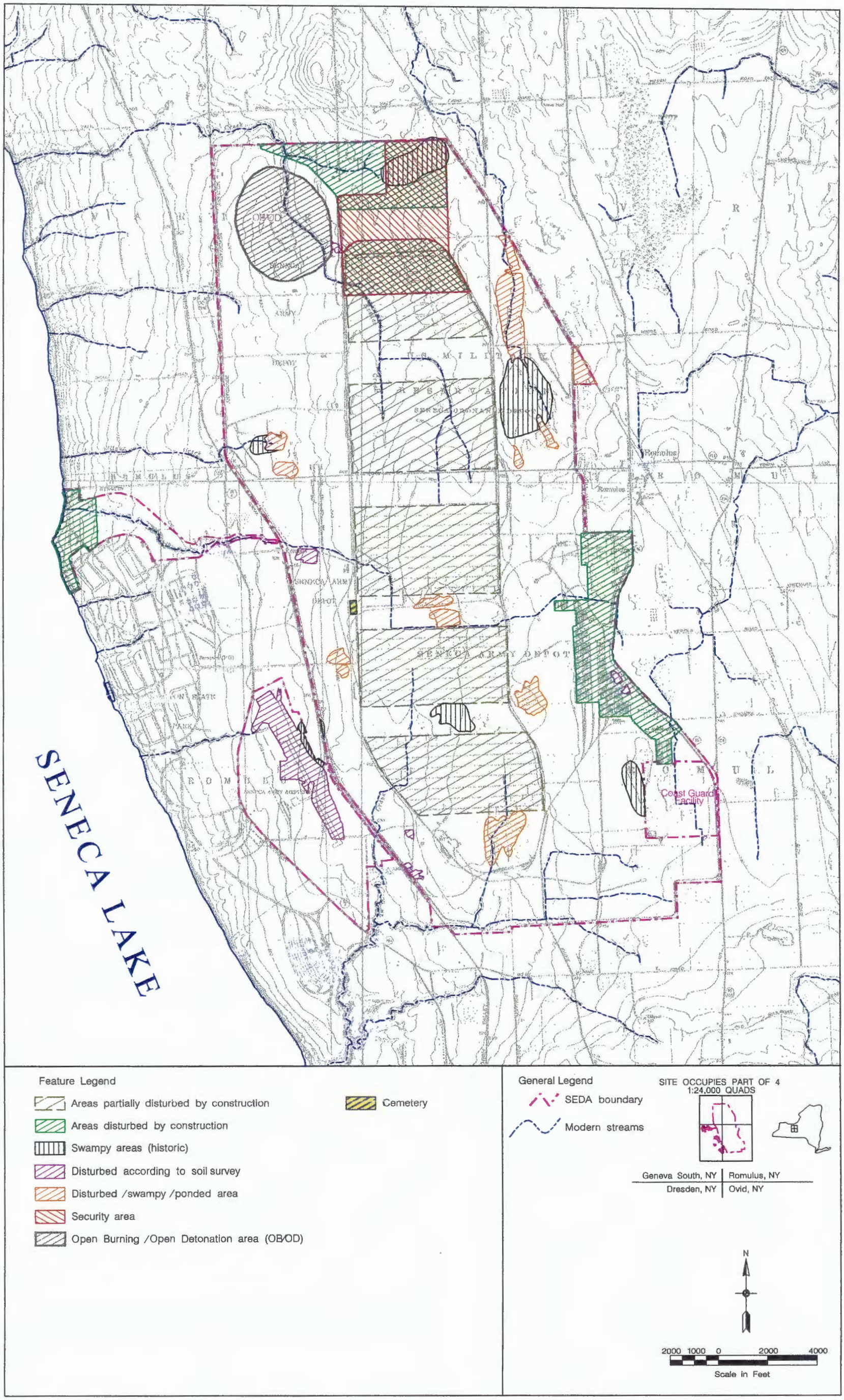

Figure 12. Disturbed areas.

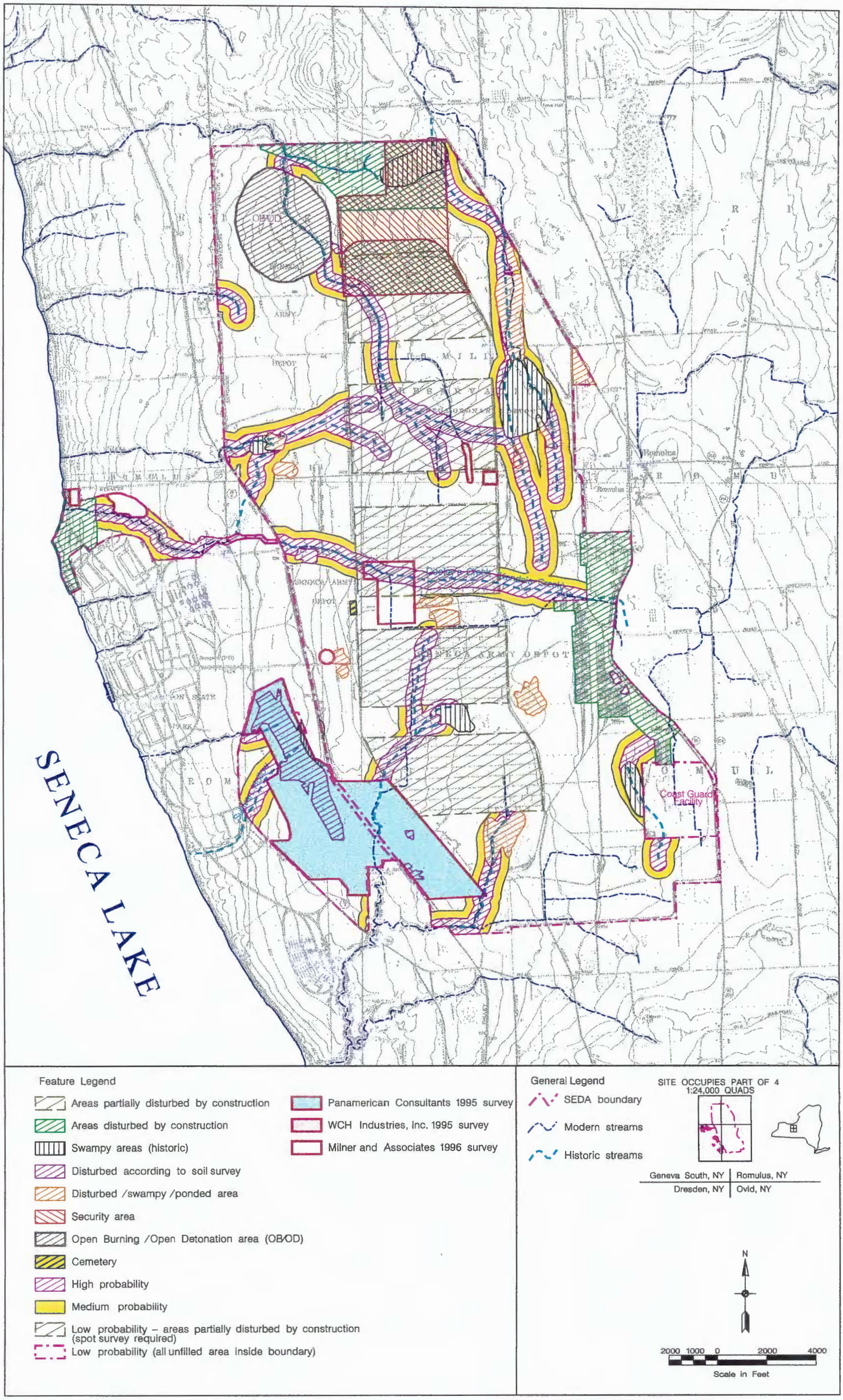

Figure 13. Probability areas for prehistoric site detection.

Shovel tests will be 30 cm in diameter and will be excavated to a depth of 30 cm or the B-horizon, whichever is encountered first. All soil matrix will be screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. Notes on each shovel test will be recorded on appropriate forms, and general field observations and notes will be kept on a daily basis in notebooks. Photographs of both black-and-white print and color slide formats will be taken at all sites and of general locales throughout the survey. When sites are identified through shovel testing or the identification of above-ground features or artifact scatters, a cruciform pattern of additional shovel tests will be utilized to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site boundaries.

METHODOLOGY FOR LOCATING POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITES AT SEDA

As mentioned in the previous section, significant portions of SEDA have been significantly impacted due to the construction of the installation (see Figure 12). The total destruction of prehistoric sites during construction of SEDA was more likely than the destruction of historic sites. The extensive nature of landform modification during the construction of SEDA raises doubts concerning the contextual integrity of the historic sites. This section will show that although some potential historic sites are most likely gone, remains from a number of these may still exist.

The previous accounting of potential historic sites located on or approximated as being located on SEDA property totaled 231 (Klein 1986). This accounting and the map produced showing these potential locations (Figure 14) were based on the review of several maps of the area dating from 1850 to 1941. All 231 potential sites were assigned a number that could be tied back to a particular landowner and the map(s) on which his name (or another's) was listed (see Appendix C). Shops, blacksmith shops, churches, schools, taverns, and other non-residential structures were also indicated. These locations were general at best, especially since none of the maps used were produced at the same scale, showed the same topographical features, or labeled all structures.

After intensive examination of these and other historic maps of the area and a careful review of the previous reports concerning the locations of potential historic sites at SEDA (Klein 1986; McVarish and Cook 1996), a new map of potential locations was developed (Figure 15). The data used to construct this new map were taken from Gibson's *Topographical Map of Seneca County, New York* (1852; see Figure 4), the Romulus and Varick maps from Nichols' *Atlas of Seneca County, New York* (1874a, 1874b; see Figure 6), Pratt's *Seneca County, New York* (1909; Figure 16), and the *Compass System Map of Seneca County, New York* (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938; Figure 17). Although these maps also were produced at different scales, each clearly indicated structures and, with the exception of the 1938 map, names of property owners. These maps also indicated the locations of non-residential structures. A total of 259 structures was identified from these four historic maps.

The most important indicator used to develop the new potential map was the roads. Since this area had been opened up to European-American settlement as early as 1789, most of the roads through the SEDA area were in place by 1850. These roads have changed little in the past 140 years (Figure 18). Some of the roads were discontinued or slightly altered within the SEDA boundaries, but for the most part remnants remain, and those outside of the boundaries are much the same. Using these roads to aid in the plotting of historic sites based on their plotting locations on historic maps, more reliable potential locations began to materialize. Site locations clustered along roads rather than haphazardly throughout the boundaries of SEDA (see Figure 14). The clustering of sites along historic, and in some cases, extant roads within SEDA's boundaries indicates that these potential sites may be more easily located during a systematic pedestrian survey than previously thought. As in Klein (1986), numbers were assigned to each location tying the plotted structure(s) to a particular landowner(s) and the historic map(s) from which the location was originally noted (see Appendix

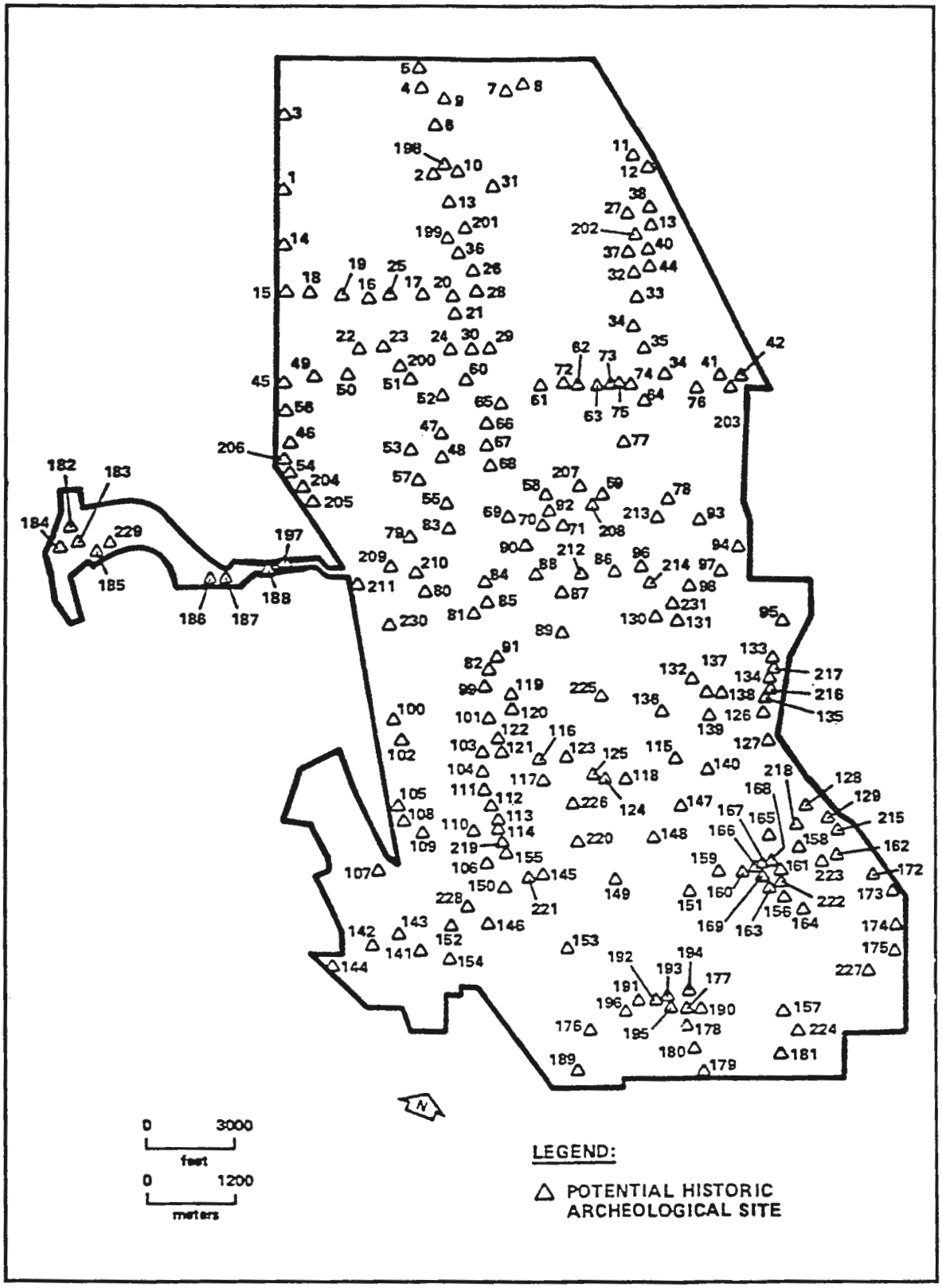

Figure 14. Potential historic archeological site locations on SEDA (Klein 1986).

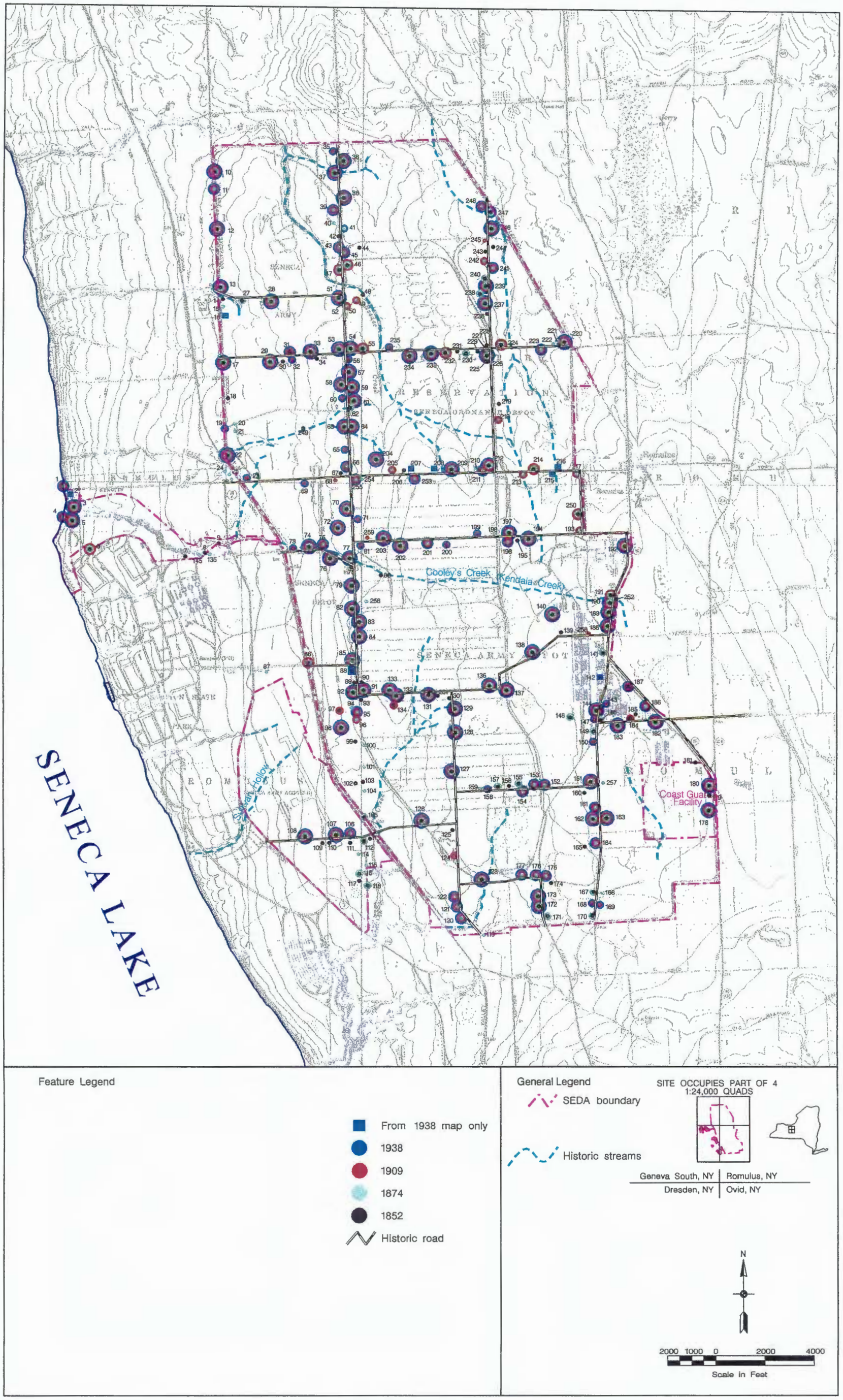

Figure 15. Locations of potential historic sites based on data from 1852, 1874, 1909, and 1938 maps.

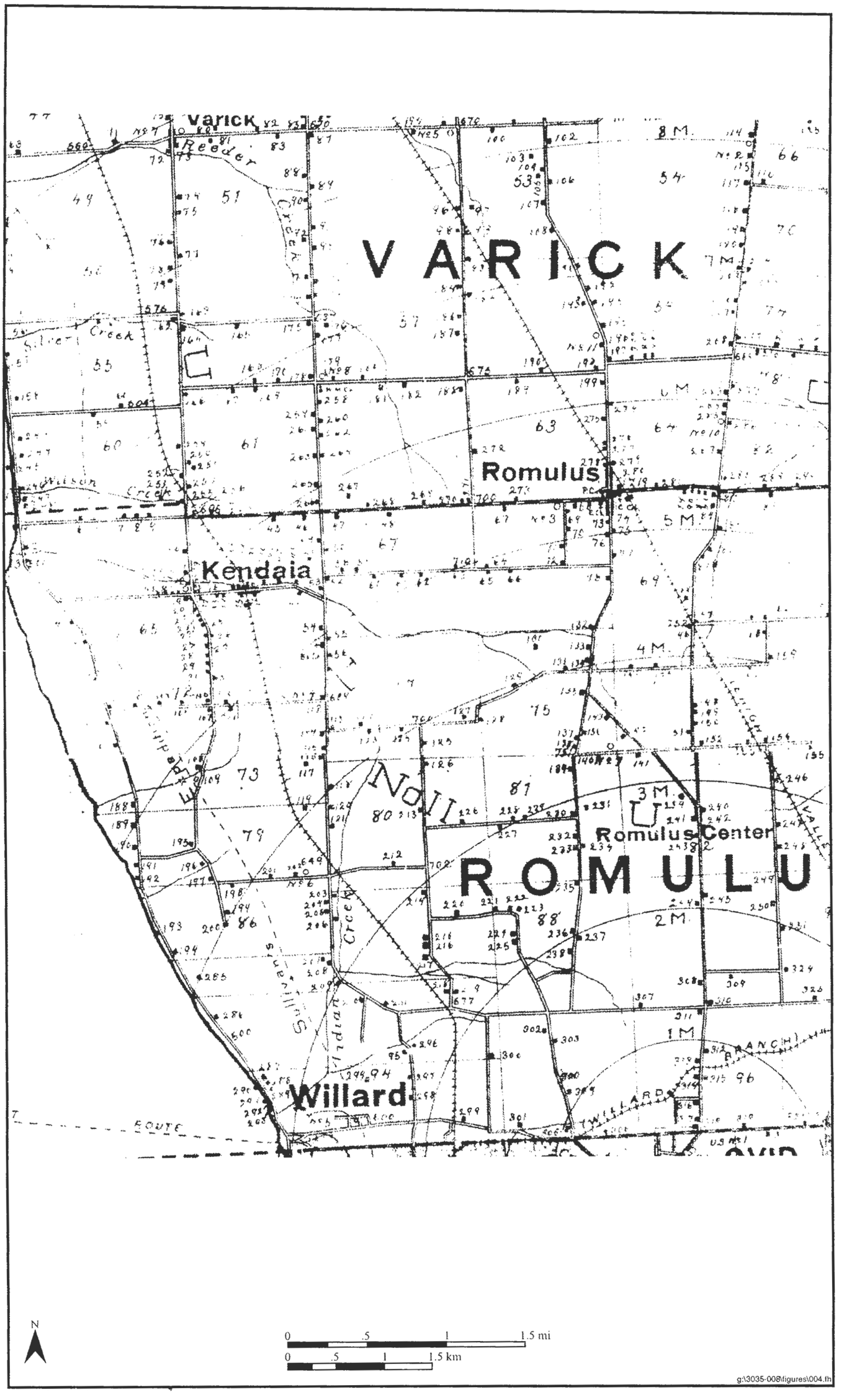

Figure 16. Detail of *Seneca County, New York* (Pratt 1909).

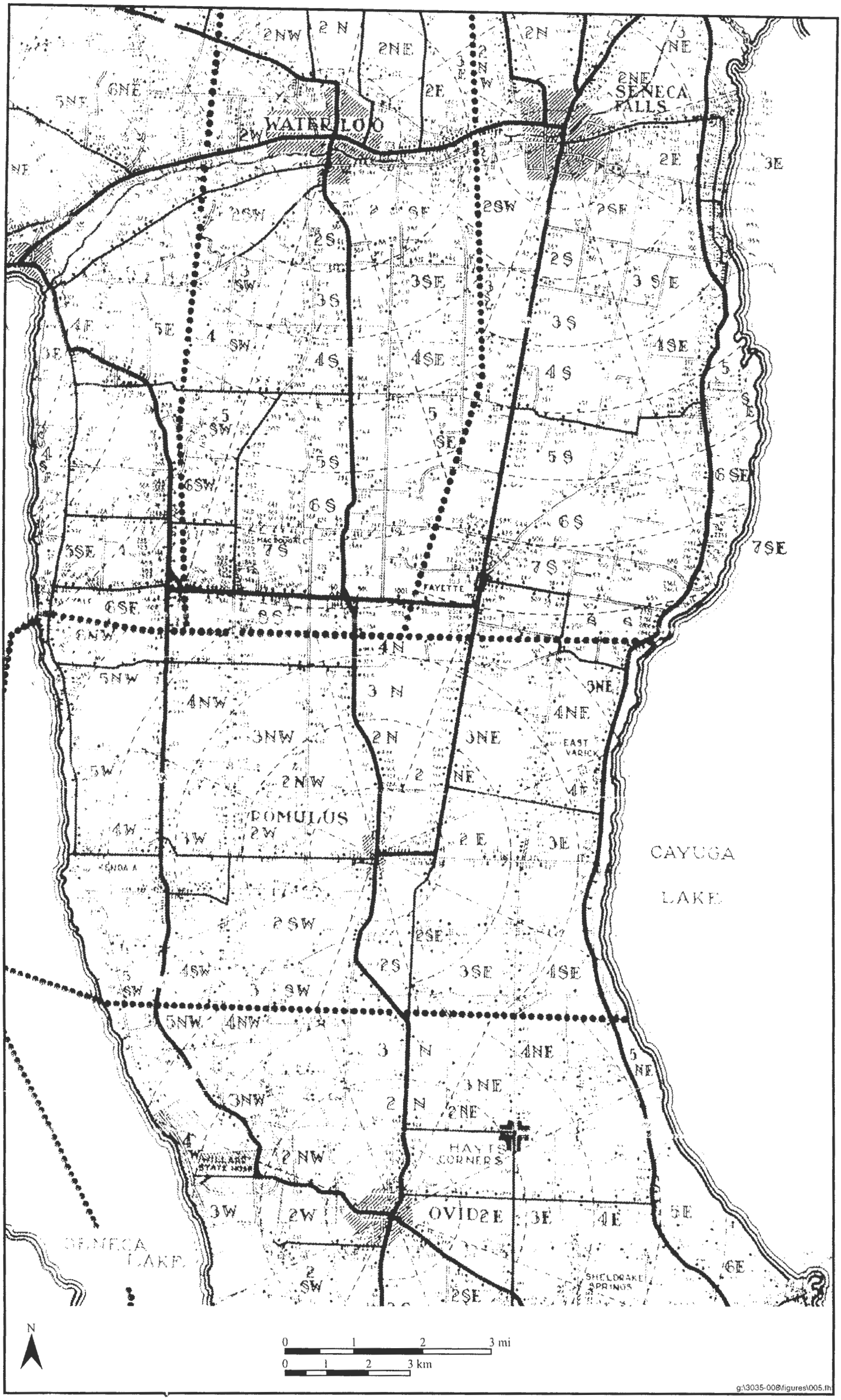

Figure 17. Detail of *Compass System Map of Seneca County, New York* (Rural Directories, Inc., 1938).

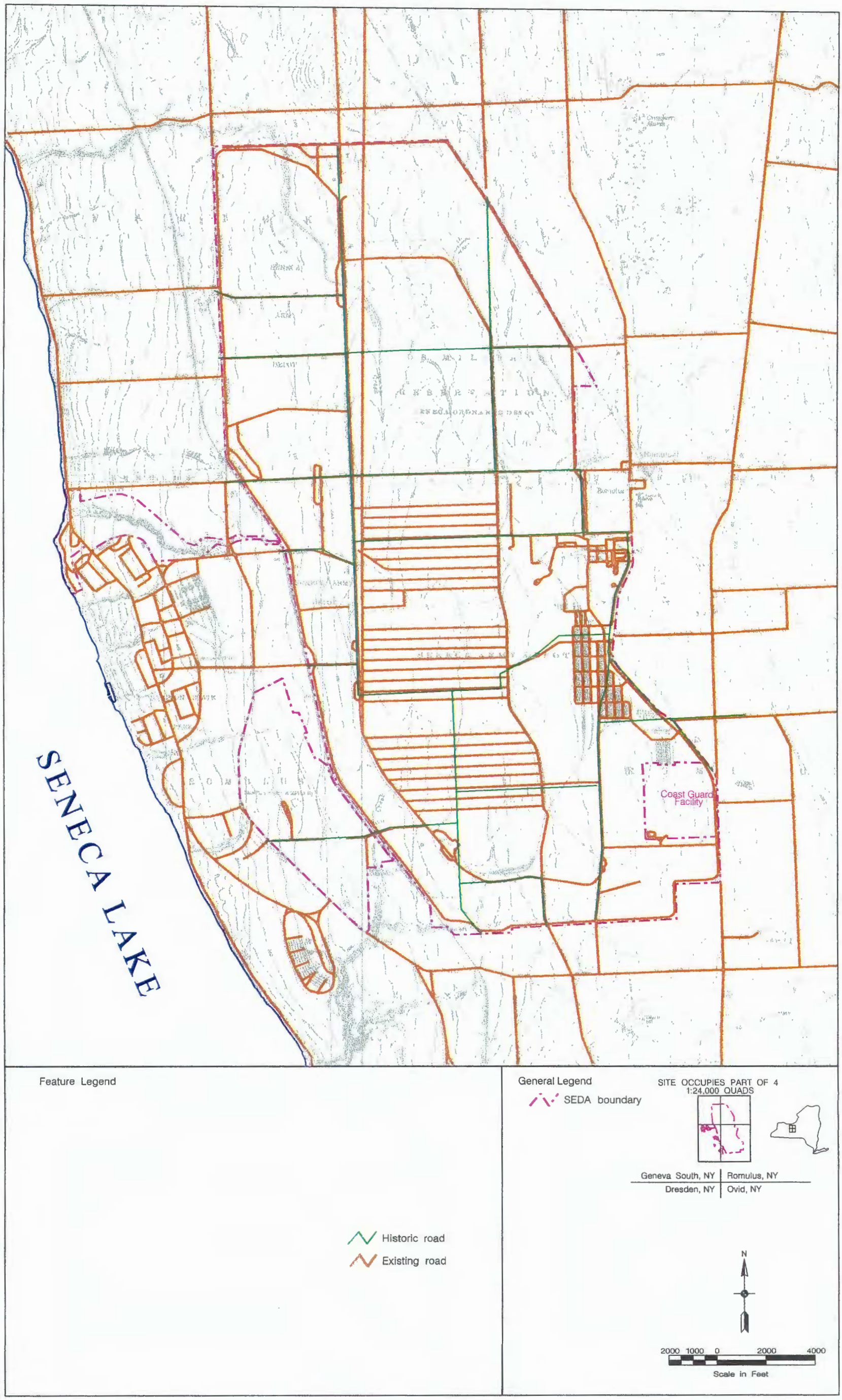

Figure 18. Historic and existing roadways on SEDA.

D). In addition, the assigned numbers that Klein (1986) used have been correlated as closely as possible to these new numbers.

Comparing the areas of disturbances and the areas of extreme build-up (i.e., administration area, housing areas, and much of the security area and the adjoining training area) with the potential historic site locations as they are plotted in Figure 19, it is apparent that at least 30 of these potential sites are most likely completely destroyed. The probability of finding any foundations, subsurface dumping remains, or other features in these highly disturbed areas is extremely low. The five igloo blocks may be the only areas in which this may not be the case. It appears that as many as 45 historic sites might be impacted by this construction, but remains are extremely likely (see Figure 17). Although extensive land disturbance did occur during the igloo construction, much of it was highly localized and separated by areas of much less disturbance (McVarish and Cook 1996:46). Aerial photographs taken at the time of construction illustrate this pattern of disturbance (see Figures 8 and 9). These areas are likely to contain remains from many of the historic structures originally located there. At least three historic roads still exist through these blocks and archeological remains of former farmsteads are very possible. Spot checks for potential site locations during the initial installation visit indicated that archeological remains are indeed present.

Attempting to locate those potential sites located away from historic or existing roads, such as saw mills located along creeks, will warrant some different measures, such as focusing the searches on site plottings. Only a few of these sites appear to fall in areas considered to be low probability zones based on the information presented in Figure 20. Using the current plotting locations as a basis for identifying the high number of potential historic archeological sites within SEDA, high probability zones are designated as 100-m-wide zones along historic roads. Low probability zones are primarily within areas outside of historic roads or streams and are not located in significantly impacted or disturbed portions of the installation. Due to the high number of potential historic site locations within SEDA, the following survey methodologies are recommended by the USACE, Fort Worth District:

(1) High probability zone: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 30-m intervals from the historic and present road edge; shovel tests will be placed at 30-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or substantially disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location.

(2) Low probability zone: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 50-m intervals in areas away from historic or present roads where historic site plottings occur; shovel tests will be placed at 50-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location. Within the igloo areas, the standard 50-m interval should be abandoned; rather, the survey transects should focus on the less disturbed areas between the igloo rows.

Shovel tests will be 30 cm in diameter and will be excavated to a depth of 30 cm or the B-horizon, whichever is encountered first. All soil matrix will be screened through 6.35-mm (.25-in) hardware cloth. Notes on each shovel test will be recorded on appropriate forms, and general field observations and notes will be kept on a daily basis in notebooks. Photographs of both black-and-white print and color slide formats will be taken at all sites and of general locales throughout the survey. When sites are identified through shovel testing or the identification of above-ground features or artifact scatters, a cruciform pattern of additional shovel tests will be utilized to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site boundaries.

Criteria for Site Eligibility

Although the NRHP criteria for determining site eligibility is ultimately used in deciding whether a site is considered significant for inclusion, these criteria can be too broad in scope. Sites located on SEDA will be reviewed based upon several specific criteria which will aid in making more accurate eligibility determinations. These criteria for the research value and potential eligibility are: contextual integrity, age, length of occupation, function, presence/absence of intact features, and, when applicable, socioeconomic status. Each of these criteria will be applied to all historic sites identified, and each site will be measured against the whole to best determine its eligibility. Each site will also be reviewed as to where and how it fits into the research themes or historic contexts identified and developed by the New York SHPO (New York Archaeological Council 1994; see Chapter 2 discussions). By using these criteria when examining the sites on SEDA, the researcher will be able to make more accurate determinations of those sites that are truly significant on a local, regional, and/or nationwide context.

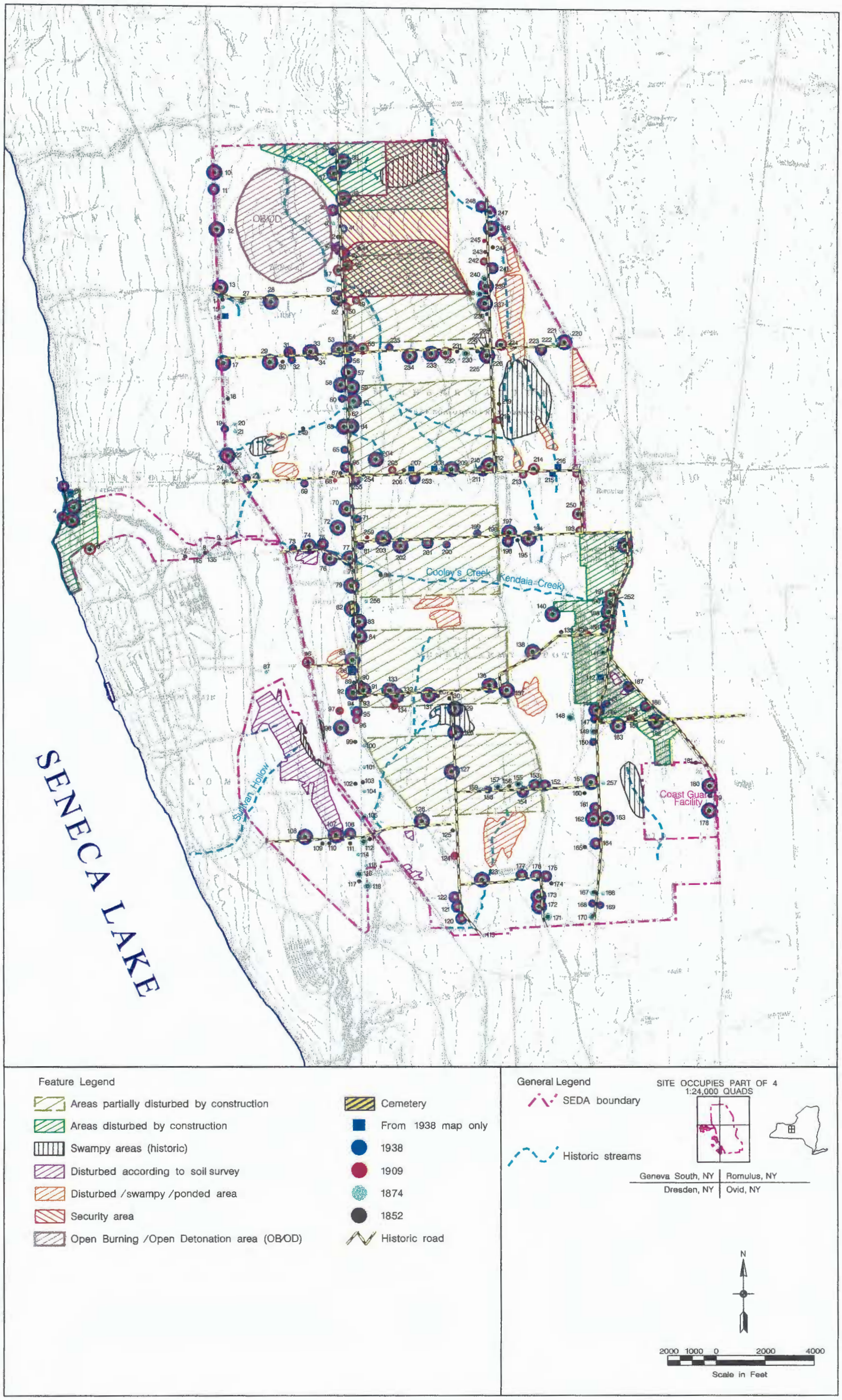

Figure 19. Locations of potential historic sites in relation to known disturbances on SEDA.

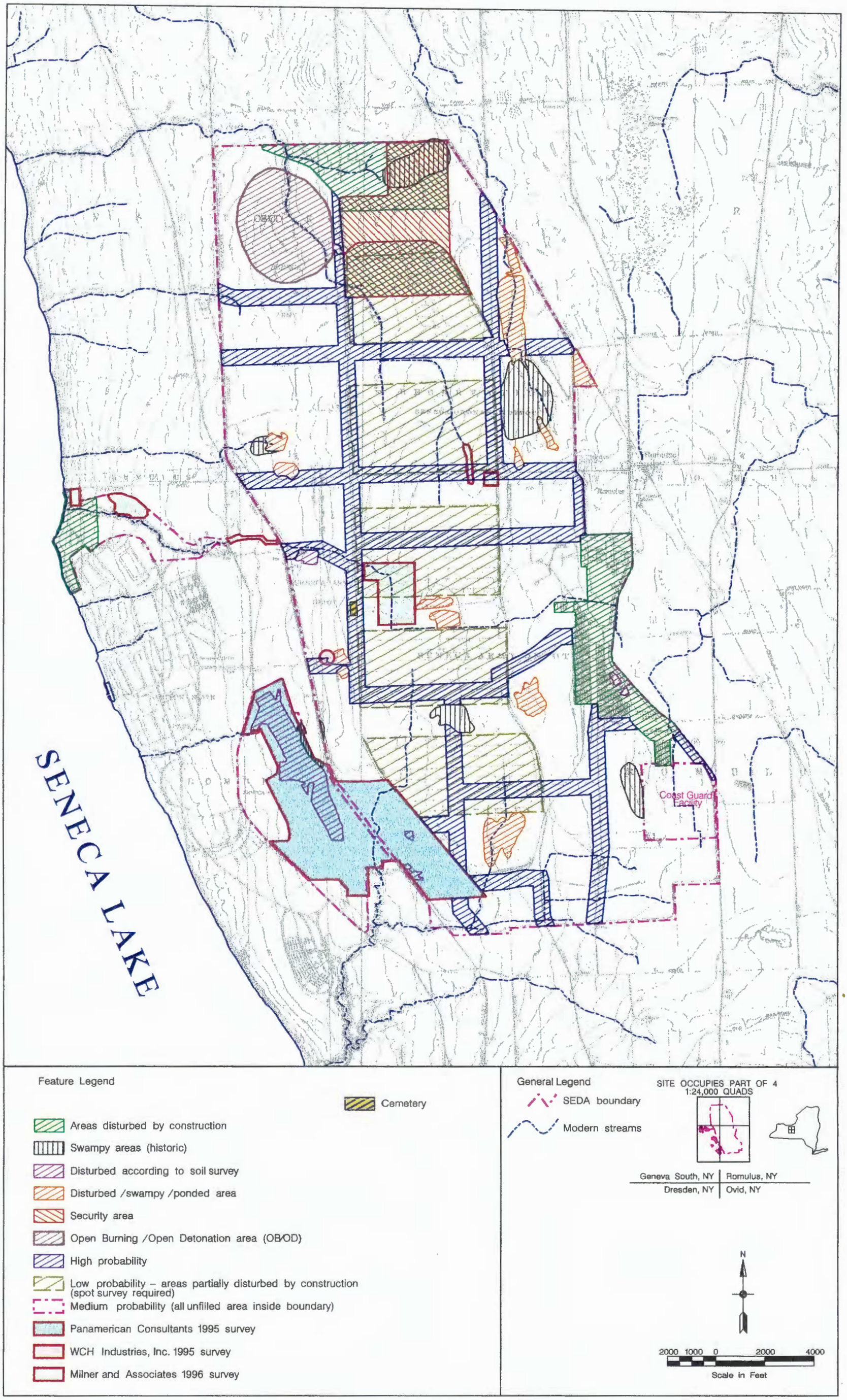

Figure 20. Probability areas for historic site detection.

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

INTRODUCTION

The planned realignment and closure of SEDA requires identification and evaluation of *all* potential National Register-eligible properties. This report provides research designs for both the historic and prehistoric periods and their potential associated resources that should provide researchers with clear guidance and methods. The role of SEDA during the World War II and Cold War eras is discussed, incorporating the architectural assessment of all the structures and buildings from those periods and their potential for National Register eligibility status. Lastly, predictive models for prehistoric and historic site distributions based on the distribution of known sites, contextual integrity, and the changes of the landscape are discussed.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERAS

Throughout World War II, SEDA accomplished its assigned missions on time and adequately provided logistical support for operations in the European and Pacific theaters. SEDA's role was certainly of vital importance to U.S. participation in the war; however, evaluated within the context of the World War II national mobilization effort and World War II logistical support that involved more than 50 similar installations across the United States, that role was not significant enough to warrant the inclusion of individual buildings or structures in the NRHP under Criterion A because of their World War II association. For the same reasons, no historic districts have been recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A for their World War II association. Nor do any of the buildings or structures exemplify architectural-engineering design or construction techniques that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master within the World War II context. Therefore, no buildings or structures have been recommended for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

As during World War II, SEDA's physical plant as a whole and the individual elements of which it is comprised supported U.S. Army storage and logistical efforts during the Cold War era. Therefore, it may be considered for inclusion in the NRHP as a Cold War-era resource if it meets Criteria Consideration G, which covers resources constructed or achieving their significance during the last 50 years and being of such exceptional significance that they should be listed on the National Register before the standard 50-year period to establish perspective has elapsed. In order to meet Criteria Consideration G, resources should be of unmistakable and extraordinary importance by virtue of a direct and influential relationship to Cold War tactics, strategy, and events. Property types which do not reflect such direct unmistakable and extraordinary

importance include family housing and other quarters, administrative buildings, motor pools, maintenance shops, sewage treatment plants, hospitals and clinics, and other support facilities. Also, the storage facilities are not of unmistakable and extraordinary importance within the context of the U.S. Army storage and logistical operations during the Cold War. Therefore, no buildings or structures are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The conceptual framework proposed for the prehistoric cultural resources studies at SEDA is an explicitly ecological one, designed to investigate human adaptations in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York State. Ideally, prehistoric archeological investigations should seek to document and explain the cultural and environmental changes throughout the Holocene period within SEDA. The investigation of the interaction of the natural environment and culture, as represented by technology, social organization, population density, and subsistence economy, will lead to an increase in our understanding of why and how prehistoric societies developed as they did. As Struever (1968, 1971a, 1971b) has noted, an understanding of the relationship between changes in social and subsistence organization and selective pressures, both internal and external, is best approached through the reconstruction of a cultural system, especially its settlement and subsistence subsystems, through time.

Archeological research has the potential to provide supporting data that will contribute to our present knowledge of frontier, nineteenth-century, and twentieth-century farmsteads and rural industries, such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, weaving, asheries, dairying, and grape-growing as well as other agricultural pursuits. The archeological record can provide physical evidence of the architecture and material culture of the historic period, to supplement historical and archival data, as well as oral traditions, which can provide data on social ties, ethnic identity, and behavioral patterns which can, in turn, increase our understanding of the archeological record. Archeological research can not only enhance our existing knowledge of land use, settlement patterns, community development, and overall agricultural development, but will contribute to broader conceptual frameworks that explain the influence of significant agents of culture change, such as transportation. In addition, archeological investigations at SEDA may provide a new perspective on ethnic and socioeconomic diversity for this area. Previous research suggests that the area was basically a homogenous rural aggregate that quietly developed from subsistence farming to participation in major metropolitan markets. Yet, there is tantalizing evidence that the population was ethnically diverse, and that major movements, wars, and transportational developments may have affected productivity and socioeconomic status. Thus, it would appear that the Romulus/Varick area was a diverse and complex rural community. The cultural material that remains may provide clues for understanding the level of complexity and the developmental process that the agricultural way of life underwent in Central New York over a period of nearly 150 years.

Probability Zones for Prehistoric and Historic Sites

Although large portions of SEDA have been significantly impacted due to the construction of the installation, the potential for archeological sites at SEDA does exist. The destruction of prehistoric sites during construction of SEDA was, however, more likely than the destruction of historic sites. The extensive nature of landform modification during the construction of SEDA raises doubts concerning the contextual integrity of all potential archeological sites.

Designation of the probability zones for prehistoric resources is actually dependent upon only three factors: (1) distance to permanent water; (2) adequate drainage of site location; and (3) the degree of disturbance noted for each area. It is recommended that the high probability zone be designated as a 100-m-wide zone on either side of a permanent water source or elevated landforms within 150 m of a swampy area. It must be emphasized that, in the cases of the streams which cross the facility, the original courses rather than the modern ones should be examined. Medium probability zones are defined as those areas that are relatively undisturbed, but between 100 and 200 m from a water source. Given the poor drainage of the soils throughout the facility, sites will be unevenly distributed on higher landforms. The low probability zone consists primarily of those areas within the igloo blocks that have been partially impacted and are of significant distance from any water source.

The most important indicator for historic archeological sites is the early road system within the SEDA area. Most of these roads were in place and have changed little in the past 140 years. Using these roads and plotted locations of potential sites, which clustered along roads, high probability areas were identified. These were designated as a 100-m-wide zone on either side of the historic roads within SEDA's boundaries. Low probability zones are primarily within areas outside of historic roads or streams.

It is estimated that of the 10,865 acres within the SEDA facility, 7,616 acres have not been systematically surveyed. However, there is some overlap between the probability zones for high prehistoric and historic, and high historic and medium prehistoric. A total of 2,614 acres of high probability area remains to be surveyed, with 1,171 acres of historic potential and 1,679 acres of prehistoric potential. The medium probability zone for prehistoric borders the high probability zone and totals 645 acres of non-overlap acreage; there is no historic medium probability zone. The low probability zone is made up of two distinct areas—low disturbed and low—and is the same for both historic and prehistoric site potential. The low disturbed area (1,353 acres) consists of the igloo areas, but excludes the portion within the NDA. The remaining low acreage (3,294 acres) consists of all other areas on the depot that do not contain any type of known disturbance, but lacks any real potential for archeological remains. The proposed systematic survey and shovel testing strategy for all high, medium, and low probability zones should yield the most complete information possible for identifying and assessing any remaining archeological remains at SEDA. The recommended strategy includes:

(1) High probability zone, prehistoric: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 30-m intervals from the stream edge; shovel tests will be placed at 30-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location.

    High probability zone, historic: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 30-m intervals from the historic and present road edge; shovel tests will be placed at 30-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location.

(2) Medium probability zone, prehistoric: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 40-m intervals; shovel tests will be placed at 40-m intervals unless the landform is poorly drained or disturbed; additional shovel tests will be placed at 10-m intervals across a discovered site location.

(3) Low probability zone, prehistoric and historic: conduct systematic survey along parallel transects placed at 50-m intervals; shovel tests will be placed judgmentally on landforms that are better drained and appear to have been disturbed only minimally; additional shovel tests will be placed at

10-m intervals across a discovered site location. Within the igloo areas, the standard 50-m interval should be abandoned; rather, the survey transects should focus on the less disturbed areas between the igloo rows.

Once sites have been identified, standard site recordation will be implemented. Data recovered from these sites will be used to aid in NRHP eligibility recommendations. The criteria consist of contextual integrity, age, length of occupation, function, presence/absence of intact features, and, when applicable, socioeconomic status. By using these criteria when examining the sites on SEDA, the researcher will be able to more accurately make final determinations of those sites that are truly significant on a local, regional, and/or nationwide context.

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APPENDIX A

FAMILIES WITH SLAVES AND FREE AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN ROMULUS TOWNSHIP (WHICH WOULD INCLUDE VARICK)

FAMILIES WITH SLAVES IN 1820

1. Henry Van Liew: one male under 14 years; one female under 45 years.
2. Hiram Seeley: one male 10-24 years of age (this person may have been freed).
3. Josiah Smith: one male under 26 years.
4. William Mundy: one male over 14 years.
5. Thomas Combs: one male under 14 years; two females under 14 years; one female under 45.
6. Jonas Seeley: one male under 14 years; one male over 14 years; one female under 14 years.
7. John D. Van Duyn: one female over 26 years.
8. Anthony Dey: one male under 26 years.
9. Haynes Bartlett: one male under 14 years; one female over 14 years.
10. Stephen Miller: one female under 26 years.
11. Barna Swarthout: four males under 14 years; one male under 45 years; one female under 26 years.
12. James Swarthout: one male under 26 years.

FAMILIES WITH FREE AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN 1820

1. John D. Van Duyn: one male over 45 years.
2. Peter Depue: one male over 26 years.
3. John I. Berry: one female under 14 years.
4. Stephen S. Viele: one female under 10 years.
5. Elizabeth Bainbridge: one under 26 years [sex of individual unknown].
6. Stephen R. Miller: one male under 14 years.

FAMILIES WITH FREE AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN 1830

1. Haynes Bartlett: one male 10-24 years of age.
2. Robert Fleming: one female 55-100 years of age.
3. Samuel Davison: one female 10-24 years of age.
4. John Green: one female 10-24 years of age.
5. Howard Miller: one male 10-24 years of age.
6. Stephen Miller: one male 10-24 years of age.
7. Edward Sayre: one male 10-24 years of age.
8. John Sayre: one female 10-24 years of age.
9. David Morris: one male 10-24 years of age.
10. Hiram Seeley: one male 10-24 years of age.

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
B0604	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0605	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0606	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0607	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0608	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0609	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0610	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0611	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0701	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0702	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0703	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0704	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0705	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0706	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0707	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0708	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0709	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0710	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0711	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0801	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0802	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0803	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0804	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0805	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0806	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0807	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0808	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0809	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0810	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0811	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0901	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0902	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0903	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0904	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0905	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0906	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0907	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0908	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
B0210	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0211	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0301	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0302	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0303	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0304	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0305	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0306	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0307	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0308	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0309	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0310	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0311	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0401	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0402	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0403	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0404	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0405	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0406	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0407	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0408	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0409	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0410	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0411	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0501	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0502	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0503	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0504	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0505	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0506	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0507	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0508	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0509	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0510	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0511	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0601	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0602	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0603	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
A1007	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1008	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1009	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1010	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1011	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1012	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1101	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1102	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1103	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1104	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1105	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1106	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1107	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1108	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1109	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1110	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1111	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0101	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0102	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0103	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0104	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0105	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0106	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0107	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0108	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0109	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0110	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0111	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0112	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0201	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0202	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0203	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0204	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0205	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0206	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0207	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0208	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0209	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
A0701	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0702	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0703	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0704	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0705	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0706	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0707	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0708	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0709	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0710	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0711	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0801	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0802	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0803	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0804	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0805	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0806	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0807	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0808	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0809	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0810	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0811	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0901	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0902	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0903	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0904	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0905	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0906	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0907	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0908	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0909	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A0910	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1001	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1002	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1003	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1004	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1005	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
A1006	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
A0307	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0308	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0309	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0310	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0311	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0312	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0313	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0314	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0315	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0316	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0317	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0401	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0402	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0403	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0404	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0405	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0406	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0407	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0408	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0409	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0501	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0502	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0503	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0504	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0505	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0506	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0507	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0508	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0601	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0602	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0603	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0604	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0605	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0606	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0607	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0608	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0609	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0610	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
13630	Apron/Hardstand Light	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
17901	Training Range 10/25 M	N/A	N/A	1987	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
45110	Open Storage Depot	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
45111	Open Storage Depot	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
45112	Open Storage Depot	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
75010	Court Area	N/A	N/A	1980	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
75018	Playground GP	N/A	N/A	1981	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
75021	Softball Field	N/A	N/A	1956	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
75027	Running Track	N/A	N/A	1987	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
75070	Rec. Pier	N/A	N/A	1979	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
75072	Skeet Field	N/A	N/A	1979	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
750A	Court Area/ & 750B associated	Vacant	Court Area	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
A0101	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	2
A0102	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	2
A0201	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0202	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0203	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0204	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0205	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0206	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0207	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0208	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0209	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0210	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0211	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0212	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0213	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0214	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0215	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0216	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0217	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0218	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0301	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0302	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0303	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0304	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3
A0305	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	4
A0306	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1957	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	3

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
2505	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2506	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2507	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2508	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2509	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2510	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2511	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2512	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2513	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2514	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2515	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2516	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2517	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2523	Family Housing -LTC/MAJ[15]	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2524	Guest House[15]	N/A	N/A	1992	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2525	Guest House[15]	N/A	N/A	1992	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2530	Family Housing -LTC/MAJ[15]	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
4002	Water Well	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
4003	Water Well	N/A	N/A	1951	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
4004	Water Well	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
4005	Water Well	N/A	N/A	1954	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
4006	Water Well	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
4007	Water Well	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
11110	Airfield Runway	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
11210	Airfield Taxiway	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
11310	Airfield Aprons	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
11311	Airfield Aprons	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
11690	Airfield - Misc. Paving	N/A	N/A	1980	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1, 12
12311	Fuel Dispensing	N/A	N/A	1971	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
12510	POL Pipeline	N/A	N/A	1982	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13470	Wind Direction Indicator	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13480	Nav. Lighting	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13490	"Other"	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13510	Above Ground Com. Lines	N/A	N/A	1942	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13611	Runway Lights	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13612	Approach Lights	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13620	Taxiway Lights	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
13621	Hold - Approach Light	N/A	N/A	1953	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
2470	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2471	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2472	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2473	Sep. Toilet/Shower (same number as Trailer, below)	N/A	N/A	1976	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2473	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2474	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2475	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2476	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2477	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2478	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2479	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2480	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2481	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2482	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2483	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2484	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2485	Rec. Park Service Bldg.	N/A	N/A	1981	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2485	Trailer	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2486	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2487	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2488	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2489	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2490	Trailer (S)	N/A	N/A	1972-1995	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2491	Family Housing -CO/WO[15]	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2492	Family Housing -CO/WO[15]	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2493	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2494	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2495	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2496	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2497	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2498	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2499	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2500	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2501	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2502	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2503	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
2504	Trailer Park	N/A	N/A	1990	N/A	N/A	No	No	Ineligible	No	1

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
2416	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2417	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2418	Family Housing -CG/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2419	Family Housing -CG/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2420	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	**10**
2421	Family Housing -CG/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2423	Family Housing -CO/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2424	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2425	Family Housing -CO/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2426	Family Housing -CO/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2427	Family Housing -CO/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2428	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2429	Family Housing -CO/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2430	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2431	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2432	Family Housing -CG/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2433	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1962	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2434	Sewage Lift Station	Lift Station	Lift Station	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2436	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2437	Family Housing -NCO/Enl (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	**11**
2438	Family Housing -NCO/Enl (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2439	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2441	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2443	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2444	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2445	Recreation Center	Recreation	Recreation	1982	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	**1**
2446	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2447	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2448	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2449	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2450	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2451	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2452	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2453	Family Housing -Jr. NCO/Enl (S	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2454	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2456	Boat House	Boat House	Boat House	1970	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2458	Family Housing -Quarters	Vacant	Family Housing	1940s?	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2466	Family Housing -Det. Garage (T	Vacant	Garage	1952	Poor	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
2201	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2202	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2203	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2204	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Storage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2205	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2206	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2207	Refuse/Garbage Bldg.	Vacant	Refuse/Garbage Bldg.	1974	Poor	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2209	Cemetery, 19th & 20th century	Intact	Cemetery	Acquired 1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2301	Gen. Inst. Bldg	Vacant	House/Tavern	Early 19th c.	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1, 8
2302	Range/Target House	Vacant	Communications and Receiver Building	1953	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2303	Beacon Light	Unused	Beacon Light	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2304	Transformer House	Vacant	Vault, Power Building	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2305	Airfield Operations Building	Vacant	Crash Station	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2306	Airfield Operations Building (S)	Vacant	Airfield Operations Bldg.	1953	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2307	Radar Stand	Vacant	TVOR/DME Radar Shelter	1953	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2308	Earth Berm Tank	Water Storage Reservoir	Water Storage Reservoir	1942?	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2310	Fuel/POL Bldg	Vacant	Pump House	1981	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2311	Access Control Facility	Vacant	Access Control Facility	1983	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2312	Admin Gen Purpose	Vacant	Operations, Gen. Purp.	1986	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2313	Flagpole	Unused	Flagpole	1986	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2314	Gas Chamber	Vacant	Gas Chamber	1988	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2315	Fuel/POL Bldg	Vacant	Fuel/POL Bldg	1992	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
2401	Family Housing -LTC/MAJ	Family Housing	Family Housing	1930s?	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2402	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Garage	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2403	Family Housing -CG/WO	Family Housing	Family Housing	Unknown	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2404	Family Housing -LTC/MAJ	Family Housing	Family Housing	Unknown	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2405	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Garage	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2406	Family Housing -LTC/MAJ	Family Housing	Family Housing	Unknown	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2407	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Garage	Garage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2408	Family Housing -Colonel	Family Housing	Family Housing	1930s	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Eligible	No	
2409	Rec. Equip. Checkout	Storage	Pump House	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2410	Officers Open Dining (S)	Dining	Dining	1942	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2411	Water Supply/Treatment Bldg	Water Supply/Treatment	Sampson Pump Station	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2412	Family Housing -CG/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2413	Family Housing -Det. Garage (S)	Vacant	Garage	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2414	Family Housing -LTC/MAJ (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2415	Family Housing -CG/WO (S)	Vacant	Family Housing	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
2077	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Gen. Purp. Storage	1942	Poor	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2078	Ammo. Demilitarization Depot	Vacant	Ammo Renovation Shop	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2079	Heat Plant Building	Vacant	Boiler House	1947	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2080	Access Control Facility (T)	Vacant	Sentry Station	1954	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2081	Water Storage Tank	Unused	Water Storage Tank	1947	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2084	Ammo Renovation Depot (S)	Vacant	Ammo Renovation Shop	1950	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2085	Ammo Renovation Depot (S)	Vacant	Ammo Renovation Bldg.	1950	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2086	Admin. Gen. Purpose	Vacant	R.R. Administration Bldg.	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2101	Bunker	Unused	Concrete Barricade	1948	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2104	Break/Lunch Room	Vacant	Lunch Room	1951	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2105	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst. (T)	Vacant	Storage Shed	1945	Poor	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2106	Ammo Renovation Depot	Vacant	Equipment Building	1950	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2107	Ammo Renovation Depot	Vacant	Remote Control Shelter	1950	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2108	Conc. Blast Protection	Unused	Reinforced Con. Barricade	1948	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2109	Ammo Demolition Dep.	Unused	Propellant Burning Pit	1989	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2110	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst. (T)	Vacant	Storage Shed	1945	Poor	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2113	Access Control Facility	Vacant	Sentry Post	1954	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
2114	Access Control Facility	Access Control Facility	Sentry Post	1994	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
2117	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2118	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2119	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2120	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2121	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2122	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2123	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2124	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Standard Magazine	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2125	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2126	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Vacant	Storage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2127	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2128	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2129	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Vacant	Storage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2130	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2131	Wtr. Supply/Treatment Building	Booster Pump Station	Booster Pump Station	1962	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2132/2133	Igloo Storage Depot, Double Igloo	Ammunition Igloo Storage	Ammunition Igloo Storage	1992	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	7
2134	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Storage Building	1994	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
2135	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Storage Building	1994	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
2200	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
1391	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1392	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1393	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1394	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1395	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1495	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1496	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1497	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1499	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1590	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1591	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1592	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1593	Stor. Shed GP Ins.	Storage	Storage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
1594	Ammo Storage Pad	Storage	Storage	1987	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
1680	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1681	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1682	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1683	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1684	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1780	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1781	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1782	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1783	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1784	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1880	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1881	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1882	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1883	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1980	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1981	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1982	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
2070	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
2071	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
2072	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
2073	Ammo Demolition Depot	Vacant	Rocket Overhaul Shop	1960	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2074	Ammo Demolition Depot (S)	Vacant	Powder Collection Bldg.	1950	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2075	Ammo Demolition Depot (S)	Vacant	Vacuum Unit	1950	Poor	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
2076	Break Lunch Room	Vacant	Lunch Room	1953	Poor	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	

National Register Evaluation of Architectural Properties at the Seneca Army Depot Activity

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
802	Administration Gen. Purpose	Vacant	Administration	1956	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
803	Special Weapons Magazine	Vacant	Spec. Weapons Storage	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
804	Ammo. Renovation Shop	Vacant	Ammo. Renovation Shop	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
805	Heat and HVAC Plant	Vacant	Heat and HVAC Plant	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	
806	Applied Instruction Building	Vacant	Assembly and Checkout	1958	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
807	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Assembly and Checkout	1958	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
808	Gas Pumps (have been removed)	Non-existing	Gas Pumps	1969	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
809	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	
810	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	
812	Administration Gen. Purp.	Vacant	Guard and Communications Building	1957	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
813	Special Weapons Depot	Vacant	Battery Shop	1957	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
814	Special Weapons Depot	Vacant	Special Weapons Storage	1957	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
815	Special Weapons Depot	Vacant	Shop, North	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
816	Special Weapons Depot	Vacant	Shop, South	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
817	Special Weapons Depot	Vacant	Repair and Spray Painting	1959	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
818	Elect. Switching Station	Unused	Elect. Switching Station	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
819	Special Weapons Depot	Vacant	Shop	1957	Good	No	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
823	Gen. Purp. Magazine Depot	Vacant	Above Ground Magazine	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	
824	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Vacant	M.H.E. Storage	1961	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	
825	Eng. Maint. Facility	Vacant	Assembly and Checkout	1959	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
827	Water Supply/Treat. Building (S)	Water Supply/Treat. Bldg	Water Supply/Treat. Bldg	1984	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
1091	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1092	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1093	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1094	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1095	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1096	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1191	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1192	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1193	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1290	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1291	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1292	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1293	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6
1390	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter	Safety Shelter/Foxhole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	6

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
719	Admin. Gen. Purpose	Vacant	Dispatcher Building	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
720	Admin. Gen. Purpose	Vacant	Admin. Gen. Purpose	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
721	Exchange Warehouse	Vacant	Oil Storage Building	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
722	Fire Station	Vacant	Maintenance Shop	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
723	Commissary	Vacant	Supply Warehouse	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
724	Vet. Facility (Laboratory)	Vacant	Post Eng. Shop and Whse.	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
725	Elect. Main. Depot	Vacant	Equip. and Fuel Storage	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
726	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Lumber and Pipe Storage	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
727	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Vehicle Storage	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
728	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Vacant	Paint Storage	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
729	Admin. Gen. Purpose	Vacant	Fire Station/Sec. Pol. HQ	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
730	Water Tower	Water Tower	Water Tower	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
731	Enlisted Open Dining	Vacant	NCO Club Annex	1962	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
732	Auto Skill Center	Vacant	Auto Skill Center	1962	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
733	Sep. Toilet/Shower & Swimming Pool	Vacant	Bath House and Swimming Pool	1971	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
740	Chapel	Vacant	Chapel	1959/1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
741	Child Dev. Center (in Chapel, but same number as Info. Stand)	Vacant	Child Dev. Center	1959	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
741	Info. Stand (same number as Child Dev. Center	Unused	Bulletin Board	1959	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
742	Exchange Auto Service	Vacant	Gas Station	1962	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
743	Exchange Branch (S)	Vacant	Recruiting Trailer	1977	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
744	Physical Fitness Center	Vacant	Physical Fitness Center	1981	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
746	Maintenance, Gen. Purp.	Vacant	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1982	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
747	Gen. Purpose Inst.	Vacant	Gen. Purpose Inst.	1982	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
748	Sep. Toilet/Shower	Vacant	Sep. Toilet/Shower	1985	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
749	Vet. Cntr./Kennel	Vacant	Dog Kennel	1980s?	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
750	ACS Center	Vacant	Army Community Services	1986	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
751	Rec. Equip. Checkout	Vacant	Rec. Equip. Checkout	1987	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
752	Child Dev. Center	Vacant	Child Dev. Center	1988	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
753	Access Control Facility	Vacant	Access Control Facility	1987	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
754	Power Plant Building	Unused	Emergency Generator	1987	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
755	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Vacant	Bivouac Storage	1990	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
800	Access Control Facility	Vacant	Access Control	1981	Good	No	No	Yes	Eligible	Yes	
801	Incinerator	Unused	Incinerator	1956	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	Yes	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
369	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Acid Storage Warehouse	P. D. Storehouse	1956	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
370	Power Plant Building	Power Plant Building	Power Plant Building	1970	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
371	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage	Storage	1988	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
372	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage	Storage	1988	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
373	Covered Training Area	Vacant	Fire Training Facility	1989	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
374	Acetyl. Stor Inst.	Storage	Compressed Gas Storage	1990	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
375	Flammable Materials Storage	Vacant	Flam. Mat. Storage	1992	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
376	Storage Gen. Purp. Inst.	Storage	Storage	1993	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	1
600	Loading Platform	Loading Platform	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
604	Loading Platform	Loading Platform	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
606	Entomology Facility	Pesticide/Herbicide Stor.	Change House, Spec. Ser.?	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
608	Ammo Renovation Depot	Vacant	Service Magazine	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
609	Heat Plant Building	Heating Plant	Heating Plant	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
610	Ammo. Renovation Depot	Vacant	Vacuum Collection/Barricade	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
611	Flam. Material Storage	Vacant	Flam. Material Storage	1954	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
612	Ammo. Renovation Depot	Ammo. Renovation Depot	Normal Maintenance Bldg.	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
616	Ammo. Maint. Facility	Vacant	Ammo. Maint.	1959	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
700	Flagpole	Flagpole	Flagpole	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
701	Admin Gen. Purpose	Vacant	Admin Gen. Purpose	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
702	Admin Gen. Purpose	Vacant	Bachelor Officers' Quarters	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
703	Enl. Unacc. Per. Housing	Vacant	Barracks w/out Mess	1982	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
704	Enl. Unacc. Per. Housing	Vacant	Dormitory #2	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
705	Skill Development Center	Vacant	Enl. Men's Service Club	1959	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
706	Auditorium Gen. Purp.	Vacant	Gen. Instruction	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
707	Dining/Main Exchange	Vacant	Mess Hall	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
708	Enl. Unacc. Per. Housing	Vacant	Dormitory #1	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
709	Refuse/Garbage Building	Vacant	Refuse/Garbage Building	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
710	Mil. Police HQ/ Administration	Vacant	Gate House/Badge Office	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
711	Access Control Facility	Vacant	Access Control Facility	1962	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
713	Facility Info. Sign	Facility Info. Sign	Facility Info. Sign	1981	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
714	Bowling Center (S)	Vacant	Admin. and Security Office	1957	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
715	Sewage Treatment Plant	Vacant	Sewage Treatment Plant	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
716	Fuel/POL Building	Vacant	Pump House	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
717	Tank	Vacant	Tank	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
718	Heat Plant Building	Vacant	Heat Plant Building	1956	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
333	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Small Arms Warehouse	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
334	Water Treatment Plant Reservoir	Water Storage Reservoir	Water Treatment Plant	1942	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
335	Youth Center (S)	Vacant	Youth Center	1956	Poor	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
336	Conc. Loading Platform	Conc. Loading Platform	Conc. Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
337	Conc. Loading Platform	Conc. Loading Platform	Conc. Loading Platform	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
338	Conc. Loading Platform	Conc. Loading Platform	Conc. Loading Platform	1942	Fair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
339	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
340	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
341	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
342	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
343	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
345	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
346	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
347	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
348	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
349	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	Controlled Humidity Warehouse, Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
350	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
351	Loading Platform/Ramp	Loading Platform	Loading Platform	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
352	Reservoir	Reservoir	Reservoir	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
353	Water Treatment Building	Water Pump House	Water Pump House	1954	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
355	Storage Gen. Purp. Building (T)	Storage Building	Storage Building	1962	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
356	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	GSA Storage	1953	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
357	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	GSA Storage	1953	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
359	Access Control Facility	Vacant	Sentry Station	1953	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
360	Maintenance Gen. Purpose	Maintenance Gen. Purpose	Office, Prop. Disposal	1980	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
361	Ammo. Dem. Depot (S)	Vacant	Ammo Demolition Fac.	1955	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
362	Open Storage, Depot	Open Storage	Open Storage	1971	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
363	Sewage Lift Station	Sewage Lift Station	Sewage Lift Station	1974	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
366	Ammo Renovation Depot	Vacant	Powder Collection Barr.	1950	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
367	Ammo Demolition Depot	Vacant	Ammo. Demolition Fac.	1961	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	

National Register Evaluation of Architectural Properties at the Seneca Army Depot Activity

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
245	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
300	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
301	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	PCB Waste Storage	Storage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
302	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
303	Loading Platform	Loading Platform	Loading	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
304	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Vacant	Storage	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
305	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
306	Exp. Trans Depot	Exp. Trans Depot	Inspector's Workshop/Lab	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
307	Haz. Waste Storage	Haz. Waste Storage	Haz. Materials Storage	1981	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
308	Heat Plant Bldg	Heat Plant	Heat Plant	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
309	Gen. Instruction Bldg	Vacant	Military Police HQ	1943	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
310	Break Lunch Room	Vacant	Lunch Room	1955	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
311	Ammo. Demil. Dep. (S)	Vacant	Ammo. Demilitarization	1943	V. Poor	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
312	Flam. Mat. Storage	Vacant	Flam. Mat. Warehouse	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
313	Access Cnt Facility	Sentry Station	Sentry Station	1953	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
314	Sewage Treat. Plant/Pumping	Sewage Lift Station	Sewage Treatment	1946	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
315	Fixed Crane	60-Ton Hoist	60-Ton Hoist	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
316	Maintenance - General Purpose	Unused	Ordnance Repair Shop	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
317	Maintenance - General Purpose	Maintenance	Warehouse (Repair Shop with Crane)	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
318	Heavy Equipment Maintenance	Heavy Equipment Maintenance	Ordnance Shop/Warehouse	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
319	Heat Plant Bldg	Heat Plant	Heat Plant	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
320	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Optical Repair Shop	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
321	CA/CAL Gen. Purpose	Admin. Gen. Purp.	Optical Storage	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
322	Flam Storage	Flam Storage	Flam Storage	1955	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
323	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
324	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
325	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
326	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
327	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
328	Ammo Stor Depot	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
329	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
330	Storage Ammo	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
331	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
332	Storage Gen. Purp.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	Mobilization Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
208	Family Housing NCO	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
209	Family Housing NCO	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
210	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
211	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
212	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
213	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
214	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
215	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
216	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
217	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
218	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
219	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
221	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
222	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
223	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
224	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
225	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
226	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
227	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
228	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
229	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
230	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
231	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
232	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
233	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
234	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
235	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
236	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
237	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
238	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
239	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
240	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
241	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
242	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
243	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
244	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, 4 Apt.	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
119	Administration	Administration	Garage Offices	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
120	Fuel Station	Fuel Station	Fuel Station	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
121	Heating Plant Building	Heating Plant Building	Heating Plant Building	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
122	Facility Engineer's Fac.	Maintenance	Machine Shop	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
123	Eng./Env. Management Div.	Post Engineering Facility	Carpenter Shop	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
124	Engineering/Housing Maint.	Administration	Paint Shop/Maintenance	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
125	Administration Gen. Purp.	Finance/Contracting	Finance/Contracting	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
126	Physical Fitness Center	Physical Fitness Center	Youth Center	1980	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
127	RR Equip. Maintenance/Shop	Maintenance/Shop	RR Equip. Maint. Shop	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
128	General Purpose Storage	Rock Salt Storage	Rock Salt Storage	1981	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
129	Oil Storage Tank	Oil Storage Tank	Oil Storage Tank	1982	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
130	Fuel Oil Pump Station	Fuel Oil Pump Station	Fuel Oil Pump Station	1982	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
131	Open Storage Shed (S)	Open Storage Shed	Open Storage Shed	1961	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
135	Vehicle Storage	Storage	Storage	1956	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
136	Rec. Center/Picnic Shelter	Rec. Center/Picnic Shelter	Rec. Center/Picnic Shelter	1979	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
137	Power Plant Building	Standby Generator	Power Plant Building	1983	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
138	Central Wash Building	Central Wash Building	Central Wash Building	1984	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
139	Storage Gen. Purp. (S)	Storage	COE Trailer	ca. 1979	Fair	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
139	Storage Gen. Purp.	Storage	Storage	ca. 1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
140	Vehicle Wash Platform	Vehicle Wash Platform	Vehicle Wash Platform	1993	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	1?
142	NCO Open Mess (S)	NCO Open Mess	Cafeteria	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
143	Communications Center	Cable House	Communications Center	1943	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
144	Facility Information Sign	Facility Information Sign	Facility Information Sign	1942?	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1?
145	Eng. Maint. Facility (T)	Garage	Flammable Mat. Storage	1951	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
146	Eng. Maint. Facility	Equipment Storage	Equipment Storage	1992	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
147	Storage Gen. Purp.	Storage Silo	Storage Silo	1992	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
148	Antenna	Antenna	Antenna	1960s?	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1?
150	Court Area	Court Area	Court Area	1960s?	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
200	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
201	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing, Duplex	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
202	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
203	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
204	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
205	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
206	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
207	Family Housing	Vacant	Family Housing	1960	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
1	Break/Lunch Room	Break/Lunch Room	Break/Lunch Room	1970	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
4	Sewage/Water Treatment	Sewage/Water Treatment	Sewage/Water Treatment	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
5	Ammo Surv Depot	Vacant	Bundle Ammo Packing Building	1942	Poor	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
6	Heat Plant Bldg	Vacant	Heat Plant	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
7	Ammo Surv Depot	Vacant	Bundle Ammo Packing Building	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
8	Loading Dock	Unused	Loading Dock	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
9	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Vacant	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
10	Loading Platform	Unused	Loading Dock	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
11	Loading Platform	Unused	Platform/Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
12	Storage Gen. Purp. Depot	Vacant	Platform/Warehouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
13	Loading Dock	Unused	Loading Dock	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
14	Sewage/Waste Treatment	Sewage/Waste Treatment	Sewage/Waste Treatment	1984	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
100	Flagpole	Flagpole	Flagpole	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
101	Administration Building	Admin/HQ	Admin/HQ	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
102	Power Plant Building	Transformer House	Transformer House	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
103	Fire Station/Security	Fire Station	Fire Station	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
104	East Gate Guardhouse	Guardhouse	Guardhouse	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
105	Information Stand	Information Stand	Information Stand	1981	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
106	Health/Dental Clinic	Vacant	Clinic	1977	Good	Yes	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
106A	Ambulance Garage and Personnel Decon. Facility for Q Mission	Ambulance Garage	Ambulance Garage								
107	Power Plant Building	Power Plant and Generator	Power Plant Building	1990	Good	Yes	No	No	Ineligible	No	
109	Water Tower	Water Tower	Water Tower	1946	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
110	Scale House	Vacant	Scale House	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
111	Scale House	Scale House	Scale House	1987	Good	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
112	Electrical Substation	Electrical Substation	Electrical Substation	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	1
113	Box and Crate Shop	Limited Use	Box and Crate Shop/Warehouse	1943	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
114	Tool Crib/Self Help Fam. Hsg.	Tool Crib/Self Help F.H.	Gen. Purp. Warehouse	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
115	Administration Gen. Purp.	Administration	Warehouse	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
116	Administration Gen. Purp.	Administration/Credit Union/Clinic	Administration/Storage	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
117	Battery Shop	Battery Shop	Machine Shop	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
118	Vehicle Maintenance Facility	Vehicle Maintenance	Motor Repair Shop	1942	Good	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION OF ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES AT THE SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
B0909	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0910	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
B0911	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0101	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0102	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0103	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0104	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0105	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0106	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0107	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0108	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0109	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0110	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0111	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0201	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0202	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0203	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0204	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0205	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0206	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0207	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0208	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0209	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0210	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0211	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0301	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0302	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0303	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0304	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0305	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0306	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0307	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0308	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0309	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0310	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0311	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0401	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0402	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
C0403	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0404	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0405	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0406	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0407	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0408	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0409	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0410	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0411	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0412	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0501	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0502	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0503	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0504	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0505	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0506	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0507	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0508	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0509	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0510	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0511	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0512	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0513	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0601	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0602	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0603	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0604	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0605	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0606	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0607	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0608	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0609	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0610	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0611	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0701	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0702	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0703	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0704	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
C0705	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0706	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0707	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0708	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0709	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0801	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0802	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0803	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0804	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0805	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0806	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0807	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0808	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0809	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0901	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0902	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0903	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0904	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0905	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0906	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0907	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0908	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0909	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0910	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0911	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C0912	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
C09I3	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0101	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0102	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0103	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0104	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0105	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0106	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0107	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0108	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0109	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0110	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0111	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
D0112	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0113	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0201	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0202	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0203	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0204	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0205	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0206	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0207	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0208	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0209	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0210	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0211	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0212	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0301	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0302	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0303	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0304	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0305	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0306	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0307	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0308	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0309	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0310	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0311	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0312	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0313	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0401	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0402	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0403	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0404	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0405	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0406	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0407	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0408	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0409	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0410	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0411	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
D0412	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0413	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0501	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0502	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0503	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0504	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0505	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0506	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0507	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0508	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0509	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0510	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0511	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0512	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0513	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0601	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0602	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0603	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0604	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0605	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0606	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0607	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0608	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0609	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0610	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0611	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0612	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0701	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0702	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0703	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0704	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0705	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0706	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0707	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0708	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0709	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0710	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0711	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
D0712	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0801	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0802	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0803	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0804	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0805	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0806	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0807	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0808	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0809	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0810	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0811	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
D0812	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	4
E0101	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0102	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0103	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0104	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0105	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0106	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0107	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0108	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0109	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0110	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0111	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0112	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0113	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0114	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0201	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0202	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0203	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0204	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0205	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0206	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0207	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0208	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0209	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0210	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0211	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
E0212	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0213	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0214	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0301	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0302	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0303	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0304	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0305	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0306	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0307	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0308	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0309	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0310	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0311	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0312	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0313	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0401	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0402	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0403	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0404	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0405	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0406	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0407	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0408	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0409	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0410	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0411	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0412	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0413	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0501	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0502	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0503	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0504	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0505	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0506	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0507	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0508	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0509	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5

National Register Evaluation of Architectural Properties at the Seneca Army Depot Activity

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
E0510	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0511	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0512	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0513	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0601	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0602	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0603	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0604	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0605	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0606	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0607	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0608	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0609	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0610	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0611	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0701	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0702	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0703	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0704	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0705	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0706	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0707	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0708	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0709	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0710	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0711	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0801	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0802	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0803	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0804	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0805	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0806	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0807	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0808	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0809	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0810	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5
E0811	Igloo - Storage Depot	Vacant	Igloo - Storage Depot	1942	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	5

Building No.	Building Name	Current use	Original Use	Date of Construction	Condition	Retains Integrity	WW II Context	Cold War Context	NRHP Status* (individ)	NRHP Status** (con.ele.)	Remarks
TK008	"Other" Tank (T)	Tank	Tank	1946	Fair	No	No	Yes	Ineligible	No	
TK017	"Other" Tank (T)	Tank	Tank	1946	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
TK088	"Other" Tank (T)	Tank	Tank	1946	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
TK202	"Other" Tank (T)	Tank	Tank	1946	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
TK301	"Other" Tank (T)	Tank	Tank	1946	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	
TK302	"Other" Tank (T)	Tank	Tank	1946	Fair	No	Yes	Yes	Ineligible	No	

Remarks:
1 = Not Surveyed
2 = 1221 square feet
3 = 2421 square feet
4 = 1816 square feet
5 = 2409 square feet
6 = 45 square feet
7 = Building Numbers 2132 and 2133 refer to the same structure
8 = Acquired 1942
9 = No Number
10 = Field Survey indicates that 2420 is a house
11 = Not Located
12 = Undefined
13 = Not Visible
14 = Real Property Inventory Card says completed 1957, while the Real Property Inventory gives 1942 completion date.
15 = This is a trailer or manufactured housing purchased after 1990.

(S) = Semipermanent
(T) = Temporary
N/A = Not Available

* Evaluation of pre-1946 buildings and structures based on integrity and condition and significance under Criterion C
1946 - 1989 buildings and structures generally considered ineligible except for those in the North Depot Activity area
buildings and structures built after 1989 are considered ineligible

** Contributing element to proposed historic district

APPENDIX C

KLEIN'S POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITE LOCATION TABLE

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-1	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. P. Dey farmstead (J. Hathaway)	2
SAD-2	Gibson 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	E. Bainbridge farmstead (J. G. Cranel; D. McGrone)	2
SAD-3	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	McCain farmstead (T. Day; J. Post)	2
SAD-4	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Roseboom farmstead (M. Brown)	2
SAD-5	Gray 1859	J. B. Young farmstead	1
SAD-6	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	T. Sample farmstead	2
SAD-7	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	blacksmith shop	1
SAD-8	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Isaac Spaulding farmstead	2
SAD-9	Browne 1850 Nichol 1874	Isaac Spaulding farmstead	2
SAD-10	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	W. G. Sample farmstead	2
SAD-11	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Sample farmstead	2
SAD-12	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	W. S. Lobdell farmstead (H. Bell)	2
SAD-13	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	T. M. Mann farmstead (F. Lynn)	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-14	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Cyrus Baldridge farmstead	2
SAD-15	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Nichols 1874	T. Mann farmstead (A. Kanes)	2
SAD-16	Gibson 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	G. V. Beach farmstead (V. Watrus; S. T. Loomis)	3
SAD-17	Gibson 1850	T. Lyon farmstead	1
SAD-18	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Lewis Beach farmstead (G. King)	2
SAD-19	Browne 1850	Jacob Lynn farmstead	1
SAD-20	Browne 1850 Gray 1959 Nichols 1874	John Henson farmstead (J. Monson; L. Birdsell)	2
SAD-21	Browne 1850	blacksmith shop	1
SAD-22	Browne 1850	S. Hathaway farmstead	1
SAD-23	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Urias Dart farmstead	2
SAD-24	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	H. Adair farmstead (H. C. Lisk)	2
SAD-25	Gray 1859	V. Watrus farmstead	1
SAD-26	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850	J. McKnight farmstead	2
SAD-27	Gibson 1850	M. Abbott farmstead	1

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-28	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Thomas J. Metcalf farmstead	2
SAD-29	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	M. Hunt farmstead (Alfred Hunt; Mary Hunt & Son; A & W Hunt)	2
SAD-30	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	School No. 12 (No. 8)	2
SAD-31	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	John McKnight farmstead	2
SAD-32	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	O. Frazer farmstead (J. Bomard)	2
SAD-33	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	B. Wilber farmstead (J. Bomard)	2
SAD-34	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	M. Townley farmstead	2
SAD-35	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	G. Coone farmstead (W. Markhams; J. Gharey)	2
SAD-36	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	T. V. Adair farmstead (L. V. Adair)	2
SAD-37	Gray 1859	Jessey Abbott farmstead	1
SAD-38	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850	Jessey Abbott farmstead	2
SAD-39	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	William Bainbridge farmstead	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-40	Browne 1850 Nichols 1874	blacksmith shop (E. Smith)	2
SAD-41	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	John Yeakley farmstead (M. Yeakley)	2
SAD-42	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Issac Dettart farmstead (J. Scott; T.S. Metcalf)	2
SAD-43	Gray 1859	R. Birdsell farmstead	1
SAD-44	Gray 1859	J. B. Seeley farmstead	1
SAD-45	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. B. Karr farmstead	2
SAD-46	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1850 Nichols 1874	John Baldridge farmstead (Mrs. A. Baldridge; R. Baldridge)	2
SAD-47	Gibson 1850	S. Ludlum farmstead	1
SAD-48	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859	J. Pickle farmstead	2
SAD-49	Browne 1850	B. Abbott farmstead	1
SAD-50	Browne 1850	A. Hurd farmstead (J. F. Dart)	1
SAD-51	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	S. H. Doughty farmstead	2
SAD-52	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Sam H. Doughty farmstead	2
SAD-53	Browne 1850	Dr. Watson house	1

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-54	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	B. Swarthout store	2
SAD-55	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	S. Van Tuyl farmstead (W. Everett)	2
SAD-56	Browne 1850	John Rinehart farmstead	1
SAD-57	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Updike farmstead	2
SAD-58	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. H. Ogden farmstead (J. G. King)	2
SAD-59	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	I. Jacobus farmstead (P. Jacobus)	2
SAD-60	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	S. Ludlum farmstead (R. M. Steele)	2
SAD-61	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	L. Beadle farmstead (T. J. Metcalf; S. Robinson)	2
SAD-62	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Isaac Atchley farmstead (M. Kahler)	2
SAD-63	Browne 1850	Van Riper farmstead	1
SAD-64	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	I. H. Sweezey farmstead (Mrs. E. Sweezey)	2
SAD-65	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	T. V. Ludlum farmstead	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-66	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	E. Beach farmstead (E. Gardner; J. T. Hunt)	2
SAD-67	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Berry farmstead (W. Herrick; J. T. Hunt)	2
SAD-68	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	James Patterson farmstead (William Ambrose)	2
SAD-69	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. T. Lisk farmstead	2
SAD-70	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. H. Ogden farmstead (J. G. King)	2
SAD-71	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	G. W. King farmstead (J. G. King)	2
SAD-72	Gray 1859	A. L. Russell farmstead	1
SAD-73	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	H. Swan farmstead (Mrs. M. McGuire)	2
SAD-74	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	coal pit	2
SAD-75	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Mrs. T. Seeley farmstead (J. Cleminson)	2
SAD-76	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850	J. Markham farmstead (J. Keifer)	2
SAD-77	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Daniel Wilcox farmstead	2
SAD-78	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Joseph Wyckof farmstead	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-79	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Aaron Brown farmstead	2
SAD-80	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Opdyke farmstead (E. Bainbridge)	2
SAD-81	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Thomas J. Folwell farmstead	3
SAD-82	Gibson 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	cemetery	2
SAD-83	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	E. Gardner (B. Vannostrand; William Everett)	2
SAD-84	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Miss Smith's farmstead (W. S. Simpson)	2
SAD-85	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	blacksmith shop	2
SAD-86	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Isaac Vannostrand farmstead	2
SAD-87	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. H. Hunt farmstead	3
SAD-88	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. H. Hunt farmstead (R. Steele)	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-89	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850	J. H. Hunt sawmill	2
SAD-90	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. H. Hunt farmstead (F. Gates)	2
SAD-91	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Baptist parsonage	2
SAD-92	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	R. R. Steele farmstead	2
SAD-93	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859	School No. 11	2
SAD-94	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Alexander Steele farmstead	2
SAD-95	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1894	James Blain farmstead	2
SAD-96	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	C. Halleck farmstead (Oliver Halleck; H. P. Halleck)	2
SAD-97	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	A. Steele farmstead	2
SAD-98	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	G. Vorhies farmstead (C. H. Sayre)	2
SAD-99	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Baptist church	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-100	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	School No. 13	2
SAD-101	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	S. R. Miller farmstead (S. R. Miller heirs; B. Vannostrand)	2
SAD-102	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	S. R. Miller farmstead (T. Sebring)	2
SAD-103	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	S. R. Miller farmstead (blacksmith shop)	2
SAD-104	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Busenbark farmstead (W. D. King; B. Vannostrand)	2
SAD-105	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850	R. Fleming farmstead	2
SAD-106	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Jared Van Fleet farmstead	2
SAD-107	Gray 1859	J. Van Fleet farmstead	1
SAD-108	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	William King farmstead (J. Moore; A. McMuller)	2
SAD-109	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	James Gage farmstead (L. Osborn)	2
SAD-110	Browne 1850	A. Park farmstead	1
SAD-111	Gray 1859	J. H. Gage farmstead	1
SAD-112	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	wheelwright's shop (H. Bumpus)	2
SAD-113	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	blacksmith shop	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-114	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	W. H. Bork farmstead	2
SAD-115	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Thomas Marsh farmstead (D. Vancourt)	2
SAD-116	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Edward Sayre farmstead	2
SAD-117	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	G. Doremus farmstead	2
SAD-118	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	A. Whiting farmstead (F. Whiting)	2
SAD-119	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	William Torray farmstead (Mrs. Torrey; D. Vancourt)	2
SAD-120	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Isaac Van Tuyl farmstead (D. Vancourt)	2
SAD-121	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Isaac Van Tuyl farmstead (D. Roan)	2
SAD-122	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	blacksmith shop (shoe shop)	2
SAD-123	Browne 1850	C. H. Sayre farmstead	1
SAD-124	Browne 1850	J. Smalley farmstead	1
SAD-125	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	S. Conley farmstead (S. Jeffrey)	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-126	Gibson 1850	J. Simpson farmstead	1
SAD-127	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	P. DePue farmstead	3
SAD-128	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	H. McLafferty farmstead	2
SAD-129	Gibson 1850	School No. 7	1
SAD-130	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	O. Hallock	2
SAD-131	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	T. Dowers farmstead	2
SAD-132	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Vannostrand	2
SAD-133	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	blacksmith shop	2
SAD-134	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	A. B. Church farmstead	2
SAD-135	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Mrs. Gidding's farmstead (Mrs. DePew)	2
SAD-136	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	E. C. Pengre farmstead (T. Barclay)	2
SAD-137	Browne 1859	schoolhouse	1
SAD-138	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Peter Doig farmstead (W. DePew)	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-139	Gray 1859	T. C. Barclay farmstead	1
SAD-140	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	A. Mundy farmstead (P. Flynn)	2
SAD-141	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Nichols 1874	schoolhouse No. 6	2
SAD-142	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Col. G. O. Swarthout farmstead	2
SAD-143	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Eliza Scoby farmstead (P. Murnogam)	2
SAD-144	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Ed Seely farmstead	2
SAD-145	Gibson 1850 Nichols 1874	Slone farmstead (T. Conley)	2
SAD-146	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Sutton farmstead (Mrs. Sutton)	2
SAD-147	Gibson 1850	J. Carroll farmstead	1
SAD-148	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Cornelius Borden farmstead (Miss Md. J. Carl)	2
SAD-149	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Col. Swarthout farmstead (C. Swarthout, 2nd)	2
SAD-150	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	David Van Court farmstead (D. Brannigan)	2
SAD-151	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Thomas Conly farmstead (P. Killen)	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-152	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	B. B. Sutton farmstead	2
SAD-153	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	H. Sutton farmstead	2
SAD-154	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	blacksmith shop (H. Sutton)	2
SAD-155	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	D. Hart farmstead (J. O. Waugh)	2
SAD-156	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Samuel Bayley farmstead (G. W. Bayley)	2
SAD-157	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Abner Bayley farmstead (J. M. Bayley; M. McGinnis)	2
SAD-158	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	C. Sackett farmstead (H. A. McLafferty)	2
SAD-159	Browne 1850	J. Conley farmstead	1
SAD-160	Browne 1850	J. A. Mundy farmstead	1
SAD-161	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	E. Horton farmstead (Mrs. Ann Horton)	2
SAD-162	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Mrs. Boice farmstead (W. A. Stout)	2
SAD-163	Browne 1850	Samuel Bayley farmstead	1
SAD-164	Browne 1850	Samuel Bayley farmstead	1
SAD-165	Browne 1850 Nichols 1874	C. Tunison farmstead (A. Townley)	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-166	Gray 1859	Mrs. Roony farmstead	1
SAD-167	Gray 1859	H. Jones farmstead	1
SAD-168	Gray 1859	C. W. Jones farmstead	1
SAD-169	Gray 1859	W. R. Fay farmstead	1
SAD-170	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. H. Sweezey farmstead	2
SAD-171	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	J. Townsend farmstead	2
SAD-172	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	Isaac A. Burn farmstead (Mrs. Burn)	2
SAD-173	Browne 1850 Gray 1859	W. A. Stout farmstead	2
SAD-174	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	William Martin farmstead (T. and J. Martin)	2
SAD-175	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	C. Everett farmstead	2
SAD-176	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	James Carroll farmstead	2
SAD-177	Browne 1850 Nichols 1874	blacksmith shop (H. Larkin)	2
SAD-178	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	S. W. Waldron farmstead (D. Katnan)	2
SAD-179	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859	D. W. Kinne farmstead	2
SAD-180	Browne 1850	William Barnes farmstead	1

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-181	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	W. Sutton farmstead (J. Dunlap)	2
SAD-182	Browne 1850 Nichols 1874	Howard Miller farmstead (H. K. Chipps)	2
SAD-183	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Daniel Cooley farmstead (P. Prentiss)	2
SAD-184	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	D. Cooley warehouse	2
SAD-185	Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	Daniel Cooley farmstead	2
SAD-186	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	E. Sayres farmstead (J. Smalley; J. A. Sayres)	2
SAD-187	Gibson 1850 Browne 1850 Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	E. S. Bartlett farmstead (A. Porter; A. J. Bartlett)	2
SAD-188	Browne 1850	Bartlett sawmill	1
SAD-189	Gray 1859	J. Gleason farmstead	1
SAD-190	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	M. Gleason farmstead (J. Dulap)	2
SAD-191	Gray 1859	C. Raske farmstead	1
SAD-192	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	A. M. Dornwit farmstead (A. McGrane)	2
SAD-193	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	T. Doyle farmstead	2

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-194	Gray 1859	J. Day farmstead	1
SAD-195	Gray 1859 Nichols 1874	A. Sutton farmstead (B. Ronay)	2
SAD-196	Gray 1859	A. Mc(?) farmstead	1
SAD-197	Gray 1859	cider mill	1
SAD-198	Nichols 1874	blacksmith shop	1
SAD-199	Nichols 1874	G. Coryell farmstead	1
SAD-200	Nichols 1874	Mrs. A. Gumbee farmstead	1
SAD-201	Nichols 1874	J. McKnight farmstead	1
SAD-202	Nichols 1874	J. G. Dutzel farmstead	1
SAD-203	Nichols 1874	school	1
SAD-204	Nichols 1874	J. Smaley farmstead	1
SAD-205	Nichols 1874	William Took farmstead	1
SAD-206	Nichols 1874	B. Swarthout farmstead	1
SAD-207	Nichols 1874	I. Jacobus farmstead	1
SAD-208	Nichols 1874	broom factory	1
SAD-209	Nichols 1874	S. A. Sebring farmstead	1
SAD-210	Nichols 1874	E. Benjamin farmstead	1
SAD-211	Nichols 1874	D. Benjamin farmstead	1
SAD-212	Nichols 1874	Mrs. J. Hunt farmstead	1
SAD-213	Nichols 1874	P. Wyckoff farmstead	1
SAD-214	Nichols 1874	H. E. Burton farmstead	1
SAD-215	Nichols 1874	school	1

Table 4-3. POTENTIALLY IDENTIFIABLE BUT NOT PRESENTLY RECORDED ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ON SENECA ARMY DEPOT (Cont'd)

Site Number Name[a]	Reference	Description[b]	Research Value CR[c]
SAD-216	Nichols 1874	A. B. Church farmstead	1
SAD-217	Nichols 1874	J. Lyman farmstead	1
SAD-218	Nichols 1874	H. McLafferty farmstead	1
SAD-219	Nichols 1874	J. Carl farmstead	1
SAD-220	Nichols 1874	Morris Carl and Company	1
SAD-221	Nichols 1874	I. D. Conley farmstead	1
SAD-222	Nichols 1874	J. H. Sweezey farmstead	1
SAD-223	Nichols 1874	A. C. Giddings farmstead	1
SAD-224	Nichols 1874	E. H. Coleman farmstead	1
SAD-225	Anonymous 1876	Fleming farmstead	1
SAD-226	Anonymous 1876	William Shattuck farmstead	1
SAD-227	Anonymous 1876	Isaac Johnson potash factory	1
SAD-228	Anonymous 1876	Timothy Jaynes blacksmith shop	1
SAD-229	Anonymous 1876	Tavern, schoolhouse (1806)	2
SAD-230	ACOE 1943a,b	Construction facilities	2
SAD-231	ACOE 1943a,b	Construction facilities	2

Notes:

[a] Designations assigned for this study.
[b] Names refer to designations from the earliest map; parenthetical designations refer to names from subsequent maps.
[c] Confidence Rating (CR): 1 = Resource has little research value or the information about it is unreliable; 2 = Resource may have research value and the information about it is probably reliable; 3 = Resource may have research value and the information about it is reliable.

APPENDIX D

REVISED POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITE LOCATION TABLE

Reassigned Site Numbers for Potential Historic Site Locations

GMI No.	SAD No.[1]	Listed in 1852	Listed in 1874	Listed in 1909
1				Mrs. B.J. Wilcox
2				
3	182	Howard Miller	H.K. Chipps	W.B. Lathrop
4			No Name	
5*	183	Daniel Cooley	P. Pontius	C.C. Pontius
6*	185	Daniel Cooley	P. Pontius	
7	186	E. Sayres	A.J. Bartlett	A.J. Bartlett
8	187	E.S. Bartlett	R. Gibson?	T.R. Gibson
9	188	Sawmill - K.S. Bartlett		Ellis Crane?
10	3	McCain	J. Post	Jacob Post
11				Jacob Post
12	1	J.P. Dey	J. Hathaway	J.D. Seeley
13	14	Cyrus Baldridge	C. Baldridge Est.	R.C. Allen
14*	15	T. Mann		T. Mann
15*			A. Kanes	
16				
17	45	J.B. Karr		J.J. Thompson
18	56	John Rinehart		
19				A.H. Thorp
20	46		R. Baldridge	A.H. Thorp?
21	46		R. Baldridge	A.H. Thorp?
22	206	B. Swarthout	B. Swarthout	G.D. Smalley
23				Patrick McGinnis
24	54		Shop	
25	204		J. Smaley	John B. Lisk
26	205		Wm. Took	
27	18	Lewis Beach	G. King	
28*	16, 19?	Jacob Lynn	S.T. Loomis	William McMillen
29*		R. Abbott	J.F. Dart	J.J. Thompson
30*	50	A. Hurd		
31	22	S. Hathaway		George A. Dart
32				Weslyan Methodist Parsonage
33*	23, 200?	Urias Dart	Mrs. Gumbee	George A. Dart
34	17	S.H. Douglas		
35				M.F. Robinson
36	9	I. Spaulding	I. Spaulding	Mrs. A. Mattern
37	4	J. Roseboom	M. Brown	Marvin Brown
38	6	Thomas Sample	T. Sample	Mrs. Thomas Sample
39	2		D. McGrane	James McGrane
40	198		Blacksmith Shop	
41	10		W. Sample	James F. McGrane
42*	13	M.T. Mann		

GMI No.	SAD No.[1]	Listed in 1852	Listed in 1874	Listed in 1909
43*			F. Lynn	John McGrane
44	31	John McKnight		E.L. Cook
45			Jno. McKnight	Mrs. M.E. Gridley
46	36, 26?	J. McKnight	L.V. Adair	Mrs. T.A. Coryell
47	199	Jacob Mann	G. Coryell	
48	28	Thomas J. Metcalf		
49	28?		T.J. Metcalf	P.H. Hagan
50	28?		T.J. Metcalf	Mrs. E. Buchholz
51	20	John Henson	L. Birdsell	
52	21?	Blacksmith Shop		Miss M. Birdsall
53	24	H. Adair	H.C. Lisk	Mrs. H.C. Lisk
54	30	No. 12 School	School	J.T. Hunt?
55	29	Alfred Hunt	A. & W. Hunt	
56				W.M. Church
57	60?	No Name	R.M. Steele	John B. Lisk
58	52?	Samuel H. Doughty	S.H. Doughty	T.H. & M. Doughty
59	66?	K. Beach	J.T. Hunt	J.T. Hunt
60	47?	No Name		Montgomery Doughty
61	67?	No Name	J.T. Hunt	J.J. Thompson
62	68	Jonas Patterson	Wm. Ambrose	
63	48, 57?	John Pickle	J. Updike	J.M. Updike
64			Jas. Patterson	C.A. Sayler
65				Mrs. J.C. Everett
66*	55?		W. Everett	Joseph MacGuire
67*	55	S. Van Tuyl		
68				Fred Gates
69				Henry Loomis
70	83	E. Gardner	Wm. Everett	J.M. Sutton
71				W.R. Walker
72	79	Aaron Brown	A. Brown	F. & R. Sayre
73				J.G. Crane
74	209	No Name	S.A. Sebring	Floyd Russell ?
75			E. Benjamin	J.B. Miller
76	80, 210?	J. Updike	E.E. Bainbridge	
77	84	Miss Smith	W.S. Simpson	Mrs. B. Van Nostrand
78	85?	Blacksmith Shop		
79	81	Thomas J. Folwell	Mrs. T.J. Folwell	E.P. Cole
80	89	Sawmill - J.H. Hunt		
81				Patrick Rice
82	99	Baptist Church	Baptist Church	Baptist Church
83	119	William Torry	D. Vancourt	H.W. Brown
84	120?	Isaac Van Tuyl	D. Vancourt	Warren Reeder
85*	102	S.R. Miller	B. Vannostrand	American Fruit & Produce Co.
86	100	Schoolhouse No. 13	School	
87				
88*	101	S.R. Miller		

GMI No.	SAD No.[1]	Listed in 1852	Listed in 1874	Listed in 1909
89	103	S.R. Miller		
90	113?	Blacksmith Shop		
91		Ivan Tuyl		P.H. Roan
92	104	Busenbark	B. Vannostrand	American Fruit & Produce Co.
93		Waggon Shop		
94	112?		H. Bumpus	
95			Blacksmith Shop	Mrs. Addie Waugh
96	114		W.H. Burk	F.W. Van Nostrand
97				
98	109		L. Osborn	Allen Osborne
99				
100				R.M. Osborne?
101	219		J. Carl?	Roy Waugh?
102	106	Jared Van Fleet		
103	150	David Van Court		
104	155		J.O. Waugh	Mrs. Peter Bruce?
105	152	B.B. Sutton		
106*	143	Miss Scoby	School?	
107*			P. Murgnogan Hrs	H.J. Covert
108	142	Col. Swarthout	C. Swarthout	J.S. Van Fleet
109		No Name		
110		No Name		
111	141	Schoolhouse No. 6		
112		No Name	H. Sutton	
113		Blacksmith Shop		
114				
115			H. Sutton	Bert Knapp?
116		No Name	A. Hinckley	O.J. Larkin?
117		No Name		Freeman Doane?
118		Helim Sutton	Res	M.E. Johnson?
119				
120			O. Larkin	William Hanratta Estate
121			J. Henrietta	Owne Larkin
122			J. Ryan	M.T. Troutman
123	176	James Carroll	J. Carroll	Ray B. Wells
124	153?	H. Sutton		Fred J. Crane
125	153?	H. Sutton		
126	146?	J.B. Sutton		John Sutton Estate
127	149	Col. Swarthout	C. Swarthout	
128*	148, 220[2]	Cornelius Borden	Morris Carl & Co.	The Misses Sturges
129	118?	E. Whiting	F. Whiting	Mrs. Ella Doremus
130	124	J. Smalley		
131		No Name	S. Jeffery	Mrs. Ellen Cassidy
132*	123	C.H. Sayre	G. Dormeus	R.W. Baldridge
133*	116	Edward Sayre	E. Sayre	Edson Van Nostrand
134*	117	G. Dormeus		

GMI No.	SAD No.[1]	Listed in 1852	Listed in 1874	Listed in 1909
135			R. Gibson	C.J. Baldridge
136	115	Thomas Marsh	D. Vancourt	Andrew McGrane
137	140	No Name	P. Flynn	Mrs. Helen Taft
138	136	E.C. Pengre	T.C. Barclay	M.F. Garnett
139		Schoolhouse No. 7		
140	132?	D.D. Johnson	J. Vannostrand	A.T. Van Nostrand
141	127	Peter Dupue		C.F. Brady
142				
143				Mrs. J. McLafferty
144		Henry McLoffer		Edward S. Cox
145			R. Gibson	Frank Osborne
146		No Name		
147				H.J. Nunn
148		C. Pannison (?)		
149*	158	C. Sackett		
150				Morgan Van Nostrand
151*	161	E. Horton	C.L. Sackett	Emmett Townsend
152			J. Murphy	Mrs. James Murphy
153			Wm. Lyman	Mrs. John Sturges
154				Patrick Rice
155*	160	J.A. Mundy	J. Sturgis	
156	159	J. Conly		
157	145		(T.?) D. Conly	
158	151	Thomas Conly		Dell & A.J. Conly
159	221		(I.D.?) L.D. Conly	
160	156?	Samuel Baley		
161			Mrs. G.W. Baley	John White
162*	163, 222?	Samuel Baley	J.H. Swezy	C.S. Beach
163	171?	No Name	Jere Townsend	Prof. C.W. Smith
164			J. Townsend, Jr.	W.G. James
165*	157	Abner Baley		
166	224		E.H. Coleman	
167		No Name	M. McGinnis	
168				Matthew McGinnis
169				R.W. Baldridge
170	181	W. Sutton	J. Dunlap	Charles Dunlap
171*	179, 190?	D.W. Kinne	J. Dulap	
172	178	S.W. Waldron	D. Karan	Seeley Kinnan
173	177	Blacksmith Shop	H. Larkin	Seeley Kinnan
174	180	William Barnes		Peter Rooney
175	195		B. Ronay	Margaret Doyle
176	193?		Mrs. Doil	Margaret Doyle
177	192		A. McCrane	Margaret McGrane
178	175	C. Everett	C/ Everett	Miss Emma Everett
179		No Name		
180	174	William Martin	T. & J. Martin	Andrew Weise

GMI No.	SAD No.[1]	Listed in 1852	Listed in 1874	Listed in 1909
181*	173	W.A. Stout		S.S. Jeffery
182*	172	Isaac A. Burn	W.A. Stout	Peter Keenan
183	223	Mrs. Boyle	A.C. Giddings	Mrs. J. McLafferty
184	129, 215?	Schoolhouse No. 7		
185				
186	128, 218?		Mrs. McLafferty	W.S. Stout
187		M. Lafferty		C.F. Brady
188	135, 126?	Mrs. Gidding	Mrs. Depew	James Flynn
189		P. Dupue	A. Church	Mrs. Jacob Haggerty
190	216?	No Name	A. Church	
191	133, 217?	Blacksmith Shop	Jas. Lyman	John Carey
192	95?		Jas. Blain	Mrs. Halsey Kinne
193			A. Steele	Charles Sharp
194*	131, 98?	T. Dowers	C.H. Sayres	C.H. Sayre Estate
195		D. Hallack		
196	214		H.E. Burton	J.S. Giddings
197*	96	Oliver Halleck	H.P. Halleck	Scott Smaley
198	86		I. Vannostrand	
199				B. Van Nostrand
200				J.M. Sutton
201	212		Mrs. J. Hunt	Charles Charp
202*	88?	J.H. Hunt	Mrs. J. Hunt?	W.R. Walker
203			R.R. Steele	R.M. Steele
204*	69	J.T. Lisk	G.T. Lisk	Mrs. J.G. Lisk
205*	71?		J.G. King	
206*	70	J.H. Ogden		A.C. Beverly
207				
208				
209	58, 70?	J.H. Ogden	J.G. King	A.C. Beverly
210	207		I. Jacobus	
211	208		Broom Factory	Mrs. L.E. Jacobus
212	59	Isaac Jacobus	P. Jacobus	Pierson Jacobus
213	213		P. Wyckoff	Mrs. C.E. Wyckoff
214	78	Jo. Wyckoff	J. Wyckoff	John Monroe
215				
216				
217	93?		School	
218			D.S. Wilcox	W.T. Keefer
219	77	Daniel Wilcox		
220*	42?	John Oakley	T.J. Metcalf	James White
221			Shop	
222	41		M. Yeakley	
223	76		J. Keifer	A. & E. Van Riper
224	39	William Bainbridge	Wm. Bainbridge	
225*	64	Sweixy	Mrs. E. Sweezy	C.N. Van Riper
226		? Markham		

GMI No.	SAD No.[1]	Listed in 1852	Listed in 1874	Listed in 1909
227				
228				
229		No Name		
230	75	No Name	J. Cleminson	
231	63	Van Riper		
232	73	No Name	Mrs. McGuire	
233	62	Isaac Atchley	M. Kahler	John Sell
234	61	L. Beadle	S. Robinson	Chester Guerin
235				Mrs. E. Buchholz
236				
237	35		J. Gharey	A.S. Townley
238	34		Mrs. E. Townley	
239	33		J. Bomard	Mrs. J.G. Ditzell
240	32		J. Bomard	
241			E. Miller	L.E. Van Riper
242	202		J.G. Dutzel	
243				
244				
245				
246				Mrs. H. White
247	12		H. Bell	Robert Hawkes
248	11		J.M. Sample	M.B. Secor
249	53	Dr. Watson		
250	94	Alexander Steele	A. Steele	Charles Sharp
251		No Name		
252	134	A.B. Church		
253	92?		R.R. Steele	Mrs. Sarah Durston
254			F. Gates	Mrs. C.A. Sayler?
255			No Name	
256	91		Baptist Parsonage	Baptist Parsonage
257	170, 222?		J.H. Swezy	No Name
258	138		W. Depew	No Name
259				J.A. Russell

1 = Numbers assigned in Klein (1986)

2 = Landowner is the same but position is radically different.

* = Discrepancy between GMI data and that presented in Klein (1986).

APPENDIX E

CONSULTATION CORRESPONDENCE

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 518-237-8643

EW YORK STATE
rnadette Castro
Commissioner

5 May 1998

LTC Donald C. Olson, Commanding Officer
Department of the Army
Seneca Army Depot Activity
5786 State Rte 96
Romulus, NY 14541-5001

Dear Colonel Olson:

RE: Senenca Army Depot Activity
Romulus, Seneca County, New York
95 PR 2176

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the recent submission in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Based upon this review, the SHPO can provide the following comments:

ARCHEOLOGY

With regard to the recommendations for Phase IB testing, we concur with the majority of proposed methods with the exception of the testing interval. The SHPO recommends that a 15 meter shovel test pit interval be used for the high probability prehistoric zone, the high probability historic zone, and the areas of historic site plottings. We recommend that a 30 meter interval be used for the medium probability prehistoric zone. We concur with the recommendation for a 50 meter interval in the low probability prehistoric zone and the low probability historic zone (excluding the areas of historic site plottings).

BUILT RESOURCES

It is the SHPO's opinion that a large portion of the Seneca Army Depot property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district. Please refer to the attached sheet for comments on eligibility.

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency

If you have any questions on archeological issues, feel free to contact Ellen Cesarski at (518) 237-8643 ext. 281. If you have any questions on building issues, feel free to contact Nancy Todd at (518) 237-8643 ext. 262. We look forward to working closely with you towards the completion of the various surveys and execution of a Programmatic Agreement for the closure of the Seneca Army Depot. Please be sure to refer to the SHPO Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director, Historic Preservation
Field Services Bureau

RLP:cm

RESOURCE EVALUATION **DATE:** 4/18/98 **STAFF:** Nancy Todd

PROPERTY Seneca Army Depot
MCD: t/Romulus
ADDRESSES: Rte 96
USNs: various
PROJECT REF: 95 PR 2176 **COUNTY:** Seneca

I. X Properties are eligible for listing on the State and National Register.

II. X Properties meet criteria A & C for inclusion in the National/State Register of Historic Places.

* **Criteria for Inclusion in the National Register:**
  - A. X Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
  - B. ___ Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
  - C. X Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possess high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
  - D. ___ Have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Based on the information provided in the submission and on observations made by SHPO staff during several visits to the facility, the Seneca Army Depot Historic District is an architecturally and historically significant collection of military resources in New York State. Comprising two discreet sections, i.e., the World War II depot and the mid- to late 1950s North Depot, the intact portions of the complex encompass a variety of representative examples of twentieth century military architecture that together illustrate an important component of the role played by the United States Army during World War II and the Cold War, i.e., the storage, distribution, testing and disposal of a variety of military equipment, munitions, and supplies.

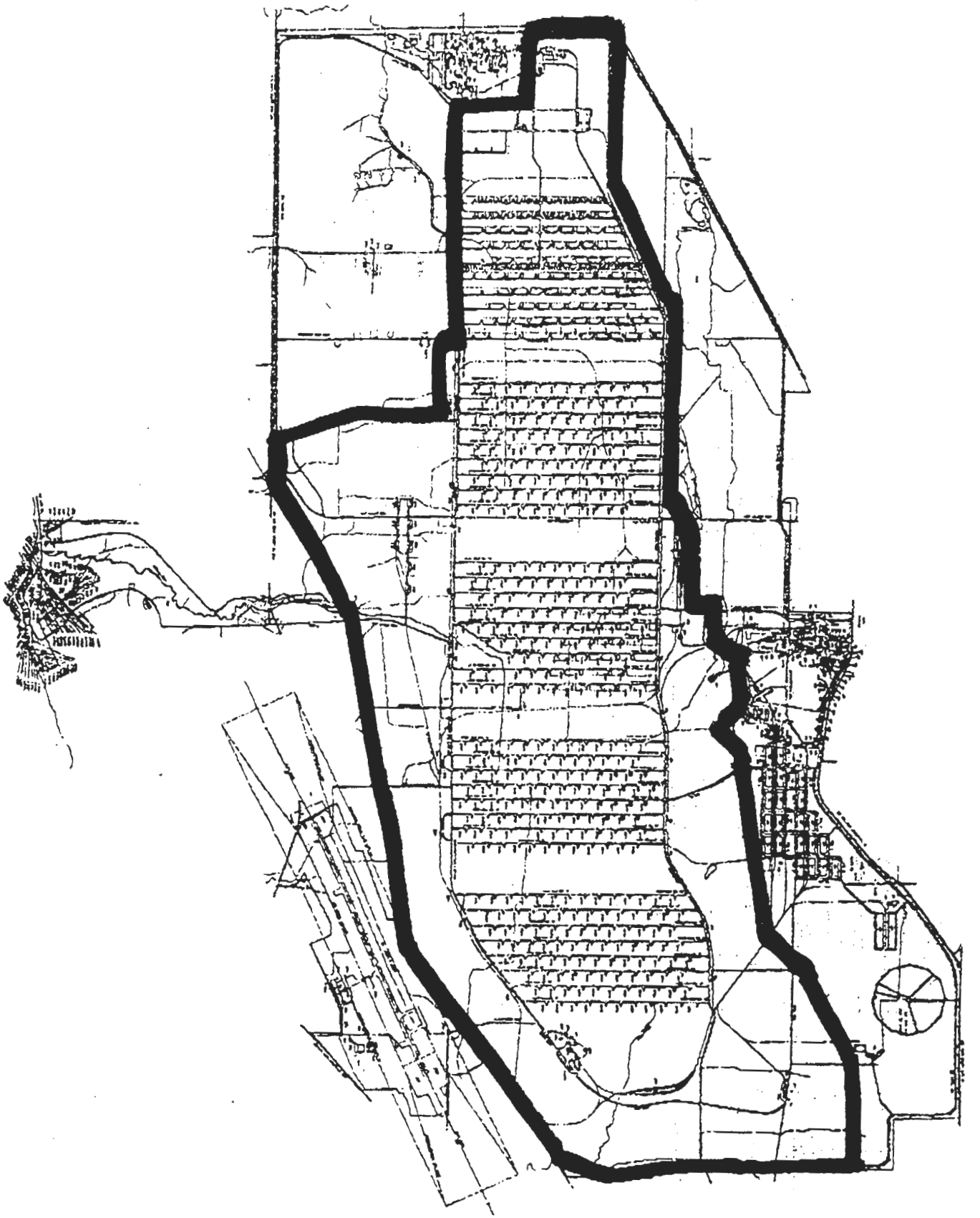
The boundary of the district is drawn around approximately 7-8,000 acres of the 10,865-acre depot and roughly coincides with the inner perimeter fence (see attached map). The bulk of the district, in terms of both land and buildings/structures, dates from 1942-1943, when the depot was built in response to America's involvement in World War II. Designed for the storage, distribution, maintenance, testing and disposal of military materials, the Seneca Army Depot was one of eight "modern" depots begun in 1941 as part of the U.S. Army Ordnance Department's "A" Program. The "B" Program was undertaken shortly thereafter, and by the end of 1942 there were 54 depots in the country. The Seneca Depot served all of the loading, storage and shipping needs for the Army in the New England and Middle

Atlantic regions during the war. Significant elements of this portion of the National Register-eligible historic district include approximately 450 barrel-vaulted, reinforced concrete, earth-covered munitions igloos/bunkers arrranged along dozens of straight, parrallel, mile-long connector roads, a complex transportation network of rail lines and roads, dozens of track-side warehouses, loading docks and rail-related support structures, and several scattered pockets of support structures designed to carry out the depot's mission.

Also included in the National Register-eligible district is the "Q" area of the North Depot, a section of the complex whose activities are still classified; contributing components in the "Q" area include about one dozen mission-related military buildings (e.g., high-level administrative buildings, buildings/structure for testing/developing and/or disposing of equipment and/or materials), and about 50 enhanced storage igloos/bunkers. Unfortunately, the information submitted for SHPO's review was so heavily edited for security reasons that a determination of absolute eligibility was precluded; instead, eligibility is presumed pending receipt of information proving its NON-eligibility.

Excluded from the district are the following areas/buildings/structures: the several dozen modern and/or extensively altered, 1942-43 buildings in the administrative complex; the 1960s housing (200 series) to the east and southeast of the administration complex; the 1940s/1950s track-side warehouses (300 series) to the south of the administration complex; the entire group of resources associated with the former Sampson Naval/Air Force facility; all of the lakeside housing; and the personnel support facilities adjacent to and west of the Q area in the North Depot. The line was drawn according to the information included in the Cultural Resources Investigations report submitted by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District.

Please note that the entire second volume of the report was withheld from SHPO due to security reasons, and that volume 1 and the individual building-structure inventory forms were edited to various degrees, particularly regarding the North Depot. Furthermore, the volume containing the inventory forms was deficient in a number of ways, thereby hindering the review process.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

April 2, 1998

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Engineering and
Environmental Division

Subject: Review of Building and Structure Inventory and Assessment for Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York

New York State Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
ATTN: Ms. Nancy L. Todd
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Todd:

As part of our responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) has prepared documentation regarding the potential excessing and disposal of selected parcels at the facility. As part of our responsibility to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as Amended Through 1992 (P.L. 89-665 *et seq.*), specifically Section 106 of the Act, we are providing with this correspondence, for your review and comment, the report, *Cultural Resources Investigations at Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York* (Gaither et al. 1997) and the associated New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Building-Structure Inventory Forms for buildings at SEDA. A letter, copy of the report, and scope of work to undertake the archeological investigations at SEDA, are being sent to Mr. Robert Kuhn for his review and comments separately from this correspondence.

The Department of the Army has reviewed the enclosed report and determined that certain parts of the report, dealing with a small portion of the installation could pose secrity concerns. We have redacted the original report to remove all references to this area. The Army has also determined that any discussions about mission specific activities or any of the associated buildings in this specific area is part of this security issue and is also withdrawn from any coordination with

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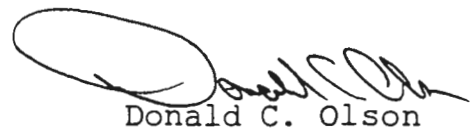
your office. We regret such measures but we are confident that your office will be able to complete its review based on the available information as provided.

The Department of the Army has reviewed the report as provided and is in concurrence with the recommendations as included in the report. A correction is to be noted in Appendix B of the report. Building 2408 (Commander's Quarters) is noted as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as individually eligible. The report text and the supporting inventory forms clearly note the building's ineligibility. We agree with the ineligibility of the property. In addition, the Building Structure Inventory Forms for buildings 301, 303, 2434, and 2438 incorrectly note these buildings to be eligible as a contributing element to a district.

Please provide your comments on the enclosed report to this office within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter. If we do not hear from you within 30 days, we will assume concurrence. For your convenience and if acceptable, you may sign the concurring signature block provided below and return a copy of this letter to our office.

If you have any questions regarding the conclusions and the determinations of the Army, please contact Mr. Stephen Absolom at Seneca Army Depot Activity at (607) 869-1309. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource technical issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr. Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, telephone (817) 978-6385.

Sincerely,



Enclosure

Donald C. Olson
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

CONCUR: _____

DATE: _____

Copies Furnished (without enclosure):

Department of the Army
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ATTN: DAIM-BO (LTC Robert Dow)
600 Army Pentagon
Washington, District of Columbia 20310-0600

Commander
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCEN-R (MAJ. Joe Goetz)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCSO-B (Mr. James Davidson)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
ATTN: CESWF-EV-EC (Mr. Stephen P. Austin)
P.O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Seneca Army Depot Activity
ATTN: CENAN-PP-M (Mr. Thomas Enroth)
SEDA Resident Office
5786 State Route 96
Romulus, New York 14541-5001

Ms. Bernadette Castro,
State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Agency Building #1, Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Commander
U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command
ATTN: AMSIO-ISR (Ms. Beck)
Rock Island, IL 61299-6000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA army DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

April 2, 1998

Engineering and
Environmental Division

Subject: Review of Draft Scope of Work and Proposed Archeological Survey Methodology for Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York

New York State Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
ATTN: Mr. Robert Kuhn
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Mr. Kuhn:

As part of our responsibility to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as Amended Through 1992 (P.L. 89-665 *et seq.*), specifically Section 106 of the Act, we are coordinating a proposed archeological field survey methodology for Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), located near Romulus, New York. The archeological survey is required as part of the potential excessing and disposal of selected parcels at the facility as a result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action. We are providing with this correspondence a copy of the report, *Cultural Resources Investigations at Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York,* (Gaither et al. 1997) which defines the proposed field methodology, research topics, and areas of probability based on previous research and an initial field reconnaissance. Also included is a draft scope of work which will be used to secure the appropriate services. We are separately coordinating a copy of the referenced report and the associated New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Building-Structure Inventory Forms for buildings at SEDA through Ms. Nancy Todd of your office for comment and review.

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The Department of the Army has reviewed the enclosed report and the proposed field methodology and agrees with the recommendations for the archeological survey effort. We believe the methodology to be adequate for the region and the environmental conditions of SEDA. A correction to the report is to be noted in Chapter 5. Figures 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19 and 20 do not depict the correct boundary for the depot airfield. The true airfield boundary can be identified in Figure 11 as the area colored in blue that was surveyed by Panamerican Consultants. Areas outside this boundary are not SEDA property and will not be investigated as shown in Figure 13 for medium and high probability areas associated with the prehistoric sites.

Please provide your comments on the enclosed documents to this office within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter. If we do not hear from you within 30 days we will assume concurrence and proceed.

If you have any questions regarding the conclusions and the determinations of the Army, please contact Mr. Stephen Absolom at Seneca Army Depot Activity at (607) 869-1309. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource technical issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr. Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, telephone (817) 978-6385.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Donald C. Olson
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copy Furnished (without enclosure):

Department of the Army
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
ATTN: DAIM-BO (LTC Robert Dow)
600 Army Pentagon
Washington, District of Columbia 20310-0600

Commander
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCEN-R (MAJ. Joe Goetz)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander
U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCSO-B (Mr. James Davidson)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
ATTN: CESWF-EV-EC (Mr. Stephen P. Austin)
P.O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Ms. Bernadette Castro
State Historic Preservation Officer
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Agency Building #1
20th Floor
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Seneca Army Depot Activity
ATTN: CENAN-PP-M (Mr. Thomas Enroth)
SEDA Resident Office
5786 State Route 96
Romulus, NY 14541-5001

Commander
U.S. Army Industrial Operations Command
ATTN: AMSIO-ISR (Ms. Beck)
Rock Island, IL 61299-6000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Mr. Raymond Halbritter
Nation Representative
223 Genesee Street
Oneida, New York 13421

Dear Mr. Halbritter:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the Oneida Indian Nation of New York the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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If you should desire to comment or to be kept informed as an interested party, please contact Mr. Thomas Enroth at SEDA at (607) 869-1450 or Mr. Harold Duck at the U.S. Army Materiel Command at (703) 617-9282. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr. Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, at (817) 978-6385.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, ATTN: CESWF-PL-RC (Mr. Stephen Austin), PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Chief Irving Powless
Onondaga Nation
PO Box 319B
Nedrow, New York 13120

Dear Chief Powless:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the Onondaga Nation the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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If you should desire to comment or to be kept informed as an interested party, please contact Mr. Thomas Enroth at SEDA at (607) 869-1450 or Mr. Harold Duck at the U.S. Army Materiel Command at (703) 617-9282. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr. Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, at (817) 978-6385.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, ATTN: CESWF-PL-RC (Mr. Stephen Austin), PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Chief Arnold Hewitt
Tuscarora Indian Nation
2006 Mt. Hope Road
Lewiston, New York 14092

Dear Chief Hewitt:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the Tuscarora Indian Nation the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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If you should desire to comment or to be kept informed as an interested party, please contact Mr. Thomas Enroth at SEDA at (607) 869-1450 or Mr. Harold Duck at the U.S. Army Materiel Command at (703) 617-9282. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr. Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, at (817) 978-6385.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Chief Edward Smoke
St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Route 37, Box 8A
Hogansburg, New York 13655

Dear Chief Smoke:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, ATTN: CESWF-PL-RC (Mr. Stephen Austin), PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Chief Vernon Isaac
Cayuga Nation of Indians
PO Box 11
Versailles, New York 14168

Dear Chief Isaac:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the Cayuga Nation of Indians the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, ATTN: CESWF-PL-RC (Mr. Stephen Austin), PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Chief Emerson Webster
Tonawanda Band of Senecas
7027 Meadville Road
Basom, New York 14013

Dear Chief Webster:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the Tonawanda Band of Senecas the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, ATTN: CESWF-PL-RC (Mr. Stephen Austin), PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
5786 STATE RTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541-5001

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

December 27, 1996

Engineering and
Environmental Division

SUBJECT: Closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York, as a Result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

Mr. Dennis Bowen, Sr.
President
Allegany Reservation
PO Box 231
Salamanca, New York 14779

Dear Mr. Bowen:

The purpose of this correspondence is to provide the Seneca Nation of Indians the opportunity to comment on the closure of Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA), a U.S. Army storage depot located near Romulus, New York. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified resources important to Native American Indian tribal groups with historic associations to the region. SEDA welcomes any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

As part of the Army's responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, SEDA is preparing documentation regarding the closure and possible future excessing and disposal of selected parcels located on the facility. The Department of the Army's intent is to conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies including compliance with, but not limited to: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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If you should desire to comment or to be kept informed as an interested party, please contact Mr. Thomas Enroth at SEDA at (607) 869-1450 or Mr. Harold Duck at the U.S. Army Materiel Command at (703) 617-9282. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr. Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, at (817) 978-6385.

Sincerely,

Stephen W. Brooks
LTC, U.S. Army
Commanding Officer

Copies Furnished:

Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-R (Mr. Harold Duck), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, ATTN: CESWF-PL-RC (Mr. Stephen Austin), PO Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

September 20, 1996

Planning Division

Subject: Potential excessing action at Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York as a result of the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510)

New York State Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation Division
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
ATTN: Ms. Ruth Pierpont, Director
Peebles Island
Waterford, New York 12188

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

As part of our responsibility to comply with the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), 1995 authorized action, Seneca Army Depot Activity is preparing documentation regarding the potential excessing and disposal of selected parcels at the facility. This undertaking may have an effect on unidentified historic properties on Seneca Army Depot Activity. The purpose of this correspondence is to initiate consultation as part of our responsibility to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as Amended Through 1992 (P.L. 89-665 *et seq.*), specifically Section 106 of the Act, regarding these potential effects.

The Department of the Army will conduct all appropriate environmental and cultural resource studies on the parcel(s), including compliance with, but not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). However, we welcome any comments you may have on the proposed action and any areas of special concern which you would like to see addressed.

If you should desire to comment on the action or to be kept informed as an interested party please contact Mr. Tom Enroth at Seneca Army Depot Activity at 607-869-1450 or Ms. Maria Chuck-Longo at U.S. Army Materiel Command at 703-617-9899. Their addresses are found

below in the copy furnished list. Comments or questions regarding cultural resource issues may also be directed to the cultural resources technical support for the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Mr.Stephen P. Austin, at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, telephone 817-978-6385.

Sincerely,

/s/

William Fickel, Jr.
Chief, Planning Division

Copy Furnished

Commander
HQ U.S. Army Materiel Command
ATTN: AMCEN-R (Ms. Maria Chuck-Longo)
5001 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22333-0001

Commander
Seneca Army Depot Activity
ATTN: SIOSE-SEI-PE (Mr. Thomas R. Enroth)
Romulus, New York 14541-5001