

1995

## Preservation Eastern Newsletter, November-December 1995

Preservation Eastern  
*Eastern Michigan University*

Follow this and additional works at: <http://commons.emich.edu/postlintel>

---

### Recommended Citation

Preservation Eastern, "Preservation Eastern Newsletter, November-December 1995" (1995). *Post & Lintel*. Paper 9.  
<http://commons.emich.edu/postlintel/9>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Preservation Eastern at DigitalCommons@EMU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Post & Lintel by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@EMU. For more information, please contact [lib-ir@emich.edu](mailto:lib-ir@emich.edu).



# *PRESERVATION EASTERN*

## *NEWSLETTER* November/December

Volume 2, Number 4, 1995

The Newsletter of the Eastern Michigan University Historic Preservation Student Organization

### **The Old Mission Peninsula: On the Cutting Edge of Rural Preservation Planning**

By Heather Richards

A tiny little township of 5000 residents in Grand Traverse County, Michigan, is receiving a lot of national attention these days. On August 2, 1994, Peninsula Township voters approved a bond measure to fund a Purchase of Development Rights Program (PDR) in order to preserve prime agricultural land and valued scenic vistas in their community. The referendum passed by a vote of 1,208 to 1,081. While the nation is clamoring for decreased taxes, this community voted to raise their taxes 1.25 mill over 15 years. For a house valued at \$100,000, the millage is estimated at \$62.50 per year. The \$2.6 million raised will be leveraged towards buying the development rights of approximately 20% (2000 acres) of Peninsula Township's total farmland (10,000 acres). This is the first PDR program established in the Midwest and the first adopted by a community the size of Peninsula Township in the nation. And even more extraordinary, this is the first PDR program that has been initiated at the grassroots level. Since farmland is being gobbled up by development at an alarming rate throughout the nation, communities of all sizes around the United States are looking towards the Peninsula Township program as a model example of pro-active rural preservation.

#### **Developing the PDR Program:**

Planning for the PDR program began in 1989 with community outreach surveys and interviews with the peninsula farmers in order to determine what the residents valued about the peninsula and how they wanted to guide future planning efforts. An overwhelming number of residents responded that they wanted to preserve the agricultural and scenic character of the peninsula.

#### **Selling the Program to the Public:**

Many people assume that Peninsula Township was able to pass this PDR program due to the financial benefits of preserving farmland. In an undeveloped area with little or no infrastructure, farmland returns much more money in taxes than it demands in services and infrastructure (a Peninsula Township study indicated that development would cost the township approximately \$1.27 for every tax dollar raised, agricultural land on the other hand would only cost the township approximately \$0.75). However, in reality, Peninsula Township voters indicated that they passed the bond because they valued their quality of life on the peninsula and did not want to succumb to the sprawl of Anytown, USA.

#### **How the Program Works:**

First, farmers voluntarily apply for the program. Then, their land is rated by a selection committee based on a point system of agricultural value and scenic value. Those lands attributed with the most points are appraised by an outside appraiser for development rights value. The development rights value is determined by subtracting the market value of the land if sold for agricultural purposes from the market value of the land if sold for development purposes. Farmers are then offered the appraised development rights value, and they can choose to accept or deny the offer. If farmers accept the offer, they are paid in installments over 15 years; and the development rights to the farmland are then owned by the township as a whole in perpetuity. To ensure the success of the program, some money will be set aside for a Development Rights Enforcement Fund.

#### **Why Was This Program Successful?**

The PDR program in Peninsula Township was successful essentially because the public was involved in the pro-active planning process from the beginning. When the program was put on a ballot, most residents had received mailings and newsletters explaining the parameters and pros and cons of the ordinance. The Peninsula Township is also unique in that most of it is still less developed than the average community, and the residents of the township tend to be less mobile than the average community. As Ralph Grossi, executive director of the American Farmland Trust, observed, "They are looking at more fundamental issues, such as the long-term protection of open space. Those are the things that are part of their quality of life."

#### **Future Planning Efforts on the Peninsula:**

Peninsula Township is now looking at a transfer of development rights program to encourage cluster zoning and planned, managed village centers which are sensitive to the integrity of the peninsula's character. Residents of the community are once again playing a very vital role in this planning process.

*Editor's Note: Recently Dr. Ted Ligibel's class, Preserving Community Character spent the weekend in the "tip of the mitt" area of Michigan, meeting with community leaders to experience first-hand the efforts of Peninsula Township, the Little Traverse Conservancy, and the Grand Traverse Commons Redevelopment Corporation at the old Traverse City State Hospital.*

**Editor's Column**

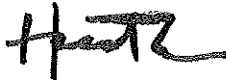
*by Heather Richards*

Wow, is it November already?!?!? The terms of current Preservation Eastern officers are coming to an end shortly in January, 1996, and that means that we need to elect new officers soon. If you are interested in any of the positions, please let one of the current officers know. We are also looking for a new editor for the newsletter. If you are interested, please let me know.

Since this is my last official newsletter issue I wanted to devote a considerable amount of space to a subject which our September guest speaker, Lt. Col Lillie addressed in his lecture - cultural resources management in the military. I encourage you to browse through the articles in this newsletter's supplement; in many respects the Department of Defense leads the nation in historic preservation activities and innovations.

I also plan to issue a special newsletter in December devoted to "Historic Preservation Issues in Detroit" as a kick-off to Preservation Eastern's Detroit Initiative. (See page 4).

Although it has been a considerable amount on work, I have really enjoyed editing the Preservation Eastern newsletter, and I hope that someone will step forward to lead the newsletter next year. Thanks to all who have helped.



**PRESERVATION EASTERN ACTIVITIES**

Preservation Eastern, the student organization of the Eastern Michigan University Historic Preservation Program, is currently in an evaluation and planning process for next year. Historically, Preservation Eastern has always been an integral part of the EMU historic preservation experience, however like many other student organizations, Preservation Eastern has experienced some banner years and some dormant years. We are hoping that by establishing goals and objectives for 1996, we will continue the momentum we have gained over the past year.

In 1995, we established a working partnership with the Ypsilanti Historical Museum, a Speakers Series, a fund-raising campaign, and the expanded newsletter. In reading through past documents of the organization, it is interesting to note that those same activities marked some of the banner years of Preservation Eastern. So, we must be headed in the right direction.

In 1991, Preservation Eastern worked with the Washtenaw Historical Society and in 1992 with the renovation of Kempf House in Ann Arbor. Cobblestone Farm, the City of Ypsilanti, the Ypsilanti Historical Society and the Lewis House have all been partners with Preservation Eastern in the past.

In 1988, when students were trying to revive the organization after many years of stagnancy, a letter was issued to fellow students with the following goals described:

- to develop a sense of unity among the students and faculty in the Historic Preservation department.
- to act as an information bank on activities, issues and careers in the preservation field.
- to sponsor activities that would enhance our educational experience - ie workshops, guest speakers, and student or faculty presentations.

Words to take to heart as we devise our own goals and objectives for 1996 and beyond.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Old Mission Peninsula ..... Page 1  
 Preservation Activities ..... Page 2  
 Surfing the Net ..... Page 3  
 Detroit Initiative ..... Page 4  
 New Deal Dreams in Indiana ..... Page 5  
 Reviewing Conferences..... Page 6  
 Bulletin Board / Alumni News ..... Page 7  
 Cultural Resources in the Military.. Supplement

**PRESERVATION EASTERN OFFICERS FOR FALL 1995**

Director - Heather Richards

Treasurer - Tracey Miller

Activites - Kirk Bunke and Laura Manker

Public Relations - Amy Arnold and Heather Aldridge

Newsletter Editor - Heather Richards

# SURFING THE NET

By Heather Aldridge

The information superhighway has arrived and preservationists are jumping on the bandwagon. The Internet can be a useful and informative tool for preservation students by offering connections to government agencies, non-profit organizations, other universities, employment opportunities, and many other equally interesting sites.

Of the thousands of World Wide Web (WWW) sites, there are several key sites that can serve as starting points when searching for general or preservation related topics. Web Crawler is a search link that allows the user to choose a subject category, such as historic preservation. A list of sites is generated, all of which can then be linked from there. The search for Historic Preservation lists 170 sites which varies from the National Trust for Historic Preservation Home Page to Student Job Postings, and just about any other organization you can think of. (<http://www.webcrawler.com>.)

Preserve/Net Information Service which includes Preserve/Net and Preserve/Net Law, is probably the most useful Internet tool available for preservationists. It is maintained by Cornell University and the National Council for Preservation Education offering over 250,000 national and international connections. The information at the site is divided into the following categories: conferences, education, legislation, links, opportunities, organizations, help, mail and what's new. (<http://crp.cornell.edu/>)

## Useful Internet Addresses

National Trust for Historic Pres. .... <http://www.nthp.org>  
 Preserve/Net ..... <http://www.crp.cornell.edu>  
 Preserve/Net Law ..... <http://www.crp.cornell.edu>  
 National Park Service ..... <http://www.cr.nps.gov>  
 Web Crawler ..... <http://www.webcrawler.com>  
 EMU Home Page..... <http://www.emich.edu>

## Taking That First Step

The best way to become familiar with Internet is to actually sit down in front of a computer and bumble your way through a few different sites. Everyone who is a student at EMU has access to the Internet through *Netscape*, a World Wide Web software program available on all of the computers in the EMU computer labs. And since a portion of every student's general fee each semester is allocated to University Computing, students can use the EMU computer labs at no extra cost. To access *Netscape*, simply click on the appropriate icon and you will find yourself at the EMU Home Page. Then in order to link to other sites on the Internet, you simply click on any phrase or word that is highlighted or underlined and you will be connected to another "page" of the Internet. You can move forwards or backwards in this fashion, and you will eventually find that the "links" are literally endless.

The Instruction Support Center (ISC) also offers several Internet workshops during the year dealing with such topics as dialing up the Internet from Macs, finding your way in the Internet, and creating your own WWW page. Most of these workshops are offered during the first several weeks of the semester. For more information concerning these workshops call the ISC at 487-1380.

## Internet Terms

**Internet:** The world-wide "network of networks" that are connected to each other.

**World Wide Web (WWW):** The Web is a full color graphical user interface that allows rapid display of formatted text and graphics. Most web browsers, such as Netscape, allow the user to simply point and click on a desired location to move to a new information site.

**Link:** Means of moving from one site on the Internet to another site.

**Home Page:** The introductory page of a site which provides links to other pages at the site.

The EMU Historic Preservation Department now has its own WWW site, thanks to the work of Norm Tyler. The site can be accessed through the EMU Home Page at <http://emich.edu>.

## **PRESERVATION EASTERN'S DETROIT INITIATIVE:** *Exploring the Role of Historic Preservation in "Rebuilding" Detroit*

The Preservation Eastern Detroit Initiative consists of a special December newsletter devoted entirely to *"What Role Can and Should HISTORIC PRESERVATION Play in "Rebuilding" DETROIT?"* - followed by a Speakers Series in January and February which focuses on Detroit. This initiative will hopefully start generating conversation and enthusiasm amongst the students of the EMU Historic Preservation Program in regards to the "challenges" of historic preservation in Detroit.

*Will Detroit be hailed as the next "Comeback City" or as one of the 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. . . What do you think?*

With a new mayor, an empowerment zone grant, and a renewed national interest in the city, Detroit is positioning itself for future changes. However, the question needs to be asked - how much of a role does historic preservation play in this future strategizing and planning process? The empowerment zone affects eight historic districts, the City recently announced its intention to demolish 1200 buildings in addition to the 1800 structures destroyed last year, the Michigan Central Depot stands vulnerable to each passing season, the new baseball stadium threatens the integrity of many historic structures, and several unique historic neighborhoods languish in a state of decay and deterioration. This is the perfect environment for historic preservationists to raise their voices and tackle some tough urban issues. We need to demonstrate that historic preservation is not a hobbyist discipline but rather a creative and successful planning tool for economic development and community revitalization.

Preservation Eastern is challenging you to participate in our dialogue by taking a stand on the realities of historic preservation as a partner in "rebuilding" Detroit. Share with us your dreams for Detroit and activities that you know of which are currently ongoing to achieve those dreams. Tell us what you think in 1000 words or less. (Deadline: November 30, 1995)

### **PRESERVATION EASTERN SPEAKERS SERIES**

*"Discovering the Ethnic Heritage of Rural Communities Through Cultural Landscape Studies"*

Mary Ann Olding, The Union Institute, Cincinnati, OH, November 20, Alumni Room, 5:30 -7:00, McKenny Union



## **PRESERVING DETROIT**

*A Detroit landmark  
is resurrected*

### **1996 Speakers Series**

February 1: *African American Heritage Preservation*  
Claudia Polley, Chair and Acting President, National Association for African American Heritage Preservation

February 15: *Tackling Detroit*  
Janese Chapman, Historic Designation Advisory Board, Ernest Zachary and Diane Jones, Zachary and Associates

March 21: *Native American Cultural Preservation*  
Dennis Funmaker and Douglas Greengrass, Ho-Chunk Nation, Wisconsin.

Note: All sessions will be on Thursday night, 7:00 - 9:00, Alumni Room, McKenny Union, Eastern Michigan University

# CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE MILITARY

Volume 2, Supplement 4

A Supplement to the Preservation Eastern Newsletter, November/December

## INTRODUCTION:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation issued a report in 1994 examining *Defense Department Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act*. This study (conducted in 1992) found that "the Department of Defense had not fully met NHPA's policy provisions (Section 110 and Section 106). Overall, its compliance record is inconsistent, while its management of historic properties and other cultural resources in particular is mediocre. Although some installations discharge stewardship responsibilities admirably, the greater proportion do not. In many cases, this problem can be attributed directly to inadequate staffing and funding. Still, difficulties arising specifically from inadequate human and economic resources are not the only ones impeding progress.

Other problems stem from sources as diverse as inconsistent legal compliance and program administration, inadequate interaction with SHPOs, inadequate institutionalization of historic preservation and other cultural resource management activities at appropriate organizational levels, and inconsistent interest and expertise in historic preservation policies and procedures among military and civilian personnel." Clearly the Department of Defense needed to improve their cultural resources programs in order to meet the compliance standards of federal legislation.

At the same time a program had just been recently developed in Congress, the Legacy Resources Management Program, which called for natural and cultural resource *stewardship, leadership and partnership* in the Department of Defense. Established in 1991, Congress has appropriated close to \$180 million to the DoD Legacy program. As Paul Williams indicates in his article on the Air Force Legacy program this was the boost that the Department of Defense needed to answer the Advisory Council's findings. Although, the Legacy program is currently threatened by federal budget restraints, it is hoped that the foundation established by Legacy will be maintained and fostered by the individual services.

In the past several years, the Department of Defense has been leading the historic preservation community in creative and innovative means of protecting cultural resources in a functional forum. Each military service has its own cultural resources program, and Constance Werner Ramirez discusses cultural resources management in the military. (Keep in mind that this article was written in 1992 at the beginning of the Legacy program, and clearly the Army has progressed even further in innovative preservation planning techniques and tools.)

Finally, the new challenge facing the Department of Defense today is the protection of recent military cultural resources which are significant to the nation's history - Cold War resources. Wright-Patterson AFB is currently researching the historical significance of the base's laboratory complex. Jan Ferguson, the base historic preservation officer, provides some insight into the challenges and concerns of preserving such a recent resource under the tenants of historic preservation legislation.

Cultural resources management in the military is a study in the provisions of federal legislation such as NHPA, and the dualing interests of contemporary functionality and future preservation. With generous funding and significant partnership building (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and SHPOs), the Department of Defense has propelled itself from a position of mediocrity to a position of innovation and leadership.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation (DoD) .....	Page ii
The Air Force Legacy Resource Management Program .....	Page iii
National Trust for Historic Preservation Legacy Project .....	Page vi
Preservation Planning on Army Installations .....	Page vii
The Challenge of Evaluating Cold War Resources .....	Page viii
The Need for a US Cold War Resources Survey in Europe .....	Page ix
Projects at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio .....	Page x
Case Studies in Michigan .....	Page xi

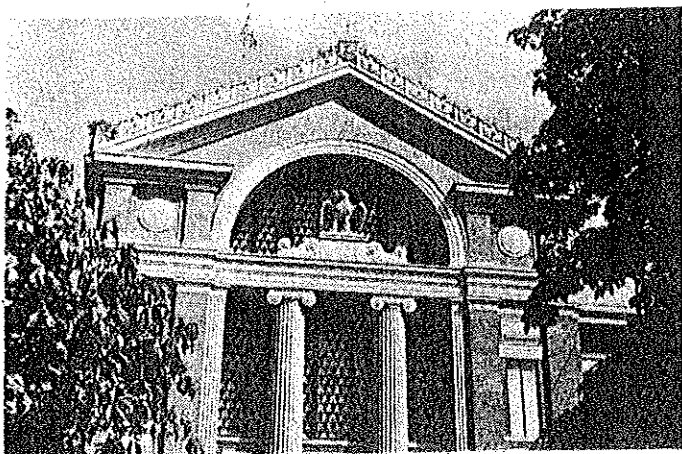


## Excerpts from - The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation: A Commander's Guide (U.S. Department of Defense)

The preservation or conservation of cultural resources has been a point of controversy within the Department of Defense and the military services for many years. The issues center on many questions involving the economics of maintaining historic facilities, the impact of archeological sites on training programs, and the disposition of artifacts, to name a few. Often, the conservation of these properties is viewed as being inconsistent with the military mission and a drain on personnel and financial resources. This study has found the opposite to be true.

Cultural resources can benefit both the mission and the military budget if they are properly managed and integrated into the operations of the agency, installation, or base. What is needed is an understanding of the value of the resources, the imagination to see how they can be used, and a willingness to undertake the task.

The direct benefits that DoD and the Services can obtain by the proper use of cultural resources includes enhancement of the military mission; economic savings through the reuse of existing resources and the conservation of energy; contributions to DoD's scientific, educational and training programs; a better understanding of our diverse culture; maintenance of a superior quality of life on our installations and the surrounding communities; and advancement of our public outreach efforts.



Stone eagles grace the pediments of the National War College building at Fort McNair in Washington DC, designed in 1907 by the renowned architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White.

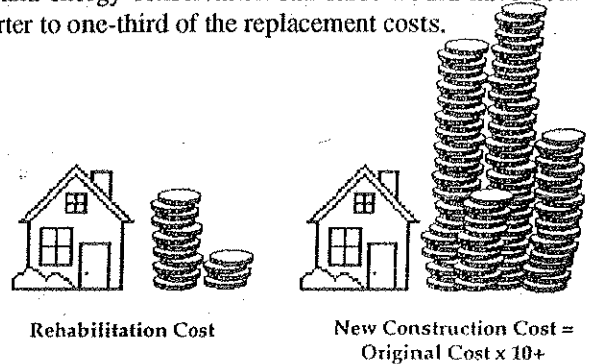
Official U.S. Defense Audiovisual Agency photo

*The Benefits of Cultural Resource Conservation: Commander's Guide, United States Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program, March, 1994.*

### *ECONOMIC BENEFITS*

Use, reuse, and conservation of cultural resources have economic costs and benefits that affect installations and their ability to meet mission goals. Costs include both the direct expenses of operation and maintenance of historic buildings, and preservation of historic sites and documents, and the indirect costs of compliance with cultural resource laws and regulations. The benefits are many: conservation of original investments in excellent building design and workmanship; savings in replacement costs; and avoiding project delays that may result from non-compliance with preservation laws.

One way to test a resource's economic value is to measure its preservation against its replacement cost in today's market. In 1989, the Department of the Army undertook a study of historic Army family housing units throughout the United States. This study showed that, on average, the replacement cost was more than 10 times the original investment. On the other hand, the cost to rehabilitate the units to meet current use and energy conservation standards would have been one-quarter to one-third of the replacement costs.



Military bases and installations cannot be viewed in isolation. The military's cultural resources are an integral part of a community's cultural heritage and local citizens value their preservation.

**CASE STUDY: WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB** - Since the turn of the century when Dayton natives Wilbur and Orville Wright first developed their biplanes on Huffman Prairie, Ohio's Wright-Patterson Air Force Base has been at the forefront of aviation science. Virtually the entire landscape of laboratories, hangars, and runways has been the site of ground-breaking scientific discoveries and innovations.

Today, Wright-Patterson maintains programs to educate both military personnel and the public in the history of its activities. A museum at the base holds one of the largest collections of aircraft, spacecraft, missiles, and related artifacts in the world and receives thousands of visitors each year.



## The Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program: The Air Force Response

by Paul K. Williams, Air Force Legacy Coordinator

When one thinks of the Department of Defense (DoD), rarely does the image created include visions of cultural and natural resources. However, as a Federal land manager, the DoD is responsible for the proper stewardship of over 25 million acres of land, in addition to bases in foreign countries managed under agreements with the host nation. If all 200 large installations and the approximately 1,000 smaller bases were to be combined, the resulting land mass would equal that of the State of Kentucky. The Air Force manages 9 million acres of land and its installations vary in size from small, single building Air National Guard units to ranges as large as Nellis AFB in Nevada, an impressive land holding consisting of over 3 million acres alone.

The land to which DoD is steward contains tens of thousands of cultural resources, significant in both military and American heritage. Who knew that DoD maintains over 10,000 historic housing units agency-wide? Within the Air Force, established in 1947, the cultural resources boast more than 30,000 archaeological sites, nearly 2,000 National Register properties, and 320 National Historic Landmarks. Like the Army and Navy, each Air Force installation has a cultural resource manager (CRM), and some of the large ranges have a copious staff of CRM's to deal with the variety of resources found on the base.

### SCOPE OF AIR FORCE CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

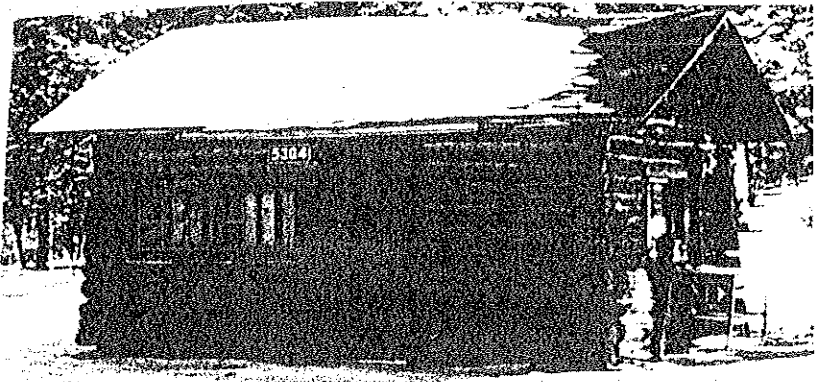
- Approximately 9 million acres
- Over 30,000 Archeological sites
- Over 130,000 Buildings
- Over 1,600 Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places
  - 9 Objects and Sites
  - 15 Individual Buildings
  - 27 Districts with 1,597 buildings

The origin of DoD as a steward of cultural and natural resources extends back to the War Department's management of Yellowstone, Chattanooga Battlefield, and other well known landmarks. Much of the current DoD inventory predates the formation of the installation, as existing houses, ranches, or buildings were incorporated into the base development plan.

Most installations were designed to be surrounded by an open buffer zone, serving as a security measure and as a noise barrier; the majority of installations built during and following World War II were usually protected by a secure fence, thus the open land remained undisturbed.

The Air Force, for example, utilizes only about 12 per cent of its land for runways, hangers, housing, and various mission related activities; the rest is reserved to ensure the safety of flying operations. As a result, thousands of prehistoric and Native American and Native Hawaiian archaeological sites were protected from development by default, in vast numbers only now being fully realized. With the expansion of urbanized areas, suburban housing, and increased demand on other public land managing agencies to open up their resources for recreational purposes, DoD land is now often the only location for some unique or sensitive biological habitats, endangered species, and cultural resources that have retained their historical integrity.

In addition to these pre-existing resources, the DoD also possess a wide variety of resources associated with its own military mission and rich heritage. The Air Force manages such examples as an 1838 stone barracks constructed at Plattsburgh AFB, New York, an early pioneer log cabin at the Air Force Academy in Colorado, an art deco historic district at McClellan AFB (Sacramento Air Depot), California, and a diversity of significant Cold War resources such as an intact underground Minuteman II missile launch facility built in the 1960's in rural South Dakota.



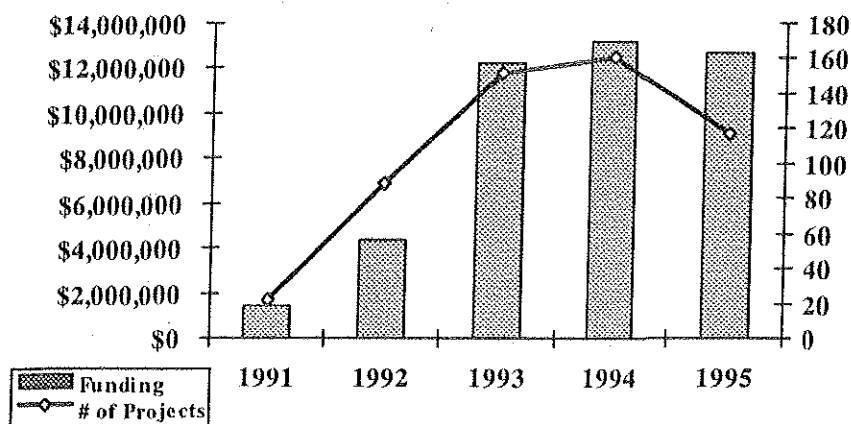
*The Air Force restored and stabilized the National Register-listed Pioneer Cabin on the grounds of the U.S. Air Force Academy in an effort to increase public and academy awareness of local history and historic preservation.*

### LEGACY PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Legacy Resource Management Program was created by the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1991 (P.L. 101-105). Sponsored by Senators Daniel Inouye (D-HI) and Robert Kasten, Jr. (R-WI), the program was designed to provide DoD with a comprehensive program for the identification, protection and maintenance of DoD's diverse natural and cultural resources.



### Air Force Legacy Resource Management Program. Funding levels and numbers of projects for FY 1991-1995



With the demise of the Cold War in the late 1980's, the DoD implemented a transformation of mission, and as a result, began to place emphasis on environmental concerns including cultural and natural resources management. Previously, stewardship activities were paid for with revenue generated by the sale of timber, grazing rights, and hunting and fishing licenses. The Air Force typically realized approximately \$3 million annually from such efforts.

Included in the Fiscal Year 1991 Defense Appropriations Act was a \$10 million line item to establish an effort called the Legacy Resource Management Program. Sponsored by Hawaiian Senator Daniel K. Inouye, the Legacy program's purpose is to promote, manage, research, conserve, and restore the priceless biological, geophysical, and historical resources that exist on public lands, facilities, or property held by the Department of Defense. Conceived by the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, the Legacy program recognized that individual efforts must be given greater support and become an essential part of a department wide conservation initiative. Known as demonstration projects, the majority of individual Legacy proposals are conceived and executed at the installation level.

The Legacy Statement of Purpose institutes that to achieve this goal, the DoD will give high priority to inventorying, conserving, and restoring biological, cultural, and geophysical resources in a comprehensive, cost-effective, state-of-the-art manner, in partnership with federal, state, and local agencies, and private groups.

The Appropriations bill defined nine legislative purposes that emphasize management programs, undertaking inventories, and identifying significant resources, including those associated with threatened and endangered species, Native Americans, and the Cold War.

Since the initial \$10 million received in fiscal year 1991, the DoD has seen the funding level rise to \$25 million in fiscal year 1992, and to \$50 million for each fiscal years between 1993 and 1995, for a total allocation of \$180 million. Combined, the military services have funded close to 2,000 demonstration projects in the cultural and natural resources arenas. Initiatives range in scope from \$1,000 for the installation of bird nesting boxes to a large, \$1 million cultural resource inventory.

1991	\$10
1992	\$25
1993	\$50
1994	\$50
1995	\$50

Early initiatives in the Air Force Legacy program have included an extensive oral history documentation program involving test pilot Chuck Yeager at Edwards AFB, California, and evaluating and protecting irreplaceable resources such as the Wright Brothers experimental flying field and a German POW mural at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Others include restoration of a WWII chapel at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, preservation of the historic Henderson Bridge in Attu, Alaska, and an inventory of space exploration and cold war resources at Vandenberg AFB, California.

In addition, the Air Force has recently funded several innovative Legacy projects including an early nuclear weapons inventory at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, and has established an internship program with the National Council for Preservation Education that has provided to date over twenty, ten-week positions with cultural resource managers including locations in Hawaii, the Pentagon, and Germany. Other projects include the non-obtrusive investigation of Indian burial grounds at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and a study on the military architectural and industrial designs of Albert Kahn.

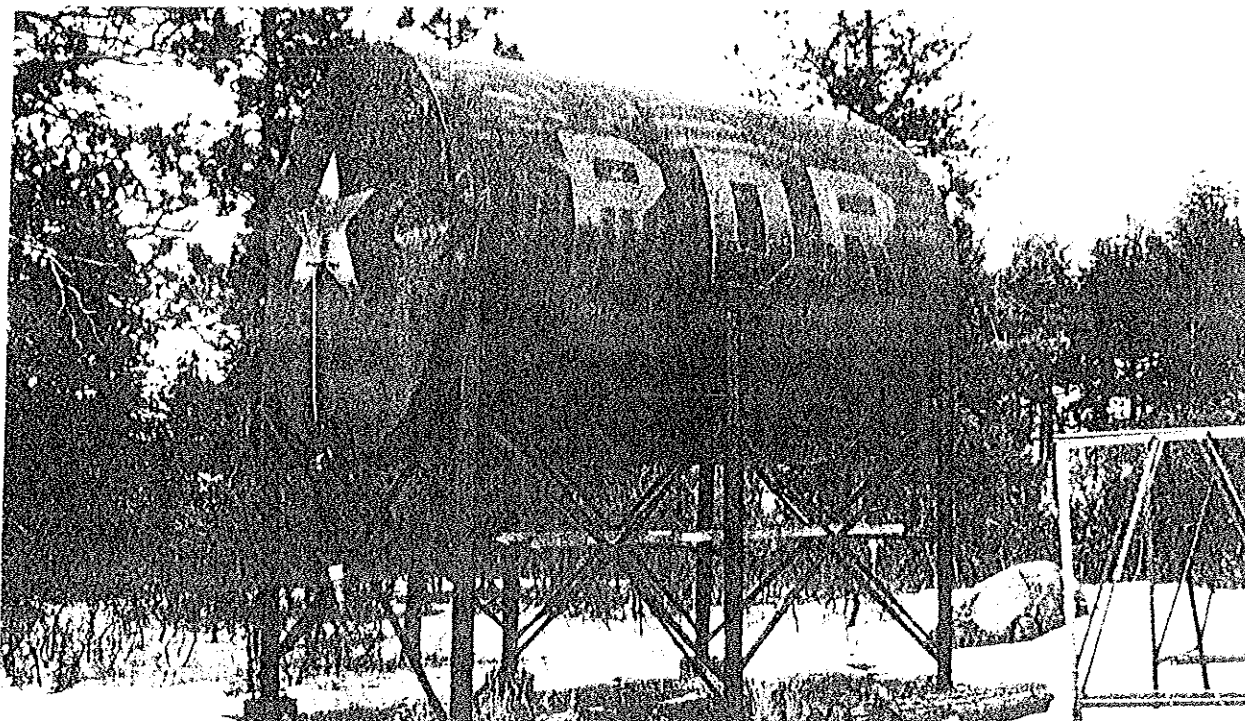
With the successful funding of 538 projects worth \$43,858,000 from fiscal year 1991 to fiscal year 1995, the Air Force has obviously added an invaluable contribution, jobs, and wealth of knowledge toward the proper stewardship of its resources. One of the unwritten goals of the Legacy program was to demonstrate and explore new techniques for accomplishing the legislative goals so that cultural resource activities in the future are programmed into the regular Operations and Maintenance budget cycle. In the Air Force, this has been extremely successful. Today, many budgeting items are included in a "must fund" category, where only a few years ago they were considered a very low priority. These include cultural resource management plans and inventories, curation of archaeological artifacts, consultation, and NAGPRA compliance.

With the future of the Legacy program funding uncertain, including fiscal year 1996, it is fortunate that the DoD departments have leveraged their funding in the past to convince installation commanders and top leadership in Washington of the importance and legal basis of proper cultural resource stewardship. The partnerships established under the Legacy program with such agencies as the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council on Preservation Education have opened up new dialogue and will go a long way in providing opportunities for combined efforts in the future.

*"The historic buildings that we have on our facilities reflect the history of our country and the Air Force. They represent the men and women that have served and given their lives for freedom. In an age of change, it is important that we preserve our historic buildings and districts, while maintaining their usefulness to fulfill our mission in the 21st century."*

(Sheila E. Widnall, Secretary of the Air Force,  
April 17, 1995.)

*Paul K. Williams is a graduate of both the preservation programs of Roger Williams University in Bristol, RI, and Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. He has been the sole Air Force Coordinator of the Legacy Resource Management Program since 1992.*



*A simulated Russian POW camp, created to train cadets at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, is an example of the military's cultural resources from the Cold War era. Such properties illustrate changing views of historic significance.*

## NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEGACY PROJECT

The National Trust has entered into an agreement with DoD, funded by the Legacy Program, to help create community partnerships between DoD installations and state and local preservation organizations and other community groups. The partnership began in 1992 with one Legacy Coordinator in the Mountains/Plains Regional Office, who visited and assisted many installations around the country. The program was so successful that it was expanded in 1994 to include additional coordinators in the Southern and Western Regional Offices and a national coordinator at National Trust headquarters in Washington, DC. In June, 1995, the program was extended to the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest and Northeast Regions. When completed, each region will have had two years of field service.

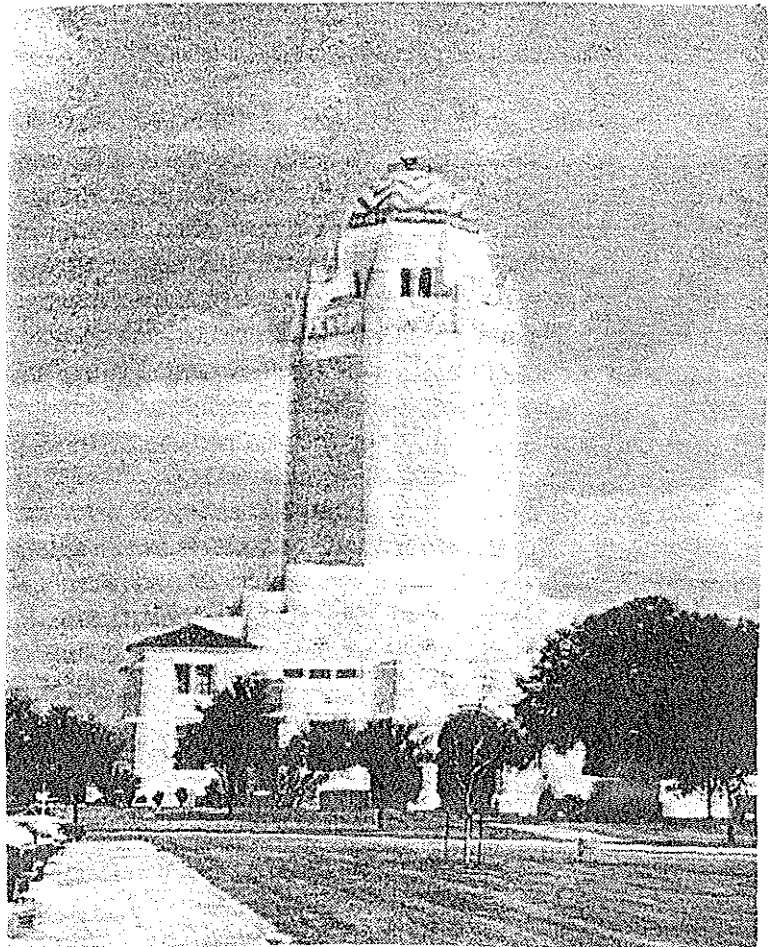
One of the nine legislative purposes of the Legacy Program is to foster new partnerships and increase public awareness of DoD's stewardship of cultural resources. The National Trust will help DoD in this area by providing professional and

technical assistance to increase awareness, outreach, and training to promote the stewardship of cultural resources. Legacy Coordinators will visit installations, attend training workshops and assist installations in their regions to create or strengthen local partnerships. Legacy Coordinators will also assist installations and local communities when bases are closed or converted for new uses, a major concern for many communities. In addition, the Coordinators are preparing case studies to explain the process of building partnerships and document the benefits that result.

Karen Waddell, who has been working with the Mountains/Plains Regional office for the past three years has been appointed the Midwest Regional Legacy Coordinator. She will continue to work out of the Denver office, and can be reached at 303-623-1504. Mountain/Plains Regional National Trust Office, 910 16th Street, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado, 80202.

### CASE STUDY: RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE - TAJ MAHAL BUILDING

Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, is a unique installation, rich in aviation history and architectural significance. The largest construction project for the Army Corps of Engineers since the Panama Canal, Randolph was built in response to a rising demand for air training facilities in 1930. Randolph's construction plan has a wagon wheel layout. Streets radiate from a central location within a circular perimeter. Buildings are designed in the Spanish Mission style. Recently, the base identified a proposed historic landmark district of 346 buildings on 530 acres. Central to this district is a building which was individually nominated to the National Register on August 27, 1987 - The Taj Mahal. The Taj houses offices, a theater and a 500,000-gallon water storage tank, much like it did when it was first constructed in 1931. The Taj is 147 feet, 7 5/8 inches tall and is capped by a blue and gold mosaic tiled dome. March 2, 1976, the Taj was designated a Texas historical site.



# PRESERVATION EASTERN MEMBERSHIP

**PRESERVATION EASTERN MEMBERSHIP** - Preservation Eastern membership is renewable every academic year . . . that means now. Membership dues help us to publish and distribute this newsletter. We currently send out 200 copies of the newsletter to students, faculty, alumni and local organizations, however mailing costs are rising - we need your help. We want to be able to still send you a copy of the newsletter in the future. Fill out the form below, and send it in. Please note that membership has gone up to \$10, its first increase in 15 years.

## Members as of 10-04-95

Kerry Adams  
Heather Aldridge  
Amy Arnold  
Rochelle Balkam  
Janna Baron  
Shelley Berger  
Sally Bund

Kirk Bunke  
Chris Carolb  
Thomas Cook  
William Delhey  
Wilayne Van Devender  
Kathy Duquette  
Jim Gabbert  
Annette Hader  
Donald Hedge

Barbara Krueger  
Ted Ligibel  
Laura Manker  
Patricia Miculka  
Tracey Miller  
Carol Mull  
Virginia Parker  
Marnie Paulus  
Heather Richards

Susan Rothstein  
Philip Smith  
Brenda Stott  
Mark St. John  
Wendy Winslow



## Membership Counts! Join Preservation Eastern

Why join Preservation Eastern? Well, it's the best way to keep up on historic preservation activities both within the department and throughout the area. We're planning guest speakers, lecture series, activities, events and trips for the upcoming year, so join now and keep informed with the *Preservation Eastern Newsletter* which will be mailed to all current members. Dues are only \$10 per year, and your membership and involvement will insure future growth and success in the organization. For more information, contact Heather Richards or any other Preservation Eastern officer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Program of Study: \_\_\_\_\_

Attach a check or money order for \$10, and mail to:

Preservation Eastern  
EMU Department of Geography and Geology  
Historic Preservation Program  
Strong Hall  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197



## NEW FOR SALE: EMU HISTORIC PRESERVATION SWEATSHIRTS (\$20) AND T-SHIRTS (\$10)

PRESERVATION EASTERN ORDER FORM				
Item:	Size:	Quantity	Price:	Total:
<b>SWEATSHIRTS</b>			<b>\$20</b>	
<b>T-SHIRTS</b>			<b>\$10</b>	
<b>EMU HISTORIC NOTECARDS</b>			<b>\$5</b>	
<b>PRESERVATION DIRECTORY</b>			<b>\$9</b>	
Shipping and Handling (per item)			<b>\$3</b>	
<b>Total:</b>				

Please make check payable to "Preservation Eastern" and mail to:

Preservation Eastern  
 Eastern Michigan University  
 Historic Preservation Program  
 201 Strong Hall  
 Ypsilanti, MI 48197



*Sweatshirt and T-Shirt Logo*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**EMU HISTORIC PRESERVATION SWEATSHIRTS AND T-SHIRTS:** Dark green heavyweight material with the Preservation Eastern logo (historic doors of McKenny Union) on the left breast in white. Above the logo is "HISTORIC PRESERVATION" and below is "Eastern Michigan University." We have M,L, XL in stock, but can place orders for other sizes.

**EMU HISTORIC NOTECARDS:** 8 notecards depicting four historic buildings on the Eastern Michigan University Campus - Welch Hall, Pease Auditorium, Roosevelt Hall, and Sherzer Hall. Ivory linen paper with black ink drawings done by former EMU Art student Bryan P. Grose. Each notecard has a history of the respective building on the back of the card. (Includes eight envelopes.)

**PRESERVATION DIRECTORY:** A guide to Michigan businesses and organizations providing quality history preservation products and services prepared by Heritage Resources. Retail for \$13.95.





## Preservation Planning on Army Installations

by Constance Werner Ramirez, Historic Preservation Officer, Department of the Army

(Excerpted from an article in CRM, Volume 15, No. 3, 1992)

Eight years ago (1984), the Department of the Army issued a regulation requiring all military installations with historic properties to prepare a historic preservation plan. The purpose of this requirement was to ensure that management of cultural resources was integrated into the overall real property management responsibilities of the installation. In order to be official, the plan had to be approved by the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. In this way, each plan was intended to set up the framework for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 and to anticipate the consultation required by Section 106.

Since the Army has jurisdiction over a large number of places important in American history, preservation planning becomes a mechanism for responding to the public's interest in its history. As the oldest agency of the Federal Government, its own history is inseparable from the history of many states and communities. In addition, due to the nature of many of its activities, prehistoric and historic archeological sites have been preserved through isolation from urban development and large public works projects.

**CASE STUDY: FORT BLISS IN TEXAS** - The concept of an installation historic preservation plan started at Fort Bliss. Stretching over a million acres, the installation contains over 15,000 archeological sites plus a historic cantonment (built-up area) that contains buildings and landscapes of the late 19th century. The last cavalry post to train with horses, it is now an air defense training center. As research projects have revealed more about the significance of sites as well as the identification and distribution of site types, the Army has amended its plan, priorities, and associated techniques for protecting significant sites. Over the years, the up-dating of the plan has occurred through annual on-site meetings with the SHPOs of Texas and New Mexico, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Army, and other interested parties.

Today, the Department's inventory of cultural resources includes such properties as an early man site in New Mexico; settlements of 7,000 to 12,000 years ago in Indiana, colonial buildings in Maryland; American Revolution and War of 1812 defenses in New York; frontier posts in Kansas; historic archeological sites in upstate New York; a university in Washington DC; the site of the first atomic bomb test in New Mexico; and a nuclear reactor in Massachusetts. In addition, almost half of the 10,000 historic buildings are quarters for Army families and compose a major portion of the historic district cantonments at about 45 installations. Still in their

original use, these houses, usually built to US Quartermaster Corps standardized plans, present an image of the 19th and early 20th century Army and Nation. Management of these resources is carried out at over 1,300 installations that encompass about 12 million acres located between Cape Cod and Honolulu.

The Army's historic preservation program (now called the Cultural Resources Management Program) was formally established in 1974 in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Following the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, the Army developed a historic preservation regulation requiring installations to prepare an installation historic preservation plan. General guidance was provided, but the Army did not set forth a prescribed format. It recognized that the combination of different missions, different types of historic properties and different command structures would require each installation to develop a plan that best served the needs of the Army.

**CASE STUDY: FORT HOOD, TEXAS** - At Fort Hood a series of field surveys and analysis projects over a 10-year period has resulted in a database of over 3,000 sites. This work has covered about 95% of the installation which is equivalent to a 100% survey since impact areas likely to have unexploded ordinance will not be surveyed. Based on this database, that exists in both a database management system and on Geographic Information System layers, Fort Hood has an approved installation historic preservation plan setting forth a management strategy to continue avoiding or protecting sites while continuing to improve site information.

The experiences at the approximately 40 installations that have undertaken an installation-wide historic preservation plan have revealed a variety of issues worth noting. For example, it was often difficult to incorporate management strategies for historic cantonments with those for archeological sites on the training areas. In addition, plans tend to differ the most depending upon whether the installation has a qualified cultural resources manager on staff. Far more common are preservation plans prepared under contract for installations without qualified historic preservation staff.

Ultimately, the success of any plan is the responsibility of the installation commanding officer. Like other Federal land managers, the commanding officer sets the policies and priorities on his/her installation. Instilling in our Federal land managers their responsibility for cultural resources is the most important goal that a plan can achieve.

*Constance Werner Ramirez is the Historic Preservation Officer for the Department of the Army.*

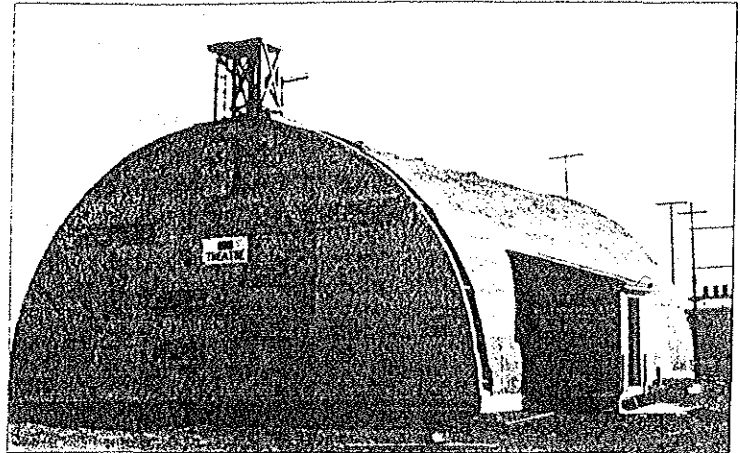
## The Challenge of Evaluating Cold War Resources

In November 1989, the world watched in disbelief as citizens of a divided Germany reduced portions of the Berlin Wall to rubble. Shortly thereafter, that chilling symbol of American engagement in the Cold War - the guard's hut from Checkpoint Charlie - was hoisted into the air, lowered onto a flatbed truck, and driven away. With the momentous reunification of Germany, then the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Cold War seemed to be over.

One of the congressional mandates of the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program was to "inventory, protect, and conserve (DoD's) physical and literary property and relics" associated with the origins and development of the Cold War at home and abroad. A Cold War Task Area was formed.

The Cold War Task Area, in keeping with the contemporary, broad approach to preservation, does not recommend that all resources from the recent past be restored and saved in pristine condition. At the same time, it strongly suggests that samples of buildings, sites, weapons, ships, aircraft, tanks, military systems and equipment, and other properties and objects that typify important aspects of the DoD Cold War experience and military mission, be considered for preservation. Frequently, this may mean preservation of the historical record pertaining to an object or structure *in lieu* of the resource itself. Preservation via the historical record may be accomplished by traditional documentary research, through oral and video histories, and by collecting measured drawings, film, videotapes, and photographs. As a result, the scope of representative activities of the American military during the Cold War can be captured.

*Since the Cold War only just recently came to a close, is it too early to start talking about the preservation of Cold War resources? In this political climate of rapid change, the material culture of the Cold War is rapidly disappearing. And in years to come, the Cold War will be viewed as one of the most significant periods in world history.*

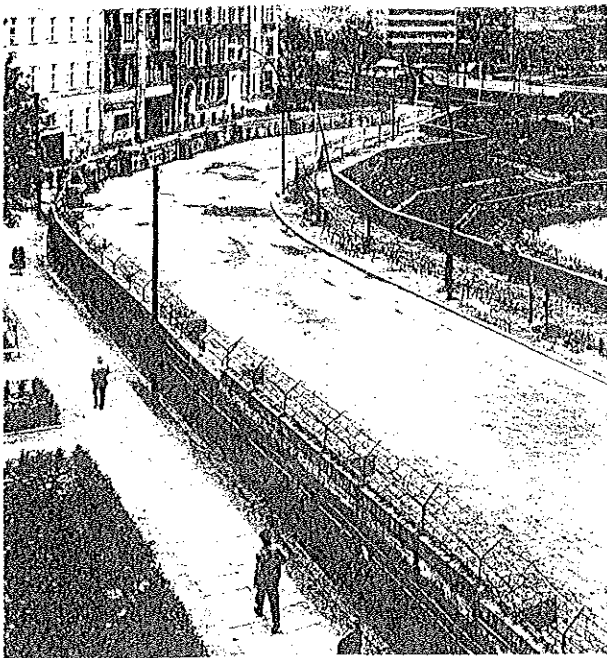


Theater at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratories in Barrow, Alaska.

### COLD WAR RESOURCES AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

Only recently has the National Register considered properties less than fifty years old as eligible for inclusion on the list of Historic Places. If the structure is less than fifty years old than it must be of "exceptional significance". Exceptional significance is, in many cases, very difficult to establish. Although some Cold War resources have been deemed exceptionally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Minuteman II ICBM System at Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota) very few structures have actually been nominated to the National Register. This is in large part due to the lack of a clearly defined historic context which can establish exceptional significance. However, in anticipation of such a historic context evolving from the Task Area study, many services and bases have initiated Cold War resources surveys.

Once a finding of historical significance is made, an informed decision regarding preservation is possible. The options for treatment of Cold War-era historic resources may include any of the following: preservation in situ, reuse, documentation, removal of significant technological/scientific objects to museums, and disposal.



*Excerpted from Coming in From the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War, Legacy Resource Management Program, Department of Defense, June 1994.*

## The Need for a Cold War Resource Survey on American Military Installations in Europe by Heather Richards

Have you ever wondered why the US military has such a large presence in Europe. Historically the purpose of a nation's military was to defend the nation's borders and/or to expand those borders. However recently the US military found itself positioned around the world in order to defend world peace - patrolling one side of a "wall". The enemy was easy to identify and they were everywhere, posing a constant threat. Where did the transition occur from a national focus to a worldwide focus? Since the "wall" came down in 1989, the US military has struggled to redefine its presence in Europe. More than half of the bases have closed. More than half of the troops have been sent home. The Cold War is a phenomenon which may not be fully understood for generations. Yet even now, just years after the demise of this era, we all realize that the Cold War will be remembered as one of most monumental periods in world history.

Unfortunately the US military is faced with the daunting task of preserving and documenting the US military role in Europe during the historical era of the of NATO and the Cold War, just years after the Cold War ended and as the US military presence in Europe physically shrinks. At this time, especially in past several years of rapid international political change and massive military drawdown, WW II and Cold War resources are being discarded, buildings are being turned over to the host nation without photodocumentation, and

historical records are being lost or thrown away in the transition.

In 1994, the Legacy Cold War Task Area recommended in their publication, "Coming in From the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War," that a Cold War cultural resources inventory in Europe be given a high priority in funding. Additionally, in 1994, a "Legacy International Cultural Resources Workshop" was conducted. All of the top cultural resources manager from the DoD services attended. Throughout the summary of proceedings reference is made to the importance of conducting a cultural resources survey and inventory on overseas military installations in partnership with the international community. However, nothing of this nature has been accomplished thus far. Why not? Probably the most essential reason is funding. Who would fund such a project? And the second reason, much more subtle yet equally daunting, is the overwhelming scope of the project. Who would manage such an inventory? Should it be conducted throughout the DoD, or individually amongst the respective services? What type of criteria should be used to ensure uniformity of documentation and evaluation?

---

*Heather Richards, in her second year of graduate work at Eastern Michigan University, interned with the United States Air Forces in Europe this past summer as a Legacy Intern in partnership with the National Council for Preservation Education.*

---

*This poster displayed in American military facilities warned soldiers and employees about potential spies among them.  
(American Forces in Berlin: Cold War Outpost by Robert P. Grathwol and Donita M. Moorhus)*



# Projects at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

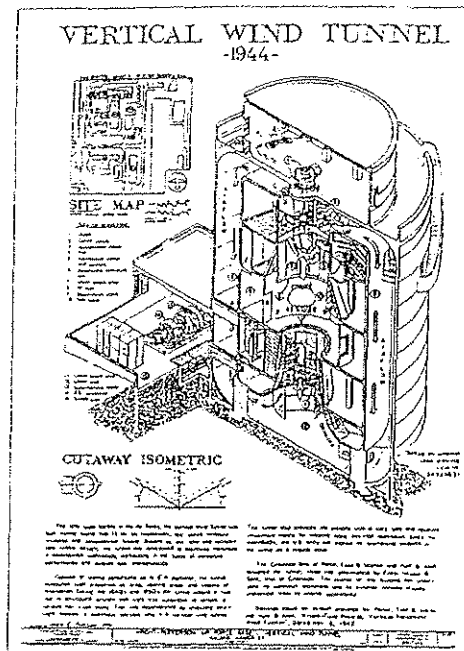
by Jan Ferguson, Base Historic Preservation Officer

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is an 8,145 acre base located in southwestern Ohio, just east of Dayton. It is one of the most productive and most organizationally complex defense installations in the United States. The base serves as the headquarters of the Air Force Materiel Command, which is responsible for research, development, acquisition, logistics, and maintenance functions for the Air Force. The base comprises a number of previous military posts, dating back to 1917, and is currently divided into three distinct areas: Area A, the southeastern part of the base, serves a primarily administrative function; Area B, the western part of the base, houses the research, development, and acquisition mission of Aeronautical Systems Center and Wright Laboratory; and Area C, the northeastern part of the base, includes airfield operations, maintenance, and recreation facilities and base support functions.

Given its complexity and rich history, it is not surprising that the base contains a number of historic resources. There are eleven known prehistoric sites, several potential nineteenth century archaeological sites, and over 250 historic buildings comprising five historic districts dating to World War II or earlier. Now the base is busy investigating whether any of its facilities contributed significantly to the Cold War mission of the Air Force. Based on an initial study, the base's historic preservation officer and base historians determined that the facilities most likely to have played a significant role during the Cold War are those belonging to Wright Laboratory.

Wright Laboratory and its antecedent organizations have played a critical role in the development of military aviation since 1917. Its presence at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base traces back to 1927 and the creation of Wright Field, which housed among other things the Experimental Engineering Section of the Materiel Division within the Army Air Corps. Over the years there were numerous realignments and reorganizations of the experimental engineering function until 1951 when the first laboratories were created. The laboratories themselves have undergone several major organizational changes, with the last one occurring in 1990, with the creation of Wright Laboratory, one of the Air Force's four "super laboratories". Today there are seven suborganizations within Wright Laboratory, one of them (Armament) located at Eglin AFB in Florida and the remaining six (Aero Propulsion and Power, Avionics, Flight Dynamics, Manufacturing Technology, Materials, and Solid State Electronics) located in Area B of Wright-Patterson AFB. Together these directorates conduct the basic research, experimental and advanced development, and manufacturing programs to support virtually all aspects of aircraft, missile, and space systems. Over the years their contributions to both military and commercial aeronautical and space systems have

ranged from the high bypass turbofan to the invention of graphite epoxy. Many of these inventions played a direct role in military preparedness during the Cold War.



HABS drawing of the Vertical Wind Tunnel at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, is a sample of a proven, long-standing documentation approach.

While there is much available documentation regarding the significant research accomplishments of the various directorates and their predecessors, there is virtually no documentation that links this research to specific facilities. As the component laboratories grew and as various realignments occurred, the organizations cycled through different facilities. The laboratory currently occupies 95 buildings. In order to determine which facilities housed what research, the base received funds to have a contractor trace which facilities the organizations were in at various times, and what research occurred in each of the facilities. With that data available, it will be possible to determine what laboratory facilities can legitimately be considered to have played an exceptionally significant role during the Cold War. The research thus far has identified several facilities that helped pioneer stealth technology, among other things. With such information the base will be better able to manage its Cold War resources, and will have a better understanding of their crucial role during this period of American military aviation history.

*Editor's Note: Preservation Eastern is in the process of planning a field trip to Wright-Patterson AFB in late March of early April of 1996. Please see Heather Richards for details.*

## Case Studies in Michigan

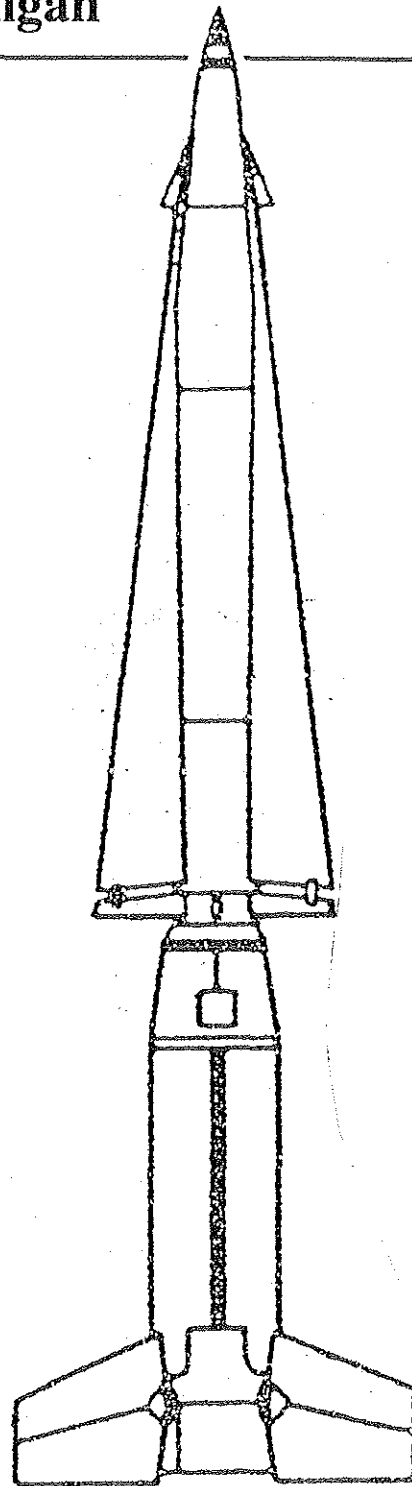
### NIKE MISSILE SITE SURVEY, HABS/HAER DOCUMENTATION OF THE NEWPORT NIKE MISSILE SITE IN MONROE COUNTY, MICHIGAN -

*The Newport NIKE Missile site in Monroe County was found to be the best remaining example of a former NIKE Missile Battery in Michigan, and therefore deemed historically significant during a survey of NIKE Missile sites conducted in the early 1990s. Since the site was scheduled for demolition, the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Department of Army entered into a Memorandum of Agreement which mandated HABS/HAER documentation of the site before demolition. The following is excerpted from the resultant documentation.*

The Newport NIKE Missile Battery D-57/58 was one of sixteen original NIKE Missile Batteries that surrounded the city of Detroit, Michigan in 1958. D-57/58 was an intact example of a Dual NIKE Missile Battery significant for its role in American military history, the history of the Cold War, and specifically the history of the Detroit Defense Area. Further, the NIKE Missile Battery D-57/58 was an important example of the relationship between military installations and the industrial economy of the State of Michigan. Constructed in 1956, the Newport NIKE Missile Battery D-57/58 was located in Frenchtown, Monroe County, Michigan.

The NIKE system, one of several air defense missile systems developed and employed after World War II, was a result of a research program initiated by the United States in 1944. The United States Army recognized the need for an air defense system capable of maneuvering quickly while closing in on a moving target. Development of a command guidance system composed of a radio-guided rocket, two radars and a computer was accelerated in 1951 largely as a result of the Korean conflict. By 1954, the NIKE Missile system began to be employed throughout the continental United States.

Air defense of the United States in 1950 consisted of radar-directed 90mm and 120mm anti-aircraft guns placed in cities during World War II under the control of the National Guard. These guns were deployed around and in the major cities and ports of the United States. New York and Washington had four battalions; Chicago had three battalions; Philadelphia, Detroit, and San Francisco had two; Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles had one. While little was done to actively provide strategic defense for the United States from 1945 to 1950, the invasion in 1950 of South Korea by North Korea with the aid of Soviet tanks and artillery spurred new concern for anti-aircraft research. In addition to the Korean War, the ability of the Soviet Union to attack the continental United States over the North Pole or over the seas against either coast coupled with their demonstrated testing of the hydrogen bomb in 1949 spurred the United States Army to establish a nationwide defense system to protect against Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles. The adversarial relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States became known as the Cold War and spurred the development and deployment of the NIKE system.



*"Basic Configuration of the NIKE Hercules from Ordway and Wakefield, International Missile and Spacecraft Guide.*



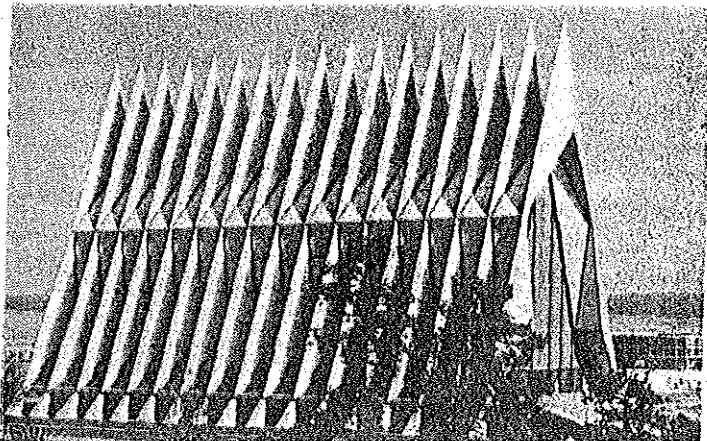
## Case Studies in Michigan

### NEWPORT NIKE MISSILE SITE CON'T:

Beginning in 1953 NIKE was deployed first on the east and west coast and then in the interior of the United States. More than 4,000 missiles were installed. Many went into old anti-aircraft gun sites; however the 25 mile range of the NIKE missiles allowed the batteries to be placed further from the potential targets. This allowed more time to shoot at the incoming bombers.

The Newport NIKE Missile Battery as documented consisted of 36 structures, located within three discrete areas: the Control Area (13 structures), the Launch Area (12 structures) and the Administration Area (11 structures).

The Launch Area encompassed 10.48 acres of fenced area. Within this fenced area were original structures dating from the period of the base's operation: a missile assembly building, a warheading building, a generator building, an enlisted men's barracks, two guard shacks, and underground missile silos. Since the Newport NIKE Missile Battery was operational until 1974, at the time of the HAER documentation, the Launch Area had suffered little alteration and the missile silos had remained intact and clear of debris. Therefore, with the MOA between the SHPO, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Department of Army, a concise documentation of NIKE missile batteries near urban areas was prepared and preserved for future generations.



Loretta Neumann

The Cadet Chapel at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, CO, is part of a unique campus environment designed by the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill beginning in the late 1950s. The Chapel, completed in 1962, is an excellent example of a significant cultural resource less than 50 years old.

### SURVEY OF MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES, ANN ARBOR ARMORY, 223 EAST ANN (1910 - 1911) -

*Currently the Michigan National Guard is conducting a reconnaissance level survey of 56 National Guard Armories to assess the potential eligibility of these individual properties for the National Register of Historic Places. Twenty-two of the armories are forty years old or older. Following are some excerpts from the report.*

One aspect of the context statement is the significant architectural form that became associated with the armory. The new armory form (at the turn of the century) placed the administration building, which was typically detailed with fortress-like elements, parallel to the street in front. The drill hall was placed behind and perpendicular to the administration building. In most cases the administration building was two or three stories tall, with the drill hall as a single story. All of the new armories constructed with financial assistance from the State of Michigan between 1908 and 1926 had the classic armory form: Adrian, Ann Arbor, Charlotte, Coldwater, Flint, Holland, Ionia, Lansing Artillery, Monroe, Owosso, and South Haven.

The Ann Arbor Armory was constructed in 1910 and designed by Claire Allen of Ann Arbor. The walls are constructed with red-brown brick above the smooth concrete foundation. There is extensive use of smooth stone as belt courses, quoins, and window sills to contrast with the darker brick walls. Twin octagonal towers flank the front entrance in the center bay, and the corners of the head-house step out to appear more substantial and anchor the building. The front entrance surround is stone, with the word "Armory" carved above the doorway. The second story of the center bay comes to a slight gable peak between the towers, and a flag pole is mounted above the window. Windows are set in pairs. The corner piers are topped with a metal capital made of forms prevalent in the Art Deco movement.

The National Guard units that call the armories home have been involved in numerous conflicts, such as the copper strike in Calumet during 1913 and the Flint autoworkers sitdown strike in 1937. The Red Arrow Division, which called the Monroe Armory home, was the unit designated by General MacArthur during World War II to be the first to engage the Imperial Japanese in the Pacific. More recently, the unit based in Coldwater took part in Desert Storm.

## NEW DEAL DREAMS IN INDIANA by Jim Gabbert

On U.S. 41, between Vincennes and Evansville in southwestern Indiana, there is the sight of what appears now to be a prosperous corporate farm, with impressive barns and silos, and a collection of neat little houses grouped together along a tree-lined lane. The casual traveler might not know that this prosperous farm is the remnant of a New Deal dream gone bad and that the thriving entity that exists now as Schenk Farms was built on the bones of a cooperative community that died in 1944 after struggling through seven years of life. The Wabash Farms, Deshee Unit, as it was known, was the last gasp of a grand scheme by President Franklin Roosevelt to help make the United States more self sufficient and to relieve the stress on overburdened city and state governments.

In December of 1933, Franklin Roosevelt signed into being an agency known as the Federal Subsistence Homestead Corporation and placed it under the umbrella of the United States Resettlement Administration (USRA). The FSHA was envisioned as a vehicle to help the urban poor to become acquainted with the great outdoors and to teach the necessary skills to become self sufficient in the process. The FSHA was more direct. Young urban families were moved into rural or suburban areas, provided with low cost housing and enough land to sustain themselves and instruction on how best to utilize and manage the land. The FSHA worked in conjunction with larger corporations to furnish employment.

After successful pilot programs, the USRA's agenda turned to moving farm families who were either on relief or eking out a meager existence to more productive lands. The lands thus vacated could be restored to timber lands and turned over to the States for use as parks and recreation areas. In 1937, the USRA was absorbed into the Farm Security Administration (FSA) under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act. This helped streamline projects of similar nature. The USRA had already purchased approximately 35,000 acres of sub-marginal land in Indiana; the FSA had been working to improve flood prone areas in Knox County, near Vincennes. This merger of projects and administrations allowed to removal of displaced farm families to these newly created alluvial lands. The Wabash Farms project was born.

The Wabash Farms project consisted of the creation of two large cooperative farms, a smaller cooperative farm, and many scattered unit block farms in the 40 to 60 acre range. The cooperatives, of which the Deshee Unit was the largest, were intended to be not only self sufficient and self sustaining, but were to eventually become surplus producers. The Deshee Unit consisted of 940 contiguous acres of prime alluvial soil near the confluence of the Wabash and White Rivers.

Fifteen houses were constructed for families to occupy. The houses were small - five rooms (three downstairs, two up) and came in three styles - gable-front, side gable, and side gambrel. They were wired for electricity and were heated by a single, wood burning stove. Each house also had a wood shed and a cold storage bunker. The houses were grouped together along a lane that led to the farm buildings. These consisted of a large "L" shaped concrete block dairy barn, a machine shop, and numerous equipment sheds, brooder houses, and hog sheds. The intent was for the Deshee Unit to be a diverse farm, with a herd of dairy cattle, swine for consumption and sale, and a rotating variety of crops.

The complex was completed in the spring of 1938. New families were given instruction on farm and household management. Erosion control, crop rotation, gardening, farm management were part of every day instruction for the new residents. Wages were based on production of the whole cooperative, and rent on the houses was deducted from the profits. The first two years of the project went well; the lessons learned paid off. However, a problem arose... the Deshee farmers were so successful that the other residents of the County began to resent them, calling the farm "Little Russia," or, conversely some larger farmers were so impressed that they hired away the best of the Deshee farmers to manage their own farms.

This left Deshee in a shambles. Turnover in the farm was high; conflict over job division was common. "Everybody wanted to be the one to drive the tractor" was a common complaint. High turnover and rancor coupled with bad weather doomed the project. Two years of declining production and increased inefficiency culminated in the disastrous year of 1943 when a flood wiped out the crops and the dairy herd contracted a disease and had to be destroyed. The U.S. Government pulled the plug on the USRA in late '43 and elected to sell off all the assets. When government divestment began, individual farms were optioned to the tenants on 40 year mortgages at 3%; the Deshee Unit was auctioned as a whole and the tenants were given options on other properties. Charles Schenk of Evansville purchased the land in late 1944, bringing an end to the Deshee Unit experiment. Schenk sold off 10 of the houses; these were moved to various areas in Knox County and Vincennes. What remains of the original Farm are the barn and machine shop, numerous equipment sheds, and three of the original houses.

Although the Wabash Farm Project was considered a failure by the Federal Government, it left an indelible imprint on parts of Southern Indiana.

*Jim Gabbert is a third year graduate student in Preservation Administration. Originally from Indiana, Mr. Gabbert worked this summer in Knox County conducting architectural surveys for Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.*



REVIEWING CONFERENCES:

***National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference at Fort Worth, Texas***

by Heather Richards

The buzzword at the 49th Annual National Trust Conference, *Strategies and Partnerships for a New Era*, was "community preservation". Historic preservation is no longer a hobbyist discipline of icon worshipping. As we move into the twenty-first century historic preservation needs to establish itself as a socially and economically viable tool of planning - a tool of necessity and not luxury. This concept was (re)introduced and explored in the both the plenary sessions and the educational sessions. Henry Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), referred to HUD's new commitment to exploring affordable housing in historic low-income neighborhoods. The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation unveiled their new revised guidelines for Section 106 review and affordable housing in low-income neighborhoods. And much of the discussion in the educational sessions revolved around using historic preservation as a pro-active strategy to manage growth and suburban sprawl, as well as an economic development strategy in neighborhood and commercial district revitalization efforts. With so many different federal agencies feeling the wrath of substantial budget cuts, this conference spoke to the need of finding a common ground and strategy to work towards a shared vision for a future America, that is both fiscally and socially responsible.

***Detroit African American Symposium***

By Wendy Winslow

Over 200 people attended the Michigan African American Symposium: *Building Our Communities, Preserving Our Heritage*, conference held the last weekend of September. The two day symposium was sponsored in part by a variety of public and private participants such as the Detroit City Council, The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Historic Detroit Advisory Board. Participants were offered a variety of workshops including Preserving Neighborhood Integrity, The Role of Faith-Based Community Development, and Beyond Bricks and Mortar: Preservation and Economic Development.

The two-day conference featured two dynamic guest speakers. Friday, Stanley Lowe, assistant to the Mayor

of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania for Neighborhoods and Planning Policy, delivered an inspirational speech calling for community involvement through community investment, "buying back neighborhoods", organizing and working with local government, church groups, banks and area businesses to create a firm foundation for economic development in inner city neighborhoods. Saturday, Richard Dozier, Associate Dean, School of Architecture, Florida A & M University, gave an informative talk about recognizing the achievements of African Americans in US architectural design.

It is hoped that this symposium will become an annual event to uplift, enlighten and encourage Detroit and its citizens towards more preservation activities and to further strengthen its relationship with the preservation program here at Eastern Michigan University.

***Email at EMU***

If you haven't set up your email account, it is time that you did so - you can literally "talk" to the world for free!!

All EMU students are entitled to an electronic mail account at the university. Students need to apply in person at the Learning Technologies Computing Lab in Goddard or the Owen Building (College of Business). The new account will be ready the next day.

NEW ADDRESSES ON THE EMUVAX ACCOUNTS:

[Your username]@online.emich.edu

***Looking Forward to Upcoming Conferences***

**GOOD PLACES TO LIVE AND WORK: Using Preservation to Make Your Community Stand Out,** Ann Arbor, Michigan, April 19-20, 1996. Contact Michigan Historic Preservation Network, 810-625-8181

**National Historic Preservation Week,** May 12-18, 1996.

**50th National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference,** Chicago, Illinois, October 16-20, 1996. Contact: National Trust Midwest Regional Office, 312-939-5547.

## ♠ BULLETIN BOARD ♠

### OPPORTUNITIES:

*Editor's Note: In keeping with our "Surfing the Net" article, we thought we would publish some of the employment opportunities listed in Preserve/Net and Preserve Link on the Internet.*

**Historic Preservation Planner, City of Liberty, Missouri** - Send resume to City of Liberty, Personnel Office, P.O. Box 159, Liberty, Missouri. Closing Date: November 24, 1995.

**Main Street Program Managers, Connecticut Main Street.** Send resume and work sample to Lisa Bumbera, Connecticut Main Street, CL & P, 107 Seldon Street, Berlin, CT. 06037, 203-665-5000.

**Downtown Development Coordinator, City of Monroe, NC** - Manage downtown revitalization program. Director of Human Resources, City of Monroe, P.O. Box 59, Monroe, NC 28111-0069. 704-282-4540

**Program Associate, Preservation Services, National Trust for Historic Preservation.** Inquiries to: National Trust for Historic Preservation, Office of Human Resources, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20036..

**Historic Preservation Faculty Position, Art Institute of Chicago.** Inquiries to Historic Preservation Search Committee, Dean's Office, SAIC, 37 S. Wabash, Chicago, IL 60603. Deadline: January 15, 1996.

**Historic Preservation Field Surveyor, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc., Northwales, Pennsylvania** - Send inquiries to: Nadine Miller Peterson, Director, Historic Preservation Division, 403 East Walnut Street, North Wales, PA 19454. 215-699-8901. Deadline: Mid-December. Position to begin in January.

**Architectural Historian, Hunter Research Inc., Trenton, New Jersey** - Inquiries to Hunter Research Inc., 714 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, NJ 08611.

**Architectural Historian and National Register Program Coordinator (2 positions), Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources.** Inquiries to: Richard Cloues, Dept. of Natural Resources.

**Executive Director, Wisconsin Maritime Museum, Maniwoc, WI** - Send resume to: Search Committee, Wisconsin Maritime Museum, 75 Maritime Drive, Manimwov, WI 54220-6823.

### ALUMNI NEWS:

**WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU - TELL US WHERE YOU ARE AND WHAT YOU ARE DOING.**

Alumni Surveys: From the 100 surveys we sent out, we received approximately 40% back. If you still have one sitting around your house, please send it back to us, we would love to hear from you. If you "accidentally" tossed the survey into the garbage, contact us and we will send you another one! Here is what some of you said:

**Sharon Alterman** is working as an archivist in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. (1984)

**Rochelle Balkam** teaches at Ypsilanti High School and lectures at Eastern Michigan University. (1983)

**Gerald J. Brauer** is the Museum Director at a large historic site in Dekalb, Illinois. (1982)

**Kevin Coleman** is an architectural historian in Columbus, Ohio. (1993)

**Linda Harvey-Opiteck** is a cultural resource specialist in Albany, New York. (1983)

**Evan Lafer** is working with the National Trust in the Midwest Office. (1993)

**Barry Loveland** is Chief of Architecture and Conservation for a commision in Pennsylvania. (1980 - the first official graduate of the Historic Preservation Program).

**Lydia McDonald** is working at a museum in Chicago. (1982)

**Melanie Meyers** is working for an Office of Archaeological Research in Ohio.

**James Ryland** works as a curator in a museum in Michigan. (1993)

**Thomas Shaw** lists his occupation as "Bureaucrat" at a historic site in Minnesota. (1985)

**Beth Stewart** works as an Executive Director of a museum in Michigan. (1982)

**Susan Storwick** is a planner in the state of Washington.

**Jennifer Tucker** is working as a historic preservation assistant in Memphis. (1993)

**Jeffrey Winstel** works with the National Park Service in Ohio. (1989)

## Membership Counts! Join Preservation Eastern

Why join Preservation Eastern? Well, it's the best way to keep up on historic preservation activities both within the department and throughout the area. We're planning guest speakers, lecture series, activities, events and trips for the upcoming year, so join now and keep informed with the *Preservation Eastern Newsletter* which will be mailed to all current members. Dues are only \$10 per year, and your membership and involvement will insure future growth and success in the organization. For more information, contact Heather Richards or any other Preservation Eastern officer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Program of Study: \_\_\_\_\_

Attach a check or money order for \$10, and mail to:

Preservation Eastern  
EMU Department of Geography and Geology  
Historic Preservation Program  
Strong Hall  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

PRESERVATION EASTERN  
c/o Historic Preservation Program  
Eastern Michigan University  
Department of Geography and Geology  
Strong Hall  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Carol Mullen